VOL. XLI., NO. 17.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1890.

PRICE, 5 CENTS.

LIBELS ON THE CHURCH.

The Use of the Bible by Catholics.

The Errors in the Reformed Texts-Expresstons of Opinion.

This article is a supplement to the one in which it was shown that the charge of the Reformers that Catholics chained the Bible. and that R formers first give it into the hands of the people, was without foundation. although repeat d by pulpit and press for three hundred years in England and the colonies. The true Bible was net prehibited life, 5, we read "Covernment, which is the Church. The Reformers were entraged that the Pape and councile should for and 1579, stood thus: "Covernments, which is the Pape and councile should for and 1579, stood thus: "Covernments, which bid the people the use of the mutilated is the worshiplog of images." In like manner Reform Bibles. The Cauncil of Treat had where we read. "A covetous man who is an ordered that "translations of the Scriptures shall not be issued without the approval of the Church." Through this the Catholic Bible is one, while the Reference have eight different versions, yet the last revision does not eatlefy. With the Reform contempt for learning they name it "The Schelars' Bible." When the charges against the Papacy of orposing the circulation of the B.ble arout forth in Protestant Ilterature, they nover mention that Reformers assumed this very prerogative. They even prohibited preach-

Lord Herbert-"In 1530 the Sulptures were translated into divers languages, and into English by Tyndal, Joy and others, though as not having been warranted by the King's authority, they were publicly burnt, and a new translation promised to be set forth and allowed to the people. Not a few inconveniences were observed to follow; they fell into many dangerous opinions, little caring how they lived, so they understood well, bringing religion into much irresolution and controversp. While few men agreeing on the sime interpretation of the harder places, v. xed each others consciences, appropriating to themselves the gift of the Spiric." (Hist, of

Barnet-" All the books of the Old and New Testament, of Tyndal's translation (which is called orafte, false and untru-). ere forbidden to be kept or used in the Klag's deminious. No books were to be printed about religion without the King's allowance. None might read the Scripture in any open assembly, or expound is, but he who was liceused by the King or bis ordina-

ry." (Hist, Ref.)
Neal-"The pulpits clashed one sgainst another, tending to stir up rebeltion. The King (the ten year-old head of the church), after the example of his father and by the advice of his council (Crapmer and Somerant, issued out a pruclamation in the second year of his reign to prohibit all preaching throughout his dominions." (Hist. Puritane)

THE FIRST PROBIBITION

of the reading of their versions came from References themselves. By an act of Parliament 34th, Henry VIII, it was doclared: "First, that Tyndai's version should be altogether disused, as 'craity, talse and untrue;' secondly, the Bible was forbidden to be read to othere in public; thirdly, the permission of reading it to private families was confined to persons of the rank of lird or goatlemen; fourthly, the liberty of reading it personally and in secret was limited to householders and to females of noble or gentle birth." B fore this a proclamation had been issued pro-hibiting the public reading of Scripture in churches. (See Strypes' Ecol. Mem., Vol. 6,

In the first Parliament under Eiward VI, or rather Somerset, Cranmer brought in these bills, viz: "Author zing the clergy to marry," and "Removing the restraints on the reading of Soriptore." They were rejected in the House of Lords.

D'Israell—"Our English Bibles, until the

year 1660, were suffered to be se corrupted, that no books ever yet swarmed with such funumerable errors. These errors, unquestionably, were in great part voluntary commissions, passages interpolated and meanings forged for cartain purposes, semulimes to sanction a new oresed of a half-hatched sect, and sometimes with an intention to destroy ali Scriptural authority by a confusion or an omission of texts; the whole was left open to the option or the malignity of the editors, who, probably, like certain ingentous wine merchant contrived to accommodate 'the waters of life' to their oustomers' peculiar taste. They had alse a project of printing Bibles as cheaply and in form as contracted as they possibly could, for the common people; and they preceded till it nearly ended with having no Bible at all; and as Faller, in his 'Mixt Contemplations of Betty Times, observes : 'The small price of the Bible bath caused the smalf prizing of the (Curiosities of Literature.)

