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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1888.

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REV. J. C. BRENNAN.

elebration of the 25th Anniversary of His Ordination at Picton.

[Special Correspondence] The all-absorbing topic of conversation for e past few we-ks among the congregation of Gregory's, Picton, has been the most befithe past its desire always to support heartily, even below the most befitting way to worthily mark and celebrate the 5th anniversary of the worthy pator's ordination to the sacred priesthood, which occurred in the 25th of January, knowing well his desire to have as little display as possible. The congregation, however, could not allow gregation, however, could not allow the occasion to pass without testifying and showing their appropriation of his noble qualities and the many acts of kindness and desire always to support heartily, even noble qualities and the many acts of kindness and his desire always to support heartily, even at great personal sacrifices to himself, snything gotten up or tending to the interests of the congregation, and the good will that has always gregation, and the good will that has always gristed between priest and people. Since his advent amought them, for the pasts seventeen years, it has been our fortune to have him for our paster and spiritual guide. Among the many improvements made since his succession to the purish of Poton I might mention the building of our handsome school house, which stands second to none in Canada for the size of the congregation; purchasing and laystands so the congregation; purchasing and lay-size of the congregation; purchasing and lay-ing out our reautiful cametery (Mount Olivette), which in a short time will greatly enhance the which in a short time win greatly enhance the banty of our thriving town; purchasing our spacious presbytery and adjoining lots; ornamenting and beautitying the interior of our church, and many others which time and space

church, and many others which time and space will not permit to mention. The congregation decided to present a massive gold chalice—one of the best that could be purchased in Monttreal—accompanied by an address. The altar bys also decided to present him with a handsome water set, which he appreciated very much. The scholchildren, remembering the many acts of kindness and words of encouragement from their The schollenders, remembering the heary acts of kindness and words of encouragement from their good paster were bound not to be behind showing their appreciation of the same decided, to present him with a handsome set of brevaries. The sacred edifice also seemed to wish to join in the festivities, the church was very tastefully decorated, the main alter looking gorgeous, and St. Joseph and the Blessed Virgin looked very on Joseph and the Disease vigin to act vigin to the inposing. Hundreds of lighted tapers, the parkling gold lace and the ornamentations presented a very stocking appearance, the beautiful chandeliers in the centre of the chruch, together with all the other lamps lighted made St. Gregory look at its very best and made the some gory look at 1t4 very best and made the scene one of splender not soon to be forgotten by those present. Long before the time for Mass to begin the Church was crowded, all glad to have an opportunity of joining their paster in offering up a mass of thanksgiving for the grangs showered on him for the past 25 pears. offering up a mass of thanksgiving for the graces showered on him for the pact 25 years and of showing their unswerving loyalty in their good pa-tor on this his anniversary, and also to offer up their prayers and communion that he might be spared for many years to continue his labora in his vineyard. The Catholics were not alone in showing their respect for this devoted pastor, a large number of leading Protestants attending the service with whom Father Brennan say the Mass of Thanksgiving. Re. Rev. Moreignor Farelly, V.G., preached a very elequent sermon suitable to the occasion, and paid a well-deserved the Mass of the work of the mission.

I coming', can turn to advantage the end of that period by making it a time for serious reflection how he has d'scharged the duties of his sacred calling.

I do not claim for myself, neither do I desire to do so on this occasion, any prominent part in the works that have been accomplished in this mission during the last seventeen years, for in all my undertakings for the improvement of the Misses M. Sullivan, M. Sullivan, M. Sullivan, M. Sullivan and J. McFadden, showed the part of the expenses and outlay, so necessary effectually to carry out the work of the mission.

