

And the scholar:
Bright in his person, but brighter in his
mind.
And the patriot:
A soul supreme, in each hard instance tried,
Above all pain, all passion and all pride,
The rage of power, the blast of public breath,
The lust of lucre, and the dread of death,
And the faithful citizen:
Not fortune's worshipper, nor fashion's fool,
Not lucre's madman, nor ambition's tool,
Not proud, nor servile,
And the brave soldier:
Wise to resolve and patient to perform.

But history also presents us in all
its full aspects, and its hapless votaries in
every rank and condition of life, vice,
which, like
Black melancholy sits, and round her
throws
A death-like silence, and a dread repose.
Her gloomy presence saddens all the scene,
Shades every flower and darkens every
green.
Deepens the murmur of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner horror on the
woods.
It establishes the truth that
Man's of jealous and mistaking kind,
It proves that the poet had reason on his
side to say
Beauty unchangeable, beauty in disgrace,
And that
In youth and beauty wisdom is but rare,
And again that
The wrath of princes ever is severe.
And furthermore that
A thousand years scarce serve to form a
state.
An hour may lay it in the dust.

All this history shows and proves and
establishes. It opens the mind, develop-
s the intelligence, and evokes the
noblest sentiments of the heart by its
clear setting forth of the struggle and
fortunes of human life, the subject power-
lessness of man even against himself,
his worst enemy, and the tender, the
unspeakable mercies of a God, whom no
offence, no iniquity, no enormity can rob
of his love for humankind.

History is the record of man's seeking
for God. There is in the human heart a
longing and a craving, nay, an insatiable
desire for happiness. Every purpose of
our lives, our every thought, word and
action is directed to the securing of hap-
piness. No happiness can be here in this
world attained is capable of satisfy-
ing this longing of the human heart. Give
a man wealth and he wants it in greater
measure, give him pleasure and he tires
of it, give him honors and he covets
others. No earthly wealth, or pleasure,
or honor can give man the happiness he
seeks. That happiness can only be
found in God. Hence man's whole life
is a seeking for God. He may indeed
and very often does seek God when God
is not to be found. He may defy wealth
and passion and pride, but this he does
because he feels a want in his heart, an
unconscious craving for happiness that
must in some measure be gratified.

Happy, thrice happy, and privileged is
the man who seeks happiness only where
it is to be found in the love and the
service of God. Such a man's life is happy
here, and infinitely happy in the great
hereafter. History shows how men have
been successful or unsuccessful in their
seeking for God. And as it indicates the
means whereby the virtuous achieved
triumph, it also exposes the errors of the
guilty whereby they fell into perdition.
The life then of every man and of every
woman presented to us by the historian
may be put to profit by the student of
history. In the lives of the virtuous, he
sees weaknesses to be overcome, tempta-
tions to be avoided, crimes to be
dreaded and detested. In the course of
the good he sees virtues to be imitated,
happiness to be achieved, good deeds to
be revered.

The history of the human family may
in respect of time be divided into two
parts, the history of man during the
period of sinfulness, or before the fall of
our first parents, and the history of man
after the fall of the first man and woman.
Of the first period we know unfortunately
but little. It was brief, but it was a
period of happiness in the true sense of
the term, for it was a period of communion
with God; we cannot undertake to
set forth that happiness, to describe its
reality or unfold its intensity. But Holy
Writ, in terms simple, yet sublime, affords
a glimpse at the joys of the earthly para-
dise. Can we do better than to give its
recital, a recital which never fails to touch
the heart and enlighten the intelligence
of man? "And He said (Genesis 1st chap.
26th verse) 'Let us make man in our
image and likeness; and let him have
dominion over the fishes of the sea, and the
fowls of the air, and the beasts of the
whole earth, and every creeping creature
that moveth upon the earth. And God
created man in his own image, to the im-
age of God He created him; male and
female He created them. And God
blessed them, saying: increase and multi-
ply, and fill the earth, and subdue it,
and rule over the fishes of the sea, and the
fowls of the air, and all living crea-
tures that move upon the earth. And
God said: Behold I have given you every
herb bearing seed upon the earth, and all
trees that have in themselves seed of their
own kind, to be your meat; and to all
beasts of the earth, and to every fowl of
the air, and to all that move upon the
earth, and wherein the life of the flesh
is, I have given you. And it was so done.'

