Salome, L'Eglise et l'État en Angletere Depuis Conquete des Normands jusqu'a sos Jours, Tonquete des Normands jusqu'a sos Jours, le Glories of Mary, The Bed Christian, Songs The Glories of Mary, The Bad Christian, Songs of a Lifetime, Own rehip and Natural Right, Explanation of the Psalms and Canticles in the Divine Office, The Story of Ireland, L'Indiana-Suite d'une Femme Apotre, India. ferentism, Ancient History.

THE NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

The February number of this periodical is a splendid specimen of a class of literature now very popular and deservedly. The high character of the articles, the beauty of the illustrations and the mechanical get up of the magazine are all proofs of the intellectual expansion and are fined taste of the public for whose delectation it is designed. This megazine enjoys a liberal THE NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE. it is designed. This megazine enjoys a liberal patronage from those who take a lively interest patronage from those who take a fively interest in the historical, biographical, educational and industrial interests of the six New England States. It is the aim of the publishers constant. thy to broaden its scope, so that it will be of value, not only to every New Englander, whevalue, not carry to every new Englander, whether resident or otherwise, but to every person who takes an interest in the history of the United States. Address: New England Magazine, 36 Bromfield street, Boston, Mass.

IRELAND AND QUEBEC. Reply to "Connaught."

To the Editor of the Ottawa Journal: Six:-Having been away from Ottawa for a

few days, I see, on returning, that "Connaught has continued his distribes and his incoherence on "Ireland and Quebec" in your columns, and before withdrawing from the contest, nmns, and before withdrawing from the contest, I would voluntarily allow him to rot, carefully hidden under his carapace, if he had not previously spat out, in the manner of the yellow ously spac duty in the distance of the year viper, his odious venom, before retiring from the stage. In canda venenum. Therefore I am forced to answer him in order to administer a powerful antidote to your honto administer a powerful antidote to your honest readers. I avow frankly, Mr. Editor, that I would had a hundred times preferred fighting with open face, like ancient heroes, than to strike on the posterum of a coward, who hides himself after his furious insults. But, however, I will have laid down once more in their natural tomb, the ideas of hatred announced by a fanatic (aux abois) in distress. It will be a noble fanatic (aux abois) in distress. It will be a noble vengeance, and you will have contributed, Mr. Editor, to the good work. I thank you in advance once more. "Connaught" was very careful in not refuting my assertions nor my facts established about Ireland's mismanagement by the English Government. We fall himself campbed by the aviernment. He felt himself crushed by the eviction can be impact to us the sad news of the eviction of Marchael form the crushed Clarific Company. 200 people from the estate of Lord Clanri carde. It is the continuation of the atrocious persecution which lasted since so long in Ire land. "In fact, from 1800 to 1870," says M. Boyd Kinnear, M.P., an anti-Home Ruler, there were forty energion bills passed against Evictions have been as followfrom 1849 to 1882, a period of thirty-three

уевта	:		Families re-a	dmitte
		Evicted	to keep t	heir
		families.	houses.	
From	1849-51.	363,000	73,000	
	1852-60.	110,000	28,000	
41	1851-70.		8,000	
44	1871-80.		6 ,000	
64	1881-82.		4,000	•
		582,000	119,000	
	*** ***		-t-d on about	4% D

Say 2,000,000 pecple evicted, or about Say 2,000,000 pecpie evicted, or about 55 per 100 of the whole population of the island, within that short lapse of time. "Connaught" states that it is easy or the Irish to pay their rents! If it was the case, why did the Tri-bunds diminish them? Those of the Marquis of Waterford's tenants alone have been reduced from £266 19s 6d down to £217 17s 6d. B. Farring to the improvements of the land the owing to the improvements of the land the court reduced the rent to £415s. Thousands of similar cases could be given. The land courts are composed of landlord's friends. How is it then that they reduced their revenues? The natural conclusion being that they are believed exceptions, area by the anomics of the lieved exorbitant, even by the enemies of the Irish people. Then it is easy to understand why "Connaught" hides himself with such care. Being known, he would have to blush because of his own audacions lies. Hypocrisy is still a kind of honor that vice renders to virtue. Since the last fifty years let us give a list of the favors the English Government bestowed upon

Expatriated 4,200,000 Emigranta dying during voyages on 57,000 Killed in the suppression of public 300

ranny..... Died in English prisons..... Irish newspapers suppressed.....