I feel that you have clothed me in a new living the content of the consistency of the content of the period by making it a time for serious reflection to the work every pleasing mance, and richly deserved the applause and enconiums received from the spectators. The "Jubilee Greeting," by 20 little children, was very pleasing mance, and richly deserved the applause and enconiums received from the spectators. The "Jubilee Greeting," by 20 little children, was very pleasing manner, and richly deserved the applause and enconiums received from the spectators. The "Jubilee Greeting," by 20 little children, was very pleasing manter, and richly deserved the applause and enconiums received from the spectators. The "Galley of the work state of the work of the mission during the last seventeen years, for in all my dese to the occasion, and paid a well-deserved tribute to Father John, eulogizing him in the words of our good Bishop of Kingston, at a conference of the priests in Kingston, where the Bishop told them that as a thealogian Father

John was always right. The concluding words of the Right Rev. Monsignor's address brought tears from the people. Father John, he said, I wish you many years of useful, fruitful labor, and when God's time shall come for you and your people may you and they meet in a better land to celebrate the everlasting jubilee with your God, in whose service you have spent your life. The following priests were seated around the sanctuary:—Right Rev. Monsignor Farelly, Vicar-General of the diocese; Rev. Father Kelly, London; Rev. Father Slaven, Hamilton; Rev. J. Browne and Rev. D. O'Connell, Peterboro diocese; Rev. Father Mackav, Marysville; Rev. T. Davis, Madoc; Rev. P. A. Towhey, Westport; Rev. E. J. Walsh, Trenton; Rev. T. Kelly, Kingston City; Rev. J. P. Fleming, Tweed; Rev. W. Walsh, Frankford; Rev. J. S. Quinn, Madoc. Mr. Slattery and Mr. McCauly read the following address and presented a magnificent gold chalice on behalf of the cona magnificent gold chalice on behalf of the congregation :-

ADDRESS OF THE CONGREGATION. To the Rev. J. C. Brennan, Parish Priest of

Beloved Pastor,—"Thou are a priest forever according to the order of Melchisedec."

Such, rev. and dear Father, are the solemn and impressive words which seem to send their echo around to-day and call your faithful people here to offer to you their most earnest and heartfelt congratulations on this the twenty-fifth an

niversary of your ordination.
Yes, for twenty-five years have you labored in the sacred ministry, and for seventeen of these it has been our happiness and privilege to have you in our midst, aed we take pleasure in testifying how earnestly and zealously you have discharged the arduous duties imposed by your discharged the arduous duties imposed by your noly calling; for during these years you have, by your readiness at every call of duty, no matter at what self-sacrifice, and by the energy and willingness with which you always assist us in everything relating to our spiritual and temporal welfare, won or despect love and gratitude. We can not pass over in silence the many works accomplished. over in silence the many works accomplished by you since your advent amongst us, for, to your untiring exertions and generous assistance we owe the possession of our commodious pres

we owe the possession of our commodious presbytery and fine lots adjoining, our handsome
school house, and last, though not indeed least,
our beautiful Mount of Olives Cemetery, where
our loved ones sleep the quiet sleep of death,
and where we also expect to lie, awaiting the
sound of the Archangel's solemn trumpet.
And now, dear Father, we beg your acceptance of this chalice as a mark of our appreciation of your noble efforts in our behalf. We
know you will appreciate it, for we know your
great love for our holy church and everything
connected with its sacred rites and offices.
Once more then we offer our warmest congratulations, and pray that our Heavenly Father
may pour on you his rhoicest graces in this life,
and reward you with an unfading crown in
heaven.

heaven.
Signed on behalf of the congregation,
T. SLATTERY,

D. McAuley, Chairman, Secretary.

REPLY. My Dear Friends,—Your presence here on this occasion to offer me, your hursble pastor, your cordial congratulations 'ttainment' is it not your lips, that which such touching

of the twenty-fifth anniversary of my ordination, as an event that fills my heart with exquisite joy. It should indeed be always a source of deep gratification, as well as a cause of unfeigned pleasure to the mind of the priest after so many years spent in the ser vice of God, to know, from his own people, that his works have been apprecated and that his ministrations have not been altogether unproductive of, nor unatted ded with, blissful results. I can well understand, on this occasion, when commemorating an event that does not happen in the life-time of the great body of the priesthood, why the faithful rally around the privileged ones anxious to manifest, in word and deed, their devotion and loyal attachment towards their sacred office. It is because every twenty-fifth year 14 marked in the church's calendar as her jubiles year enholy year, and her faithful children, indulgent by the instincts of a dangerous nature and charitably influenced by the prit of christian faith, show an eager willingness to condone any remissuess or imperfections that they may have discovered in the lives of those appointed over them to lead them to God by word and

