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VOL. XXX1X.--NO. 31.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1889.

PRICE. -- FIVE CENTS

parnell's Innocence Demonstrated.

THE FORGERIES PROVED

And the Forger Convicted.

PIGOTT THE VILLAIN OF THE PLOT.

He Confessed His Crimes and Fled.

THE TIMES RETRACTS AND APOLOGIZES

The Most Infamous Conspiracy of all Time Laid Bare.

LONDON, February 26 -Pigott has confased that the Parnell letters are forgeries.
The Parnell commission resumed its sitting this merning. After the opening of the court Sir Unarles Russell arose and stated that on Sirunday Richard Pigott went to the residence of Henry Labounchere and, in the presence of George Augustus Sala, signed a confession stating that the letters upon which the Times based its charges against the Irlsh members of the House of Commons were for-

When Pigott was called again to take the stand he did not appear. After the court had waited for some time counsel for the Times stated to the judges that Pigott had left the hotel at which he was stopping at 11 o'clock last night, and that the counsel were ignorant of his whereabouts. This statement caused a sensation. The court took a recess for half

Sir Charles Russell applied for a warrant for the arrest of Pigott. Presiding Justice Hannen said a warrant would be issued as soon as possible.

THE FORGERIES CONFESSED.

Pigott, in his confession to Mr. Labouchere on Saturday, said he forged all the letters secured by the Times which purported to have been written by Messrs. Egan, Parnell. Davitt and O'Kelly. He also admitted that he had been guilty of perjury in his evidence given before the commission. Mr. Soames, collector for the Times, emphatically denies doing anything directly or indirectly to assist Pigott to make his escapo.

Attorney Ganeral Webster said that yes terday morning Mr. Shannon received a letter from Pigott, and he would call Mr. Shannon to prove it.

Sir Charles Russell said he regretted that he had not heard of the letter earlier. He desired to put in evidence a letter from Egan to Labouchere. Attorney General Webster objected to the

introduction of the letter. Sir Charles Russell said that owing to the Attorney-General's objection he would not read the letter, but as the letter with other documents here upon Pigott's disappearance,

he claimed that in the interests of justice he should make a statement. Justice Haunen said that evidence must be

called in support of the statement. HOW THE CONFESSION WAS MADE. Sir Oharles acquiesced in this decision.

He added that the letter and documents showed the means by which he had fixed upon Pigott as the forger. Pigott confessed to Mr. Lewis, Mr. Parnell's solicitor that he was the forger. Messrs. Labouchere and Parnell, who were present when that confession was made, would corroborate this statemen . Oa Saturday Pigott, without invitation, called upon Mr. Labonohere and stated that he desired to make a confession. Mr. Labouchere declined to listen to him unless witnesses were present, whereupon George Augustus Sala was summoned and Pigott made the confession.

Sir Charles Russell also said that whatever course was adopted by Attorney-General Web ster he should pursue his own course, and should insist that the whole matter thoroughly investigated, because it was deliberately charged that behind Pigots and Houston there had been a four conspiracy. He asked the court to impound the documents which arrived at Anderton's addressed to

Pigott in care of Houston. Sir Charles added that Pigott had made his escape assisted by a bodyguard consisting of an Brish constable and two Scotland Yard deteotives. Mr. Labouchere, Sir Charles said, had received a letter from Egan in July, 1868 in consequence of which a number of documents were handed to Mr. Labouchere. Sir Charles asked permission to call witnesses to testify to information which the court ought to have,

Sir Charles Russell further said that Pigott in the presence of George Augustus Sala, signed a confession that the documents he had produced were forgeries and that he was don, Edmonton, Fulham, Ealing, Surbitos, the ferger. This confession was sent to Mr. Robbertsbe, Holbern, Hackney, Pimlico, Oslewis who yesterday returned it to Pigott, wal towistle, Luton, Seaford, Weymouth, Hull, saying Mr. Parnell refused to have anything Hammersmith, Chelmsford, Tunbridge, Wells, aying Mr. Parnell refused to have anything mando with him

Attorney General Webster read a letter bordes, the French commander, has been murterities by Figott en Sunday in which he

says: "I informed Mr. Labeuchere on Saturday that I forged all the letters I gave the Times. That is not so. (Laughter.) I got the first eleven letters from Casey in Paris. Murphy was a fictitious name. Casey had the letters three months before I induced him to sell them. I paid him three-fourths of the £500. These letters I believe to be genuine. The second batch comprised two Parnell letters and one Egan letter. I forged the bodies of the Parnell letters and Casey forged the signature. Casey gave me Egan's letter, which I do not doubt is genuine. The last batch comprised three latters, Davitt's and O'Kelly's, which were similarly forged. (Continued on sixth page.)

NOBLE PROTEST FROM THE IRISH HIERARCHY.

The following important communication habeen issued by the Lord Mayor of Dublin: Mansion House, Dublin, Sunday Evening

3rd February, 1889. Dear Sir.—The accompanying protest of the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland against the infamous outrages perpetrated upon Mr William O'Brien will be received with gratitude by the country, and cannot be ignored by even the present Government, for it is certain to command attention and sympathy throughout the civilized world. The reslates have responded civilized world. The prelates have responded to mylappeal without the delay of a moment, and it is this instant assent on their part of their Lordships which enables me to send you this memorable document without a day's delay. Last evening, between half past five and halfpast seven, my secretary wired the text of the protest to each prelate. The telegraph offices through the country, except in three or four of the principal towns, close at eight o'clock at night, and were only open this day (Sunday) from eight to ten o'clock in the morning, and the fact that the replies received within that limited time constitute a declaration of full au-thority and practical completeness, adds another conclusive proof to the many in our sad history of the patriotic zeal of the hierarchy of Ireland in the sacred cause of justice and of peace. -I am, dear sir, your faithful servant,

THOMAS SEXTON. "We, the undersigned Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland, feel imperatively called upon o join in a solemn protest against the shameful indignities and inhuman violence which, as we have learned, have been inflicted upon Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., in Clonmel jail, to the manifest peril of his life and the danger of the public peace.

"In the interest alike of humanity and order we deem it our duty to dealers that Her Man

we deem it our duty to declare that Her Maesty's Government should not suffer a moment to be lost in securing the discontinuence of maltreatment, which is shocking to the adherents of all political parties and opposed to the usages

MIGHAEL LOQUE, Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of All Ireland.
WILLIAM J. WALSH, Archbishp of Dublin,

Primate of Ireland. THOMAS W. CROKE, Archbishop of Cashel and Euly.

John M'Evilly, Archbishop of Tuam.

JOHN PIUS LEAHY, Bishop of Dromore. LAWRENCE GILLOOLY, Bishop of Elphin. THOMAS NULTY. Bishop of Meath. JAMES DONNELLY, Bishop of Clogher. JAMES LYNCH, Bishop of Kildare and Leigh

PATRICK DUGGAN, Bishop of Clonfert. HUGH CONWAY, Bishop of Killala.
FRANCIS J. MCCORMACK, Bishop of Galway

Kilmacduagh. JAMES RYAN, Condjutor Bishop of Killaloe. JOHN MO SATENY, Bishop of Cloyne.
WILLIAM FITZGRALD, Bishop of Ross.
BARTHOLOMEW WOODLOCK, Bishop of Ardagh

and Clormacnoise.
Thus. ALOYSIUS O'CALLAGHAN, Bishop of

JAMES BROWN, Bishop of Ferns. AB-AHAM BROWNEIGG, Bishop of Ossory.
PATRICK MCALISTEE, Bishop of Down and PIERRE POWER, Bishop of Waterford and Lis-

THOMAS McGIVERN, Coadjutor Bishop of Dromore, PATRIOK O'DONNELL, Bishop of Raphoe.

JOHN LISTEE, Bishop of Achonry.
EDWARD MCGENNIA, Bishop of Kilmore,
MICHAEL COMEFORD, Coadjutor Bishop of
Kildare and Leighlin.

A PROTESTANT PROTEST. The following to the editor of the Dublin

Freeman appears in that journal:
Sir,—In the name of humanity and decency. and in the interests of the respectable and educated classes of Her Majesty's subjects, men of all creeds and every political party ought loyally so protest against the treatment experienced by Mr. William O'Brien in Clonmel Jail, as related in the Irish Times of this day. The question ought to be raised as to whether or not it is ex-pedient that all classes of prisoners should experience the same treatment. There ought to be some difference made between a felon and a political prisoner, between a garrotter and a rentleman.

AN IRISH PROTESTANT UNIONIST. OTHER PROTESTS.

Extraordinary and most enthusiastic meetings to protest against the prison treatment of Mr. O'Brien have been held all over the kingdom, prominent amongst others being those that took place in Ennis, Limerick, Waterford, Queenstown, Longford, West Clare, Nenagh, Mountrath, Maryborough, Boyle, Castlewellan, Mountrath, Maryborough, Soyle, Castlewellan, Mountran, Marydorough, Dayle, Casteweited, Derry, Cahir, Carrick on Suir. Enniskillen, Tipperary, Cushendall, Macroom, Kilkeel, Tullamore, Galway, Thurles, Dundalk, Clonmel, Bandon, Youghal, Cork, South Tyrone and Dungannon, Belfast, Sligo, Drogheda, Birr, Kells, Monaghan, Asklow, Mullingar, Carrick, Wastrooth, Wastrooth macross, Wexford, Skibbereen, Westmeath, Tuam, Strabaue, Carrick-on Shannon, Fermoy, Tum, Strabane, Carrick-on-Snannon, Fermoy, Armagh, Castlebar, Omagh, Bellinasloe, Athlone, Oarlow, Carndonsgh, Donaghmore, Mitchelstown, Wicklow, Navan, Monastervan, Newry Warrenpoint, Borris, Athy, Newbridge, Nass, Liemore, Galbally, Evenderry, Euniscorthy, Bray, Kildare, Balbriggan, Liverpool, Newcastle, Bradford, Dundee, Birmingham, Manchester, Darlington, Westminster, Stratford, Acton, Sydenham, Kensington, Croyand Wandsworth. - London Universe. - C 20 1 Aug - + 🚃

A CHRISTIAN IDEAL OF WOMAN-H00D.

Catholic Sisterhoods and Protestant Imitations-The Poor and the Works. house.

(Landon Universe Feb. 9th.)

At Corpus Christi Church, Maiden Lane, on Sunday last the cause of Nazareth House, Hammersmith was elequently pleaded by the chap-lain of the institution, the Very Rev. Dr. Red-man. The very rev. preacher took his text from St. Mark's Gospel, "She hath done what she could," and reminded his hearers that these words were apoken by our Lord with reference to a woman—Mary Magdalen, the sister of Lazarus. He was speaking of an act which she had just performed. It was

AN ACT OF GREAT GENEROSIY.

It was an act of such great generosity that some who were there present considered it an act of folly, an act of extravagance. She had come into the house of Simon the Leper, in the village of Bethany, where our Lord was staying. It was a few days before His passion, indeed in the very week of His death. And she had brought with her a box of cintment, an alabeter har Path the have and the cintment. baster box. Both the box and the cintment were very precious and costly. And she did not open the box, but broke it, so as to make that also an offering to Him. And when she had broken the box she poured the ointment uron the head of our Lord, and the whole house was filled with the odour of the ointment. It was of this act that He spoke when He said, "She bath done what she could." He was defending her from some that began to murmur against this act of hers, and especially from Judas Iscariot, who was

THE LEADER OF THE MURMURERS. Judas Iscariot murmure.l against it as a waste of money. "Why was this waste of the oint ment made?" he said. "It might have been sold for more than three hundred pence." And our Lord defended her saying, "she hath wrought a good work upon Me. She had done what she could." And then He added that whenever the Gospel should be preached throughtout the entire world, this act of hers should be preached and imisted. ed about, made known, admired, and imitated. In this promise He declared that the odour of that cintment should not only fill the house of Simeon the Leper, but should go forth into all the world and should never come to an end— that the whole Church of God should be filled with the odour of like good works. They saw therefore what was

WOMAN'S MISSION, WOMAN'S VOCATION.

They heard a great deal now-a-days of weman's rights, woman's place in society, woman's
work. It was all indicated in these words of
our Lord, "She hath done what she could. She
hath wrought a good work on Me." Every woman who is acting as Mary Magdalen actod
that day is fulfilling the highest and noblest mission which can fall to woman's lot. He challenged any one to think of anything higher than to sacrifice all things to Him who gave us all things—to minister with perfect love to Him who came from the bosom of the Father to minister unto us with perfect love. But the question arose, How could woman

IN THESE DAYS minister unto Christ? "She hath wrought a good work upon Me." He himself had told them clearly in two places how they might still reach Him, and how woman might still work a good work upon Him. They would remember how in our Lord's description of the Day of Judgment, He praises the just for the way they ministered unto Him, saying, "I was hungry and you gave Me to eat; I was thirsty and you gave Me to drink; I was naked and you clothed Me; I was a stranger and you took Me in; I was sick and in prison and you visited Me."

And they will ask our Lord, "When did we see Thee hungry and gave Toee to eat; thirsty and gave Thee to drink; naked and clothed Thee : a stranger and took Thee in : sick and in prison and visited Thee?" answer-that beautiful and consoling answer-"Inasmuch as you did it to the least of My brethern, you did it to Me." And so by charity to the least of His brethren the hands of mortals could reach to the head of God Incarnate. The other instance was to be found in the acts of the

Apostles. SACL OF TARSUS

was persecuting the believers in Christ. He was on his way to Damascus to bring them bound hand and foot to Jerusalem, when our Lord descended, appeared to him and addressed to him this question, "Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou Me? He did not ask," Why persecutest thou My children, My disciples, My Church?" This was the other side of the picture. Just as good works done to the poor were done to Christ, so evil works works of persecution, works of cruelty and oppression done to the poor were likewise done to Christ. It therefore followed that when a woman consecrated her life to God and to the service of the poor-when all her days were spent in breaking the alabaster box—that is, in giving up all she has upon earth, and spilling the precious cint ment upon those who are under her care—in ministering to them daily, giving them food and drink, clothing them, nursing them, tending them with every care—it followed that of her, too, it could be said, "Let her alone. She hath wrought a good work upon Me She hath done what she could." It followed that she

SHARED IN THE ENCOMIUM and the eulogy of Mary Magdalen. Where were they to find such women? Were there any of such generosity and nobility of soul? There were, and the odour and the fragrance of their good works filled the whole Church of God. Nay, that fragrance and that odour has gone forth beyond the Church of God, their Ostholic nuss had found imitators—especially of late years. Even outside Catholic unity there were shose who were trying to tread in their footsteps and to merit the same commendation and re-ward. Would to God that all who had that spirit would come into His house itself, and serve Him where He was truly present. But they saw that the fragrance of such an example bad gone forth, even beyond His house. Within the Church itself such

NOBLE WOMEN WERE TO BE FOUND, in abundance; and amongst them-nay, he thought he might say in the very foremost rank of them-were the sisters for whose work he was pleading that day-the Susters of Mazareth, whose mother house was at Hammersmith, where his own work lay as their chaplain, so that he spoke to them from his daily experience; he was a witness to what he bore witness to.
What did shose sisters do? They took into

spread far and wide—they took in those who were old, helpless with age; those who were helpless because of THEIR TENDER YEARS

and those who were helpiess through the dispensation of God-because they were paralysed, or blind, or crippled in some other way. In all their houses these three classes were to be found. And what else do these sisters do? They go forth day byday—that is, as many as can be spared forth day byday—that is, as many as can be spared from the work of tending and nursing and caring for like mothers those who look up to them for all they receive upon earth—they go forth to gather alms. They depend entirely upon charity. Their work day by day depends upon the providence of God, so that what they do when the break the alabaster box is this: they in the blessed many far and wide to join them in that blessed act. They could not do their work at all except for those who strenghtened their hands and placed the means to do it within their reach. The reredos of their hight altar at Hammer smith was carved on the Gospet side with a representation of the miracle of the multiplication of the loaves and fishes. That part of the ren-dos was the gift, out of the gratitude to God for her conversion to the Catholic faith, of a lady of charitable spirit like Mary Magdalen, and who, like her, broke the box of alabaster and poured the cintment forth upon the head of Christ—

MISS SCOTT DREW. who had departed to her reward only a few weeks before. She made the first Communion at Nazareth House in November, 1886, and that was her act of thank-given. Well, he never saw that part of the reredos—and he saw it daily -without thinking that he saw there the secret of the work of Nazareth House. The food that was in the house at any time was like the five loaves and two small fishes wherewith our Lord loaves and two small fishes wherewith our Lord fed the multitude, because it would be as nothing among so many if it were not miraculously multiplied day by day. And so it went on day by day, and week by week, and month by month, and year by year. Our Lord was always seeming to say, "She had wrought a good work upon Me," and dispiring hearts—the hearts even of those who were not Catholics—to help heart work and the minimum seemed to minimum and the say. Nothing seemed to win its way to all hearts more than to see the sisters, in all weathers, going hither and thither through

THIS VAST CITY seeking to fill the box of alabaster with the cintment of charity in order that they might pour forth upon the head of Christ, because "Insmuch as you do it to the least of My breathren, you do it to Me." Would those he (the preacher) was addressing join that work? Would they, too, break the box of alabaster—that is make some excrifice for the sake of that is, make some sacrifice for the sake of Christ's poor? Let them not merely give what they could easily spare. Let them say with David, "God forbid that I should offer to the Lord that which has cost me nothing." And if there were any there who were rich and had abundant means, he would make a special appeal to them for a special work. It was necesary to enlarge the house at Hammersmith. The men's side was restricted and narrow in its limits, so that great inconvenience followed. But he made little of that. There was another result. Applications came to the rev. mother week after week which had to be rejected. What could she do? "She hath done what she could." She could not make space except in so far as outside charity and generosity would enable her. If a sufficient sum of money—a large sum of money would be needed—could be raised. then Nazareth House would be even larger than

it was. Already it was A STANDING MIRACLE.

