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GREETING THE REDMONDS.

THREE THOUSAND PEOPLE GIVE THEM AN ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME.

An Eloquent Exposition of Mr. Parnell's Policy and What it has Achieved for the Irish People—Continuation of Resolutions.

New York, Feb. 23.—Soldiers has the large hall of Cooper Union been more crowded than it was last evening. There were fully 3,000 persons present, many of whom were ladies. The occasion was the reception by the friends and members of the Irish National League to John E. Redmond, Member of Parliament in the British House of Commons for New Ross, and to his brother William B. Redmond, M.P., for County Wicklow. On the left of the Chairman's desk stood a beautiful floral tribute in the form of a sharp thirty-six inches high, and composed of ivy and ferns and red and white roses. Behind the Chairman were suspended the Stars and Stripes and the Irish flag. The guests of the evening were escorted to the Institute by a guard of honor composed of Company I of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, the Davitt Guards and other military organizations. Mrs. Parnell, who was escorted to her seat by Hon. F. A. Conkling, received three rousing cheers. Among others present were: James Flynn, John F. Kerr, P. J. Meehan, Hon. A. J. Requirer, Hon. L. D. Kiernan, Rev. John Larkin, Rev. Father Harrington, Rev. M. J. Dougherty, Rev. James Power, Rev. Mortimer Brennan, Rev. Father Taaffe, Rev. William Farrell, M. B. Holmes, Miss Kate Diggs, Frank Byrne and wife, Judge Van Hoesen and numerous other notabilities.

Dr. Wallace spoke of the mission of the brothers Redmond, which had been to organize 100 branches of the Irish National League in Australia, and to forward £12,000 to the Irish National League of Dublin. He said that there are 500,000 Irishmen in this country who are pledged to contribute \$1 each yearly until Ireland is free.

Hon. David Healy, of Rochester, read letters of regret from Roscoe Conkling, William Parcell, of Rochester; Governor Hoody, of Ohio; Secretary of State J. B. Carr; Governor Abbott, of New Jersey; Hon. Samuel G. Randall, James Mooney, Buffalo; John Swinton, Rev. Thomas McMillan, John Boyle O'Reilly.

Mr. John E. Redmond was first introduced to the meeting. Again the applause was deafening, and some moments elapsed before he was allowed to proceed. After repeated acknowledgments, he said that the enthusiasm that greeted him lessened the diffidence he might otherwise have felt in addressing so large an audience. He did not interpret that enthusiasm as solely intended for himself, but rather as an expression of the confidence of the audience in the policy of Charles Stewart Parnell, whom he represented, and whose views he was authorized to convey. His subject was "Self-Government for Ireland," and in the course of an oration extending over one hour, he elaborated the arguments pointing to the necessity of a form of government that could be faithfully defied as representative. He prefaced the subject proper by a graphic review of the principle events that had sprung into existence since the inauguration of the Parnell movement in 1879, when it was at first directed to the emancipation of the tenant farmer. So well had it succeeded that it has revolutionized the tenant farmer system. In this system he explained the principles of the Gladstone Land Act, which laid dormant because the machinery was defective. He next spoke of what is generally known as "local self-government" by county boards, which was quite a distinct thing from national self-government, and nothing short of that would satisfy the Irish people. But he believed in accepting every concession made by the British Government, because it would help on the final struggle. He defied the phrase of self-government to be:

"That Ireland shall be free From the centre to the sea."

until every vestige of British interference in purely Irish affairs be swept away. [Cheers.] He urged that Ireland was not waging war against constituted authority, and the best proof of that was found in the fact that England had proved her inability to govern Ireland. Such a system as she had introduced was a scandal, and he stood self-condemned before the world. In emphasizing Mr. Parnell's position, the speaker believed that every means that were consistent with a God-fearing and honorable race were justified to the people of Ireland. The day was over and gone when it was necessary to resort to a sensational policy to secure Ireland's liberty, and spoke in terms of decided disapproval of unseemly methods. He reviewed the advantages that had accrued to Ireland under Mr. Parnell's leadership.

"The question is now not whether Ireland shall have self-rule, but how much would satisfy her." He said he was an apostle of deeds—not words; for he held the doctrine of words to mean the mouthings of the man who, at a distance of 3,000 miles, would try to force his countrymen at home to the adoption of a policy he knew they would not entertain. [Immense applause.]

Father Farrell of St. Bernard's Church presented to the brothers Redmond, on behalf of Mrs. Mary T. Brogan, the floral harp which greeted the platform. Mr. William Redmond was then introduced. As the youngest of Mr. Parnell's lieutenants he returned thanks for the reception, and pledged himself when he should come to face the British lion in his den to do his best for the cause of Ireland and to do his utmost to destroy the

system of landlordism which has for centuries degraded the race. His definition of the aims of the Irish National party was that they were for the destruction of every vestige of British or any other form of domination in Ireland except the rule of an Irish Parliament, which shall meet in Dublin and have as much authority over Ireland as the Legislature at Albany has over the State of New York. As to the means to be adopted to secure this, he said the present means used are the vote, the pen, education, and united organization. He pledged Mr. Parnell to be always ready to take up a position as advanced as the people of Ireland were prepared to take.

Resolutions pledging support to Mr. Parnell were passed, and the meeting closed with a stirring speech by his mother.

Irish Affairs.

(By Cable from Irish Special News Agency.)

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The reason why the Irish party voted against Government was the continued refusal of the latter to take any effective steps against the Orangemen. It was also desired to signify unmistakably the resentment of the Irish nation against Sir Spencer's regime, with its stimulated emigration, suppression of public meetings, hangings, and general police tyranny. Government made great efforts at the last moment to win the Irish vote by laborious courtesy, and some tardy steps against the chief Orange offenders, but the Parliamentary party, after careful consideration, unanimously accepted it as the best policy to vote on every conceivable opportunity against the Orange Government.

The chances of the Franchise Bill will not in the least be affected by this line of policy. Government gives it from fear, not love of the Irish party, and this motive remains as strong as ever.

THE SOUDAN REBELLION.

Want of Bedouin Orders Among the British Generals—Advance from Trinkitat Ordered—The Rebels in Strong Force Near that Port—Negotiating with Abyssinians—A Nubian Mutiny—The Khedive in Trouble—Baker Pasha.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Telegraph reports the surrender of the garrison of Tokar. The Times confirms the report.

New York, Feb. 24.—Special cable dispatches say most of the recent advances from Suakin indicate great uncertainty in the movement of Gen. Graham's forces at Trinkitat, which is due to the absence of instructions from the home government. Gen. Stephenson, commander-in-chief of the English forces in Egypt, who is at Cairo, Admiral Hewitt and General Graham, find their operations hampered by the confusion of instructions. Admiral Hewitt holds the chief command at Suakin, General Graham that of the proposed relief expedition to Tokar. But neither the War Office nor the authorities of the Home Guards have decided whether Admiral Hewitt, General Graham or General Stephenson directs the combined movements of the naval and military expedition. General Stephenson has taken the responsibility of superintending the order for the advance against the rebels under Osman Digma, pending the decision of the question by the home government. Refugees from Tokar maintain that Macour Bey, the civil governor of Tokar, sold the surrender. He has all the while been an advocate of submission to Mahdi. Macour sent with his agent a number of malcontent soldiers to hold a conference with Osman Digma. Macour himself had a previous secret meeting with the rebel leader. The party, after feasting with the rebels, took back presents and promises of plunder to the garrison, who thereupon agreed to join the Mahdi. Gen. Graham reports that his force is in splendid condition. He is desirous of attacking the rebel chieftain.

The Tribune's correspondent says the absence of slaughter on the fall of Tokar militates against the importance of the event. Everybody is asking what will be done with the British expedition and the Government has asked for General Gordon's opinion. It is highly probable, in view of the withdrawal of the garrison from Khartoum and of Osman Digma's old grudge against Gen. Gordon, that General Graham's force will occupy his attention on the coast. This is more easy of accomplishment if Osman Digma offers a battle. The Sun's correspondent disagrees with this statement and says its characteristic had long still pursues the Gladstone Cabinet in Egypt. The fall of Tokar is aggravated by circumstances which attended it. The campaign had plenty of food and ammunition, knew of the early approach of the British and had heard the firing of their gunboats. The inference is that they preferred to surrender themselves to their fellow Moslems rather than to be rescued by Christian foreigners. The position of the Government with regard to the now anticipated expedition is awkward to the degree of absurdity. Immediate withdrawal would plunge all Egypt into war. Jingo oracles urge an attack on Osman Digma just for the sake of showing fight, but others object that this might endanger Gordon Pasha's pacific mission. On the other hand, the special correspondents, who are all naturally warlike, send alarming rumors of the spread of the insurrection to Massowah, and urge the necessity for some immediate and energetic action. In the meantime General Gordon's action, though almost extraordinarily precise, though almost embarrassingly precise, seriously embarrasses the Prime Minister. An anti-slavery outcry is very easily raised in England, and always provokes fierce outbreaks of feeling, and General Gordon's proclamations have an ugly look of encouraging slavery.

The natural explanation is probably that General Gordon has to endure what he cannot cure, and says so with characteristic frankness. Conservatives, however, are working the oracle, and Mr. Gladstone is nightly badgered with awkward questions in Parliament. The fight, nevertheless, is virtually over. The fact upon which the Conservatives so scornfully comment, namely, that the most damaging speeches against the Government were made by Liberals like Mr. Forster and Mr. Goschen, and that at least half the party disappeared from Mr. Gladstone's policy, while they voted to sustain him, is the strongest proof that the cohesion of the Liberals will remain unbroken in the present parliament; determined to go to the country on the franchise ticket and on that alone, they will stand by the government. The Conservative opposition in the meantime is greatly disheartened. Their hopes were very high, and they are proportionately disappointed with the dismal result. Sir Stafford Northcote is very naturally selected as the scapegoat of the occasion, and several influential Conservative wire-pullers have written to the newspapers to openly denounce the dual control of the party and to demand a frank recognition of Lord Salisbury as supreme leader with Lord Randolph Churchill as his first lieutenant in the House of Commons.

Cairo, Feb. 24.—Gen. Stephenson sent a telegram to London today strongly urging that an advance be made from Trinkitat. The Marquis of Harrington, Secretary of War, in reply ordered an immediate advance. He also asked that the Europeans killed at Teb be buried in a fitting manner.

Suakin, Feb. 23.—A number of Nubian troops were assembled at the wharf to-day to embark for Trinkitat. At the last moment, however, they refused, saying that their bullets would not penetrate the shields of the rebels, and asking why they were required, since British troops had been sent. It has been decided to employ Nubians as camel drivers. The whole British expedition, numbering forty-three hundred men, landed at Trinkitat to-day. The rebels could be seen on all sides. It is estimated that there are ten to twelve thousand rebels in the immediate vicinity of Trinkitat. The men of war Juma, Hecla, Ranger, Caryfort and Orotes are at Trinkitat, and the Kuraylat, Decoy and Sphinx at Suakin. Graham has sent forward from Trinkitat two hundred cavalry and more are following. A general advance will be made to-morrow. A fort has been erected 6,000 yards from Trinkitat. General Graham has telegraphed General Stephenson an urgent request for reinforcements of artillery, as he is surrounded only with camel guns against Osman Digma's artillery, which is now served by gunners from Tokar. News of the surrender of Tokar has spread throughout Sudan as an excellent defeat. The rebels are negotiating with Khasa and the garrisons to induce them to join El Mahdi. The transport Maccorah, which went ashore here a few days ago, failed to-day, and proceeded to Trinkitat. The transport Ne-ra, which also went ashore, is a total wreck.

It is reported that Osman Digma will soon attack this place, when it is expected the black inhabitants will join El Mahdi and massacre the European residents.

Khartoum, Feb. 23.—The effects of Gordon's proclamation are falling. It is reported that El Mahdi with the main body of his army has left Bera and is marching on Khartoum via Dcam. Gordon has asked the Khedive to issue a decree confirming the independence of the Soudan. The Porte has warned the Khedive to maintain the integrity of the Soudan and give no recognition whatever to El Mahdi. The Khedive's dilemma has given rise to fresh rumors of his abdication. There is little doubt but that Gen. Gordon would forthwith resign if the confirmation of his doings depended upon a vote of the House of Commons.

The Government have ordered Admiral Hewitt to send Commander Wolfe to King John of Abyssinia with instructions to offer the surrender of part of the territory taken from Abyssinia by General Gordon, on condition that the Abyssinians march to liberate the Egyptian garrisons in southern Soudan. The King demands an interview with Admiral Hewitt and the concession of Massowah without waiting to negotiate.

Paris, Feb. 24.—The Memorial Diplomatique asserts that agents of the Khedive are preparing a hotel here for himself and his family.

Baker Pasha is now wearing the British uniform for the first time since his dismissal from the army.

Alexandria, Feb. 24.—Tenders are invited for furnishing stores and provisions for twelve months beginning with April, for the British army of occupation of ten thousand men.

Tripoli, Feb. 25.—Baker Pasha has been appointed chief of the Intelligentsie depot, with Col. Burnaby assistant. All veterans who were returning to England on the troopship Junna have volunteered their services.

Cairo, Feb. 25.—There is great uneasiness in consequence of the report that the powerful Eschereh Arabs have revolted. If this is true Gordon, with Khartoum and other garrisons, are cut off. Mahdi's emissaries are busy throughout the whole of Egypt. The situation is becoming serious.

DEATH OF SALMI MORSE.

New York, Feb. 23.—The body of a man found in the Hudson River to-day has been fully identified as that of Salmi Morse, the author of the passion play. When found the body was still warm. It is thought he had been in the water less than an hour. His sick bed, in which was a tract entitled "God loves you," was found on the railroad track near the place. It is thought the case is one of deliberate suicide. There were no marks of violence upon the body. Nothing was found upon him which would indicate a motive for suicide. It is thought he was suffering from temporary insanity. He was 58 years old and a native of Germany.

NOTES FROM ROME.

The Pope and the Prussian Sees—The Propaganda Funds—Victor Emmanuel—How the Robber-King died—The Story of His Confession.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Pope has accepted Cardinal Von Hohenlohe's resignation of the See of Albano. The Pope refused, however, to approve the appointment of Cardinal Von Hohenlohe to the See of Posen, pending an agreement with Prussia regarding that vacant see.

Signor Mancini, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has despatched a note to the Italian diplomatic representatives abroad stating that the conversion of the property of the Propaganda funds into a papal annuity is neither a hostile message nor an apology, but a simple conversion of the King and the government, he says, having protected the Propaganda, whose apostolic mission they fully recognize.

New York, Feb. 21.—Special cable dispatches from London say: The Pope, through the papal nuncios to the European courts, is making representations against the proposed conversion of the Propaganda funds into Italian annuities. All the religious orders at Rome have been notified. It is desired that they hold a meeting to prepare a statement which shall show the loss of property under conversion. This statement will show that the property under consideration must be offered for sale and that bonds will be given in exchange for it, the interest on which is to be guaranteed by the doubtful security of the Italian exchequer. The worst feature of the case is that the property must be sold greatly below its value, while a heavy tax equal to one-third of the interest is laid upon the proceeds. The nuncios are directed to appeal against the conversion as a robbery of the Church.

Rome, Feb. 9.—The list of the national pilgrims has at length departed, and Rome is beginning to wear its usual winter appearance and is preparing for the carnival. The famous pilgrimage which was to have struck consternation into the hearts of clerics somewhere proved a fiasco, but the epilogues to-day in the shape of a solemn Requiem Mass, celebrated at the Pantheon by Mgr. Anzino, were imposing, and went a long way to atone for the failure of what should have been a national demonstration.

ABOUT ANZINO. Anzino, the court chaplain, who confessed Victor Emmanuel, has been as much talked of during the last fortnight as in the mournful day which immediately followed the death of the grand re.

The recent pilgrimage has revived an old discussion, never satisfactorily settled, as to whether Victor Emmanuel did or did not make formal act of submission to the Church on his death-bed. A sensational article in the Figaro, signed "Superga," but generally attributed to Emilio Oliviero, some days ago made a bitter attack on Anzino, accusing him of having snatched the Host from the hands of the priests deputed by the Vatican to administer the Sacraments to the dying monarch, and insinuating that he lied when he subsequently asserted that he had himself confessed having administered it to him.

VICTOR EMMAUNUEL'S DEATH BED.

