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POPULAR EDUCATION.

"Government requires that its citizens be aducated in their duties. Republics demand that they be able to read and write in order to exercise the franchise. But every government needs, first of all, that its citizens be honest, good, pure. It needs that the masses be editoated, but as Christians. It is useless to put tools in the hands of miners, unand what security for law, for life, for property What avail guarantees Duty and loyalty are high sounding names, but vain, dead, it not urising from religion. Neglect religion and you forge links which time and chance will units in producing revolutions which will upheave society and finally destroy it. If you place keen weapons in a vicious man's hands you breed Castilines and Robe-

spierres."

"The most glowing pages of history are those that tell of the labor of religion and education. In the beginning of the Christian era Christianity had to contend with the pagonism of the tyrant emperors, and in education it had the schools of the empire to battle against. In the days of St. Mark, in Alexandria, under the shudow of the hishop's catnedral, the first Christian schools were established. Entering Alexandria, he found the classics of Greece and Rome in the schools, the science of numbers from Egypt, the Hebrew scriptures translated into Greek because beauties contained therein. He brought to the schools the books of the Gospels, the traditions of St. Peter and Paul, the Apostle's Creed-which contained more true philosophy than all the the pleasure of the citizens of Longueut gen-hooks of Greek and Roman sages—and the early in the honor which had been conferred clant of the Church; and these were the first upon them by the appointment of this Lordship class-books of the Christian schools. Clament, Origen, Tertullian, are the names of some of the great masters of those early Christian schools, where the literature of the pagans schools, where the literature of the pagans the pagans are the pagans of the paga was studied side by side with the literature of Christianity. As we look back to those schools, can we wonder that the young Christian student found the story of Ovid and the Golden Age insipid when compared with the glowing imagery of the prophets painting the kingdom of the Son of Jesus, the Saviour of man? Can we wonder that the Christian student haid aside the sweetly-flowing verses of Horace and Virgil, and the elegant periods of T.citus, and the glowing story of the gods, to fill his heart with the sweet lessons of the Inparante Word, the God made man! During the first three centuries, schools were established at Jerusalem, Edess, Ephesus, Smyrna, and Antioch. These were the beginning of the episcopal seminaries, where the young cleries were tught the liberal aris and the science of theology. In those days there were also the priests' schools established in each parish under the charge of the parish priest, where the children of the poor received their charge in the cliff of the seminary, then delivered an eloquent serious, then delivered an eloquent serious, then children of the Kanting for his beneficiation. The Rev. Mr. Colin. superior of the kenting. The Rev. Mr. Colin. superior of the kenting, then delivered an eloquent serious, taking for his text, "Ocania crum propter ros: ut gradia abundans, per multos in arctia-rum actions, abundans, per m to those schools, can we wonder that the the children of the poor received their education free. The Council of Vaison, in 528, obliged pastors to found such schools, and to this may be traced the origin of parochial Then came the monastic system, which trained the monks, like been, to cull the honey from the flowers of litera ture and store it for future genera-Benedictines, in 552, the source of the schools of the Middle Ages. The monastery had its church, which will cost \$150,000, is expected interior schools, where the subjects of the completed about Christmas. Several tions. Prominent in that system were the order were instructed; its exterior schools, where the poor children of the neighborhood received not only their education gratuitous. ly, but were even fed and clothed. And yet men talk of free schools as an institution of the church the free schools as an institution of the Church the free schools as an institution of the Church the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, supported by two angels. This morning His Lordebip Archbishop Fabre officiated Pontifically at High Mass, after which he administered the Screment of Confirmation and reviewed the Screment of Confirmation and reviewed originally established schools, says Hallam, belongs to some abbots and bishops of the sixth century." Anglo-Saxon records tell of Theodoric, Archbishop ot Canterbury, sent by the Pope, in 608, to propagate schools in the Anglo-Saxon Church. In the beginning of the eighth century we find the schools of England, under Egbert, remarkable for art and science In council at Aix-la-Chapelle, in 789, bishops were contrained to establish free public enquiry at the Seminary, a Post representative schools. The Third General Lateran Counwas informed that Sunday morning the old oil, 1779, renewed the order. In Rome, in 1078, a school of liberal arts was placed beside every Episcopal Through the "dark ages" every bishop had his seminary, every monastery its exterior school, every priest obliged to sustain free parochial schools, as we may see from the Synod of Mentz in S00, Council of Rome in 836, and Lateran Council in a distinguished French family at Nantes, 1178. In 1245, the General Council of Lyons France, and after having undergone a regular spoke of it. In the eleventh century the classical course at the Nantes College, monastic system began to decay, scholastic entered religious life, where he was soon ism arose, and with it arose the universities of Paris, Padua, Salemanca, Bologna, Christer of Christianity, and remember Chris. claims of Christianity-and remember, Christlanity was then the Catholic Church to the education and civilization of Europe, even that of the barbaric hordes who swept across the Continent. No