When they recalled the first beginnings of that work they were reminded of the words of the late Bishp of Birmingbam—"All the works of God begin either in a cellar or in a garret." The work of the sieters began in that way. The sisters themselves went through great privations and endured great sacrifices, even working with their needle into the hours of the night that they might earn money to spend on Christ's poor. And now they had at Hammersmith the great house, with its four hundred inmates-the old who were there spending.

THIER REMAINING DAYS

in peace, and the young—children in arms even—who cling to the sisters as mothers—and mothers in truth they were. All this had been done by the providence of God, who multiplied the loaves and fishes. It was a sign and a mark that He accepted their work, and that he would bless it in future as he had blessed it in the past. But applications were constantly coming to Nazareth House, and many a poor man or poor woman, nuavoidably denied dmission, had to turn aside to seek shelter where neither they nor he would like to end their days. They knew that he meant—the house" the poor shrink from; and it was this shrinking from the thought of ending their days in that "house" that made so many poor long and pray to be received into Nazareth House, Well, the sisters desired—and he as their chaplain no less desired—that their home should be so enlarged that no letter of refusal need be sent to any one begging to come under

THAT SHELTERING ROOF.

"Let her alone She hash wrought a good work upon Me. She hath done what she could." Let them enable her to dostill more by strength ening her hands and giving her the means to carry out that great work of love for the poor of Christ.

MR PARNELL'S ACHIEVEMENTS. THE MOBAL OF THE FENIAN SPY'S DISCLOSURES.

[From the London Star.]

This evidence has excited much interest in Bagland, and it ought to do; fritreves's to Raglish opinion much that is already familiar to Irishmen. Here we see a conspiracy—vast, widespread, highly organized, tenacious of pur-pose, and ever ready with new designs and new nethods of warfare against this country and this empire. The conspiracy is vast and wide-spread, for, according to the witness, is has branches, or, as they were called, camps in every State—if not in every inportant town in all the States and territories that make up the Great American Republic. It must be highly organized when it has been able for eight years to control every public assembly of Irishmen that came together in America. It is ever ready with new designs, and it is at the same tin tenacious of purpose, for this witness shows it to us from 1866, when it was making a raid into Canada with rifles and an army, to 1888, when thad turned its attention to dynamite and the blowing up of public buildings. No words are required to enforce the desperation of spirit which the existence and the history of such conspiracy show. That moral is written on the surface. The point to be remembered is that the are the materials which Mr. Parnell. their house at Hammersmith, and into their blees are the materials which Mr. Parnell their house all over the land and in Scotland and found when he entered ou the apparently hope.

when Parnell began to work. The revolutionary party had been defeated in all its attempts at insurrection; but still it was resolved not to give up the fight; and still more was it resolved not to surrender the hold it had got upon the confidence and affections of the younger and braver men of the country. To beat down this authorium to woo the confidence of the nation suspicion, to woo the confidence of the nation. and at the same time not rouse the revolution ary party to such note as might rule the foundation of the great movement he was laying down—this was the task Parnell set about; and Bismarck, in welding together the discord-ant and hostile elements of the German people into one united empire, had not a work that demanded greater strength of will, greater firmness and tenacity of purpose, greater coolness of head, and greater tact in dealing with opposing and comedimes unreasoning elements. Bis-marck succeeded, and so has Parnell. Parnell fornd Ireland without faith in any methods but those of violence; and to-day Ireland fights every parliamentary battle as skilfully and as energetically as we fight the same kind of con-flict in England. Above all, Ireland, which distrusted and hated all Englishmen and all English parties alike, now loves the name of Gladstone, has faith in the English Liberal party, and above all, has immutable hope in the

masses of the English people.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Honest Protestant Opinions-Denounced as A Godless System-No Morality Without Religion.

"It is not alone the Roman Catholics," says Dr. Talmage in the Sunday Magazine, "who are advocates of seperate schools. Many clergy men and laymen of the Episcopal church are open in their denunciation of what they term Christless, and even Godless education." This statement of the great Brooklyn light of sec tarianism is endorsed by a clear and candid article which appeared in a recent issue of the Christian Register of Boston, as the result of the following questions put to Catholic ecclesiastics and to Protestant ministers by the managers of

that paper:
"Uan morality be taught in our Public Schools without sectarianism?" " Have you anything to suggest in regard to

methods and influences? Among those who answered the queries were Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Corrigan, Vicar-General Presson, Vicar-General Byrne, of Boston; Rev. Walter Elliot, U.S.P.; President Eliot of Harvard, and a number of prominent Protestant ministers, together with some of the leading educators of the land. The prevalent leading educators of the land. The prevalent opinion of the non-Catholic writers seem to be that morality can be taught in the schools without sectarianism, and on this point the fanatical Dr. Miner and some of his ilk are very positive, though they do not show how this can be done. Other Protestants hold that the best way to teach "nasectarian morality" is to see that none but teachers of high moral repute are employed in the schools.

PRESIDENT ELIOT'S ANSWER: The answer of President Eliot, of Harvard.

subjoined, is notable, first because he dissents from the majority of his Protestant fellows and says "unscotarian morality" cannot be taught in the school, and secondly, because he seems to favor pro rata distribution of the school fund. Here is an extract from his letter:
"I believe it is impossible to give in Public

Schools instruction in regard to human affection, duties and responsibilities which will satisfy at once the Catholics, the Anglicans, the Evangelical Protestants, the Unitarians and Universalists, and those who are indifferent or hostile to the existing institutions of religion. So far as the Catholics are concerned, it is evident that they cannot conscientiously consent to any moral or religious instruction which is not given by their Church. Now, the practical question is how to reconcile the Catholica to the Public School. I am persuaded that it is a grave error to 'secu'arize' the Public Schools; first, because education would be thereby degraded and sterilized : secondly, because the attempt is too un natural to aucceed; and, thirdly, because this policy never can make the Public School the school of the whole population. What is the alternative? It seems to me that the Public School should act towards the different religions just as the State does; that is, it should cooperate with and assist them all. The proper limits of this note preclude my giving a description of the various means of carrying this policy into effect. Suffice it to say that there are no insuperable obstacles to its execution on a large scale, as might perhaps be inferred from the fact that it has long been the successful policy of several European nations which are divided be tween the Catholic and Protestant Churches." WHAT THE CATHOLICS SAY:

The Catholic correspondents are practically manimous in declaring that morality without sectaranism cannot be taught in the schools Cardinal Gibbons says "no moral teaching can be thorough that is not based on dogmatic truth," and he refers to his Pastoral Letter on the Educational Question, issued in 1883. Archbishop Corrigan says the queries are answered in his lecture on "Relig on and Education," in which he contends that "morality has no basis without religion." Vicar-General Preston holds to the same ides, and supports it by quotations from some of his own addresses and those of eminent Protestant writers. Father Elliot, the Paulist, writes that "what is called sectarianism is the varied shape that religion has assumed among us, under the influence of honest differ-ences of conviction. Religious denominations are the external organs consecrated to the ex pression before God and man of the highest as present below God and that of the highest as practice to the Soute, is, therefore, to array the State against Religion."

Vicar General Byrne says the queries cannot be adequately an wered in a letter, but expresses the hope that "fair-minded men by conerence and honest endeavor may find a solution ference and nonest endeavor may find a solution of the Public School Question." General Walker, the Principal of the well known School of Technology, Boston, is another Protestant who cannot see how "unsectarian morality" can be taught in the schools, while on the other hand, President Amherst declares such a thing possible. The most important declarations, however, apart from those of the Catholic divines, is that made by President Eliot of Harvard. virtually condemns the present Public School system as godless.

The commistee of the French Patroitic league have resolved in the name of 240,000 members, to protest against France's measurent of the Atchings expedition, to express regret to Resigned to donate 1,000 france to start a subhave resolved in the name of a vivou members, said, to the consequent of an array the to protest against Brance's treatment of the more for the persecution and calumny the Atching expedition, to express regret to Fathers were subjected to, and to use Christ's Rhesis and to donate 1,000 frame to start a submore for the families of the Cossacks tilled and: "Forgive them, father, for they know, and the cossacks tilled and the cost of t Ireland, and in Africa and Australia, for the kiestesse criminally against at Bagallo.

Ireland, and odour of their good works was suitational agisation. The prejudice against at Bagallo.

Meeting in Phoenix Park.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin, Michael Davitt, and Healy.

(London Universe Feb. 9th)

A great meeting to protest against the tortures now being inflicted on William O'Brien in Clonmel Jail was held in Dublin on Sunday, the Right Hon. Thomas Sexton, M. P., Lord Mayor, in the chair. In the course of his remarks, the Lord Mayor said—The Chief Secretary—(prolonged groaning)—by his minions may strip William O'Brien's body, but William O Brien has stripped naked the Chief Secretary, and or world in the chief Secretary, and or world in the chief Secretary, and or world in the chief Secretary. retary's soul and exposed it to the loathing of the world (cheers) What crime is charged against our illustrious countryman? His crime was that he stood up for the poor against extortion, and for the weak against aggression, and that by the sacrifice of himself he strove to save poor, humble men, their wives and child-ren, in their houses and homes (cheers.) That crime perchance the Government might have forgiven, but one crime they could not forgive. They could not forgive that one crime of William O'Brien, because passing from Ireland into England, he won the hearts of the British poople thamselves, and he exposed the present base Administration to the scorn of their countrymen. He secured by the force of his nature and by the light of genius

THE ORRITAINTY OF THEIR RUIN, and this was the crime for which this political leader is suffering to day in the prison of Clonmel (cheers.) I have said that Mr. O'Brien has won the hearts of the British people (cheers.)
A week has not yet passed away since Mr.
O'Brien in the city of Manchesser—the city
that returns the Chief Secretary to Parliament. that returns the Chief Secretary to Parliament, and that will never return him again—(cheers)—a week has not yet passed since William O'Brien received there a full hearted welor me (cheers.) When Mr. Balfour's servants took him into custody the populace of Manchester followed and cheered him through the town. He was received in custody by the chief magistrate of Manchester (layerd hears). In the istrate of Manchester (lound cheers.) In the name of the citizens of Dublin, I thank that wise and public spirited chief magistrate— (cheers)—who took Mr. O'Brien into custody. But did he commit him to prison?

DID HESTRIP HIM? DID HE INSULT HIM? DID

HE STARVE HIM?
No. Mr, O'Brien was an honored guest at the table of the chief magistrate (cheers). Mr. O'-Brien was received in the official residence, and he was ledged in the chambers that by custom are reserved for royal guests (cheers). He was brought from England, where the people have learned to respect and honor him, to Ireland, where the people trust and love him, and he was committed to prison, and after he spent one night in the prison he was asked, in the elegant phrase of the refined philosopher who rules at Dublin Castle—(grosne)—he was asked to strip. He refused to strip (cheere) What followed? The weak and worn man, by the fire of his spirit and the patriotic labours of his life, was seized upon by a gang of powerful warders. He was pulled, he was thrown down, and after a half-an-hour s struggle he was

HELD DOWN, STRIPPED NAKED, AND THRUST INTO THE PRISON CLOTHES
(cries of Shame). He was dragged out of the cell and across the yard to be weighed, and he was dragged back to his cell and thrown on the floor, and while he was insensible his beard, his moustache, and his bair were cropped in convict fashion (loud cries of Shame). I with not to excite passion but to allay it. The passion that must be excited by the mere record of these facts is gloomy and deep enough. The next morning, after a night of thesing pain—pain caused by the bruises inflicted upon him by the violence he was subjected to because he refused to perform the menial office of cleaning out his

THE BEDOLOTHES WERE TAKEN OUT OF HIS CELL. and he was left for hours together upon a bitter winter day, the air of which must have searched his very marrow, not only without clothes, but without a rug of any kind to cover his naked-ness or shield him from the wintry cold (cries of A voice: They wanted to Mandeville him.

The Lord Mayor: Since then a mattress has been placed in the cell and the bedclothes have gone back. Since then he was thrown upon a pallet, a part of the time speechless, and his con dition was so critical that the case has been taken out of the hands of the prison doctor, and the Surgeon General has gone to Clonmel to report upon his health. Since Thursday last, three potatoes have been all the solid food consumed by Mr. O'Brien. If he were an English man—an English editor, an English member of Parliament, committed to prison for a political WOULD HE BE INSULTED, STRIPPED, AND STARVED.

No. He would be treated with courtesy, with respect, with consideration, and he would be allowed to furnish his room, provide his food, write his letters, edit his newspapers, and recerve his friends. He would be simply be deprived of his liberty, and that would be his punishment. There are classes of his punishment. There are classes of prisoners — prisoners committed in default of bail, insolevent debtors, frauquient bankrupte, aye, and prisoners for sedition and seditions libel—in England and Ireland to which these rules are not applied, and where they are not required to perform menial offices or associate with criminals.

A Voice: What about the Belfast swindlers?
The Lord Mayor: Yes; they were allowed to wear the broadcloth of a stainless name—(cheers and laughter) -these Belfast forgers. If Mr. O'Brien had committed a political ant in any civilized country in the world he would not be treated with insult or subjected to degradation. Continued on fifth page.

THE JESUITS AND THEIR OPPONENTS. Rev. Father Daniel, in Notre Dame Church last Sunday, referred to the persecution now being raised against the Jesuit Fathers. If people wanted to know the truth about them, he said, all they had to do was to believe the contrary of what the fanatics and firebrands were saying about them. He stated that there was not a family in this country which prided itself, on nobility of character which had not a some on nominy of character which they are the said, to the congregation was to love them the said, to the congregation was to love them the

not what they do."

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COFAH.

Il and the Times, sound the latest new how that reckless journal's blatant charges fall to ground,

And all justice-loving people calmly see
hat "The Libeller" is doomed and his spirit

is consumed. Like the hated falcon plumed before its fall,

While the Land League and its cause thus grows stronger day by day,
And all its members wait in firm assured array,

The eyes of patriotic Britons turn In indignation sure, at the ways sought to By every means impure, truth away.

m. And bloody Balfour groans as he sees his

schemes laid bare, While the "Thunderer" milder grows when the convicts will not swear To falsehoods for its sake to be free;

But will make determined stand for that brave devoted band And that never-conquered land in their cells.

IV.

While the Welshman and the Scot, wait the isaue in auspease. Preparing similar plans for their own resolved If those Tory tyrants upon them ture

Instead of taking means to prevent those frightful scenes Of murders and rapines in London's slums.

Lord Randolph and his spies, deserters and mountebanks, Like Joseph Chamberlain, once more will turn

And try to reconcile a nation's ire; But the Welshman will them spurn, and the Scots will from them turn, And the wrath of Erin burn high in flame,

VI.

Then calumniating sheet count up your bankrupt stock. your hireling scribes before the coming

And show example meet to other frauds, For the day of wrath will come, if not to all, to While the libelious tongue will dumb be in VII.

Then, hurran! for Parnell, and bold and valiant Who are not afraid to beard the British Lion in

Their praise to the world let us sing; We will help them in their need, in their bold and noble deed. And their cause for freedom plead, tall 'tis won.

