TEST IS IN CŒLO FIDELIS

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THE PARNELL COMMISSION

The Old Game Resumed in the Old Way.

William O'Brine Wants the Times to come to the Point—An Alleged Invincible turns Informer—Interesting proceedings.

LONDON, January 15.—The Parnell commission resumed its sitting to-day. Sir Charles Russell, counsel for the Parnellites, applied for an order against the Worcester *Times* for certain comments made upon the commission. Presiding Justice Hannen said he regretted the repeated applications of this character which, he said, caused more distress to the court than the prosecution of the inquiry itself. He appealed to the counsel to use their influence to prevent such statements as it was charged the Worcester *Times* had published. The courts, he said, would decide Sir Charles' application later.

William O'Brien appeared before the commission under citation. He stated that he accepted the responsibility for the article in *United Ireland*, for which he was summoned, but denied that he intended disrespect to the court and disclaimed imputing that the judges were not doing their duty. Mr. O'Brine said he did not assume to question their Lordships' rulings, but urged that he was entitled to comment upon the scandalous evidence that was being given before the commission. Continuing, he said:—"We are most anxious to meet the charges made against us. Month after month we are incurring frightful expense, and yet the *Times* has not touched the one allegation made in its columns, which, if proved, will render all this matter entirely superfluous. We don't criticise the court, but the conduct of the *Times*. We desire to come to the point. That is the object of our Scotch action."

Counsel for Mr. Broderick, warden of Merton college, Oxford, was summoned to appear before the commission for making a speech in which he compared Messrs. Davitt and Dillon to the Whitechapel murderer, roundated the construction placed upon the speech and denied that Mr. Broderick had intended any contempt of court. Justice Hannen said that after the assurance of counsel it was unnecessary for the court to take any further step in the matter. The taking of evidence was then resumed and testimoney was introduced relative to evictions in Tipperary.

Attorney-General Webster said he had carefully considered the question of shortening the enquirey, and with this view he proposed to produce natural statistics from the "blue books" and a report which the Irish Under Secretary solicitor offered to compile from the police outrage book. It would, however, be necessary to call a few more land agents, and to deal with speeches, but this would not take long. He hoped to produce evidence relating to the forged letters next week, and would then take up the subject of the league's American connections.

A conditional writ of habeas corpus has been granted in Dublin for the release of Edward Harrington, who was sentenced to six months imprisonment for publishing in the *Kerry Sentinel* reports concerning meetings of suppressed branches of the National league. The writ was granted on the ground that the certificate of publication under the Newspapers act was informal. The case will be argued Friday.

LONDON, January 16.—Upon the resumption of the session of the Parnell commission this morning, presiding Justice Hannen said William O'Brien's article in *United Ireland*, for which he was summoned to appear before the court, exceeded fair discussion of the case under investigation. But he admitted that there was some force in Mr. O'Brien's arguments regarding the continued circulation of the *Times* pamphlets, and said he believed no disrespect was intended to be shown towards the court by the article. Thefore he would not punish Mr O'Brien. He added, however, that in future cases of a similar nature would be more severly treated.

AN INVINCIBLE INFORMER.

Patrick Delaney a convict in the Maryborough prison, testified that he belonged to the Fenians until September, 1882. The principal leaders of the organization were Messrs. Egan and Brennan, Dr. MacAllister, John Lavey and John Doran. About 1879 a number of delegates, including John O'Connor, John Devoy and Gen. Millen came from America. Witness attended a meeting in Foresters' hall, Dublin, at which John Devoy represented the American council. Gen. Millen inspected the military organization. It was arranged that arms be provided and the expenses paid. At another meeting held in the Rotunda Messrs. Davitt, Parnell, Egan Biggar, Dillon, Brennan and Harris attended. Curley, at this meeting, attacked Mr. Davitt for not adhering to the principles of the organization. After the meeting witness was told that the circles were not opposed to the league which would organize the Fenians in the country and supply them with arms.

