VOL. XXXVIII.--NO. 24

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1888.

PRICE. -- FIVE CENTS

MORALS OF NOBILITY.

Grace Greenwood on the Morality of England's Court.

From the Time of Sell Cwynn to the Present -senoda's in High Life-A Decrease in Royal Profligacy - The Present Royal Amusements -- His Passionate Admiration for Pectry Women-Patronage of Questionable Sports-The Princess of Wa'es -Pretty. Ford of Amusements, and Frankly Frivolous-The Meir Apparent and Sullivan-How the Prince Cheapers Royally.

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During a golden autumn day, spent with some friends at Highgare, that most charming suburb of London, we were taken to see the quaint old place hestowed by Charles II. on his taverite of favorites, Nell Gwynn. It has suf-fered strange mutations since Nell's time, not the least strange being that it now has for a mistress a fair American, the young wife of Sir Sydney Waterlow. But Lady Waterlow does not dwell in the halls or wander through the grounds which a near ang with the laughter and lighter songs of the ex-orange-girl, ex-actres, her royal lover, and his royatering companions. Ah, no! for the house has fallen into dismal decay, while the grounds have, through years of neglect, become a tangle and labyrinth of shubs and vines, like to the magic-guarded gardens of the Sleeping Beauty, Indeed, so rank is the neglect, become a range and tay finth is structs and vines, like to the magic-guarded gardens of the Sleeping Beauty, Indeed, to rank is the growth of untended flowers, fast relapsing into primitive barbarism, so insolent the spread of weeds, so still and slumberous the atmosphere of this eachanted bit of the past, standing at bay against the mighty roar of the fast-advancing town, that one could easily fancy Nell yet in her quaint bed-chamber, sunk in her proon ner quaint bed-champer, sunk in her pro-longed beauty-sleep, but, perhaps, just ready to wake, take a bath in her shallow marble tub, array herself in rich stuffs and colors, just come again into fashion after two centuries, and start out on a new career of conquest. The court out on a new career or conquest. The court proper, or the proper court, would not receive her, nor even the demi-court or the heir apparent, openly; but the stage would be more than ever upen to her. She would probably

To dazzle when the sun is down, And rob the world of rest."

revel in republican homage, and roll in "green revel in republican homage, and roll in "green-backs," like to other pretty favorites of princes.

The Merry Monarch was very fond of this Highgate place—pleasant and czzy, but never uxurious—and with it is connected a significant ittle story. One morning, as Charles was strolling up and down the brick-paved terrace, with his penal bodymand of little long-axed. with his usual bodyguard of little long-eared spaniels, Mistress Eleanor Gwynn appeared at her chamber window, holding in her white, dimpled arms a pretty baby, who much resembled the King-

"With the self-same eyes and hair."

More than once the proud mother had solicited for him a ducal title, and estates to support it; but her lieze had put her off, fearful of establishing a precedent which might strain the royal prerog tive and exhaust the royal treasury. Now, looking down from the window and holding forward the child, she cried, "A title, your Majesty, or out goes the brat!"

The indolent King was alarmed for his beautiful boy, and instantly exclaimed, "Save the Duke of St. Albans?"

Some of England's noblest titles and estates

Some of England's noblest titles and estates have had their origin in some such ignoble way, nave nad their origin in some such ignotic way, dated directly back to honors and rewards bestowed by profligate kings and princes on low-born courtesans and their "brats." The blue blood of Britain is not altogether cerulean, but has now and then a very earthly tinge. The scandals which so frequently disgrace the high-scandals which so frequently disgrace the highest English society and shock the world are out breaks of the cancerous corruption of past generations. Yet the rovely of to-day, not only of Eugland, but of can inental kingdoms, is certainly more decent and decrous than that is certainly more decent and decrous than that of less than a century ago—it is to not absolutedly more virtuous. In England this improvement is, of course, largely due to the example of the "virtuousest, discreetest, best" of queens. Her uncle William had his palace well stocked with and his civil list well burdened for his natural children; her uncle George was, as all the world knows the greatest of all rever value. the world knows, the greatest of all royal volup-tuaries and libertines, and even her venerable grandpapa had in his youth his princely peccadillos. It is, percaps, an open question whether the royal and ducal folk of old times, who handsomely provided for their mixtreses and boldly acknowledged and emobled their illepoldly acknowledged and enhanced their life-gitimate children, were more immoral than those of our day, who conceal irregular relations and ignore their consequences; but about the honesty and manliness of the two courses there can be no question. It may be that the growing restiveness of that once stupid animal, the tax-payer, has something to do with the decrease

tax-payer, has something to do with the decrease of royal profilipacy.