We find in Horne's Introduction (Biographical Appendix, page 37. Am. Ed. 1836)-The King's version is without fidelity, ambiguous, and incorrect even, in matters of the highest importance." This is given as the

sentiment prevailing.
In the King James Bible, in 1 Cor., vii, 7, 8, St. Paul says-" For I would that all men were even as myself; but every one hath his proper gift from God, one after this manner

ANOTHER AFIER THAT,

But I say to the unmarried and to the widows, 'it is good for them if they so con-tique even as I.'" In the face of this declaration of St. Paul, all the translations of the Protestant Bible contain this perversion. 1 Cor., ix, 5-"Have we not power to lead about a sletar, a wife as well as the rest ?" etc. The true reading should be a woman, a were helpers in necessary offices, but why should he speak of a wife, himself being single, and also recommending a single life? It was to just by the clergy. It was to just by the clergy. Again (1 Peter ii, 19): 16 Be ye subject the nestions of the land are free to celebrate the therefore to every human creature for God's great men of the past, to hold their religious. 16 lound you as against Allen, Larkin and O'Briev, was also found guity by the jury and sent of the jury and sent of the other mentions of the land are free to celebrate the lieve in the infallibility of the judical bunch, the nations of the land are free to celebrate the lieve in the infallibility of the judical bunch, the nations of the land are free to celebrate the lieve in the infallibility of the judical bunch, the nations of the land are free to celebrate the lieve in the infallibility of the judical bunch. eliter. St. Paul spoke of these women whe

s.ke, whether it be to the King as excelling."

Mistranslated: "Be subject to the King as to the King as to the chief head." This was in Henry VIII's and E tward's reign. This was to enforce the R form idea of the King's supremacy. In McKnight's General Preface to Epistles (Sec. McKnight's General Profess to Epistes (Sec. 2. Vol. 1, p. 26, Am. Ei., 1810, referring to the King James version: "Tout is not so just a representation of the impired origmals as merits to be implicitly relied on for determing the controverted articles of Chris-tian faith." How can this be a sole rule of

The passeges to Soripture referring to the images of pagan worship were so changed as to apply to the Catholic practice of venera-tion. In King James Bitl: the following corruptions were made to further this idea of the Raformers, viz .: In the English Bible, Colos. idolator," in the former editions we read, "A covetous man which is a worshiper of images." In II Cor., vi, 16, we read, "What agreement hath the tample of God with idels." In the fermer or Itions it stood "How agrees the temple of God with im iges." In I John, v., 21, we read "Little onildren, keep yourselves from idels." In Elizib ti's and E-iward's time this stood, "Babes, keep yourselves from images." There were other passages like these, but the lete revision swept several of there file and malicious translations out of existence. The Orlytolette translators of the Bills had made Octobide out idolators, and Calem himself arged the Land Productor S mercet to repress Papier by the aword (an dolaton) (See Taema, H Dyer's "Life of Calvin.")

MANCHESTER MARTYRS.

The Grand Annual Commemor-

By the St. Ann's Young Men's Society-Mr. C.

ation

Fitzpatrick's Spreen-A Picasing

Brams,

The Quen's Hall, Montreal, was filled on Monday evening by an enthuleastic andlence the occasion of the assembly being the com memoratian of the three men Allen, Larkin and O'Brien who suffered death at Mancheater in 1867 for having been concerned in the resone of Irish prisoner's from a police van, a police officer meeting his death at the time. The performance was plassing and varied, the proceedings opening by Mr. J J. Joinippe the C. F.izpatrick, M P.P., who spoke as

follows :-MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,— As I look around this specious ball at the large audience assembled here made up as it is of to much of the morel, social and intellectual worth of your great city, the commercial metropolis of this Dominion, I cannot but feel that an as ociation which can gather together to many and such distinguished artizent of every class and denomination, so many of my Icish friends and of Ir land's friends must have just and well earned claims upon the sympathy and respect of this community. You will allow me, Mr. Chuirman, to congratulate your toolety upon this splendid proof of the esteem in which they are held as evidenced by the thronged and sympathetic andience assembled under their auspices. To me personally it is a matter of great pleasure to be a witcess of it, and I only regret that some too kind friend should have urged you to ask me to contribute my mite to your entertainment. The kindly reception which I met at your hands only a ids to my regret that so important an item in your pro-gramme should have been entrusted to me at all. The little experience I have had in the way of public spe king has been confined to another sphere, and has not been of a nature to qualify me to fulfi'l as I would desire the duty now imposed on me. The impartial historian who has been called upon to deal with the stery of Ireland and the Irish, is forced to admit that the seven hundred years of tyranu; and oppression to which our fore fathers have been subjected have left to their descendants many iuj iries to remember, many legal murder to revenge and many robberies to redress and if he is obliged to condemn many of the rash at-tempts which were made during all those dreadful years to cast off the cdious yoke of tyrauny, bistorical truth will force him to adm t that the nations of the world owe Ireland a debt of grabitude deep and lasting for the glorious example she had set them of fortitude, of unflinching firminess under oppression and for tenching them the lesson of the noblest courage that ever speeled the heart of man-that of giving testimony unto death for the convictions of the soul I might without difficulty entertain you this evening with an interesting recital of the heroic deeds of men famous in Irish song and story. I might te'l you of the mighty derds performed by Brian Boroihme on the morang of Clontari, of Hugh O'N-il at Yellow Ford, of Owen Ros on the field of B-nburb and of Sarsfield in the

