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HOW THE BATTLE GOES.
News of the Home Rule Movement.

GREAT VICTORY IN ST. PATRICKS.

LONDON, March 4.—The election in the North St. Patrick's division of London, which took place to-day, resulted in the return of Mr. C. H. Bolton, Gladstonian by a vote of 2,577 to 2,549 for Mr. Graham, the Unionist candidate. Mr. Graham, the Conservative, who succeeded to the peerage at the recent death of his father, Lord Lambton, thus retaining the vacancy, was returned by a majority of 261 over Mr. Bolton, who was then, as now, the Gladstonian candidate. Mr. Bolton ran for North St. Patrick's in the Parliament of 1885 and after a season of doubtful financial success, and the second reading of the Home Rule Bill. He is now an advanced Liberal. He is a solicitor and has conducted a number of famous theatrical cases, among them Miss Fortescue's breach of promise suit against Lord Garmoyne, which resulted in a victorious compromise for his client. The results accomplished, though a Liberal gain of only 379 votes, is regarded as a most important success. It is the greatest victory since the second reading of the Home Rule Bill. He is now an advanced Liberal. He is a solicitor and has conducted a number of famous theatrical cases, among them Miss Fortescue's breach of promise suit against Lord Garmoyne, which resulted in a victorious compromise for his client. The results accomplished, though a Liberal gain of only 379 votes, is regarded as a most important success. It is the greatest victory since the second reading of the Home Rule Bill.

O. M.'S GREATEST ORATORICAL EFFORT.

LONDON, March 4.—The marvellous speech delivered by Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons last evening challenged the admiration of his political opponents and elicited unbounded praise from his followers. All agree that it was the greatest and most effective piece of oratorical work he has ever done, and although the adoption of Mr. Smith's amendment, as a matter of party policy and security, is a foregone conclusion, the Tories themselves feel that it is favorable to the Government, upon public opinion, is totally destroyed. As the conclusion of the speech, Sir John E. Cross, G. O., political secretary for the India office, said a more advanced speech was never heard in our time. Several times during Mr. Gladstone's speech to the Government for justice and reparation to the men who had been so egregiously wronged, Sir Charles Russell was moved to tears, which he made no effort to restrain. Mr. Parnell sat pale and stern, but showed no sign of emotion. Mr. Parnell and his followers given way after the adjournment of the sitting.

SALISBURY TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, March 4.—In the House of Lords to-day Lord Salisbury, replying to a question by the Earl of Beauchamp, said:—As the report of the Parnell Commission deals with important matters which members of the House of Commons is natural that they should deal with it first. As an act of courtesy we will allow the House of Commons to take whatever action on the report it may think fit before we make a move. Lord Salisbury further said he did not see why the action of the House of Lords should differ materially from that of the House of Commons.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IN REPLY TO A QUESTION BY JOHN O'CONNOR, MEMBER FOR SOUTH TIPPERARY.

Mr. Smith said that if a general demand arose for the publication of the evidence before the Parnell Commission it would have to be printed. This would involve much time and expense, and he would not see how it could be printed had been distributed.

THE GLADSTONE AMENDMENT DEBATE.

Frank Lockwood, Home Ruler, member for York, resumed the debate on Mr. Gladstone's amendment to Mr. Smith's motion that the House adopt the report of the Parnell Commission. He said he supported the amendment because it was absolutely and liberally true. Home Secretary Matthews contended that amendment was only part of the truth, stated with passion and indignation. The Government simply proposed to record the findings both for and against the Parnellite, declining to adopt the course of giving the go-by to all the findings against the Parnellites in order simply to express a condemnation, in which all charges, of the falsity and foul origin of the charges dealt with, had been proved. (Cheers.) There was nothing against the character of the tribunal to justify a refusal to enter the report in the journals of the House, as it was admitted that the commission had shown zeal, industry, honor and good faith. The report was based on the truth of the evidence made by Mr. Gladstone in 1882, that the fact of the Parnellite's being the instigator of the league, was proved. He accused Mr. Gladstone of laying down the dangerous and discreditable doctrine that the land act of 1881 had been passed on account of the agitation of the league, just as he had declared in Midlothian that the Clerkenwell explosion and shooting of a policeman at Manchester had brought the disestablishment of the Irish church within the range of practical politics.