Seen under the white light of absolute morality, I cannot claim that the daily walk and conversation of the popular Prince of Wales prosents a lofty example to high English society, yet I do not balieve him the Don Giovanni or Sardanapalus he has been represented. He possesses to genial, kindly, and frank a nature and too much good sense to attempt a Prince possesses too genial, kindly, and that a hadden and too much good sense to attempt a Prince Regent's rôle; that is played out. And then, he is too busy with bridge and park openings, and exhibition inauguratings; he is whirled from banquet to banquet, from chair to chair: he is waltzed through golleries, is called to wreatle with Albert monuments and statues and multitudinous busts. It seems to be the and multitudinous busts. It seems to be the policy of the Queen and her advisers to keep the royal family "to the fore," to have not only the Prince of Wales, but all his brothers and sisters, nerhews and nieces, act up to the Ich dien motto—serving the people in all proper ceremonial ways—and the people work them well. Last summer the three-year old Duke of Albany actually laid the foundation of a public building, and did his "level best" with his little trowel to prove to British tax-payers that they were getting their money's worth out of the Guelphs.

the Guelphs.
Unquestionably the Euglish royal family of today is an improvement on that with which the century opened. On the morals of the sons and daughters of George III. history is reticent, and will be during the life of the good Queen; but I am afraid that there was source a man or womant of the whole high

parsimonious to be profligate, while the Duke of Connaught is too domestic—too like his father. Coddly enough, the only exception I remember was in the case of the late Duke of Albany—nut only the populace, but what Unionists call was in the case of the late Dike of Albany
reverenced by loyal English people as a saint
and by his elder bother's gay a sociates pronounced "a muff." It was whispered that he
had in the sunny South a questionable and sad
little romance, and that it had to do with his
untimely and sudden death, But I don't believe

it. No Guelph ever committed suicide, Royal Profilgacy - The Present Royal
Family Higher in Morals-The Prince of Wa es - Not Over-Scrupulous in his ness. He is a man who, of all things, loves to be amused, and who is not over-scrupulous as to who or what amuses him. In his visits to Paris be frequents the Palais Royel and Opera Bonife, and between the acts drops into the logic of the prettiest and givest of the artistes. This prettiest and givest of the artistics. This habit is so notorious that Z la did not hesitate to put him into the dressing-room of his beautiful and terrible "Nana." In London, comic actors, singers and personators, all sorts of "funny men," and bright, original, witty women are sure of his gracious patronsgr. II. finds high tragedy, even when superbly presented, as at the Lyceum, "slow," and classical German music—even the compositions of his lament of father—a bore; while when he gres to grand opera, he generally goes to sleep. He is royally foud of good living, the turf, and all some obliging triend, where he meets them. One of the best things I know of him is his hearty liking—something as near friendship as a prince is capable of—for certain beautiful countrywomen of ours, whom he has felt com-pelled to respect. I will instance Miss Ander-son, Mrs. Potter-yes, and lovely Miss Jenny Chamberlain. To inter of these has the flatter-

ing regard of this middle aged "Prince Charming" being a real board, we hape, but I believe it was an honest and equal tribute to brauty and genius. The Prince is by yend question kindly and generous; men of his set pronounce him "a capital good fellow;" but, republican as I am, it seems to me that the heir to the proudest and noblest crown in the world should not be any fellow's "good fellow." If apything could sober the man, even after a wild youth, it would seem that a time like this were enough—a time when the ming tide of repulse disaffection, the seem that a time like this were enough—a time when the rising tide of p pular disaffection, the sullen, miry tide of desperate want, is lapping against the steps of the throne—when the political sky of all Europe is black with threatening and lund with portents.

In his marriage the Prince of Wales has no advantage over his brothers, except in the popularity and beauty of his wife. The Duchess of Edinburgh, though little liked in England, is a suppose of strong characters are intelligence.

woman of strong characters rare intelligence, his own meals. You can fancy Balfour's chag-and d gnity of demeanor; the Duchess rin at this turn of things. of Connaught, an excellent little creature, Mr. Balfour is in an ugly fix concerning the and no holds heart in spite of her exceeding plainness, while the Princess of Wales, amiable, graceful, and gracious, is rather negative in character. She is preternaturally young, with no trace of sorrow or trial, or even thought, in her pretty, placid face: fond of amusement, frankly frivoloue, and too jealous of hes dignity. In fact, the charming royal matron yet retains all a pretty girl's love of admiration, dress and dornment.

