



THE IRISH CRISIS.

KILKENNY THE BATTLE GROUND.

The Gathering of the Forces—Charges and Counter Charges—Mr. Scully Opposing Sir John Pope Hennessy.

DUBLIN, December 10.—Mr. Parnell arrived at Kilkenny early this morning. A body guard of 200 of his supporters, the Parnell leadership committee and other deputations who had travelled from Dublin on a special train were on the pier to receive him. The deputation was headed by a band. Dr. Fitzgerald, M.P., Mr. Leamy, M.P., Henry Harrington and Edward Harrington, M.P., were the first members of Mr. Parnell's party to leave the steamer. They were loudly cheered as they came down the gang plank. Timothy Healy, M.P., Maurice Healy, M.P., and Mr. Kenny, M.P., opponents of Mr. Parnell, travelled in the same boat with the Parnellites from Holyhead. As they came ashore they were subjected to hostile demonstrations by the crowd, while there were shouts for Parnell mingled with cheers for Mrs. O'Shea. Mr. Parnell, accompanied by Mr. Campbell, his private secretary, was the last passenger to quit the boat. As he proceeded to the waiting train the crowd became enthusiastic in their demonstrations, and he was cheered again and again. A number of addresses were presented to him, in reply to which he expressed his thanks for the welcome that had been extended to him. He said he did not fear the result of the fight he had undertaken. He had never led the Irish party wrong in the past and he would not do so in the future. The Town Clerk presented Mr. Parnell with an address.

EXPRESSING ADMIRATION

of his "resolute resistance to the insolent dictation of Gladstone," and assuring him of support in his "noble work." The address contained this declaration: "The people will not accept any home rule scheme not giving to the people full control of the police and power to settle the land question."

The train then halted out and after a short run arrived in Dublin, where a large crowd had assembled in and about the station to welcome Parnell. As soon as the train came to a standstill, Timothy Healy hurriedly descended from the coach, entered a cab and drove away. He was recognized by the crowd, however, before he reached the cab and was greeted with groans and shouts of "Chief Justice Healy." The crowd was so dense that Parnell with difficulty made his way through it. Finally he reached a cab, which he entered with Matthew Joseph Kenny, M.P. The crowd surrounded the cab, unharmed the horse, and then Parnell's enthusiastic admirers drew the cab through the dark streets until they reached Mr. Kenny's house, No. 15 Rutland square east. As the cab was rolled along the streets the crowd followed singing "God Save Ireland." The quick pace gave active exercise to a dozen stout policemen who followed the cab. Upon his arrival at Mr. Kenny's house Mr. Parnell made a brief speech to the crowd that had accompanied him there. In his speech made upon his arrival

AT MR. KENNY'S HOUSE

to those who had escorted him, Mr. Parnell said he was confident that with the youth of Ireland on his side he would win and the common sense judgment of the Irish people would rally in the true path and refuse to allow the country to be dictated to by any man however eminent. The Parnell leadership committee during the day presented Mr. Parnell with an address, emphasizing in the strongest manner the condemnation of the "miserable and contemptible position" the seceders had assumed. It said they had belied their own utterances, had been false to their pledges of fealty and to their constituents and had ignored the principles with which, under Mr. Parnell's guidance, they had achieved the only success ever resulting to them from Parliamentary action.

Mr. Parnell devoted several hours today to effecting a reorganization of the National League. Several deputations waited upon him and reiterated their determination to remain firm in his support. While on the street to-day a hostile crowd threatened Mr. Healy, who was compelled to seek protection from the police.

Parnell consulted with his supporters during the greater part of the day. At 7 o'clock this evening he went to the Mansion house, where the procession was to form. There the crush and the

ENTHUSIASM WAS SO GREAT

that Parnell and companions found difficulty in reaching the door. The crowd was enormous, and the people were tightly packed and wedged in together. After nearly an hour spent in forming the procession a start was made amid the crash of a score of brass bands and the waving of torches. Parnell rode in the Lord Mayor's carriage at the head of the line. Just as the procession started a score of enthusiastic men unharnessed the horses and took their places, dragging the carriage in triumph the whole way to the Rotunda. Parnell received an ovation all along the route and at the hall experienced the greatest difficulty in making his way to the entrance. The hall had been banked almost to suffocation for an hour previous to the arrival of the procession. When Parnell got inside he found it impossible to reach the platform in any way other than on the shoulders of the crowd and he passed to the stage over the heads of the reporters, the audience pressing forward, sweeping aside the barriers and pressing upon the platform to see him. The cheering which began when he entered the hall was kept

up for several minutes, during which Messrs. Kenny, and Campbell, the two Redmonds, and others forced their way to the platform. When the tumult had subsided the Lord Mayor was installed in the chair, and a vote of confidence in Parnell was passed amid great enthusiasm. There was another