Witness said he had forgotten a portion of the Invincibles' oath, but the principal was to assassinate the Viceroy and the whole Executive of Ireland. The Invincibles received money from the league. Messrs. Egan, Byrne and Tynan paid some to Daniel Delaney, Mullett and Brady. Witness was deputed to watch the movements of Mr. Forster, at that time chief secretary for Ireland. Joseph Brady and Timothy Kelly were to shoot Mr. Forster, while witness was to intercept persons crossing the Queen street bridge, while Kelly and Brady endeavored to carry out their purpose, witness took no part in the Phœnix Park murders. Mrs. Byrne brought over the two knives that were used in committing those murders. At a meeting of a committee of Invincibles held after the Phœnix murders a quantity of gold and bank notes were laid upon a table. Afterwards more revolvers, daggers and money came.

Delaney further spoke of an attempt to hire a house on Camden hill, from which dynamite could be shot with rifles. Carey failed to get the house. In 1881, when Carey was a candidate for the Dublin municipal council, Egan promised that all his expenses would be paid. Egan held that an Invincible ought to be lord mayor. Delaney identified letters signed by Egan. When questioned in regard to Egan's letter, in which reference is made to a fund, Delaney said he knew nothing about a fund.

On cross examination by Sir Charles Russel the witness admitted that when 17 years old he was sentenced to penal servitude for five years for highway robbery. He enrolled himself with the Fenians the same night he left prison. When he was accused of the Phœnix park murders he gave the authorities all the information in his possession. It was his wife who, while visiting him in prison, warned him that he was suspected in connection with the Phœnix Park murders. He thereupon supplied a written statement to the prison officials. When asked how he came to give evidence for the *Times* he stated that Crown Solicitor Shannon came to the jail a fortnight ago and took his sworn statement.

CAPT. PLUNKETT'S COCK-AND-BULL STORY.

LONDON, January 18.—When the Parnell commission met this morning R. T. Reid, M.P., one of the counsel for the Parnellites, called the attention of the court to a placard issued by the Sheffield Telegraph, on which are printed the words, "The League Murdering;" "Confession in Open Court" Justice Hannon requested that the matter be embodied in an affidavit and submitted to the court.

The taking of evidence was then resumed. Captain Plunkett, chief of the Cork police, testified as to the perpetration of outrages. He said he knew of no support given to tenants in their non-payment of rent and resistance to eviction except that given by the Land and National leagues. Matters had improved since the passage of the Crimes act.

Referring to the further disclosure of documents Mr. Asquith, counsel for Mr. Parnell, said that after a consulation with Sir Charles Russell it had been decided not to press the inspection of the alleged fac simile letters of Mr. Parnell.

Capt. Plunkett, on cross-examination, created a sensation by stating that he had heard Father O'Connor, parish priest of Firies, denounce at a cattle sale a farmer named Curtin, and that a week later the farmer was murdered. Father O'Connor did not name Curtin, but he alluded to him in such a way that there could be no mistake as to whom he ment.

Replying to Mr. Davitt, the witness admitted that he had met secretly in Cork in 1883, the Irish American McDermott. He declined to say whether or not he knew McDermott as a paid agent of the police. Mr. French, the head of the detective force also met McDermett. The witness did not know that French had paid McDermott money to concert dynamite plots.

Referring to the Fenian organization, he declared that it was never an assassination society, except in cases were somebody informed against them. The Fenians sought to fight openly and were very different from the Invincibles. He knew Egan, Brennan and Byrne to be Fenians in 1876, having met them at a secret meeting. He admitted that he never met them among the Invincibles though Carey and others were. He never saw any one of them giving money to anybody, but had seen money on a table at which Byrne was sitting. The witness stated that he was sentenced to death for complicity in the Phœnix Park murders and Lord Spencer commuted his sentence to life imprisonment, which he is now undergoing.

CROSS EXAMINATION OF DELANEY.

LONDON, January 17.—The cross-examination of Patrick Delaney was resumed before the Parnell commission to-day. The witness persisted in declaring that he saw Boynton point out to Invincible Brady, the chairman of the Prison board, Mr. Burke, for assassination. On cross-examination by Michael Davitt, Delaney said he was positive that he had often seen Davitt in company with Dan Curley, although he could not fix the dates. Re-examined with reference to the funds of the Fenians he stated that until 1379 the party was without money other than the few pence weekly subscribed by members. Some pawned their watches to send delegates to America. Carey, after the Invincibles were organized, obtained funds from the league and started business as a contractor. Being shown the photograph of a man in uniform witness declared that it was Invincible No. 1. At the close of the examination Justice Hannen ordered that Delaney be held in custody in London in case he should be wanted again.