In the second chapter is recounted in
terms as touching and suggestive, the
formation of man from the slime of the
earth and the creation also by God him-
self of the first woman, the mother of
men: "These are the generations of the
heaven and the earth, when they were
created, in the day when the Lord God
made the heaven and the earth; and
every plant of the field before it sprang
up in the earth, and every herb of the
ground before it grew; for the Lord God
had not rained upon the earth; and
there was not a man to till the earth.
But a spring rose out of the earth, water-
ing all the surface of the earth, and the
Lord God formed man of the slime of the
earth, and breathed into his face the
breath of life, and man became a living
soul. And the Lord God had planted a
paradise of pleasure from the beginning;
wherein he had placed man whom he
had formed, and the Lord God brought
forth of the ground all manner of trees,
fair to behold and pleasant to eat, of the
tree of life also in the midst of paradise,
and the tree of knowledge of good and
evil.

And a river went out of the place of
pleasure to water paradise; which from
thence is divided into four heads. . . .
And the Lord God took man, and
put him into the paradise of pleasure,
to dress it and to keep it.

And he commanded him, saying: Of
every tree of paradise thou shalt eat.
But of the tree of knowledge of good

and evil, thou shalt not eat. For in what
daysoever thou shalt eat of it, thou shalt
die the death. And the Lord God said:
It is not good for man to be alone: let
us make him a help like unto himself.
And the Lord God having formed out of
the ground all the beasts of the earth,
and all the fowls of the air, brought them
to Adam to see what he would call them;
for whatsoever Adam called any living
creature the same is its name. And Adam
called all the beasts by their names, and
all the fowls of the air, and all the cattle
of the field, but for Adam there was not
formed a helper like himself.

Then the Lord cast a deep sleep upon
Adam: and when he was fast asleep, he
took one of his ribs, and filled up flesh
for it. And the Lord God built the rib
which He took from Adam into a woman,
and He brought her to Adam. And
Adam said: this is now bone of my bone,
and flesh of my flesh, she shall be
called woman, because she was taken out
of man."

Such is the remarkable story
of the formation of the first man
and woman and their being placed in
the earthly paradise. Our first parents
were from the first moment of their ex-
istence aware of their origin and their
creation by God Himself. And their
first mental acts must have been
thanksgiving to their Heavenly Father
for creating them in such beauty, per-
fection and power, and placing them
amid the delights of paradise.

TO BE CONTINUED.

POLITICAL POSITION OF CATHOLICS.

In the "Mail" of the 15th inst. appears
a letter copied from the Montreal "Wit-
ness," named the vacant Registarship of
Petersburg, purporting to be signed by a
"Reformer of forty years' standing," and
from this letter we purpose making a few
extracts and commenting thereon.

There is a vacancy in a good office and
there are numerous applicants therefore,
"A Reformer of forty years' standing" no
doubt being one of the number. There
is also a Catholic, Mr. Bernard Morrow,
who aspires to copying the deeds for the
public into the records of the Petersburg
registry office.