BURST OF CHEERING

as Parnell arose to speak. He said: "I have been accused of absence from the field of battle, but I did not intend to plead to-night either excuses or reasons, believing that you, having confidence in me, would not put me to such an ordeal, but take me for what you have known me to be, and for what, please God, I will prove myself to be in the face of Ireland and my fellow-countrymen. (Loud cheers.) There is need, at the present crisis, for discrimination and judgment against Irishmen. Well, I invite them. It is said I was absent from the fight. Ah, gentlemen, when Wellington retired to his winter quarters within the Torres Vedras his officers did not seek to put a halter around his neck. (Cheers.) It is easy to make excuses for secession and defection, but I tell you when the day comes for measuring the amount of my shortcomings (cries of "no") and those of my opponents, the balance will not be against me. (Shouts of "down with the renegade.") I did not plead sickness, though God knows it was not the time when I was crippled in health and strength and felt doubtful whether I would ever again come before you—not the time to confront me with a movement of mutiny (cries of "bravo") stronger, more vindictive, disgraceful, and cowardly (cries of "Healy") than ever a commander-in-chief was called upon to face. Ah, yes; they bided their time. They thought I was dead and that they might play around my corpse and divert the Irish nation from the true issues involved without reckoning with you and me and without taking into account the

UNDYING RESOLUTION

of our race that when they found a true man they would stand by him and he by them. (Cheers.) Now, I suppose, this is a great crisis. Who made it? (Cries of "Healy," "Sexton.") Is it me? (Cries of "no.") Is it you or who? (Several voices, "old Gladstone, the hypocrite.") We will all see some day who did this deadly thing against our race. We shall know where to affix the stain they sought to attach to me.

Mr. Parnell said that if Gladstone, instead of waiting nine days after the verdict, had whispered to him that his retirement was necessary, he (Parnell) would have saved his comrades from the position in which they placed themselves by the Leinster resolution. He referred cynically to Gladstone's talk of resigning.

Following is a summary of Irish opinion as expressed by resolutions adopted by officials and organizations up to date:

Boards of Town Commissioners—For Parnell, 15; against him, 80.
Boards of Poor Law Guardians—For, 18; against, 3.
National League branches and Registration societies—For, 78; against, 14.
Trade and Labor societies—For, 14; against, 0.
Other organized bodies—For, 50; against, 5.
Public meetings—For, 31; against, 25.

THE ANTI-PARNELL MANIFESTO.

LONDON, December 11.—The anti-Parnell members of the Irish parliamentary party have issued a manifesto to the Irish people. In this they say:—"Feeling bound to protect our country's cause at whatever personal sacrifice, we found ourselves under the sad necessity of terminating Mr. Parnell's leadership. It would have been easier to have left him undisturbed, but such a course would have left every man of us a traitor to his country. Mr. Parnell, disregarding our appeals to remember the country, evinced an ill-judged determination to maintain his untenable position, thus threatening to plunge Ireland into a conflict which may overwhelm her and cause her present fair prospects to disappear forever. It is the duty of Irishmen now, irrespective of all considerations of feelings either for Mr. Parnell or those differing from him, to adopt a course that will tend to save Ireland from destruction."

After detailing various reasons for their action, the signers of the manifesto add that whatever judgment Ireland may pass on the manifesto her cause hangs on the issue, and the signers, will abide by the judgment, they being the nation's servants. They enumerate the charges against Parnell as follows:

1. He speaks as if he were the injured party, whereas he alone is responsible for the present deplorable situation.
 2. He pledged himself to repel the charges in connection with the O'Shea case, but when the time came to do this he remained silent.
 3. He does not hesitate to renounce and denounce the multitudes of English friends of liberty as English wolves.
 4. But the English wolves and the Irish Bishops express the same opinion of Mr. Parnell and he cannot mend matters by calling nicknames.
 5. The reminder of the Leinster re-election was the most ungenerous taunt ever uttered. The effort to sustain Mr. Parnell without playing Ireland false is made a cause of attack, whereas it ought to be a vindication.
- The signers' position before Ireland is dwelt upon at length. They set forth that Parnell's re-election was due to gratitude for past services and his deposition to the fact that if he continued as leader the struggle might have been abandoned. The manifesto says:—
He (Parnell) must be aware that his personality obstructs efforts for freedom and leaves Ireland with nothing for many years but the abominable system imposed

by the present Government. If he is re-elected the Tory Government will resume coercion, receive a new lease and the struggle for home rule be lost to the living generation. The final question which rests with the Irish nation is, "Lose all for Parnell or win all without him." Home rule with Gladstone is safe.