Attorney-General Webster then read correspondence between Mat Harris and Michael Davitt with reference to the land agitation. The only letter that attracted attention was one from Davitt to Harris, written in New York, in which Davitt said:—

"Perhaps you are not aware that John O'Leary is here. He came from Paris to upset my Land League endeavors. He will go back a wiser, though a sadder man. He is supported by nobody saving the few bastboons, following that blatant ass, Rossa. The Nationalists on this side are common sense men. O'Leary failed to get up a crusade against the league in America. Rossa is now trying his hand. He will achieve more success upon your side than upon this. He is a coward, low ruffian, who has not courage to resent an insult I offered him in the Herald. He has not sufficient courage to set fire to a British haystack. Do your utmost to keep the people within bounds.

THE LETTERS.

Justice Hannen asked if the letters of Mr. Parnell would be shown to Parnellite counsel, as the court seemed to be within a reasonable distance of getting at them.

Attorney-General Webster refused to be pinned to a definite time for the production of the letters.

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tion that both sides should show the letters in possession intended to be used for comparison.

O'BRIEN'S GREETING.

NEW YORK, January 17.—The Times London despatch says: William O'Brien was greatly surprised and elated yesterday, not at his escape from penalty for contempt but at establishing what he regards as a valuable precedent in the political liberty of the British press. Before he left for Ireland, where enough indictments await him to keep him in prison for the rest of his life, he asked that New Year's greetings to his friends in the new world be sent to him.

THE POPE TO IRELAND.

A Letter That Baffles the English News-Forgers.

ROME, Dec. 29.

HIS HOLINESS LEO XIII. has this week sent, through the Irish College at Rome, a letter addressed to the Bishops of Ireland, which is destined to create a marvellous effect throughout the whole country. In characterizing it, in the cablegram sent you yesterday, as a "loving letter," I described it in the most fitting way. It is an expression of the Pontiff's most paternal affection for that country, and its kindly words and affectionate tone will not be forgotten for years to come. For some months past it would seem, from the reports published in some English journals, and especially in the Daily Chronicle of London, that the Pope had conceived a dislike for the Irish people and took every occasion of making his displeasure felt by them. As the news concerning Ireland sent from Rome to that journal was asserted to be inspired, if not directly communicated to its Roman correspondent, by an Italian Prelate in high position at the Vatican, a large amount of credence was given to its statements. The fact, too, that this journal was the first to announce the Pontifical Decree concerning Ireland issued last April, acquired for it a species of authority in Vatican matters. And so whatever it may have said was received almost without question. It appears, however, that recently its statements became the expression of the Italian Prelate's notions rather than facts; and as the Cardinal Secretary of State had been called upon to deny some of its statements through the official Vatican organ, the Osservatore Romano, its power for mischief has been weakened for the present. The Prelate, too, to whom so much of this misrepresentation is, whether rightly or wrongly attributed, is about to be removed from the position which he has occupied and which enabled him to furnish information of the kind he has been furnishing for so long a time. His new appointment removes him from Rome.

The attention of the Pontiff has been drawn to assertions published in some newspapers speaking outrageously of the Pope's feeling for Ireland. An example of this kind, referring to what is described as his refusal to bless objects of devotion intended for distribution in Ireland, was brought under his immediate notice by Mgr. Kirby, the venerable Rector of the Irish College; and on this occasion the Rector dwelt in powerful terms not only on this theme, but on the condition of Ireland in reference to the Holy See. The recent letter sent by the Irish Bishops to the Holy Father, though its contents are unknown, is believed to contain a clear account of the state of Ireland and of the conditions made to its people of the present moment. These things and the fact that Pontiff on every suitable ocasion insisted upon his affection for the Irish people, may help to account for the loving and generous tone of the present letter of His Holiness to the Bishops.

The gifts that will shortly be sent to the cathedral churches of Ireland are chosen by himself from the rich collection of the Vatican exhibition. However great their intrinsic value may be, there is not the slightest doubt that this value will be greatly enhanced by the gracious letter which announces them. Other gifts destined to the laity will also be despatched to Ireland. The letter to the Bishops is as follows:—

LEO XIII. POPE.