Brookville, Ont., Feb. 21st, 1889.

LADY LEOLINE.

By May Agnes Fleming.

CHAPTER XXII.

at And so you fels no emotion whatever on hearing it?"
"I don't know as I properly understand what

you mean by emotion," said Hubert, reflective-ly. "But, ye-es, I did feel somewhat pleased —she is solike, and so uncommonly handsome!" "Humph | there's a reason! Did she tell you how she discovered it herself?" Let me see no I think not she stoply

mentioned the face.

"Let me see no 10 to the fact."

"She did not tell you sither, I suppose, that make the fact of mind. So many that more states than herself?"

"More than herself! No. That would be a things had happened during the past night; so things had any unrecedented had been the course of the state of mind. So many things had happened during the past night; so "She did not tell you either, I suppose, that you had more sisters than herself?" little too much of a good thing! One Sister quite enough for any reasonable mortal." But there were two more, my good young

friend!"
"Is it possible?" said Hubert, in a tone that betrayed not the slightest symptoms of emotion.
"Who are they?"
Sir Norman paused one instent, combating a maniac flight through the streets; the cold

Sir Norman paused one instent, combating a strong temptation to seize the phlegmatic page by the collar, and give him such another shaking as he would never get over for a week to come; but suddenly recollecting he was Leo-line's brother, and by the same token a marquis or thereabouts, he merely paused to cast a withering look upon him. and walked on.
"Well," said Hubert, "I am waiting to be

told."

You may wait, then, "said Sir Norman, with a smothered growl; "and I give you joy when I tell you. Such extra communicativeness to one so stolid could do no good !"

"But I am not stolid! I am in a perfect

agony of auxiety,' said Hubert
"You young jackanapes !" said Sir Norman,
half-laughing, half incensed. "It were a wise deed and a godly one to take you by the hind-leg and the mape of the neck, and pitch you ever yonder wall; but for your sister's sake I

will desist."
"Which of them?" inquired Hubert, with provoking gravity.
"Is would be more to the point if you asked

who the others were, I think."
So I have, and you merely abused me for it. But I think I know one of them without being told. It is that other fac-simile of Leoline and myself who died in the robber's ruins!"
"Exactly. You and she, and Leoline, were

And who is the other?" " Her name is La Masque. Have you heard

is?"
La Masque ! Nonsense ?" exclaimed Hu bert, with some energy in his voice at last.
"You but jest, Sir Norman Kingsley!" "No such thing! It is a positive fact

She told me the whole story herself?" "And what is the whole story; and why did she not tell is to me instead of you." "She told it to Leoline, thinking, probably she had the most sense; and she told it to me at Leoline's future husband. It is somewhat long to relate, but it will help to beguile the

time while we are waiting for the royal anm-And hereupon Sir Norman, without preface, launched into a rapid resume of La Masque's

story, feeling the cold chill with which he had sed it creep over him as he marrated her fearful end. her fearful end.
"In struck me," concluded Sir Norman,
"that it would be better to procure any papers

she might possess at once, lest, by accident, they should fall into other hands; so I rode there directly, and, in spite of the cantankerous old porter, shearched diligently, until I found them. Here they are," said Sir Norman, drawing forth the roll.

And what do you intend doing with them?

inquired Hobert, glanning at the papers with an unmoved countenance.

"Show them to the king, and through his mediation with Louis, obtain for you the restoration of your rights."

"And do you think his majesty will give himself so much trouble for the Earl of Rochester's range."

"I think he will take the trouble to see justice done, or at least he ought to. If he declines, we will take the matter in our own hands, my Hubert; and you and I will seek Louis ourselves. Please God, the Earl of Rochester's page will yet wear the coronet of the De Montmorencies!"

But Leoline would do neither, With all her momentaging gone, she stood startled as a

And the sister of a marquis will be no unworthy mate even for a Kingeley," sa'd Hubert. of converged by the con

The state of the s

wild gezelle.

"Shall I answer for her, Sir County" ex-claimed Sir Norman, his own obeer hushed.

he has been generous enough to grant this. Say, then, which of us you love best."

"I de not love him at all," said Leoline, with a little disdain, "and he knows it."

"Then it is I!" said Sir Norman, his whole face beaming with delight.

"It is you!"

Leoline held out both hands to the loved one. th directions that they were to be given to sisters at her death. Miranda being dead, tesume they are all Leoline's now". This is a queer business altogether !" Hubers musingly . " and I am greatly mistaken if King Louis will not regard it as a very presty little work of fiction. "But I have proofs, lad. The authenticity

"You

of these papers cannot be doubted.

"Au revoir, then," said Hubbert.
will find me bere when you come back."

Sir Norman, with a slight tremor of the nerves at what was to come, followed the king's

page through halls and ante-rooms, full of loiterers, courtiers, and their attendants. Once

a hand was laid on his shoulder, a laughing voice met his ear, and the Earl of Rochester

"Your lordship has probably seen him since I have, and should be able to answer that quest-

"And how does his suit progress with the pretty Leoline?" went on the gay earl. "In faith, Kingeley, I never saw such a charming

little beauty; and I shall do combat with you

vet-with both the count and yourself, and out-

" May I ask what?"
"Yes! There is Hubert, as like her as two

peas in a pod. I shall dress him up in lace and silks, and gewgaws, and have a Leoline of my own already made to order."

"Permit me to doubt that, too! Hubert is

Leaving the volatile earl to put what construction pleased him best on this last senten-

tious remark, heresumed his march after George, and was ushered, at last, into an ante-room near the audience-chamber. Count L'Estrange still attired as Count L'Estrange, stood near a

window overlooking the court-yard, and as the

page salaamed and withdrew, he turned round.

"The appointed hour is passed, Sir Norman Kingsley, but that is partly your own fault. Your guide hither tells me that you stopped for some time at the house of a fortunateller,

"I was forced to stop on most important business," answered the knight, still resolved to treat him as the count, until it should please him to doff his incognito. "of which you shall

hear anon. Just now our business is with

"True! And as in a short time I start with

yonder cavalcade, there is but little time to lose.

Apropos, Kingeley, who is that mysterious woman, La Masque?"

"She is, or was (for she is dead now) a French lady, of noble birth, and the sister of Leoline!"
"Her sister! And have you then discovered

And her name. She is Leoline De Montmoreuci ! And with the proudest blood of France in her veins, living obscurs and unknown —a stranger in a strange land since childhood;

but, with God's grace and your help. I hope to see her restored to all she has lost before long."

"You know me, then?" said his companion,

"Yes, your majesty," answered Sir Normall,

CHAPTER XXIII.

As the last glimpse of moonlight and of

events; so changed had her whole life become within the last twelve hours, that when she

plunge in the river; her rescue; her interview with Sir Norman, and her promise; the visit of

ship. It was enough to soun anyone; and the

end was not yet. Would Hubert effect his escape? Would they be able to free her? What place was this, and who was Count L'Estrange? It was a great deal easier to propound this catechism to herself than to find

answers to her own questions; and to she walk-ed up and down, worrying her presty little head

with all sorts of anxieties, until it was a perfect miracle that softening of the brain did not ensue.

Her feet gave out sconer than her brain, though; and she got so tired before long, that she dropped into a seat, with a long drawn,

anxious sigh; and worn out with fatigue and watching, she, at last, fell asleep.

And sleeping, she dreamed. It seemed to her that the count and Sir Norman were before her,

in her chamber in the old house on London Bridge, tossing her heart between them like a sort of shuttlecock. By and by, with two things

like two drumsticks, they began hammering away at the poor, little fluttering heart, as if it were an anvil and they were a pair of black-

emiths, while the loud knocks upon is resounded through the room. For a time, she was so be-wildered that she could not comprehend what

it meant; but, at last, she became conscious

that some one was rapping at the door. Press-

ing one hand over her startled heart, she called :

entered.

Come in !" and the door opened and George

"Count L'Estrange commands me to inform you, fair lady, that he will do himself the pleasure of viciting you immediately, with Sir Norman Kingsley, if you are prepared to receive

them."
"With Sir Norman Kingsley!" repeated Leoline, faintly. "I—I am afraid I do not quite understand."
"Then you will not be much longer in that deplorable state," said George, backing out, "for here they are."

"Pardon this intrusion, fairest Leoline," began the count, "but Sir Norman and I are

about to start on a journey, and before we go, there is a little difference of opinion between us

that you are to settle."
Leoline looked first at one, and then at the

"A simple matter enough. Last evening, if

you recollect, you were my promised bride."
It was against my will," said Leoline, boldly
though her voice shook. "You and Prudence

"Nay, Leoline, you wrong me. I, at least

"You know better. You haunted me con-tinually; you gave me no peace at all; and I

would just have married you to get rid of you."
"And you never loved me?"
"I never did."

"A frank confession! Did you, then, love

other, utterly bewildered.
"What is it?" she asked.

made me.

need no compulsion.

wild gazelle.

FINIS.

Leoline's history?"

"And her name !"

bowing low before the king.

rapid and unprecede

I have."

half smuling.

and greeted Sir Norman with his suavest air.

known as La Masque. Why was this?"

as much lost to you as Leoline!"

Good morning, Sir Norman; you are abroad

How have you left your friend, the

hie master.

Count L'Estrange ?

wit the pair of you !"

was to follow him to the presence of

and nesteled close to his side, as a child would "With all my heart. I have no objections to to its protector.

be made a marquis of, and go back to la belle France, out of this land of plague and for. Won't some of my friends here be astonished when they hear it, particularly the Earl of Rochester, when he finds out that he has a market "Fairly rejoiced!" said the count, with passion shade of mortification on his brow and, my word being pledged, I must submit But, beautiful Leoline, you have yet to learn whom you have discarded."

quis for a page? Ab, here comes George, hearing a summons from Count L'Estrange at last."
George approached, and intimated that Sir Clinging to her lover's arm, the girl grew white underfined apprehension. Leisurely, the count removed false wig, false eyebrows, false beard; and a face well-known to Leoline, from pictures and description, turned full upon her. "Sir I" she cried, in terror, falling on her kness with clasped hands.

"Nay; rise, fair Leoline," said the king, holding out his band to assist her. "It is my place to kneel to one so lovely, instead of having her kneel to me. Think again. Will you reject the king as you did the count?"

"Pardon, your majesty!" said Leoline,
scarcely daring to lock up; "but I must."

"So be it! You are a perfect miracle of
the generous for once. In fitzen minutes."

be generous for once. In fitteen minutes, we start for Oxford, and you must accompany us as Lady Kingsley. A tiring woman will wait on you to robe you for your bridal. you now, and let me enjoin expedition."

And while she still stood too much astonished by the sudden proposal to answer, both were gone, and in their place stood a smiling lady's maid, with a cloud of gossamer white in her

arms.
"Are those for me?" inquired Leoline, look-"Permit me to differ from your lerdship. Leoline would not touch you with a pair of at them, and trying to comprehend that it was ongs!"
"Ah! she has better taste than you give her credit for; but if I should fail, I know what to do to console myself." all real.
"They are for you—sent by Mistress Stuart.

herself. Please sit down and all will be ready in a trice. And in a trice all was ready. The shining, jetty curls were smoothed, and fell in a glossy shower, trained with jewels—the pearls Leoline herself still wore. The rose satin was discarded for another of bridal white, perfect of fit, and

splended of texture. A great gossamer veil fell like a cloud of silver mist over, from head to foot; and Leoline was shown herself in a mirror and in the suddeu transformation, could I have exclaimed, with the unfortunate lady in Mother Goose shorn of her tresses when in balmy slum ber: "As sure as I m a little woman, this i none of it!" But she it was, nevertheless, who stood listening like one in a trance, to the enthusiasstic praises of her waiting-maid.

Again there was a tap at the door. This time the attendant opened it, and George reappeared.

Even he stood for a moment looking at the silver shining vision, and so lost in admiration that he almost forgot his message. But when Leoline turned the light of her beautiful eyes inquiringly upon him, he managed to remember it, and announced that he had been sent by the

king to usher her to the royal presence.
With a fast-throbbing heart, flushed cheeks,
and brilliant eyes, the dazzling bird followed
him, unconscious that she had never looked so emparably beautiful before in her life. It was but a few hours since she had dressed for another oridal : and what wenderful things had occurr ed since then—her whole destiny had changed in a night. Not quite sure yet but that she was still dreaming, she followed on—saw George throw open the great doors of the audiencechamper, and found herself suddenly in what seemed to her a vast concourse of people. At the upper end of the appartment was a brilli-ant group of ladies, with the king's beautiful favorite in their midst, gossiping with knots of gentlemen. The king himself stood in the re-cess of a window, with his brother, the Duke of York, the Earl of Rochester, and Sir Norman Kingsley, and was laughing and relating animatedly to the two peers the whole story.
Lecline noticed this, and noticed, too. that all wore travelling dresses-most of the ladies, indeed, being attired in riding habits.

The king himself advanced to scue and, drawing her arm within his, he led her up and presented her to the fair Mistress Stuart, who received her with smiling graciousness; though Leoline, all un-used to court ways, and aware of the lovely lady's questionable position, returned it with almost cold hauteur. Charles being in an unusually gracious mood, only smiled as he noticed it, and introduced her next to his brother of York, and her former short acquaintance,

Rochester. "There's no need. I presume, to make you acquainted with this other gentleman," said Charles, with a laughing glance at Sir Norman. "Kingeley, stand forward and receive your bride. My Lord of Canterbury, we wait your good offices."

The blind bishop, surplice and stole, and book in hand, stepped from a distant group, and advanced. Sir Norman, with a flush on his cheek, and an exultant light in his eyes, took La Masque; the appearance of the count; her abduction; her journey here; the coming of Hubert, and their suddenly-discovered relationthe hand of his beautiful bride who stood lovely, and blushing, and downcast, the envy and admiration of all. And.

> "Before the bishop now they stand, The bridegroom and the bride; And who shall paint what lovers feel In this, their hour of pride?

Who indeed? Like many other pleasant things in this world, it requires to be felt to be appreciated; and for that reason is a subject on which the unworthy chronicler is altoghter incompetent to speak. The first words of the ceremony dropped The first words of the ceremony many from the prelate's urbane lips, and Sir Norman's within him. "Wilb thou?" inquired the bishop, blandly, and slipped a plain gold ring on one pretty finger of Leoline's band, and all beard the old, old formula: "What God hath joined together, let no man put asunder!" And the whole mystic rite was

Leoline gave one earnest glance at the ring on her finger. Long ago slaves wore rings as a sign of their bondage—is it for the same reason married women wear them now? While she yet locked haif-doubtingly at it, she was sur-rounded, congratulated, and stunned with a sudden clamor of voices; and then, through it all, she heard the well-remembered voice of

Count L'Estrange saying.

"My lords and ladies, time is on the and the sun is already half an hour high! Off with you to the court-yard, and mount, while Lady Kingsley changes her wedding gear for robes more befitting travel, and joins us there."

With a low obeisance to the king, the lovely bride hastened away after one of the favorite's attendants, to do as he directed, and don a riding suit. In ten minutes after, when the riding suit. In ten minutes after, when the favorite's attendants, to do as he directed, and don a riding suit. In ten minutes after, when the class. "I know," squesked a little girl, after all the others had given it up. "Well, what?" inquired the teacher. "Dry land."

An Eastern potentate once asked a group of the first, he coult.

dows, and the wind without roared like Bottom, the weaver, a pleasant voice whispered the foregoing tale. Here, as it paused abruptly, and seemed to have done with the whole thing I naturally began to ask questions. What hap pened the dwarf and his companious? What became of Hubert? Did Sir Norman and Lady Kingsley go to Devonshire, and did either of them die of the plague? I felt, myself, when I said it, that the last suggestion was beneath ontempt, and so a withering look from the face opposite proved; but the voice was obliging enough to answer the rest of my queries. The dwarf and his cronies being put into his majesty's jail at Newgate, where the plague was raging fearfully, they all died in a week, and so managed to cheat the executioner. Hubert went to France, and laid his claims before the royal Louis, who, not being able to do other wise, was graciously pleased to acknowledge them; and Hubert became the Marquis de Montmoreuci, and in the fullness of time took unto himself a wife, even of the daughters of

CYCLORAMA

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graver, in the secious dignity of pater familias ; graver, in sue serious dignity of pater ramittas; and Leoline, with the dark, beautiful eyes, the falling, shining heir, the sweet-smiling lips, and lovely, placid face of old. Between them, on three hassocks, sit three little boys; while on three hassocks, all three numbers, the fourth, and youngest, a miniature little Sir Norman, leans against his mother's shoulder, and looks thoughtfully in her sweet, calm face. Of the fate of those four, the same ancient lore affirms: "That the eldest atterwards bore the of the fate of those four, the same antical the affirms: "That the eldest atterwards bore the title of Earl of Kingsley; that the second became a lord high admiral, or chancellor, or something equally hifalutin; and that the third became an archbishop. But the highest honor of all was received for the fourth and youngest," continued the narrating voice, "who, after many days, sailed for America, and, in the course of time heaves President of the linited course of time, became President of the United States.