A BOMBHELL.

Mr. Timothy Harrington, with the object of proving that while the commission was sitting a conspiracy was in progress, in which members of the Ministry were deeply involved, to obtain pre-judged evidence against the accused Parnellites, read other telegrams to the Times in America referring to Milnes and Sheridan. He asked the Attorney-General if he had seen any of the telegrams.

SIR RICHARD WEBSTER ANSWERED HE HAD NOT.

"Then," said Mr. Harrington, "you have been betrayed by your colleagues. A gross infraction is done if your name was connected with this matter without your knowledge." Mr. Harrington proceeded to read other telegrams to show that even after Attorney-General Webster had apologized for the forgeries, the Times had endeavored to procure evidence through Sheridan to establish authenticity of the letters. He declined to say how he had obtained possession of the telegrams unless a committee of enquiry was granted, when more telegrams would be forthcoming.

TELEGRAM TELEGRAMS.

To show that the Government was behind these transactions, Harrington read a telegram

dated April 1, sent to one Johnston in New York, stating that the British consul was authorized to give him the names of informers. Johnston replied that the consul was unable to assist him. Another telegram told Johnston all the informers' reports since 1884 and passed through the consul's hands and he could tell when he got the names. Was the British minister responsible for this matter the speaker asked. He said the telegrams showed that even after Sir Richard Webster had apologized for the forgeries the Times still tried to get evidence through Sheridan to establish their authenticity. While the Times was offering £50,000 as a bribe for perjured testimony nobody connected with the respondents paid a penny for evidence. He said he must decline to say how he obtained the telegrams unless a committee of enquiry was granted, in which all more would be forthcoming.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH DISCOVERED THE OFFICE.

LONDON, March 5.—The Standard says: Archbishop Walsh discovered the key to the cipher telegrams referred to by Mr. Harrington in his speech last evening.

Mr. Harrington denies that Archbishop Walsh acted in deciphering the telegrams. Mr. Harrington says the solution of a cryptograph in Parnell's "Gold Bug" was of service in translating the telegrams.

DEBATE ON THE COMMISSION.

LONDON, March 5.—In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. McN-ill, member for South Devon, resumed the debate on the Parnell Commission. He had been intended merely to elucidate the truth, the Government, by a friendly agreement with the Opposition, would have selected judges agreeable to both sides. He believed that the appointment of the commission was merely an attempt on the part of the Government to stir up hatred against the Parnellites. He qualifiedly charged that the Government had allowed Parnell to escape, precisely as it had allowed Lord Somerset to escape, for political reasons.

Sir Chas. E. Lewis Conservative member for North Antrim, commented on Mr. Dillon's going to Australia without testifying before the commission.

Mr. Dixon said that Dillon had submitted himself to the commission, and enquired whether they wished to question him before his departure.

Sir Charles Lewis admitted that Mr. Sexton was right and then proceeded to comment on the absence of the League's books. He accused Henry Campbell, Parnellite member for South Devon, of having removed the League's books to places beyond the reach of the Commission.

A lively discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Campbell, Sexton, Lewis, and others took part.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Lewis declared that every charge made against the Parnellites was proved, and that the commission would have been proved without difficulty had all of the books been produced.

Professor James Bryce adjourned the debate. He thought that the vaguely hinted views of the judges reduced the value of the report of the commission as a conclusion to a very low ebb.

PROFESSOR BRYCE SCORES THE TORIES.

LONDON, March 6.—In the House of Commons this evening the debate on the Parnell Commission report was resumed by Professor Bryce, who praised Parnell and Davis for rendering a great service to England in bringing about the fact of the Parnell Commission, a foregone conclusion, the Tories themselves feel that it is favorable to the Government, upon public opinion, is totally destroyed. As the conclusion of the speech, Sir John E. Cross, G. O., political secretary for the India office, said a more advanced speech was never heard in our time. Several times during Mr. Gladstone's speech to the Government for justice and reparation to the men who had been so egregiously wronged, Sir Charles Russell was moved to tears, which he made no effort to restrain. Mr. Parnell sat pale and stern, but showed no sign of emotion. Mr. Parnell and his followers given way after the adjournment of the sitting.

WEBSTER'S LAME DEFENCE.