Venerable Brother:—While in Our paternal love We embrace each and every portion of the Flock of Christ entrusted to Our keeping, Our care and attention are directed in a special manner towards those portions of it which We perceive laboring under any disadvantage. In this We only share that partiality which parents always show for those of their children who have been stricken by some misfortune, and which makes them bestow on these more care and affection than on the rest. Therefore, We have always cherished a singular love towards the Catholics of Ireland on account of the many various and long-enduring trials they have had to suffer, and still more on account of the wonderful constancy with which they bore them, no amount of trials having been able to shake or lessen among them the Faith of their fathers.

As for the counsels which We have more than once addressed to them, and the decree We have recently sent you, these have been prompted by a motive of truth and justice on the one hand, and on the other, because We saw that even your interests would be actually benefited thereby: the sincerity of Our love for you being unable to brook that the cause for which Ireland strives should be tarnished by the least admixture of anything reprehensible. And now, as a further testimony of this, Our good-will towards Ireland, We send her presents consisting partly of vestments, chalices and objects employed in sacred uses; these We desire to be presented to the cathedral churches of Ireland, for the greater splendor and decorum of the House of God and divine worship; the remaining part is made up of lesser gifts which We have blessed, and are as means for the encouragement of piety amongst individuals, and We desire that they be bestowed on private persons in the manner We shall hereafter more fully explain to you. We do not doubt but that even from this it may appear more and more evident that Our paternal love towards the Irish people always remains the same. Of this love they will be ever more worthy if they continue to have a docile and confiding spirit towards Us, and watchfully beware of the fallacies of those who do not hesitate to interrupt Our counsels in a deteriorated sense in order to eradicate if possible that dutiful obedience to the Catholic Church which is one of Irishmen's greatest glories, and which they received as a precious and noble inheritance from their fathers and ancestors.

Invoking the fullest measure of devine grace, We bestow on you, Venerable Brother, in a most affectionate manner, and on the clergy and people over whom you preside, as well as on all Ireland, the Apostolic Benediction.

Given at Rome at St. Peter's, 21st day of December, 1888, the 11th year of Our Pontificate.

LEO XIII. POPE.

The soul in its highest sense is a vast capacity for God. [illegible]

A JEWISH MESSIAH

Baron Hirsch, the Parisian Banker, Believes He Can Save the Jewish Nation.

The New York Heerld's European editor publishes the following: For nearly two thousand years Isreal has been agaitning the second advent of the Messiah.

"When will the Messiah come?" asked a reporter yesterday of a prominent Israelite.

"The Messiah has come, and is at this moment in Paris," was the reply. "We Jews have long ago lost faith in a literal incarnation of the Messiah. That would not be compatible with the ideas of modern civilization, but a new doctrine has now taken root in the hearts of the Jews all over the world, the doctrine of assimilation with Christianity, and the apostle of this doctrine destined to bring about the salvation of Israel is now in Paris, and is no other but Baron Hirsch, the well knowm Parisian banker, who has given over 100,000,000 francs in Russia and Austria alone toward carrying out this glorious conception."

The reporter then found Baron Hirsch and asked:

"Will you tell me about the motives that induce you to make your magnificent donations in Russia?"

"My idea is this," he replied, "I am a bitter enemy of fanaticism, bigoty and exclusive theology. The Jewish question can only be solved by the disappearance of the Jewish race, which will inevetably be accomplished by the amalgamation of Christians and Jews. The funds I have placed at the disposal of Russia are not for educational purposes of Jewish children alone, but Christian as well. There are four and a half millions of Jewish children in Russia who are in a most destitute condition; they do not even know the Russian language, and speak a sort of Hebraic jargon to their own. They are frightfully handicapped in all that concerns earning their bread and making their way in life. There is a complete Chinese wall around them, isolating them from the rest of humanity. My idea was to knock out the cornerstone of this wall by establishing schools in Russia, on the condition that they should be open to Jews and Christians on terms of perfect equality."

"Does the Government facilitate the establishment of these schools in Russia, where the Government is everything?"

"Unfortunately the Government seems to fear there is political motive behind the plan. The truth is this: I happen to possess more of the so-called good things of the world than I require, and I carefully studied how I could best accomplish an act of pure philanthrophy. I looked about and found on the whole the conditions of the Jews in Russia was worse than that of any body of people in the civilized world. I know myself, and felt for these of the same race, and yet about given them a fair chance to work side by side with and assimilate themselves with the people of the country in which they live. I merely want a guarantee from the Russian Government that the funds I hold at their disposal shall be applied to the purpose intended—namely, the establishment of schools for Christians and Jews on a footing of equality. The mixed schools that are established in Galacia, Austria, are a success. So they would be in Russia if the Government would only consent to disabuse itself of the idea that there is a political motivein my offer."