The office has been vacant for a year,
and "A Reformer of forty years' standing"
says that Mr. Blezard, who represents
East Petersburg in the Reform interest, is
not responsible for the delay in filling the
appointment, "for he long since made a
recommendation, and finding, after con-
siderable delay, no appointment was
made, he submitted the name of another
gentleman. Either of these would have
made a good registrar, and both were de-
serving of any favour the Government
had to bestow. People stood amazed
that their representative was powerless to
get an appointment made, and that his
recommendation was utterly disregarded,
but they were not in the least deterred
therefrom. It was found that a Roman
Catholic dignitary had also a nominee in
the field in the person of Bernard Mor-
row, commonly called here as Barney.
This distinguished prelate, whom the
people here were led to believe was a
Liberal, turns out to be a thorough dis-
ney, for he says in effect, "appoint Barney
and secure the Catholic vote in the by-
elections, or refuse and be kicked out,"
thus holding the whip over our Ontario
Government, and this appears to be the
difficulty."

Who ever heard of such presumption
as a Roman Catholic dignitary asking that
one of his flock should be appointed to
any office? Was it not sufficient to make
the gorge rise in a "Reformer of forty
years' standing" and it would have been
equally effective for that purpose if he
had been one of "forty years' standing."
But worse than all, to have a man elated
to such an office "commonly called here
as Barney." This is the most un-
heard of and flagrant act of which any
Government could be guilty. Mr.
Morrow, do not on any account appoint
any man to any office who by any chance
could be called "Barney." It might be
called "a high crime and misdemeanor,"
and you perchance would be liable to im-
peachment therefor.

If a "Reformer of forty years' standing"
should be named Samuel Smith, and if he
were "commonly called here as Sammy
or Sam," this should prove equally fatal
to his ambitions.

Because a "distinguished prelate" has
recommended Mr. Bernard Morrow as
being worthy to fill the position of Regis-
trar, and although "people were led to
believe he was a Liberal," yet because he
asks for the appointment of one of his
flock he turns out to be a thorough dis-
ney, and for asking this a "Reformer of
forty years' standing" tells the electors
that it means, "in effect," "appoint Barney
and secure the Catholic vote in the by-
elections, or refuse and be kicked out." How
forcible and truly logical!! How
very ingenious a "Reformer of forty
years' standing" is! A Methodist minis-
ter wants one of his flock appointed and
he invites and urges the Government to
confer the office on his nominee; a Pres-
byterian clergyman is anxious that his
nomination should succeed and he im-
portunes the ministry and gets all his
friends to do likewise. Would this also be
"in effect," "appoint this Methodist or that
Presbyterian and secure the Methodist or
Presbyterian vote in the by-elections or
refuse and be kicked out?" We pause
for a reply from a "Reformer of forty
years' standing."

A Methodist or Presbyterian or Episco-
palian or Unitarian could not be a "des-
pot" under such circumstances. The
"despotism" could only exist when a dis-
tinguished prelate of the Catholic Church
thought that Mr. Bernard Morrow had a
much better right to the office than a
"Reformer of forty years' standing."

Before the elections each of the con-
tending parties tell the Catholics that the
other has done little or nothing for them.
In this either party is not far from the
truth, and the Catholics of Ontario have
been the most persistently befooled of all
the classes of electors. After much trouble
and undergoing humiliations that no other
religious body in the Province but them-

selves would have submitted to, they may
get an occasional paltry situation in the
Post Office or a starvation clerkship in one
of the departments. The Collectors of
Customs; the Collectors of Inland
Revenue; the Postmasterships of cities;
the Deputy-headships of Departments;
the Judgeships, the Speakerships of the
House of Parliament; the Deputy Gov-
ernorships, have not, and from present im-
plications, are not likely to be given to Irish
Catholics.

Our paper is not a political organ, but
we intend making an effort in the direc-
tion of remedying the existing state of
affairs, and when the time arrives, if our
advice is taken—as we think it will be—
by our friends, we hope to see a change in
this respect. We will unhesitatingly re-
claim our views and assign ample reasons
why these views should impress themselves
on the thirty thousand readers of the
Record.

The Catholics are a large and influential
body in this Province, and like any other
people, they pay taxes for the support of
the government. The fact of their being
debarred from the important offices in the
state is not creditable to any party guilty
of this ostracism, and it does not show the
spirit in the people who voluntarily submit
to a continuation of this treatment that
we would like to see manifested.