The signers say they refuse to abandon Gladstone for Parnell or to insist upon the Liberal leader revealing his plans which, they say, would be foolishly to give advantageous opportunities to Ireland's foes. The signers refuse to believe that Gladstone desired to dictate. He was bound to publish his conviction that the retention of Parnell in the leadership of the Irish party would wreck home rule. Why should a man of 81 waste the brief remnant of his life in a struggle

DOOMED TO FAILURE?

The signers offered Parnell an opportunity of temporary retirement with a view to his eventual reinstatement, but it never gave the faintest chance of a settlement. His fatal manifesto was an appeal to the hatreds between the peoples of Great Britain and Ireland and makes it impossible for him hereafter to cooperate with the Liberal party.

The manifesto concludes:—"FELLOW COUNTRYMEN:—The issue we submit to you is one upon which the fortunes of our country must depend. May God defend the right."

There are forty-seven signatures attached to the manifesto, headed by Justin McCarthy.

PARNELL SPEAKS OUT.

DUBLIN, December 11.—Mr. Parnell started for Cork this afternoon, where he expects to receive an enthusiastic reception as was given him here. Great preparations have been made by the Lord Mayor of Cork, and a committee for his reception and all along the route committees have been formed by his friends to meet the train and express to him their confidence in the loyalty to his leadership of the Nationalist party. An enormous crowd was at the King's Bridge depot when he departed and the cheering and enthusiasm was as great as it was last night.

(Continued on third page.)

THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

Opinions of High Ecclesiastical Authorities on the subject.

"Unfortunately there are many who are willing to overlook the great good a paper may be doing, but who are quick to point out some slight error which can easily be remedied. . . . The man who enters the Catholic editorial chair and is afraid to risk an occasional blunder, has mistaken his calling and is of but little use in the battle of truth."—Cardinal Gibbons.

"Wherefore since custom has made newspapers a necessity, Catholic writers for them should labor principally to apply to the salvation of society and the defence of the Church that which is used by the enemy for the destruction both of the one and the other."—Pope Leo XIII. in the representations of the Catholic Press, February 23rd, 1870.

"The importance of Catholic literature and the Catholic press must not be forgotten. They are schools, and schools not only for the days of youth, but for the entire time of life, and they deserve, and should obtain, our warmest encouragement."—Archbishop Ireland.

"The charge is made that the Catholic press is not free to express itself as its conductors desire. Lo! be free, I say, to do its part for God and country. Men will make mistakes—the best among us will occasionally go beyond the exact bounds of judiciousness, but better, I say, liberty with mistakes than mistakes with slavery."—Archbishop Ryan.

"Finally, Christian parents, let us beg your earnest consideration of this important truth, that upon you, singly and individually, must practically depend the solution of the question, whether or not the Catholic press is to accomplish the great work which Providence and the Church expect of it at this time. So frequently and so forcibly has the providential mission of the press been dwelt upon by Popes and Prelates and distinguished Catholic writers, and so assiduously have their utterances been quoted and requoted everywhere, that no one certainly stands in need of arguments to be convinced of this truth. But all this will be only words in the air, unless it can be brought home to each parent and made practical in each household. If the head of each Catholic family will recognize it as his privilege and his duty to contribute toward supporting the Catholic press, by subscribing for one or more Catholic periodicals, and keeping himself well acquainted with the information they impart, then the Catholic press will be sure to attain to its rightful development and to accomplish its destined mission."—Pastoral Letter of the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore.

Checked.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—The Gaulois says Signor Crispi, the Italian Prime Minister, on December 1st sent identical notes to the Governments of England and France notifying them that Italy intended at an early date to send a military force to occupy Tripoli. Italy, however, has since abandoned the plan in consequence of a reply received from Lord Salisbury, discountenancing the project, and upon advice of a similar character from Germany.