Anzino alone knows," says "Superga," "whether Victor Emmanuel was, to use the words of Orsini, consoled by religion, or whether a purely political comedy was played beside his death-bed, history will probably never know the truth.

A correspondent has had a long conversation on the subject of this article with Anzino, who he found at his residence in the Via Sudario, naturally indignant at the charges brought against him.

"I had just written a letter to the Figaro," said he, "fully answering the shameful article, but was dissuaded from sending it. You have read what 'Superga' says. There is not a word of truth in it. He accuses me of interfering with the priests who brought the Sacraments to the Quirinal. I did nothing of the kind, for there were no priests there at the time to interfere with. I administered the Sacraments in the presence of at least two hundred and fifty people—princes, ministers, courtiers and others. It seems incredible that a fact which so many could testify to should be questioned, but there is a set determination to hide the truth in certain quarters. I suppose it always will be so. Had I been guilty of any act unworthy a priest, should I have been left untroubled by the Vatican all these years? Of course not.

MGR. ANZINO'S STORY.

"This is what happened at Victor Emmanuel's death-bed—this and this only: 'I confessed the King, who was as calm as you or I, two hours before he died.

"Before doing so I said to him: 'Your Majesty, for your own comfort and for the sake of quiet to my conscience, will you say a few words to the effect that you wish to die a good Catholic? I do not ask you to say that you repent this thing or that thing.' 'Indeed,' said Anzino, breaking off, 'it would have been absurd with such a man.' Correspondent.—The King made no retraction, then?"

Anzino.—None whatever, in any form, either spoken or written. None absolutely. He merely authorized the declaration which was taken down and communicated to the Pope and to the Italian ministers, to the effect that he died a Catholic, and regretted if any of his actions had offended the Church. There was nothing more in that than any child of the Church might have said? Had I taken advantage of his words I might have shown that as a good Catholic he had necessarily ap-

proved all that the Church disapproved, but I did not; and I had had a message from the Vatican bidding me send, on oath, the exact words the King uttered, adding or taking away nothing under the seal of confession. He made no retraction written or spoken."

AFTER THE SACRAMENT.

Correspondent.—What happened after the Sacraments were administered? Mgr. Anzino.—I suggested to His Majesty the advisability of giving him Extreme Unction, but the doctor, who was standing by, said things were not so bad as that yet, and I did not press the matter. After absolving the King I made a sign to the persons present to leave the chamber. As for myself, I had meant to stay to the end. The courtiers slowly filed out, and, as they passed his bed, Victor Emmanuel, who was truly a King to the last, sat up and gravely saluted them. When all others had gone the King turned to the Prince and Princess, who were kneeling beside him, and said only this, 'E fuit'; nothing more. I left and went home. Hardly had I reached my rooms when a messenger came down post-haste to fetch me back to the palace. I returned at once with holy oil, hoping to arrive in time to give the King Extreme Unction. I arrived too late, however. When I reached the Quirinal Victor Emmanuel was dead."

THE FRENCH BISHOPS AND THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

ALL GOVERNMENTS, WHEN HONEST AND JUST, HAVE THE SUPPORT OF THE CHURCH.

The Paris correspondent of the Liverpool Catholic Times writes: Some excitement has been created this week in ecclesiastical and political circles by the publication of a couple of private episcopal letters to M. Legendre, the editor of the *Republique Catholique*. M. Legendre tells M. Legendre that he may count upon his patronage and support. He applauds the editor for his efforts at conciliation, and adds these remarkable words: "This task devolves chiefly upon laymen, and it is better that the clergy should keep outside. If you can find a group of religious and moderate men to join you in this enterprise, you and they shall have my earnest sympathy." It is, of course, no secret that M. Legendre's International African Association has decided to maintain Henry M. Stanley in command of the Congo country. General Gordon will be sent on an independent mission. The King of the Belgians has sent Mr. Stanley a letter filled with expressions of satisfaction and confidence, in view of the results of his labours.

It has been arranged that the Queen will start for the continent in the first week in April. The exact date will be kept a secret, as also the route by which she goes, as the Queen is still troubled with fears of a possible outrage. She will make the voyage in the royal yacht Osborne, which will have the ships *Alberta*, *Eschscholtz* and *Galata* as an escort. The Queen will be away from England a month. The re-election of the Prince of Wales as Grand Master of the Free-masons, which will occur March 6th, will be the occasion of a great Masonic ceremonial.

The contest at Brighton, started by Mr. Marriot, a Liberal, who, having turned Conservative, resigned immediately after voting against Mr. Gladstone on the Egyptian division, excites much interest as a fair test of public feeling, especially as the constituency is a notoriously Radical one.

The election at Cork on Saturday for the vacant seat in the House of Commons resulted in the return of Deasy (Nationalist), who received 2,150 votes, against 1,153 for Goulding (Conservative).

A sensation is reported from St. Denis, the capital of the French Island of Bourbon in the Indian Ocean. A duel with swords was fought between an Englishman named Winter, and an officer of the marines by the name of Grosjean. Winter was pleted to the heart and fell dead upon the spot.

Louis Monvoisin, a servant of Petit Cercle Club, in the Rue Royale, resolutely maintains his denial that he had any accomplices in the card swindle. He defies the police to prove that he did not make the eighty thousand francs found in his possession by loans to the members of the club. The club at a recent meeting decided to postpone dealing with the scandal at present and to continue the existing committee in authority until April 15th. Many members are dissatisfied with the decision. The names of culprits are a matter of club gossip. An influential party of the club urge the immediate dissolution and reconstruction of the club as the best means of purification.

The *Caution* advises the culprit, all men of rank, to save the honor of their relatives by blowing out their brains.

Arthur, an absconding money changer of Paris, has been traced to Havre, en route to America. Warrants have been issued for his arrest. Col. Villor, military attaché of the British embassy, deposited 20,000 francs with Arthur the day before he absconded. Other losses are by Anglo-American residents. Friends of Prince Kravotkin have renewed their appeal to President Grovy to release the prince from prison. The prince, writing from his prison at Clairvaux, says: "My last forces are falling under the surly which I contracted in the St. Paul prison at Petersburg. I am so feeble that I can hardly write."

The Sun's social gossip says M. Clomenceau has been laboriously lionized by the Liberal leaders, and has seen the inside of a great many more rich than poor houses. His stay was much too short to allow of any real investigation into the condition of the working classes, and a German paper makes the maddening observation that the visit to England was an imitation of Gambetta's never-realized project, and is the fig leaf which conceals personal ambition.

The English press generally condemns Bismarck's letter on the Lesker resolutions. Berlin correspondents give some piquant extracts from the attacks on the semi-official press on minister Bismarck's American career, while the *Times*, ignorant of the same, personally of the Hon. J. F. O'Rielly, makes the unconsciously amusing comment, "that as the name of the proposer of the resolution is Spotch, he is presumably a sensible man."

LONDON GOSSIP.

The Prince of Wales and the Homes of the Poor—Canada to be Exempt from the new Cattle Bill—The Speaker—The Queen's Tour—The Cork Election—Minor and Personal.

New York, Feb. 24.—The Tribune's London cable letter says the Prince of Wales' maiden speech in the House of Lords on Friday night created a flutter among the Tory peers. The Marquis of Salisbury intended to limit the enquiry to the dwellings in towns, but the Government, doubtless having in mind certain recent references to the Marquis of Salisbury's cotton property in Hatfield, extended the enquiry to rural populations. The Prince's speech justified them by describing the condition of his Norfolk peasantry whom he acquired Sandringham.

Having engrafted on the Government cattle disease bill the principal clauses of the Duke of Richmond's bill, it is expected that the agricultural interest will compel the Government to assent in the Commons. In such case it is believed that all foreign live stock, except that from Canada and Denmark, will be excluded. The hide and tallow trades will suffer a serious injury by the closing of the foreign market at Birkenhead, Hull and Liverpool. Some newspapers are already crying out that the piers are supporting protection under the guise of sanitary "fads."

Sir Henry Brand, on resigning the speakership of the House of Commons was offered a peerage, but declined the honor. It has been the rule of the speaker on retiring to go to the House of Lords. Sir Henry's reason for refusing is that he is the heir of the old barony of Dacre, which would be merged in the new title. He accepts the pension of £2,000 yearly.

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The Sun's social gossip says M. Clomenceau has been laboriously lionized by the Liberal leaders, and has seen the inside of a great many more rich than poor houses. His stay was much too short to allow of any real investigation into the condition of the working classes, and a German paper makes the maddening observation that the visit to England was an imitation of Gambetta's never-realized project, and is the fig leaf which conceals personal ambition.

The English press generally condemns Bismarck's letter on the Lesker resolutions. Berlin correspondents give some piquant extracts from the attacks on the semi-official press on minister Bismarck's American career, while the *Times*, ignorant of the same, personally of the Hon. J. F. O'Rielly, makes the unconsciously amusing comment, "that as the name of the proposer of the resolution is Spotch, he is presumably a sensible man."

The New Brunswick Legislature will meet on Thursday.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS

MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD, And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months.

And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the horses and cattle...

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THE QUEEN'S SECRET.

OHAP. XLVII.—(Continued.) And now she holds the lamp over the face of the prisoner.

And now she holds the lamp over the face of the prisoner. Never did the eyes which now looked out from behind that mask gaze so lovingly a face.

Laying down the lamp on the floor, the masked visitor knelt beside the bed, and leaning over, whispered something in the sleeper's ear.

"Do you know the Earl of Leicester?" she said, speaking slow and distinctly. "A little," answered the sleeper.

"And Roger O'Brien?" "Ay." "Which lovest thou most?" "Which?"

"Well, truly, I know not who thou art, and therefore I shall not answer thee; for an thou be a good spirit, thou mightest tell my father, mayhap, that his child spake of love, whilst his body yet lay unburied; and if thou'rt a bad, I must not commune with thee further."

"Nay, I am a good spirit; answer me, therefore, dost love the Earl of Leicester?" "Ay, methinks thou speakest not with the voice of a good spirit, such as now stood by my side, nor doth thy breath smell sweet; and therefore I will not reply."

"A buckle?" "Ay, a shoe buckle." "Nay, I wot not of it." "Twas found in thy dressing room, at Brookton."

"Ab, Brookton! Brookton and his old master are no more," she murmured, catching at the idea; "didst know old Sir Geoffrey Wentworth? he was my father, and the best father in the whole wide world."

"To speak to Nell Gower of the child, I trow." "Whose child?" "Ab, nay, I must not tell thee."

"I am a pure spirit, and I command thee—whose child? speak!" "If thou be a pure spirit, thou knowest already."

"Doth it belong to the earl?" "Thou must ask Nell Gower; there she sits behind the altar—look there—with the dead priest's head on her knee. Go speak to her, and let me rest."

"Dost love the Earl of Leicester?" "Nay, I love him not." "Doth he love thee?" "I cannot tell."

"Hath he ever caressed thee?" "Caressed me—what doth that mean?" "Embraced thee—spoke love to thee."

"I cannot well comprehend thy meaning." The stranger now leaned over till her lips almost touched the ear of the sleeper, and whispered something in the lowest possible breath.

"Down, down!" cried the woman in the mask; "down, and be silent, or I'll strangle thee; and seizing Alice by the neck, she forced her head back on the pillow."

"O my God!" cried Alice, now fully awake, "save me, save me, or I perish." "Hush! speak not above thy breath, or I'll instantly plunge this steel in thy heart; hissed the mask, drawing a poniard from her bosom, and holding it up before the affrighted and trembling girl.

"O, for Christ's dear sake, murder me not, good stranger; I am yet unanointed." "Sdeath!" cried the mask, again hissing the words through her teeth, "speak low, and answer."

"Anything thou'rt pleased to ask; but harm me not in the dark." "Where hath the spawwife sent the child?" "I know not."

"Tell me, or thou diest?" "As the Lord liveth, I know not." "Ab! thou wouldst save Leicester; minion, wanst thou, thou'rt his paramour!" cried the mask, raising the dagger in her right hand, and forcing the terrified girl down on the pillow with her left.

"O my God, my God!" murmured the half-enclosed and prostrate Alice; "save me—save me from this woman; mother of God, help me, or I perish."

"Strumpet—devil! acknowledge thy guilt, or I stab thee." "Mercy, mercy! pleaded the other female, who had remained until this moment a patient and watchful sentinel at the door, now flying across the room and arresting the murderous arm as it poised the weapon to strike; "mercy, mercy! madam—she may be innocent."

"Confess thy guilt!" persisted the mask, her bosom heaving with the throes of furious passion, and her eyes shooting fire on her victim.

"I declare before the angels of heaven I am innocent," replied Alice, hardly able to articulate, her head thrown back from the blow, and her arms extended.

"H—! and curses!" screamed the mask, "thou liest in thy throat. I saw thee leaning on his arm, and his lips touching thy cheek; ha, ha, ha!" she cried; "I'll have my revenge—first on thee, base bawd, and then on him; and, making a desperate exertion, she aimed a blow at the girl, throwing her whole force into the effort."

"Allice also fell, owing to the mask losing her hold so suddenly; and now both lay there for a moment, the mask gazing as she waited to take breath, at the prostrate maiden with a look that seemed to fascinate and rivet her to the spot."

"But this was of short duration; the furious woman again grasped the dagger and sprang to her feet; and now Alice felt all hope was gone, for she had no power to move a finger in her defence; she lay as helpless as an infant, fearfully looking up at the glittering weapon."

"Mother of God, save me," she murmured once more; "I am thy child; save me from the hands of this wicked one." Suddenly a noise was heard as of iron rattling on the stone stairs leading to the prison door, and the instant Peto rushed into the room, with the chains he had broken hanging from his neck, and sprang furiously at the assailant of his mistress.

"Good Heavens!" cried the second mask, now recovering her feet; "this is terrible, terrible!" and she snatched the dagger to kill the dog. But Alice kept her off by her prayers and outcries, and at length succeeded in liberating her fallen enemy.

"Quit the room!" commanded the maiden, "for I have not strength to hold back the dog." The mask hesitated, as if summoning courage for another attempt, and glared at the lovely face of her rival, whilst her fingers worked with an eager desire to tear its beauty in pieces with her nails.

"Down, Peto! quiet, good dog," entreated Alice, endeavoring to pacify the infuriated animal, whose fiery eyes never turned one instant from the face of his mistress's enemy. "Ho, good Peto, silence—keep thee quiet, man; and thou, wretch, quit the room, and on thy knees ask God's pardon, for already thou hast mine."

"Wretch! what! darest thou call her wretch?" ejaculated the second mask. "Away, away!" repeated Alice; "ye are demons both, nor shall I longer save you from a just punishment."

"Hearing the shooting of a bolt echoing along the passage without, both masks now retreated suddenly to the door, and as it closed, Alice caught a glance of that terrible eye from behind the deep disguise, casting back on her a look of unspeakable malice."

Hardly had the pair retreated a dozen steps from the door, when the still trembling maiden heard a man's heavy tread rapidly approaching from an opposite direction; and then the key turning quickly in the lock, the usher appeared on the threshold, and demanded the reason of the unusual noise.

Alice related to him in a few words what had happened; but the story was so wild and improbable, that at first the officer seemed to doubt her veracity; perceiving, however, a silver lamp lying on the floor, which had not been there when he left the previous evening, and seeing the chain broken which he himself had fastened on the dog's neck, his doubts were soon removed.

The usher shook his head, and looked pityingly at his fair charge. "Poor girl," said he, "I fear me thy beauty hath made thee a terrible enemy at Hampton Court; but keep a good heart, and look thee well to; that no word of this night's mishaps escapes thy lips whilst thou'rt within a score of miles of the royal residence. And now get thee to bed again, and sleep securely; for thy friend here," pointing to Peto, "may lie at thy feet." And thus saying, the usher bade her good night, and securing the door, returned to his chamber.

CHAPTER XLVIII. The penal enactments against Catholics, in the first year of Elizabeth's reign, were seldom enforced to their utmost rigor. They appear, indeed, to have been passed more with a view of proclaiming the sovereign's determination to establish the reformed religion, than from the desire to persecute the Catholic Church.

"Mersey, mercy!" pleaded the other female, who had remained until this moment a patient and watchful sentinel at the door, now flying across the room and arresting the murderous arm as it poised the weapon to strike; "mercy, mercy! madam—she may be innocent."