It will not avail that just before the
election some office is thrown as a sop to
a Catholic. We want to be, and must
assert our right to be treated with the
same consideration as other denominations,
and it may lead those who have re-
mained indifferent in the past will require
to exert the influence they possess to see
that the Catholics are not behind in the
race for that political and social advance-
ment which a "Reformer of forty years'
standing" and men of that class would
prevent them from achieving.

PARLIAMENTARY LETTER.

The second session of the fifth Parlia-
ment of Canada was on the 17th inst.
opened with the usual pomp and cere-
mony. In fact there was something more
of *clat* this year surrounding the opening
than has been for some years witnessed.
It was the first time Lord Lansdowne
appeared before the representatives of the
nation, and many were anxious to see
and hear him on the occasion of the de-
livery of his first speech from the throne.
There was a vast concourse of people in
attendance. Many hundreds were utterly
unable to gain admittance to the build-
ings and bravely withstood the wintry blasts
during the long hour occupied by the
ceremonies within. The day was by no
means fine, it was cloudy, cold and gen-
erally disagreeable, with an occasional
drizzle of snow to vary the unpleasant-
ness. The Senate Chamber, both floor
and galleries, was crowded to excess prin-
cipally by ladies, anxious to see and
of course to be seen.

The Commons Chamber was all morning
and during the early afternoon the
scene of pleasant greetings between the
members. Sir John and the other minis-
ters were in early attendance as were also
Mr. Blake and his trusted lieutenants.
The speaker, shortly after taking the chair,
received from Black Rod the announce-
ment that His Excellency desired the
immediate presence of the House in the
Senate Chamber. The members crowded
at their head the faithful Commons crowded
out towards the Senate Chamber and
soon appeared around the bar thereof.
His Excellency then proceeded to read
first in English, then in French, his speech
from the throne. He began by saying:

"In fulfillment of the important trust
committed to me by Her Majesty, I have
recourse for the first time to your aid
and assistance. It is a source of the deep-
est personal satisfaction to me that I
should have been called by Her Majesty
to an office in which, as her representative,
I am enabled to take part in the public
affairs of the Dominion, and to associate
myself with you in the performance of
the honorable duties which you are about
to approach."

He then alluded to the harvest, express-
ing his satisfaction to learn that although
the last harvest has been less productive
than its predecessors, and although there
are indications that the rapid expansion of
our commerce has to some extent been
followed by overtrading, the general con-
dition of the Dominion was such as to jus-
tify him in congratulating the Legislature
upon its prosperity.

His Excellency's next reference was to
the fisheries exhibition and to the consoli-
dation of the statutes. Speaking of emi-
gration His Excellency said:

"The number of emigrants to Canada
during the past season has, I am glad to
say, been greater than in any previous
year, and is a proof that the better Canada
is known the more it is valued by those
seeking a home in the new world. Arrange-
ments are in progress to diminish the cost
of inland transport, and I have reason to
believe that the result will be a steady in-
crease of valuable settlers in the future."

After stating that arrangements had
been entered into with British Columbia
in regard of certain matters in dispute,
Lord Lansdowne proceeded to deal with
the North-West, saying:

"The rapid increase of population in the
North-West renders some amendments in
the North-West Territories Act expedient,
and your attention will be called to this
important matter."

The progress of the Indians in Manitoba
and the North-West during the last year
has been on the whole satisfactory. The
bands included in the several treaties have
for the most part betaken themselves to
their reserves. A bill for the further pro-
tection of their interests will be submitted
to you, as well as a measure applicable to
the whole Dominion for the purpose of
encouraging the more advanced Indian
communities to assume the responsibilities
of self-government."