It is little wonder if, in these critical times, serious English people look forward with throne of this pair of perennially youthful pleasure-lovers. They may love and admire, but they do not wholly trust them. They fear that the court of the future reign will be rather , mercantile than a moral advantage to Lon don; that in it science, literature and art of the highest character, great public enterprises, and schemes of education and benevolence will and schemes of education and benevolence win find even less aid and comfort than in the pres-ent melancholy, migratory, and miserly court; while through its favor will flourish mightily costumers, milliners, and tailors, funny men and horsey men, French comedicanes and singers, and American champion shots, show-

men, swimmers and pugilists.
On the second Sunday in December good on the second Sunday is December good English Churchmen must have prayed with unusual fervor for the Queen long to reign over them, steady and stolid, proper and pious as she is, for the mischievous little bird of the telegraph must have carried to the remotest parts of the kingdom news of the inter-view between the British Heir Apparent a notorious American Prize-Fighter. The account of the courtesies exchanged between these two powerful personages, in which the Irish-American did not by any means take a secondary position—the report of the conversation, liberally spiced on both s des with the slang of the Ring, and preceded and followed by "hearty hand-shakes," must have been ed by "hearty hand-shakes," must have been tough reading for aristocratic and refined conservatives. Yet I am afraid there is not among the entire English aristocracy a peer or a prelate too proud to kiss the hand of his Royal Highness after the grip of Sullivan the slugger. But we republicans should not be troubled. The less the Prince ealizes the mighty responsibilities and magnificent opportunities of his own position, the more he cheapens royalty through such unworthy associations, the better for the principles of democracy and equality. Let him continue to make light of his dignity and his destiny a few years longer, a great change must come either in him or

change must come either in him or the entire system of English sovereignity. This is an age of miracles; the sav-This is an age of miracles; the saving change may come in him, and he may yet show himself as moral and as mean as "Prince Hal," who as Henry V. publicly cut poor old Jack Falstaff, and "unkindest cut of all!" presched to him like a Salvation. poor old Jack Faistaff, and "unkindest cut of all," preached to him like a Salvation Army exhorter. But that Prince of Wales was still young when he turned over a new leaf in his-tory; this one has passed the age at which his father ceased from his virtuous labors, so is little likely to pose for posterity as Albert-tha-Good IT

GRACE GREENWOOD.

BALFOUR'S COURSE IN IRELAND. PERSECUTION CONTINUES UNCHECKED-PREPARA-TIONS FOR TWO BIG DEMONSTRATIONS—',

the Good II.

Lonnon, Jan. 12 - Preparations go on with

not only the populace, but what Unionists call men of weal h, education and position, as most people will be surprised to witness on the Nu-

tional side. tional side.

I have a ready spoken of the projected reception of the released members. The project grows bigger daily, and the difficulty now seems to be to keep it within workable proportions. The Liberals of Manchester have tendered them a banquet in Free Trade Hall, The Liberals of London also want to give them a banquet. This demonstration will take place white Parliament is sitting, the date likely to be chosen to me February 13:

be chosen terng February 13: The prosecution of Timothy Harrington yes terday was a mean attempt to get at the secretary of the National League by outrageous straining of the law. Mr. Harriegton has not been connected with his brother's paper for several yearn; yet, because his brother's clerk, through inadvertence, contred to strike his name off the Post office register, he has been sentenced to six weeks imprisonment for the self-same offence, ramely publishing a report of the League, for which his brother has just done a month. The matter will be heard of more fully later, as an appeal has been taken to the

mry host, as an appear has been taken to the higher courts.

Mr. Blunt, who is in prison dress, was yesterday picking oakum. His wife was not allowed to see him, nor anybody except his solicitor, who, it appears, found his fingers so sore from the oakum that he could not hold his fible.

his Bible.

