

ick's Church. After the church the re-royed to Cote des for burial. The bereaved Witness" extends sympathy, and joins in the repose of his

on of the "Rate Drinker."

of Gold," a paper of the treatment for in its February able editorial, point- of those who "let it alone." On it says, "Let it be our esteemed con-

usions that beguile nance none is as fre- of the inebriate that "let it alone." On it says, "Let it be our esteemed con-

he would try to h of a clear mind- sion is too great, himself for the ef- own his sorrow. nance promises re- its obliga- tions, but the tempo- by a period of tality and genuine are more distress- original cause for things are going to be accustomed to ity, for friendship, ough him enjoy- occasional exhibi- tory to anything e always move- abstinence. These are blazoned to his at flourish of trum- or were supposed dependence of the e business man- e life, even though e is not always ravages of disease of sorrow. And any quite apt to con- e the constant st- wrought or weary of the sleepless, admit that he is ut insists that he e the last effect e he intends to e the usual stress- sincere in his be- out of his own control what he t could be only a condition caused outined drinking, the effort. He can mber of drinks: together. Nervous e perhaps resort to e him over the in- kers. He is not ac- and the effect is ain he returns to ones the difficult e. Again and again e but each time e discouraging. If ly obstinate or ay conquer the e but he will not e or craving, he e thing less than the e of his system for ch has nourished e until it has be-

THE "IRISH" ORATOR. — Of course, all Irishmen are orators, more or less, but Mr. J. O'Donnell, the member for Kerry, is the only one who has given the House a touch of that truest Irish oratory, that is to say, oratory in the Irish language. I remember hearing his experiment—and, by the way, his remarks, which were cut all too short by Mr. Speaker, are enshrined in Hansard printed in Irish characters. I am bound to say that there was a good deal of difference of opinion, even among the Irish members and the Irish journalists, as to what Mr. O'Donnell really said. All I know is that it sounded very nice, rather melancholy and pathetic, and just a little like Welsh. Moreover, though I understood not one syllable, I am bound to say that I felt as if I agreed with every word. For Mr. O'Donnell, like many of his race, has "such a way with him." It is quite a mistake to suppose that the hon. member is a man who can only attract attention by eccentricity. He can talk English, and eloquent English, too, as well as his language. Indeed, Mr. O'Donnell is a man of greater culture than most English members. That is not saying much, I know, so I may add that he has been a national school teacher and has taken his degree in the Royal University. It is one of the most cheering facts connected with the reorganized Irish party that so many of its young members are men of brains and of education and Mr. O'Donnell is one of its ornaments.

MR. JOYCE, member for Limerick, is what is known as a character. He has been a pilot, yet he comes straight to the House, and is by no means unfit for that assembly. He is one of nature's true humorists—and, like all real humorists, he is genially personified. His voice is as resonant as that of John Burns, and after being in his company for five minutes you can see that here is a man true as steel and clear as crystal. Mr. Joyce's great effort was a speech delivered between 3 and 4 in the morning during an all-night sitting, and the simple candor with which he appealed to the speaker as the "grand pilot" to help him if he got stuck on the shoals and quicksands of parliamentary procedure. After an appeal of that sort, of course, the

NEW THINGS IN MEDICINE.

Dr. Laborde has communicated to the Academy of Medicine a method of drawing teeth which is not only painless but positively pleasant. One of the objections to the use of anaesthetics is that in many cases the

IRISH MEMBERS In the British Parliament.

A recent issue of Reynold's news- paper contained the following interest- ing series of sketches of some of Ireland's representatives in the House of Commons, which will be of much interest to our readers:—