He foreshadowed the government legisla-
tion for the session by reference to the
franchise bill, the factory labor bill, and
the position of the Canadian Pacific Rail-
way in regard of the sale of its stock. His
Excellency said:

"The bill which I have just presented to
the representation of the people in Parlia-
ment and the assimilation of the electoral
franchises existing in the several Provinces
has now been before the country for a
year. The measure will be re-introduced,
and I commend it to your attention."

I would also urge upon you the expedi-
ency of providing for the regulation of the
factory labor and the protection of the

workingman and his family. The measure
submitted last session with some
amendments, will be laid before you.

The rapid progress of the Canadian
Pacific Railway has been maintained
throughout the past year. Of the 2,833
miles of the main line between Pembroke
and Port Moody 1,738 miles are now con-
structed, rendering practicable the com-
pletion of that great work within the
next two years. Although the time
within which the railway company is
bound to finish the road will not expire
until 1891, my government has thought
it of the greatest importance, for the
settlement of the North-West, and the
development of our trade, that its com-
pletion from sea to sea should be hastened
and the Company enabled to open the
line throughout by the Spring of 1886.
With this view, and in order to aid the
Company in procuring sufficient capital
for the purpose of the disposal of its
unused shares, the Government agreed to
receive a deposit of money and securities
sufficient to pay a minimum 3 per cent.
dividend for ten years on \$65,000,000 of
the stock. The arrangement was made
in the belief that it would give steadiness
and increased value to the shares on the
market. A combination of unfavorable
circumstances has prevented the fulfill-
ment of these expectations, and the Com-
pany has not been able to obtain the
required capital by a sale of its stock.
The best means of preventing any delay
in the great object of the early com-
pletion of the railway demands your earnest
consideration. I am pleased to be able to
state that the operation of that portion
of the railway already opened affords the
most gratifying evidence of its soundness
as a commercial enterprise and of its great
value to Canada.

These are the main features of the Vice-
regal discourse. The bill of fare is indeed
a meagre one, to all appearances, but the
session gives promise of being long and
lively. Pacific Railway matters are likely
to receive a large share of attention. It is
now, in fact, generally believed that the
company intends to press for better
terms. Such terms should not be hur-
riedly granted, but if granted the conces-
sion should be accompanied by provisions
in regard of the transportation of the
farm produce of the North-West at some-
thing like reasonable rates. The country
cannot afford to build up any institution
at the expense of the agricultural popu-
lation of the North-West. After hearing
the speech from the throne, the Commons
returned to their own chamber, and the
speaker read a statement of the vacancies
in the representation of the people and
elections held during the recess.

The following new members were in-
troduced: Mr. Wallis, Albert, N. B., by
Sir John and Sir Leonard Tilley; Mr. Mc-
Belleau, Levis, Que., by Sir Hector La-
gevin, Hon. A. P. Caron; Sir Richard Car-
wright, South Huron; by Hon. Edward
Blake and Mr. W. C. Cameron; Mr. C.
P. Landry, Kent, by Sir Hector Langevin
and Sir Leonard Tilley; Mr. D. W. Al-
len, Leamington, by Mr. W. Patterson, Brant,
and Sir Richard Cartwright; Mr. J. W.
Bain, South Huron, by Sir Hector Langevin
and Hon. Mr. Chapleau; Mr. Stairs, Hal-
fax, N. S., by Sir John MacDonald and
Sir Charles Tupper; Mr. Kaulbach, Lan-
sebourg, N. S., by Sir Charles Tupper and
Sir John MacDonald.

The new members were received with
hearty cheers. After some minutes for
business the House adjourned till Friday
the 18th, then to take into consideration
the speech from the throne. On Friday
there was a large attendance of members
and of the general public. The address
in reply to the speech was moved by Mr.
MacMaster of Gleanery. Mr. MacMaster
is a fluent and able speaker, and one of
the coming men of the House. The
second of the address was Mr. Belleau,
the newly elected independent Conserva-
tive member for Levis. Mr. Belleau is a
clear and forcible speaker. He acquitted
himself of his difficult task with success
and already gives promise of proving a
decided acquisition to the debating talent
of the House.