"Begone, minion!" screamed the furious mask, now reckless of all consequences, and speaking without fear or restraint; "begone, and leave me!" "Nay, thou shalt not commit murder to immitter thy whole life, I shall not suffer thee."

"What! thou base slave—imp of hell—begone when I speak. God's death!" she ejaculated, making a back blow of the weapon at her companion, and loosing her hold of Alice in the effort, "obey me, or die thyself, presumptuous meddler."

The instant Alice felt herself free of the mask's grasp, she instinctively exerted all the strength left her, and, springing off the bed, attempted to fly from the room; but the mask held on by her dress, and tried to drag her within reach of the dagger; the other female had fallen in the mean time, and lay insensible on the floor from a blow of the weapon, the handle of which had struck her on the breast.

any means, short of the total abolition of his authority, the question which if ever she had sacrificed, had the infantry, with which her memory is now associated. But, unhappily, she had left the wheel in motion, and either could not or would not stop it ever after.

"This, in addition to the two acts passed in the first year of her reign, prohibiting all ecclesiastical officers, ministers and others, lay and clerical, who refused to take the oath of supremacy, from holding office, and subjected all, without distinction, who denied the supremacy, for the first offence to the forfeiture of goods and chattels, for the second to imprisonment, and for the third to the penalty of high treason, she had passed another in her fifth year, by which all who maintained the authority of the pope, or the Roman see, as well as all who said or heard mass, were subjected to the same penalties."

It may well be believed, that with such a prompter at her side as Cecil, the cool but relentless enemy of the Catholic Church, and such weapons as the above ready made to her hands, Elizabeth was not tardy in the assertion of her supreme power, nor that five long years of religious jars and acerbities had thoroughly aroused in her the spirit of retaliation. And yet, these acts of themselves had been harmless, compared with the clauses afterwards inserted, giving the queen, personally, unlimited power in their execution.

According to one of these clauses she could appoint a special court of commission, over which she might herself preside as judge and directress. This court, already the type of that terrible one, over which the ferocious Walsingham afterwards presided, extended its jurisdiction to the undecipherable charges of heresy, schism, violations of laws made for the enforcement of religious uniformity; and while it had the appearance of a court of justice, was little more than a place where the queen sometimes chose to show her subjects that her sovereign will was paramount to all law. Add to this the power she conferred on the executive, giving to her privy councillors authority to grant warrants at any time against all classes of persons, to be imprisoned in any jail, and for any length of time they should please to determine. Thus it frequently happened that individuals were committed to jail for the most trifling causes, often to gratify private pique, or appease the resentment of particular friends, and suffered to remain there for whole years, till they had quite been forgotten, or died amongst the vermin of the prisons.

Alice Wentworth, however, was not deterred, apparently, to be of this number. Fortunately, her beauty, and the kindness shown her by the Earl of Leicester, had excited in the heart of Elizabeth such a feeling of hatred as her imprisonment in a damp cell could but little soften. Had her offence been less personal, she had probably been visited with a tardier punishment; but the fire of jealousy was seldom allowed to smoulder in Elizabeth's heart, when she had the means of revenge at hand.

Having already resolved, prior to the occurrences related in the last two chapters, to bring Alice to trial on the charge of hearing mass, and otherwise consorting with massmongers and priests, contrary to the statute, and judging from what she had already learnt, that the prisoner would neither deny the accusation nor renounce her faith, Elizabeth predetermined to send her to the Tower or the block, and thus gratify her revenge under cover of zeal for religion. It was to effect this object with the greater certainty that she issued her orders to have the commissioners court open on the following day, and Roger O'Brien and Alice Wentworth brought before it to answer to the charges preferred against them by Sir Thomas Plimpton.

For some days past, the queen had been in a state of terrible trepidation concerning the fate of the child. She had tried every possible means, short of exposure, to reach it, but invariably failed. Nell Gower, already aware of her designs, took precautions equal to surprise, and had, at length, as we have seen, safely conveyed it aboard a small vessel bound for Madrid.

This latter fact was, however, entirely unknown and unsuspected by the queen. She supposed the spawwife, on the previous night, had, by the orders of the Earl of Leicester, simply committed the child to the care of some seafaring man of her acquaintance, to be conveyed to a remote district of the country, from beyond the reach of danger; and it was in order to inquire further into the truth of these surmises, that early on the morning of the trial she had twice commanded the attendance of the noble earl, and was twice informed his lordship could not be found. In fact, Leicester, at the moment he heard of the child's abduction, had started in quest of Southron, in order to advise with him respecting its discovery. After a fruitless search, however, he returned to the palace, and endeavored to gain admission to Alice, thinking he might ascertain from her something of the whereabouts of Nell Gower. But finding all entreaties fruitless, (the keeper stoutly refusing to allow speech with the prisoner in contravention of the royal orders,) he finally hurried off to Whinstone Hollow, and entering the cavern, found, to his disappointment, but a few poor people praying beside the dead body of the priest, and no one to give him the least tidings of the spawwife. These different journeys had consumed the greater part of the day; and it was only when the queen had entered the council chamber, and opened the Court of Commission, that the earl returned to hear of royal orders for his attendance. Now, however, it was too late; the queen had already taken her seat, fully satisfied that the earl had been made aware of her desire to see him, and contemptuously refused to gratify it, from a consciousness of having her still in his power. And well it was that Elizabeth thought so; for had she the least reason to suspect the child had been carried off without her knowledge, things might have gone worse, both for him and Alice, as we shall see before the end of the chapter.

When the queen, accompanied by her officers of state, entered the council chamber, the assembly rose and received her in profound silence, it being in the solemn capacity of judge she came, to decide on grave matters of religion, affecting perhaps the life of the accused. The scene presented a grand but solemn appearance; outside the door of entrance might be seen the royal halberdiers, standing tall and erect, with the blades of their weapons bristling over their shoulders; and inside the royal archers, in their light uniforms, ranged in files, guarding the passages to the body of the hall. Back, along the walls, were the retainers of the court, and many of the respectable merchants and commoners of the city and neighboring villages, seated on benches raised somewhat higher than those in the centre of the apartment. Below, and nearer her majesty, were the officials; and still nearer, the noblemen, ambassadors, members of Parliament, and others of that rank, who came to witness the proceedings.

On a platform, nearly on a level with her majesty's chair of state, were seated five commissioners, dressed in their robes of office. On the queen's right, appeared Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury, wearing a surplice, and a black scarf thrown loosely over his neck, and folded across his breast. He wore neither wig nor chain-cloak, and his large, bald head shone as glossy as polished marble—not a hair to be seen, except a little tuft over each ear. He was now very fat, and looked like a good-natured old man, who felt entirely out of place, and had much preferred his easy, leathern chair, at his own residence, to all this solemn parade.

Next the archbishop sat the Lord Admiral Clinton, whom we have had occasion once before to mention, and after him, Sir William Cecil, secretary and master of the Court of Wards, in his ordinary long robe, and high, narrow ruff.

On the left of the queen appeared William Paulet, Marquis of Winchester, the lord treasurer, a man of unblemished morals, though he lived for thirty years about the English court, then, perhaps, the most corrupt in Europe. He was now very old, but still fresh, fair, and pleasant looking; he held his staff of office in his hand, and wore a ribbon and St. George; his beard was scanty, not spread on his breast, as was then fashionable for men stricken in years, but combed to a point, and falling over his small, low ruff, giving him the appearance of a modest old country gentleman. Next him sat Sir Nicholas Bacon, his compressed lips and keen eyes at once revealing his intriguing disposition and bold character.

After the usual forms had been gone through, and the queen had intimated her readiness to proceed with the trial, the order of the court called upon the sheriff to produce the body of Alice Wentworth. Every eye now turned to the door. The commissioners began to arrange their papers before them in order to take notes of the proceedings, occasionally casting a glance at the passage without, in expectation of the prisoner's appearance, and those who sat in the rear of the hall stood up to have a better view of the young recusant as she passed. Soon the measured tread of the royal guards was heard along the stone passages, and then a low hum of voices succeeded, as if each was whispering to his neighbor what he thought of the youthful culprit. At length Alice appeared, slowly entering the council room between two guards, followed by the sheriff. She was dressed in white, and wore a veil of the same color, descending almost to her feet, her bodice, or jacket, was closely buttoned up to her throat, and a small crucifix kept gracefully undulating on her bosom, as she timidly advanced to the bar. The prisoner now stood alone; there was no one within ten feet of her, and she felt that every eye in the assembly was fixed on her person. For a minute or so, a profound silence prevailed, all awaiting the queen's pleasure. The young culprit kept her eyes cast down modestly on the table before her, and her right hand upon the little gold crucifix that glittered under her thin veil.

At a sign from the queen, the attorney-general rose, and, having read the indictment, demanded to know if the prisoner had counsel.

"There was no reply." "Thou needest," said the queen, calmly, "we ourselves shall see that no injustice be done to the maiden." "Prisoner, what is thy name?" demanded the attorney-general.

"Alice Wentworth, may it please thee, sir." "Speak louder, that her majesty and lords commissioners may hear the answers distinctly; where comest thou?" "From Brookton Hall, in Wrocestershire."

"By what name is thy father called?" "Geoffrey Wentworth, baronet." "Is he still living there?" "Nay, report saith he died lately." "Since thou hast quitted his house?" "Ay, he was burnt to death in the fire."

"Was Brookton Hall consumed by fire?" "Such a rumor hath reached me." "Is thy mother living?" "Nay, she died a few hours after giving me birth."

"Hast brothers and sisters?" "None," replied Alice; "I have no relations in the world save an uncle who hath been long absent—I know not where."

"And now," said the attorney-general, having gone through the usual preliminary examination of the prisoner, "thou wilt inform her majesty, the queen, and lords commissioners, whether thou wert bound, when Sir Thomas Plimpton came up with thee near the hostel called the White Hart."

"To London," replied the prisoner, with some hesitation. "And what object hadst thou in journeying thither?" "Alice was silent."

"May it please your majesty," said Lord Montague, who had entered the hall during the previous examination, and taken his seat near the prisoner, "the attorney-general's questions seem intended more to confuse the maiden than to elicit the truth. I object, on the part of the accused, to the last question, as being impertinent to the issue."

"And so, my lord, thou hast not yet forgotten thy Spanish gallantry, and would come, like a good knight errant of yore, to the rescue of this errant damsel," said the queen with a smile, in which raillery and bitterness were equally blended; "marry, my good lord, we may not inhibit thy defence of the prisoner, but we must tell thee that in this matter thy Spanish chivalry will be little needed, seeing we have ourselves resolved that no injustice be done the culprit. So let the maiden say, first, whether she hath objection to answer the question of the accusing officer."

Alice shuddered as she heard the last words. They seemed to come from a voice entirely different from that in which the queen had hitherto spoken, and fell upon her ears in the same tones she heard in her sleep but a few hours before. The agitated girl raised her eyes one instant to the face of her judge, and seeing that countenance composed and serene as a summer sky, was just trying to check the fearful suspicion that kept fast gaining hold of her heart, when the queen was again heard, demanding to know if the prisoner refused to answer.

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The agitated girl raised her eyes one instant to the face of her judge, and seeing that countenance composed and serene as a summer sky, was just trying to check the fearful suspicion that kept fast gaining hold of her heart, when the queen was again heard, demanding to know if the prisoner refused to answer.

"Nay, my lord, my liege," hurriedly replied Alice, afraid that further delay might provoke the irascible queen.

DOWN'S ELIXIR. N. H. DOWN'S VEGETABLE BALSAAM. ELIXIR. Has stood the test for FIFTY-THREE YEARS, and has proved itself the best remedy known for the cure of Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough and all Lung Diseases in young or old. SOLD EVERYWHERE. Price 25c. and \$1.00 per Bottle.

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CURE SICK HEADACHE. Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Blisters, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success is in the cure of Biliousness.

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A CASH CHRISTIAN. Rev. Thomas Harrison, the revivalist, is filling an engagement in a St. Louis church, the term being thirteen weeks, and the pay \$100 a week and expenses. His conversions are very numerous, and some Christians desired him to extend his influence in another part of the city to the extent of making a ten-minute address at the opening of a revival series of meetings; but he is refused unless recompensed in cash, and there is a great deal of hot criticism of him in consequence.

A POKER PLAYER. A notorious poker player was lost to the game when Edward Neiderer died in Memphis. He led an eventful life in many ways as a Nicaraguan adventurer, as Chief of the Confederacy's Secret Service, and as a gregarious keeper; but at all times he was a heavy gambler, and on one occasion he won a big pot by betting \$10,000 on a worthless hand. He was regarded as extremely lucky, but apparently he did not hold that opinion of himself very confidently, for he left a life insurance policy for \$60,000.

AMERICAN PROHIBITION, ANTI-SECRET SOCIETY. WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—A convention of the "American prohibition, anti-secret society" party, commenced to-night, and will continue for two days. Hon. S. C. Pomeroy is chairman of the convention. The platform of the party sets forth among other things, that this is a Christian, not a heathen nation; that the God of the Christian Scriptures is the author of civil government; that God requires and man needs a sabbath; that the prohibition of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks as a beverage is the true policy on the temperance question; that the charters of all secret lodges should be withdrawn and their oaths prohibited by law; that arbitration in the differences with nations is the most direct and sure method of securing and perpetuating permanent peace; that land and other monopolies should be discouraged; that the Government should furnish the people with ample and sound currency; that the maintenance of public credit, protection to all loyal citizens and justice to the Indians is essential to the honor and safety of the nation, and they demand for the American people the abolition of electoral colleges and a direct vote for the president and vice-president of the United States, and that the Government furnish the people with ample and sound currency.

BISMARCK ON THE LASKEB RESOLUTION. LONDON, Feb. 20.—Laske's friends in the German Reichstag propose to demand an explanation of Bismarck regarding his course in returning the resolution of the American Congress.

Bismarck's letter says:—Any recognition in a foreign country of personal qualities of a German, especially when made by so important a body as the House of Representatives, must be gratifying to our national feelings. I should have gratefully accepted the communication made by Minister Sargent and should have asked the emperor to empower me to present it to the Reichstag, if the resolution had not contained an opinion regarding the object and effect of Laske's political activity, which was opposed to my convictions. According to my experience of the political and economic development of the German people, I cannot recognize the opinion as one which events I have witnessed would justify. I should not venture to oppose my judgment to the opinion of such an illustrious body as the House of Representatives if I had not by more than thirty years' active participation in the internal policy of Germany gained the experience which justified me in attaching a certain value to my judgment in questions of home affairs. I cannot determine to ask the emperor for the necessary power to communicate the resolution to the Reichstag, because I should have officially to do so before the emperor an opinion which I cannot recognize as correct.

In conclusion, Bismarck requests Von Bismarck, the German minister at Washington, to send a communication to Secretary Frelinghuysen and return to him the resolution of Congress. The Kreuz Zeitung (anti-semitic) says, "Prince Bismarck's action in the Laske affair fills us with satisfaction." Other Conservative papers are silent.

Home Items. —All your own fault. If you remain sick when you can get Hop Bitters that never fails. The weakest woman, smallest child and sickest invalid can use Hop Bitters with safety and great good. —Old men tottering around from Rheumatism, kidney trouble or any weakness will be almost new by using Hop Bitters. —My wife and daughter were made healthy by the use of Hop Bitters and I recommend them to my people. —Methodist clergyman.

Ask any good doctor if Hop Bitters are not the best family medicine on earth. —Malarial fever, ague and biliousness will leave every neighborhood as soon as Hop Bitters arrive. —My mother drove the paralysis and neuralgia all out of her system with Hop Bitters. —Ed. Oswego Sun. —Keep the kidneys healthy with Hop Bitters and you need not fear sickness. —Ice water is rendered harmless and more refreshing and reviving with Hop Bitters in each draught. —The vigor of youth for the aged and infirm in Hop Bitters.



THE TRUE WITNESS

IS PUBLISHED BY The Post Printing & Publishing Company 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

Subscription, per annum, \$1.00. If paid strictly in advance, \$1.00.

TO ADVERTISERS. A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in THE TRUE WITNESS for 150 per line (space), first insertion, 10 per line each subsequent insertion.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS. Subscribers in the country should always give the name of their Post Office. Those who remove should give the name of the old as well as the new Post Office.