Cyril and a Methodius to the Slave."
"The strength of manhood is in virtue, which springs from faith in vent in this archdiocese. He was well known Christ, whose maxims are to guide in the declaration the poor for his numerous charitable velopment of true character. Christianity is acts, and among them was known as Le Pere divinely commissioned to teach all nations, des Pauvres. The remains of the venerable divinely commissioned to teach all nations, and insists that the child be taught according to the Gospel. Religious men and women, consecrated to education, receive the blessing of Mother Church, and teach science and literature in an atmosphere of religion in the church schools. America need never fear those schools. They are not rivals, but coworkers in the education of the people. Patriotism is taught there side by side with the Commandments of God. Inseparably intertwined are country and God. Love of America and their republican institu-

scholar can ignore the Popes who, during all

Christian science, whether in maintaining

free schools for the poor, or in establishing

blood was demanded that the country might live. When the crisis comes—and it comes to every country—no stronger power will be ready to sustain the people than that springing from schools where men are taught to be virtuous and upright according to the Gospel of Christ. To socialism, anarchy, the tyranny of capital, and the cry of oppressed labor, the Catholic Church answers with the teachings of her Divine Founder, which alone can less you give them means of discriminating the regulate society and save it from ruin; and true metal from the base. Religion does this true metal from the base. Religion does this for man. Neglect religion in teaching youth, precepts."-Catholic World.

BLESSING THE BELLS

ESSPRESSIVE CEREMONY AT THE LONGUEUES. OUTROIL.

The town of Longueud was on Sunday aftermoon the scene of a gard and impressive ceremony, it being the occas sn of the blessing of tive new bells for the new Catholic church in course of construction. Shortly for two o'clock the temporary wooden chapel opposite the new church was tilled with a distinguished audience from the country of Chambly, Montreal and its vicinity. His Lordship Archbishop Fabre entered, followed, among others, by the Rev. Messrs, H. Baril, Superior of the Seminary of Them. Three Rivers; Adam, curate of Hochelaga and vallee, curate of St. Vincent de Paul, Montreel Lecourt, cara e of Longue Pointe; Burgeau, Charies: Peladeaux, curate of St. Hubert and Tasse, curate of Longueuil. Els Worship Mayor Horteau, accompanied by the Coun-cillors, then approached the Sanctuary and read an eloquent address to His Graze Archishop Fabre, in which he expressed replied totelly to the address, congratulating the parishioners on their noble conduct in creating one of the finest churches in the archdiocese for the grovy of God, and terminated by giving his benemetion. The Rev. Mr. Colin. superior don, England, and we ch respectively 4,227, 2,844, 2,038, 1,101 and 1,003, and seund as "Do, Re, Mi, Sol, I.a." Immediately after the ceremony * recherche supper was served in the basement of the church. The new church is certainly one of the handsomest in the archdiocose, being built in the g this style in the form of a cross, and surmounted with a fine cut stone steeple and a dome. The church was built by Mossis.

SUDDEN DEATH OF ABBE BONNIS-

the affairs of the Fubrique.