And all this is of no account in the eyes of Connaught and of his sympathisers! "Conaught" asserts that if Ireland had been illtreated in the past, she has now to reason to complain! My answer to this are the words sed by a Protestant Englishmen, Mr. John used by a crocestant Enginemen, air. John Stuart, in Boston, Mass., on the 29th January last past. He says: "I desire to give a few facts bearing upon two sides of the shield: How Protestants creat Catholics; how Catholics areat Protestants. Let me first call your attention to the central authorities, to the various bodies which form that system of government universally condemned and known as 'Dublin The Lord Lieutenant or Viceroy is by law required to be a Protestant; the Chief Secretary as a matter of fact is always a Protestant. The Pris ns Board with four members, the Poer Law Board with three members, the Education Board, the Fishery Board, and the Public Works Board have but two or three Catholics in the whole number. That highly powerful official, the Inspector-General of the Constabu'ary, is also a Protestant. No wonder that Sir George Trevelyan, who preceded Mr. Balfour in the office of Irish Secretary, says of these functions: They are managed by such a machinery that the views of the vast majority of Irishmen have in their management no influence whatever.' Let us turn to the magis tracy. There are a dozen paid or resident magistrates in various parts of the country, who may be relied on to do the will of the Dublin authorities. Of these five or six are Projustices of the peace who are unpuid and largely drawn from the ranks of the clergy and land owners. And before I give you the figures, please observe that the last census showed

Episcopalians to number.................639,574 Jews.... Melhodists, Congregati malists and Bap-

A total of 1,175,000, or 23 per cent. of the opulation. On the other hand the Catholics number 3,961,000, or 77 per cent. If the Catho-lic magistrates outnumbered the Protestants by more than three to one the result would not be more attonishing. Here, then, are the actual figures. In the County Fermanagh, half of whose population is Catholic, there were in 1886 one Catholic magistrate and 77 Protestants; in Dublin County there were 150 Protestants, 64 Catholies; Cock County, 286 Protestants, 107 Catholics; County Mayo, 97 Protestants, 26 Catholics. To avoid lengthened detail, I group togother the cities and towns and find hat the Protestants outnumber the Catholics The magistrates sit in quarter session. They largely control the county business, and we are told "that in the ness, and we are told "that in the Catholic districts of Donegal, Fermanagh, Tyrote and Monaghan there has not been appointed one single Catholic to any elective position. Mr. Dawson, a former Lord Mayor of Dublin, who looked into this matter, Mayor of Dublin, who looked into this matter, and that "in the whole of Armagh and Down to place of honor or emolument was given to a Catholic, and this is true of railways, banks a county most condicilly offers you on the auspi-

or while a since out it

and factories." To prove my point I would instance the cities of Derry and Belfast. Up to last year, though Belfast contains 70,000 Catholics, not one has ever sat in the City Council.
And though three-fifths of the inhabitants of
Londonderry are Catholice the City Council
does not employ one solitary Catholic in any de partment. Ireland has usually sent about 100 representatives to Westminster. Of these, in 1832, 143 were Protestants; in 1848, 40; in 1868, 38; in 1874, 28. In Dublin there have been 18 Protestant Mayors, though Catholics preponderate in the City Council. Something like \$42,000 are paid in salaries to city officials; of this \$20,000 is paid to Protestants chosen by the Catholic majority on the ground of fitness. In Cork there have been seven Protestant Mayors, and 89,200 out of a total of \$12,200

mayors, and 59,200 out of a total of \$12,200 is paid to Protestant officials. Limerick since 1841 has selected 13 Protestant Mayors; Waterford, 12. Galway has been more liberal, for the chairman of the Local Board, the chairman of the Harbor Board and the Poor Law Guardians are all Protestants. Dungaryan contains 7,400 Catholics and 120 Protestants, yet the chairman of her town government has been a Protestant. And before such an audience it needs only one word of reminder that the sentiment of Irish nationality rises to-day above sectarian separation, and that in the Protestant Church this very year is counted the brave, skillful and highly esteemed leader of the Irish party Charles

Stewart Parnell. Through his bad instinct "Connaught" at-tributes all the evils of Ireland to the influence tributes all the evils of Ireland to the influence of the Catholic Church! For some purpose evil does good, and I am almost proud that "Connught" has brought me on that ground. A little more and I would go and thank him! I would almost cherish him! Does not the guenon love her little ones? Poor blind man. Where would you be without the Roman Catholic Church? Where would be order and wither respect to authority, law and men, and virtue, respect to authority, law and men, and morality? Throw a look where that church reigns no more. A few decades past, a litte before England began her great movement of raturn towards the Catholic Church, ber blessed old mother, an official enquiry estab-lished that 65 per 100 of her population could not read; 47 had no knowledge of God, and St could not distinguish evil from good. Horrible, but true ! alas !! Stricken by these sad facts, England was moved, and the most celebrated men of that country came back to the old Catholic fold, Was not the noble Duchess of Kent, mother of our Gracious Queen, a Roman Catholic? Catholic faith has

a Roman Catholic? Catholic faith has achieved such rapid progress in England within the last forty years that the Queen now counts twenty-seven Roman Catholics Privy Councilors to help her in the administration of the affairs in the Empire. Lately the Viceroy of India was a Catoolic convert, the Marque of Ripon. Is not the Lord Catholic of the Mayor of Lordon to-day a Reman Catholic The Catholic Church now boasts of a grand and complete hierarchy in England; and of late when the devoted sons of Ignace of Loyals were driven out of France by the French Jewish fiends, where did they retire, if not near the Queen of England, who offered them a home, bread and protection. It was the Catholic Church that has the control of the co given liberty to slaves, and who preached equality to all men no less than eighteen centuries before Wilterfores had advocated the abolition of negro trade by English traders. "Connaught" aims at the destruction of that Church ! But then, what would become of the throne, without moral strength, without divine authority, without religious basis? Was not Bismarck himself obliged to ask the assistance Bismarck himself obliged to ask the assistance of the Pope to stay the progress of Socialism? Will not England soon pray Leo XIII. to act as an artitrator for a final settlement of the Irish trouble? You wish to destroy the Catholic Courch! But it is written that the "gates of hell will never prevail against her." And what Noro Calarius. Diocletian and others of hell will never prevail against her." And what Nero, Galerius, Dioclerian and others could not effect, "Connaught" thinks he is able to do!!! "True," says "Connaught," the Irish truants, as a class, are in a degraded and impoverished condition. I trace them (the conditions) to the influence that fills Quebec with such poverty and suppossition, and falls like a blight upon