In the history of the working of the church the twenty-fifth year has a very momentous signification. She requires that the candidate for priestly orders be in his twenty-fifth year, except for urgent reasons by a apecial dispensa-tion, many of her ministers may be promoted to

the twenty-fifth year is, according to the present discipline of the church the ordinary year of jubilee, when with a largeness of heart commensurate with the riches of her motherly bounty, she unlocks the doors of the storebouse of her spiritual treasures, and with lavish ten-derness dispenses to all her children her spiriderness dispenses to all her children her spiritual largesses in the form of a jubilee. If in the life of the church, the period of a quarter of a century, marks such a momentous period why not, in the individual members of which she is composed, especially in the life of him, who from the years of his youthful manhood, in virtue of the rite of sacred ordination, became engrafted on the eternal priesthood of Jesus Christ, and who, from his school boy days, devoted his time and talents by a long course of disciplinary training, to the acquire course of disciplinary training, to the acquirement of ecclesiastical science and patriotic knowledge, to fit himself faithfully to carry out the end of his vocation, to fulfil in season, and out of season, the designs of the Great High Priest, expressed in the words of the sublime commission given to His Apostles and their successors in the priesthood before His ascension into heaven. "Going, therefore, the that heaveth you ascension into heaven. "Going, therefore, teach all nations." He that heareth you heareth me. It is a great grace vouchsafed by God to a priest to grant him so many years of health and strength in the sacred ministry, particularly one who, conscious of his short coming, can turn to advantage the end of that period by making it a time for serious reflection how he has discharged the duties of his sacred calling.

restrict to the, as a fold souvenir of this restrict day, shows that you are a people of excellent taste, and that you well understand the armor.al of the priestly office, whose duty it is to take the chalice of salvation in his hands. and to offer up to the throne of Eternal Majesty the sacrifice of the living and the dead When this chalice, after its consecration by the bishop, is placed in my hands, and into whoseever's hands it passes, they will remember you. b th living and dead, and the fruits of the great atoning sacrifice will be applied to your souls as of:en as the officiating minister uses this

cup of the Lord.

I am deeply grateful to you for the religious demonstration of attachment to your pastor today. I must assure you, with all the sincerity of my heart, that I will always remember the of my heart, that I will always remember the good things you have done for me to-day, and in return for your good wishes, your prayers and your substantial offering, I pray that God may shower down on you His choicest blessings, that He may keep yeu in His boly keeping, and that you may always prove yourselves, as you have done to-day, devoted children of the Church and staunch supporters of Her magisterial teachings.