The Post Printing & Publishing Company, MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1884

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

FEBRUARY, 1884. THURSDAY, Feb. 28—Feast. FRIDAY, Feb. 29—Most Holy Passion of Our Lord. MARCH, 1884. SATURDAY, March 1—Feast. SUNDAY, March 2—First Sunday in Lent. Epist. 2 Cor. vi. 1-10; Gosp. Matt. iv. 1-11. MONDAY, March 3—Feast. TUESDAY, March 4—St. Casimir, King and Confessor. St. Ludov. Pope and Martyr. Coronation of Leo XIII, Pope, 1878. Sp. Lefevre, Detroit; died, 1882. WEDNESDAY, March 5—Feast.

The Quebec Legislature is called for the despatch of business on Tuesday, March 4th.

The appointment of Hon. E. J. Flynn as member of the Executive Council of the Province of Quebec and Commissioner of Railroads is announced in Saturday's Official Gazette.

The debate upon Sir Stafford Northcote's motion censuring the Gladstone Government was concluded last evening. The House of Commons was crowded at the moment of taking the vote, there being present close on six hundred members, or almost a full House.

Another explosion has occurred in London. It took place in the Victoria station, the largest and handsomest railway terminus in the Metropolis. Considerable damage was done, and several persons are said to have been more or less injured.

Mr. JOHN J. HAWKINS, who has represented the constituency of Bothwell for almost two years, has at last been given his ticket of leave. The Supreme Court at Ottawa rendered judgment on Monday in this long and protracted suit, by which the seat is given to the Hon. David Mills, on the grounds that he, and not Mr. Hawkins, had polled the majority of votes.

Mr. FARNELL has achieved another significant victory at the polls. The Irish leader named his man for the vacancy created in Cork by the resignation of Mr. Daly, a Whig Home Ruler. The candidate was Mr. Deasy, belonging to the advanced guard of Nationalists.

To THE many testimonies which non-Catholics have borne to the quiet heroism and noble self-sacrifices displayed by the Sisters of Mercy in their labors among the poor, another has been added by no less a personage than a member of the Gladstone Cabinet.

He thinks that the evidence of these Sisters is the most valuable that can be obtained, for they have penetrated into the innermost life of the poorest classes in the metropolis, and have learnt the terrible tales of wretchedness which the poor themselves will never divulge.

Quebec is not alone in its demand for "better terms." Nova Scotia goes our Province one better, and says if the Dominion Government will not grant its modest claims, it will pack up and get out of the Confederation bag and baggage. The Blue Noses are in dead earnest and mean business right up to the handle.

A REPORT comes from Scotland of an eviction of highland crofters, which shows what an amount of sad experience it takes to bring wisdom to landlords as to give them an idea of justice. Some time ago the arbitrary proceedings of this class almost led to a revolution in the Island of Skye.

HON. EDWARD BLAKE AND THE TORY ORGANS.

A shameful and unprincipled attempt has been made by the Toronto Mail and Montreal Gazette to blacken the character of Hon. Edward Blake and to destroy the confidence of the Canadian people in the leader of the Opposition.

So much for the honesty and truthfulness of the Gazette. But the Mail, true to its record and its custom, when it tells a lie, no matter how infamous, sticks to it.

The refusal of the Quebec Conservatives to accept the bribe offered their Province by Mr. Blake has saved the country from a condition of things which might have precipitated a disruption of the Dominion.

Opposition leader, the Mail proceeds to denounce the honorable gentleman in every shape and form, and delivers him up to public execration. To carry party journalism to such extremes is scandalous.

FROM PATRIOT TO TRAITOR.

Mr. O'Connor Power, M.P., has finally taken the last step in the betrayal and desertion of the Irish National party. From his seat in the House of Commons, he undertook the infamous task of denouncing and abusing his quondam colleagues and friends.

Time effects some startling changes in the nature and lives of men. Who would think that the man who was the chief speaker at the historic meeting at Irlstown in April, 1879, and who had suffered a long imprisonment in British dungeons, who had twice crossed the Atlantic as a Fenian envoy, who had organized the raid on Chester Castle, who had knit together the threads of the Fenian organization in its darkest hour, and who has been the comrade of nearly every man that has been hanged, transported or shot in Ireland during the last twenty years, would to-day stand up as the friend of the Government which he sought to destroy and as the apologist of the Castle which he denounced!

A CANADIAN TERMINUS.

The people and press of the Maritime Provinces are spending much energy and earnestness in impressing upon the Dominion Government the necessity and wisdom of compelling the Canadian Pacific Company to establish the terminus of their road for the winter season at one of the several available ports along the Canadian sea-board.

THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN.

News seems to steadily pursue the Gladstone Government for its unrighteous war and occupation of the land of the Pharaohs. Disaster succeeds disaster in the Soudan with a rapidity that is startling. One week it was the destruction of the forces under the command of Hicks Pasha; a few days after the world was startled with the news of the annihilation of the advancing army of Baker Pasha.

the ranks of the English Government, for such events are well calculated to inflame the minds of large classes of Englishmen against the Ministry. The shortsightedness and folly of its Egyptian policy can no longer be in any way disguised. In the present humiliating position of the Government it becomes apparent to all observers that the sacrifice of a patriot like Arabi, and the suppression of a great popular effort on the part of an oppressed people to gain its freedom—all because of the selfish interests of a few British owners of Egyptian bonds—was a fatal error.

MATTHEW ARNOLD'S FREE LECTURE AT A FREE LUNCH.

Mr. Matthew Arnold, who is travelling through the United States and Canada for the benefit of his purse, and who is taking in not a few Canadian and American dollars, was entertained at a complimentary lunch, Wednesday afternoon, by a number of his admirers at the Windsor Hotel.

THE LASKER INCIDENT.

FRANZ BISMARCK seems desirous of creating trouble between Germany and the United States. On the death of Herr Lasker, the German Liberal, the American House of Representatives adopted resolutions of condolence with the German Reichstag.

tainers prevented them from calling him to order for his insults levelled at the Catholic Church and religion. This apostle of sweetness had the bad taste to charge that narrow-mindedness was one of the characteristics of Roman Catholics, and he went so far as to hint that Canada would not prosper as it should until more liberal views were entertained by the Church of Rome.

We are pleased to note that Mr. Arnold's insulting tirade against the Catholic Church and against Canada was gentlemanly, but effectively, resented on the spot. His ribald remarks, we are informed, were received with marked dissatisfaction by several of the French gentlemen present, and at the conclusion of the speech, Dr. L. H. Froehets, the poet laureate, who had, at the beginning of the lunch, recited an original poem, written especially for the occasion, finding that no explanation had been given by Mr. Arnold as to the cause of these observations of religion in general and the Roman Catholic in particular, arose from his seat and left the room.

REGULATIONS FOR LENT.

From Ash Wednesday until Easter Sunday every day is a fast day, except Sunday. Palm Sunday is not a fast day, though it be a day of abstinence. The use of flesh meat is allowed at three meals on every Sunday in Lent, except Palm Sunday. The same is allowed once a day only on every Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, between the first Sunday in Lent and Palm Sunday.

On these days meat can be used at the one meal only, and no fish allowed at the same meal.

We can only take one full meal on a fast day, in the morning we may, according to the prevailing custom, take a cup of tea or coffee with a small piece of hard bread.

On days of fast and abstinence we may cook meagre food with dripping, even with pork, but pork itself must not be eaten.

In families where soup is used for dinner, pork, grease or fat can be put in it (no other kinds of meat). If any of the soup remains after dinner it may be used at the evening collation. Pork, lard, or grease cannot be used in its natural state.

On meagre days pastry cooked with dripping or fat may be eaten.

Such as are exempted from fasting from their meals through infirmity, age or hard labor may use meat three times a day, when others use it only once.

The above privileges authorized in the decree of Montreal (Circular Feb. 16th, 1872), facilitate the observance of Lent very considerably; and, with a little good will, many can keep the solemn fast that the Saviour sanctified by fasting forty days and forty nights, and that was ever sacred in the Church from primitive Christianity.

His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal has declared in favor of the Rev. Father Salmon in regard to the proposed division of St. Ann's Parish.

whether direct or indirect, with Orangemen that this self-constituted Grand Lodge of Quebec failed to receive any official recognition at the hands of bona fide Freemasons, holding under the Grand Lodge of Great Britain and Ireland. The question arises, therefore, whether or not the intention is to give to the Orangemen a status which they do not now enjoy, for it looks very much as if the bill was intended to have the effect of legalizing the Orange order in Quebec by a legislative ruse; it may, however, be contended that there is no desire to include the Orangemen in the exemptions which the bill seeks to establish in favor of irregular and illegal bodies; but then, why is not the application made in the proper quarter, viz., in the Local Legislature instead of in the Federal Parliament? There would have been as much reason and right for Mr. White to have introduced his bill in the Imperial House as in the House at Ottawa. The law which he seeks to amend was never incorporated in the statutory laws of the Dominion, and the Federal Parliament has no more power to effect a modification in its provisions than it has to deal with any act of the American Congress. The law applies solely to Quebec and, as specially provided for by the Confederation Act, the Local Legislature of Quebec is the only authority within whose competency it is to change or abolish it. This circuitous process of going to Ottawa is an open attempt to defeat the object of the founders of Confederation when they provided that all such matters were to be left under the exclusive control of the Provincial authorities. It is consequently a mischievous infringement on Provincial rights, and the Dominion Parliament flagrantly oversteps its functions when it undertakes to pass upon questions which do not come under its jurisdiction or within its competence.

Provincial acts are not fit and proper subjects for Federal discussion and legislation. It is to be hoped that this question of Provincial rights, which is involved in Mr. White's bill, will have its due weight with members on both sides of the House, and that they will instruct Mr. White to keep within constitutional limits when he has any Orange favors to demand. We can count on the representatives from Quebec guarding the interests of the Province. They have already asked that the first reading of the bill be declared carried on a division, which is indication enough that a vigorous and effective opposition will be given to its passage.

ILLEGAL ASSOCIATIONS AND PROVINCIAL RIGHTS.

Mr. THOMAS WHITE, member for Cardwell, has introduced in the House a bill entitled an Act to further amend the 10th chapter of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada respecting seditious and unlawful associations and oaths. Under the original statute all secret and oath-bound societies were declared illegal except the Freemasons receiving their charters from the Grand Lodge of Great Britain and Ireland. Subsequently this statute was so amended as to give the Grand Lodge of Canada a legal standing, and to generally exempt it from its operations. The object of Mr. White's bill is to further tamper with the legislative ordinance and to open the door to another batch of illegal or seditious organizations. What the scope of the bill may be is not yet perfectly clear, for its title does not convey much of an idea of its meaning; but the apparent object is said to be to remove the illegality which rests upon the so-called Grand Lodge of Quebec, which was established in this province under Orange auspices, and for Orange purposes. It was owing to its connections,

On the first Sunday after St. Patrick's day the temperance convention will be held in St. Patrick's Basilica, at which the Rev. Father Dowd, P.F., will preside. Representatives from all the different temperance societies will be present, and an appropriate address will be delivered by a popular clergyman.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Coffey, mother of Mr. T. J. Finn, of the Gazette, and Mr. Thos. Coffey, proprietor of the London Record, and mother-in-law of Mr. B. Carriock, took place from her son-in-law's residence at 2.30 this afternoon, and was largely attended by sorrowing friends and relatives. The coffin of the deceased lady was literally covered with flowers, which furnished but a slight mark of the respect and esteem in which she was held by all who had had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

Mr. Fabre, besides the letter alluded to elsewhere, has issued a circular to the curés of his diocese ordering them to establish colonization societies in each parish; adding that it is high time to give the important work efficient assistance; he exhorts them to use their influence, authority and capacity to cause this diocesan society to take root and promptly bear fruit. The children of each parish, as well as those of all the country will benefit by their having new lands placed at their disposal, even were it for pure charity's sake.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

OTTAWA, Wednesday, Feb. 20th. At three o'clock the parliamentary forces were marshalled and an exceedingly warm debate ensued, culminated by a tilt between Mr. Blake, the Napoleon of facts and figures, and Sir Charles Tupper, the fiery "Baptist of debate," who proceeded with his usual vehemence to woe his opponent by biting sarcasm. Sir Charles' eloquence on occasions bordered on the extravagant especially in describing the future prospects of the Northwest, drawing a financial picture of the traffic of Asia, the credit of nations, passing over its lines. The Hon. John Costigan, Minister of Inland Revenue, who announced his resignation yesterday of explaining the reasons therefor, why he had tendered his resignation arose, and in a scarcely audible voice, which elicited a "Loud" declared that he would postpone explanations for the present. When Mr. Costigan resumed his seat, the Hon. W. B. Vall moved a six months' holiday to the motion of Sir Charles Tupper, "That the House do go into committee of the whole to consider certain proposed resolutions respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway." Mr. Blake, however, moved an amendment in substance that more light should be afforded parliament in regard to the financial condition of the O. P. R. This motion of the Liberal leader in chiding the motion of his follower, Mr. Vall, was taken advantage of by Sir Charles Tupper, who did not fail to twist his opponent on the fact that he had not a respect for the voted sentiment of the country when he made such a proposal of delay would simply be farcical. Mr. George Stephen, president of the Canadian Pacific, accompanied by Mr. Dinkwater, secretary, sat in the Speaker's gallery, and seemed to be more satisfied with the turn of the debate, which was not quite so personally vituperative as that of yesterday, as Mr. Wood, of Westmoreland, made certain comparisons with a class of American stock-jobbers and railroad-wreckers which could hardly be palatable to members of the Syndicate. To-day more pleasant banter was afforded to their listening ears, especially when Mr. Vall said, in all good faith, that he had much respect for the Syndicate, in fact more respect for them than he had for the members on the treasury benches. The "Baby of the House," as the youngest member is called, was conspicuous for his attention to the ladies in the gallery, which was unusually overflowing with spectators. The Hon. Peter Mitchell moved in aid of, and looked so smiling and satisfied that his report that he had accepted the portfolio resigned by the Hon. John Costigan, seemed to have come foundation, in fact, the hon. gentleman, however, stated that he was not ambitious of such an "exalted station," and gave it as his impression that Mr. Costigan had reconsidered his determination to resign. Mr. L. A. Sussal was around the Banquet House, the headquarters of Conservatives and others, while the out-of-the-cold Liberals hungry to get at the public, congregated at the more modest Windsor, believing the government grant to be a foregone conclusion, are not very demonstrative and have a resigned look. Mr. Thomas White next Friday will introduce a bill entitled "An Act further to amend the 10th chapter of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada respecting editions and unlawful associations." The object of this bill, it is surmised, is to give the Grand Masonic Lodge of Quebec a legal status in that Province and remove the stigma of illegality, which is now thrown in its teeth by a couple of biggish English lodges, which claim superior jurisdiction in Masonic matters. Canadian Masons fear that they could not get a charter through the Provincial Legislature owing to the prejudice evinced to secret societies, and have, therefore, sought refuge in the Federal Parliament. Mr. Blake in his speech dwelt particularly on the power, which he thought should be restricted, given the Canadian Pacific of leasing and acquiring lines, and also on the fact that the road was seeking territories off Canadian soil at Portland and took strong ground that an independent road should be built at Quebec, bridge constructed there and a subsidy of \$1,200,000 per mile given. This would entail an outlay of from ten to twelve millions. He read copious extracts in reference to Mr. Stephen's endeavor to get a foothold in Portland by its Portland and Ogdensburg R.R., and referred to the purchase of \$1,600,000 in the South Eastern and Portland and Montreal railways to connect the system with the United States, and cited when the Minister of Railways had pointed out how great a calamity it would be were the writer formulas of Canadian soil. He maintained that the Government should have a definite policy, and said that no eminent English writer or financier had said it would be utterly useless for the House of Commons to attempt to control the finances unless they were presented as a single statement which could be viewed as once as a comprehensive whole. This was what parliament wanted in regard to the Canadian Pacific. No statement was given to them in whole and which they could view at a glance. All they were treated to were disjointed details that more confused than enlightened. Past proposals were limited by proposals of to-day, and if parliament is now called on to decide it should know the end before voting on details. Sir Charles Tupper seemed to welcome the opportunity to reply to his opponent, and referred, in confirmation of Mr. Blake's assertion, that sufficient facts had not been furnished to the speech of Mr. Ross of Liger last night, which he characterized as being most exhaustive and comprehensive. He assailed Mr. Blake as if he had been a Ontario line just come from secret conclave, when through the aid of his organs, notably the Toronto Globe, he, instead of aiding in constructing this great work, had worked to delay it and break down the credit of the country. Finding, however, that he was in a position of antagonism to the whole sentiment of the country had receded from the position now, not only advocated the government policy but actually declared that the government had fallen short of its duty in not giving additional amounts to build bridges and other lines. There was abundant evidence of official and not another dollar was given or jeopardized. He had always favored the construction of branch lines in the Prairie provinces, and promised had been made to build branch lines in order to secure greater extension. He twisted Mr. Blake on breaking away from the trammels of party admitting that the lands alone were worth \$3,000,000, every dollar of which will go to the treasury. He defended the Syndicate's endeavor to secure an outlet to Portland, and took occasion to deplore the diplomacy, and that that gave the territory of Maine to the United States, and said the Government would be wanting in its duty if it put any hindrance on the O. P. R., getting the valuable freight landed at Portland