TRENCHES OF LIMERICK. I might even sak you to follow with me in the Imgor even sak you to rollow with me in the steps of the extles of Erin and tell you of their exploits on the bloody field of Ramilies and at Fontency, but with these glorious pages in our history we have no concern to-night. We have much to celabrate the memory of other house. med to celebrate the memory of other herose, namely the martyre of Ireland, and specially the iremory of Allan, Larkin and U'Brien, who died on the coaffold in Manchester, on Saturday, the 23rd November, 1867. These words which I am about to utter will, I know, soundalize many who may read hereafter and perhaps even will grate harshly in the ears of some of my listeners, and if we were in Ireland to night it would be a criminal offence for me to pronounce them and for you to be here to listen to them : for as you are aware, all meetings of this kind are proclaimed and prohibited under British law as applied to Ireland. When I first read in the newspapers that these meetings

over greater areas and more subjects than were ever held together under the symbol of government; for they alone are fit to hold empire who oan with pleasure behold the free movements of ail individuals or peoples within the realm. And is it not a parody on the administration of English justice to be obliged to admit that the liberty which is enjoyed throughout the whole British Empire is depied the Irish in Ireland alone. The Irish are accused of hating English but will it be contended that there is an Englishman in England, who, if subjected to the same treatment, would not loathe the government from which it sprung. I will go further and say that if our countrymen at home did not and say that if our countrymen at home did not resent the injustice done them they would be unworthy of the sympathy and support of liberty-loving men. Where is the Enlishmen so mean as to scold Scotchmen or Welshmen for keeping alive the memories of their ancestors who fougot gloriously against the English sower? Where the Catholic Frenchman so base as to revile the descendants of the Huguents of the negligible of the secondary of the secondar nots for proclaming the glories of Tully and Coligny and Henry of Navarie! Only twentyfour years have passed since our neighbors emerged from the greatest of civil wars, and bo-day the Northernor who should seize the occusion of a Southern comemoration of Lee or Jackson for the purpose of suppressing freedom of spech would come under universal contempt and the Irish in Ireland alone are to be estraeised. I say that the English people should rejoice that their lot and their future are bound up not with a race so slavish as to forget the memory of their

HEROKS AND THEIR MARTYRS. but with a people who set store by their traditions, and who boast the same of their au-

But we will be told the anniversary which you celebrate is that of murderers who foully murdered in cold blood an unoff-nding officer in the (x cution of his day). Before examining into the merits of this statement it may be proper for me to pay the tribute of a few passing thoughts to at least one other hero whose memory is fresh and green in the hearts of his countrymen as was his own budding youth when he med death at the hands of the executioner. I need not one at Glasnevine constitution of the unwritten tombet me at Glasnevine constitution of the income at Glasnevine constitution, and the Irish heart between the recollection of Robert Emmet in the the death at the fight had been at the recollection of Robert Emmet in the the recollection of Robert Emmet in the state of the recollection of the recollection of Robert Emmet in the state of the recollection of the recollection of the recollection of the recollection of the reco at the recollection of Robert Emmet in the dock at Green street. The leader of the band of high souled young men who arrived on the stage of life whin some of the durkest scenes in the tragic drama of Irish history were being enacted, when he had fruits of the Union were beginning to be felt in all their bitterness, when the bonds of Irish society were being loosened and insults such as flesh and bio-d could not beer were being heaped on a dispirited and harassed people, he formed the ill-starred prijet of freeing his country by force of arms, I will spare you the details of the gallant but nnavailing attempt. Its failure brought disas-ter upon Ireland, increased the miseries of her pueple and involved in death the daring leader of the insurrection. Judged by the result, it was indeed a lamentable falure, but the lesson which it taught is one fraught with meaning, and while we lament that such noble young men should have given up their lives in an attempt predoomed to failure, the spirit of patriotism which prompted the sacrifice will ever awaken a feeling of sympathy for the splendid courage and noble during of men who. herding no consideration of self, freely staked and nobly gave up their lives in a well meant but unfortunate attempt to benefic their country. The sad ending of the attempt and the gloom which it casts over one of the darkest nages of Irish history only adds to the pain that such noble sacrifice was of no avail. Emman had not merged into manhood when his career was closed. Speaking of him, a historiau of Ireland, whose remains rest not far from where we now are, eavs:

The personal reputation of the younger Emmet, the least known to his countrymen of a.l the united Irish leaders, except the crowning act of his death, is safe beyond the reach of calumny, of party zeal or time's changes. It is embalmed in the verse of Moore and Southey and the precious proce of Washington Irving. Men of genicus in England and America have done honor to his memory. In the annals of his own country his name deserves to stand with those faithful chiefs, equally renowned and equally ready to seal their patriosism

WITH THEIR BLOOD, S'r Cahir O'Doherty and Hugh Roe

U'Donnell.' Coming now to the objection that Allen, Larkin and O'Brien were nothing more than murderers, I ask you to bear with me for a few momente while I give you the verdice of history on their attempt. Before the Parnell Com-mission William O'Brien said: "The attempt to insult the mamory of the Manchester Martyra at the Forgeries Commission has awakened fierce indignation If deep and heartfelt sympathy with their suffering and heroism he the crime with which the Iriel "people is charged, they plead guilty at once"
John Bright, the late idol or the Coeroi n
party, declared that these men were hauged for
a political iffence. The horrible doctrine of constructive murder, from which conscience of judge and jury have revolted in motern times, was pushed to its u most length against them. We do not stand upon bechnicalities. These three men were heroes, nos murderers-heroes in the motive and act that sarned the gallows ; perces in the calm, devoted courage with which busy met their hurrible fate. Not on them, but on every one unp casted in their butchery, let remores and shame wait."

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "Ic the great 'assiz' of history we should prefer to take ou: share he can one ructively be said to have had in all the outrages of the last ten years, rather than taka our stand with Mr. Justice Hanney for the share he had in securing the expontion of Alleo, Larkin and O'Beleu."

"Tue in a executed at Manchester, whose death ory has sounded the note for the marching music of the Irish race, no more diserve to becall d marderers the Mr Justice Hausen him elf; but even if we admit that the three men executed were justly coude and, it must not be forgotten that a fourth man, Meguire against whom Mr. Hannes worked as zeal-lously as against Allen, Larkin and O'Brien,

"doubt the justice of the verdict, nor could be bold on any hope of mercy," But the jury nalists present at the trial were so convinced of the injustice of the verdict in the case of Magnire that they memorialized the Home Office. A special enquiry was instituted, and it is the proved to the trial factor of the Lord it was proved to the satisfaction of the Home Secretary that Maguire had been unjustly condemned. He was, therefore, unconditionally pardoned, and left the condemned cell a free man. But for the action of the reporters he would have been hanged, and Mr. Justice Hannen would have indignantly depounced anyone who might have said that he and the other counsel for the Treasury were the rea Manchester murderers. That is what Irish-men think to day, and at the day of judgment who knows but that it may be found that the Irishmen are right."

Mr. Justin McCarthy, one of the best known and most accurate of modern English historical writers, says in his magnificent work a "Hi-tory of our own Times," that the action of Allan Larkin and O'Brien might be called misguided but it must also be declared heroic. Mr. Swinburne, the post, also made a magnificent appeal to the people of England for mercy for the prisoners. Would this be done for common the priseners. Would this be done for common munderers? Let us, however, apply the test of our own men sworm to the case, and see what s the verdict which impartial men must rep

der
Time will not permit me to detain you with
any lengthy details of the tragic event. The renember on the eleventh of S-ptember, 1867, two Fenian prisoners, Kel y and Dessy, were being conducted to Salford jail in a prison van, when, in the heart of a great English city, with in reach of the who e police force, and in broad day light, a small purty of their friends determ med to rescue them from the custody of the plice. Accordingly as they were proceeding along, a man suddenly appeared on the road and ordered the driver to halt. A body of police accompished the vehicle as an ercorn, but when the rescuing party were reinforced by some thirty others, the potice fled. A policeman non-d Brett, who was locked in the van and had the keys of it, was ammoned to deliver th m up and refused. As a crowd was fast collecting, the resource felt that they had no time to lose and to hasten masters one of them simed a blow of a pretol as the lock of the door the whole country was a sected and some