Sir E. Webster, the attorney general, said he thought Sir Charles ought to have accepted bimble upon his advice to avoid giving the debate a personal character. Both the debate and the case of the commission had been conducted on a high level. He had been represented throughout by the speakers of the Opposition as the villain of the piece, although only doing his duty as counsel. It had even been suggested that he ought to apologize for certain remarks upon the Parnellites. Yet the Parnellites had allowed themselves the greatest license in presenting evidence as an instance he mentioned Sir Charles Russell's calling Le Caron a living lie, although the commission declared it believed Le Caron against the oath of Parnell. ("Oh Oh" and cheer.) Proceeding to comment upon the fact of the League's withdrawal of their documents, he asked the House to recollect that the League were innocents, such as Ryan, Sheridan, and Brennan, could not be held responsible. As for a telegram, which Mr. Harrington quoted during the debate, they were sent in order to obtain evidence for the defence in Mr. Parnell's libel action against the Times. Throughout his case no step had been taken in behalf of the Times. The Government had aimed solely to throw the greatest possible light upon the League and the League's true character. He had been their aim. It concluded that the findings of the commission ought to be set aside; that all that was new was not true, while all that was true was well known. But the commission had shown what respondents denied, that there was an intimate connection between the Clan na Gael and the Irish League, and that the American League had been the instigator of the League, and it had provided impartial minds with evidence that justified the bulk of the accusations against the Parnellites.

A LIAR.

Mr. Jor Saunders, the leader of the Irish Unionists, expressed himself as amazed at the evidence of Parnell. Nobody, he said, would hang a dog on Parnell's evidence. If the Commission had gone further back, he thought, they would have made a much stronger report. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Saunders accused Mr. Dillon of naming a name, whereupon a Parnellite member accused "Liar."

A CONSERVATIVE BOLT.

LONDON, March 7.—In the House of Commons to-day Lord J. J. (progressive Conservative) gave notice that he would move to add the following to Mr. Smith's motion asking the House to adopt the report of the Parnell Commission:—

"The speaker condemns the conduct of those who are responsible for the accusations against members of the House of Commons in murder, when such accusations were based on forged letters."

The motion of Mr. Jennings' motion was received with Opposition cheers, Mr. J. J. McCarthy expressed intense satisfaction at finding

a Conservative, thus taking independent action looking to the safety of the House. Mr. Parnell's avowal. In regard to the League's books Mr. McCarthy assured the House he had attended meetings of the League and he had heard nothing contained in the books that might not be read in Parliament.

SIR HENRY JAMES' HOT SPEECH.

Sir Henry James compared the Parnellite leaders to captains in command of troops, with the striking difference that, whereas the captains were the first to condemn disorders, the Parnellites incited their followers to commit outrages. Referring to Le Caron and his alleged facilities, he asked what was Le Caron compared with men who had taken an oath to destroy the Government of the Queen and establish a republic and then had entered Parliament and taken the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty. He asked the House to recollect who it was that had hired Le Caron. Le Caron was hired and paid by those English statesmen who now cheered the men attacking him. (Cheers.) The speaker would rather occupy the position of Le Caron, objectionable as it was, than the position of men who were the associates of assassins whose honor the House was asked to defend.

"HONEST" MEN WHO USED DYNAMITE.

Sir Charles Russell had referred to presumably honest men whose secrets Le Caron had bribed to gain. Who were these presumably honest men? It was proved beyond presumption that they had used the use of dynamite. Davis in his evidence called the Irish World's outrage fund the inspiration of the movement and its financial strength. The commission report teamed with proof that Irish agitators affiliated with dynamites and sympathized with the party of violence. There were maintained funds contributed for the purpose of destroying the Queen's Government, yet the Opposition had the temerity to ask the House to accord these criminal conspirators reparation. The only justice Parliament could accord was to describe the commission report on the records and defend the uprightness of the judges from the scurrility of the men who now tried to hold them up.

A. C. HALL AND OTHERS FOLLOWED.

The debate dragged wearily, and many members left the House. Finally the House was counted out.

THE GOVERNMENT MAKING A MISTAKE.

Mr. Cairns (Unionist-Liberal) and Mr. Hanbury will support Mr. Jennings' motion. They consider it exactly the kind of a motion that should be made. The Government removed the League's books to places beyond the reach of the Commission. Mr. Smith's motion. Lord Randolph Churchill will also support the Jennings motion. All the other Unionists will support the Government.