Mr. Blake followed. His speech was
lengthy and, even for the leader of the
opposition, a remarkably able effort.
His discourse was as a matter of course
devoted to a criticism and review of the
government policy and measures pro-
posed in the speech from the throne. Mr.
Blake was particularly pointed in his
reference to the subject of Provincial
rights, making a vigorous appeal to the
members from Quebec to stand by the
rights of the Province, whereby alone
could they hope for the maintenance of
the special privileges guaranteed to them
by the constitution. Sir John replied
briefly but in a happy strain. The cor-
respondent of the Montreal Star very
accurately summed up the probabilities of
the coming session in his letter dated the 11th inst.:

"As I remarked, he says, in a previous
letter, there is every possibility of there
being an exceedingly lively and stormy
session. At any rate it will not be the
fault of the Opposition if the session is
quiet, for a more pugacious set of legis-
lators never existed. Last session they
were disheartened, unsettled, stunned by
the tremendous defeat of the preceding
June, and with some of their best men out
of Parliament they were comparatively
humble and confined themselves to sullen
grumbling. But since that time things
have taken a decided turn for the better, as
far as they are concerned, Sir Richard
Cartwright has returned and the Hon.
David Mills takes his seat for Bothwell,
which was represented last session by J. J.
Hawkins, who was called 'the member
for Jim Stephens,' since a returning
officer of that name had, by rejecting a
number of ballots for Mills, given him a
majority and the temporary representa-
tion of the county; and Sir John has been
ousted from one of his two constituencies,
Lennox, and a Reformer, Allison, has
taken his place. The Reformers have,
however, lost Keedler, of Lunenburg, N. S.,
whose seat is taken by Kaulbach, a
Conservative, and G. W. Ross, one of their
best speakers, who has accepted the por-
tfolio of Minister of Education in the
Ontario Cabinet, although his seat is occu-
pied by another Reformer, D. M. Cameron."

The depression which is now hovering
over the country will most assuredly be
seized upon with avidity, and we may ex-
pect stirring speeches aiming to show that
it is a direct result of five years of "mis-
management by the Tories" (your true
Reformer always says "Tory" in place of
"Conservative"). On the other hand the
Conservatives will either deny the depres-

sion which is alleged, or refer it to natural
causes and say that it was beyond the
power of the Government to prevent
it. In either case they will find
themselves upon the horns of a dilemma,
for the fact that there is a depression all
over the Dominion, more or less severe, is
apparent to everyone. "How did this
depression originate?" will be the query
which the gallant Sir Richard will ask
the Minister of Finance to answer, and a
big fight will be sure to take place between
them.

On the other hand, the N. P. on the
whole, will be left comparatively unmo-
mented by the Reformers. It is not a safe
thing to attack, as two crushing defeats
have taught them. The Liberal party
has not yet made any definite statement
concerning its position on the fiscal ques-
tions of the day, but there is little doubt
that they will advocate the modifica-
tion of the present tariff, by the aboli-
tion of the duty on coal and other neces-
saries, and its entire re-arrangement, in
such a manner as to press less heavily
upon the poor man. In taking this stand
the Reform party is going back upon its
record to a certain extent, and they will
be sure to be taunted with this by their
opponents. The outlook is that the Re-
formers will badger Sir Leonard Tilley
about over-productions and other knotty
questions; that the back numbers of the
House will be religiously perused, and old
statements made years ago will be
thrown into the teeth of speakers on both
sides; the whole thing ending up by some
very abusive and unparliamentary lan-
guage. This may seem a fanciful picture
but "coming events cast their shadows
before" this is just the trend that events
will take.