Determined to be fully satisfied on this point, at least, the author invested all her spare change in a catalogue of the said Presidents, from George Washington to Chester A. Arthur, and, after a diligent and absorbing perusal of that piece of liverature, could find no such name as Kingsley whatever; and has been forced to come to the conclusion that he must have applied to Congress to change his name on arriving in the New World, or else that her informant was laboring under a falsehood when she told her so. As for the rest,

"I know not how the truth may be; I say it as 'twas said to mc."

THE END. TWO LUCKY DAYTON BOYS DREW

\$15,000. Two of the luckiest young men in the city of Dayton are Edmond O. and George C. Albert, who held the one-twentieth of ticket No 56 621, which drew the first capital prize of \$300,000 in the November drawing of the Louisania State Lottery. George is eighteen and works at the shop of the National Cash Register company, while Edmond is twenty and at stoddard's Machine shop. Both are honest and hard working. Their father, honest and hard working. Their father Casper Albert, a respectable barber, died several years ago, and they have had hard and uphili work, assisting their widowed mother to support the family. They now own their cozy cottage home en Maple street, and the lift the prize they have won has given them places them in comfortable circumstances. -Dayton (Ohio) Democrat. Dec. 6th.

FIRESIDE SPARKS

"A parlour for ladies thirty-five feet high," is one of the advertised attractions of a Scotch Funnyman—"How do you like my jokes?' Friend—"First-rate; I like to renew my acquaintance with old friends."

Pupil (translating painfully): Je suis un

homme nouveau-I am a-freshman." tor: " Yous avec raison, Monsieur." Scene-A barber's shop-Loquacious barber :

"How shall I cut your hair, Colonel?" Customer: "With your mouth shut." Kate Field confesses having used hot water for five years. There are, however, many persons of Miss Field's sex who not only use it themselves, but keep their husband in hot

Prisoner (to his lawyer)—"Do you think I will have justice shown me?" Lawyer—"I'm afraid you won't. You see I've managed to get two men on the jury who are op

punishment." One point of superiority that the lower animals have over the higher is that usually the longer you know an animal the better you like it, and this is not often as true in ragard to our

human friends. "The diamonds in that bracelet, madam, said the jeweller, "were taken from an old cigrette." "Well, then, you needn't show em

to me. I didn't want anything that was ever worn by one of them horrid actresses.' "Whew!" sighed the umbrells, "how I

suffer! I am worn to a skeleton, and have had four of my ribs broken for a week." "Go to!" retorted the hat. "You cuffer! Why, every night of my life is spent upon the rack." "Pa," said Johnny Knowitall, "the paper says natural gas is offensive to the olfactories, what does that mean? "Olfactories is a misprint. It should be oil factories. The oil fac-

tories don't like it because natural gas is ruining their business." A correspondent compisins : "In the poem A correspondent complains: In the poem which I sent you, the proof reader made mesay 'hungering regret,' whereas I wrote 'lingering regret.'" That's all right. The proof reader understands that a poet is a good deal more apt

to bunger than he is to linger. A medicore painter, who considered himself quite a distinguished artist, wished to fresco the ceiling of his hall. "I will white wash is first," he said, "and then paint it." One of his hear-ers remarked, "I think you would do better to

paint it first and ther whitewash it." "Just try to frighten me, will you?" said
to M—. "What for?" "I have got B—to M—. "What for?" "I have got the hicough, and if you will frighten me it will make it go away at once." "Well then; here goes (shouting at the top of his voice): Lend me £5!" "Ah! thanks; it is gone!"

No college student ever so far forgets himself

his courtiers which they thought the greater man, himself or his father. At first, he could elict no reply to so dangerous a question. At last a wily old courtier said: "Your father, sir, for, though you are equal to your father in. all other respects, in this he is superior to you— that he had a greater son than any you have." He was promoted on the spot.

It very seldom happens that there is a moral in a conundrum. But there was one in that which Father MacErlain propounded to an audi-ance the other evening. "What is the differance the other evening. "What is the difference between the man in the moon, and his terrestrial brother?" asked Father MacErlain. "This," he replied, when his audiance gave it up; "the fuller the man in the moon is the brighter he becomes, but the fuller the man on earth is, the darker does he grow." There is a

sermon as well as a joke in that,

Not long ago, a wag changed the notice "Wait until the train stops," in the car of the London underground railway, to "Wait until the rain stops," The next day which happened

DON'T WORRY YOURSELF. Worry is the cause of more trouble than any other one thing, not excepting alcohol; for it leads man to murder, suicide, embezzlement, insanity, drink, family estrangements quarrels, and business difficulties. Worried people cannot make good bargains; their judgments become warped and twisted throguh

dwelling too long on the same subject; with those subjects they are no clearer at the end of their thinking than they were at the beginning. There are multitudes of deaths every year attributed to regular specific diseases, as typhoid fever, dyspepsia, consumption and heart disease, which have for their cause worry. Worry induces such a condition of body that it readily receives the germs of disease. Occasionally we meet people who can truly be called born fretters; they fret at everything, and seven days and seven nights scarcely give them time enough during the week to do all the worrying they are capable of doing—as for any one living with them, it is their worst punishment that they have to endure themselves. We daily meet faces that show the results of worry; they are seamed and wrinkled and full of lines. They should be a warning to us. If the time

THE HOT-WATER CURE.

munity.

Hot water is by all means a preferable drink for some persons suffering from dyspepsia, gastric catarrh, infismed stomach, etc. And this is the condition represented by the great mass of invalids who have stomach derangements. Hot water is soothing to the mucous membrane. It cleanses it also, and promotes activity of the secreting vessels. its influence upon the atomach is not, however, more beneficial than upon the general system. The stomach is the great organ of sympathy, and whenever it is warmed the whole body sympathises, and so by warming the stomach we promote circulation and nutrition, and the development of power. Cold water is contraindicated in all cases of invalidism, unless it be in acute fevers. In saying this we do not prohibit its use, but only give preference to warm water wherever there is a debilitated condition of the stomach without real fever. Invalids should be guided, however, somewhat by their sensations. If the use of cold water warms and comforts them, there is no reason why it may not be used moderately. Iced water is always injurious and frequently dangerous. But drink tog at or soon after meals either of hot or cold water is bad practice. We should do our drinking sometime before eating; but after digestion has begun, abstinence from drinks should be maintained for three or four hours. If patients will refrain from free use of common salt, water-drinking will not be so neces sary, and water is the only proper drink Whosver would have good health would do well to avoid all other forms of beverage. Milk is food, not drink, and may be eaten with other food, but should never be drunk. -[The Laws of Health.

HEAD-HEART-HAND.

Every boy should have his bead, his heart and his hand educated. Let this truth never be forgotten. By the proper education of the head he will be taught what is good and what is evil, what is wise and what is foolish, what is right and what is wrong. By the proper education of the heart, he will be taught to love what is good, wise and right, and to hate what is evil, foolish and wrong. By the proper education of the hands, he will be enabled to supply his wants, to add to his comforts, and to assist others. The highest objects of a good education are, to reverence and obey God, and to love and serve mankind. Everything that helps in attaining these objests is of great value; and everything that ninders us is comparatively worthless. When wisdom reigns in the head, and love in the heart, the man is ever ready to do good; and if his executive ability be equal to his enlight. ened sentiments, order and peace reign, and failure and suffering are almost unknown.

SINGING AND HAPPINESS.

Cultivate singing in your family. Begin wher the child is not yet three years old. The songs and hymns your childhood sangbring them back to your memory and teach them to your little ones; mix them altogether to the varying moods that in after life come over us so mysteriously sometimes. Many a times and oft in the very whirl of life some little thing will wake up the memories ef early youth, and we almost see again the ruddy cheeks, the smiling faces and the very eyes of the schoolmates, some gray-headed now, some mouldering in the grave, and anon "The Song my Mother Sang" springs unbidding to the lips, and soothes and sweetens all the memories.

A NEW WAY.

It was 11 o'clock, Thomas Singleman still lingered in the tapestry lined parlor of the Hagamont mension. There was a slight noise up-stairs, when Charibelle whispered:

"Oh, Tom, I think it is papa, and he so objects to you shaying so late."

Before Mr. Singleman could secure his hat the door opened, and Col. Hogamont entered "Claribelle Jane, you may leave she room for a moment. I wish to speak privately with Mr.

With beating heart she gladly left, then glued her ear to the keyhole outside.

"Mr. Singleman, I want to sak you a favor.
As I go pass the store I wish to settle a bill of

\$10, and I forgot to call at the bank on my way

home. Can you spare that much until tonorrow evening ?" Mr. Singleman was happy to perform the favor.
"You need not be in a hurry to leave,

Thomas; my daughter appreciates your company, and I have no objections.

He left the room, and Thomas and Claribelle were radiant with happiness Next evening, about the same hour, the old gentleman entered and obtained a similar loan. It occurred also the evening following. The next evening a

the evening following. The next evening a slight noise was heard up stairs, and Mr. Singleman grasped his hat and left, saying:

"Claribelle, if your paps should inquire of my absence, tell him I took suddenly sick. Good-by sweet?" and befor the old gentleman was half way down the stairs Mr. Singleman was half way homeward through the murky night. The old man smiled and returned to his slumber.

CHINA'S IMPERIAL FAMILY. TRACING THE GENEALOGY OF THE PERSENT: EMPEROR BACK FOR CENTURIES.

The genealogy of the Chinese Imperial family is made up every ten years, and has just been readiness for the Emperor's approaching marriage. Since at least B. C. 100 registers have been kept of the Chinese noble families, and the ings overeign is decended from the Monarchamboruled in Moukden over the Manchurian Province before the Dynasty was established in Imperial register is honored as much as the Emperor himself, and is carried through the streets of Pekin with the utmost reverence to its resting place at Moukden. Shops, windows no one dare appear in the streets, which are sprinkled with yellow earth, and perfect silence two books the yellow volume devoted to the Emperor's immediate family or decendants from the original founder of the present dynasty, the red volume for more distant relations—the gioro wearing red girdles, who sprang from the original founder of the present dynasty, the red volume for more distant relations—the gioro wearing red girdles, who sprang from the original funder of the present dynasty, the red volume for more distant relations—the gioro wearing red girdles, who sprang from the original funder of the present dynasty, the red volume for more distant relations—the gioro wearing red girdles, who sprang from the original funder of send into these volumes a list of births, marriages, and deaths in bis family during the year, and at the end of ten years these records are transferred to the great roll, and presented solemnly to the Emperor. The ers and cousins, and if any individual commits a crime his name is expunged from the register. The genealogy of the Chinese Imperial family ers and cousins, and if any individual commits ers and cousins, and it any individual commits a crime his name is expunged from the register. The present Emperor's name, "Tsai," is forbidden to be written by his subjects.

THE DECAY OF LYING.

THE TELLING OF BEAUTIFUL, UNTRUE THINGS SAID TO BE DYING OUT.

The cleverest but of writing in recent magazines is decidedly Mr. Oscar Wilde's essay in the December Ninteenth Century upon the "Decay of Lying." With much variety and wealth of illustration Mr. Wilde maintains that lying, the telling of beautiful, untrue things. Is the proper aim of art, and that life imitates art far more than art imitates life. The first of these propositions seems to lie at the root of all the highest inaginative and romantic work, whether with brush or pen, and need not detain us. and strength spent in worry could be used in self-improvement and benefiting those near us there would be many changes in every comhighest inaginative and romantic work, whether with brush or pen, and need not detain us. Only it is well to know, when one is two grossly conscious of the painter's flattery, that his deviations from truth are in reality only a severe fidelity to the true principles of his craft. In support of the other canon we have the following examples: "The boy burglar is the inevitable result of life's imitative instinct. He is fact; occupied as fact usually is, with trying to reresult of life's imitative instinct. He is fact; occupied as fact usually is, with trying to reproduce fiction, and what we see in him is repeated on an extended scale through the whole of life. Schopenhauer has analyzed the pessimism that characterizes modern thought, but Hamlet invented it. The world has become and because a puppet was once melancholy."

What Mr. Wilde has to say of the Establishment will be accepted by many Anglicans as presty near the truth: "In the English Church pretty near the truth: "In the English Church a man succeeds, not through his capacity for belief, but through his capacity for disbelief. Ours is the only Church where the sceptic stands at the altar, and where St. Thomas is regarded as the ideal Apostle. Many a worthy clergyman, who passes his life in good works of kindly charity, lives and dies unusticed, unknown; but it is sufficent for some shallow, uneducated passman out of either university to get up in his

English Church is a thing very much to be regretted. It is really a degrading concession to a low form of realism."—London Tablet. RAVELLINGS.

pasman out of either university to gas up in his pulpit and express his doubts about Noah's ark or Balaam's ass, or Jonah and the whale, for half of London to flock to his church and to sit open-mouthed in rapt admiration at his superbintellect. The growth of common sense in the English Church is a thing serv much to the

When the button comes off the back of a man's shirt his choler begins to rise.

What is the shape of a kiss! Round, of course. Oh, no! It is a lip tickler. Gait money-A pedestrian's winnings.

Motto for a young man starting a mustache-Down in front."

Before the wedding day she was dear and he was her treasure : but afterwards she was dear er and he was treasurer, Pressing business-Running a cider-mill.

The coat-tail flirtation is the latest. A wrinkled coat tail bearing dusty toe marks means "I have seen your father." The reason for having Monday washing-day,

the next after Sunday, is probably because cleanliness is next to godliness. Epitaph for an actor-Played out.

The man who is behind the times has all the world before him. A smart thing—A mustard plaster.

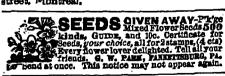
Inquirer—What is the extreme penalty of bigamy? Two mothers in-law. Catching a waiter's eye is good practice before joining a baseball nine.







For sale by J. A. Harte, 1780 Notre Dame



INFORMATION WANTED of one Eilen Elligett, daughter of John Elligett, deceased, who lived in the Parish of Kilkonnelly, County of Kerry, Ireland, Blacksmith. The party who desires this information is James Elligett, a brother of Eilen. The last known of Eilen Elligett was that she left Ireland for Counds, about the party was a see Parties. Canada about twenty-six years ago. Parties having any knowledge of the whereabouts of

Ellen Elligets are requested to address
JAMES ELLIGETT, Fremont, Ohio. SALESMEN We wish a few men to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and re-all trade. Largest meno-ration our line. . Beclese

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Do Lines not under the horse's feet. Write
BREWSTER'S SAFETY REIN HOLDER
CO., Holly, Mich

Montmorenci, and in the fullness of time took unto himself a wife, even of the daughters of the head, and lived happy for ever after.

And Sir Norman and Lady Kingsley did go the car and read the notice, and, though surprised the car and read the notice, and results and and returned to his alumber.

The less hope the man decharacter the might the car and results and the man was half way down; the stairs Mr. Singleman was half way down; the stairs Mr. Singleman

[FOR THE TRUE WITHESS] suggested by the Mission given in Third by the Redemptorist Fathers, from Jan.

Like a beacon or star That they hall from afartiners lost on the occar. Without comp as or chart-Praises hope in each beart, pough tors'd by the waves' wildest motion Onward to us they trod— Special heralds of, God m graces abundant were given. Ordained from above For their mission of lovelight our way onward to heaven.

As a pilot on deck, When in fear of shipwreck
When in fear of shipwreck
thous 'neath the dark waters hidden,
Bringeth courage and cheer.
Teaching crews how to steer way from all courses forbidden. So came in our night Those apostles of light, His name who was nursed in a manger. Let name was marked in a manger, And from oradle to tomb, Through life's darkness and gloom, 186'd a pathway yet free from all danger.