ty and superstition, and fells like a blight upon every land where it preponderates ' false as Satan himself. I will prove it in a following letter, answering at the same time the remarks of "Reader" about Mr. Thibault's sta-

Yours, Charles Thibault. Ottawa, 9th February, 1888.

A NOTABLE SILVER WEDDING.

MR. AND MRS. EDWARD MURPHY CELEBRATE THE

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THEIR MARBIAGE. Thursday last Mr. and Mrs. Edward Murphy

Thursday last Mr. and Mrs. Edward Murphy celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage. The worthy couple had made orrangements to celebrate the event in a very quiet manner, and in the morning attended a special mass at St. Patrick's Church. The rev. paster of St. Patrick's, Rev. Father Dowd, who had narrowed the marriage caranger 25 transhad performed the marriage ceremony 25 years ago, efficiated. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, on ago, cinciated. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, on entering the church, accompanied by the members of their family, were greeted by a full choir under the direction of Prof. J. A. Fowler. During the day the happy couple were the recipients of many choice gifts.

In the evening the officers of the St. Patrick's T. A. R. Sonetz, numbering about 20. pro-

T. A. & B. Society, numbering about 20, proceeded to the residence of Mr. Murphy and gave him and his wife another surprise. The following gentlemen composed the deputation Mesers. P. Doyle (second vice-president) Mesers. Sharkey, James Tierray, Thomas Lattimore, P. Reynolds, Edward Ryan, Wm. Gore, John Kirby, James Milloy, J. Carey, J. H. Kelley, J. Abbey and J. J. Costigan (secretary). The officers of the cociety requested their fellow-member, Mr. J. J. Curran, Q.C. M.P., to read the following address:

To Edward Murphy, Esq., its respected vicepresident, and to his devoted wife, on the occasion of the silver jubilee of their marriage, February 16, 1888:

DEAR AND RESPECTED SIE AND MADAM. The important relations which you, our worthy vice president, have had with our society during the last forty-eight years, and the encouragement given both by word and example to the cause of temperance by you, his estermed wife, make it a pleasing duty, indeed, to congratulate you both on so happy an event as the celebration of the twenty-fith anniversary of

your marriage. On your most happy union, the practice of On your most happy union, the practice of every Christian virtue has had its reward. Blessed with kindred sympatries you have found the marriage yoke light and sweet. Between you, self has been unknown. Joys and trials have ever been in common and equally shared. May this happiness be yours, without interruption, to the end, and may the crown of length of days" retard that for many long

Our heartfelt prayer is that your domestic Our heartfelt prayer is that your domestic happiness may go on increasing with increasing years, and that all the hopes of a loving father and mother may be fully realized in the welfare of your loving children.

The services you have rendered our society during so many long years, and the self-sacrificing example of rare devotedness to the cause of temparature are so for heavend all praise that

of temperance are so far beyond all praise that we are at a loss to express the thanks we owe you. If we are sparing in our acknowledgments it is because we wish to leave you to enjoy the only reward you covet-the consciousness of having labored in the cause of your Divine Master, by promoting the welfare of all around

you.
To you, Madame, not only our society, but every generous work of charity and benevolence, is deeply indebted for your untring zeal and unceasin sacrifice. Whilst in every phase of citizenship you, our worthy vice-president, have

cions occasion of the silver jubiles of your mar-

Signed on behalf of the Society, James A. McCallen, S.S., rev. president; P. Doyle, second v.ce-president; Jas. J. Costigan, secre-Mr. Murphy sithough taken considerably by

surprise made a brief and happy reply in which he expressed thanks on his own and his wife's behalf for the honor conferred upon him.

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

The Government's new rules of procedure provide that the House of Commons shall sat from 3 p.m. until 1 a.m., with a dinner hour; that the closure rule may be applied if there is a majority of 100 (instead of 200 as at present) in favor of such action, and that the Speaker may suspend for the sitting grossly disorderly members. Other rules greatly increase the Speaker's powers. Committees to deal with bills relating to law, trade, shipping and manufactures are revived.