SEPARATE SCHOOL PUPILS' ADDRESS. To Rev. John C. Brennan, Parish Priest of

Rev. and Dear Father,—Why this peaceful, holy joy which fills each youthful heart to-day? Why does each sound borne on the gentle breeze seem to murmur gladness? Why does even the very air seem laden with pleasure, and each youthful face bean with more than its wonted happiness? It is, dear father, because our hearts are throbbing with joy, as with love and congratulations we gather round you on this your happy festal day. Oh! what holy and rapturous thoughts must throng round your and rapturous thoughts must throng round your heart to-day, leading you back, through the vists of years, to that day on which you received such high and heavenly prerogatives — yes. high and heavenly, for the very augels might regard, with holy envy, the privileges of the priesthood; that day on which you received the solemn power of binding and loosesing, "whose sins you shall retain, they are retained;" that day on which you received the power, but high! let our voices be lowered before we presume to say it—the power to call down from His heavenly throne the Adorable See of the Eternal Father, and place Him in our tabernacles there to abide in His inexhaustible love; that day on which your hands were first raised to offer up the great and atonling sacrifice raised to offer up the great and atoning sacrifice "which is offered up from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof." Yes holy and rapturous must be your thoughts, and again we say we gather round you with congratulations and love—with love,—Oh! why should we not love—with love,—Oh! why should we not love? Was it not your hands that poured upon us the regenerating waters of baptism, putting to flight the darkness of our souls, and calling in its place the spirit of eternal light? Is it not your lips that pronounce over us the solemn words of absolution, bringing down pardon from heaven, and its place to the solemn words of absolution, bringing down pardon from heaven, and other parts are with transported. uon, pringing down pardon from neaven, and inspiring us with fresh courage and atrength to breast the fierce waves of passion which sur-round us? And, Oh! is it not from your hands we receive the heavenly banquet "whose

and telling force, impart to us the lesson of heavenly wisdom?

Oh! yes, truly indeed, can we say we love you, for have we not ever found you a tender father, a wise counsellor, a kind and generous friend, ever evincing the most earnest care and solicitude on our behalf, ever warning us againthe rocks and shoals which beset our paths, ever training us to walk in the narrow path of virtue and holiness, and ever guiding us by your virtues upward: to our heavenly home.

And now, dear father, please to accept this set of breviaries as a fond remembrance of this dey—a day which will be ever green in our hearts, and the memory of which will stimulate us to copy your bright and many virtues. That you may live many happy years to labor in the sacred ministry, and that the jubile we are calchesting to day may he a bright prelude to celebrating to-day may be a bright prelude to that eternal jubilee you will enjoy in heaven, is the earnest prayer of your dutiful children. — THE PUPILS OF THE SEPARATE SCHOOL.

ALTAR BOYS' ADDRESS.

To the Rev. John C. Brennan, P.P.: Rev. and Dear Father,—Amid the general oy and congratulations that surround you, on this celebration of your silver jubilee, allow us to respectfully approach you to add our meed of praise and gratitule to that which resounds on

all sides to day.

We are fully aware, dear father, of the great honor conferred on those who have the hap-piness to serve in the sanctuary, and wait on the minister of God when he is offering un the holy sacrifice of the Mass, and we thank you most sincerely for selecting us to that honor; and that we may prove worthy of your choice , and advance in virtue and holiness as

choice, and advance in virtue and holiness as we advance in years, we humbly ask, dear father, a share in your prayers. And now, dear father, please accept this water set as a slight token of love and esteem.

We pray that God may bless you with many happy years here, and that we all may celebrate the eternal jubilee in heaven.—The Altar Hoys.

Rev. J. Brennan is a native of Ireland, having been born Jan. 23, 1839, at Monecoyn, Kil-kenny. Ireland. He was educated at St. Kiernan's College, Kilkenny, and St. Patrick's Carlow. He came to this country in 1862, and was ordained in December of the same year by the Right Rev. Dr. Horan, Bishop of Kingston. He is a highly educated, liberal minded gentleman and a zealous worker in his own church, and bears the esteem of all denominations. tions. He has a hrother a priest at St. Mary's who is now in Rome with Bishop Walsh of Lon don, and a nephew studying in the Propaganda, Rome; also a cousin, a priest in Ireland and one in the London diocese.