"You feel convinced, then, that the doctrine of assimilation is the solution of the Semitic question?"

"Clearly so," replied the Baron. "Why, you have only to look about and see that this it the universal tendency of modern times. The members of the families of Rothschild and Montefiore and dozens of others are assimilated—that is to say, are married—with the Grammonts, the Richelieus and the Roseberrys. In other states of society the same law prevails. In Saint Antoine and Belleville mixed Christians and Jewish marriages take place every week. The Jewish race is now disappearing. There are numerous instances of conversion of Jews to Christanity, but I cannot recall a solitary instance of a Christian becoming converted to Judaism. The salvation of the Jews is assimilation. Let them be amalgamated by Christanity and merged in Christianity. Let the fusion be complete. Let Jewish isolation be broken down. Let the Jews as distinct sect disappear. This is the tendency of the age. This will be the solution of the Jewish question, and a blessing of civilization."

A PATHETIC STORY OF MARIE ANTOINETTE.

Mme. Campan in her Memories, speaks of plots for the assassination of of Marie Antoinette and of the measures taken to counteract them. "In 1700," she says, "an official in the royal service discovered what he conceived to be a project for poisoning the Queen, who spoke to me about it with perfect coolness as well as to her chief physician, Vicq-d'Azyr. He and I together considered what precautions it would be necessary to take. He replied to a great extent on the Queen's extreme abstemiousness, but advised me always to have within rech a bottle of sweet oil of almonds, which I was to renew from time to time; this oil and milk being, as well known, the surest antidot for the irritation caused by corrosive poisons. One of the Queen's habits particularly disturbed her physician. Powdered sugar was always to be found in her dressing room, and frequently, without calling an attendant, she would put some spoonfuls into a tumbler of water when she wished to drink.

"It was agreed that I should pound a large quantity of sugar privately; that I should always carry some boxes in my bag, and three or four times a day, when I happened to be in Her Majesty's nom, should substitute fresh sugar for that in the sugar dish. We knew that the Queen would have prevented every precaution of this kind, but we kept it concealed from her. One day, however, she surprised me when making the change of which I have just spoken, and told me she was sure it was an operation concerted with with M. Vicq-d'Azyr, but that I was taking useless trouble. 'Remember,' she said, 'that no one will employ a grain of poison against me. The Brinvilliers do not belong to the present generation. Nowadays one's enemies can use calumny, which is far more effectual for killing people, and through which I shall perish."

CATHOLIC FORESTERS.

Vicar-General Marechal Condems the Order and Father Dowd Gives His Flock Advice.

At high Mass in St. Patrick's, the Rev. Father Dowd, addressing the congregation, said he had a very serious and important matter to bring to their notice. Recently a stranger had come from Illionis to establish what he called the "Catholic Order of Foresters" in this city. If this visitor had remained in Illionis the rev. gentleman would have nothing to say, but since he had come to Montreal and associated the name of "Catholic" with this order, the authorities of the church deemed it advisable to instruct their congregation in the matter. The visitor from Illinois had sent the regulations of the order to the episcopal authorities of the diocese, but he had not thought it necessary to consult the priest of the parish in which he had already established an "order" or "court." The Rev. Cure Marechal, administrator of the diocese in the absence of the archbishop, had carefully considered the rules of the order and had advised him (Father Dowd) to instruct the parishoners to have nothing to do with it for three reasons. First it was a foreign institution; second, while pretending to be "Catholic" it did not allow the interference of the clergy of the diocese, and the third and perhaps the strongest reason was that the society was not wanted in the diocese. There were sufficient benefit societies in the city and an additional one was not wanted. This Foresters, society was controlled from Chicago. They had what they called a "grand high court chaplain," whose duty it was to read prayers at the opening and end of a meeting, but he had no voice in its proceedings. The venerable priest continued: It may be said that it is hard to forbid our people from forming benefit societies of this kind. There has been a thought in my mind for a long time and that is if the people put in a savings bank what they pay into such societies, themselves and their families would be better off in the end. The more such societies offer in return for the money paid in the more we must suspect their solidity. If one pays in a certain amount and expects to get more back there must be something wrong. According to the constitution of this Foresters' society they have a "grand high physician." The grand high physician revises the work of the court lower physicians, and they both draw pay. All those expenses have to be met, whereas, if the people put their money in a bank they would get a fair return, even though it might be moderate, but it would be surer in the end. Father Dowd then referred to the high sounding titles of the Foresters, such as "Grand high court outside sentinel," "Grand low court inside sentinel," etc. and believed the transition to "Grand Tyler" would not be difficult He denied that the order had the special blessing of the Pope has had been stated by its promoters. The Bishop of Chicago had obtained the Papal benediction for certain people the same as any bishop might, but in the whole constitution of the order there was nothing which showed that it had the approval of His Holiness. The acting archbishop, who was a man of very mild manners and would not condemn anything that was not absolutely necessary, had instructed him (Father Dowd) to forbid his flock to join this dangerous order. He trusted that those who had already joined would resign and disassociate themselves with it.