LONDON, Jan. 17.-The new parliamentary procedure rules in the main meet with approval. The Parnellites will not oppose them. They are confident that the new rules can be used in the future to gag the Conservatives. Baron de Worms, on his return from the con-

tinent, will be appointed Parliamentary Under Secretary for the Colonial office. In the Commons last night Sir Richard Webster, Attorney-General, said that Mr. O'Brien's speech was doubtless animated by some real passion, but it was impossible to doubt that there was a deal of acting about it. At any rate, if it was not acting, it was neither more nor less than incitement to violation of the law. Mr. O'Brien had said that the Conservative majority in 1885 was secured by foul means. That must mean an alliance between Parnell and the Conservatives. But that had been denied by Lord Salisbury, Lord Randolph Churchill and Baron Su. Oswold, and asso by Mr. Parnell himself in a letter dated Jan. 31, to the Attorney General. (The Attorney General here read the letter to the House,) Mr. Parnell here interposed that the letter in question was correct so far as he was concerned, but he did not at that time know of the nego-tiations between Lord St. Oswald and Mr. Mc-

bate was adjourned.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—In the House of Lords to day, Lord Salisbury promised to submit the fisheries treaty, just signed at Washington, to Parliament, as soon as the Government re

Carthy. The latter said Mr. Parnell had stated that Lord St. Oswald had informed him

that if the Conservatives came into power co-ercion would be dropped. Sir Richard then proceeded to defend the administration of the

Crimes Act. On motion of Mr. Balfour the de-

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, this evening, Mr. Balfour resumed the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech. He commented upon the vehement character of Mr. O'Brien's attack last evening, and said it was nothing but what he (Balfour) is accus tomed to from the same quarter in the weekly attacks in United Ircland. His palate for such stuff was jaded by his having had to consume a diet of the same kind for some months. He 'iad been told that he took a strange pleasure in mere purposeless human suffering, which to his languid life imparted a delicious excitement. There was much more said about him in the same strain. He consoled himself with the refl ction that attacks of even a worse character had been made upon Mr. O'Brien's present allies. United Ireland, Mr. Balfour said, had compared Sir G. O. Teevelyan to a skunk, a coutlefish and a hangman. Mr. O'Brien had likewise drawn a comparison between Mr. Gladstone and Judas Iscariot, and for continuous weeks, United Ireland had insinuated, ay, more than insinuated, that Mr. Trevelsan and Earl Spencer had conspired to shield men guilty of the most horrible and nameless crimes. Mr. O'Brien-"I never did. I stated that the result of their misguided action was to shield those persons, but I never alleged that they did

Mr. Balfour said he could refer to the words of United Ireland to prove his statement.

Cries of "quote." Mr. Balfour replied : "Certainly not." He said he would never think of sullying his lips by repenting such language as had been used toward S.r G. O Trevelyan and Earl Spencer in July, 1885. Blame from the source whence such foul-1885. Blame from the source whence such fourness proceeded was indeed the highest praise. Referring next to the allegations that the Earl of Carnarvon favored a Dublin parliament, and had opened negotiations with Mr. Parnell with the knowledge of Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour quoted the denials of Lord Salisbury and the Earl of Carnarvon. The latter declared that he never had said one word interest that he is not the proceed the denials of the control of inconsistent with union. He hoped the denials, if they would not satisfy Mr. Parnell, would at

east satisfy Parliament. Proceeding to compare the Crimes' Acts of 1882 and 1887, Mr. Balfour maintained that the latter did not, while the former did, create new crimes. For instance, the provision known as the Curlew clause of the act of 1887 aimed to give the executive better powers to enforce existing laws, and the facts proved how bene-ficial was its operation. Mr. O'Brien had ficial was its operation. Mr. O'Brien had boated that his advice to the people of Mit-chellstown, combined with a portion of public opinion in England, had saved the people from wholesale eviction. Government action, Mr. Balfour declared, had been medified by neither. It was nothing new for the Irish party to preach resistance to evictions. That was their tettled

policy. It had never been disavowed.

Mr. O'Brien rose to explain that his advice to the Mitchellstown people applied to a special case. He denied that he had in any other in-

atance counselled resistance to the law.

Mr. Balfour, next referring to the imprisonment of members of the House, twitted Sir George Trevelyan with making a weak remark to the effect that it was a sickening thing for members of Parliament to be imprisoned. was a sickening thing that they should deserve it said Mr. Balfour, and it would have been much worse if the Government had given the leading violators of the law a special privilege to dely it with impunity. A children fuss defy it with impunity. A children fuse had been made over their prison clothes, which was hardly worth while noticing. Complaint had been made of a letter he wrote during Mr. O'Brien's imprisonment, at a time when Mr. O'Brien's friends were spreading every kind of calumny regard-ing his treatment, with the object of stirring the passions of the British democracy. All the letter stated was that Mr. O'Brien was suffer ing from weak lungs and an excitable disposi-tion. Regarding the tortures in the prisons, he requested the English prison inspector to make a special enquiry with the result of showing that it was usterly untrue that there was any harshness in the treatment. As a matter of fact, Mr. C'Brien's health improved in prison. He was two pounds heavier when he left than when he went in.