The entertainment in the school in the even-

ing was very largely patronized, and all who went were well paid for their time, as the enrich, sweet voice. "Playing School," Masters R. McDonald, S. Woodhouse, J. Kennedy, D. Sullivan, Wm. Ryan, W. Kearse, J. Heffernan. Master R. McDonald showed himself of to good advantage as school master, seemingly presented to me, as a fond souvenir of this testive day, shows that you are a people of control of the seemingly possessing the requirements. the address to Father Brennan, and presented him, on behalf of the children of the school, with a set of Breviaries, Too much praise can-not be given to Master Woodhouse for the very masterly manner in which he read the address He is probably the brightest boy of the school and no doubt has a marked future before him Father Brennan replied in a very feeling man ner, thanking them very kindly for the beautiful present, and said he would always remember the good children for this unexpected kindness. The announcement of the Rev. Father Twohy, of Westport, to deliver an address, no doubt augmented the crowd, as the rev. speaker was no stranger to Picton, and not unknown as one o the ablest speakers the Church has in Canada His sermon some seven years ago here is stil fresh in the minds of many of the congregation, and all agree in saying it was one of the ables ever delivered here.

Father Brennan entertained the altar boys to dinner on Sunday afternoon.

A SENSIBLE DIGNITARY'S VIEWS. HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF TORONTO EN DORSES CARDINAL MANNING.

TORONTO, Unt., Feb. 7.—The Chicago Times has received the following answer to an enquiry addressed to Archbeshop Lyach on the subject of Cardinal Manning's recent ut-

terance ST. MICHARL'S PALACE. TORONTO, Can., February 3, 1888. To the Editor of the Times, Chicago:

Sir,-I will answer your enquiry in a few words, being much pressed for time. In the first place I endorse every word of the proposition laid down by His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, and I am astonished that there can be any second opinion about it. A man is bound by the first law of nature to preserve his own life and the man who preventshissaving his life "murdershim" -I quote the words of St. Augustine. He murders him. A man in shipwreck grasps a plank belonging to another; the man who takes that plank from him (unless to save

his own life) drowns him, for he grieviously falls in charity, whose primary law is "as you would that men should do to you do you also to them in like manner." sin is the same who snatches bread from the mouth of a starving man. The starving poor in Ireland during the famine would have been perfectly justified in seizing on the food which was being conveyed to other countries to be sold for the benefit of land-lords. Archbishop McHale openly an-nounced this primary law of nature. With respect to the maxim "Necessity has no law," I would say "Necessity has a law." That law is the first law of nature, the law which imposes on every man the obligation of saving his own life, if he can, and this law of necessity overcules all positive enactments. No law deserves the name of law which pre-

vents a man's saving his own life.

Yours faithfully, JOHN JOSEPH LYNOH, Archbishop of Toronto. REGULATIONS FOR LENT.

From Ash Wednesday until Easter Sunday every day is a fast day except Sundays. Palm Sunday is not a fast day though it no a day of abstinence. The use of flesh meat is al lowed at three meals every Sunday in Lent except Palm Sunday. The same is allowed once a day only on every Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, between the first Sunday in Lent and Palm Sunday.

On these days meat can be used at the one meal and no fish allowed at the same meal. Only one full meal can be taken on a fast day. In the morning, according to the prevailing custom, a cup of tea or coffee may be taken with a small piece of bare bread.

In the evening a collation may be taken, which must not be a full supper and must consist of light meagre food.

On days of fast and abstinence meagre food may be cooked with dripping, even with pork, but pork itself must not be eaten.

In families where soup is used for dinner, pork, grease of fat can be put in it (no other kind of mea.). If any of this soup remains over after dinner, it may be used at the evening collarion. Pork, lard or grease cannot be used in its natural state. On meagre days pastry cooked with drip-

ping or fat may be caten. Such as are exempted from fasting from their meals through infirmity, age or hard labor my use meat three times a day when others use it only once.

The above privileges authorized in the Dioese of Montreal (Circular of February 16, 1872) facilitate the observance of Lent very considerably; and with a little good will many can keep the solemn fast that the Saviour sanctified by fasting 40 days and 40 nights and that was ever sacred in the church from primitive Christianity.