In the Supreme Court the appeal of Morin, convicted of murder at Montmagny, Que., was thrown out, the judges standing three for and three against granting a writ. The sentence was afterwards commuted to imprisonment for life.

CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE.

Official Statement in the "Semaine Religieuse" on Mixed Marriages.

A very large congregation assembled in St. Patrick's Church last Sunday evening to listen to Rev. Father Martin Callaghan's sermon on "Christian Marriage." He presented his matter in an interesting and forcible style, surpassed himself in eloquence and logic and riveted the attention of his hearers. He insisted on the exclusive right of the Roman Catholic Church to establish matrimonial impediments, because she was charged with the proper administration and due reception of the sacrament. And, secondly, because she always exercised this power, as history abundantly testifies of the existence of this inherent power. He showed she had this power because she neither usurped it nor held it from a temporal sovereign, and proved her exclusive right because the state lacked this power. The state could not have this power, whether we considered matrimony as a contract or as a sacrament. If the state had this power Christ would have said without any purpose to the Prince of the Apostles: "Whatever ye bind on earth shall be bound in heaven, and whatever ye loosen on earth shall be loosed in heaven." If the states had this power Christ would not have properly provided for his church which lie endowed with unity of government. There were two great societies in the world—the church and the state, the former having for its end the happiness of this earth, hence the state is subordinated to the church. The church alone can have anything to do with what concerns the validity of the matrimonial contract. Other contracts may be within the jurisdiction of the state, but the matrimonial contract, being inseparable from the sacraments, is beyond the reach of the authority of the state. The reverend gentleman defined the nature of mixed marriages and gave many instructive details on the manner in which mixed marriages may occur. He then removed the principal misapprehensions on the subject of mixed marriages and showed the opposition of God to such by bringing forward texts from the Old and New Testaments, which he developed into so many pertinent arguments. He concluded by urging his hearers to be grateful to Christ for having instituted the church, the great benefactress of our race, and to be loyal to her authority as Mary Queen of Scots had proved to be.

The Semaine Religieuse, the official organ of the Archbishop of Montreal, contains an authoritative statement as to the law said to be from the pen of Chancellor Emard. After an exhaustive review of the law the statement says:

From this, which we have just mentioned, it follows that in the province of Quebec, by virtue of canonical law, whether general or particular—

1. The marriage of two Catholics before a Protestant minister is null.
2. The marriage of a Catholic and an unbaptized Protestant, made without a dispensation of the impediment of disparity of creed, is null. This dispensation is never granted when the marriage is celebrated before a Protestant minister.
3. The marriage of a Catholic and a baptized Protestant before a Protestant minister is valid.

As to the province of Ontario, the nullifying impediment of clandestinity does not exist, because the Tametel decree has never been promulgated there, but there, as here, there exists that of disparity of creed, and there, as here, it is absolutely forbidden to Catholics, under the most severe penalties, to present themselves before a heretic minister, as a minister of religion, to receive the sacrament of marriage.

THE CIVIL LAW.

What is the civil law on these different points? It is not the same in Ontario as in Quebec, no more than the canonical law.

For us the two legislations are in accord in that which concerns the two impediments of which we have spoken. Marriages contracted by Catholics, whether between each other or with heretics, are recognized by the civil law in the same manner and measure as the ecclesiastical law.

This agreement was guaranteed to us by the Quebec act, the clauses of the capitulation and the treaty of Paris; it is formulated in full in the code, and the most indisputable authorities not long ago fixed in a definite manner the jurisprudence in the matter of marriage for the Catholics of this province.

Our civil law recognizes then:

1. The nullifying impediment of disparity of creed.
2. The nullifying impediment of clandestinity for Catholics contracted between themselves.
3. The validity of marriages contracted before Protestant ministers by Catholics with baptized heretics.

As to the license, it certainly cannot run counter to positive laws or give a jurisdiction which they could not admit.

It may be objected that if our doctrine is true there are many illegal marriages in Canada.

We do not believe it. In the province of Ontario no marriages are invalid on account of clandestinity, and in the province of Quebec the number of Catholics marrying with Catholics before Protestant ministers is very much restricted. There would not be any at all if each one confined himself to the legal exercise of his right and powers. Catholic priests never allow themselves to marry Protestants.

In conclusion, we have already shown why Catholics contract marriage in

spite of a nullifying impediment, it is true this marriage is null. The supposed spouses have not the right to lead a common life. It is their indispensable duty either to legitimize their union or to separate absolutely. But in this last case, before contracting a new marriage, they must submit to the formalities attached to a declaration of nullity of marriage pronounced by competent authority.