Mr. O'Brien—"That is inaccurate. I was

Mr. O'Brien..." That is inaccurate. I was five pounds lighter."
Mr. Balfour said he cou'd lay upon the table of the house the official records on the rise and fall of Mr. O'Brien's weight, Turning to the operations of the Crimes Act, Mr. Balfour contended that the condition of Ireland had immensely improved as compared with its condition during the period of the with its condition during the period of the Gladstone Government. The Opposition talked about a union of hearts and policy. Doubtless the Irish party meant to make good use of the English Radicals. The latter were making good use of the Parneflites. They could meanwhile exchange sentiments. As long as the community of political interests continued there would be a union of hearts, but when the community of interests ceased the Radicals would again have applied to them the epithets now treely bestowed upon the Government. The Parnellites had not altered their morality, although the Liberals had altered theirs. What

a spectacle did the Liberals now present! Who a short time ago would have supposed that a single man on the front Opposition bench would advocate forcible reriage.

May God spare you many years among us, among your children who are your pride and consolation, among the members of St. Patrick's parish, who esteem and respect your social and Christian virtues, and in our society whose cause you love so well, and whose interests you have so long and faithfully cherished.

Signed on behalf of the Society, James A.
McOallen, S.S., rev. president; P. Doyle, McOallen, S.S., rev. president; P. Doyle, Tolkingan secre-Ireland and utter ruin and fearlessly executed their duties. And they had their reward in the respect and admiration of every true friend of liberty and order.

GLADSTONE BEPLIES TO BALFOUR.

Mr. Gladstone followed Mr. Balfour. He said the found little in the Chief Secretary's speech that tended to assist them in getting at the truth of the questions before the House. There was the question whether the Conservative leaders had communicated with Mr. Parnell on the subject of Home Rule. The denish made by Mr. Balfour did not get rid of the Irieh members' assertions. Mr. Parnell stated that he found himself in entire agreement with Lord Carnarvon on the Home Rule question. That had not been denied (cheers). It was stated that Lord Carnaryon spoke for himself, but he was Viceroy of Ireland at the time for the Con-servative Government, which now held that Home Rule in any shape meant the separation of Ireland from the Empire.

Mr. Balfour, interposing, said that the letter from Lord Carnarvon clearly implied that he did not express any opinion upon Home Rule to Mr. Parnell.

Mr. Gladstone replied that Lord Carnarvon had never explicitly denied Mr. Parnell's state-ment. If he did, where were his words in de-nial? Continuing, he said the Liberals were culled separatists because they wished to give effect to the National aspirations of Ireland. while having supreme regard for the unity of the Empire.

great length, and is described as one of his finat efforts. After a reply from Mr. Goschen, the division on the amendment was taken. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 317 to 229. The division was conducted on strictly party line. All the Liberal Unionists voted with the Government. Lord Hartington was absent, as he is suffering from a bad cold.

Mr. Gladstone's reply was more rhetorical than argumentive. His voice at times had renewed symptoms of weakness. While referring to an extract from a newspaper he found diffi culty in reading the passage and turned to Mr. Morley to help him, when the latter whispered the cue to the extract. Mr. Gladstone tried to resume reading and then turned to Sir William versions reading and then turned to Sir William Vernon Harcourt for assistance, after which he said to the House, "This I regret to say is not the only point on which I begin to find that warning has been given me that I am not so young as I was." At the end of this touching allu-ion sympathotic cheers burst forth on both sides of the House. Afr. Gladston's speech is considered one of the finest efforts of his parliamentary life. Michael Davitt, who was in the lobby listening to Mr. Gladstone, remarked afterwards to Mr. Parnell, "the grand old man is good for fifty years more." Mr. Parnell replied, "Yes, he will live to witness the triumph of Home Rule."

Some of the remarks of Mr. Balfour, Mr. Gindstone said, had apparently been levelled at bimself. His (Gladstone's) Nottingham speech had been absolutely misrepresented. As to the statement regulding the Irish Executive's practice of obtaining information by permitting the police to concert crime, he protested then as now against the practice as dangerous to society and odious in itself. had never uttered words over which he felt more rejoiced than his words about Mitchelstown. He used them for the sake of preventing enormous mischief and suffering, probably bloodshed. It was the agents of the law that were the breakers of the law at Mitchelstown. It was cruel, wanton, disgraceful bloodshed, almost without example. Mr. Bilfour had become by implication a breaker of the law, for he gave the act his authorizative approval, as if it were to be the model rule for the conduct of the police.

GOVERNMENT STATISTICS UNTRUSTWORTHY. Mr. Gladstone declined to accept as suthen tic the Government statistics of crime under the Coercion Act until the cases cited were thoroughly investigated. The only case given had been met with a point-blank contradiction. Supposing the Government express confidence in their ability to make permanent resistance to the policy of Home Rule.

(Parnellite cheers.) He did not disguise the
of his flock. Mr. Lord came to the town in
strength of the combination against Home

July, 1886. He was a popular proacher, Rule, which included nearly the whole wealth and all the elements of the social strength belonging to high rank and station in the country. But the Irish nation and the country. But the Itish nation and the growing English popular feeling were on the side of Home Rule. To delay the settlement of a question of this kind between Nations was dangerous in the extreme. If the resistance to the national voice of Ireland, was pushed too far, those who now guided the mind f that Nation might lose the eir power and be displaced by ruder and more dangerous spirits.