OUR NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL. THE RIGHT HON. LORD STANLEY, OF PRESTON. (Sec Editorial)

T. D. SULLIVAN, M.P., 1N LONDON.

THOUSANDS OF LIBERTY-LOVING CITIZENS GREET HIM-HE IS ACCOMPANIED BY A NUMBER OF ENGLISH MEMBERS, SAYS HE IS GLAD TO MEET ENGLISHMEN AS DROTHERS; AND PREDICTS THE SPEEDY DOWNFALL OF THE TORY REIGN OF TELROR.

LONDON, F.b. 13 -Mr. T. D. Sullivan, Irish member of Parliament, who was recently imprisoned in Tullamore, arrived in London this morning and received an ovation from ten thousand persons who had gathered at Eusten station to welcome him. The weather was bright and frosty. He was escorted by an immense procession to Hyde Park, where a meeting in his honor was held. The procession entered the park at 3,30 c clock. Forty thousand persons were assembled there. When the procession reached the park the persons composing it When the procession grouped themselves around a platform at the Reformers' tree. Mr. Sullivan, in his speech, said words were insdequate to express his emotions at the glorious English welcome he had received. It would cause a glow in the hearts of the Irish throughout the world, and assist in the consummation of a long and grevious struggle. (Cheers.) Speaking as a representative Irishman, he pledged his word and faith that the people of Ireland would be glad to be friends and brothers of the English and for ever more (che.rs). The Government's wretched attempts at coercion had not suppressed or frightened any one. Irish patriots had been imprisoned because they had disregarded a law which Englishmen would have trampled under foot. The Tory reign of terror, he declared, was doomed to speedy extinction. At the end of his speech cheers were given for Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Gladstone and home rule. The crowd. though enthusiastic, was orderly. Mr. Sullivan was accompanied to the place of meeting by Messrs. Stuart, Lawson, Howell, Pinkerton, Pickeragill, Stack, Schwann, Harrington, Biggar, Tuite, Carew and Foley, all members of Parliament. At the banquet at the Criterion this even-

quire the inspired word of Grattan and the cloquence of O'Conueil to do justice to the occasion. It was not merely a banquet to the Irish nation. For the first time in the long history of England and Ireland, when there were political prisoners in Irish jails there was no feeling in their heaves.

est blame should be laid on the English people because they knew that what had occurred was the doing of a party which had obtained office by false pretences. He regretted the absence of Mr. O'Brien-a man whose heart was as tender and open as a woman's and who was ever ready when duty called. No Irishman existed on the face of the globe who would not be melted if he saw the sight that had been witnessed to-day. If their time of trial was prolonged they should not lose heart. Mr. Sullivan concluded by quoting Moore's "Erin, thy winter is past," and was enthusiastically applauded.

<mark>स्क्रेरिक स्कार मिल्लाम स्टिक्</mark>क के विकास । देखार सिंग का एक एक एक एक एक एक

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. OPENING OF THE SESSION.

The Queen's Speech-She is Pleased with the Results of the Coercion Laws in Iroland, and to These Measures Attributes the Diminution of Crime.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—A large crowd gathered outside the Parliament House this morning, drawn thither by the opening of the session. Everything was quiet. The beef-eaters made the usual search in the vaults beneath the Houses of Parliament, but it did not reveal the

presence of any dynamiters.

The Queen's speech was read by Royal Commission. It is as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen—I continue to re ceive from all the powers cordial assurances of friendly sentiments as well as of an earnest de-

sire to maintain the peace of the word. My officers, in conjunction with those of the Emperor of Russia, have completed the de-marcation of the Afghanistan boundary, in conformity with the terms of the convention of 1887. I trust the work thus concluded may tend to remove the possibility of a misunderstanding between the two powers regarding their Asian possessions. Animated by a desire to prevent an effusion of blood, I despatched a mission to the King of Abyssinia with the hope of dissuading him from engaging in war with Italy. I deeply regret that my efforts were not

successful.
The deliberations of the conference at Washington to adjust questions which have arisen between Canada and America are still progressing. The negotiations commenced in 1885 in respect to the regulation of the Suez Canal have been brought to a conclusion, so far as the points of difference between myself and the

French Republic are concerned.