It is stated that Lord Randolph Churchill will support the Government's amendment. The Post condemns the amendment because of the suppressio veri which it implies.

THE "TIMES" WRINKLE.

LONDON, March 8.—The Times says:—"If the Times is to be condemned by Parliament for failing to prove all the charges, those charges which have been proved must be similarly dealt with."

HOW THEY WILL SPLIT.

LONDON, March 7.—It is said to-night that all of the followers of Mr. Chamberlain, with the exception of Mr. Cairns, will vote with the Government on Mr. Smith's motion, and that the rider to be offered by Mr. Jennings will receive the support of himself and the Churchill contingent only.

DESERVING THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, March 7.—As the debate relative to the acceptance of the report of the Parnell Commission proceeds in the House of Commons, indications increase that the Government will not be able to command its full voting strength in favor of Mr. Smith's motion. The action of Mr. Cairns, the Unionist, who is denouncing the methods pursued by the Times and the Government in their attempt to suppress the evidence, has induced several influential members of his party to abstain from voting on Mr. Smith's motion, or to go still further and support Mr. Gladstone's amendment while the attitude of Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Louis J. Jennings, and several other Tory members, must necessarily place additional obstacles in the Government's path.

It is well understood that the amendment of which Mr. Jennings gave notice in the House was suggested by Lord Randolph Churchill, who, it is asserted, has expressed himself in favor of proceeding midway between the positions assumed by Mr. Smith and Mr. Gladstone, and it is expected that such a departure from a strict party line will afford a convenient refuge for many doubting Tories and Unionists who might otherwise deem it expedient to vote in opposition to their convictions.

LOST BODY AND SOUL.

LONDON, March 7.—A tremendous sensation has been caused in Cork by the discovery that the body of the late Billif Markham has been stolen from the Kilmartin church yard. Markham was absolutely boycotted during the last 10 years of his life for the conspicuous part he had taken in evictions, and for that reason was under police protection. In fact the man was so generally hated that the police were wholly unable to direct suspicion of participation in the robbery of his grave against any particular person or persons.

CONSERVATIVES KICK AGAINST THE REPORT.

LONDON, March 9.—At the Cabinet Council, which was held yesterday, Mr. W. H. Smith urged his colleagues to accept the amendment by his own motion, of which introduction was given by Mr. Jennings in the House of Commons last night. After a brief discussion the Cabinet rejected Mr. Smith's proposition, and resolved to support the report of the Parnell Commission. Mr. Smith's motion, and the belief that the Government majority in the motion will not exceed fifty, while many of the Liberal politicians, who have pretty thoroughly canvassed the situation, are convinced that it will not exceed forty.

SIGNS OF THE DECLINE OF TORY RULE.

LONDON, March 9.—The Liberals were never so jubilant as now, and never was the work of organization carried out so enthusiastically in their ranks. The results of the recent by-elections have made it certain that the Conservative Government will probably continue all the time as an appeal to the people can be had by the Gladstonians will win. Rumors are again current that Parliament will be dissolved immediately after the passage of the budget. The Tories seem to have abandoned their hope on the budget, hoping by some financial skill to regain the confidence which they policy in other respects has been steadily losing. The former hope. Gladston says that Mr. Aker-Douglas, the Tory whip, resigned because of last night's counting of the House, which the Government intends to explain as the result of a Liberal plot. The unprecedented occurrence of such an important debate, ending in such a manner is, however, too significant to be explained on this hypothesis, and the public mind has to be decided. The fact is that the Government has made such a mess of the Parnell Commission matter that even its own supporters, though loyal enough to vote for the ministry, will not take it for them, nor countenance the further discussion of the question at issue.

MR. GLADSTONE'S AMENDMENT DEFEATED.

LONDON, March 10.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Sexton, resuming the debate on the Parnell Commission's report, protested against the Government's amendment, which he said was a "dishonest and perverted view of the evidence submitted to them. The Conservatives, he said, were bound to accept Mr. Gladstone's amendment as an act of moral restitution. Mr. Sexton was followed by Messrs. Howard and Gornley. Afterwards the debate languished.

