VOL. XXX1\.--NO. 27.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1889.

PRICE. -- FIVE CENTS

Prince Rudolph of Austria Found Dead in

His Bed-Romance of His Marriage With Princess Stephanic.

The Archduke Rudolph Francis Charles Joreph, Prince Imperial of Austria and Prince Royal of Prince Imperial of Austria and Prince Royal of Prince Imperial of Austria and Prince Royal of Hungary and Bohemia, died suddenly at Mier-Hungary and Bohemia, died suddenly at Mier-Hungary and Bohemia, died suddenly at Mier-Hungary and Austria and of Francis Juseph I. Emperor of Austria and of Francis Juseph I. Emperor of Austria and the Empress Elizabeth, daughter of Duke the Empress Elizabeth, daughter of Duke Maximilian of Bavaria. He was given an experiencely careful education, under the direction of Lieutenant General von Latour, a liberal in politics, Major General Rheinlander instructing generation for the natural sciences, notably zoology dilection for the natural sciences and natural sciences and natural sciences and natural sciences and natural sciences a The Archduke Rudolph Francis Charles Joseph,

nistory.
The Prince was passionately addicted to the the Frince was passionately addicted to the chase—particularly of the chamois eagle and bear—and (being, as he said, "my mothor's son and a Hungartan") was a dashing rifer. He had seen a good deal of Europe in his travels, had seen a good deal of Europe in his travels, spending some weeks in England nine years ago and studying the condition of the manufacturing districts, making a trip to the North of Africa for hunting purposes, and spending the most of the winter of 1880 in Syria and Egypt. The Prince had the reputation of being clever, the prince had the reputation of being clever, and somewhat acceptance; was frank

most of the winter of 1880 in Syria and the Prince had the reputation of being clever. The Prince had the reputation of being clever, mpetuous and somewhat eccentric; was frank in bits manners and popular, and thoroughly in accord with the liberal sentiment of the times. He attended with great punctuality to his military duties, and held the rank of major-general, tammanding the Eighteenth Brigade of Intantary, with its headquarters at Prague.

He was also major-general in the Prussian service and commander of a Russian regiment. Prince Rudolpa was tall and well built. He had the Hapeburg features, though they were not so pronounced as in the case of his father, with the bandsome dark eyes of the Empress.

In May, 1881, Rudolph was married in great tate at Vienna to the Princess Stephanie, daughter of King Leopold of Belgium, and his third cousin. The Princs had been violently opposed to these family marriages, as he bepured to these family marriages, as he be-ieved in the Darwinian doctrine of evolution and hought this hal been a curse in the Hohenthought this hal been a curse in the Hobert collern and Hapsburg dynasties. Hence he had fixed his eyes on the lovely Infanta Pilar of Spain, as decided a brunette as he was a blonde, and of totally different blood.

The betrothal had been practically arranged when the lovely Infants died, and Rudolph then seemed willing to accept any matrimonial fate designed for him by the Austrian Court. The hois fell upon Princess Stephania, second aughter of Leopold, and some accounts claim hat it was a gonuine love match. The story ones that when the Crown Prince paid a visit to cost that when the deal been so arranged that, when the company were conducted from the salon to the magnificent conservatory attached to the castle, the Crown Prince and the Princess ere lefe together tete-a tete for a few minutes. were leto together cene-a-tene for a few mitudes. Soon afterward the youthful pair, arm-in arm joined the royal circle in the Winter Garden, and the Archduke, leading his fair companion up to her father, addressed King Leopold as

Sire, I have, with Your Majesty's nermission, begged the Princess Stephania to best. wher hand upon me. It is my happy privilege to inform you that my petition has been granted,"
"I rejoice, Monseigneor," replied the King,

"to greet you as my son-in-law."