Let the Government bethink themselves and consent to legislate for Ireland as they did for England and Scotland, in occordance with the constitutionally expressed wishes and permauen, convictious of the people, and thus at last preent to the world the blessed spectable of a of Tuckerton, a deacon in the church. by

Mr. Gochen next spoke. He said that the country would notice that the name of Gladstone had been stretched by O'Brien. He had blessed the Plan of Campaign. (Crues of "No! No!")
At any rate he had not cursed it. He had preserved a discreet s:lence so as not to commit him-

Here the news of the result of the Southwark election was passed along the Irish benches, and all the Nationalists rose from their seats and waved their hats and cheered enthusiastically.

Mr. Goschen, resuming, said that the Parnel lites might triumph over winning the ex-Premier to their side. He admitted that it added to the stupendous task in which the Government is engaged, but not to a degree to make them shrink. They would not allow menaces trom America, Ireland or Mr. Gladatone to divert them from their duty. (Cheera.) Six William Vernon Harcourt thought this would be a memorable debate. The Govern-

ment, he said, had invited the judgment of the country on their humiliating failures. The metropfilis, their pet preserve, to-day had given remarkably pronounced judgment. He quite felt for Mr. Goschen in the embarrassment the news caused him in the middle of his speech.

(Laughter.) CONTEMPLATED TARIFF REFORM.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20 .- The Chicago Tribune (Republican) says : Even in the so-called protection States like Connecticut, New Jersey and Michigan the vote of 1884 shows that ultra protection is the weakest political issue which can be tendered by the Republicans to the Democrate in a presidental campaign. The road to victory next fall is not via the indorsement of the present system of ultra tariff bounties which are draining the heart's blood out of the Western farmers, mortgaging their farms to the protected day, and the Lewis-Corbin agreement has been classes of the East, keeping them in a condine versely denounced. Chairman Davis arrived tion of quasi slavery on their own home-steads, compelling them to pay out of the low free trade receipts for their produce two prices for their merchandise, reducing them to hopeless popury and forcing them to go through life with empty pookets. This system is protection to them with a vengeance, and had better not be submitted to their suffrage for endorsement next November, as the candidate depending upon it to seat him in the White House we fear will be wefully disappointed in the result on the count of

machines—Hemlook.

THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

THE TREASURY HAS A SURPLUS OF NEARLY SEVEN MILLIONS. TORONTO, Feb. 14 -The following bills were introduced and read a first time : To

smend Assessment Act-O'Connor. To authorize trustees of the Toronto General Burying-ground to sell certain lands-Metcalfe. To amend Municipal Act-Nairn. To confirm certain mortgages and conveyances made by the churchwardens of Christ Church, Hamilton—Awrey. To amend General Road Companies' Act—Monk.

THE BUDGET.

The Treasurer made his financial statement, which occupied nearly two hours in delivery. The following is a summary :--

1887-Total receipts.....\$3,846,924 53 Total expenditure.... 3,454 372 43 Total liabilities at present pay-384,259 29

liabilities at present payable. 6,665,352 69 1888---

Estimated receipts...... 3,403,233 90

The treasurer then summed up his figures by stating that according to estimated expenditure of \$2,983.63, submitted yesterday, there would be a balance to credit of pro-vince next year of \$414,500. He stated that the expenditure for immigration purposes had been going down every year in accordance with public sentiment, and there would be still further reduction made this year. Referring to the public accounts, he said that during the past year grave discrepancies to the amount of \$14,680 had been discovered Mr. Gladstone's speech was continued to in the accounts between the various banks with which the Government did business and the Treasury Department, extending back to the year 1867. Special auditors were called in, and after a searching investigation, all but \$5.873 was satisfactorily accounted for. In regard to this latter discrepancy, which ocourred during the years of 1875 to 1879, inclu-

sive, two conclusions were inevitable. Either the banks had erroneously charged cheques or cheques had been forged and cashed. result of the investigation pointed to the latter conclusion, and grave suspicions rested upon a former officer of the depertment, who was discharged about three years ago, and who is now employed by the Dominion Government. He regretted not being able to report definite progress in the settlement of accounts between the Dominion and Ontario, owing to the absence of some members of the Dominion Government in England, and to others being engaged in fishery negotiations. Substantial progress had been made towards settling by arbitration matters in dispute between Untario and Quetec. His Government would employ the most eminent counsel obtainable to protect the interests of Ontario, and he hoped all dis-puted points would soon be settled on a basis satisfactory to all parties.

Mr. Ciark (Toronto) replied for the Onposition. He characterized the treasurer's tatement as fluent and ingenious, but the bulance sheet of assets and liabilities lacked clearnes, accuracy and reliability. The words "presently payable" in the heading of liabilities were misleading. The assets column was inordinately swollen, and enormous liabilities were left out altogether. The province had been borrowing money for the last three years at the rate of a quarter million dellars year, and yet no mention of this liability appeared. Nine-tenths of the people of Ontario and half the members of this House did not knew that the province had a debt at all.

HE FELL FROM GRACE.