Mr. Balfour's prison barborities have just received an important check in the action of Dounty County Judge O'Connor Morris in ordering Mr. Sheehy to be treated as a first-class misdemeanant like the Lord Mayor of Dub'in. Mr. Sheehy is was who was dashed to the ground, his hands tied, and his clothes ripped from his back He was a wirness at Mr. Blunt's trial: also at his own witness at Mr. Blunt's trial; also at his own appeal before Judge Morris. He was taken about the country in prison dress each morning. He resist d wearing the uniform, and five warders had to force it on his limbs. When he appeared before Jurge Morris, he was dressed half in prison clothes and half in his own clothes, which be had managed to retain. He had no hat, and his hair was uncombed. A three weeks' growth of beard covered his face. The judge was horrified at this treatment of a Member of Parliament. He said it was monstrous to inflict such indignities and humiliation on a gentleman in his rosition. He regarded him as a political prisoner, whatever others did, and would order him to be treated with the respect due to his character as a reprewith the respect due to his character as a repre-sentative of the people during his imprisonment for a political offence. He forthwith trans-formed Mr. Sheeby from a Baltour criminal into a first-class misdemeanant. This means that Mr. Sheeby will have his own clothes, will be allowed to receive and write letters, have visits from his wife and friends, read books and newspapers furnish his call himself and authors. newspapers, furnish his cell himself and supply his own meals. You can fancy Balfour's chag-

Chief of Police, refuses to prosecute his fellow Government official, Major Roberts, governor of the Cork jail, despite the criminal informa-tion which three little girls have sworn against him. Mr. Balfour must either put the Execuhim. Mr. Balfour must either put the Executive in motion to carry out the prosecution or else lie under the imputation of conniving at the crimes of his subordinate. What Mr. Balfour has done instead is to cause the arrest of Mr. Lane, M.P., for a speech delivered a couple of months ago, Mr. Lane-real offence being that, as acting editor of "Tre Cork Herald" during Alderman Holper's imprisonment, he has been most persistent in dragging this scandal to the light and preventing the Government escaping the respreventing the Government escaping the responsibility of following up the culprits. An effort was made by friends of the officials in Cork to induce Mr. Lane to let the matter drop.

Mr. Lane refusiog, his voice is to be stifled by the walls of a jail. Mr. Sexton's illness is very serious. His physicians have grave fears for his recovery. T. P. Gill, M.P.

A WORD FOR IRELAND.

THE ORANGE LION LIES DOWN WITH THE GREEN LAMB.

(From London Society.) This brings me to another point which has impressed me most favorably-the

almost complete obliteration of religious animosity everywhere, except in a few of the Orange counties of the North. Wherever I have been I have found the best possible feeling between Protestants and Catholics. The only difference I could detect was that where there was a bad landlord the feeling against him was rather stronger if he happened to be a Catholic than if he were a Protestant. The very best and most popular landlord I have come across is a Protestant and stanch old-fashioned Tory. But he resides among his people, never raised his rents (which were very moderate until the recent fall of prices), helps them with money and materials to improve

their houses and holdings, assists them in sickness or misfortune, and, in a word, behaves like a Christian gentleman, who recognizes that land has its duties as well as as

its rights. Verily he has his reward, for when there was a talk of disturbances some time ago 100 of the Catholic tenants of this Protestant Tory went up to his residence with stout sticks in their hands and offered their services as a guard to protect. He simply laughed at their fears; for he felt safer in his house in Tipnerary than I do in mine within twenty-five miles of London. The London newspapers give such an account of out rages that I have been seriously asked by friends if I thought I was doing my duty to my family in exposing myself to such danger as I incur by going to Ireland. I can only say that there is not a preclaimed district in Ireland in which I would not rather find myself alone in the dark than I would on the Thames embankment. If there is one thing that impresses itself more forcibly than an

say that I never met with anything but cour-) to his visitors that the confinement and the tesy and good will from high and low.

I suppose there is not a more patient, po-I suppose there is not a more patient, polite and placable population in the world that of rural Ireland. In fact, they push these qualities to excess. A people of harder fibre, like the Scotch, would never have stood such a system of land laws so leng. And their politeness makes them rather apt to say what they think will please you than to tell the literal truth. Ask an Irishman about the stongest constitution and much less to in a case of one of a weak and deligation fishing in some mountain loch, and in a sate frame like. Either Ruan, who before trout fishing in some mountain loch, and he pate frame like Father Ryan, who before will reply: "Trout is it, your honor? Sure his sentence had only just recovered from the there's lashings of them. You'll often get two at every cast. While the reply of the cautious Suot would be: "It's a dour loch, Mr. John Guinano, visiting justices, who precincts. They had been found before daybut, if you chance to get a good fishing day, visited him and endeavored to cheer as best you'll maybe catch a few." They both mean they could the loneliness of the rev gentleman's aituation. In the early morning Rev. Father way of expressing it.