The Princess embraced her mother and immediately after the Imperial-Royal becrothal

medianely after one imperial Koyai necrothal was aunounced to the assembled company. It was a grand fete day in Vienna when the royal pair were married. Princess Stephanie, accompanied by King Leopold and Quien Henriette of Beigium, her sister, Princess Olemen-tine, and the Belgian dignitaries, left Brussels on May 5, arriving at Salzburg on the 6th, where the Crown Prince welcomed the party, returning to Vienna the same day.

In the afternoon of Monday, the 9th, Princess
Stephanie and her mother, accompanied by the

Mistresses of the Robes, in a closed carriage drove to the Theresianum, whence, according to ancient custom and with traditional pomp, the fiances made her entrance into the city in a magnificent state carriage, richly gilt and drawn by eight white borses. The manes of the horses were braided with ribbons of red and gold; on each side of the carriage and at each herse a

The harnesses were richly embroidered with gold. On the head of the horses were white waving plumes. The carriage itself was pro-fusely gilt. On the top was an imperial crown,

insely gilt. On the top was an imposial crown, and above the hind wheels the imperial eagle with outstretched wings.

At noon on Tuesday, the 10th, the wedding took place in the Court Chapel at St. Augustin. The procession to the church took its way through the inner apartments, along the "Angustinergang," by the small salies des reducts over the stairway leading to the entrance of the chapel opposite, the pulpit. After the permonal the young couple returned by the ceremony the roung couple returned by the same way to the Hofburg, where the Ambassadors, the high officers of the army and the members of the nobility were received.

A touching story is told of the wedding. The young princess grew suddenly hysterical at the was later explained by the fact her eyes fell upon a young American with whom she had fallen in 1 ve while visiting Paris incognito with her father. He knew nothing of her rank, but level her, and she returned his love. After the announcement of the betrothal of

te Princess to Prince Rudolph, the American disappeared from Brussels, not, however, with out first seeing Stephanie once more as she was driving with her nother through the park in Brussels. But on her journey to Vienna she saw his face at different stages of the journey, and, according to the story as told by one of the ladies in-waiting, the melancholy and despair manifested by the handsome American afflicted

her. She saw him at Schonberg, and then imagined that she would never again see him. But it appears he found his way into the church of the Angustines, and occupied a place near the left side of the altar. It was when happening to raise her ween in that direct on the Princess met his gaze that she broke out into that fit of hysterical weening which for some moments interrupt-

ed the ceremony.

When somewhat recovered, she looked again towar. the place he had occupied, he had disap-

midnight this story was being told in the salons of the palace. The American is said to have left Vienna for Paris early that evening.

The Crown Prince and Stephanie had but one child, a daughter, the Arch-duchess Elizabeth Marie Henriette Stephanie Gisela, born September 1987. tember 2, 1883. The crown will, therefore, descend to the Archduke John, the younger son.

THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF THE LATE HEIR TO THE FHRONE.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The news of the death of the Crown Prince Rudolf of Austria, had a very quieting effect upon the rioters at Pesth. Alquieting effect upon the rioters at Pesth. Almost immediately after the announcement the disorder began to subside and within a short time had wholly ceased. In spite of the well authenticated stories of his waywardness and his shameful treatment of his wife, the Prince was very popular among the Hungarians, and his death will be sincerely mourned. His manners were frank and cordial, and he had a still stronger hold upon the affections of the people in the fact that he spoke all the languages and dialects of the Empire fluently. The heirahip to the throne falls upon Rudolf's six-year old daughter Archduchess Elizabeth. The first despatches announcing the death of the Crown daugner Aronducaess Eurapean. The first despatches announcing the death of the Crown Prince were stopped by the censors, and the particulars were very slow in reaching the public. The Prince of Wales is said to be very much affected by the death of Rudolf, between whom and the heir to the British throne there existed a warm friendship.