I have also entered into an agreement with France for the protection of life and property in the New Hebrides by a joint naval commis-

The conference of delegates from the powers interested in the sugar industry summoned to meet in London in the autumn, to consider the possibility of lending the injurious system of bounties, has made considerable progress tow-ard the conclusion of a satisfactory arrange-

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:—The estimates for services for 1888, which will be laid before you, have been framed with a due egard for economy. You will be asked to provide for the improvement of the defeace of the ports and coaling stations, rendered urgently necessary by the advance of military science, and also to sanction an arrangement providing for a special squadron to protect Austrian commerce, the cost of which will be partially borne by the colonies.

My Lords and Gentiemen :

The measures which, at great labor, you passed last session for the benefit of Ireland have been carefully carried into effect during the period since elapsed. The result of this leg slation, so far tested by the short experience s satisfactory. Agrarian crime has diminished and the power of coercive conspiracies have sensibly abated.

Measures tending to develope the resources of Ireland and to facilitate an increase in the number of proprietors of the soil will be laid before you. Your attention will be invited to the subject of local government in England. Measures will be submitted for dealing with it n combination with proposals for adjusting the relations between local and imperial finance and for mitigating the burdens imposed upon rate

The prospects of commerce are more hopeful than any which I have been able to point to in many years. I deeply regret that there has peen no corresponding improvement observable in the condition of agriculture. I commend the interests of that great industry to your attentive care, hoping that means may be discovered to enable it to meet more effectively the difficulties

under which it labors.

You will be invited to consider legislative propossals for cheapening the transfer of land, for modifying the procedure by which the tithe rent charge is collected, for promoting technical education, for preventing undue preferences in rates charged by railway companies on foreign and domestic produce, for remedying abuses i the formation of companies under the limited liability act, for amending the law of liability of employers in case of accidents, for improv ing the position of Scottish universities, for re gulating the borough police of Scotland, for di minishing the cost of private bill legislation. In these and all other efforts you may make to promote the well being of my people, I pray you may be guided by the hand of the Almighty

Mr. Parnell gave notice that he would introduce a bill to amend the Irish land law amend ment act.

(Continued on fifth page.)

"The elements of Irish nationality are non only combining-in fact, they are growing confluent in our minds. Such nationality as would make the hearth happy and the Irish name illustrious, is becoming understood. It must contain and represent all the races of Ireland. It must not be Celtic; it must not be Saxon; it must be Irish, The Brehon Law, and the maxims of Westminster—the cloudy and lightning genius of the Gael, the placid strength of the Sassenach, the marshalling insight of the Norman—a literature which shall exhibit in combination the passions and idioms of all, and shall equally express our mind, in its romantic, its religious, its forensic, and its practical tendencies;—finally, a native government, which

A SPANISH SENATOR'S ADVICE.

HE COUNSELS PRACE, AND BLAMES ITALY FOR ENTERING THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE, BUT PRAISES HER FOR FORBEAR. ANCE TOWARDS THE PAPACY.

Senor Castelar created a sensation in Congress to-day by declaring that when the mon-archy implants democratic reform all Republicans must serve it. Senor Castelar made a long speech. In reviewing the European situation he censured the policy of a constant increase of armaments and the policy of conquest, and drew a comparison between military and industrial nations. Spain, he said, ought to follow the policy of peace and progress, and to avoid conquests. He referred eloquently to the benefits to be derived from a general disarmament. He defended the interests of Spain in Morocco, but declared that the time for a military conquest was past. Referring to international questions, he advocated free trade as beneficial to the working classes. He applauded the Liberal principles of the present Cabinet, pointing out the conquests of liberty and democracy in Spain, and declared that if the same principles were continued the present monarchy might become the most remarkable of the present time. He said he considered Prince Bismarck's speech an indication of an approaching struggle between the Germans and the Slava. He believed the is. hostility between Russia and Germany to be permanent, and that war sooner or later was inevitable. The animosity between France and Germany, he said, was only transitor and would cease when the latter restored Alsace Lorraine to France. The restoration of this province was the sole object that urged France to seek a Russian alliance. This reconciliation was desirable for all civilized countries interested in checking the spread of pan slavism. He advised Spain to be neutral in European conflicts. He blamed Italy for entering the Triple Alliance, but praised her forbearance toward the Papacy, which she holds to have been far more respected since its loss of temporal power.