Finally Mr. Gladstone's amendment was re-

HAZELTON PIANOS.
THE ARTISTS' FAVORITE!
L. E. N. PRATTE, SOLE AGENT,
1676 Notre Dame Street.

jected, 339 to 263. Mr. Jennings' amendment will be taken up to-morrow.

SIXTON CAUSES A SENSATION.

In the course of his speech Mr. Sexton said he had a letter marked "private" from Lord Salisbury. Mr. Balfour declared a viler calumny was never uttered than the insinuation that Lord Salisbury was connected with the forgeries. He had the Premier's authority to challenge Mr. Sexton to publish the letter, and he dared him to read it.

Mr. Sexton retorted that he was ready to publish the letter and others with it to a committee of enquiry.

Mr. Balfour denied that the Government assisted the Times to procure evidence in America. The Government, he said, made no charges against the Parnellites, and he failed to see why the Government ought to apologize. He (Balfour) would be the last to attempt to palliate the destruction of the Queen's Government, yet the Parnellites had the temerity to ask the House to accord these criminal conspirators reparation. The only justice Parliament could accord was to describe the commission report on the records and defend the uprightness of the judges from the scurrility of the men who now tried to hold them up.

DETECTIVE MOSER DENIES.

LONDON, March 10.—Detective Moser, who was employed by the Times, has written a letter in which he denies that he was in America at the time when Mr. Harrington, in the debate in the House of Commons on the Parnell Commission report, asserted that Moser exchanged cable despatches with Mr. Soames, solicitor for the Times, with regard to procuring evidence in support of the charges made by the Times against the Parnellites.

THE SEPARATE SCHOOL.

In Manitoba and Attorney-General Martin's Speech Against Them in Support of His Bill—A Lively Debate.

WINNIPEG, March 4.—In the Legislature to-night an immense crowd of persons, including Catholic and Protestant clergy, were present to hear Attorney-General Martin's speech on the bill to abolish separate schools. The speech occupied four hours. He dealt at great length on the constitutional right of the province to legislate in matters of education, maintaining that under the British North America act full power was given. He pointed out the benefits to be derived by the country from the measure and contended that the act had the support of nine-tenths of the inhabitants of Manitoba. He pointed out and letters from French inhabitants asking the abolition of the separate school question and advocating a national system of education, such as the bill proposed to give them. He denied that any treaty was made between the province and the Dominion Government in 1870 giving the French the right to a separate educational system, and declared that if such were the case it was not binding on the Legislature for all time to come, and it was time also to free them from the fetters. He vigorously attacked the French clergy and the Catholic Church, and said the result of allowing the Catholic Church to manage school matters was the growing up in ignorance of its children, as indicated by petitions filed against the proposed measure signed in innumerable instances by a majority.

WINNIPEG, March 5.—The debate on the school bill occupied the whole of to-night in the Legislature. Mr. Roblin, Liberal member for Dufferin, spoke of the attack on Blake, McLeod, and Cartwright by Attorney-General Martin last night, and said he was not ashamed to suffer reproach with such men, instead of receiving with Martin the plaudits of the House. He pointed out an elaborate and costly affair in the charge of a responsible minister gives no satisfaction to the people, and the result was deterioration of public schools, and cited Ontario as an instance. He pointed out that a grand system of education had been built up in Manitoba since confederation and under the school system the greatest unanimity existed among the inhabitants, and warned the Government to be careful how they moved in this all important matter of which the results were now known to be most satisfactory, but instead of improvement the outcome should be disastrous. He made a most vigorous speech in favor of having educational affairs administered by school boards instead of ministers, and said that school matters should be kept far distant from politics. He moved an amendment to the bill in accordance with his views expressed.

The amendment was voted down by 10 to 26, and the second reading was carried.

Mr. Smart, Minister of Public Works, followed, endorsing the proposition of abolishing Roman Catholic separate schools. When the House adjourned he will had the debate.

WINNIPEG, March 6.—The debate on the separate school bill was resumed in the Legislature last evening and occupied the whole night. Mr. Roblin (Liberal) moved an amendment in favor of having educational affairs administered by a board in stead of by responsible ministers. The amendment was voted down by 10 to 20, and the second reading carried. When the House adjourned, Mr. Smart, Minister of Public Works, was speaking, supporting the proposition of abolishing the Roman Catholic separate schools.