Came at their fond call Saint, sinner, and all To profit by their exhortation : Just as in days of old Flock'd to the true fold Thousands eager for their souls salvation. Came from morn until night,
Now with fear, then delight,
hear burning words by them spoken, Sinners proud, slaves deject,
Who all, joy did reflect
When, repented, their bonds had been broken.

Oh ! how sweet is that balm Which removes every qualm from consciences stricken with sorrow? For the soul that to-day Is by guilt darkened, may

Be with penitence brightened to-morrow.

"More joy," it is said,

"Is by one sinner made, Those faults are through penance forgiven, Than by ninety-nine just, Howe'er worthy of trust,

in the bright Court of Angels in Heaven." M. C. O'DONNELL.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Their Efforts to Make This World Better and Brighter-in the Wake of Fashion -Latest Shades and Styles in Gowns, Cloaks and Linens.

SOME CATHOLIC WOMEN.

From the Ave Maria—It is no longer held that women are incapable of attaining a first rank in literature. Proof to the contrary is superabundant. Some of the most creditable literary achievements nowadays are performed by ladies. There is no internal evidence in " Ohristian Schools and Scholars" (the work of a Dominican nun,) in the late Mis O'Meara's 'Life of Frederick Ozmam,' in Caristian Reid's "Heart of Steel," in "The Divine Sequence" (by Mrs. Montgomery,) and a hundred other books that might be mentioned, to indicate a woman's work. Miss Dorsey's "Midshipman Bob" combines the best characteristics of the writings of Cooper and Oliver Optic. But Mr. Adams has never written so clever a book. Many persons could hardly believe it was not the work of a man. Several able and widely circulated periodicals are edited by ladies, and they are found on the staff of all the leading journals. A lady, Mies Clerke, in one of the Dablin Review's most valued contributors; another lady, Mrs. Margaret F. Sullivan, is a leading editorial writer on one of the great Chicago dailies. The Washington correspondent of Register, are all ladies, and, by the way Catholics. It is prejudice of a very stupid kird to pass over a literary production simply because it is by a woman. Place aux

SELF-SUPPORTING WOMEN.

The opportunities offered women to become independent are so many nowadays that no woman with a will to succeed and not too much hampered by such burdens as fatherless children, or continued ill health, for instance, need despair of comfortable living as the result of her own afforts. Not only can she teach or do dressmaking or millinary, but every day opens new avenues to her in emp cyments once regarded as exclusively masculine. Many who have a knack for some particular department of house-hold work have turned it to account. One women began by making pickles and preserves for her friends and her basiness has a commented to be a commented to the contract of the contract has a contract to the contr for her friends and her business has grown to be enormous. A Washington women has a reputation as a cake baker and the results of her work has many a patron. Many of the Washington society ladies, notably among them Mrs. Whitney, order cakes and sweets through the women's exchanges for their many luncheons, receptions and tees, and many grocers keep constantly on hand caramels and candies made and placed there for sale by women in need of help. One young Washington lady has furnished homemade years cakes to a grocer for several years, and has made a snug little sum by it. Such instances could be found in any large

A GIRL PREACHER.

A Falmouth (Oy.) despatch says: Mary Semons, 10 years of age, has delivered four sermons in this place, and is becoming quite popular as a preacher. She has a good voice and splendid delivery for one so young. Mary is the daughter of a fairly well-to-do farmer, who lives about four miles from this place. From infancy she displayed unusual brightness. About eight months ago she joined the Baptist church here, and said that the Lord had called the played the played that the lord had called the played upon her to preach. She first addressed a small congregation at her father's house, and succeeded so well that she spoke next in a church near by.
The little girl soon had a reputation throughout this and neighboring counties. After several months in the country she preached here, and her succes was greater than it was in the rural districts. Under her ministry several persons joined the church. Many allege that her sermons cannot be surpassed by any grown man or woman Mary is rather small for her years, has sharp features, black eyes and hair and is very intelligent. She will continue her service here for several weeks and then she will go to he larg r K intucky towr s.

A QUEEN AS AN EDITOR. From the St. James Gazette : Marie Hen riette, Queen of the Belgians, has, since the beginning of the new year, joined 'he army of journalists, together with her youngest daughter, Princess Clementine, sister of the crown princess of Austria. The monthly magazine which her majesty has just started is called La which her majesty has just started is called La Jone Fills, and it is intended to keep young girls au fait of household matters, and also of events in the world of art and literature. The queen herself contributes all articles relating to household affairs, but the theatrical news and driticisms, appear, also above her pasu-donyme of "Madame Reyer," Princess Clem-entine, as "Marthe d'Orey," writes the critical atholes on art and liberature: Uarmen Eylva has been engaged to constitute a poem to be represented as a poem to b Anatolica Hungary for an onlying the Dictorial Attactions of the new review. Arong unesses a control Western?" "No sah; dey don't sai Mariely aleries as is ance has also been solicit. North Western?" "No sah; dey don't sai Mariely aleries as is a control with the cubic of the control of the c

The noble ladies might, indeed, do untold good if they take their task seriously, since the majority of women would have implicit faith in the advice of a queen or a princess when otherwise they would scorn to give any attention to the

HUSBANDS AND WIVES.

Some women marry with the idea that 'wife' means "interferer." They set themselves to work at once to revolutionise the man's whole life, and demand attention which, it they exercised a little rationce, would be gladly given.

I have seen wives who laid plans for almost every hour of their husbands a leisure time. Now no man likes this It is natural for them to be the planners and directors, and the wife who in all ways strives to cater for her hus band's tastes and comfort will find him planning for her happiness ere long Nothing touches a man of any feeling quicker than to see that his wife yields her wishes to his, and gives up with ready sweetness in small matters. Pay attention to any wish of his, no matter how trivial and foolish it may seem to you, and respond to his requests cheerfully, not sullenly, and in a little while you shall findhim the most thoughtful of men. Of course I am not writing of brutes or bullies, but men with hearts and heads.—Ella Whe.ler Wilcox.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Stowe denounces all the projected biographies of herself as wholly unauthorised, and it is reported that she will write or dictate a history of her life and literary labors herself. Mics Sussanna Warfield, who resides near Skyesville, Carcoll county, Md., composed the march played at the inaugural ball of "Tippecance" Harrison, and her friends want it played at the inauguration of his grandson, on March 4. Miss Warfield, who is wealthy, is aged over ninety years.

Miss Mamie Horton, who hopes to eolips Mrs. Shawas a whistler, is still in her teens. She says she never thought of whistling as an art until about four years ago. "I first took it up as a rather odd amusement only, but friends began to talk of a light under a bushel, you know, till they flattered my vanity. Then I went to Professor Bell with all my imperfec tions. Four years I've been taking almost daily lessons. The reading of notes is a small part of the battle; the real fight comes on the phrasing. tone, expression and ver-atility all come under this bead.

Mr. McKee, the President-elect's son-in-law, a wholesale boot and shoe dealer of Indianapolis, has lived with General Harrison ever since he was married, but has taken no part in polibics. General Marrison has concluded that he cannot get along without his grandchildren, and s he cannot very well take the children without their father and mother he has, it is said, induced Mr. McKee to give up business for a while and go to Washington to form part of the White House family. He will, it is understood, have some sort of an official place about the executive office to keep him busy.

DRESS NOTES.

A silver clip fastened to the belt by a chain is much used by English girls to hold up the trains of their ball room costumes.

The linen collar with chemisette will be revived this spring, and the pretty gathered chemisettes finished at the tep with a puff will be made both in silk and in net.

The artificial flowers worn with evening dress are tied with a prefusion of long ribbons arranged partly in bristling loops and partly in very long ends, falling with the drooping sprays of the blossoms.

The newest shade of blue is composed of blue and pink. It is not like mauve, but it is impossible to describe. Green will still hold its own in the field, and though several new tints are on the point of being introduced to the public, all those of 'ast season will he as popular as ever. Bright stones of red will be much worn, poppy and geranium color being the favorites, though marroon, which has been out of fashion for some time now, is about to make its reannearance.

Review's most valued contributors; another lady, Mrs. Margaret F. Sullivan, is a leading self-orial writer on one of the great Chicago dallies. The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Inter Ocean, the Roman correspondent of the Boston Transcript, the Dublin correspondent of the London Weekly Register, are all ladies, and, by the way, all was hemmed with brown able, and accompanied by a very large brown velvet mantel, also sable triz med and lined with poppy red silk. Among the evening costumes was one of very pale pink brocade, draped with silk muslin; a cream bro-cade draped with net of a deeper tint, embroidered in flower wreaths with silk a little darker still. Another evening gown was of black satin and silk in alternate stripes, with a black velvet front embroidered in jet; and prettiest of all was a tea gown of silk, veivet and crimped liese of scarlet geranium color. The front was of the last material, which also partly veiled the silk train, and there was a little velvet jacket em-broidered in gold thread.

WORTH REMEMBERING. Vinegar improves by keeping, therefore it is

best to lay in a large supply. Cool rain water and soda will remove machine grease from washable fabrics.

Syrup made of brown sugar, with a pint of

nickory tea to three p unds of sugar, is a good ubstitute for maple syrup To arrest biccough Dresch directs that both ers he closed with the fingers, with pressure,

while a few swallows of liquid are taken. To protect children's clothing from fire, add one ounce of alum to the last water used in ringing clother. This renders them uninflam-

To remove ink stains from boards, use strong muriatic acid or spirits of salt. Apply with a piece of cloth and then wash thoroughly with water.

For earache. -- If a child is suffering from earache, lay upon the ear a flannell bag, staffed with hops and wrung from hot vinegar. It will

speedly give relief. Flowers are pinned to the curtains, or jauntily fastened to the lambrequin, and, in fact, every-where that dainty fingers can place them with

an eye to effect. A paste made of fine oatmeal and glycerine is recommended as a skin beautifier; it is applied at night and a mask of cotton cloth worn over

the face to keep it on. To cleanse porcelain sauce-pans fill them balf full of hot water and put in the water a table sphonful of powdered boracs and let it boil. If

A simple and excellent preventative of dampness and mildew in book-cases and linen closeds will be found in a small quantity of quicklime placed on a saucer or in an open box in any reless where there is a brobability of mustiness. It should be renewed as often as it becomes sisked.

A very useful creeping apron may be made by taking an ordinary apron sufficiently long to reach the length of the dress and then up again to the waist, where it is fastened by means of a drawing string run into the hem. This makes a complete bag and affords ample protection for the dress and skirts, so that when the baby gets tired of the floor and you wish to take him up his garments are f und quite unsoiled.

FITS. All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelone cure hottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline 981 Arch St., Phila. Pa,

A het easily won .- "Is that the second bell?" B colored porter.

THE DONEGAL EVICTIONS.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS

Sin,-On behalf of the victims of Irish landlordism in Donegal, we consider it our duty at the present time to lay before our kinsmen in other lands a brief statement of the position in which we have been placed. The atrocities perpetrated in the first week of the New Year by the landlords of Donegal have already evoked a heartfelt burst of indignation throughout Ireland, England, and Scotland; and the ex treme hardships which have been inflicted upon our suffering people force us to appeal to you for that moral and material support which the liberty-loving people of America have neverfailed to extend to Irishmen in the past

The tenants who were being evicted from the

the tenants who were being evicted from the homes which they and their fathers' hands had built, offered such a sturdy and courageous resistance to the forces of the "Crowbar Brigade" as to call forth the admiration of every lover of home and heroism. For this "crime" (as our moralising tyrants call it) upwards of forty Donegal men have been placed under arrest and will almost certainly receive long and savage sentences. Nearly all of them are bread winners. sentences. Nearly all of them are bread-winners, and the duty will therefore devolve upon us of sustaining their families until the release of the prisoners, which is not likely to occur until they have completed a term of imprisonment of at least twelve months with hard labor. We will require to meet the expenses connected with the defence in the forty cases, and the duty is also cast upon us of aiding in the support of the evicted families until such times as the landlords may see their way to yield to the dictates of humanity, right, and justice. All this will prove an enormous strain upon us; and to aid us in the struggle the patriotic and beloved Arch-bishop of Cashel, Most Rev Dr. Croke, has forwarded the princely donation of £50 to aid us in the struggle. Our own good bishop, Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, has also acted with characturistic promptitude and generosity

With every confidence that you will not turn a deef ear to our appeal, we ask that you will cindly endeavour to organise a collection in your district. We only seek a little from all, and your practical aid will help us immersely in the struggle which we are determined to maintain in the Irish Highlands till victory crowns our efforts. In places where such a collection may not be practicable, we will be glad to receive even a trifle direct from the kindly donors; and we assure you that our humble prayers, and those of our sorely-tried and long. suffering people ascend to Heaven for all who extend to us a helping hand in this, our hour of

As we expect daily to be again placed under rrest, we would be glad if remittances were made to Rev. P. Kelly, P.P., Dunfanaghy, County Donegal; Rev. J. J Dorberty, The Seminary, Letterkenny; Mr. Jeremiah Mac-Veagh, St. Mary's Hall, Belfast; or to Edward Hughes, J. P, College square, Beliast; who have kindly consented to receive and transmit any subscriptions that may be forwarded to them —Your faithful servants, JAMES MACFADDEN, P. P.

Gweedore, Co Donegal, Daniel Stephens, C. C. Falcarragh, Co Donegal. P. S.—Since the forgoing was written Father MacFadden has again been arrested, and the re-arrest of Father Stephens is also expected.

TO THE DEAF. A person cured of Dealness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy. Will send a description of it free to any Person who applies to Nicholson, 177 McDongal

PRESENCE OF MIND.

Street, New York.

Some persons imagine that presence of mind s an instinctive quality that is never to be ac quired : but that is an erroneous view. Famili arity with danger is greatly conducive to it. Soldiers and sailors, as well as medical men, acquire it by experience. This is not available acquire it by experience. This is not available to all, but a contemplation of the possibility of danger, and of the means which should be taked to avoid it, will greatly conduce to the possession of this faculty. If every woman would think as to the best method of procedure if her bedroom were on fire, sie would be more likely to act rationally, if the accident did occur, than one who had never contemplated the possibility of such an occurrence; and a girl who is convinced of the danger of rushing into the open air on fer dress danger of rushing into the open air on her dress catching a light is more likely to throw herself on the floor and roll over and over than one who has never thought at all on the subject.

THE IRELAND TO BE. Judge Ashman in his address on Irish Home Rule at Philadelphia thus pictured the Ireland

to be: "Across the waters, I see an island, decked with prodigal beauty; I see the yellow splendor of its harvests, the purple of the hills whereon its cattle are grazing; and on the smooth pavements of its great cities, and in the quiet lanes across its landscapes, I bear the footsteps of a happy and prosperous population. I see its nums and its cathedrals : its school-houses and its capitol ; I see the ships of its merchants crowding its ports, or sailing in viewless paths out on the ocean. And, floating from the mastcastle, I see a flag emblem of a stormy past, augury, of a happier future—the flag of the Ireland that is to be." head of ship, the dome of capitol, the turret of

PROTECT POOR IRELAND.

America's attitude toward England in the Irish difficulty should be: "To protect Ireland, to defend Ireland, and, if need be, to take up arms for Ireland." There is no reacon to believe that such a course would result in war. In the hazard of provoking a universal rising in the British Isles, we do not believe that England would dare dispute America's right to befriend a people whose loyalty during the Re-volutionary war was gratefully acknowledged by George Washington and the Continental Congress. America, therefore, is interested in the struggle for Irish freedom, as much as the Irish recople were interested in the cause of American liberty one hundred years ago. Hence there is every reason, why America should plead the right of intervention in behalf of oppressed Ireland.

Now we say that it is the duty of the United

States as a free and Christian nation to stand nobly by Iteland at this supreme moment in her history. Our contention is that whenever any of the oppressed nations of Europe shall rise to cast off foreign oppression our sympathies should be allowed to rush forth to its encourage-ment and aid; and we should at once gladly do all in our power to recognize indepen this does not remove all the stains, scour well and guarantee it against the pillage of imperial with a cloth rubbed with soap and borax.

A simple and excellent preventative of dampthe hearts of European despots. In the English House of Lords such a profess would be heard among the "hereditary legislators" like the prelude of a social revolution. It would be wafted on its passage by the ascending sights of poor Ireland, and fall upon the startled cars of the British tyrants like a blast from the last trumpet, calling them to judgment -American

HUSBANDS AND WIVES.