SANT. There was quite a surprise in eclesiastical circles on Mouday when it became known that the Ray. Abbe Bonnissaut, P.P. of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, had been found dead in his chair about 7.36 Sunday evening. Upon gentleman, who was in his 71st year, was some what indisposed and could not say Mass, but attended at High Mass; after which he feit a little better and parrook of his daily exercise. About four o'clock he was seen taking a little collation, after which he walked for some time through the garden, and finally retired to his room, where he was found dead in his chair. The reverend gentleman was bown in 1816 from appointed superior and, subsequently, chaplain at the Grey Nunnery institution. He was then transferred to the Hotel Dieu, and afterwards appointed a confessor to the Christian Brothers School, and finally named administrator at the Seminary, Notre Dame street, where he died. The rev. gentleman was an able writer, and, it these long ages, were the nursing fathers of is understood, leaves numerous volumes of his works. He also largely contributed to the drafting of the important document necessary and supporting the universities; sending an Zouville, founder of the Rev. Mother de Zouville, founder of the Grey Nunnery, Palladius to Erin, a Boniface to Germany, a Cavilland a Methodius to the Slave." prepared the necessary constitution concerning the establishment of the Grey Numery Con-Abbé were removed from his room this afternoon to the chapelle ardenie, and will be on view from 1 to 5 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. At 4 o'clock this afternoon all the priests of the Seminary proceeded to the chapel, where they recited the office for the dead. The funeral will take place on Wednesday morning, at the church of Notre Dame, at 8.30, and will be presided over by His Lordship Archbishop Fabre.

MRS. SCHELLING ALL RIGHT. America and her republican instituted without the first formed a Herola reporter yesterday that his attributed to him, and instituted that her bodily temperature, is normal. The friends withdraw it. The Post admitted that its will not bury the lady until certain death has valor was not wanting when the freeman's Europe and is in good health.

AUSTRIA'S INTERESTS IN BULGARIA DEFINED BY COUNT KALNOKY. Sermany Approves the Anglo-Austrian-

of the Powers. Burn Pastn, Nov. 13 .- Count Kalnoky's statement in fire the Delegations to day was substant. Hy as follows: "Austria's interests in Bulgaria will be the main enance of treaty suchts. It is immaterial how internal the Beriin freaty are not infringed. I will action during the present exertment. The importance of General Kaubirs' mission has been greatly overestimated. He has succeeded in meking Russian influence felt in a most disagreeable manner, but he has also evoked the sympathy of Europe for the Buigarian people. Gen. Kaulbirs, by the course he has pursued, has attained actising which is calculated to decide the political existence of Sulgaria. In the meantime Austria will patiently await events, shiding by the principles embraced in the dod ration of Herr Tuzz, the Hungarian prime minister, which will remain a criterion of policy for a long stime to come. If Austria is forced to interfere in order to vindicate the Herlin treaty, the sympathy and cooperation are assured of all the powers resolved to protect European treaties." Count

Italiau Ailiance-The Bulgarian

Regent's Reign-The Position

Eulnoky, referring to THE AUSTRO-CERMAN ALLIANCE,

said : "There are some interests in t com man to both countries, certain interests, of one government tying outside the aphere of the oct -. There is no obligation for a power not cricerasi to protect these interests. It depends on the conscience of each power when immoredent action shall be deemed ne cessory. Relations such as exist between Agairm and Germany are only colled into gractical action when absolutely united in terests are concerned. The continuance of each country as a strong independent power forms an important interest for both, unshakeable as if based on the clauses of a treaty. Germany has made no scoret of the fact that her only interest in the Bulgarian question is to preserve the peace of Europe, She has made her influence felt in the most effectual way to attain that end in accordance with our interests. On this point there is not the slightest lack of harmony between us. Our relations with other powers are most cordial. Even Russia is friendly enough to amicably open a discussion of the differences which are recently, and in spite of disquieting incidents, I can reckon on the Czat's it il a nee being decidedly in favor of a peaceful schalion. Our relations with England are of special interest. The identical

VIEWS HELD BY ENGLAND AND AUSTRIA at present upon European questions, together with the desire to maintain peace, primit us to hope that England will also join us if necessary. We feel certain also of Italy's weight in favor of peace. Russia has always declared that she was desirous to uphold treaties in co-operation with the other powers. It is, therefore, to be hoped that the crisis will be passed in safety. Count Kalnoky resumed his seat amid loud cheers. Count Audrassy declared that it was the general opinion of the house that no sensible man in Hungary desired war. On the contrary they wished for peace as long as it could be maintained without prejudice to the national honor. The debate on Count Kalnoky's statement has been fixed for the 16th instant.