CAUSE OF DEATH. VIENNA, Jan. 31.—The Crown Prince had suffered during the last few years from rheumatism of the joints. Yesterday evening he had a severe shivering fit. The Vinna papers do not refer to the sensational report regarding the cause of the Crown Prince's death. One rumor was that he was accidently shot, while another had in that he was murdered by a pea

LONDON, Jen. 31-It is stated that official private telegrams from Vienna affirm that the death of the Crown Prince was due to a wound inflicted with a rifle.

FERLING ABROAD. LONDON, Jan. 31.-The death of Prince Ru dolf created a panoful impression at Peath and at Rome. The news caused a decine of prices on the exchanges in London, Paris and Berlin. President Carnot, of France, sont a telegram of condolvers to the Emperor of Austria. Tele-

grams of sympathy are arriving at Vienna from all directions. AN INTERESTING BIOGRAPHY. New YORK, Jan. 31 .- The Times' London

special says: -It is still a matter of uncertainty as to how the Orown Prince Rudolf died. The first story from Vienna was that he had met with a fatal accident in the hunting field, and I bear now that an Italian official here has a telegram in cipler from Rome saying it is understand there that he was shot by a ferester whom be had wronged. But later despaces from Vienns, although differing as to the locality in which the Prince was at the time of his death, agree that he was

FOUND DEAD IN BED

by his valet. He was a familiar figure in London; and plans for a long visit to England next May were made by him when the Prince of Wales was in Austria. The friendship between Albert Edward and Rudelf was one of the closes the resisting among Engagement viness. The critical content of the cat existing among European princes. It ori-ginally had a bosis in a common dislike for young William of Germany. These two young heirs of Hapsburg and Hohenzollern were as the same age and purposely thrown together by their parents. William as a lid of fourteen spent nearly the whole summer of 1873 at Vienns at the time of the exhibition there, and played about with Rudolf like a brother.

He quarrelled with his wife, and the public took her side. The tone of his associations visibly sank, and painful secries of his habits and dougs becaute be circulated. At the same time his health declined. As a boy he premised to be strong, but when I I at saw him in Berlin last March, he had a pale, sellow, shrunken face, strouded in black side whiskers and moustache, but he was prematurely baid, and there were suggestions of bad health both in his expression and carriage. It was told there that A la bonne heure We mean to be as july as epilepsy, which is

THE HEREDITARY CURSE OF THE HAPSBURGS, apecially afflicted him, so that he had consantly to be watched as a precaution against fits. It is quite likely that he died in one of these. The question of succession will create the deepest in-terest throughout Europe. His only child is a delicate libite daughter, in her sixth year, and would in the natural order of things be passed over by the Salic law in favor of the Emperor' brother, Karl Ludwig, who is a man of 56 and has three goas between 20 and 26. But is view of Rudolf's poor health this question has been discussed as newhat of late, and there is a notion here that some such provision may be made

IN FAVOR OF RUDOLF'S DAUGHTER. as the famous Pragmatic Sanction of 1840 by which the Emperor Karl secured the succession of his daughter, Meria Theresa. The Archduke Karl Ludwig is not a notable or popular man and his marriage with the daughter of Bomba produced sons who are even less admirable, mentally and morally. Hence some such plan to keep the dynasty in the line of the little girl and carefully select the right kind of a hus-band for her may be resorted to. The funeral of the dead prince will be the greatest pageant Vienna has seen for a generation.

PRINCE RUDOLF'S DEATH.

(YSTRRIOUS WHISPERS CONCERNING THE CAUSE OF DEATH OF THE GROWN PRINCE OF AUSTRIA. LONDON. January 31 .- A private message from Vienus indicates that a consorabip is exercived over the telegrams relating to the cause of Crown Prince Ruddli's death, and that nothing further can or will be telegraphed, it says, for the present. It has already leaked out, however, that the Prince's door had to be burst open by order of the court. There is also some mention of a guzsliot wound, although this may refer to an old scar caused by an accident years ago on the hunting ground. One corres pondent is allowed to telegraph a contradiction of the rumor that the Prince was mordered, but what is whispered here is that he committed suicide. The Austrian Government has done the best it could to foster that idea, owing to the censorship established. The Prince was tolerably well known here. He was one of the most prominent figures in gray uniform at the Jubilee procession in 1887, and he had promised the Prince of Wales to come over and visit him this year. Because of the well known notorious fact that Prince Rudolf was at enmity with the present Emperor of Germany, the opinion prevails here that his death removes one danger to acter is the gratefulness of the ruce for justice desing her child with medicine—is a misfor-Europe in the future, although nothing is known and kindly treatment, and it is unnecessary tune to her family and a blessing to the deci-