Very few men seem to realize the constant drudgery and incessant vexation under which a wife untiringly and unplainingly perform her household duties, not perhaps from lack of kind feelings, but from an unpardonable want of sympathy and consideration. Some men never dream of the hourly irritations and annoyances to which their wives are subjected; they are engrossed in the mad struggle for wealth, so absorbed in their own pleasures that they lose sight of -uch miner matters as home affairs that claim claim all of a wimen's attention, seeming to think that a wife should be happy and con-tented if her pure be kept moderately well aup-A hat easily won.—"Is that the second bell?"

queried a drummer, as the hotel man across the plied. How little men know of true woman. The clock ticks now and we hear it. After way sounded his gong. "No, they don't ring book, or of their duties and obligations to their book, or of their duties and obligations to their wives? Yst, they would feel outraged if classed with selfish, unkind or inconsiderate husbands. Why you're mistaken, I.—"""Rave you's any of the country fireside, I saw the digate out?" "A dozen?" "John, calling to with selfish, unkind or inconsiderate husbands.

A man who cannot appreciate and in some from the hearth enough for professions. North Western?" "No sah; day don't sah; and smelfish devotion is, im our opinion, no the lawless. The country fire our tree is just like the fire on that hearth and smelfish devotion is, im our opinion, no the lawless. The country fire is just like the fire on that hearth and smelfish devotion is, im our opinion, no the plant of flash the country for the plied. How little men know of flash to the country fire a while the clock will tok and we hear it. After a while the clock will tok and we will not hear it. Seated by the country fire kindle, blaze, and go out I gathered up the country fire work is a while the clock will tok and we will not hear it. Seated by the country fire kindle, blaze, and go out I gathered up the clock will tok and we hear it. After while the clock will tok and we hear it. After while the clock will tok and we hear it. After while the clock will tok and we hear it. After while the clock will tok and we will not hear it. After while the clock will tok and we hear it. After while the clock will tok and we hear it. After while the clock will tok and we hear it. After while the clock will tok and we hear it. After while the clock will tok and we will not hear it. After while the clock will tok and we will not hear while the clock will be clock will be clock will tok and we will not hear it. After while the clock will be clock will be clock w A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O

ingly. If a wife makes a request off near number and, and he cheerfully replies, "Certainly, my dear, with pleasure," the kind words penetrate her heart and are treasured there; but he herehly answers, "I suppose I must, but you're chimney. The fire is out. Shovel up the white remains.—Ashes! forever wanting something," her heart, grieved and humiliated, shrinks within itself, bearing an ugly wound that time will scarcely heal.

HIS GRACE'S HOME COMING.

Reception at the station and Demonstration in Notre Bame Church—Benedicius and Te

His Grace Archbishop Fabre arrived in Montreal Tuesday morning, 26th February, by the Delaware & Hudson train, which was three hours late, and therefore interfered with the arrangements made for the reception of the Arch bishop. At St. Lambert, where the train arrived about 11.30, it was boarded by Rev. Marcoux, vice-rector of Laval university; Rev. Oure Adam, and Rev. Father Archambault, who welcomed His Grace. He arrived in New York on Monday, and paid a visit to the Sisters of Mercy and also to the Sisters of the Ville Marie convent, and was the guest of Archbishop Corrigan, where he had the pleasure of meeting Archbishop Riordau, of San Francisco While abroad His Grace spent most of his

time in France, where he visited the mother communities of the various religious institutions in Montreal, and was about a month in Italy and Rome, where he had two audiences with His Holiness the Pope, one in public and one in private, during which His Holiness expressed himself as pleased with the state of the Roman

Catholic church in Canada.

Amongst the reverend gentlemen who ac companied His Grace to Montreal were Rev. Prof. Bruchesi, his private secretary, who has been his close companion during his entire absence, Canon Le Blanc, who went to New York to receive them, Rev. Cure Adam, of Hochelaga, Rev. Cure Ethier, Rouses Point, and the cure of St Hilaire. At the Bonoventure depot be was met by the Very Rev. Abbe Marechale, vicar general and administrator of the arch-diocess of Montreal; Rev. Abus Lecou, superior Grand Seminary, Sherbrooks street; Rev. Abbs Leclaire, cure of St. Joseph; Rev. Abbee Sentenne, cure Notre Dame. Montreal Baron Boubhillier, N. Laramee, P. Demers. warden of Notre Dame church, and there was also a guard of twenty men in blue and white uniform drawn upon the platform, known as the "Palace Guard." After a cordial greeting the party entered sleighs and proceeded to the

IN THE AFTERNOON.

At a quarter past three the great bells of Notre Lame church began to sway and clash to indicate that Archbishop Fabre had left the palace. In a carriage drawn by four greys he reached the church, and at half-past three entered with Rev. Abbs Marechale and Oure Sentenne, clothed in full canonical vestments The clergy of the diocess and the students of the colleges filed in and filled the chancel and aisles, clothed in their priestly robes. The choir broke into the "Te Deum," which was taken up by the audience that filled the church. Church Warden Demers then stepped up and read the following address, and by his side were Messrs. Lacaille and Auge :-

To His Grace Monseigneur Chas. E. Fabre, Archbishop of Montreal:

Monseigneur.-Allow the faithful ones of the oldest parish of your diocese and of the old Ville-Marie to salute with tenderness the happy return of Your Grace to the episcopal town. With heartfelt joy they hasten to present to you their homage and their congratulations with gratitude towards the Providence that has protected you, and towards yourself for all the interest that, in your unceasing solicitude, you take in our souls. On our side, Monseigneur, we come to Your

Grace, to renew the assurance of our most profound respect and of an ever increasing devotion and of a complete submission to your authority, a duty become easy and light in presence of the goodness, the patience and the sweetness with which you can always command and promote the cause of the good. We have followed your of electrical impulses exceeds 21,000,000 per journey towards the Eternal city with a lively annum—certainly a most severe duty for any interest, and, without ceasing, our prayers for battery, your personal safety, and the amelioration of your mission have risen warmly from our hearts towards heaven.

We were in the spirit with you when, at the feet of the vicar of our Lord Jesus Christ, you asked and received his abundant benedictions for yourself and for us. We have applauded, Monseigneur, with all Canada when you had the happy inspiration to offer to our Holy Father, as a jubilee gift, the Canadian seminary, constructed at Rome by the munificence of the venerable house of St. Sulpice of Montreal, and the words of the Sovereign Pontiff in accepting this gift sensibly affected us, in that they proved that, in the heart of His Holiness. Canada still ranks with the most favored nations.

We know that you have represented to our Holy Father Leo XIII. how much we love him, how we pray for his preservation, how we admire his wisdom, and courage in the difficulties and embarrassments which beseige him, and how we long, with him, for the moment when it will please Providence to open the eyes of his persecutors and put him again in possession of the liberty necessary for the government of the

Church. Behold us before you, Monseigneur, like children who see their father again after a long absence; their hearts superabound with emotion and their words are insufficient to express them. We find adequate expression for ours only in the sublime chant of the Te Deum which has just resounded in these vaults and has stirred

our souls in the tenderness of thanks.
We conclude, Monseigneur, in expressing the wish that your flock may never sadden the beart of the pastor, but that, recognizing in you the representative of the supreme head of the church, they may walk with confidence under your spiritual direction, united in practice as they ought to be in faith, and thus give you the consolation of seeing them still in the model state of the first Christians, receiving the coupsels and advice of the superiors, without contestation or dispute, as the only means of having no more than "one heart and one soul." This consolation, Monseigneur, we desire for you and for ourselves, and also for the Sovreign Pontiff who would experience great happiness if he knew that we conform here

precise, so paternal. For the parishioners of Notre Dame, (Signed) THE WARDENS.
His Grace the Archbishop then arose to reply.
He expressed the deep pleasure he felt in the splender of the demonstration which was but a confirmation of what he had expressed to His Holiness the Pope of the faith and loyalty of Canadians. It had given the holy father great satisfaction when he was told of the thriving condition of the diocess which was represented by himself. The gift of the Canadian Seminary

scrupulously to all his instructions so clear, so

at Rome was most acceptable to the Pone and was a matter of greater satisfaction to him than anything he had received during the year. He bore to them a message from the head of the church on earth in which he urged them to be united and remain steadfast in their faith. The Archbishop thunked them again for the address and pronounced his benediction upon

them.
The "Benedictus" was then sung, after which His Grace returned to the palace.

"ACT IN THE LIVING PRESENT." AN ALLEGORICAL APPEAL FOR PROMPT ACTION What we do, we had better do right away.

man. He should be more gentle, more loving, through and up and out, gay of flash, gay

more scrupulously polite to his wife as such that when she was only a sweetheart, for a sweetheart is still her own mistress, and holds the right to refuse his attentions, whilst a wife is, in his regard, wholly in his power, and true manhood will recognize that fact and act accordingly. If a wife makes a request off her husbsweep of dame it cleaves its way until all the hearth glows with its intensity—emblem of full manhood. Then comes a whiteness to the coals. The heat lessens. The flickering shadows have died along the wall. The fagots drop apart. The hou-cheld hover over the expiring embers.

INTERESTING READING.

Men at work on the Elffel tower in Paris be gin at 6 a. m. and have sunlight long before it reaches the city.

In France juggling is taught for the benefit of the health. It brugs the muscles of the arms and chest and back into play.

A countryman at Palatka, Fla., who saw the treet car for the first time, referred to it as a new style of omnibus on baby wheels." Some forms of dyspepsia are caused by a de-

ficiency of water in the system, as the drinking of too little water is much more injurious than the drinking of too much. It is given out in Boston that the cremation

ists have lost 15 per cent of strength in the last year, and it is believed that another year or two will finish them.

A shrewd citizen of Montezuma, Ga., swapped horses ten times in one day and made \$125, and galloped home that night possessor of the same horse to impart the news to his family. About one-half of the paper money circulated in South America is counterfeit, but that is a matter no South American worries about. The genuine is about as bad as money can be.

The number of Jews in the world is estimated at 6,000,000. Of these 4,000,000 are in Russia, and is is said that only some 500,000 are perfect. ly free from bondage of every kind.

Thread from the fiber of the nettle is now spun so fine that sixty miles of it weighs only two and one-half pounds. The same fiber has for some time been used in Europe in the manufacture of ropes.

There has been no improvement in the shape of the umbrells for the last seventy years, and it may be added, no improvement in the man-ner of carrying it. The average person protects his toes and wets his heels,

A Boston young man says that he wrote a good story, and it was declined by several periodicals. He then rewrote it, misspelling all the words, and it was accepted as a first-class dialect story by the periodical which had first declined it. The Boston young man spins a pretty tough

Fifteen daring young women of Philadelphia have formed a club of which the sole condition of membership is that the applicant forswea orsets. Each one of the ladies comprising the hub has consigned her whalebone cuirass to the flames, and now taxes her ingenuity to provide a substitute.

The new House of Commons in Japan is to be composed of 300 members, and the right of suf-frage is to be exercised by mentwenty five years old who pay an annual tax of \$25. These requirements are more exacting than those here. tofore fixed for electors who are entitled to vote for members of the city and prefectural assemblies that determine the local tax rates. In the case of those electors the voting age has been twenty years and the land tax limit about \$5. There were nearly one million seven hundred thousand such voters in 1:84.

A great deal of interest has been created in France by the novel form and operation of an electric clock, recently introduced, the peculiarity in the construction of which consists in the presence of two kinds of batteries, one a wet zinc-iron element and the other a dry zinc-iron element. The former consists of an iron bottle 52 inches high by 31 inches diameter, which torms one electrode; the other electrode is a zinc rod passing through an india rubber stopper into the interior of the bottle, this being filled with caustic potash and oxide of mercury. There is no disphragm, and the zinc is gradually consumed, while the oxide of mercury is reduced; the e.m. f. is 1.3 volts, and the internal resistance only 2. of an ohm. These clocks receive an impulse forty times a minute, and exhibit no weakening of the power either in the dry or wet cell. An easy calculation will annum-certainly a most severe

FOR QUIET MOMENTS.

Sorrow fails of its divine mision when it blinds us to everything but self .- [Frederic R. Marvin.

Anxious saints make anxious sinners, and I know of no other way to do this .- Dr. A. F. Schauffler. Where men of judgment creep, and feel their

way, The Positive pronounce without dismay.

As if God would take this for a good bill of reckoning: Item—Spent upon my pleasure—40 years.—[Bishop Hall. All experience tends to show that an abiding,

a progressive morality must be inspirited by theology.—[Canon Westcott. As a king is honored in his image, so God is loved and hated in man. He cannot hate man who loves God, nor can he who hate God love

man. - [Chrysostom. Truth lies in character. Christ did not simply speak truth; he was truth, truth through and through ; for truth is a thing not of words, but

of life and being. -[Robertson. No one can houstly or hopefully to be delivered from temptation unless he has himself honestly and firmly determined to do the best he

can to keep out of it. - [Ruskin. We can deny ourselves, but we cannot cleanse ourselves. The sheep can go astray alone, but can never return to the fold without the assist-

ance of the shepherd, -[W. Secker. A fair reputation is a plan delicate in the nature, and by no means rapid in its growth. It will not shoot up in a night like the gourd of the prophet, but like that gourd it may perish in a night.—[Taylor.

The world that we inherit must have an rigin; that origin must have consited in a couse; Origin must have been intelligent: that ligence must have been supreme; and that supreme, which always was and is supreme, we know by the name of God-[Scotch Divine.

MIND WHAT YOU READ. Once, at a public meeting, an elderly man

who had led an edifying, religious life, made this confession; "I had often heard people say it was right to read and see all you could, so that you might be able to judge for yourself as to whether things were right or wrong, I had heard a great deal about bad books and the mischief they did; and thinking it would be best to judge for myself in the matter, I determined if one came in my way I would read it. The chance soon came, and I read the book. It was a very bad one. I finished it, thoroughly disgusted, and closed its pages, having fully made up my mind never to read another, and intending to think no more about this one. "Ab, my dear friends," he continued, "there I was mistaken: it is forty years ago since I read that book, but I have never been able to forget it; some ef its blasphemous sentences are as fresh in my mind as the day I read them ! Many a time in my life I would have given pounds and pounds had it been possible to have them blotted out of my memory; but this is impossible; and probably as long as my life, or at least as long as my reason shall last, I shall never forget them."

ROME, Feburay 26. - The Pope is reported to be uneasy; over the auti-Jesuit agitation in Canada. ... It is said he fears that it a bitencine should salva it might cause salva con salva cause salva cau



SLEEPLESSWESS CURED. I am glad to testify that I used Pastor Koenia's Nerve Tonic with the best success for sleeplessness, and believe that it is really a great relief for suffering humanity.

E. FRANK, Pastor,
St. Severin, Keylerton P. O., Pa

Our PAMPHLET for sufferers of nervous issues will be sent FREE to any address, and OOR patients can also obtain this medicine REE of charge from us. This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG Medicine Co., Chicago. Agents: W. E. SAUNDERS & Co., 188 Dundae street, London, Ont. Price, \$1.00 per bottle; Six bottles for \$5,00.

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R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisie to Nat'l Bk PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank: A. BALDWIN Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank. CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, March 12, 1889. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. 100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves \$10; Quarters \$5 Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.

LIST OF PRIZES. APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 100 Prizes of \$500 arc..... 100 Prizes of \$00 arc..... 100 Prizes of 200 arc.....

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ONE DOLLAR is the price of the smallest part or fraction of a Ticket LARURD BY US in any Drawing Anything in our name offered for less than Dollar is a swindle. "Besteurs for colds, cough, consumption is the old Vegetable Pulmenary Balsam." Cutler

Bros. & Co., Boston. For \$1 a large bottle sent prevais. DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF

MONTREAL. In the Superior Court,
Dame Marie Azilda Charlebols, of the Village of St.
Polycarpe, in the District of Montreal, wife of Joseph
Eudger olias Ludger Damase Brasseur, of the same
place, morchant, has instituted an action for separation as to property against the said Joseph Eudger
alias Ludgor Damase Brasseur.
PREVOST, BASTIEN & PREVOST,
Montreal, 17th June, 1887.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEO, No 2603. SUPERIOR COURT.

DAME MARIE FONTAINE, wife common us to properly of NOEL BONIN, hotel-keeper, of the city and district of Monreal, duly authorized to ester en justice, Plaintif, we the said NOEL HONIN, Defendant. The Plaintif has instituted an action for separation as to properly, against the Defendant in this case. Montreal, 1st February, 1889.