and taking it to the North-West. He had always pointed out to the Syndicate the importance of making Quebec the great Ocean port and that it should be reached by lines not under the control of one company. The Opposition talked of a monopoly in the sparsely settled North-West. Yet they had banded together in solid phalanx in conjunction with the Grand Trunk to place Ontario under the heel of one giant monopoly. He gave the Grand Trunk Railway a severe rebuke, stating that in the recent correspondence it had endeavored to overawe the Parliament of Canada. He had during his 29 years' experience in Canada been always a warm friend of the Grand Trunk, and he knew that that company had just claims on Canada, but hoped the time would never come when it could overawe the councils of the country. The hon. gentleman referred to a very gingerly manner the proposed independent road for Montreal to Quebec, and the bridge to be built there, taking it for granted that they would receive due consideration. Mr. Vall followed, stating that all he wanted was a tabulated statement. He drew attention to the fact that in sixteen years the public debt had increased from ninety to 203 millions, and now \$30,000,000 more were to be added. Thursday, Feb. 21. Mr. Cooke, of Simcoe, assailed the character of certain members of the Syndicate, stating that if the reports are true there were not the man to entrust with vast sums of the people's money. He gave the personal wealth of second syndicate which had been refused by the Government. The speech was terribly bitter throughout, and the castigation administered to the Government and to individual members caused a rostrum from the Speaker. Mr. Cooke referred to an article published last Saturday in the Montreal Post reading extracts reflecting on the character of the syndicate and the participation of certain members of the Ministry in railroad enterprises, calling upon the treasury benches to clear their character of these aspersions. He compared the expenses of running the Canadian Pacific with the Grand Trunk. The engineering department of the latter only cost \$30,000 per annum, while that of the former cost \$350,000. He stated that the President, Mr. Stephen, got a salary of \$50,000, and Mr. Angus and Mr. McIntyre \$40,000 each. The speaker took a gloomy view of the prospects of the road and predicted that under its present management it would be a failure. STRAW FOR QUEBEC. Mr. Gilmour of Nova Scotia went into provincial matters in a lengthy style that the members grew restive and showed their impatience by scraping the floor. He rebuked them and said the government were obtaining a magnificent majority, having everything all their own way, and they might listen patiently to his few remarks. He soon turned his tactics and made so many witty remarks that the House was in roars of laughter. He twisted the Government on the fact that they were in trouble a short time ago on account of the action of the Quebec clique in demanding a consideration. It reminded him, he said, of the man who undertook to jump over St. Paul, but hesitated until he ascertained whether there was any straw on the other side. The Quebec members did not jump until they found there was straw on the other side and that it is there now. He thought that when the devil wanted to catch sinners he baited his hook, but Nova Scotia, Ontario and the rest took the hook bare. He admired Quebec for looking out for the straw, and perhaps it would have been better had the other Provinces done the same. ORANGEMEN AND FREEMASONS. The French members, after their allegiance to the Government, when their solid phalanx would have turned the scales, that Orangemen and Freemasons are to be imposed upon them by a bill nullifying the original ordinance of the Province of Quebec in existence before the Union of 1840 only tolerating lodges of Freemasons hailing from Great Britain. This Federal bill overrides the local ordinance, completely nullifies it and opens the door in a Catholic community to the most objectionable secret societies. This one is objected to by the Irish people and the church, while the other is under the ban of the highest ecclesiastical authorities. Even in Ontario, ultra-Protestant as it is, the Orangemen could not get incorporated. It is intended to induce a movement at Ottawa which will open wide the door to Orangemen all over the country. It may be said that this bill is solely for the relief and habilitation of the Freemasons of the Grand Lodges of Quebec, but it nevertheless renders them eligible for at least toleration among us. It is understood that Mr. Hector Cameron has in charge a Dominion measure to incorporate the Orange bodies. Is the present movement a step in the same direction, or is it intended to supply the necessity should the Orange bill be thrown out? It appears certain that the thousands of Irish Catholics in Montreal will regard this bill as nothing less than the entrance of the Orange Lodge, which will be gradually driven home, until the secret societies, which are most objectionable in their character, repellant in their practices, and injurious in their principles, are in full force among us. Friday, Feb. 22. The meeting of the House this afternoon was a tame affair compared with the excitement of last night, when men seemed to even think in millions. To-day there was a descent to lesser figures, as Mr. Cameron, of Inverness, familiarly known as "Cap Briton," took up the attention of the House for a considerable time debating the great things in "Little Peddington," and how much cheese, hay and maple sugar that remarkable corner of the Dominion produced. He wished to impress the assembled wisdom of this Canada of ours with a thrilling sense of its importance, and, after a magnificent peroration of agricultural facts, insisted that even the eyes of the potatoes of Cap Briton were upon them, and if they did not succumb to his just demands why, then, gentlemen, we shall and will have Home Rule! This ripple of rebellion in the great constituency of "Cap Briton," threw no shade in the gloom, but caused much amusement by the earnestness with which the threat was uttered, and no doubt Mr. Cameron imagined that his caustic remarks on the cabbage and lyrics on maple sugar far outweighed the \$30,000,000 grant to the Canadian Pacific. Mr. George Stephen sat in the gallery above the speaker in "Cap Briton," and wondered what manner of man this was who had such a tedious gift of eloquence over vegetables, when he was wanting millions to plant in what the Opposition considered non-productive railroads. The galleries were comparatively deserted except the Speaker's, which was well filled by a bevy of ladies, among whom was Mrs. Blake. Sir John, in understanding, proposes to put a wood netting over this portion of the gallery, as he strongly suspects some of the impressionable members of both parties lose the close logical style of

conventional argument and take wild flight. "Under," as Disraeli says, "the fostering light of bright eyes and beaming smiles from the ladies' gallery." The refining influence of women's presence' as the same author remarks had evidently imparted a more potent influence in inspiring a spirit of vituperation, recrimination and sarcasm than of tropical flights of fancy as ever staid members of whom it might be said. "Time was when no harsh sound would fall from lips that now may seem imbued with gall." And there was an awful amount of gall poured out on the treasury benches, enough to smother their lives if they had not been well saturated with the sweets of office. After the explanations given at the close of the protracted session this morning when Sir John assured Mr. Blake on his honor that he did not for a moment entertain the idea that the honorable leader of the Opposition had attempted to win the French Canadian Conservatives from their allegiance, a bitter feeling seemed to ensue and whether it was from exhaustion or a spirit of sweet accord the leaders were evidently on more courteous terms and as in Byron's Vision of Judgment when the Archangel and Lucifer met. Between his darkness and his brightness, There passed a mutual glance of great politeness. Sir John beamed a diplomatic smile on the leader of the Opposition whose icy features relaxed into such unwonted affability that the shining cover of an inkstand was cracked by such an unwonted friction. Sir Charles Tupper was implacable, and in reference to the *Mont* article on Blake, muttered to a colleague, "It's a—d— course, but true." The most interesting part of the proceedings was Mr. Mitchell's second reading of bill to amend Consolidated Railway act. He said the railways obstruct the highways as long as it splits them and openings are not made in long freight trains for the convenience of the public. He objected to the use of the term village in the technical sense of an incorporated municipality, but it should be defined by the character of the neighborhood and not whether it is incorporated or not incorporated. Sir John said some villages were very straggling, especially in the Province of Quebec and it was difficult to ascertain where a village ends or where it begins. Sir Richard Cartwright instanced cases in his own observation of trains standing across streets for very lengthened periods, and he considered this an abuse of the power of the companies. Mr. O'Brien was of opinion that all railways should be compelled to build bridges or subways at every crossing unless they had special permission to cross the surface. Great dangers were incurred and the companies considering the vast amount of subsidies they had received from the people should be made to protect the people. Mr. Blake did not endear Sir Alex. Galt or Sir Charles Tupper to him by the persistent way in which he asked for all papers relating to the office, salaries, etc., of High Commissioners in England. The Government admitted that complete returns had not been given as some of the departments were remiss in making up their accounts. Mr. Curran's Bankrupt Bill came up for a second reading, but was postponed, as the bill had not been printed in French. Mr. Curran says it will come up to-morrow. There is a rumor that it will be opposed as there is no clause regarding the discharge of an insolvent. Mr. Curran, however, states that he is willing to make an amendment to that effect, and it is currently reported that Sir John states emphatically he will not sanction unless such a clause is inserted. There are a good many hungry ones looking for office, but the antagonism developed towards official assignees will effectively prevent the reinstatement of that noble order of commandants. Saturday, Feb. 23. Saturday in parliamentary circles was more dull than usual, after an exhausting week of debate, in which many had the gift of eloquence developed to a protracted extent under the sharpening influence of broad personalities, that left nothing for the imagination. On Saturday night the annual press dinner was given in the restaurant of the House of Commons and was a very successful affair. Mr. Robert White, of the *Gazette*, President of the Press Gallery, presided. Among the guests were Theobald White, who now stands as the grandfather of the Press, being the oldest member who has occupied a position in the gallery. The other guests were: Mr. O'Brien, M.P., Simcoe; Mr. E. H. Cooke, M.P., East Simcoe; Mr. McNell, M.P., Bruce; and Mr. Burgess, Deputy Minister of the Interior. The affair was very enjoyable and many wise and witty remarks were made during the evening. Several amusing tilts took place between the over-worked reporters of the House and those of the Senate who are now having an easy time. THE ORANGEMEN'S BILLS. A bill is to be introduced this session it is understood by Mr. Cameron, of Victoria, to incorporate the Orangemen of the Dominion, it being found impossible to secure their incorporation by the Provincial Legislatures. Among those who are reckoned as belonging to or directly sympathetic with the organization are Hon. J. C. Abbott, John Armstrong, Middlesex; J. M. Mackenzie, Bowell, Hector Cameron, M. K. Dickinson, T. Farrow, Dr. Ferguson, Grenville; George Gullie, Northumberland; John Haggart, Ed Hackett, E. J. J. ; John J. Hawkins, Bothwell; Dalton McCarthy, Simcoe; A. McNeill, Bruce; Sir John Macdonald, A. Robertson, Hastings; O. J. Bykert, Lincoln; Thos. Scott, Wainings; Julius Souther, Huntington; John Small, Toronto; Henry Smythe, Kent; Thos. Sproule, Grey; George Taylor, Leeds; T. Tyrwhitt, Simcoe; N. O. Wallace, York; John Wallace, Albert; John White, Grand Master, Hastings; L. Wright, Essex; Colonel Williams, Durham; D. B. Woodworth, Nova Scotia. This bill, or a bill similar to it, has previously been introduced, but failed to pass the House. It is, however, anticipated that it has a chance of possible success this term. Indeed, it is stated that the Orangemen of the county of Carleton are bringing a great amount of pressure to bear upon the Premier, who represents that constituency. In the event of a failure, it may be that a combination will be formed between the representatives of Orangemen and those who favor the passage of the bill to habituate the Free Masons of the Province of Quebec, thus making the bill of Mr. Thomas White cover both organizations. Certain it is that the Orangemen have but faint hopes, unless by an amalgamation of Masonic and Orange members whose constitutions consist of mixed communities. It is anticipated that the Quebec phalanx will vote solid against both bills. A feeling prevails that the Bishops will at once issue a pastoral letter in denunciation of the proposed legislation, which they cannot but consider as being ill-timed, unnecessary and insulting to their church and people. The question of Provincial rights is certain to have considerable weight with many members on both sides and the priority of both bills being such as it will give the Opposition ample ground for the allegation that Sir

John A. Macdonald is not very remotely removed from some sort of connection with them, as the county of Carleton expects some return from him. The Opposition is making much capital over the assertion that Mr. Spenser Kirkpatrick, as president of the Kingston Locomotive Company, and consequently a principal client of the Canadian Pacific Company, was not wholly impartial in his rulings. These, however, who watched the proceedings with impartial eyes throughout would all to discover that he evinced the slightest favoritism. On the contrary, he was blamed by members of his own party for allowing such wide latitude to the exceedingly personal harangues of Mr. Cooke and others. The Hon. Mr. Mackenzie is again on the war path, and rumor has it that he is sitting to the bottom the question of the cost of the Credit Valley Road, which, it is said, was sold for \$1,000,000 and put into the Canadian Pacific system for \$4,000,000. Mr. McKenna, in this particular, is a dangerous opponent of Sir Charles Tupper. He is a practical man and a contractor, and having been Minister of Railways is well qualified to investigate such matters, while Sir Charles' training in professional life is not calculated to constitute him an authority, or give him a claim to being an expert on railway matters. The Canadian Pacific Company, it is understood, have given pledges to contribute more money of its energy than heretofore in the construction of such lines in Manitoba. To this may in a measure be attributed the action of the members from the Northwest, Messrs. Scott, Royal, Watson, Ross and Sutherland. Of these three Messrs. Watson, Ross and Sutherland were elected on the Liberal ticket, but only Mr. Watson voted against the grant. A strong pressure has been brought by their constituents in the North-West who felt alarmed that the work might be suspended and the vast sum to be expended as the Syndicate has promised would be a sop to placate them for a departure from a strictly party vote. They are satisfied to meet what they deem satisfied constituents. The Hon. Mr. Chapleau, in the recent attitude of the Quebec members to obtain better terms, it is said by members of both parties, was the masterpiece of the movement, and to his cohesive harmonizing tactics may be attributed the success of the "agitation" and the restraining of it in strictly constitutional limits. He is reported to have met with discouraging opposition from his constituents, and though adhering to the policy of the Government, was equally firm regarding Quebec's demands, even at the risk of his portfolio. It is rumored that were it not for his stern but firm management results far different would have ensued, and it required much diplomacy to restrain too enthusiastic members, who, deeming they had the key of the position, were not inclined to any compromise on non-essential matters. He is reported to have seen to it that sufficient guarantees were given and that the sophists who would win by politicians to create confusion, the Secretary of State has in this transaction shown that he possesses not only diplomacy, but a peculiar personal magnetism in the management of men. At the municipal elections at Tres Saint Edemont, Vendreuil County, Mr. John McCabe was re-elected mayor by acclamation for the third time. Mr. Joe. Lafontaine, Jr., was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer, and Mr. Lafontaine, Sr., Mr. Mills Brazan and Oant Deragon councillors. OATCARE.—A new enactment whereby a permanent cure is effected in from one to three applications. Particulars and Treatise free on receipt of price. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King Street West, Toronto, Canada. 13-41

Telegraphic Summary

FOREIGN AND CANADIAN NEWS.