has been asserted that the Archduke resigned his claim to the succession when he inherited the property of the Duke of Maderia. It ap-pears, however, that the renunciation was con-ditional, and he may setp again into the line of succession by abandoning for the time the fortune of Maderia.

NEW YORK, Febuary 2.—A Berlin special to the Evening Sun says: Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria was killed in a duel on Tuesday by Count Franz Clau Gallas. The prince pal witnesses were Count Hoyon and Prince Coburg. his brother in law. The Count's witnesses were Prince Ferdinand Kinsky and other noblemen. Prince Ferdinand Kinsky and other noblemen. The duel was fought at 4 p. m. in a little wood near Baden. The prince was wounded and transported to the nearest castle, Meyerling. He died late in the evening, just at the bour when his coming was anxiously awaited at a state dinner in the Hoffburg. The Prince had been attention to the Countries Clan Gallas, nee been attention to the Countries Chan Craims, upon Hayos for six months. It is claimed that recently, while on a shooting excursion on the estate of the lady's mother-in law, Count Clan Gallas suprised his wife in a compromising situation of the country at ones challed the country of the country at ones challed the country of the country at ones challed the country of the country of the country at ones challed the country of the country o tion with the Prince. The count at once chal-lenged Rudolph and the latter asked for time in which to consider it. At the expiration of the time which occurred on Tuesday, he declared that in accordance with the unw itten rules of affairs of honor in Austria he could avail himself of the privilege of declining the challenge, but he would give satisfaction. Subsequently the Prince charged his mind and the duel occurred. The whole affair has been largely suppressed by the Austrian court, but it has leaked out through aristocrats compromised in the affair who had to leave the country. The Eurperor, who knew of the whole affair, has, it is said, fully approved his son's behavi-

FATHER DAMIEN'S FRIEND.

A Christmas Gift of Five Thousand Dollars from a Protestant Minister.

Rev. Hugo B Chapman, Protestant Vicar of St. Luke's Church, Camberwell, England, is entitled to the prayers of all Catholics that God may lead him to the light of True Faith, for the aid he has extended toward Father Damien in his labors among the lepers of Molokai. Here is his latest letter, which breathes a spirit of charity which is superhuman in its expression and munificent in its

benevolent spirit.

Dezr Father.—I berewith enclose you a draft on Bishop & Co., of Honolulu, for £1,000 which has been subscribed by many who are grateful to God for the example of your heroic self-devotion. Personally I have done nothing in the matter, except receive the funds, and I require no thanks whatever. The honor lies with those who are thus allowed to testify to their respectful love. This money is for your own disposal, entirely as you think fit, and it is devoted to the erection of a chapel for your Catholic lepers at Melkal. I hope to send a further graft for £200

or £300 by a later mail. Meanwhile I humbiy your prayer, that I may imbi some of your spirit of sacrifice, of which up till now I knew so little. I should much like to have come to you myself and to have offered my unworthy services to your flock, but apparen ly it is the will of God that I should remain at my post among His poor in this place. Many of them are almost stary. ing and though I am myself so poor that I cannot help them much, it is not in my heart to leave them. I have also made a promise that' so long as my health holds out, I will

love. I envy that fellow more than I have done anybody for years ; but I cannot even pay you my in ended visit in the spring, as I am quite stone broke, and we simply osu's move here for lack of funds. Never mind. saudboye. Unce more may the Saviour sonsole you in your matyrdom by the thought that in being thus "lifted up" you have drawn many to His Cross. I am well aware that I do not belong to your special branch of the Catholic Church, but, though I be from your print of view outside the fold nothing can prevent my kneeling at your feet. I respectfully solute you as my superior, because you are eminently His servant. Allow me to subscribe myself, your loving friend, Hugo B