A SORROWFUL STORY OF A MINISTER'S UN-

FAITHFUL CONDUCT. NEW YORK, Feb. 20 -- Ffteen Baptist ministers and thirty deacons from New Jersey churches in the Canadian Association will July, 1886. He was a popular preacher, and particularly interested in the young cople. He had a wife who was quite a musician, and three children. Miss Carrie Pharo desired greatly to learn music, and the parson and his wife, taking a fincy to her, agreed that Mrs. Lord should give her music les ons in return for assistance in the sewing and household work. " Caddie," as she was called, was a constant visitor at the paracaage, and, indeed, as far back as last July the gossips had begun to talk about the intimacy between the pastor and the girl. But they had nothing tangible to base their stories on until a fortnight ago, when Miss Pharo was suddenly taken violently ill. Dr. Price. truly, and not a nominally, united Empire. the way, was called in. The girl then, in (Loud cheers.) tears, said that her pastor was responsi-ble for her condition; and said that he had assaulted her in his ewn house one day last July. When she told him she would expose him, she said he cried and begged her not to, because exposure would ruin them both.
The other deacons were tell, and they notified Mr. Lord to suspend his duties as pastor until the charges could be investigated by a council. Mr. Lord has gone to Philadelphia for legal odvice. Robert Pharo, the father of the wronged girl, says that he will not allow. his daughter to go before the council, though members may take her sffidavit. He is an old man and is almost prestrated. It is said criminal prosecution and counter suits of libel will be the outcome.

THE GREAT STRIKE.

THE END STILL NOT NEAR-THE LEWIS-CORBIN ARRANGEMENT CONDEMNED BY THE STRIK-

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Feb. 20 -Almost 2,000 miners of this section met in Robbia's Opera House yesterday to act on the order for resumption of work. Two votes were taken, the first being almost unanimously against going to work. After addresses by James Breunan of the joint committee, James Maskell and others. who stated that the strike was lost as fought se far; that many families were starving with no hope of speedy relief, and that the offer made was fair and reasonable; a second vote was taken and resumption was agreed to with only one dissenting voice. It is understood that the Lehigh Valley Company has agreed to the same terms as the Reading Company, and that work will also be resumed at their packer col-lieries here this week.

Mr. CARMER, Penn., Feb. 20.—Mass meetings have been held throughout this district tohere from Pottsville to-night, and is now con-ferring with prominent labor leaders here. Unless the conference results in a change of senti-ment among the strike's, fully 1,500 miners will refuse to return to work to-morrow morn-

ing.
POITSVILEE, Feb. 20.—The striking railroad
men are furiously indignant over what they denounced as an unprincipled betrayal, and they and their leaders will do all in their power to neutralize the Corbin-Lewis agreement and frustrate the order for resumption.

President Corbin sent to this city yesterday a personal donation of \$20,000, to be distributed The most appropriate wood for sewing the relief of their families until such time as they will again be able to support themselves. (It shows.)

AN AMERICAN VICTORY. BUT THE ENGLISH AND CANADIAN COMMISSIONERS EXPRESE THEMSELVES SATISFIED— WHAT SECRETARY DAYARD SAYS.

New York, Feb. 16.-A Washington de spatch to the united press to night says :--It is learned this afternoon that the manuscripts of the treaty signed last night by the members of the Fishery Conference were prepared by the confidential scoretaries of the conference a week ago. The meetings of the past few days were confined to discussion of minute details, but it was at last decided to sign the prepared manuscripts without alteration. The text of the treaty makes about 4,000 words. What the American fishermen may or may not do within three miles of the coast promontaries is the burden of the song, and the legal phragings of the document are the combined effect of the Hon. John S. D. Thompson. Consulan Minister of Justice, and Sceretary Baland. Throughout the many meetings of the conference during the three months it has lasted, the discussions were practically confined in the the treaty signed last night by the members of discussions were practically confined to the Secretary of the State and Sir Charles Tupper, In the sessions before the holiday adjournment Mr. Chamberlain delivered the leval shots, prepared by Sir Charles Tupp r, but in the late meetings Mr. Chamberlain, like Minister West,

largely confined himself to casting ballots.

"I am really very glad at the outcome of our protracted visit here," said SIr Charles Tupper to day to a representative of the united press.

"It means the end of all the fishery disputes and the American record will be disputed. and the American people will be satisfied, I am assured, when the treaty will have been read by them. Your distinguished Secretary of State will be commended on all sides. Yes, matters and the American people will be satisfied, I am will be commended on all sides. Yes, matters are at an end, Lady Tupper and I will leave Washington to morrow afternoon for New York and go then to Ottawa."

The Canadian Minister of Justice was seen next. "I am smiling broadly for the first time time in three months," he said. "We are all time in three months," he said. "We are all much pleased with each other, and each side believes just what it wants in the treaty. I leave to-night for Ottawa, with the pleasantest memories of the hospitality of this handsomest city."

"I came over from England with two days' notice," said Gen. Cameron, official recretary secretary to Sir Charles Tuppper, "to stay three weeks, and I'm going back on the first steamer from New York. A lovely city this, but so is London to a Londoner."

WASHINGTON Feb 16. The Solvein tents.