The strike of weavers in East Lancashire has ended. Ex-speaker Sir Henry Brand has been created Lord Hampden. Steamers arriving from Europe report packing considerable ice on the voyage. At Vienna, Switzerland, 370 laborers have been killed in a quarry by falling stones. Mr. Bradlaugh has again been elected for Northampton by an increased majority. Rain has been falling and the rivers are again rising at Cincinnati and Cairo, Ill. The village of Brookton, lying to the northwest of Toronto, is moving to be annexed. The St. Petersburg police are taking extra precautions in view of rumored nihilist plots. Andrew Koch is suing Jonathan Rumdell, of Detroit, for \$10,000 for biting off one of his ears. When the ship Aurora took fire at Oahu, there were about 30,000 cases of kerosene on board. Prince Bismarck, by the advice of the doctor, has postponed his return from Friedrichsruhe to Berlin. The Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad has put wheels on its locomotives which can be heard thirteen miles. Busele is reported to have made a voluntary pledge to England to make no further advance toward India. The Austrian Consul has forwarded to El Mahdi £2,000 to secure the release of the Catholic missionaries. Fifty-five thousand photographs of Col. Sudekin's murderer have been circulated throughout the country. The European representatives at Lima are protesting against certain of the clauses in the Chill-Bolivian treaty. The Charkoff fires on February 11th were due to incendiaries. Thirty-six arrests for pillaging have been made. Twenty-nine men have been killed and twelve more fatally injured in a colliery explosion at Cornhillville, Pa. The advance ship of the Greeley relief expedition will be the *Thetis*, under the personal command of Commander Schmy. The Quebec & Lake St. John Railway Company will shortly commence the erection of their workshops within the city limits. The insurance companies have resolved not to take risks on any wooden building erected on the burnt district at Charlottetown. Mr. Burns, of Bridgwater, N. S., and his adopted daughter aged 14, were recently burned to death by the house taking fire. In the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday De Lavesseau intimated upon a reply to his question regarding affairs in Madagascar. Two childless women in St. Sauveur recently found young infants at their doors and in both cases the children were adopted. The coal masters at Anzin, France, have agreed to advance the wages of the miners. The strikers appear satisfied with the terms. Colonel Woodward has arrived in Quebec with the vicars of a man belonging to Capleton who is supposed to have been poisoned. Sufficient troops and enough material of war to accomplish the objects of France will arrive at Tonquin before the end of February. The report that naturalized German Americans who return to Germany are subjected to military duty is pronounced absolutely untrue. President Salomon, in passing through Jerusalem, had several high functionaries court married, and the majority of them shot. The German Government, instead of prolonging the present anti-socialist act, are considering a new law directed against socialism. Ellen Terry's daughter will make her debut at the London Lyceum Theatre when Mr. Irving re-opens there after his return from America. Dr. Fledenswangen, a retired army surgeon, his wife, child and servant, have been murdered by robbers at Bornmannstadt, in Transylvania. The date of the nomination of candidates for the County of Gaspé is fixed for the 11th of March. So far there is no opposition to Mr. Flynn. Richard Ascheroff was found dead in an out-house in rear of Williams' Hotel, Toronto, on Saturday night. Heart disease is said to be the cause. It is stated that the Lake St. John Railway Company are going to erect their workshops at St. Ambrose contrary to their agreement with Quebec. A serious encounter is reported in the Don Cosack country, Southern Russia, between peasants and military. Several were killed and wounded. The French Chamber of Deputies has adopted the article of the primary educational bill providing that only lay teachers shall teach in state schools. Bradlaugh's vote in Northampton was 4,031 to 3,665 for Richards the Conservative candidate. At the last election before this his majority was only 108. Reports indicate that the ice is coming down from the Arctic much earlier than usual. This is regarded as favorable for the Greeley relief expedition. The board of examiners at Toronto have completed the examination for masters and misters. They granted 123 certificates, 99 for masters and 24 for misters. There is a report that the Quebec post-office is settling and gradually sinking and the employees are getting a little nervous at the prospect of getting suddenly buried. John Keys, secretary-treasurer of the school board in the Township of Cumberland, has been arrested on a charge of embezzling \$250 of the funds of the school. The American Electric Company is desirous of establishing an organization under the Johns Stock Companies Act to supply electric lights to Kingston and vicinity. The Police Magistrate at Moncton, N. B., has dismissed all the constables in the town, he not being satisfied that they were doing their duty in enforcing the Scott Act. News has been received that the boiler of the steamer Katsol, from Hong Kong to Macao, exploded, seventeen passengers being killed, eight of whom were Europeans. The Toronto City Council has appropriated \$5,000 for the purpose of providing work for destitute persons in the city, a large number of whom have come from outside districts. Desertions from the 19th F. W. O. regiment of men fearing that they will have to go into the field in Egypt continue at almost every opportunity. Two men were sent down to the last boat for Boston to persuade two

CATHOLIC NEWS.

Redemptorist priests of St. Patrick's, Quebec, are preaching retreats in various adjoining parishes. The project of enlarging the church of Sainte Anne de Bauges has received the approbation of the Archbishop. A solemn Novena will commence in the Notre Dame Church on Saturday next, in honor of St. Francois Xavier. Thursday the 28th inst. will be the anniversary of the birth of Mgr. Charles Edouard Fabre, Bishop of Montreal. On Wednesday last the benediction of a beautiful marble altar took place at Saint-Alexis-Beccollet at which Mgr. Fabre assisted. To-morrow, Monday and Tuesday, the 24th, 25th and 26th instants, the Blessed Sacrament will be exposed in the Church of the Gesu. Special services will be held in the Catholic Churches every day during the month of March, in honor of St. Joseph, patron of the Catholic Church. Abbe Larobe, says the *Manitoba*, was the guest of the Redemptorist Fathers in the Northwest, and had the pleasure of baptizing a Sioux Indian child. On Tuesday evening next the balls of the several Catholic Churches of the city will be rung to announce that the season for the Paschal Communion will commence the next day. The Pope has appointed the Rev. Mr. Bassacques vicar-general of the diocese of Vincennes (Indiana), and the Rev. Patrick Donoghue, vicar-general of the diocese of Milwaukee, his private prelate. Abbe J. F. Malo, of St. Jean Baptiste Colony, Turtle Mountain, is in Montreal. His mission is partly on Canadian and partly on American soil. Of 400 families on the American side, 300 are Roman Catholics. The devotions of the Forty Hours will commence in the Church of the Holy Cross, (Grey Nunnery), Dorchester street, on Tuesday, 26th instants, and at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Ontario street, on Saturday, 1st March. Messrs. Lapointe, architects, St. James street, have superintended the demolishing of the Catholic Church at St. Laurent, and today workmen will commence work upon the new church under the supervision of the same architects. His Grace Mgr. Racine has just opened a mission at the village of Angus. A few Sundays ago an eloquent sermon was pronounced by the Rev. P. D. Macmanamin. A temporary chapel is to be built, and in the course of next year a fine church is to be constructed. Mr. Fabre has made the following new appointments among the clergy of the diocese.—Rev. Mr. Beaudoin, assistant at St. Martin; Rev. Mr. A. Desnoyer, assistant at St. Elizabeth; Rev. Mr. V. Gravel, assistant at St. Jean Baptiste; and Rev. C. Dugas, assistant at the Sacred Heart. Wednesday next being Ash Wednesday, the Lenten season will be opened in all the Catholic Churches in the city. Evening services will be held each night at 7 o'clock in the B. C. Cathedral, during the whole time of Lent, when special sermons will be preached. On Fridays, the sermon will be replaced by the Prayers of the Cross. On Wednesday last the funeral services of the late Rev. Mr. Benjamin took place at St. Clox. The Rev. E. Meiboh, his nephew, officiated, assisted by Abbes A. Lemieux and A. Scott as deacon and sub-deacon. The Rev. Vicar General O. E. Legare delivered an eloquent sermon upon the occasion. The deceased had been blind for a long time. The preliminary proceedings for the canonization of Sister Yonville, founder of the Grey Nunnery in this city, have been opened at the Bishop's Palace. Mgr. Fabre is the presiding judge, and the following gentlemen have been appointed by the Holy See to carry on the proceedings.—Vicar Marchand and Rev. Messrs. J. Baillot, O. Harel, T. Harel and A. La Vallée. Mr. Fabre has addressed a letter to the clergy and laity of the diocese of Notre Dame upon the question of colonization, and called their attention to the importance of the subject. To the clergy belonged the duty of counselling, securing and consoling those under their care according to the nature of the different cases. He referred to the wholesale immigration of French Canadians to the neighboring republic, where they were attracted by the wealth across the border which dazzled their eyes and captivated their hearts; they were so infatuated that they left their native country, parents, friends, in exchange for hard and servile work. They travelled from city to city, and were also without priest to look after their spiritual interests, and mingled with heretical companions or with those who had no religion at all—such is their pitiable position. In closing, he called upon all to assist the *Societe de Colonization*, and said a special collection would be made on Sunday at Saint Jean Baptiste. His Excellency the Apostolic Commissioner paid a visit to the Nazareth Asylum, on St. Catherine street, on Friday afternoon, and after seeing the little ones and hearing a short examination, through which they were put by the teachers. His Excellency visited the asylum for the blind, where he was presented with a beautiful address by one of the boys. His Excellency made a feeling reply, addressing words of consolation to the poor blind children, and telling them to conform to the will of God, since it was His will that they should be deprived of their sight in this world. They should be convinced that this apparent misfortune was for their benefit, and that Divine Providence would reward them with everlasting light if they would conform to their lot here on earth. The children then executed a musical programme, and were put through several exercises in reading, writing and reckoning. The proceedings were brought to a close by His Excellency giving his blessing. Among the clergymen present were Rev. Cure Bonassol, founder of the institution; Rev. Father Lafabvre, O.M.I., and Rev. Fathers Gaudin, Filatrault and Vacher.

GOLDEN FRUIT BITTERS. INVIGORATE & PURIFY THE WHOLE SYSTEM. We need the medical action of Pure Fruit Bitters in our system and their cooling, corrective influence.—MEDICAL JOURNAL. CURE INDIGESTION, LIVER AND KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, LOSS OF APPETITE, BILIOUSNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY OR WEAKNESS, AND ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM IMPURE BLOOD OR TORPID LIVER. Wholesale Agents for Canada: H. H. HAWWELL & CO., MONTREAL.

TOUT SORTE DE CHOSES.

Of 1,012 convicts in North Carolina, 894 are negroes. PROF. LOW'S SULPHUR SOAP is highly recommended for the cure of Eruptions, Chapped hands, Pimples, Tan, etc. Boston's new sewerage system has proved a success. The sudden change in temperature from a heated ball room to the chill midnight air has accounted for many serious pulmonary ailments. European physicians have recommended JOHNSON'S FLUID BEEF, and it is now the correct thing at fashionable parties to have it served hot in the hall as guests are leaving. Tobacco raising in North Carolina beats gold mining. A Warrenton farmer refused \$1,000 for his crop on seven acres. The most discouraging cough, as well as Bronchitis and Hoarseness, yield at once to the influence of DOWN'S ELIXIR. Pamphlets free. Send address to Henry, Johnsons & Co., Montreal, Que. Fifteen widows of soldiers of the war of 1812 are said to be living low in York County, S. C. We recommend Carter's Iron Pills to every woman who is weak, nervous and discouraged; particularly those who have thin, pale lips, cold hands and feet, and who are without strength or ambition. These are the cases for which Carter's Iron Pills are especially prepared, and this class cannot use them without benefit. Valuable for men also. In metal boxes, at 50 cents. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. See advertisement elsewhere. 38 Its Ohio has coal in thirty or thirty-eight counties and put out \$2,229 tons in 1883, a pair of 1,000,000 tons. GENTLEMEN—Having been a sufferer for a long time from nervous prostration and nervous debility, I was advised to try Hop Bitters. I have taken one bottle, and I have been rapidly getting better ever since, and I think it the best medicine I ever used. I am now gaining strength and appetite, which was all gone, and I was in despair until I tried your Bitters. I am now well, able to go about and do my own work. Before taking it, I was completely prostrated. MRS. MARY STUART. The British Columbia Assembly proposes a law limiting the amount of land that one man can own to 640 acres. NATIONAL POLICE act promptly upon the liver, regulate the bowels and as a purgative are mild and thorough. During the past year there was, throughout the country, a decrease in the manufacture of stoves amounting to 4 per cent. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine for everyone in the spring. Emigrants and travelers will find it an effectual cure for the eruptions, boils, pimples, eczema, etc., that break out on the skin—the effect of disorder in the blood, caused by sea-diet and life on board ship. New Orleans cotton mill girls have struck against going to work before daylight. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has no equal for destroying worms in children and adults. Color blindness is almost totally among women. Thos. Sabin, of Eglinton, says: "I have removed ten corns from my feet with Holloway's Corn Cure. An Ironworker, Ga. genius wears a stuffed blackbird for a necktie. ALONG THE WARMEST ADVOCATES of the use of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dypseptic Cure are ladies formerly in delicate health whose vigor and bodily regularity have been restored by it. Cases of debility of long standing, chronic biliousness, weakness of the back and kidneys, feminine ailments, and obstinate types of nervous indigestion, are overcome by it. Key West has \$25,000 worth of uncolored sponges held back for better prices. Mr. Henry Marshall, Reeve of Dunn, writes: "Some time ago I got a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery from Mr. Harrison, and I consider it the very best medicine extant for Dyspepsia. This medicine is making marvelous cures in Liver Complaint, Dypsepsia, etc., in purifying the blood and restoring manhood to full vigor. Queen Victoria has received hundreds of amateur poems on the death of John Brown. Mrs. W. J. Lang, Bethany, Ont., writes: "I was one of the greatest sufferers for about fifteen months with a disease of my ear similar to yours, causing entire deafness. I tried everything that could be done through medical skill, but without relief. As a last resort, I tried Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, and in ten minutes found relief, I continued using it, and in a short time my ear was cured and hearing completely restored. I have used this wonderful healer successfully in cases of inflammation of the lungs, sore throat, coughs and colds, cuts and bruises, &c. In fact it is our family medicine." Several Mormons were disestablished last week at Salt Lake for round dancing. Joseph Ransan, Percy, writes: "I was induced to try Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil for a lameness which troubled me for three or four years, and found it the best article I ever tried. It has been a great blessing to me." Beware of similarly named articles: they are imitations of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. There are in the cities of San Francisco and Oakland fifty-one labor unions and twelve local Knights of Labor societies. Mr. H. F. MacArthur, Chemist, Ottawa, writes: "I have been dispensing and jobbing Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda for the past two years, and consider that there is no better preparation of the same kind in the market. It is very palatable, and for chronic coughs it has no equal." Gas is sold in London at 70 and 75 cents a thousand feet, and a dividend of 12 1/2 per cent per annum on \$7,000,000 capital is paid. DR. LOW'S WORM SYRUP has removed tape worms from 15 to 30 feet in length. It also destroys all kinds of worms. A hams-maker of Templeton, Mass., who is ninety-three years old, made ten hams last year, doing all the stitching by hand. NEW BOOKS.—THE LIFE OF MARTIN LUTHER, by Rev. Wm. Stang, 2 mo., 12 pp. Price, 75 cents. SHORT MEDITATIONS to aid pious souls in the recitation of the HOLY GOSPEL, 24 mo., 388 pp. Price, bound, 75 cents. H. P. LUTHER & CO., Publishers, 53 Barclay St., New York. An old stage in Wall street attributes Gould's success to his spending his evenings at home and coming to the office in the morning with a clear head. FERRAN'S WORM POWDER—It requires no other purgative. They are safe and sure to remove all varieties of worms. A work called "Industrial Surgery" will soon be undertaken in France. It is said that wounds made by many of the new tools and machines used in the arts in France are often of a nature to require a special treatment, the principles of which are not laid down in the current books.

Lawrence Barrett will write his personal recollections of the stage.

THE FRIENDS. Mr. E. T. Bentley, a member of the estimable community of Quakers at Sandy Springs, Md., says he was severely affected by rheumatism in his right hand. Mr. Bentley applied St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain-killer, and by its continued use, in a short time was completely cured.

"Fred Douglas stove polish" indicates the mean advantage an enterprising advertiser has taken of a recent martial alliance.

WARNING. If troubled with constipated bowels, never neglect it, or the system becomes clogged, the secretions dried up, and the system poisoned with foul gases. Burdock Blood Bitters cure constipation by unblocking the secretions and regulating the glandular system.

NOVA SCOTIA DEMANDS.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 21.—The House of Assembly has been largely occupied for the past few days in a revision of the provincial statutes. Mr. Fraser to-day gave notice of his intention to move at a future day the following resolutions:—Whereas the present revenue of the Province of Nova Scotia is entirely inadequate to the requirements, and whereas policy as well as justice on the part of the Federal Government demands that each province should have sufficient revenue to maintain its efficiency its public service, and whereas the principal sources of revenue enjoyed by the Government of Nova Scotia prior to 1867 have since that date been absorbed by the Government of the Dominion of Canada, and whereas the aggregate receipts derived from those sources of revenue in Nova Scotia are at present greater than at any time previous to the union of the Provinces, and whereas it is evident that were the Government of Nova Scotia in receipt of the revenue accruing within the Province during the current year from customs duties and from excise the financial difficulties that now embarrass and hamper the Government would not have arisen, therefore, resolved, that in the opinion of this branch of the Legislature of Nova Scotia, it is the duty of the Government to earnestly press on the attention of the Federal Government the necessity that exists of Nova Scotia having granted to it such an increase of subsidy as will maintain the public services of the Province in a like state of efficiency as existed prior to confederation; and further resolved, that, falling a favorable answer from the Government of the Dominion to the prayer expressed in the foregoing resolutions, it will then become the imperative duty of the Government of Nova Scotia to demand a repeal of the British North America Act of 1867, carrying the appeal for justice or separation, if necessary, to the British Government for adjudication.