THE BULGARIAN REGENCY RESIGN.

TIRNOVA. November 14. - Upon receiving from the King of Denmerk a telegram refusing his consent to Prince Waldemar's acceptance of the Bulgarian thione, the regents resigned. The Sobranie voted confidence in the regents, but they refused to withdraw their resignations. The Subranje has adjourned, all the members going to Sofia. A deputation will visit the European courts to pray the powers to nominate a candidate for the throne. The Sobranie elected Zirkoff to succeed Karaveloff. The deputation appointed to visit the powers consists of Storloff, Grekoff and Kaltkheff. A resolution was adopted censuring Karaveloff for the course pursued by him. The deputies appeared to be disheartened on account of the action of the King of Denmark, and to be wearied of the continued strain to which they have been subjected.

EVERYRODY SATISFIED.

PESTH, Nov. 14.—Count Kalnoky's statement before the Delegations has made a favorable impression here, confirming as it does the belief that the entente between Eng. land, Austria and Italy is approved by Germany. Count Andrassy is preparing a great speech for Tuesday next, when the debate on Count Kalnoky's statement will take place. It is expected he will endorse in the main the principles embraced in Count Kalneky's declaration.

GLADTSONE INDIGNANT

AT AN ASSERTION DY A TORY JOURNAL THAT HE HAD GONE MAD.

LONDON, Nov. 12. - Mr. Gladstone has written to the press with reference to the false statements published concerning him in the Yorkshire Post, a Conservative journal. The chief point in the libals was to the effect that Mr. Gladstone had gone mad. The paper stated that when Mr. Goschen visited Mr. Gladstone he found him running round a room in a frenzy, shouting: "Power! power!! power!!" Mr. Gladstone says: "I will leave the article to speak for itself. It is less ill-natured than some others which have appeared in the lower class of Tory journals which I pass unnoticed." Mr. Goschen wrote, tatally denying the statement

A CATHEDRAL IN RUINS. THE MAGNIFICENT PRO-CATHEDRAL AT ALLE

GHENY CITY EURNED TO THE GROUND -LOSS OVER \$130,000.

PITTSBUID., Pa., Nov. 13.—The pro-cathedral of St. Peter, the pride of the Roman Catholics of the twin cities, is a mass of smoking rains. Half an hour after midnight Arthur Wiggins, a district messenger boy, while passing the corner of Sherman avenue and Obio street, Allegheny City, saw flames in the interior of the massive structure. The boy gave the alarm and in ten minutes three districts of the fire densitment were at work. The are, however, had made good beadway before it was discovered, and while the fire men were fighting it in the basement, to which affairs in Bulgaria proceed if the essentials of it was at first supposed to be confined, and had getten it under there, flames were discovbe most difficult for Austria to avoid taking cred in the great auditorium overhead where they had caten their way through the flues and vest shators and the costly stained glass with lows. In the rear of the church Bishop Phelan and a number of the rear of the church Bishop Phelan and a numar of friends who were on the ground were budly engaged in saving the gold and silver vessily of the altar cervice and the majority of them with the chalice and many of the vestments were gotten out, edifice is of stone and cost when ready for its interior furnishing \$125,000. The cost of finishings added to the cost of building almost \$50,000. In the alter were a number of valuable relies from Nome, and also the archives of the church, which were soved. When the fire burned itself out nothing but the walls were that ding and over \$130,000 had gone up in smoke. A string meterly wind carried the cusbers and approxiin clouds to the surrounding buildings, but the damphess of the racks saved them. The fire was caused by the registers becoming overheated from natural gas which was only put in the building last Saturday.