These procedures, dictated by wise laws and designed to pronounce in an authentic manner the nullity of a marriage, certainly invalid, offer valuable guarantees for public morality and the security of persons, and put an end to the embarrassments created by illegal interferences.

An Aged Priest Dies.

NEW YORK, December 10.—At St. John's college, Fordham, yesterday, the Rev. Edward Doucet, a priest of the Society of Jesus, died after a long illness. Father Doucet was a native of Three Rivers, Que., where he was born in 1825. When nineteen years old he became a member of the Order of Jesuit. He studied theology at the scholasticate of Laval, France. His eloquence, assisted by a fine presence and his powerful bass voice, made for him a reputation in his mission work. In 1866 he became rector of St. John's College, which position he held for three years. Failing health caused him to give up this charge, and he made a trip to Europe. After his return he was made instructor in philosophy at the college. He retained his classes in this branch to within a year of his death. Though for many years an invalid, only failing eyesight caused his retirement from active professional duties. His death was due simply to a general decline. In his connection of forty-six years with the society of which he was a member, Father Doucet became known to and was loved by the clergy throughout the whole country. His loss is particularly felt by those who were formerly his pupils and associates at St. John's.

Defies the Church.

ROME, Dec. 14.—In his speech opening the Italian Parliament King Humbert said: "Following the tradition of my house during the twelve years of my reign, I have always secured respect for the power of the state which only those who are enemies of our institutions can fear or threaten. As a jealous guardian of the rights of all I have also guaranteed the rights of the religion of my ancestors, at the same time maintaining the greatest respect for that liberty of conscience which honorably marks our age. But I never permit my sovereign authority to suffer derogation in the name of that religion. The Italian monarchy is founded on plebiscites as well as traditions and is for all a pledge of peace and liberty. That monarchy is also strong enough to fear nothing and is always ready to welcome any reform aiming at the welfare of the people, whose love is the foundation of the throne."

A Sexton's Rights.

A curious case was heard before Judge Tait, in the Superior Court, Montreal, on Tuesday. This was an action taken by Elie Adam, formerly sexton of St. Gabriel church, Point St. Charles, against the churchwardens, for balance of salary alleged to be due him. Adam holds that he was engaged by the year, and his services having been dispensed with at a date previous to the expiry of twelve months, he now claims salary to the end of the year. Father O'Meara and several notables of St. Gabriel's were examined. Judge Tait, after hearing the evidence, dismissed the case.

Mgr. Langevin.

QUEBEC, Dec. 16.—L'Evenement says nothing official has been yet learned regarding the reported resignation of Mgr. Langevin, but it is said that Cardinal Taschereau has decided that Mgr. Guay's presbytery at St. Anne de Restigouche, which he erected with his own means, cannot be taken from him by the successor appointed by Mgr. Langevin until he has been reimbursed for his outlay.

Notre Dame.

Dr. E. P. Lachapelle was on Sunday elected warden of Notre Dame Church, vice Mr. Joseph Lacaille, retired. The Fabrique now consists of Messrs. J. C. Auger, T. C. DeLormier, Dr. E. P. Lachapelle, Jos. Lacaille, Mayor Grenier, W. Marchand and Rev. Cure Sentenne (chairman). After vespers the Cure entertained his associates to supper.

Vatican Societies.

ROME, Dec. 16.—The Pope has appointed a commission consisting of Cardinals Rampoldi, Reglia and Apollino, and three laymen to organize and direct the movements of the Catholic societies in Italy. This action is regarded as indicating that the Pope's intentions are to take a more active part in politics.

The Pope's Health.

BERLIN, Dec. 15.—A despatch to the National Zeitung from Rome says there is much anxiety at the Vatican over the condition of the Pope, who has been seriously affected by the extremely cold weather. Dr. Ceccerelli, His Holiness' physician, is prepared for the worst.

Church and State.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—The Bishop of Nancy has had an interview with the Pope, in which His Holiness expressed his high approval of the policy advocated by Cardinal Lavergne looking to a union of church and state in France.

A PATHETIC STORY.

How Father Lacombe Tried to Preserve the Blackfoot Indians.