The Section B. scandal will also assu-
redly be brought up and presented in the
worst possible light by the opposition.
The accusations against the Government
were made so long ago that it may be
useful to recall the charges. On the 1st
of last June the Toronto Globe charged
that—(1) A re-measurement of work in
section B had been made, giving an in-
crease of \$300,000 to a company of con-
tractors composed of Alex. Manning, of
Toronto; Peter McLaren, of Perth; John
Shields, of Toronto, and J. J. Macdonald,
the latter two being the real controllers
of the enterprise; (2) on the transfer of
the unfinished line to the syndicate, \$120,-
000 was given to the contractors as a
prospective profit they would have made;
(3) a clause had been inserted in the final
settlement by which the contractors
could claim damages for alleged delays on
the part of contractors for other portions
of the line; (4) the Canadian Pacific was
compelled to take the contractors' plant
over, and pay \$70,000 for it. The fourth
charge was denied by Duncan McIntyre,
the Vice-President of the Canadian
Pacific Railway, in The Star of June 2.
Some days afterwards a suit for \$50,000
damages for alleged libel was begun
against the Globe by John Shields, but
the case was afterwards dropped. Indeed,
in this, as in former sessions, the relations
existing between the Government and the
C. P. R. will be a prolific cause of debate.
The guaranteeing of the C. P. R. bonds
for twenty years by the Government will
also come up in the House, and will excite
a lively debate.

The course of the Government during
the present session is not accurately
known, but it is not likely they will go
into any sweeping legislative measures.
There will, in all probability, be a Bank-
rupt Law passed. The question is a very
delicate one to handle, and the difficulty
is great in framing a law, which on the
one hand shall not be so strict as to
inflict a great injustice upon honest men,
or on the other so loose that rogues can
take advantage of it to cheat their credi-
tors. The law passed some few years ago
by the Canadian Parliament seemed to be
eminently fair, but it was found that it
did not at all meet the object for which
it had been framed. The proposed law pro-
vides that in all cases of twenty thousand
inhabitants or more the Board of Trade
shall appoint an official, who is not to be
a salaried officer, but a gentleman, that in all
other places the sheriff be guardian; that
the property of an insolvent be taken pos-
session of by such guardian when a writ of
attachment has been issued, and that
neither such guardian, nor the partner,
clerk or relative of such guardian shall be
appointed assignee to wind up the estate.

There are two vacancies to be filled
during the present session, viz.: York, N.
B., and Kent, Ont. The nomination
takes place in both counties on the 22nd
and polling a week later. In York Mr.
Temple (Ministerial) and Mr. Gregory
(Liberal) and in Kent, Mr. Henry Smyth
(Ministerial) and Dr. Samson, (Lib-
eral) are the candidates. To the surprise
of very many Conservative members Mr.
J. J. Hawkins still insists upon sitting
for Bothwell. He cannot, however, do
so after the speaker receives the report
of the judicial decision giving the seat
to Mr. Mills. Mr. Mackenzie has not yet
arrived but will be here early in the
session. Despatches from Quebec announce
the constitution of the new government
there to be likely as follows:
Hon. J. J. Ross, Premier; Hon. L. O.
Taitton, Attorney General and leader of the
House; Hon. W. W. Lynch, Crown Lands;
Hon. Jos. Robertson, Treasurer; Hon.
Louis Beaudin, Commissioner of Agri-
culture and Public Works; Hon. Jean
Blanchet, Provincial Secretary.

The Montreal Herald, generally conceded
to the organ of the C. P. R. Company,
speaking of the situation, says: "Tem-
porary assistance by the Government
until the railway shares market returns to
its nominal condition would seem to be
entirely justifiable. It might be improper
for the Government to make advances
outside of the contract except on aban-
doned security, but we can imagine no
better security than what the Company
have to offer. There is the road itself,
with its workshops and its great equip-
ment of rolling stock; there are the unused
lands; there is the fleet of steel steamers;
there is everything that has been pro-
vided not only by the Government sub-
sidies but by the proceeds of the sixty-five
millions of stock."