CHRISTMAS IN THE COERCION JAILS.

How the Political Prisoners Fare.

(Dublin Nation.)

The Freeman correspondent writes as follows from Tullamore on Sunday: The sentence passed upon Mr. Mandeville expired today (Christmas D.), but that gentleman was released on yesterday morning in accordance with a prison custom of allowing prisoners, whose sentence concludes on the great festival, free a day before. It was arranged by the townspeople to hold demonstration in honor of Mr. Mandeville, cautions to prevent any demonstration. Eurly on Saturday morning the clothes which ney. A few minutes before the morning train was timed to start for Portarlington, Mr. Mandeville was escorted by some warders to the railway station, which is but a few hundred yards from the jail. He was placed in a car inge and a ticket for Cork handed to him. Considering the great severities he has underg ne since his incarceration, he looked well, and was in excellent spirits. He left the train at the Limerick Junction on his

way home to Mitchelstown. Dr. Moorhead, J.P., visited the prison at an early hour and saw Mr. William O'Brien, who is looking pale, but is in the best of spicits. He is on the ordinary prison fare, and states that he is surprised how well he is getting on. A very large number of Christmas cards were received for him, the greater number being from Eagland and abroad.

Alderman Reoper, M.P., is still lying on the plank hed, and is on runishment diet for declining to perform mental offices. He does not complain of this, as he states that he adheres to what he considers his duty, and he accepts the consequences. Ho is, for so far,

in good health and capital spirits.

The Lord Mayor is looking very well. He told Dr. Moorbant that he wished to make a complaint to him, as a magistrate, of what he believes to be a breach of the rules by the prison authorities. For the last few weeks copies of the Nation have been given to the Lord Mayor, but on Friday night the governor informed his lordship that he would not be permitted to receive this week's number, as it contained "certain matter held to be unlawful."

The Lord Mayor states that he believes this to be a distinct violation of his rights under Rule 18, which provides that a first-class misdemeanant shall be allowed to carry on his profession. Dr. Moorhead entered the complaint on the visitors' book, where it will | despite his terrible trials he found him in exprobably receive no attention whatever. As the public are aware. Dr. Moorhead has written several complaints in this volume, to not one of which has he received any answer whatever, yet when he complained to the Prisons Board of this extraordinary state of affairs the following polite epistle was sent to him :---

"Dublin Castle, 12th December, 1887. SIR -I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst., and to state that the General Prisons Board having made enquiries on the subject thereof, find that the governor has acted quite properly as regards the distribution of books to prisoners in Tullamore Jail.

"I am also to request that in future you will be good enough to address any remarks you may have to make on such subjects to the Visiting Committee, as perscribed by statute.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, "W. LAMB."

"Geo. Moorhead, Esq., J.P., Tullamore."
The subject ou which the Board approved of the governor's action was in declining to give Mr. Hayden a second volume of one of Cardinal Newman's works, which ispublished in eight volumes. The book had been approved of, but Captain Featherstown, as a literary censor, considered the first volume to be quite enough for the prisoner. Dr. M'Alroy, P.P., V.G., visited the prison and saw all the political prisoners.

The following telegram was received on Monday by Mr. Henry Egan, chairman of the Town Commissioners, from Mr. Patrick Egan, Lincoln, Febraska:—
"Kindly convey to our imprisoned friends,

O'Brien, Sullivan, and Mandeville, a warmhearted and hopeful Christmas greeting, and assure them that my sentiments are shared by millions of their exiled brothers.
"Patrick ESAN."

THE IMPRISONMENT OF THE REV. M. RYAN, C.C. The Limerick Freeman correspondent, writing on Monday, says:-For the first sons and daughters of George III. Instory is reticent; and will be during the life of the good Queen; but I am afraid that there was extree a man or woman of the whole tig family whose character should be discussed and the Mary and the Mary and the size of the Servants of Mary and the size of the Servants of Mary and the time most of the Servants of Mary and the size of the Servants of Mary and the time would come when no has attached to the lives of the Queen's other, the most of the Servants of Mary and the size of the Servants of Mary and the size of the Servants of Mary and the size of the Servants of Mary and three members of the Servants of Mary and three membe

meagreness of prison diet is telling a good deal on his constitution. The rev. gentle-Griffin, C.C., St. John's, assistant chaplain children were almost frezen, and it was to the prison, celebrated the ordinary Mass in the jail chapel, and Father Ryan attended.