GOOD NEWS FOIL IRELAND. GLADSTONE'S FOLLOWING STILL INCREASES.

DUBLIN, Feb. 8.—There is great rejoicing here over the news that two English members of Parliament, Sir Thos. F. Grove and Mr. Benjamin Kingley, who have hitherto acted with the Liberal Unionists, have joined the Gladstonian party.

STRANGLING IRISH INDUSTRIES. HOW THE BASKET INDUSTRY OF GALWAY HAS DE-CLINED.

An illustration of the way in which red tapeism strangles I rish industries, which greatly need the fostering care of a native legislature, is afforded bo the way in which a Government board has dealt with the butrade of Galway. Some months trade of Galway. Some months ago a movement was started in Galway to introduce the basket-making industries, and to promote the growing of willows for the raw material in the neighborhood of the town. Since then a committee way for the Since then a committee was formed to under-take the planting of caiers on an extensive scale, and to obviate financial difficulties the scale, and to obviate financial difficulties the committee intended proceeding under the tree-planting clauses of the Tramways Act, which empowers the Board of Works to advance money to companies for the planting of trees in Ireland. Mr. Dormot O'C. Denelan, secretary of the committee, forwarded a memorial to the board on September 17 to which an answer has been received to the 17, to which an answer has been received to the effect that having been advised that legal dis-tinction exists between the osier and the troe, they are unable to authorize the advance for they are unable to authorize the advance tor which we had applied. Extensive planting is only possible by laying down the rule that every acre should be planted with that particular tree to which it is best suited, and that ia obedience to any legal theories it would not be necessary to plant horse chestnuts on the top of a mountain or oaks in the midst of a. the top of a mountain or case in the midse of a swamp. It was never contemplated that if a company undertook the planting of a large district in Connemara or Donegal, such portions as were only suited to ceters should either remain. vacant in the midst of the forest or be planted with trees unremunerative or wholly unsuited to moist situation.

THE POPE'S FACE.

Christian Reid, in her exquisite novel "Hearts of Steel," thus speaks of the Sovereign Pontiff:—

"If ever a human countenance was expressive of intellectual and moral force, that of Leo XIII. is. And in his shadowy thinness—in that look which he has of being more spirit than matter—with the courage of a lon in his calm giance, and the sweetness of a saint on his lips, he is just the type a great painter would select if this epoch were thrown back a thousand years, and he wanted to embody a helmsman fit to steer the barque of Peter through raging:

seas.

"It is impossible to imagine anything more majestic than the voice and the utterances of Leo XIII. In listening to him one feels elevated into a region as far above the mad cries of revolutionaries and the vague dreams of the And in the ability of a great ruler, in diplomatic sagacity and profound wisdom, no one, in all the long line of illustrious Pontiffs, has surpassed him." orists as the eternal heaven is above the earth.

> "A nation's flag, a nation's flag—
> If wickedly unrolled,
> May foes in adverse battle drag
> Its every fold from fold.
> But, in the cause of Liberty,
> Guard it 'gainst Earth and Hell;
> Guard it till Death or Victory—
> Look you, you guard it well!
> No saint or king has tomb so proud,
> As he whose flag becomes his abroud? As he whose flag becomes his shroud -TEOMAS DAVIS.

Husbands are new said to write "W. P." in the corner of their letters, which means Wife permitting,'

Evolution.—Tight boots make a cors. cors makes whisky, whisky makes a man tight in his boots.