WINNIPEG, March 6.—The debate on the school changes being effected by the Manitoba Government will probably continue all the week. One of the bill relative to school districts under the control of the Government received its second reading last night by a vote of 26 to 10, only one Liberal, Roblin, voting with the minority. The other, and the more important bill, abolishing separate and disestablishing national schools, is now the subject of discussion. It will probably be carried by a still larger vote.

PRENDERGAST'S DENUNCIATION OF THE SEPARATE SCHOOLS ACT.

WINNIPEG, March 9.—In the Legislature on Saturday night Prendergast conducted his speech on the education bill which he characterized as a scandalous imposition and injustice of the Catholic majority in the province, who, he said, would not submit till the judgment of the highest tribunal in the land was obtained as to its legality. It is this adverse to Catholics they would seek homes in other parts of the province where the sacred privileges of minorities would not be ruthlessly snatched from them and trampled under foot. He warned the Government that serious consequences might result from any attempt made to levy taxes from Catholics to support Protestant schools. The people he represented were realistic and would not submit to the iniquitous measure even if forced to do so by resort to the unqualified opinion that the bill ultimately would be disallowed.

A bill of Attorney-General Martin's, to amend the execution of administration laws in the Province, came up for a third reading. The measure proposes to give the Lieutenant-Governor power to commute sentences for minor offences.

Mr. Prendergast strongly opposed it, claiming the preamble had a direct bearing on the Separate School Act, and was ultra vires, and would undoubtedly be voted as Ottawa.

Mr. Martin replied that a similar bill had been passed in Ontario and he introduced his in response to a request from Mr. Mowat, and

while he knew it would be disallowed, the House intended to do it in pursuance of the policy of provincial rights.

The bill was then passed.

WINNIPEG, March 10.—In the Manitoba Legislature this afternoon, Mr. S. J. P. Government supporter from Brandon, made a vigorous speech against separate schools, declaring that the separate school system was an alliance between a particular church and the state. It was a bad and pernicious system, tending to increase the political power of the Catholic priesthood. In Quebec it had made the Catholics so strong that the Government there to-day existed only to register the decrees of the church. The school debate is being continued to-night.

Reception at Bellevue Convent.

[Quebec Telegram, March 6.]

The Hon. Honoré Mercier, Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec, visited Bellevue Convent on the 3rd instant. He was accompanied by Hon. Mr. Starnes, Speaker of the Legislative Council; Hon. Mr. Marchand, Speaker of the House of Assembly; Rev. T. G. Rouleau, Principal of the Laval Normal School; and by Messrs. Jules Tasier, M. P. P.; Curin, M. P. P.; and Messrs. M. P. P. Dumais, M. P. P.; and M. P. P. de Chas, Secretary of the Catholic Department of Public Instruction, etc., etc.

Shortly after their arrival, the party was ushered through the grand parlour into the most fully decorated Reception Hall, where the hosts, presenting a charming tableau vivant, welcomed them with glowing welcomes.

As the guests filed in, a host of young musicians struck up an Allegro, by Diabelli, after which more music was discoursed by the pupils. Among the young ladies, whose musical talents attracted special attention, may be mentioned: M. J. Prondergast, M. Lamer, of Quebec; B. Zikau, of Boston, Mass.; M. Bair, of New York. Their performances, as the evening advanced, met with very favorable applause. The same tribute of praise may be paid Miss N. de Zor, of New York, who drew soft notes from her violin; and to the Misses P. Murphy and M. Labrecque, of Quebec, and N. Coveney, of Boston, Mass., who swept the chords of their harps with artistic grace.

The Premier was then made the recipient of flowers from some tiny creatures, who having thus ingratiated themselves to him, allegorically suggested a holiday. The Premier took this question on deliberation, whilst a numerous choir sang a sweet can can. It would be unjust to dismiss this part of the programme without a congratulatory word to Messrs. de Zor, B. Zikau, E. Kivonack, and M. Plamondon for the rendering of their solos.