Chapman, Vicar of St. Luke's Camberwell. P. S. Give my love to all the lepers. I kies them in spirit, Next mail I will wilte you a business letter about certain Catholio nurses and other matter. All the aubsorbers letters follow my parcel post -H.B.C.

IRISH CATHOLIC CABINET REPRE-SENTATION.

(Quebec Telegraph.)

The right of the Irish Catholics to Cabinet representation in this Province has been frankly conceded by Mr. Premier Mercier; and, if we correctly understand the position he takes on the subject, it is not the will but the way which prevents him from giving immediate practical effort to the principle so recognized. In other words, he only awaits a favorable opportunity to carry out in practice what he has admitted in theory. So far so good, In is not for us to harry the Premier. He knows his own circumstances best, as well as the materials upon which he can draw and the difficulties to be overcome. We know that there are always considerable obstacles in the way on such an occasion, conflicting personal and party interest to be harmonized. and many other considerations to be looked to before the necessary vacancy can he created and filled. But we may he permited to think that, if the Premier only throws half as much good will into the matter as he has shown ze I and determination in giving the English Protestant element a representative in his ministry, he will not be long without an Irish Catholic colleague. Delays are proverbially dangerous and even, overlooking past fidelity to his cause, the Irish vote is one well worthy of being outtivated and retained. One of the strongest points of the Irish character is the gratefulness of the race for justice To Vienne is long concealed, and long before dake Charles, who has three sons living. It tiest exactly that he can attach the Irish are diet, rest and amusement.

population unswervingly to him by a prompt and substantial recognition of the right ne has theoretically conceded them. It should not be inferred from the paucity of the Irish representation in the Legislature that they are powerless as a factor in the politics of this province. That representation, as every one knows, is altogether disproportioned to their numbers as a whole—the reason of this being that, while the French or the English Protestant vote is agglomerated, the Irish vote is scattered throughout every constituency from Pontiac to Gaspe and only sufficiently concentrated at two points, Quebec West and Montreal Centre, to entitle them to distinct representation. As a whole, however, the Irlah number within a few thousands of the total population of every other nationality except the French in the province They are nearly twice as numerous as the English element and nearly thrice as numerous as the Scotch. We are quoting from the figures of the last census in 1881, nearly nine years ago, since which they have increased considerably; but those figures are nevertheless sufficient to show the relative proportions of the different elements and to prove that the Cabinet representation, to which it is admitted that the Irish are entitled, cannot be considered a favor, but a strict right. It is true that, owing to their scattered condition, they cannot bring their strongth to bear in the Legislature with the same practical impact as the English Protestant element, who, by their concentration, control the representation of a number of constituencies. But even a rapid glance over the figures of the ceneus le enough to indicate that the Irish vote can turn the scale and decide the fate of almost every scat in the province. It is even to be found and taken account of in the most unexpected quarters. We append the number of the Irlah population in the different countles as taken from the last census :---