After this the rev. gentleman was confined to his cell with the exception of one solitary beautiful to his cell with the exception of one solitary beautiful to his cell with the exception of the confined to his cell with the confined to his hour allowed him for exercise; otherwise, the monotony of his confinement, excepting the visits paid him by the Rev. Father Higgins, Adm., chaplain; Father Lee, C.C., a sistent obaplain; the Mayor, Mr. John Guinane, J.P.; and Mr. W. Spillane, J.P. With rogard to any attempt to make Father Ryan don the prison clothing nothing further than what has been already stated has since taken place. Public indignation at the indignity offered to Father Ryan is expressed in a very marked manner amongst all the citizens of Limerick, and the fact that the stipendiaries who sentenced him did not class him as a first-class misdemeanant is commented on a demonstration in honor of Mr. Mandeville, and preparations for illuminating the houses in the main street had been carried out. The authorities, however, took the utmost precautions to prevent any demonstration. It should be stated that "no visitors" are allowed to see Father Ryan during his imprisonment, as the rules forbid all except the Early on Saturday morning the clothes which had been torn off Mr. Ballour's prisoner by the five warders were given back to him, and he was to'd to prepare to start upon a journey. A few minutes he fore the morning see Father Ryan they left their cards as the only other alternative left them.

To-day in Herbertstown the meeting of the local branch of the League strongly condemned the arrest of Father Ryan, and sympathised with him in his imprisonment.

On Saturday Father Mat Ryan was visited by Dr. Gubbine, one of the magistrates for the county Limerick. In answer to Dr. Gubbins he said he had no complaint to make but that his bed was very hard, and he had not slept much for the past two nights. He stated that he got enough to eat, and that no further mention was made as to his having hallway. Griffin was trying to assist his wife to wear the prison clothes. Subsequently the Mayor and Mr. J. Guinane, J.P., visited them when a policeman came along. therev. gentleman, who stated to them that he would make no complaint as to his treatment, nor would he ask a favor from the authorities to mitigate the present mode of procedure adopted to him. One complaint, nowever, he did make as a clergyman of the Catholic Church. The sentence on the rev. gentleman precludes his celebrating the ordinary Mass incumbent on every clergyman

on Christmas day.

At a meeting of the Delvin Board of Guardians a resolution of sympathy with Father Rysn was adopted, and his treatment by the prison authorities indignantly denounced. THE IMPRISONMENT OF MR. DAVID SHEEHY, м. г.

Mr. David Sheehy still maintains his refusal to wear the prison garb, notwithstanding that his friends are constantly requesting him to abandon his resolve in this respect. On Christman Day he was parading his cell with shirt and drawers, and though the cold is bitter and the prison diet meagre he will at any cost endure his tortures. Mr. Michael Ryan, J.P., saw him early that day, and cellent spirits. The Mayor (Mr. Cantwell, J.P.,) subsequently saw him and his account is substantially the same—the jall rigors unchanged, and Sheehy's fortitude unchange

THE POPE AND PRESIDENT CLEVE LAND.

WASHINGTON, Jan 11 .- The President to day received a beautifully engrossed copy of the proceedings of a public meeting of Catholies of Richmond, Va., held in the colebration of the jubilee of Pope Leo XIII., at which resolutions were adopted thanking the Presi dent "for the honor which he has paid to our Holy Father's golden jubilee," and at which the following remarks were included in an address made by the Rev. John Kease, Bishop of Richmond, Va.:—"While we are glad to see all tender their marks of congratulation to our Holy Father, our hearts are particularly affected by the tribute of honor and affection forwarded this week by the President of the United States, who had sent His Holiness a beautiful engrossed copy of the constitution of the country. Bigotry may how about our ultramontanism, Jesuitmay how about our ultramontanism, Jesuitism, Romanism and the like, but the President, although not himself a Catholic, showed
himself man enough to act independently of
all narrow-minded influences. All honor to
the President, who generously interpreted
by his action the sairt and the letter of our the President, who generously interpreted by his action the spirit and the letter of our glorious constitution."

THE PRESIDENT TO THE POPE. Rome, Jan. 15.—Archbishop Ryan bas handed to the rector of the American Sem-inary President Cleveland's letter with the volume of the American constitution dedicated to the Pope. The rector will present them on the occasion of the Pope's reception to the American bishops, in order to avoid putting His Holiness to the fatigue of giving special audience.