PROOF POSITIVE. If you suffer from pain in the region of the shoulders, headache, irregular bowels, faintness, sick stomach, variable appetite, bad taste in the mouth and sallow complexion, your liver and biliary organs are seriously affected, and Burdock Blood Bitters is the prompt and certain remedy.

Nelson Myrick, of Lyons, N. Y., spent \$120,000 for drink at two drinks for a quarter, and is now in charge of a conservator.

SHE DECLARES IT SAVED HER LIFE. Mrs. E. Taylor, of Toronto, was a great sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism, which for a long time baffled all treatment. At last she tried Hagar's Yellow Oil, and declares it saved her life.

Tennessee and Kentucky Mormons are making trouble for the saints in Utah, and a secession movement is contemplated.

A CERTAIN RESULT.

If your blood is impure it will burst forth in blotches, pimples and sores, festering and unsightly. Burdock Blood Bitters will thoroughly cleanse the blood and eradicate all foul humors from the system.

During the last year Mrs. Horae Turner, of South Adams, Mich., has broken one of her legs twice and made 600 yards of cotton.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

There is always great excitement in case of sudden accident and injury. Every one should be prepared for an emergency. Hagar's Yellow Oil is the reliable friend in need; it is for internal and external use, curing Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Lameness, Croup, Sore Throat, Rheumatism and painful affections and wounds.

Jefferson Davis has erected a fine monument over the grave of Mrs. Dorsey, the New Orleans lady who killed him her fortune.

HOPE IN HOPEVILLE.

Mrs. McArthur, of Hopeville, declares she could not keep house without Hagar's Pectoral Balsam. It is a remedy in which the sufferer may safely hope for speedy relief and effectual cure of Coughs, Hoarseness, Bronchial, Throat and Lung Troubles which neglected end in hopeless consumption.

THE ENJOYMENT OF EATING AND DRINKING AND ITS PENALTIES.

We need not state that volumes have been written on the above subject since the days of the renowned *bon vivant*, Cornaro, down to the latest treatise designed to enable us to judge for ourselves in the appropriateness of our habitual eating and drinking. It is impossible to deny the great utility of such information; but, unfortunately, mankind in general lend a deaf ear to warnings when the tastes and the passions are in question. As the world wags, we fear the people would continue to eat and drink just according to their taste and humor for a long time yet to come, especially when they get rid of that, by a timely recourse to some such medicine as Holloway's Pills, they can get rid of all the constitutional disorders caused by over-eating and intemperance, a few of these Pills sufficing in the majority of instances to set a man "all right." All over-eating—every act of intemperance—must necessarily contaminate the blood, and the vitiated blood must necessarily impure every organ through which it flows. Now, in order to correct this effect, a radical remedy is required, and such is that invent-cure of Holloway. Perhaps this results, not only from the power of their purifying agency, but also from their gentle and almost imperceptible regenerating action—without any inconvenience in the general routine of life—requiring no extraordinary precautions to prevent "catching cold" or morbid resolutions. If reports be correct, no medicine stands in higher repute at our fashionable clubs and officers' quarters than Holloway's Pills.—The Adviser.

MR. HERBERT SPENCER ON RELIGION

In his recent articles on religion in the *Nineteenth Century*, Mr. Spencer has aimed five solemn sneers against five of the great Truths of Christianity. It is truly ridiculous on his part to imagine that he can thus overturn the foundations of the Christian religion. At the same time it is a satisfaction to find, although, of course, not surprising, that he can only say what deserves no answer apart from his own name and fame. It would be impossible in a short article to explain these Truths which he has so flippantly attacked. It will suffice to show the radical defect in his mode of thought. First of all, it is worthy to note that Mr. Spencer travesties the doctrine before he assails them. In every case but one he describes the Truth as it is not taught by Christianity. This by itself is a confession of weakness. To show the defect of his mode of thought it will suffice to take one of the doctrines he attacks, as an example of his unscientific method.

He describes Original Sin as "the visiting on Adam's descendants, through hundreds of generations, dreadful penalties for a small transgression which they did not commit." Before proceeding further I wish to remark that I am not proving this doctrine, or even explaining it. Such a task is unnecessary in a Catholic journal. All I wish to do is to meet Mr. Spencer on his own ground. My remarks will bear the character of an *argumentum ad hominem*. I shall briefly show that Mr. Spencer proceeds in a sophistical manner to prove nothing; that he has ignored plain facts and argued in a circle. Now, let it be observed that his description of Original Sin is his own invention. Christianity does not teach that it was a small sin, &c., quite the contrary; neither is it true to say that Adam's children did not commit it, meaning that they had no share in it. Adam, by the very force of his position, sinned in his posterity. The relation of parent and child requires this. It is the habit of philosophers, as we know, to sit at home and forget the world. The Ideal Man is ever before their eyes; the Real Man is either not existing, or else is a being completely at their mercy to permit or extinguish. What is the real world of men? Is it not something utterly at variance with Mr. Spencer's ideal of an innocent and orderly creature seeking a pardon from an enraged tyrant? Is not the real world a seething mass of sin, confusion and misery? Do we not find a pitiable and stunning contradiction between man's nature and powers and his work and happiness? He is lord of the earth, yet his life is shorter than the dust beneath his feet. Insignificant obstacles thwart his grandest designs. Dearth and uprightness walk hand in hand; crime and prosperity are no strangers to each other. I need not amplify so familiar a picture. I am only concerned here with its meaning. Let us ask, What is the source of these appalling anomalies? No one with any reflection will fail to see that they come in some mysterious way from man himself. The world yields everything we can desire for our happiness; there are wealth and food enough for all. A philosopher could not conceive a sphere more plenteously endowed with all the materials of contentment; but still the wide contradiction repeats itself from age to age, which has baffled all the sages who ever pondered it. The conclusion is forced upon us that man's nature is at fault; that he is not what he was meant to be. By the process of reason alone we are thus brought face to face with a problem which Mr. Spencer does not attempt to solve, because he cannot, nor all the philosophers together with him. He and they are in presence of a Mighty Fact which grinds all their idealities to powder—Human Nature as it is. Now this Fact is quite independent of the Creed or the Church. It makes not the slightest difference whether we hold Original Sin or not. The same fact is forced on the Christian or unbeliever.

The race of mankind is pursued by an unrelenting misfortune from age to age, and even religion itself can only alleviate its hardship. Mr. Spencer overlooks this Fact. He puts the cart before the horse; he puts the Doctrine first and the Fact afterwards. He seems to imagine that the Fact was created by the Doctrine, instead of the Doctrine by the Fact. The Doctrine of Original Sin gives the only explanation of man as he is which Reason can accept. Where there was darkness there is now light; where there was confusion there are now order and law. Mr. Spencer calls Adam's "small" sin a small thing to be mixed up with the destinies of the human race; but the commandment of God, whatever its object, is not small; and it was this which Adam sinned against. The Original Sin may be considered in four parts or stages—the Commandment—the Sin of Eve—the Sin of Adam—the Excuse. The Commandment was not to eat the apple—Eve disobeyed, Adam also—both excused themselves, but neither repented. The sin, of course, lay in disobedience to the supreme command of God. It was an easy one to fulfil; there was indeed no temptation, *per se*, to disobey it. It was a pure and simple test of submission and obedience, free from everything that could obscure its character. The temptation enters in the only way we could think possible—from outside. Adam and Eve were hitherto sinless and perfect, with none of that proneness to evil which is part of our being. The tradition of evil which sweeps us onward—a corrupt example—false public opinion &c., for them did not exist. They had no tangible effort to gain—all the resources of the world were lawfully theirs. They knew with perfect clearness that the command was from God. Their sin, therefore, was not only the greatest ever committed; it was different in kind from any other. It was a sin committed with the most perfect deliberation; Eve was tempted and fell. Adam was still innocent, and if he had stood firm, with this warning before his eyes, the result, as theologians teach us, would have been widely different. But he fell, and the ruin was complete, yet we may think not quite complete. Was there not room for repentance? But repentance there was none. When arraigned before their Judge our guilty parents did not utter a word of sorrow. They simply threw the blame on another.

Now, as to Adam's descendants. It appears strange that a modern philosopher, versed in the principles of Heredity, should see only injustice in the transmission of Original Sin, taken, of course, not as a personal act but as the state resulting from that act. Let him explain how could Original Sin be transmitted? How could he pass on to his descendants that which he had not himself? Mr. Spencer may say that the human race should have been oppressed—I think the human race as now existing would say, thank you for nothing. We are familiar with the hereditary principle in all its forms, good, bad, and indifferent. That principle works for evil as well as good towards individuals, because it is a law. To require that we should suffer no inconvenience, whatever from the rebellion of our

First Parents is against Reason itself.

We see by our eyes instances of particular vices propagated by inheritance, but it never occurs to us to blame anyone but the human cause of such miseries. It is altogether a fallacy to assume that Adam was the guilty father of an innumerable race. The innocent race never existed save in the fancy of sophists. Adam was our father; we are his children. The relation binds us together in one, and because of it we are sharers in Adam's sin, and guilty of it as children can be. Thus it is clear that Spencer ignores the Fact before he attacks the Doctrine. Sweep the Doctrine clean away, and the Fact is remaining. It was the Fact which gave rise to the Doctrine, not the Doctrine to the Fact.

We can turn on him and say, "If you wish to put out the light of Christianity what do you give us in its place?" You simply have man engulfed as before in his misery, but without hope. It is all very well for you to wrap yourself up in Eternal Energy and other clouds without water, but a man must have a comfortable income before he can find the future of human lot with hope. It pours the oil of sweet consolation on the turbid waters of life and reconciles us with our Creator. This is not mere sentiment—though, fit it were, ought it to be destroyed? The explanation given by Christianity is in complete harmony with facts. It is proved to be true by every title and sign through which truth can be known. If it is not true, there is no truth, and Mr. Spencer may shut up his books, and quit the function of a man perpetually gazing at what has no existence outside of his own brain. Mr. Spencer argues with the simplicity of a Methodist from the Bible, and with the ignorance of a child from the Doctrines of Christianity. The Bible is to him a purely British book of the Nineteenth Century, composed in English by Englishmen, bound in octavo, and addressed to the popular mind. The Sciences of Hermetism and Ezegeles, which interpret the Bible, he has never heard of. All the evils in the world, Christianity teaches, according to him, come from Original Sin. It teaches nothing of the kind. The millions of sins committed by individuals are to be counted in as each one a drop in the ocean of human tears. There is the Old and the New Testament—at the beginning of each stands one great sin—the Original Sin, as he may call them both—the covenants they are referred to, the rejection of God by Adam, the rejection of Christ by the Jews. Again and again has the Creator begun anew with the human race. He chose Noah, He chose Abraham, He raised up the Church with its arms of mercy all round the world. The true wonder is that with all the sin there is so much happiness in the world.

This is enough to show the fallacy of the fimsy method adopted by Mr. Spencer. He looks on the Christian Doctrine as a mechanical and rigid formula invented and imposed on mankind arbitrarily. He does not say who invented it, nor how it came about that it was imposed on the human mind. There are great difficulties which completely shatter to pieces Mr. Spencer's position. He must surely see that no doctrine whatever could have obtained so wide a hold unless it were in harmony with facts—unless it were true. Thinkers who rigidly uphold the reign of Law in the Material Universe are often nothing but sentimental drillers in presence of the Moral World. But Law is wider in its application than they imagine. It extends to every sphere. In the Moral World the Law is Justice, which infallibly subdues every creature to the Supreme Will of the Creator. Sentiment has its place, but not as the ultimate principle of government in religion as anywhere else. In stating his objections Mr. Spencer gives the fit place to sentiment. It is always so in the man of his school. They exhaust their mind in material science, and can see no Law in the Moral Universe. But that law will overtake them if they do not find it out. They may notice it, but it exists all the same. Let it not be thought presumptuous in me to have come forward against Mr. Spencer. He has not attacked me, but the Christian Tradition, and in defence thereof the insignificance of the defender only shows more clearly the Tradition which enables anyone to say something at least which cannot be put aside as undeserving of notice.

THE ONTARIO BUDGET.

LIQUOR LICENSES TO BE RAISED—NEXT YEAR'S ESTIMATE—THE BROWN LANDS—THE DOMINION ACCOUNTS. TORONTO, Feb. 21.—In the Legislature to-day Hon. Mr. Ross, Provincial Treasurer, made his budget speech. The receipts for the year amounted to \$4,599,941, and expenditure to \$2,887,037. There had been a deficit of \$1,712,904. He had been asked to propose an expenditure under several heads—on civil government \$11,000,000, legislation \$26,000, public institutions maintenance \$4,111, immigration \$7,814, agriculture and arts \$11,620, bureau of statistics \$7,249. The investments of the province amounted to \$4,740,654 and the liabilities to \$3,864,113, showing a surplus of assets of \$4,884,241. Referring to THE TIMBER LIMITS he said they had 20,000 square miles yet, which at \$500 per square mile, would give them an income of some \$10,000,000 to recuperate the surplus. With regard to the expenditure for 1884 the estimates were in excess of those of 1883 by \$37,000, but the government would keep within that sum. There were exceptional items this year, one being the sum of \$38,000 to cover arrears on colonization roads. The estimated receipts for 1884 were \$2,804,669. The Government proposed to increase the rate for

LIQUOR LICENSES.

and in so doing they believed that they would be following in the wake of public opinion. The wholesale licenses they proposed to increase from \$150 to \$225, tavern and shop licenses from \$400 to \$160, taverns and shops in townships from \$80 to \$110, taverns and shops in townships from \$100 to \$125. By these increases the government expected to raise the revenue to the sum placed in the estimates. He would leave the further discussion of the matter to the Provincial Secretary, when he introduced the bill making the necessary changes. His estimates had been based upon a possible reduction of the number—the same number of licenses as issued last year at the increased rates would give a revenue of \$213,000. In conclusion he referred to the accounts with the Dominion, which he hoped would be settled before next year, and that the sum in the hands of the Dominion government would not be \$2,900,000, but that the province would have the \$5,000,000 it ought to have. The hon. gentleman spoke for three hours, and resumed his seat amid loud cheers.

Indianapolis complains that Matthew Arnold's clothes do not fit him. Joe Cook's latest new word is "melancholy," meaning "little knowledge."

In Northern Louisiana the ground was frozen from Jan. 23 to 27, an unusual-of thing in that region.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The debate upon Sir Stafford Northcote's motion censuring the Government was resumed to-day in the House of Commons. Mr. Ellis Bartlett (Conservative) spoke in favor of the motion. He said that the Government, by allowing the destruction of General Hicks' army, had brought about the present situation in Sudan and thereby earned the execration of the world. Mr. Thomas Power O'Connor (radical) also supported the motion.

Mr. Joseph Cowan (Radical Reformer) said the Government knew perfectly well that the mangle machine set up to govern Egypt would not work. The blundering policy had created ruin. They were responsible for the fact that the Sudan had been given up to Mahdi and the slave dealers. The Marquis of Hartington said that the Government had not abandoned hope of a native government for Egypt, which government, however, might have to be aided by English advice, perhaps permanently.

Sir Stafford Northcote said the present Government had spoiled the late Government's Egyptian policy. (Roars of laughter.) The Government had not answered the charge of inconsistency and vacillation, and a division on his motion would not settle the question. The division was then taken on Sir Stafford Northcote's motion, which was defeated, the vote standing 311 to 262.