A MODERN MIRACLE.

A RULL FARMER'S SON SAID TO HAVE BEEN CURED BY A MESMERIST.

Ottawa, Nov. 14. Benjimin Alonzo Simmons, a nof George Simmons, a farmer of Iluli township, was cured by a mesmerist esterday afternoon of a lameness from which re has been suffering since the apring of 1884 He was unable to walk or even stand without crutches. After a matinee at the Grand Opra-House, he want to the professor, and rage with releatless severity, and as soon as asked if he could do anything for him. The professor rubbed at the disabled limb for a reductions they could secure the peaceable payment of a part of the reats and that he eviction they would intallibly lose the only the day after he left the hospital that he began to use crutches. He is about 24 years old, is a finely built man, and over six feet high. Being unable to work on the farm, he has latterly been a student in the Business College here.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

WITH BAILIFFS.

Dunlin, Nov. 11 .- At Lindonderry to-day a meeting of substantial farmers not con-nected with the Land League adopted resolution demanding a reduction forty per cent. in the rents. If the landloris refuse to grant the reduction demanded the tenants will deposit the money in bank to the landlords' credit. As an alternative the tenants are willing to buy their holdings at 15 years' purchase, The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is one of the landlords interested.

Near Listowel to-day a attmuer of peasants released some cattle that had been seized by bailiffs in lieu of rent. The peasants also assaulted the bailiffs, who were obliged to retreat. One arrest was made.

IRELAND TO EXHIBIT.

Nov. 15.-A deputation from the Royal Dublin Society waited upon the Cork Chamber of Commerce and Shipping to invite the co-operation of that body in the formation of an Irish department at the exhibition at Manchester next year. The deputation had already received encouragement from the Dublin and Belfast Chamber of Commerce. The Cork chamber approved the project and appointed a committee to assist in its fulfil-

A MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

HUDSON, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Mrs. John R. Dana has for some time been suffering from heart disease and dropsical troubles. Saturday she was about all day, but at night seemed to be somewhat worse. In the early evening, after spasmodic action, she passed into a state which was at the time deemed death. The body was duly laid out and immediate arrangements made for the funeral. which was decided upon for to-morrow. At the expiration of six, eight or ten hours there was no decrease of warmth of the body, neither was there any rigidity of the limbs. The doctor was called, but could not offer a solution of the seemingly mysterious oircumstance, but gave his opinion that there was no question about the death of the patient. There were marks of discoloration on the face and about the body. The extremities got warmer, even warmer than prior to suspen-

OUR IRISH LETTER.

The Prospects for the Winter -- Coercion Abandoned-Peace and Good Order at Any Price-The Authorities Change Front-Wister in Favor of Home Rule-The Liberal Party.

[From Our Own Correspondent]

DUBLIN, Nov. 3. - The proportions which the winter struggle in Iveland is likely to assume are being sharply defined. All fear of s general unti-rent struggle has disappeared. From the first it rested with the landlords and the Government to say whether there winter were derided and contradicted. His effort to suspend eviction was denounced and defeated. The landlords were openly encouraged to insist upon their rights, and Ireland was threatened with a new Correion Act. But a little practical experience of governing Ireland had speedily brought Lord Randolph Caurchill back to his senses. The idea of proposing coercion for the tenants has apparently been in letinitely abandoned, and the one anxiety of the moment scenes to be to correctle landlords into giving reductions and preserve the peace of the courtry. The original idea evidently was to perpetuate Tory power, to kill Mr. Gladstone, and to postpone in definitely the resuscitation of the Home Rule question by fomenting a state of disorder in Ireland which would rob her of English sympathy and justify a Coercion Bill. The present policy seems to be to preserve peace and good order in Ireland at any cost, even to the rights and pockets of the landlords, in order to be able to show how well a Tory Government which refuses Home Rule can govern the country by the ordinary law. The first policy broke down at once, and the second is excessively likely to meet a similar fate. The policy of waiting for crime broke down as soon as it became evident to the Government that

be might go home. Simmons got up and preceded on his way without any difficulty. ill has just made a most remarkable speech. He has been going about ever since, though in which he stated three facts which, taken with a little stiffness, as the muscles of the together, constitute a significant commentary leg have become shrunken through fong dis. on the character of the land trouble in Iroland: Detry show how rapidly their power for evidence. Simmons was for two months in the "Rents are being fairly paid," says he, "all is being descroyed.