A CANONIZATION CEREMONY.

EXILED AND FREEZING.

EVICTED FROM THEIR IRISH HOME AND STARY ING IN NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 13 .- One of the saddest cases of destitution and suffering that was ever brought to the attention of the Castle Garden authorities was reported to Superin-

tendent Henry J. Jackson yesterday.

Detective Peter Groden, who is in the employ of the Emigration Board, said:— The case is so sad that it brought tears to light this morning wandering about the streets. The weather was so cold last night that they suffered great hardship. The poor

The physicians at the Castle Garden Hospital, assisted by the matron and other on player, did all in their power to make the destitute family comfortable.

MISERY AND DESTITUTION.

A little later Griffin and his wife and little ones were sent to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, to be cared for on the Island. Griffin told the following story

to Superintendent Jackson:

"I lived in County Kerry, Ireland, where
I occupied a small farm. The rent was high
and my crops small, and I became so poor
that my family were near starving.

"Finally we were turned out of house and home by the landlord. Instead of taking care of us the authorities sent us to America. We were landed at Quebec and given means to come from Canada to New York. On investigation Superintendent Jackson

ascertained that the steamship which brought the Griffia family to Quebec was the Carpian, which plies between that city and London, England. The British poor authorities sont the family to Quebec, because if they had put them aboard a steamer for New York they would not have been permitted to land here, as they are paupers under the United States

Arriving in New York from Canada the destitute family first went to the house of Griffin's sister-in-law, at Harlom The sisterin-law was unable to keep them, and last evening they were forced to quit her house. They wandered about, not knowing which way to go for shelter. Finally, exhausted and benumbed with cold, they stepped into a them when a policeman came along.

Griffia told the sergeant on duty at the station that a man named French, at Tralee, County Kerry, Ireland, the British Government, had furnished him with means to get to Quebco, and thence to

this city.
Superintendent Inckson had a conference with the Castle Garden Committee of the Emigration Board to-day, and it was decided to call the attention of the British Consul at this part to the case of the Griffin family, and request him to write to the Home Government asking that steps be taken to stop the sonding of paupers to the United States by the roundabout way described above.

MANITOBA'S NEW MINISTRY. LIST OF THE NEW MEMBERS. WINNIPEG, Jan. 15.—The House of Assembly

was crowded this afternoon at the meeting of the Legislature. After routine McArthur and Francis, newly elected members, were intro-duced, and smidst lovd laughter and cheers they both took their seats on the Government side. Mr. Hamilton introduced a bill, which will be carried by mutual consent, providing for the one man one vote principle in all elections bereafter. This excludes non-residents. Premier Harrison, on the orders of the orders Premier Harrison, on the orders of the orders of the day being called, rose to a question of privilege and announced the resignation of the Government and that Mr. Greenway had been called upon to form a Cabinet. He moved, seconded by Mr. Greenway, the adjournment of the House till Thursday. The mombers then crossed the floor of the House, Mr. Norgana leading, and singing "One Mara River to quay leading, and singing "One More River to Cross." On Thursday the House will adjourn for four weeks. A Reform caucus was held in-mediately after the adjournment, and Mr. Greenway announced the new Cabinet, which will consist of himself, Joseph Martin, Smart, Will consist of himself, 504 pl Martin, Shatt, Prendergast and Mayor Jones. Considerable opposition was made to the selection of the latter because he is not a member of the House, but finally he was accepted. The Conservatives say they can easily beat Prendergast and if they do, Mr. Greenway will endeavor to pass a redistribution bil, failing which he will appeal to the country and if then victo ious will then pass a redistribution bill and dissolve, but the elections will not likely take place till the spring or summer.

THE NEW PREMIER

Mr. Thomas Greenway, M.P.P., who succeeds Dr. Harrison in the premiership, was born Greenway moved to Manitoba, taking up his residence at Crystal city, and lost no time in actively identifying himself with the politics of the province. He was elected for Mountain by acclamation at the general election of 1880, and he has continued to represent the constituency since that time.

A BISHOP ON COERCION. DUBLIN, Jan. 19 .- A conflict occurred at Gweedore Saturday between pranants and a party of police collecting rates. A woman was stabbed with a bayonet, a girl was wounded with a truncheon, and other persons were more or less seriously injured. Two arrests were made. The people are incressed at the police for making seizures while the tenants are in bed. At Skibberreen yester-