Sir Stafford Northcote will take the usual course of resigning his seat and offering himself for re-election. LONDON, Feb. 20.—Mr. John O'Connor Power made a speech in the House of Commons to-day in which he criticized the course of Parnell and his followers. He asserted that the present unfortunate condition of Ireland was the greatest difficulty England has to overcome. He censured the so-called National party for wasting the time of the house in the discussion of factional disputes instead of the social improvement of Ireland. He excused Parnell because he was surrounded and urged on by certain lieutenants, who were hoping to arrive at similar prominence. He was strongly opposed to the amendment of Mr. Parnell, which he characterized as very disappointing, and failed to condemn with sufficient emphasis the present policy of stimulating emigration, and made no mention whatever of the importance of the development of Irish resources. Neither Nationalists nor loyalists had any right to either designation. "While Mr. Parnell," said Mr. Power, "was posing before the country and complaining that his safety had been threatened by a portion of his countrymen, I quietly awaited the public vindication of my course. My declaration that intimidation was a brutal and immoral practice now comes from the lips of Mr. Parnell. A member of the National League has no more right to rob me of free speech than to steal money from my pocket." Mr. Power proceeded to indict the national leaguers for their own speeches, and said he was convinced Parnell inwardly dissented from many things which his disciples did, both inside and outside of the house. The Parnellites had been pursuing a policy adverse to the interests of Ireland since the land act was introduced. Irish discontent was due not only to historical events, but also to the fact that Ireland was smarting because equal privileges were withheld from her. But better times were coming, when strife would be at end and England and Ireland would be more closely united than ever, when Ireland would share in equal privileges. Power was frequently interrupted by applause, and when he resumed his seat the cheering was tremendous. The Parnellites maintained a sullen silence.

Mr. T. M. Healy replied to Power's speech and compared it to dancing on a tight rope. He spoke of Power as balancing between the Orangemen and the Whigs, reproached him for deserting his party, said the Government was in league with the Orangemen, and concluded with describing Lord Rosemore as a "bigoted, malevolent young pup."

Mr. Justin McCarthy accused the Orangemen of seeking to involve the country in civil war. The House was full, and Power's onslaught upon the Parnellites caused a great sensation.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The House of Commons was a scene of great uproar to-day when the question of admitting Bradlaugh was broached. Sir Stafford Northcote moved that the House reaffirm its previous resolution preventing Bradlaugh from taking his seat. After a stormy discussion, the motion was carried by 226 to 173.

An amendment offered to-day in the House of Lords by the Duke of Blohmund to the bill designed to afford better protection against the introduction of foot-and-mouth disease from abroad, makes the bill still more stringent in its restrictions upon the importation of foreign cattle. The amendment was adopted. It prohibits the importation of cattle from all countries where foot-and-mouth disease exists. The Government will try to defeat it in the House of Commons.

The debate on Mr. Parnell's amendment condemning the Government's policy in Ireland was resumed in the House of Commons this evening. Mr. F. H. O'Donnell said England's safest policy would be to allow the Irish people to conduct their own affairs. If she did not do so a large accession of nationalists in a future parliament might some day greatly harm England. Mr. Gladstone said the country ought to know that the undue prolongation of the debate to the hindrance of other business was the work of a small coterie against strong feeling on the part of the rest of the house. The Irish party, in order to mark their sense of the conduct of Speaker Brand in suspending the Irish members in the session of 1881, have determined to oppose the vote of thanks which will be proposed on Brand's retirement from the speakership. (Continued on Eighth Page.)

THE LAST SURVIVOR OF GENERAL HOOPER'S EXPEDITION TO IRELAND IN 1796.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The readers of the *Examiner* may remember that more than two years ago (17th December, 1881), an article appeared under the above heading, in which I gave an account of an interview I had with the venerable old man, who was, in 1796, on board the line of battle ship, the *Cassard* (74 gun), which entered Bantry Bay on Christmas eve.

Not having heard of his death, I wrote to a friend, who is his neighbor in the village near Paris, where he lived, and received the following answers to my enquiries:— "The old man is still living, and after a residence of some months in Paris, has returned with his daughter to his little cottage. He is as sound (solid) as ever, and is anxious for amusement, so much so that his daughter at the dinner hour, had lately to go for him to the cafe, where he was playing billiards." Anxious to see the old sailor once more, I

went with two Irish friends yesterday to pay him another visit.

He remembered me at once, and I had a long and interesting conversation with him on events that he witnessed before the century began, and on some of those he was present at since.

He gave me his portrait and his signature written in my presence, which I enclose. Alexis Jean Peyson, and not Person as I gave it in my first article, was born in the Rue Galande, near the Pantheon on the 3rd of September, 1779, and is consequently in his 105th year. His father was "Intendant" (steward) to the Duke of Penthièvre, father, I believe, of the virtuous Dukes of Orleans, mother of Louis Philippe; he died in the Rue St. Dominique, long after the revolution began. His mother was a Miss Eggle, of English or Irish origin, he could not tell which. Peyson was ten years old, when the Bastille was taken, and living quite close saw the whole affair. He saw Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette on their way to the scaffold, and the Girondists and Danton, Robespierre, St. Just, &c., carried to the Place de la Republique, where 2,800 victims, innocent and guilty, fell at the age of 16. In 1796 he enlisted with a few young men in the navy, and sailed from Brest in the *Cassard*, Captain Du Roy, for Bantry Bay.

He was in several engagements on sea and land, but never boasts of any personal act of bravery. "J'ai fait seulement mon devoir," was his answer to my enquiries. "But you saved the life of your general," I said, "at St. Domingo." "Yes," said he, "some negroes were going to kill him when I arrived in time and killed two of them black and cruel fellows" (Mystral was the name of this officer). He had a vague recollection of the death of Lieutenant Walsh, father of the late O'Connell Walsh, who was shot by the negroes, and spoke of General Levere, who with so many fell victims of the fever in that fatal expedition.

He said he saw Nelson, but could not remember where—of Hoche he spoke with enthusiasm.

He was thirteen years in the navy, from 1796 until 1809, from the latter date until 1842 he was in the service of the Douane (custom house), when he retired on a small pension, and a few years since received the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

It is astonishing to think that this fine old man, who, as his daughter told me, has an excellent appetite, sleeps soundly, reads and writes, and though less active than when I last saw him, is in full possession of his faculties, witnessed the last years of the reign of Louis XVI., the First Republic, the Directory, the Consul, the First Empire, the reign of Louis XVIII., of Charles X., of Louis Philippe, the Second Republic, the Second Empire, and the Third Republic; two foreign invasions, civil war and revolutions, and has outlived so many of the great and good men (as well as the bad) whose good and evil deeds are registered on the pages of history.

He is neither deaf nor blind, and was scarcely a day ill during his long life. Seated in his arm chair, he conversed with me for more than an hour on events that took place before the oldest statesmen and soldiers living were born.

He stood up, shook hands with us, thanked us warmly for our visit.

Except General Sobram, who is in his 97th year, there are very few soldiers living who fought under Napoleon in the first years of the Empire, (Sobram was at the taking of Berlin), and of the millions of those in the armies of the world who began their military career when this brave veteran was on board the *Cassard*, in Bantry Bay, he is most certainly one of the last; he is the survivor.

It is strange to think that Napoleon was a child of nine years old when he was born, and that the present Emperor of Germany only came into the world when he had fought for his country on sea and land.

All the great men, soldiers, statesmen, orators, historians, poets, the representatives of science, literature, Revolutionists, utopians, philanthropists that have filled the world with their fame, nearly all are gone, while this humble old veteran still lives on almost unknown to his present contemporary, in a cottage near the great city that he saw in such sad and such glorious times.—Cork Examiner.

A SOUTHERN HURRICANE.

BIRMINGHAM, Feb. 19.—A fearful storm struck Ambersom and Ladiga, Alabama, this afternoon. Fourteen persons are reported killed. Houses were blown down in large numbers. At Cove Spring, an old man named Gaillard was killed. Capt. Leman's house was blown down, and his sister-in-law is twelve inches and supposed to be killed. Ten or twelve houses in that vicinity were destroyed.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Feb. 19.—A severe wind storm struck the eastern portion of the city to-day. It unroofed the First African Baptist Church, damaged the walls, unroofed the county jail and the Columbus oil mill. The round house and Central depot were utterly demolished. Six engines were badly damaged and two wrecked. The damage to the railroad company is estimated at \$15,000. Many of the mechanics narrowly escaped with their lives.

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INFORMATION WANTED OF one Catherine Fahay, who, some 13 years ago, or later, resided in Ottawa, March Township, Canada, and her legal heirs, will please write to her by one Robert Armstrong, who died in this city the 11th of last June. Anyone knowing anything of the whereabouts of Catherine Fahay, or her legal heirs, will please write to Charles O'Donnell, Counsellor-at-Law, Butte City, Silver Bow County, Montana Ter., or to C. C. Porter, Esq., Public Administrator, at the same place.

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H. & A. ALLAN, 1 India Street, Portland, Feb. 26, 1884, and 28 Common street, Montreal, February 2nd, 1884.

FREE By return mail, Full Description of Moody's New Tailor System Dress Cutting MOODY & CO, Cincinnati, O. 7 C

NOTICE—The Canada Advertising Agency No. 29 King St. West, Toronto, W. V. Butcher, Manager, is authorized to receive Advertisements for this Paper.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

Relieves and cures RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatic Lumbago, RACI, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLING, SPRAINS, Soroness, Cuts, Bruises, FROSTBITES, BURNS, SCALDS.

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Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Sick Headache and Biliousness. Price, 25c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF BAYLOR UNIVERSITY.

"Independence, Texas, Sept. 26, 1882. Gentlemen: Ayer's Hair Vigor

Has been used in my household for three reasons:— 1st. To prevent falling out of the hair. 2d. To prevent too rapid change of color. 3d. As a dressing.

It has given entire satisfaction in every instance. Yours respectfully, WM. CAPRY CRANE."

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is entirely free from uncleanly, dangerous, or injurious substances. It prevents the hair from turning gray, restores gray hair to its original color, prevents baldness, preserves the hair and promotes its growth, cures dandruff and all diseases of the hair and scalp, and is, at the same time, a very superior and desirable dressing.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

30 DAYS TRIAL DR. DYES' VOLTAIC BELT BEFORE - AND - AFTER Electric Appliances are sent on 30 Days' Trial TO MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD.

WHICH ARE SUPERIOR FOR NEURALGIA, DRUMHEAD, LOSS OF HEARING, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, BRUISES, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF A PERSONAL NATURE resulting from IMPURE and OBSCURE CAUSES. Speedy relief and complete restoration of HEALTH, YOUTH and MANHOOD GUARANTEED. The grandest discovery of the Nineteenth Century. Sent at once for Illustrated Pamphlet. Address VOLTAIC BELT CO., MARSHALL, MICH.

CHEAP FARMS NEAR MARKETS.

The State of Michigan has more than 4,600 miles of railroad and 1,300 miles of Lake transportation, and the State is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that date. Out-of-town orders sent in Registered Letters, and including \$5, will secure one of these bonds for the next drawing. For orders, circulars, or any other information address: INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO., 109 Fulton street, cor. Broadway, N. Y. City. ESTABLISHED IN 1874.

N.B.—In writing, please state that you saw this in the True Witness, and are entitled to the above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any Lottery whatsoever, and do not conflict with any of the laws of the United States.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court, No. 411. Dame Jane Acheson, wife of James Murray, has the City and District of Montreal heretofore trader, has instituted against her said husband an action for separation as to property. E. S. ST. JEAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, Montreal, 26th January, 1884.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court, No. 649. Dame Denise Page, of the town of Longueuil, District of Montreal, wife commens en biens of James Erieston, has the City and District of Montreal heretofore trader, has instituted against her said husband an action for separation as to property. P. F. FONTAINE & LAFONTAINE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Montreal, 26th January, 1884.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court, No. 1045. Dame Julie Marie Elise Desrosiers, wife of Louis Brien dit Desrosiers, has the City and District of Montreal heretofore trader, has instituted against her said husband an action for separation as to property. M. J. O. LARIVIERE, Attorney for Plaintiff, Montreal, 25th January, 1884.

DR. KANNON, C.M.M.D., M.C.P.S. Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, etc. 219 St. Joseph Street, opposite Cochrane Street. 15 C

AN OHIO MAYOR'S SPOKE.

MARCHING THE STREETS WITH A BAND OF ITALIAN MUSICIANS. FRANKFORT, Ohio, Feb. 20.—The Mayor of this city has brought disgrace upon himself and family. The recent rains have made the waters in the river bers so muddy that many people feel it their duty to abstain water as a beverage. Our Mayor is one of this number. For several days past he has neglected his official duties, and devoted his time, night and day, to testing the quality of the various liquors sold in the different saloons in town. Last evening, at the conclusion of a meeting for the relief of the Ohio River flood sufferers, the Mayor entered a Crogan street saloon, where he became beastly drunk. He came out on the street and joined forces with a band of tramping Italian musicians, and the entire party spent the rest of the night in parading the streets, and even the requests of policemen whom the Mayor appointed could not stop him and his drunken companions. The Mayor will be sober to-morrow, when action will be taken looking toward his removal.

THE LONDON EXPLOSION.

DEATH OF THE LAST VICTIM. LONDON, Ont, Feb. 19.—Frank Shaw, the third victim of the explosion yesterday, died at 7 o'clock to-night. An inquest was held on the body of Donald Smith last night, at which Frank Shaw was able to answer questions intelligently, and described how the explosion occurred. He said while he was sampling some wire Inco took up a quantity of gunpowder from a small keg and rubbed it on a piece of board, which he held in his hand, and remarked to Shaw how fine the grain was. Shaw at this time had his back to Inco, and replied that he did not know much about it. Inco then took a small quantity from a little canister and said it was rough and smutty, and called Shaw's attention to it. Shaw did not notice him particularly, but as he turned to pick up a bundle of wire he observed Inco taking something out of his vest pocket resembling a match and rub it upon the board upon which the coarse powder was placed. The next he knew was the debris falling upon him from every direction.

MRS. MACKAY'S PICTURE.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—At Paris the current topic among gossips is the dispute between Mrs. Mackay and Melescoeur in regard to her portrait painted by the latter. The price paid for the portrait was 65,000 francs. The picture was exhibited at the triennial exhibition. Mrs. Mackay was dissatisfied with the likeness, which her friends called a caricature, and burned the picture. Newspapers are divided in their comments on the matter, which has become the leading sensation. Melescoeur, repeating the remarks of the Gaulois, wrote to the editor that he would fight Meyer, the Gaulois critic, if he (Melescoeur) were fifty instead of seventy-three years of age. Meyer replied that Melescoeur's son should take his father's place and be ready to fight. He will send friends to arrange a duel with Melescoeur fils.

ON DANCING.

Speaking on the subject of dances, Rev. Father Dillon, of Easton, Pa., recently said: "I think a young girl who attends such a place puts a premium on her virtue, and parents who allow their children to go to either place an excessive amount of confidence upon the virtue of their daughters or else are not proper custodians of them."

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YOU CAN BUY A WHOLE IMPERIAL AUSTRIAN VIENNA CITY GOVERNMENT BOND WHICH BONDS ARE ISSUED AND SECURED BY THE GOVERNMENT, AND ARE REDEEMED IN DRAWINGS FOUR TIMES ANNUALLY. Until each and every bond is drawn, with a larger or smaller premium. Every bond must draw a Premium, as there are NO BLANKS. The Three Highest Premiums Amount to 50,000 FLORENIS, 30,000 FLORENIS, AND BONDS NOT DRAWING ONE OF THE LARGER PREMIUMS MUST DRAW A PREMIUM OF NOT LESS THAN 130 FLORENIS. The next redemption takes place on the 1st of APRIL, 1884, and every Bond bought of us on or before the 1st of April, is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that date. Out-of-town orders sent in Registered Letters, and including \$5, will secure one of these bonds for the next drawing. For orders, circulars, or any other information address: INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO., 109 Fulton street, cor. Broadway, N. Y. City. ESTABLISHED IN 1874.

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PUBLIC NOTICE IS GIVEN

that a Bill will be presented during the next session of the Quebec Parliament praying that the village of Sainte Ougevade be erected into a town. LONGPRE & DAVID, Attorneys of the Corporation of the village of Sainte Ougevade, Montreal, February, 1884.

BUCKEY BELT FOUNDRY.

Bells of Pure Copper 4 1/2 for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free. VANDUZEN & TIFF, Cincinnati, O.

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Manufacture of superior quality of Bells. Old-est Workmen. Greatest Experience. Largest Trade. Special attention given to Church Bells. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free.

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