SIXTERN SUSPICITED PERSONS. amongst them the rescaing party, were lodged in jul. They were jointly indicted and jointly tried, and a common verdict of wilful an, der tound against five of them. What was then known to those who c-lly weighed the face, is to-day admitted by all, and now that the ex it ment attordant up n such an event has tet had down, and men look upon it free from the turnult of conflicting feelings it then anoke, this not denied by any one that the unfortunate blow which cost the policeman's life was not delivered with murderous intent, but was out meant to force open the foor by burating the lock The reckless swearing of the witnesses at to secure a conviction of the accused, so much so that the newspaper reporters whose duty obliged them to take an impartial view of the proceedings denounced them as shameful, and their process resulted in the Government of Lord Derby being compelled to reprieve one of them-Maguire-on the ground that the testi mony connecting him with it was a mass o perjury. Just two days before the day fixed for the execution. Condon, who had certainly taken part in the : floy, and boasted that he was one of the rescuers, was reprieved. What part the others really took in it was not, and probably never will be, known, but no proof was adduced that the five men tried for murder were present at all on that occasion, and when it is horne in mind that the whole transaction was one offence in law, and some thirty people were present at in, it seems monetrous to convict live, and afterwards admit that two of them at least were

WRONGLY CONDEMNED.

Maguire was released because the evidence against him was found to be unterly valueless. Condon, who gloried in the deed of his being one of the rescuere, was represed, and yet the inree others were held to suffer the full penalty of the law, although the public opinion of the prople of England strongly urged the Government to grant a respite to the three men. The law, not satisfied with their fives, consigned their remains to the prison yard, where no monument raised by leving hands mark their lart resting place, and where no sympathising friends might pay the tribute of a tear over ther graves. But the sympathy of their countrymen was not to be so restrained, and monater funeral processions were organized in Cork, Manchester, Middle on, Limerick and Skibbereen. The keynote to this expression of the indignant sorrow of Ireland was struck at Cork, but Dubl n surpassed them a l, and on the eighth day of December, 1867, an imposing display, in which over six'y thousand men took part was the contribution of Ireland's capital to this expression of the national feeling. give you a mere outline of this magnificent demonstration, which took up one hour and forty minutes to pass the Four Courts, would take up the whole of the time allotted to the remainder of the programme. Similar demon strations were announced for the next Sunday in Killarney, Kilkenny, Dregheda, Ennia, Clonmel, Queenstown, Youghal and Fermoy, and before all was over not a town in Irelan: but would have had its turn at it, when the Quernment facesfored and complained that a public funeral to men murdered in defiance of pastice and public opinion was something

NOT TO BE ALLOWED

by the law as administred in Ireland. Twenty tures years have now elapsed since the Man chester marnyrs, Allen, Lurkin and O'Brien were executed. Human vengeance has long cince consigned their afelors remains to what was mont for a disbonored grave within the was mind to a discontred grave within the prison precious, and their memory to what was means for disgram, but the fulling of the frish people at home lost no time in repudiating the foul verdion and daing homor to their memory. As the scaffold had for them no terror in life. is has no disgrace after death, and here this evening more than three thousand miles from that unmarked grave I ishmen and their des sendants celebrate the anniversary of their martyrdem and chant their death ory as the marching music of the Irish race the world over. Nor were these the last who gave up take issisted action on land againer lives for the same cause. The sods press Turks. The decisive character of a yet lightly on the resting place Mandeville stopped a bluss of war ever Europe.

and so many others who wore away in the pri-cell, with patience worthy of the spirit of the ancient martyrs, the last flickerings of lives precious to humacity and doubly dear to their country, and yet the spirit of Irish nationality is not crushed, whether on the sosffold, before the gaze of the world, or in the solitude of the prison cell unseen by human eye its votaries may lay down their lives in brief and awful agony, or in lingering tortures, it is all the same. That spirit cannot be trampled. To day we vary the reading of the poet, and say-

The spirit is NOT broken-That never would bend.