spring of 1885 in the General Hospital in over the country." He immediately adds The annual meeting of the delegates of all Monreal, being treated for his lameness, but the explanation: "Very large reductions of the Liberal associations in England has just left without being any better; in fact, it was | rent are being neade by the landlords." And he then gives the result to the general peace of the country. "The returns of crime for the fast month are lower than they have been for the last five years." Here then we have cause and effect clearly enough. When exorbitant rents are entorced, when evictions are plenty, crime increases. When owing to pressure from the Castle the greed of landlords is abated and the hand of the REDUCTIONS IN RENTS DEMANDED - A CONFLICT evictor is stayed, reduced rents ore "fairly paid" and crime almost disappears. The present policy of the Government thou, so far as its immediate results go, is a satisfactory one. It is extremely satisfactory to Irish leaders to witness this change in the attitude of Lord Salisbury and his friends. Last June twelvemonths when the Irish vote was of importance to them, they kindly dropped the Crimes Act. Last February when the Irish vote was no longer Leeded, Lord Salisbury threatened renewed secretion and actually proposed to have a bill introduced into the House of Commons to suppress the National League at a time when he well knew he that he was about to be ejected from office. Two months ago, having returned to power, we are again threatened with coercion and suppression, but the expression of these few weeks has once again caused an abandonment of "stern measures." No one pretends that the National League has altered its tactics or its programme. On the contrary, there is every reason to believe that coercion has been abandoned just because Irishmen were found to be determined on resistance and were not to be frightened by any pains and ponalties which it was in the power of the Government to in-flict on them. The change of front on the part of the authorities has been most marked. General Buller, who went to Kerry to collect rents, is now busily engaged in forcing landlords to give adequate reductions, and evictions are being on all sides practically suspended by the hesitation shared in granting the protection of the soldiers and the police to the Crowbar brigade. Yet, in spite of these

efforts of the Government to carry Pernell's

bill into effect, there will without doubt be

here and there a pitched battle between

landlords and tenants. In such cases the tenants are so clearly in the right and the moral and national

aid at their back is so enormous that they are

sure of victory, and consequently these con-tests are happily not likely to lead to out-

rages which generally spring from despair. The concessions made by all the best class of landlords, the Lansdownes and Devou-

shires, and Listowels, and the others, make the position of isolated land-lords, who refuse just demands, quite

untenable and ensure for the tenants the

sympathy of large masses of the people in

upon these matters. Scores of English Libe ral politicians are at this moment investigating the Irish problem on the apot for themselves and all the great jurnals of England are represented in Ico? land by special correspondent; whose scathing exposures have in the case of Lord Clanicarde already driven that no be converted. into an offer of 20 per cent, reduction to his rack rented ten ints. While this a mugle is raging I used scarcely say the process of creating a peasant proprietary is almost at a stand-still. Landlords are willing enough to sell, but tenants will not buy while the mar-ket is falling and while they have the power of foreing the concession of adequate reductions of rent.