Bonaventure..... 1 343

Bonaventure	1 343
Gaspe	2 650
Rimouski	177
Levis	1,039
Dorchester	2 272
Lotbiniera	2,062 4 082
Megantic Drummond and Arthabaska	3,008
Richmond and Wolfe	3,278
Compton	2,817
Standstead	1.225
Shefford	2,799
Brome	1,961
Iberville	725
Missiequol	2.033
Chateauguay	1,702
Huntingdon	5.684
Quebec City	10,224
Quebec County	2805
Portneuf	1 655
Montcalm	1.265
Montreal City	28 995
Hoohelaga	3 796
Argenteuil	4 238 11,726
Ottawa	9,789
Torrebonne	711
Two Monutains.	672
Jacques Cartier	573
Lavai	69
Temizoonata	127
Kamoura-ka	88
L'Islet	26
Montmagny	18 2 1
Beauco	813
Nicolet	387
Yamacka	35
Bygot	160
St. Hyacinthe	76
Rouville	264
Ve: cheres	12
Chembly	294
St. John's	511 91
Laprairie	310
Scalarges	
Chicoatuni	232
Charlavolx	46
Montmorency	286
Champlain	140
Three Rivers	120
Joliette	842
L'Argoundion	264
St. Maurice	37
Maekinovgo Berthier	94 120
	120
Total	123,749
	,.

MONEY IN LITTLE THINGS. The rubber tip at the end of lead pencils has yielded £20,000.

Upward of £2,000 a year was made by the inventor of the common needle threader. The inventor of the roller skates made over £200,000, netwithstanding the fact that his patent had nearly expired before its value

was accertained. A large fortune has been reaped by a minor who invented a metal rivet or evelet at each end of the mouth of doat and trouvers pockets to resist the strain caused by the carriage of pieces of ore and heavy tools.

The gimlet pointed screw has produced mere wealth than most silver miner, and the American who first thought of putting cop per tips to children's shoes is as well off as if his father had left him £400 000 in United States bonds.

As large a sum as was ever obtained for any invention was enjoyed by the inventor of the inverted glass bell to beng over gas to protect cellings from being blackened, and a scarcely less lucrative patent was that for simply putting emery powder on cloth.

In a recent legal action it transpired in evidence that the inventor of the metal plates used to protect soles and heels of boots from wear sold upward of 12,000,000 plates in 1879. and in 1887 the number reached 143,000 000. producing realized profits of \$250,000 .- [Baltimore Herald.

A quacking mother-one who is always

UPHOLD PARNELL'S HANDS. Appeal From the Irish Parliamentry Fund Association.

To the Liberty-Loving people of Free America:

From across the Atlantic comes to us again, in the name of human liberty and common ustice, a call for help from a people closely allied to us to blood, interest and sympathy, struggling against overwhelming odds for the right to live and penefully enjoy the blessings God intended as the natural right of all men.

The Parliamentry Fund Ass ciation, organized to meet special emergencies, and auxiliary to other organized haddes legitimately seeking to aid the cause of self government in Ireland recognizing the great importance of immediate and pronounced effort at this time, again respectfully asks your co-operation and sympathy in a noble work.

A great crisis exists in the constitutional movement conducted by the duly delegated opresentatives of the people, so promising in behalf of Home Role and repose for the old

The flank movement of the Tory party in England on the Irish forces in the British l'arliament, prosecuted through the instrumentality of its venul ally, the London Times, proves to be as serious in attempt and inport as diabolical in purpose.

The scheme to destroy the great Irish leader and apostle of human liberty, Charles leader and apostle of human liberty, Charles | The people of Ireland are abuccantly en-Stewart Parnell, calls for prompt and potent | dowed with the spirit and talent necessary to action to insure his protection against the infamous plos to crush the cause of a galiant people by striking down its chieftain.
For ten years Mr. Parnell and the faithful

men around him have waged a contest for human rights against the organized power of the mighty empire of Great Britian, which has spared neither money nor honor in its afforts to defeat and crush them and the penple and principles they so nobly represent. Steadly has grown, however, the principle of home rule until under the leadership of Mr. Gladstone nearly one-half of the people of the Bitleh kingdem have been recorded in favor of justice to Ireland, and only a question of opportunity for expressions remains to determine by popular voice its successful adoption by the British people.