Now that we have a little breathing space at Westminster, when "silence, like a poultice, has come to heal the blows of sound," it may be well to examine some of the new recruits and to attempt to describe what manner of men they are. I make no excuse for selecting my specimens from the Irish benches, for I regard that part of the House as far more interesting than any other. I begin with Mr. William O'Doherty. He is in every sense a coming man—keen, resourceful, and pushing. I have seldom seen a man who has so quickly learnt the art—and it is an art—of questioning ministers and of following up his original inquiry by shrewd supplementaries. Mr. O'Doherty is, so I am assured, a brand plucked from the burning, that is to say, he was once a Unionist, but he has far too many brains for the stupid party. Nor is he the sort of man content to stop in a back seat. He takes Tim Healy's corner when the redoubtable Tim is away, and he has the knack of appearing like a leader. Another thing in his favor is that he is about thirty-two years of age. Moreover, he is highly educated, having obtained the Incorporated Law Society's medal at his final examination before being admitted as a solicitor. Among his other claims to fame is the fact that he is the coroner for Innishowen; and all I can say is that if he sits on the departed with anything like the success he shows in sitting on ministers and others in the House he ought to be a remarkably good coroner.

MR. REDDY is what his name implies—he is all there. He seems to be on the pounce all the time. He turned Mr. Bernard Molloy out of the House—much to that gentleman's surprise, I am told. Now there is one gift, and it is a valuable one in the House, which the Irish possess above their fellows, and that is the gift of cheering. They cheer all together and yet there is no suggestion of the mechanical claque when they give tongue. The reader may have noticed that in a theatre when a storm of applause bursts out it generally rises and is heard until the final climax is reached and a god in the gallery treats the House to a piercing whistle. Well, when the Irish "boys" applaud the volume of sound rises in the same way and then on the very top of the wave Mr. Reddy's shrill voice is heard, clear as a bell, shouting, "Hee, hee, hee." I am conscious, all too conscious, of the impossibility of conveying the effect in print, but there is something cheery and inspiring in the "go, coat-tails trailing, shillelachs twirling, and all the rest of it when that voice breaks in. It makes one feel better to hear him.

TWO OLD ONES.—I have been scribbling these notes, taking men merely at random, men who have impressed me during the last few weeks. Let me refer to two who are not new to the scene, two who are as excitable as any, and who owe nothing to the flowing bowl. The first is Mr. Flavin. He is one of the stalwarts of the temperance brigade, and there was something quite fascinating about the manner in which he led two of the new members about the place at the beginning of the session. The two were, I believe, Mr. Murphy, member for East Kerry (a bit of a poet and the happy husband of one of the most beautiful women in Ireland—the land of beauties), and Mr. O'Donnell, already mentioned. The trio were called "the three musketeers," and they have done some effective sniping already. Indeed, "sniping" is an inadequate term by which to describe Mr. Flavin's methods. He opens fire like a maxim composed of eight-ton guns. He is more terrible than an army with banners. But I turn to mention another member, a much older parliamentary hand than Mr. Flavin, one of the most gifted men in the House and one of the most misunderstood. I mean my friend Mr. Swift MacNeill. He has not been in his place once this session, and I am sorry for it, but much more sorry because of the reason, which is that his health has broken down. I hope it may be soon restored. Question time seems quite a tame affair without his delicious "asides," his comments, his gestures more eloquent than some men's speeches, and his racy, irrepressible interruptions. Everyone who knows him likes him. There is no credit in liking him because you cannot help it. If it is any consolation to him in his sickness to know that he is missed and to know that he will be warmly welcomed when he comes back, he can take it from me that this is so. I have heard him talked about in the lobby by those who hate his views in a manner which would touch even a less emotional man.

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good speaker let him say anything and he had the whole House roaring in next to no time. Even Mr. Balfour was doubled up with laughter—and he refrained from moving the closure. Nay, while Mr. Joyce was speaking Mr. Balfour rose to go out, but the member for Limerick implored him to stop in his wheedling manner (I use the word wheedling in no offensive sense), that the leader promptly sat down again and heard the pilot to the end.

MR. LUNDON is another Limerick member, sitting for the eastern division of that fair county. All sorts of tales preceded him to Westminster. I was told that he talked such very Irish-English that there was only one man in Ireland who understood him and this one man went about with him as an interpreter! But it is the fact that Mr. London's English is not much more easy for me to follow than is Mr. O'Donnell's Irish. Another tale is based upon Mr. London's rugged appearance. It is alleged, with what truth I know not, when the vicar-general was asked why Mr. London had been sent to Parliament, he replied, "We've just sent him to frighten them!" I dare say that this, too, is legendary. Yet this somewhat uncouth man is really a great scholar and is as great an authority on Latin as the House contains. He has taught the priests of his country in Latin for many a year. He has been in the movement for more than twenty years and now at last he has his reward in the shape of an unopposed return to the House.