Miss M. L. Rue then presented the Premier with an address, to which he responded as follows:—

REVEREND LADY SUPERIOR, LADIES:—I thank you, in my own name, and in the names of my colleagues, for your graceful invitation and beautiful address, which she has ever pleasantly remembered. Long since I have known your content of the Congregation of Notre Dame, not only through the number of our daughters, who receive their education from the nuns of our history, wherein we read of the sacrifices undergone by the founders of this institution, the venerable Sister Bourgeois, and by her companions in the cause of the civilization of the country. What self devotedness on the part of these generous women, who, doubtless, left a fatherland where, in every way, the world envied them to remain; joined associations, pleasures and festive joys of all sorts, an agreeable, pleasant, and useful life, to make a distinguished career. But, they turned themselves away from these attractions, to share the austere privations of the missionaries and the first inhabitants of this country. And how prosperous their work! Their houses are established throughout the land, and away into the neighboring Republic. The ladies who have accompanied me to-night, transferred from France to this country, have not hesitated before sacrifices.

After many striking ideas, expressed in his own happy style, he proceeded to point out the advantages of a thorough education, as a means of life and the domestic hearth, and terminated by literally denouncing a golden rule, to be awarded to us as a duty and a mission. Then, alluding to the little allegory of the captive bird, who would abandon his well-earned cage to wing a sportive flight, he granted a holiday.

Before resuming his seat, the Premier introduced the poet laureate of Canada, Mr. F. P. Fenwick, who declared "Le Voyageur" in his usual felicitous manner. He was followed by Rev. Father Rouleau, who made a very eloquent speech, in which he applauded Mr. Mercier for the marked encouragement given to education, by the Government, in the establishment of the night schools, etc.

The Chaplain being called, Rev. Father Myre, said: Through your kind invitation, I have the honor to be present with you on this occasion. Then, alluding to the little allegory of the captive bird, who would abandon his well-earned cage to wing a sportive flight, he granted a holiday.

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Those League Cheques.

CHICAGO, March 8.—The Inter-Ocean publishes the following letter:—

LINCOLN, Neb., March 5, 1890.

To the Editor,

The debate now in progress in reply to the speech from the Throne is a most important publication of some facts of importance relevant to the Parnell Commission inquiry. To make political capital was the object of the enquiry; to help to defeat that object is my desire in now writing. As legal evidence my statement was not needed, but was long since available. The Illinois and the Chicago newspapers were asked to make a point because all books and objects of the Irish Land League were not produced. They could not be produced for the following reasons: On the 18th of January, 1888, Patrick Ryan left with me in my office, 143 Madison street, New York, a large parcel of Land League books, which I put on my desk on returning from the office, and through the city. On the parcel was placed, under the cord which bound it, the following letter:—

"January 18, 1888.

"My Dear Mr. Corcoran:—Kindly take charge of the accompanying parcel for me. There is no treason in it, only some Land League books and papers, which I do not care to give the Castle people the satisfaction of inspecting.

"Yours sincerely,

"P. EGAN."

Afterward, on the day Mr. Egan left Ireland, he came to my private office in the bank in St. Paul street, and said he would do his best in favor. He gave me three hundred pounds in Bank of England notes and asked me to procure for him gold, saying:—

"I do not want to attract attention by going to the bank; say it is for a friend who is going to travel. I am going to College Green on business and will be back in a couple of hours."

"Of course I did not think there was any risk for any one who should facilitate, aid or abet him in escaping observation or help him to avoid attracting attention. But my friend for him and hatred for England made me agree on the impulse of the moment. I repaid up the gold and gave it to Mr. Egan when he returned. He left that evening and I saw a reference to him in the press. I then directed the cheque of the League which were in my keeping as manager of the bank to be burned. It was my thought; I got no suggestion from any business being. It was a fault it was mine alone.

MICHAEL CORCORAN.

Well Paid Securities to be Abolished.

LONDON, March 10.—As a result of the recent persistent outcry against the extravagant administration of the War office, it is stated that important changes in the military department are shortly to be made, which it is expected will greatly decrease the demands of that branch of the Government service upon the treasury. Following up this branch in the hitherto impenetrable official bulwark, Lord Randolph Churchill in ends that the ministry shall still further defer to the popular demand for reform by abolishing the Admiralty and other semi-constitutional boards which the maintenance of which as parts of the governmental machinery are of little benefit to anybody except to the occupants of the fat positions they comprise. With one object in view, Lord Randolph contemplates the introduction of a recommendation that these boards be abandoned and the nominal functions of the officials connected therewith be assumed by officers whose present hours of leisure indicate their entire