In desperation over this condition, Tory bigotry and malice, stimulated by greed for continuance of rower, in a final effort to check this flowing tide of favorable public sentiment, practicing political expediency, ex-ploded the well-laid, ingeniously charged mine of calumny, which, through the medium of the Times, it is prosecuting on the purchased perjured testimony of the Castle School of Witnesses and informers, a means so long and successfuly employed by England against the

By this unscrupulous action it is sought to By this uncorrupulous action it is sought to young lady being already affined. Enraged, he set himself to plan revenge, and, being a authorities of the National movement in the skillful mechanician, he invented a formidable infamous crimes committed by desperate men, Ireland's enemise, often prompted by British gold, and luspired by the Secret Service agents of the Castle Government.

Mr. Parnell is ferced to meet his issue and defend himself. All who are familiar with the application, under Tory rule, of British law to Irishmen, know that no means will be left unemployed which will contribute to his conviction. Conviction of the chieftain means collapse of the movement, in the oninion of blind Tory statesmanship, the alm of the foul conspiracy; and while hope and effort for man's inslienable right to self-government will never cease while a drop of Irish shood flows in human veins, though ages more should intervene ere fulfilment, Tory success in this would demoralize and delay perhaps for years the day of Ireland's deliverance.

In Parnell's defease, every lover of liberty and fair play is interested. It is a great principle at which tyranny strikes. The plot against him is dosply and craftly

laid, and only superior legal ability will up-Behind the Times stands an unscrupulous Tory Government with unlimited resources, aided by the treachery of those who would defeat and remove the peaceful constitution-

al plant Parnell represents, that wild and

desperate vergeful means might be employed -means destructive of every hope of that B hind Parnell etands only our faith, our hear:a, and pockets. Which shall win, virtue, honor, and patrtiem, or mulice and treason Is is for us to determine. The character of all those who have advocated and maintained

the cause of Irriand, as championed by Parnell, is involved in this attack upon In adding to this special crafty Times conspiracy sgainst a cause all true men love, there is present in Ireland today a spectacle that should I ring the blush of shame to the Caristian civilization of this century-aspectacle

specially revolting to Americans, who love liberty for liberty's sake-the brutal rule of The chosen representatives of the people and thir press cast into loathsome oriminal

dunguous to perish because veloing to the world the constitutions; claims of their people, and advocating their rights. The alter and the hourthstone descorated

and outrage, violation of the constitution of in that journal, we make the following exthe realm-the mighty military arm of a tract:nation upon whose dominion 'tis beasted "the oun never sets," ongaged annihilating the the Times charges against Mr. Parnell is that weak remnant of a people who prefer death Mr. Parnell's case is very good. At the time to the extinguishment of the hope of free- of my visit attention was centered upon the dom's light. A people whose blood courses through our veins. A people whose blood nell to incite crime and disturbances. But I has baptized the alter of American freedom, can tell you a fact—that those letters were and been shed defensively upon every field whereon the life of liberty has been imperil-

practiced upon the nearest European shores to free, liberty-loving America. Practised for centuries, the light of advancing civilization and the merch of Christian charity seem but to quicken and intensify the fiendish malice with which Tory principle and policy pursue this people to drive them to overt note that

fate toward which Tory craftiness is driving thom, and who can calmly contemplate the rosuit? Already we hear the voice of dis-couragement and distrust prompted by the secret influence of the arch enemy pursuing his methods on American soil, even among those claiming to be Irishmen.

If we would save what has been gained we must act. The hands of the constitutional forces in Iroland must be upheld. The onemy relies upon exhaustion of the people and treason. Money is needed and at once, Every person of Irish blood and sympathy in America should do something in this hour of

peril and great necessity.

The "Irish National League," a daily constituted authority, offers a channel we heartly commend to all friends of Ireland who would aid in her hour of need. If, however, there are those in this great land who would prefer expressing practical sympathy for Ireland outside of Irish political organization, the Parliamentry Fund Association of Ameriwill gladly acknowledge and transmit such expression.