GREAT GLADSTONIAN VICTORY.

THE LIBERALS GAIN A SEAT IN GOVAN.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—An election for member of Parliment was held in the Govan division of Lanarkshire to-day. Great exertion was made on both sides. When at a late hour tonight the poll was announced both sides was astonished. An unprecedented vote had been cast. A total of 7,769 out of an electorate of 8,998 and a population of 61,000. The Liberals had increased their vote from 3,212 at the last election to 4,420 had reversed the majority and more than trebled it, and gained a seat. It was found that Sir John Pender from whom so much was expected, had actually reduced the Tory vote by 225 as compared with that of the last election.

The following is the poll to-day:—

Mr. Wilson, Gladstonian-Liberal, 4,420.
Sir John Pender, Conservative, 3,349.
Liberal majority, 1,071.

A TORY FRANKENSTEIN.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE LIBERAL SUCCESSES IN THE LONDON COUNCIL CONTESTS.

LONDON, January 19.—This has turned out to be the most important week in British politics since the general election in 1886. The Gladstonian Liberals unexpectedly fined themselves almost embarassed by the sweeping character of the victories they have won, and their papers to day speak of the multiplied triumphs that have come to them in a tone of bewilderment. In an imperial sense the gain of a seat at Govan, which is the most representative and intelligent part of the great aggregation of people in and about Glasgow, is the most striking success yet attained at a by-election. The Tories had held the seat for the last two Parliaments and now loss it by over a thousand majority. This in itself at an ordinary time would suffice to send shivers down the Ministerial spine, but it sinks into triviality compared with what London, that vast citadel of Toryism, intrenched in snobbery and fortified by the most bigoted class and race-prejudice to be found anywhere on the habitable globe, has this week done.

Of the members sent from this swollen stronghold of aristocracy, to the present Parliament barely one-sixth are liberals, yet in Thursday's election for the new county council the Liberals carried on strictly party lines very nearly one-half the whole number of districts and, with the Liberals elected in the non-partisan contests they have an ample working majority in the council. This is nothing short of a revolution, and the list of things which this majority is pledged to do, such as taxing ground rent, taking the control of the police from the Home office, taking over the control of gas, water, and street railways, and providing free baths and libraries, must fairly appall the Tories when they have recovered sufficient breath to think the thing over.

John Burns, who went to prison a year ago as a Socialist leader in the attempt to hold meetings in Trafalgar square, is returned to the new council by a big majority. Two women, Miss Jane Cobden and Lady Sandhurst, are also elected, and, though the question of eligibility will be brought before the courts, they in the meantime take their seats at the organization of the council on the 31st. This council is composed of 119 members. It has to elect a Board of Aldermen, composed of not more than 19 members, and it is already on the cards to select Lady Sandhurst as one of the aldermen. She is a very notable young woman, the wife of a philanthropic Radical peer, and herself supports and manages personally a free hospital for the poor in the north of London. Her position in the forefront of this novel effort to give women a place in responsible government is likely to make her historical figure.

The council elected in the rest of the English counties are, as I predicted, largely dominated by the same old crowd of the landed gentry and rich brewers. In public interest and general importance they therefore lag far behind London, where the spirit of local self-government has been alone embroided in popular action, and where the worst abuses invite reformation.