Washington, Feb. 16 —The fisheries treaty, which was signed last evening, was the sunject which was signed last evening, was the sunject of much epeculation and discussion at the Capitol to day. While declining to give any specific information as to its provisions. Secretary Bayard to-night said to an Associated Press reporter that for many years the great contention among American fishermen had been for a fair and just construction of the treaty of 1818, and that the present treaty had been formed by the American necoticators with a view to meet the American negoticators with a view to meet the needs and necessities of our tishermen, and he believed that if the treaty is ratified that end will have been accomplished. From a trustworthy source it is learned that our fishermen are secured all the commercial privileges for which they have been contending, with the

exception of the right to purchase bast in Canadian waters, which is expressly withheld. Their right to enter Canadian ports for fresh water and repairs is conceded. Certain bays, which are specified, are to remain under the explanation involved to the explanation involved to the explanation of th clusive jurisdiction of Canada. There is nothing in the provisions of the treaty, it is said, which necessitates the re-moval of the duty on Canadian lish or in any way changs our tariff system. In its important features the treaty, it is stated, is favorable to the United States, and while new and valuable privileges have been acquired, this has been done without any costly sacrifice on our part. Secretary Bayard said to-night that

published reports purporting to give the essential features of the treaty were unauthorized and wholly wrong. The American negotiators left for their homes to-day. Sir Charles Tup-per and Chamberlam will remain in Washington a few days longer. The latter expects to sail for England in about a work.

PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS.

HON. MR. MERCIER IN ROME-THE QUEBEC CEN-TRAL RAILWAY MATTER SETTLED.

Hon. James McShane arrived in town from Quebec Monday. On Saturday he received a cable message from Hon, Mr. Mercier, dated from Rome, in which the I remier says his health has greatly improved. It was also learned that sit in solemn judgment on Thursday upon a the hon, gentleman had quite a lengthy inter-scandal that has forn West Creek, N.J., to view with the Holy Father there, in the course had a momentary appearance of success from the operation of the Coercion Act, were they going to legislate forever on the same line? He had never heard the Ministers the Baptist Church of that town, will have to the property of the Coercion Act, to the bard the Ministers the Baptist Church of that town, will have to the property to be in the affairs of the Coercion Act, to the property to be in the affairs of the Coercion Act, to the property to be in the affairs of the Coercion Act, to the property to be in the affairs of the Coercion Act, to the property to be in the affairs of the Coercion Act, to the property to be in the affairs of the Coercion Act, to the property to be in the affairs of the Coercion Act, to the property to the property to the property to the coercion Act, to the property to the property to the property to the coercion Act, to the property to t

and appeared much interested in the analis of the province. The Premier expects to be in Montreal for St. Patrick's Day.

Mr. Hall, M.P., of Sherbrooke, managing director of the Quebec Central Railway, and Mr. Steel, the general superintendant, headed a very influential deputation which waited upon the Hon. James McShane, as Minister of Hailways, in Quebec, on Saturday, when a satisfactory arrangement was arrived at between the Government and the company in reference to the line. The Government engineer's report showed that the line was in a very dangerous state, upon which report it was decided to give the company the option of either closing down or puting the road in a fit c ndition for traffic. As a result of the investigations an agreement was arrived at by which the company guaranteed to put the line in proper order, and 800 tens of rails were immediately purchased in Quebec for the purpose, and from 500 to 1,000 men put to work this morning. The absence of red-tap ism in put-ting this important business thr ugh was commented upon by Mr. Hall as leff-cting great credit on the business capacity and decision of the Hon. Minister of Public Works.

A DEFINSIVE SYSTEM FOR CANADA.

The Minister of Militia, recognizing the desirability of arriving, if possible, at some definite conclusion as to the practicability of a defensive system for Canada which will be consistent with the country's wants and present means, has recommended to the Privy Council as the most simple and least expenlive plan in which to ascertain this, the formation of a committee at headquarters to consider the whole subject. The recommendation has been approved, and the committee organized as follows: Lieut General Sir Fred. Middleton, commanding the militia of Canada, chairman ; Adjutant General Powell, Major-General Oliver, Commandant R. M. C., Kingston, and Lieut.-Col. Irwin, inspector of artillery. It is understood that in each military district the services of the local cflivers—the commandants of permanent corps in those districts which are as acting sdjutants general, under their control. the D. A G.'s in the other districts-will be invoked to report to the General Committee on the state of the defences-if any exist in their districts, or the force which could be utilized, and on the resources in men, supplies, etc., that could be made available hy the department in case of emergency. During the holidays it is proposed that the officers of the R M. C. and a certain number of cadeta shall be employed to make a topographical survey of the country. The central committee will among other things report upon the practicability of any scheme for the defence of the Dominion which have already been presented, and suggest any modifications or new schemes that it may deem expedient. It will also consider the question of the formation of torpedo corps, tho places where such could be most profitably stationed. Generally its duty will be to formulate a report upon the several points which have from time to time been raised in connection with the question of Canada's deiences.—Ottawa Correspondent of the Empire.

Here is the latest conundrum out: What mixed number does the present year reprement?--18.

In speaking of a winter storm, which part of an animal might you name? Its nose.

Same of the second second