MR. O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Another of the younger members of the Irish party is Mr. O'Shaughnessy, who is only twenty-eight years of age. He is also a medalist and is studying for the legal profession. There are no end of learned members from Ireland. Mr. O'Shaughnessy had a fine compliment paid him by Sir William Harcourt the other day when that old veteran said with what pleasure he had listened to the eloquent voice of young Ireland. The speech which elicited that encomium was a fervent appeal to the House to pass the bill preventing children from being served in public-houses. It was a touching appeal, too. There is no more stupid slander than that which is still rife among the ignorant or the bigoted to the effect that the Irish are a rowdy and drinking set of men. Some of the fiercest of its members—men who cause scenes and defy the whole House like Ajax—defying the lightning—are teetotallers and have been all their lives. The solemn, stodgy Englishman, who is incapable of enthusiasm unless he is more than half-drunk, cannot understand the purer fire of the Celt, and knowing that in his own case excitement means liquor, he judges others by his own miserable standard. Mr. O'Shaughnessy and many another give the lie to that degrading estimate, which is disgraceful only to those who entertain it or pretend to.

MR. JUSTICE CURRAN said:—Plaintiffs have inscribed in review of a judgment granting separation as to bed and board, and for annulment of the marriage ceremony, in this case was the regular cure of the parties, and, moreover, article 135 of said code provides that marriages contracted outside of the province, by persons coming under the auspices of competent officers in the following terms: "All priests, rectors, ministers and other officers authorized by law to keep registers of acts of civil status are competent to solemnize marriage." The code, then, provides for the publication of banns and the mode of obtaining dispensations, and finally on this branch of the subject enacts that marriages contracted as specified in Article 135 are valid if not so solemnized with the intention of evading the law. Article 156 has been cited to uphold the doctrine that the court has a certain discretionary power that it may exercise. It says: "Every marriage which has not been contracted openly, nor solemnized before a competent officer, may be contested by the parties themselves, and by all who have an existing and actual interest, saving the rights of

THE PLAINTIFFS ARE THE SAID DAME MARGUERITE ELIZABETH DUROCHER and her father, Francis Durocher. Female plaintiff alleges that she and defendant went to be married at East Franklin for the special purpose of evading our law. The male plaintiff further complains that the said parties were minors, and that he never gave his consent to the marriage. He asserts that he has an interest in having this marriage declared null inasmuch as his daughter led me to conclude that, in so far as the grounds upon which it is sought to have the marriage annulled are:—

1. That the said parties purposefully left the Province of Quebec and got married in the state of Vermont in order to evade the laws of the province.

patient suffers from a terrible species of nightmare. This is due to the effect of various noises on the brain. If, however, for ordinary noises, such as the sound of traffic in the streets, the voices of people in the room, etc., strains of music are substituted, the patient, instead of the usual terrifying nightmare, has delightful dreams. Dr. Laborde's invention consists of two small phonographs which, fastened to the ears, are set in motion just as the anaesthetic is administered.

THE COURT OF REVIEW

Declares a Marriage Null.

We give the report of Hon. Mr. Justice Curran's remarks at the rendering of the judgment of the Court of Review, last week, in the case of Durocher vs. Degre. The court was presided over by Hon. Justices Mathieu, Curran and Lemieux. This marriage had, in the first instance, been adjudged as null and void by His Lordship the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, under the Canon Law. We regret that want of space prevents us from giving the full text of the elaborate judgment of Mr. Justice Lemieux, in which he took occasion to dispose of the pretensions put forth in the Delpit case. It will be seen that the Court of Review is unanimous in maintaining that for Catholics, the proper person to perform the marriage ceremony is the parish priest, and that dispensation from banns and other impediments must be obtained from him or from the Bishop.