Indirectly, the result of this great communal upspring will probably be to either chase one Tory Ministery ingloriously out of office very soon, or to compel it to adopt the principles of home rule for Ireland itself at the coming session. All at once, to tell the truth, the masses have come by a short cut which they themselves scarcely comprehended, face to face with the classes, and the smash-up of the latter's long control and misrule seems now to be close at hand.

As I have always pointed out during the past five years, Ireland will win her fight on class rather than on race grounds, and only when the British people have arrived at a state of readiness to do afterward for themselves what the more urgent and necessitous case of the Irish peasantry demands shall first be done for them. The events of this week now closing have done more to bring this popular attitude about than anything since Mr Gladston's conversion to the home rule idea. It does not make the matter less significant to recall that the Tories themselves, by their Local Government bill, created this Frankenstein which now chills the very marrow of their bones.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE WEEK'S DEATH ROLL.

George S, Philips, better known as "January Searles," died at the Morristown, N.Y., insane asylum on Sunday. He was a well known journalist and author.

William G. Davis, manager for Joseph Murphy, the Irish actor, died Thursday. He had been in the theatrical business in Toronto and elsewhere for years.

Mr. Joseph D. Clement, a prominent citizen of Brantford Ont., died Thursday from a paralytic stroke, at the age of 86. He was four years mayor of this town, and was also for a considerable time postmaster.

Henry Becher, Q.C., ex-mayor of London, Ont., is dead, aged only 48. Mr. Becher was a native of London, and was the principal member of the legal firm of Becher, Street and Becher, which, on Judge Street's elevation to the bench, became Becher & Blackburn. He was mayor of London in 1885.

Madame Di Muraka, the famous singer, died at Munich, in extreme poverty. Her daughter, who was broken-hearted at the loss of her mother, committed suicide by taking poison.

Geo. W. Reed, one of the editors and stockholders of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, is dead, aged 70 years.

Mrs. John Kent of London South, Ont., one of the oldest residents, died Jan, 17th.

Mrs. Hay, relict of the late Dr. Hay, died at Peterboro Ont., Jan, 16th. She was the eldest child of Hon. T. A. Stewart, at one time a member of the Legislative Council of Canada, was born at Belfast, Ireland, in 1817 and came to Canada with her parents in 1822. In 1846 she was married to Dr. Thomas Hay, who died in 1857.

Mrs. O. H. Carriere, wife of the manager of the Ottawa Branch of the Banque Nationale, was found dead in bed Saturday morning, the cause being heart disease. She was a daughter of the late Col. Coffin, ordnance lands agent in the days of old By-town.

Mrs. Major Slous, daughter of the late Capt. Davison, late in the Gulf Ports steamship service, and sister of Mr. Roderick Davison, of the Union bank Quebec, died suddenly at the residence of Mr. Alex. Brodie, wholesale liquor merchant, while at a friendly party there Saturday evening.

Thomas W. Bliss, 9 years old, ormerly registrar of probates and recently stipendiary magistrate, of Richibucto N.B., is dead.

Daniel Wilson, died at Halifax, N.S., Saturday night, aged sixty. His father fought at Waterloo and the son enlisted in the Royal Artillery and afterwards in the Eleventh Hussars. He was close beside Lords Lucan and Cardigan, heard the fatal order given and rode into the Valley of Death. His horse was disembowelled, but he seized another and continued the fight. The second was killed and Wilson himself wounded, but he managed to retreat with the other handful of heroes. He afterward served through the Indian Mutiny, and was present at Cawnpore and Lucknow, and took part in the thirteen other Indian engagements. After serving his time he went to Halifax and joined the Princess Louise Fusiliers militia, of which he was paymaster-sergeant, at his death.

Professor Shatter, of Harvard university, has a noteworthy article in the *Universal Review* on the future of Canada. After an elaborate enquiry he concludes that complete union of Canada and the States is impossible. He urges that with complete commercial reciprocity even the American desire for political union will then disappear, while the way will be open for the closest relations of the Anglo-Saxon races.

A change has been made in the recent order-in-council, which increased the export duty on logs from $2 to $3 per 1,000 feet, providing that logs cut and ready for shipment the date of the passage of the order may be shipped at two dollars [illegible]