AUGE & LAVORTUNE, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 28 5

HEALTH FOR ALL

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine Rank

Amongst the Leading Necessa-ries of Life. These Famous Pilis Furify the BLOOD, and not most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER, STOMACH, SIDNEYS and BOWELS, giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are commended as a never-falling remesty increases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacions in all aliments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as: a General Fundly Medicine, are unsurpassed.

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out, gay or man, gay complications.

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er now, is responsible for payment.

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WEDNESDAY..... MARCH 6. 1889

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, March 6th, Ash Wednesday. THURSDAY, March 7 h, St. Thomas Aquinas. FRIDAY, March 8 h, Holy Crown of Toorns. SATURDAY, March 9th, St. Frances of Rome. SUNDAY, March 10th, FIRST IN LENT. MONDAY, March 11th, St. John of God. TUESDAY, March 12th, St. Gregory the

Victory is Ours!

The London Times is smashed.

The conspiracy of forgers, perjurers, bigots, ceercionists, who entered into the foulest plot ever revealed to an astonished world, has been laid bare.

Some few details are vet to come, but the broad facts leave nothing to be desired. In these columns, as in the columns of all journals which desired the vindication of the truth, the result attained last week was long foreseen and foretold.

stroying the Irish party, and putting back the cause of Home Rule forever, was concocted with consummate ingenuity. And it would have succeeded but for the perfect skill and knowledge of those who stood by Mr. Parnell to unravel the plot and secure the ends of justice. Interests of national and most momentous magnitude depended on the result, and it has been evident that the Times people never themselves had absolute | The "Times" Retraction and faith in the charges they had made with astonishing circumstantiality and implacable persistence.

But now that the end has been reached, the whole scheme is exposed in all its detestable, shameful nakedness. Thus we see how the Times was simply fencing to obtain a special verdict. The most it hoped to gain was that there was a basis for its charges in case the letters could not be proved forgeries. Now its case, its reputation, its honor, are irretrievably ruined. From occupying the proudest position in English journalism, it has sunk to the level of the lowest and most scurrilous sheets ever printed, and the verdict of the outside world is-"Served it right"-to which all Irishmen will add, "So fall all the tribe whose furious hatred have worked Ireland's wos through the centuries of her sofrow !" The Times can never again take the place it once held, even among those who regret that it has lost its cause. Eng-Hahmen must cease henceforth to admit its ancient claim to represent their opinions. Its managers entered into a deliberate con apiracy to ruin the Irish cause by heaping on its leaders the infamies of assassination planned in cold blood and perpetrated with invincible ferceity. But if ever engineers were hoist with their own petard the Times crowd have been. In the same tremendous explosion which sends them flying goes the whole system and the whole party that laid the train. Talk of dynamite! Here is meral dynamite enough to destroy the whole fabric of Tory misgovernment, and the cloud | traffic which has led the Times to such abysof diagrace will hang over it as long as history | mal depths." will be written.

The change of rulers must soon be made. The ministry which was the mainstay of the plot cannot survive British indignation, Irish wrath and world-wide contempt,

Looking back at the long, bitter, deadly struggle, our joy at the result of this great trial is tempered with profound thankfulness to the Almighty, whose hand is plainly visible in this vindication. We can now address ourselves with renewed vigor to the comple. tion of the national purpose, feeling that we have the divine blessing on what we are deing.

Father McFadden.

A letter in this issue from Father McFadden, parlab priest; of Gweedore, and Father Stephene of Ralarrach Is commended to the earnest estention of TRUE WITNESS readers. examination. It must be evident to all reason-The arrest of the herole Father McPadden able persons that if a conspiracy existed the AND THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF

him with the murder of Martin the policeman, have deepened the cloud of sorrow now hanging over Donegal. As usual Balfour the Beauty has misrepresented the conduct of the sltogether upon our own motion and our own priest with the object of injuring him in public estimation, although the Arch-Coercionist is perfectly aware of his innocence. Balfour has charged Father McFadden with the murder of District-Inspector Martin, although it is well known that on this unfortunate occasion the rev. gentleman was of all present the only peacemaker. The people excited at the conduct of the unfortunate officer who was killed brandishing a sword over their priest, were turbulent. The police on the other hand were disorganized and desperate. Before he could intervene Father McFadden himself was struck with a stone, and in the meles that followed Mr. Martin received his wound. Father McFadden it was who finally restored order. He had been exhorting his flock to peace the whole day, and he would have succeeded in preserving the peace had it not been for the, as usual, violent conduct of the constabulary. In the first place it was not murder at all. Mr. Martin was killed in a sorimmage of his own provoking, and the crime of his death is one of manelaughter at most. But to connect Father McFadden with his death-except that he did his best to save him-there is not a single shred of evidence. Nothing can be plainer than the reason of this infamous proceeding. Father McFadden has an unfortunate flock for whose treatment by their landlords, assisted by Mr. Balfour's forces, there is no defence. At Christmas time last year the troops were marched out to evict them, and the resistance they made "caused comment" to a very great extent indeed. It is as a counterblast to the story of these atrocities that this abominable accusation is levelled against the priest, who prevailed on the Falcarragh garrisons to surrender to the this Pigott was. And now they come before might not be broken.

The intention of the Father's accusers is only too evident. The Cork Herald is convinced that Balfour is capable of "taking Father McFadden's life if he could and make epigrams about him after. In the earlier way to power, and being but a clumsy artificer in this way he would probably have his head out off when he got half way up the ladder. The only punithment that awaits The scheme for ruining Mr. Parnell, de. | this kind of politician now, however, is dismissal from office-that is when his crimes relate to Ireland. But even the English people are beginning now to talk of the impeachment of Mr. Balfour. If this mean and MoFadden is not sufficient to merit impeach. ment we do not know what is,"

We hope the appeal for assistance made by this sorely persecuted priest will meet with a hearty and prompt response.

Apology.

its managers and editor possessed of the spirit tion of vindictiveness and malice, but the dull, surley manner in which they endeavor to give their retraction an appearance of sincerity while slyly making it insinuate other charges, is perhaps, the most contemptible exhibition of weak vindictiveness ever made by any newspaper. It confirms even in the minds of those opposed to the Home Rulers. the impression long held by importial men, that the Times was impelled to the course it a lopted less by love of truth and justice than by hatred of the Irish people and a determination, right or wrong, to ruin their cause in

the estimation of Englishmen. British journals of all shades of opinion have expressed the prevaling sentiment in terms which left no room for mistake, and which must have made the arrogant Times managers turn sick with shame and remorse if they be not lost to all sense of degradation. In like manner the press of the continent and of all America have spoken with one voice of disgust and condemnation of men who could deliberately seek to ruin a great statesman by means they must have known were vile and false from the very start. As the London Daily News says :- "The Times tried to destroy Mr. Parnell, but Mr. Parnell has destroyed the Times. Never again shall any man who respects himself read the base accusation without guilt or a feeling of languid disgust. The Times is no representative of the English press, and we do not hesitate to say that there is not another English newspaper capable of engaging in the abominable

But take the apology as it appears and it will not stand dissection under the light of the evidence produced by the Times itself to austain its position. The apology reads as follows: (We have put some parts of it in talios which expose the bad faith and tergiversation of the newspaper.)

"We desire to endorse as appropriate every word of the toregoing statement. It is our wish, as it is our duty to do so. Moreover Mr. Parnell having in the witness box stated that the letters are forgeries, we accept in every respect the troth of that statement. In these circumstances we deem it right to express our regret most fully and sincerely at having been induced to publish the letters as Mr. Parnell's or to use them in evidence against him. This expression of regret in-cludes also the letters falsely attributed to Mr. Egan, Mr. Davitt and Mr. O'Kelly. It is scarcely fitting new to enter into the circumstances under which we received and published them. We are bound, however, to point out that Pigott was not the person with whom we communicated. Moreover, we must add that we firmly believed the letters were gannine until the disclosures made by Pigott on cross.

party to it. Errors, of course, in judg. Irish Catholic population should have a rement may have been committed, and for presentative in the cabinet. them the penalty must be paid. It must be clearly understood that what we have done is responsibility, and in the public interest lone. This withdrawal, or course, refers ex-

clusively to the letters obtained from Pigott.' In its auxiety to secure an acquittal of the charge of knavery in joining a conspiracy, the Times appears willing to be ranked the most egregious of fools. It says "Pigott was not the person with whom the Times communicated." This statement is in direct contradiction to the evidence. Besides Pigott's testimony before the Commission was sufficient to disclose the filmsy foundation upon which the Times rested its allegations. Pigott represented to the managers of the Times that he bought the alleged Parnell and Egan letters from an adventurer in Paris, named Morris Murphy, whose sole proof of their authenticity was summoned up in the statement that he "found the documents in a bag." According to Pigott's story, Murphy sent Pigott here, there and everywhere in search of pretended authority to deliver the letters. Pigott said he believed the signatures were written by Parnell, and on this statement the Times people paid him over \$10,000 and published the letters as an evidence that Parnell and the Irish leaders were while at the same time expressing deep regret | was to get the place.

Were ever men so easily humbugged and induced on such evidently worthless reports to involve; themselves in so momentous an issue? For these self-confessed dupes of a professional dead-beat, swindler and ferger no measure of contempt is too great. They took his word for everything; made no inquiries to substantiate his statements. They did not even try to find out what sort of man forces of the Crown in order that the peace | the world posing as victims of a conspiracy. The plea of "public intrest," as an excuse, will not hold good. For the style, temper and spirit with which the Times made the charges, persisted in them, strove to evade investigation, and, now that it is found out and exposed, still strives to fasten some share times in England he would have formed one of obliquy on the man it value sought to of the class who strangled and murdered their ruin, prove to a demonstration that furieus enimity, not public interest, was at the

Irish Catholic Representation.

bottom of the Times charges.

Knowing some of the difficulties Mr. Mercler has to contend with, and being sincerely frained of late from urging the claims of the tented state of the republic. dastardly charge of murder against Father Irish Catholic population of the province to cabinet representation.

When he formed his cabinet he admitted those claims and followed the precedent set by his predecessors in selecting an Irish Catholic to take charge of an important portfolio. In doing se he but carried out a policy which had long been established, for no government, Liberal, National, or Conservative, brutality and indignity. of this Province can be said to adequately Having broken down completely in its case | fulfil the popular expectation which does not against Mr. Parnell, the Times should have include an Irish Catholic. Indeed we may made a full, frank, complete apology. Were say it is both impolitic and unsafe for any government to continue any length of time with of true gentlemen they would have done so, out such representation. This observation and thereby cleared themselves of the imputa- | does not apply so much to the gentlemen eligible for the position as it does to the mass of Irish Catholics spread throughout the pro vince who have long felt and are beginning to show their sense of the neglect they are suffering at the hands of those whom they helped to place in power and from whom

Irish Catholics have not failed to observe with what anxiety Mr. Mercler sought a col- Charles S. Parnell. House of Commons, Lonleague to represent the Protestant section of the population, which almost everywhere opposed him during the elections, and which now assails him with increased bitterness in the columns of such journals as the Daily Witness. We did all in our power to sid Mr. Mercier in what we considered, and still consider, his laudable efforts to do justice to an important minority. We maintained that it was necessary in the public interest that a Protestant representative should have a seat in the cabinet, and rejoiced when Col. Rhodes was elected for the position. An apparent injustice was overcome and a grievance removed, although, we are bound to confess, that the past and present action of the great bulk of the Protestant electorate did not deserve the concession. Eventually, perhaps, they may take a more enlightened and generous view of the situation.

On the other hand the Irish Catholics everywhere supported Mr. Mercler, and in the two constituencies where their numbers enable them to send representatives to the Legislature they elected supporters of his government. These were proofs of friendship and confidence in strong contrast to the action of the Protestants, deserving, it must be admitted, of the most liberal acknowledgor his desire to comply with the just demands of his Irish Catholic friends. But we cannot help thinking that were he to exert himself with the same energy and determination in the fulfilment of his promise to the Irish Cathelies that he did in his efforts to placate the Protestants, it would not have been necersary to publish this reminder.

There is no desire to force his hand or in LITERARY REVIEW.

A catalogue of the contents of the Magasine of American History for March reveals its great value and current interest. In its unique and the overcome when it is discovered that it would be dangerous for them to persist. We would be dangerous for them to persist. We would strengthen mr. Mercier's hands in his dealings with these, that they may not ven ture where the loe is thin. At all events, the

and the ville efforts being made to connect Times was victimized by, and not a time has come when it is a necessity that the presentative in the cabinet.

When Mr. McShane resigned everybody expected that he would have been succeeded by an Irish Catholic, but practically his place has been given to an English Protestant and the majority representation increased to the exclusion of the Irish. This is a state of affairs which constitutes a very tangible grievance, and we warn the government of the danger of allowing it to continue.

Pigott's Suicide.

The death of this unhappy man by his own hand gave a fitting close to a career unparalfeled in the gloomy history of Irish traitors. There is something terrible in the contemplation of the depths of infamy at which Pigott arrived step by step, till at last he completed his likeness to the character of Judas Iscarlot | are unusually bright and simely. As a spec by taking his own life. Yet, strange as it may seem, he has done more by his villainy to advance the cause of Home Rule than if he had remained a faithful sen of Ireland. Thus good comes out of evil. But O, at what terrible cost !

LORD SALISBURY has at last made up his mind and appointed Sir Julian Pauncefote hand-in-glove with the assassinations of British Minister to the United States. This Cavendish and Burke in the Phonix Park disposes of the report that Sir Charles Tupper !

> "PARNELLISM AND CRIME"having ceased to draw, and being neither new nor true, it is suggested that "PIGOTTRY AND THE TIMES" this interesting subject.

Mr. Cook's home rule resolution was reached in the Commons at Ostawa on the 26th February. Mr. Mills (Liberal) proposed that it be adopted unanimously without any discussion, but Sir John Maedonald objected, and the resolution was allowed to stand.

ME WATER'S Woman Suffrage bill came up for debate in the Ontario House last N ednerday and was defeated by 56 to 22. Both Mr. Mowat and Mr. Meredith spoke and voted against it, thus showing both political parties are opposed to the principle of the Bill.

PRESIDENT ELECT HARRISON was inducted at Washington on the 4th inst., amid great enthusiasm. His inaugural speech dealt with questions of internal policy almost exclusively, but it showed from the absence of anv desirous that he should succeed, we have re- striking allusions the prosperous and con-

> A DERPLY AFFECTING recital of the indignites heaped upon William O'Brien in Clonmel jail by officials acting under Balfour's orders will be found in the speech by Lord Mayor Sexton, delivered in Phonix Park and reproduced in this issue. No story of tyranny in any age or clime surpasses this outrage in

> PRIEST-HUNTING still goes on merrily in eb., says: "Father Clarke has been arrest ed in county Wicklow for making speeches tending to excite the people to commit unlawful acts." He advocated the tenants cause, as usual, we suppose, which by Balfour law is criminal and must go to jail.

CONGRATULATIONS to Mr. Parnell were cabled by the Irish and Liberal members of they expected as much consideration as they the House of Commons at Ottawa on the work should address Rev. Rev. J. R. Slattery, St. Joseph's Seminary, Baltimere, Md. received from the late Conservative govern- receipt of the news of Pigott's confession. The friends of Home Rule at Quebec also cabled as follows :--

We, the members of the Quebec Legislature, heartily congratulate you on your triumphant vindication from the foul slanders of the Times. You are still the pride and hope of Irishmen, and the lovers of constitu-

tional freedom everywhere. HONORE MERCIER, (Signed) Premier, W. W. LYNCH, JAMES MCSHANE. OWEN MURPHY, J. E. FLYNN, and Fifty others.

Mr. Laurier's resolution, moved in amendment to the motion to go into supply, on the 27th of last month, contains what all sensible men must regard as the wisest and best policy for Canada to pursue. It reads as follows :--

"That in view of the rejection by the Senate of the United States of the Washington Treaty of 1888, and the unfortunate and regretable differences existing between Consda and the United States on the Fishery question, this House is of opinion that steps should be taken at an early day by the Government of Canada for a satisfactory adjustment of such differences and the securing of unrestricted freedom in the trade relations of the two countries, and that in any negotiations entered upon for such purposes Canada should be directly represented by someone nominated by its Government; that in the meantime, and ment. Such acknowledgment has been made to prevent such negotiations being uniavorably entered upon and to afford evidence of frequently, in and out of parliament, by Mr.) the anxious desire of Canada to promote good Mercier, and we never doubted his good faith | feeling and remove all possible subjects of controversy, this House is of opinion that the modus vivendi proposed on behalf of the British Government to the Government of the United States with respect to the ficheries should be continued in operation during the fishing season."