Recognizing the demands our own late friendly political contest imposed upon one and all, and the many home charities requiring attention, and remembering the generous responses in the past by the American people, we reluctantly make this appeal at this time. Yet, may we not in the day of full enjoyment of every political right and blessing. fittingly express sympathy for martyrs to the arms principles which insure us this enjoyment? Baseer, needing only the mains to employ there forces. This we can and must supply them. To those who in the past have so generously responded in support of Ireland's cause must we particularly appeal for renewed assistance now. You who are already enrolled and who should and would be on this roll of honor, are most cornectly invited to respond to this appeal, if ontside of New York, by any plan most convenient, either by clube efficienting with us or individually on our roll, and in New York and vicinity by letter or personal attendance at the meetings of the association weekly at the Hoffman House, commencing Monday evening, Jan. 28, remitting or expressing the measure of your sympathy for Parnell and Ireland. Very respectfully,

EUGENE KELLY. Chaleman and Treasurer. 45 Exchange Place, New York, January, 1889.

THE KEY OF DEATH. STRANGE FATAL WEAPON EMPLOYED BY A DIS-CARDED LOVER.

About 1600 a stranger named Tebaldo established himself as a merchant in Venice. He become enamored of a daughter of an ancient house, and, asking her hand, was rejected, the weapon. This was a large key, the handle of ich, when pressed, sent out from the other and of the key's needle of such fineness that it entered the flesh and buried itself there, leav-

ing no external trace. With this wrapen Tebakto waited at the church door till the maiden he loved passed in to her marriage. Then, unperceived, cent the alander needle into the breast of the bridegroom. who, seized with a thorp pain from an unknown cause, fainted, was carried home and soon died, his strange illness balling the skill of the phy-

Again Tebaldo demanded the maiden's hand, and was again refused. In a few days both her parents died in a like inveterious manner. Suspicion was excited, and on examination of the bodies the small steel instrument was found in the flish. Those was universal terror; no one felt that his own life was secure.

The young lady went into the convent dur-

ing her mourning, and after a few mooths Te-baldo begged to see and speak with her, hoping now to bend her to his will. She, with an in-scinctive horror of this man, who had from the first been displaying to her, returned a dec sive negative; whereupon Tebaldo contrived to wound her through the grate. On returning to her room she felt a pain in her breast and dis-covered a single drop of blood. Surgeous were hashily summoned. Taught by the past, they cut into the wounded part, extracted the recelle and saved her life. Tebuldo was suspected, his house was searched, the key discovered and he

perished on the gallows.

There is a tradition that Duke Francis of Padua had a poisoned key of a similar character, which unlocked his private library. When he desired to rid himself of an obnoxious member of his household or suite he would send him to bring a acreain volume from his book case. As the key was turned in the lock out shot a poisoned needle, stabbed the hand of the holder and instantly shot back again. Examination of the hand revealed only a small dark blue giddy, and would be found on the floor, apparently in a fit. In twenty-four hours be would be dead, and a verdict rendered—"apoplexy."-Notes and Queries.

THE "TIMES" FORGERIES

There can be little doubt that the London Times paid dearly for the forgeries it published as letters of Charles Stuart Parnell; bis brief stay in Meibourne, after his return from Ireland, the Cardinal Archbishop of Sydney, Dr. Moran, accorded an interview to a representative of the Melbourne Daily Telegraph, and from the result of it, as reported

"The general opinion in Ireland concerning letters said to have been written by Mr. Parcan tell you a fact—that those letters were offered for sale to the Archbishop of Dublin before they were sold to the Times. There is no question that they are impadent forge-

This brutal injustice and inhumanity is ries.

This brutal injustice and inhumanity is ries.

"That Home Rule for Ireland will come about at no very date is a fact on which I en-tertain not the alighest doubt." We fully share Cardinal Morin's convictions, and anxiously await the day when the Icish people will make their own laws and Ireland take

her proper place in the family of nations. Despair is the gateway to insunity,