"Dulces minens reminisoltur argos," are the words which the Roman poet put into the mouth of his hero dying far from home and fatherland. In the case of these humble successors of Emmet, we do not lament the heroes who sustained the glory of Ireland on the field of battle—we simply pay a disinterested tributary of grief to the unpretending merit which laid down life with the simple prayer of God Save

Mr. J. J. Curran, M.P., secended by Mr. C. J. Deherty, moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Flizpatrick, who briefly acknowledged de compliment.

A new Irish drams, "Innisthore," in three cts, was then presented. It was written for the society and was remarkably well put on the boarde. The cast was an follows :-Dan O'Carolan, a Tenant Farmer in Ingisthore

Lord Urverstone's agent on the Indisthere Earony Mr. W. E. Finu James Sweeney, his man of all (firty) work....

The play is admirably constructed and spreaented life as it existed between landord and tenant in the "Young Ireland" period of 1848 Where all the actors so quitted themselves so well it is hard to single out any for special praise, but Mesers. W. J. M. Caffrey, M. J. Quinn, John Morgan, and T. Jones deserve special mention, as they displayed much hittionic ability. The inoldental music was also particularly effective, Mr. T. Foloy being part onlarly successful in "The Boys of Wexford." Mr. T. C. Emblem sang "We'll Free Her Yet" in fice atyle, receiving an encore, The "Embleme of Iceland," sung by Mr. D. Kiely, and "Ireland a Nation," by Mr. W. J. Mo-Caffrey were admirally given. Mr. John society deserve the thanks of the Irlah public for their effort. They have dene good work the trial evinced a determination on their past in the past and give promise of more to come

C. M. B. A.

The nominations for the officers of Branch 26, C.M.B.A., were made last Monday night as the Branch hall, Notre Dame street, as fellows: For president, J. P. Nagent, and K. Ward; 1st vice-presisent, J. 1. Jepson (elected by acclamation); 2nd vice president, Tausey and P. Kelly ; treasurer, T. J. Fine and T. J. White; recording secretary, Francis Lawlor (elected by acclamation); a elatant recording secretary, W. Soullien (dected by acclamation); financial secretary, M. J. Murphy and W. J. MoCaffrey; mar-anal, E. J. O'Rollly and P. Simoueau; guard, P. Simonesu; trueteer, J. L Jensen P. Kelly, W. Martin and P. Simmeso. The elections will be hold on the 9 h December.

By an error pur notice of the anniversary ecoial of the branch in last weeks issue contained an error. The names of Mesors. M. F. Murphy and P. Kelly should have been mentioned as masters of ceremonies, and due credit given them for the excellence of the arrangements under their direction.

Italian Elections.

Rome, November 22.-Elections were held shroughous the country to day for members of the Chamber of D-puties. The pulls closed at four colock. Counting of votes is progressing. There was no disorder anywhere. Returns have been received from 39 districts, in which the Government bas a large majority. The Government unnildates have deleated the Opposition in several places now held by the latter. In Rome the Government has secured four seats. In the fifth district of Rome Signer Bazilla (Irredeutist) heads the poll. The election of all the members of the Gevernment is assured. Premi r Crispi is elected in three different cities, Palerme, Syraques and Girgents. The Socialist Custa is defeated in Bologna,

War Averted.

BERLIN, November 23 .- A crisis in the Essectif quotion has been spring upon the triple claimno by the sudden adhesion of the King of Gresce to the project of M. Dalyannie, supported by M. Triconpia, to foment openly and assist a rising in Crete simultazounly with risings in Epirus and Macadenia. The Emperor, since his slater macring the Dake of Sparta, has relied upon the King to be guided by the dreibund's

p. loy.
The Greek Ministers calculated that the Kalser, in the event of Greece being defeated, would not permit the Porto to drive out the Royal family. On the King intimating his assert to his minister's schemes, Chancellor von Caprivi and Count Kalnoky sent a joint nete to Athena warning the Gevernment that in the event of measures being taken tending toward a war with Turkey the dreibund's squadron would blookade the coasts of Greece and leave the Hellenio army to take issisted sotion on land against the Turks. The decisive observoter of the note QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TRUE WITNESS.