In the present instance, the appeal was from a judgment of the Superior Court for the District of Bedford, Plaintiff and defendant were residents of the province, members of the Roman Catholic Church, who had gone to the state of Vermont for the purpose of being married. They lived together for some years, at the end of which the female plaintiff brought suit for separation as to bed and board, and for annulment of the marriage on the ground that she and her husband had left the province for the purpose of evading the law.

Justice Lynch granted the first demand, but denied the latter. Mr. Justice Mathieu, for the court, after making a historical review of the law of the province dealing with the points in issue, came to the conclusion that the present marriage, having been contracted in violation of the law, was thereby evaded, null and void, and therefore the first judgment refusing to pronounce it as such must be reversed. Under the code, which confirms the civil law, the proper officer to perform the marriage ceremony in this case was the regular cure of the parties, and, moreover, article 135 of said code provides that marriages contracted outside of the province, by persons coming under the auspices of competent officers in the following terms: "All priests, rectors, ministers and other officers authorized by law to keep registers of acts of civil status are competent to solemnize marriage."

The code, then, provides for the publication of banns and the mode of obtaining dispensations, and finally on this branch of the subject enacts that marriages contracted as specified in Article 135 are valid if not so solemnized with the intention of evading the law. Article 156 has been cited to uphold the doctrine that the court has a certain discretionary power that it may exercise. It says: "Every marriage which has not been contracted openly, nor solemnized before a competent officer, may be contested by the parties themselves, and by all who have an existing and actual interest, saving the rights of

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jurisdiction in such matters in and for the diocese of St. Hyacinthe, the said marriage was declared null and void, and that no lien conjugal exists between the female plaintiff and defendant.

Defendant allowed the case to go by default. He appears to be a worthless fellow, who for some years past has abandoned her and their children.

The only question that presents itself for adjudication from my point of view is as regards the validity of the marriage owing to the lack of formalities required by the law, and that it was celebrated by a person unauthorized, in a foreign land, and not by the parish priest of the parties, and that the parties acted in fraud of the law. The facts proved lead me to conclude that, in so far as the question of minority is concerned, we need not trouble about it. The father's pretensions at the date of the institution of this action were untenable. The learned judge in the first court set aside the pretensions of the father under Article 151 of the Civil Code, and I agree with his pronouncement, which is in the following terms:—

"Considering the length of time which has elapsed since the said marriage, and the improbability that the male plaintiff only heard of the same in the month of September last, and considering, in consequence, that he has forfeited his right to now ask for the annulment of the same on the ground of minority of the female plaintiff, and because he did not give his consent to the same."

Nearly nine years had elapsed from the date of the marriage to the institution of this action. Article 151 of the Civil Code is in the following terms: "In the cases of articles 148 and 150, an action for annulling marriage cannot be brought by the husband or wife, tutor or curator, or by the relations whose consent is required, if the marriage had been either expressly or tacitly approved by those whose consent was necessary; nor if six months have been allowed to elapse without complaint on their part since they became aware that the marriage had taken place."

The remaining ground for annulling the marriage is based upon Article 135 of the Civil Code, which reads as follows:—"A marriage solemnized out of Lower Canada by two persons, either of whom are subject to its laws, is valid, if solemnized according to the formalities of the place where it is performed, provided that the parties did not go there with the intention of evading the law."

The latter part of the article is what concerns us in the present case. One of the leading characteristics of our legislation with reference to the valid solemnization of marriage in this province is its publicity. This is a matter of public policy. Article 128 of our Civil Code speaks in imperative terms: "Marriage must be solemnized openly by a competent officer recognized by law." Article 129 indicates who are competent officers in the following terms: "All priests, rectors, ministers and other officers authorized by law to keep registers of acts of civil status are competent to solemnize marriage."

The code, then, provides for the publication of banns and the mode of obtaining dispensations, and finally on this branch of the subject enacts that marriages contracted as specified in Article 135 are valid if not so solemnized with the intention of evading the law. Article 156 has been cited to uphold the doctrine that the court has a certain discretionary power that it may exercise. It says: "Every marriage which has not been contracted openly, nor solemnized before a competent officer, may be contested by the parties themselves, and by all who have an existing and actual interest, saving the rights of

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