We are told plainly enough
that the money needed can not be real-
ized from private sources in the present
state of the railway shares market; and
such being the fact, it will be argued that
when ample security is offered to the
Government on one of the few unbound-
ed railways in America—the property of a
company that owes nobody a dollar—a

railway the early completion of which is
essential to the country's prosperity, the
Government and the Parliament which
have risked so much and been sustained
by the people in their railway policy, can-
not afford at this stage to show any sign
of want of faith in either the railway or
the great country which the railway is
intended to develop."

After reproducing the Herald's state-
ment, the Star of Jan. 18th, says:

"It is therefore evident that a temporary
loan is on the tapis, the nature of which,
it is said, will be laid before Parliament
on Tuesday next. That opposition may
be looked for from even Government
supporters is evident, as three French
Canadian Conservative members expressed
themselves openly and forcibly on the
question to-day, announcing their inten-
tion of opposing any further concession
to the Company."

It was stated this afternoon on what is
considered good authority, that the
amount asked for by the Company is
\$11,000,000."

There is assuredly enough in these
statements to give ground for the belief
that the session will be very lively, if not
stormy. F. C.

BAZAAR.

We wish to remind our readers
of the bazaar in aid of
new church of Our Lady of
Lakes St. Clair, Walkerville, Ont. Dean
Wagner will be exceedingly grateful to all
persons holding tickets for the above
bazaar, if they would make a list of the
names of those who have given tickets
before the 31st inst.

25 cents is only a trifle, yet our Heav-
enly Mother will not forget him who shall
make this small sacrifice in her honor.

Address: Very Rev. J. T. Wagner,
Windsor, Ont.

PROTESTANTISM A DREAM.

Buffalo Union.

A Protestant Episcopal clergyman in
New York—the Rev. Heber Newton—
astonished his hearers last Sunday by the
statement that the biblical story of Joseph
and his brethren was nothing more than a
poetic composition cast in a dramatic
mould. Hear him:

"The story of Joseph takes up into
itself traditions of the customs of early de-
scendants of the Hebrews upon Egypt, and the figure of
Joseph is set against a dreamy background
in which an Egyptian atmosphere suffuses
the scene with its fascinating mystery. The
artistic character of the story I never felt
so strongly as when a few years since, in
preaching a course of sermons upon it to
children, I found myself unconsciously
arranging its sections as the scenes of a
drama. Such I suspect it may have been
among the early Israelites. Jacob's par-
tiality for Joseph, Jacob's dreams, Joseph's
sale to the Midianite caravan and after-
ward to Potiphar in Egypt, are so many
points in the drama. Dreams play a great
part in the story of Joseph. They occur
at each critical point in the tale. Through-
out the movements in the history shift.
The dream among most peoples is regard-
ed with wonder and awe, and came early
to be viewed as having a supernatural
character. Thus the gods communicated
with men in the still hours when the spirit
was less meshed in the world of sense.
The early prophetic spirit of Israel laid
hold of this thought, and made much of
the dream as the revelation of Jehovah."

Speaking of the bread famine in Egypt
and how Joseph saved the lives of the
people, this Protestant divine thus dis-
cusses:

"Let us not blind our eyes to the fact
that this policy of Joseph was a gigantic
concealment in grain planned and carried
out with pitiless severity, by which a whole
people was entrapped into serfdom, their
real estate and personal possessions made
the property of the King, and a crushing
tax laid in perpetuity upon a nation. By
making vast provision for the prolonged
famine which he anticipated, he was en-
abled to seize upon the people, to carry
out measures of a sweeping charac-
ter. His superior foresight placed in his
hands the absolute necessities of life, which
the starving people were compelled to
purchase from him on his own terms.
After their money was exhausted the
poor people parted with their cattle, get-
ting bread in exchange for horses, flocks,
and lands. They felt themselves serf-
dom on the lands which had been but lately their
own and their discontent became intense."

And from what follows, it would appear
that the Rev. gentleman really regards
Joseph as the original prototype of an
Irish landlord.