QUEBEC, Nov. 25 -As usual, when the session upone with a great flourish of trumpats as to the readiness of the Government to go on with work and the probable sheriness of the session, the first week has practically seen ne progress made. The session has thus far witnessed nothing but preliminary skirmishing, and the present aspects are that the Opposition, though small, and only in the first session of a new Legislature, intend to exercise their rights and duty and sharply criticise the actions of the Government. The ministry has the not least intention of using trength unduly, but when a minerity is in such a minority as that at Quebec, it is well perhaps for them to show their powers which, as all parliamentarians know, are very great in everything except voting out the Gevern-ment. Last Tuesday the House sat for three hours and the business done consist-d, firstly, in the second reading of the resolutions respecting the solution of deputy heads of departments. The leader of the Opposition did net object, but advocated a reduction from eight to six in the number of the ministers. A bill to amend the law relating to the culling of temper was then read a second time. having for its object the efficiency of the service. Mr. Lemieux then moved the second reading of a bil: establishing rat s of int rests payable to financial institutions and cor-porations, but the Attorney-General pointed out that the bill was unconstitutional, as it was infringing on the domain of the Federal Gavernment, Mr. Mereler aski the matter might be discussed, but not legislated on, and the discussion was postposed. The endless cinkering with the civil and municipal codes caused Mr. Blanonet to make a sensible raggertion, namely, that all bills to amend the latter should be discussed at the first reading and referred before the second reading to a special committee, and that blils be sent to the committee on legislation after their scould reading. Wednesday's sersion was mainly eccupied in the aternach by a discussion on the subject of caultary inspectien in manufactures and workshops, Mr Turgeon said that many factories were not in a entiefactory sanitary condition, and that medical inspection was necessary in order to preserve life. Mr. Mercler sald that from a hygicale standpoint inspection of factories amounted to nothing, Mr. Clendenning thought that the health of working people was sufficiently looked after. Mr. Blanchet

said that there should be

in this matter, and that his olds would support any measure designed to advance the cause of eanitati n and regulating labor. After receas the House wort into committee on certain resolutions respecting the Prounder the law governing the ineane asylums in the province in respect to contracts or patients to be received at \$1.60 per year, and after an aulmated discussion the resolutions were read and a bill introduced.

Thursday's session opened with some sharp oriticisms by Mr. Nantel and Owens and others on the history of Charles Casmpagne, a farmer of S. Eustache, whose blegraphy is is proposed to distribute at Government expense. Mr. Clendinneng said farmers were selling hay to get money to buy beel, and the difference between what they spent and what they got represented simply what they had taken out if the soll without any return. In consequence the land was getting poorer year by year instead of becoming richer by the labor expended upon it. Why not raise our own beet and return to the land part of what had been taken out of it. This previous was eminently fitted for cattle raising.

Documents were ordered as to the Bare de Chalcurs Railway and a bill to remove doubts as to the legislation of building societies. On the house resuming en Monday, the Premier explained that the public accounts were not distributed on account of an error which bad to be corrected. He also explained that Mr. Arthur Delisle of Quebechad received \$475 for legal advice in the case of Waelan ve the Queen for travelling expenses and a report respecting the validity of the arbitrators' award and the possibility of an apposi from this sentence. After some minor business Mr. Beland resumed the debate on the sanitary inspection and condition of factories. He thought more could be done by the impart ng practical instruction in hygiene as night schools than by mere inspection.

Mr. Robidoux said the Government would carefully consider the question and the House adjourned after passing a bill to protent the public interests on rivers, streams and oreeks.

NOTES.

It is rumored that the Government is about to levy a new tax on municipalities in proportion to the amount of assessable real mate. No particulars have yet been made

The bill respecting the sale of polsens proposes to compel drugglets when selling poteons to put it in three-cornered betties in order tout they may be easily recognized in the dark. Mineral poleons in powder sro to be sold in three cornered boxes instead of in papers or round boxes, as hitherto.

An Enterprising Journalist-Country Editer: Jim, I understand that old atone building at the cross reads is to be torm

The Printer—Yep, they begin to merrow, Country Editor—Well, just allp around and put a live toad in the wall. We must have something to fill up with this week. - New York Weekly.

For their next drawing, 17th December, the National Colonization Lottery are offering 300 additional prizes, value \$5,000, making a total value of \$55,000. See advertisement.