The result of the patitions in the assen of Derry and Belfast has once more established our supremacy in Ulster. We now persons a majority of the soats in what is called by the Orangemen the "Imperial Province." The impudent absurdity of the carryn is: that Ulster is opposed to Home Rule is sufficiently showed by the following notable forty in There is no single county in Ulster (now holes in the east of Ireland) which has at the willow box declared against Home Rule. (if) ha nine counties in Uktor, four, namely, Cooks, Monaghan, Fermanagh and Danegel, nevo gone solid for the Nationalists. The ing five counties are so divided that of teined a clear majority of the source have planted our standard fire 1; stronghold of the onti-Irish In Enviskillen and Belfast in denderry. It would be interested Rev. Mr. Kano and Mr. Sail. ambissadora of the Ocauge faction. explain away these facts to som. Canadian audiences, and the faril significant fact, admitted by the Tory candidate for Darry hinself, !! McGarthy and Mr. Sexton wen !! tories in Derry and Blifast by the of Protistant votes The "two tions" argument against Home Rule in amply an absurdity and an affront. There were once indeed two nations in Ireland, after 1691, when an English Protestant celeny ruled the land and the native Catholic masses were cathawed and pendized. But history tells the story of the gradual incorporation of these two nations into one. The English Protestant colony became Irish just as the Normans did before them. A spirit of n tion slity was born within their hearts. At the people could and would fight against first it was selfish and exclusive, but under landords to the bitter end, at the self same the guidance and inspiration of Henry Grattan it soon embraced Irishmen of every creed in its idea of an Irish nation. Protestants wen independence in S2. Protestants admitted Catholics to the frauchise, the univerpities, the juries, and the professions in 93. Protestants led the rebel armies in 98 get up and walk across the room without by eviction they would infallibly lose the one of the role armies in '98 or utches. To his surprise he was able to do so, though with some difficulty. The professor then went to work for a brief period, after which he assured the astonished man that he would now find the lameness gone and told him determined to oner into a desperate struggle they are still part of the nation, and those who would dony it are but an intolerant faction, the lineal descendants of the men who opposed Grattan in '82 and sold their country in 1800. The victories in Belfast and

> taken place, and it has pledged the Liberal party anew to the cause of Ireland: Mr. Chamberlain was once the chief man in the Liberal organization, and when last July ho resigned his membership of it, his friends freely predicted that it would speedily fall to pieces, Instead of this prophecy being verified the exact contrary has occurred. The number of affiliated associations has within the last six months largely increased, and the general power, enthusiasur and discipline of the organization has immeasurably improved. Incre was no flatters ing in the tone of its resolutions yesterday. It declared firmly for "the old leader and the old policy." The recent casual observaago he only held on to politics in the hope of being able to bring about the settlement of the Irish question was most eagerly select upon by his enemies and ours as an Indication of his probable retirement, and the meeting of the National Liberal Federation was expected to witness the formal election of some one o take his place as leader of the opposition. These sinister anticipations have been disappointed. The Grand Old Man is not going to retire. He is on the centrary more full of fight and of hope than even the young set, most enthusiastic of his followers. His physician, Sir Audrew Clarke. soys his constitution is as sound as a boll, and that he has to years' work still left in him. While he lives Ireland need have no fear of the Liberal; arty proving false; the next appeal to the constituencies will witness his triumph, and the most sanguine Tory does not expect the present Parliament to exist more than two years at the outside. J. E. REDMOND.

TO SATISFY THE SUSPICIONS OF SOME RESI-

DENTS OF ST. FELICIEN. QUEBEC, Nov. 13 .- In the month of May last a man nemed Gagnon of St. Felicien, County of Chicontini, died almost suddenly, and suspicions fell upon his wife, who was secused of having had improper relations with a consin of the decrased before his death, and of having gone to live with him soon after the death of her husband, although they were not married and could not obtain a dispensation authorizing such marriage. It was also pretended that the deceased's cousin, shortly before the death of his relative, had gone to Chicoutimi and purchased poison, which he said was to destroy foxes, and that finally, a few minutes before his death, Gagnon had gone to the dairy and drank a bowl of milk complaining immediately afterwards of milk, complaining immediately afterwards of violent pains in the stomach and dying in atracious suffering. So general were the suspicions against the widow that she felt compelled to ask for an inquest. The remains of her late husband were examined by order of Coroner Eally, and a part market warmentain. Great Britain. The true facts of all these cases are being widely published amongst the English people and henceforth it will be quite had died from tetanus. A verdict to this effect impossible to mislead British public opinion i was returned by the jury.

A BODY EXHUMED