Julian Ralph, in Harper's Weekly, pays a grand tribute to Very Rev. Albert Lacombe, O. M. I., vicar-general of the diocese of St. Albert, Northwest Territory, Canada, who accompanied Bishop Grandin to this country about three years ago. The history of the conquest of the wilderness contains no more pathetic story than that of how the kind old priest, Father Lacombe, warned the Blackfoot Indians against the coming of the pale-faces, writes Mr. Ralph. He went to the reservation and assembled the leaders before him in council. He told them that the white men were building a great railroad, and in a month their workmen would be in that virgin country. He told the wondering red men that among these laborers would be found many bad men seeking to sell whiskey, offering money for the ruin of the squaws. Reaching, the greatest eloquence possible for him, because he loved the Indians and doubted their strength, he assured them that contact with these white men would result in death, in the destruction of the Indians, and by the most horrible processes of disease and misery. He thundered and he pleaded. The Indians smoked and reflected. Then they spoke through old Crowfoot: "We have listened. We will keep upon our reservation. We will not go to see the railroad."

But Father Lacombe doubted still, and yet more profoundly was he convinced of the ruin of the tribe should the "children"—as he sagely calls all Indians—lose him. So once again he went to the reserve, and gathered the chief and the head men and warned them of the soulless, diabolical, selfish instincts of the white men. Again the grave warriors promised to obey him.

The railroad laborers came with camps and money and liquors and numbers, and the prairie thundered the echoes of their sledge-hammers' strokes. And one morning the old priest looked out of the window of his bare bedroom and saw curling wisps of gray smoke ascending from a score of tepees on the hill beside Calgary. Angry, amazed, he went to his doorway and opened it, and there upon the ground sat some of the head men and the old men, with bowed heads, ashamed. Fanciful the priest's wrath and his questions! Note how wisely he chose the name of children for them, when I tell you that their spokesman at last answered with the excuse that the buffaloes were gone and food was hard to get, and the white men brought money which the squaws could get. And what is the end? There are always tepees on the hills now beside every settlement near the Blackfoot reservation. And one old missionary lifted his trembling forefinger toward the sky when I was there and said: "Mark me. In fifteen years there will not be a full-blooded Indian alive on the Canadian prairie—not one."

Through all that revolutionary railroad building and the rush of new settlers, Father Lacombe and Crowfoot kept the Indians from war, and even from deprecations and from murder. When the half-breeds arose under Reil, and every Indian looked to his rifle and his knife, and when the mutterings that preface the war-cry sounded in every lodge, Father Lacombe made Crowfoot pledge his word that the Indians should not rise. The priest represented the government on these occasions. The Canadian statesmen recognize the value of his services. He is the great authority on Indian matters beyond our border; the ambassador to and spokesman for the Indians.

OBITUARY.

An old and well known resident of Montreal, James Darcy, caretaker of the City Hall, died last week, after many years service. He was a native of Ireland. His funeral took place on Saturday, and was attended by Mr. Glackmeyer, city clerk; Mr. Gosselin, assistant city clerk; Aldermen Thompson, chairman of the City Hall Committee, and, therefore, Darcy's principal; Rolland, Conroy, Cunningham and Griffin; ex-Ald. Donovan, Chief Hughes, ex-Chief Patton; Mr. Thomas, assessor; Detective Collett; sub-Chief Beckingham, Messrs. Downs, Filiatrault, Pearson and Fitzpatrick and others. The funeral took place in St. Patrick's Church, Rev. Father Toupin officiating.

The McGreevy Charges.

QUEBEC, Dec. 17.—Tarte has resumed his attack upon Messrs. McGreevy, Larkin, Connolly & Co., by publishing a lengthy open letter to Sir John A. Macdonald, in which he summarized the charges of conspiracy and plundering made by him regarding the Quebec Harbor and other contracts, and declares that since 1882 the Hon. T. McGreevy, acting as the agent for the firm of Messrs. Larkin, Connolly & Co., secured \$200,000.

Mr. Foster's Trip.

OTTAWA, Dec. 15.—The Minister of Finance at latest accounts had returned from Trinidad to Barbadoes, and at all points which he visited he met with the most cordial receptions. He expected to reach Jamaica on the 12th and, according to present arrangements, will sail from Bermuda for New York on the 25th. There is every indication that Mr. Foster's visit to the West Indies will prove most beneficial to the development of trade between Canada and those islands.

A Montreal despatch says the Wholesale Grocers' Guild will curtail credits on sugars and molasses to 80 days, on canned goods to 60 days and on dry groceries 90 days.