The resolution was rejected by a party eral election.

LITERARY REVIEW.

The state of the s

information, particularly at this juncture. The whole procession of Dutch and English governors who resided in the old historic fort opposite Bowling Green are past in review, as well as those who lived in the house built for Washing-ton on the same site, and brilliant glimpses are given of the historic homes of the aristocratic New Yorkers that overlooked the water of the Bay when the city was young. One of its most interesting features is the sketch of the site of the City Rotel, of which so little is generally known. The second article, "America: the known. The second article, "America: the World's Puzzle in Geography," is a study by World's Puzzle in Geography," is a study by
the eminent scholar, Rev. William Barrows,
D.D., worthy of careful perusal. President
James C. Welling, of the Columbian University,
D.C., replies to General Wilcox in a very able
and comprehensive article on "The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. The wellknown author, J. G. Rosengarten, contributes
a strikingly readable paper on "Du Pont De
Nemoura." General Alfred E. Lee discourses
upon "German Tamily and Social Life" in a upon "German Family and Social Life" in clever and entertaining manner. Mr. Maturin L. Delafield writes of Colonel Henry Beekman Livingston, and Annie E. Wilson gives an aushoritative paper entitled a "Thrilling Adven ture of a Kentucky Pioneer." The severa minor departments are admirably filled—the men of typographic beauty this popular and instructive magazine has no superior on this or any other continent. It finds hosts of apprecis tive readers. Price, \$5 a year, 743 Broadway,

The Messenger of the Sacred Heart (Philadelphia, Pa.) for March keeps up the high character of the last few numbers. The finely-engraved frontispiece—a Holy Family, after Defregger of Munich—is followed by the chief illustrated article—"Croagh Patrick"—evidently by a native of County Mayo. It is a most picture que description of one of the holiest spots of Ireland. There is a second illustrated article on Samoa and its missions—a subject of oresent interest.

The story of the number—"Mink," is by Mr. Joseph E. Barnaby; it begins the tale of a Catholic drummer"—"told to the tune of a Catholic 'drummer jingling bell that hung at the neck of a street-car borse on the Ridge in Philadelphia."

Among the usual devotional articles, the biography of "The Father of the Apostleship would be a good title for future literature on of Prayer" is specially instructive,
"The Reader" has a reasoned discussion of the relations of the Catholic weeklies to the monthlies in American Catholic literature : it also adverts to the grotesque mistakes con-cerning Catholic religion and history in a recent romance of The Century magazine.

> THE NURTH AMERICAN REVIEW. The March number of this Review, which may be truly described as a cosmopolitan col lection of contemporary opinion by leading writers on all subjects of general and passing interest, is to hand. As usual the articles cove wide fields of thought on history, government religion. General Sherman contributes a paper "Old Times in California." "Assassina wide fields of thought on history, politics and tion as a Political Argument," is discussed by Logan H. Roots. Senator Jones, of Arkansas, writes on the kindered subject—"Was Clay-ton's Murder a Political Orime?" Charles Bradfrom Unbelief." Ignatius Donnelly relater "Delia Bacon's Unhappy Story." Henry Clews discusses "Legislative Injustice to Railways." George S. Boutwell talks "Common Sense and George B. Boutwell talks "Common sense and Copyrights." Dien Boncicault supplies a glimpse "At the Goethe Society." "Errors in Prof. Bryce's Commonwealth," is by Gen. S. Bryce. "The Adaptiveness of Nature" is an instructive paper by Grant Allen, and George B. Loring considers the question, "Does American Farm-

VISITS TO ST. JOSEPH. Dedicated to the zeal ons clients of that Saint by a spiritual daughter of St. Teresa. F. Pustet & Co.,

ing Pay?" Three Protestant clergymen give answers to the inquiry—"Can our Ohnrches be Made More Useful." Some shert contributions

and the usual book notices complete the num-

New York and Cincinnati This little work, published with the approba tion of the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York. is a very complete devotion to the glorious Patriarch St. Joseph. It has been published to meet the desire of many pious persons for a series of devotions extending throughout a month. We may mention that it contains prayers, meditations, hymns and litanies in honor of the great Saint gathered from many Ireland: A despatch from Dublin, dated 28th | books and arranged in convenient form for daily

WHO IS SAINT JOSEPH ? By the Bishop of Salford. St. Joseph's Seminiary, Baltimore,

This manuel, like the foregoing is a collection of devotions for every day in the month. It i published by the St. Joseph's Seminary and Society, composed of clergy and laity. The former devote themselves to the evangelization of the colored people, while the latter contribut of their means to support the missions. Those desirous of partaking in the spiritual benefits of the Society and help in a most noble Catholic

THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE, OR FAITH AND IN-FIDELITY An Essay by Joseph K Foran, LL.B. Montreal: D. & J. Sadlier & Co.

It would be difficult, perhaps, to do justice to this brochure in the short space at our disposal. The design, spirit and execution are excellent. It should be read to be appreciated, and we are sure it would have an effect on any modern Infidel into whose hands it might fall.

PARIS ILLUSTRÉ International News Co., New York.

No. 60 of this periodical contains as frontispiece "A Dragoon Officer," by Newville, and as supplement, "A New Judgment of Parls," after a painting by Detté; large full I have now five cows or beef, (five borned page portraits of Gen. and Mrs. Harrison, after the paintings by Toussaint. OCEAN. John H. Gould, Publisher, Aldrich

Court, 45 Broadway, New York. We are glad to see that this charming publication is improving with each number, and occupies a field peculiarly its own with great ability and good taste.

ONCE A WEEK. P. F. Collier. Nos. 104 to 110 Attorney street, New York. This weekly is taking first rank as the leading society paper of New York. Writers and artists of the first ability contribute to its pages and make them up to the standard required by modern taste.

REGULATIONS FOR LENT.

Lent begins, Ash Wednesday March 6th. The usual Lenten Services were held and will be continued morning and evening with special instructions. Every night in Lent services will be held at 7 o'clock. Following are the regu-lations to be followed during the forty days; abstain from meat on Ash Wednesday a days following, every Wednesday, Friday and Saturday of the five first weeks, also on Palm Sunday and the six other days of Holy week. Meat can be used on the other Sundays and Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays of the five first weeks. During those days, however, meat can only be partaken of at one meal. During days of abstinence it is permitted to fry fish or eggs, with lard, which can also be used for bak-ing purposes. Soup is also allowed provided the meat is not used. On fast days a cup of tes, coffee or chocolate and a piece of bread composes breakfast. These who cannot fast, either on account of age or their work, are allowed vote, but it will carry the country next gen. meat every meal, not only during Lent, but on every fast day of the year.

MONTREAL IRISH SOCIETIES.

Edward Murphy, Ald. P. Kennedy, H.J. Olderan, P. Doyle, Jas. J. Costigan, Geo. Murphy, W. Kennedy, T. J. Coggins, J. Brittan, Arthur Jones, Thos. McNulty, Morgan Quinn, J. J. Gethings, B. Taylor, J. Mcnaghan and others, C. Dowd, and Mr. Robort Warren acted as score tary. Owing to St. Patrick's day this year falling upon Sunday, it was unanimously decided tary. Using to St. Patrick's day this year falling upon Sunday, it was unanimously decided to hold the usual procession on the Monday following. A grand religious celebration will also be held at St. Patrick's church on Sunday, 17th March. The following route of procession of the following route of procession. was decided upon: Societies to form on Radewas decided upon: Societies to form on tade-gonde street after, mass, thence proceed by way of St. James and Inspector streets, Chaboilles aquare, Colbourne, Wellington, McCord, Notre Dame streets, to St. Patrick's hall, McGill street. Mr. John Dwyer, marshal of the Irish Catholic Banefit society, was elected marshalis. Catholic Benefit society, was elected marshal in-chief. From remarks and short addresses made by the Rev. chairman and others, this year's celebration promises to be a successful demon-The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to

the Rev. Father Dowd.

NORTH-WEST MISSIONS.

A Let of Deeply Interesting Correspondence.

To the Editor of TRUE WITNESS:

DEAR SIR,-Might l'again request space in DEAR SIR,—Might l'again request space in the columns of your valuable paper for a few letters from the missions of the North-West. Simple as they are they will not fail to be of some interest to many of your readers. Written in one of the Indian dialects, they have been translated into French by His Lordahip Bishop to present them in all their chansiased into French by His Lordship Bishop Clut. Wishing to present them in all their frankness and symplicity, His Lordship has rendered his version as litteral as possible. This has also been my own endeavor in translating the little of the little and the little of the little them into English to allow the poor children of the forest to vent their feelings in their own atyle and manner of speaking. Thanking you in advance for your kindness, I remain, Mr. Editor, respectfully yours,

P. F. O'DONNELL, Priest. St. Mary's Church, Montreal, Feb. 28th, '89.

/ICARIATE APOSTOLIO OF ATRHABASKA---M'KERZIR Letter frem a Montagnais Chief, Antoine Lavier

lette, to His Lordship Bishop Clut, O.M.I. The letter is written in Syllabic characters The letter is written in Syllabic characters and has been translated into French by His Lordship himself. Here is the translation:
This letter is written at Brechet Lake, December 24, 1888. This letter is for the great man of prayer, Isidore Club.

MY AGED FATHER,—It is on the eve of the My AGED FATHER,—It is on the eve of the great feast when we pray in the night (Christmas) that I write you this letter. Father, I wish to write you a letter. Since I saw you until last winter I had been very lucky, but behold misfortunesseem to have fallen upon me. No doubt you have already learned the sad news I am going to speak to you about On the same day two of my younger brothers died of hunger with all their children. And they were not the only ones. Hence, my heart weeps. Father I feel very bitterly these cruel lesses. But I suppose God has willed it so. I submit. We have not even found the bodies of my two brothers. Both of them perished at the chase. Also lit

Both at them perished at the chase. Alas lit was far away from my home. It took me too long to reach the unlucky spot. As the foot-prints of my brothers appeared no longer on the snow, I had no means of finding their bodies, and besides, I was exhausted from fatigue and hunger. I am so sad, that in spring this. I do not prayed to move you to writing this, I do not pretend to move you to writing this, I do not presend to move you to pity on my lot, and thereby strive to have you ease my heart; no, my only object is to speak to you about my misfortune. However, both my wife and myself and my mother and my children are still in good health. My younger brother, Peter, also still lives. Behold, then, in our country famine has supead its vayages. in our country famine has spread its ravages and if fish happen to fail, or if we run short of nets or hooks that will be the height of misfortune!!! Although you live far away from us,
I love to think that in thought you live among
us. If you have still a spark of life, and you wish to try to return to us, do as you wish; but it you return, you will gladden our hearts. In our country there are people who are mistaken in their manner of living; I mean to speak of those that abandon the good road (that of Heaven). There are now among us all kinds of people: those that are called Big Knives (the Americans) and those who take care of themselves (the Free Traders). As for myself I sm attached to these last named. Father, if God wills that we should again see each other with our eyes, I know it is nothing difficult. Big Antoine, such are his own words.

press your hand. BIG ANTOINE (LAVIOLETTE).

I am going to kiss your ring and

vicariate apostolic of arthabasca—m'kenzie Letter of a Montagnais to His Lordship Bishop Clut O. M. I., Fort Smith 188

To our Great Father (Great Father in dig-nity) until this we still live. It is Batis Maville (Baptiste Mandeville) who says that to the great man of prayer, (The Bishop) Isidore that Since you went away from me until this day I still pray for you. And I wish to do so as long as I live, I know that you pray for me also. The goodness of God always forms my happiness. Behold, you are very cick. Since we have been told that I pray a great deal for you. Oh, how I would like to see you again in this world! I have the happiness of constantly seeing Father Toussard; his conduct edifies us very much. I have still some news; that on which we are nourished, fish, I have some I have also what the earth produces, (potatres cattle) Our Great Father, keep for me something that comes from God (some object of piety) I mean to say a chaplet. Here, many people are dead; many others are very sick. They also are certainly going to die.

My Great Father, I still see him whom I

love, who causes my happiness and gives me courage. This is for him, (this letter.) In presence of God with all my heart I press your hand. It is Batis Maville who says that.

another letter from a montagnals to his LORDSHIP BISHOP CLUT, O. M. I. Little Peter, these are his words, they are for the great man of prayer, (The Bishop) Isidore

Olut.

My Father: —Since I have seen you, from time to time I think of you. My Father and I, my wife, and my children are until this day still in good health. To the time when we pray in the night (Christmas) ten day wanting (that is to say the 15th December), it is then I write you. Father still living, may God grant that we may see each other again. Father, until this day I remember God (I serve him) sitting down to write to you, I seem to see you Father a little this side of the fort of the Willow Plains Athabaska where there were two little houses, it is there my house is. Tunique my brother in law's son Elito Kule you remember him do you not? he is dead. Father, behold through the means of this letter, I press your hand My Great Father (in diguity) if I saw your image, (your photograph) Iwould say thanks.

VICARIATE APOSTOLIC OF ARHABASKA, MACKENEIL Letter written in syllabic characters, and in the Montagnals language, translated by His Lordship Bishop Clut. The letter is from a Montagnals half-breed, brought up in the woods, but who has become an interpreter at Fort Resolution (Great Slave Lake). To the great man of Prayer (The Bishop),

Taidore Club. Fort of Elk Island, December 10, 1888. that we have lived to this day.
The means of living (provisions) are not what they formerly were. There is no meat, and winter and summer we live only on fish. As there are no more cariboo, meat has failed.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

there are no more carinoo, meat has failed.

Now, Father, I wish to make a few requests.

I. wish you to send me a pipe of sea-foam (a meershaum pipe) as well as the image of your face (your photograph). These are the two things I most humbly ask of you. Send them to me, if that be pleasing to you.

Father, I have no other news to give you. I have now heaves wour souver it always over

them.

Father, pray for me; I pray for you. Through these mutual prayers may God have pity on us. I press your hand and kiss your ring. My wife also: "I press your hand." She says that to you. Your child, Michael Mandeville, who loves you; you remember him, do you not? Such are his words.

ARCHBISHOP FABRE.

PUBLIC RECEPTION-AN ADDRESS FROM THE 'C. M. B. A.

Archbishop Fabre held his first public reception since his return at the palace, Sunday evening. It was very largely attended, being in fact the largest held for several years. His drace was in excellent health and expressed his delight at seeing his old parishioners. There were a large number of Protestants present. On Sunday afternoon His Grace was waited

On Sunday afternoon His Grace was waited upon at the palace by a doputation, including representatives of all the branches of the Catholic Mutual Benefit association in the city, and presented with an address in French, which was read by Mr. J. Coffey. The address stated that the members of the association desired to welcome His Grace back from Rome, and were pleased to see Him at home again and in the walcome His Grace back from Rome, and were pleased to see Him at home again and in the enjoyment of good health and spirits. They assured him of their continued devotion and obedience. Among those present who signed the address were Deputies T. J. Finn, and Jos. Duclos, and presidents J. J. Kane, of branch 26; P. O'Reilly, of branch 41; J. McOabe, of branch 50; J. Butler, branch 54; Jer. Coffey, branch 73; J. A. U. Baudry, branch 83; J. P. Grace, branch 84, and W. Harrison, branch 87. His Grace replied in a felicitous manner and enquired minutely as to the progress of the

enquired minutely as to the progress of the association, and seemed highly pleased to learn that sweral new branches had been organized

during his absence.
After some time spent in pleasant conversation the daputation withdrew.

DEATH OF A CHRISTIAN BROTHER. On Sunday in the Notre Dame Church, this city, Rev. Faster Sentence spoke feelingly of the death of Brother Albertus, who died on Saturday, just 54 years old. Erother Albertus arrived in Canada with four other brother accompanied by Rev. Father Billaudeell. at that time Superior of the Seminary. Rev. Brother Albertus was the last surviving one. Father Sentenne spoke of the vast work done by the Christian Brothers, that their order had spread all through America, commencing with

MR. CHAPLEAU ABANDONS POLITICS. UNTIL HE CAN UNDERTAKE SOLID WORK IN GOOD MEALTH.

La Minerve publishes copious extracts from a letter received from Hon. J. A. Chapleau, in which he states he had boped to leave for Canada on February 15, but owing to the damp climate, the bad heating of the houses and other causes, he had a very severe attack of bron-chitis, from which he has suffered more or less chitis, froze which he has suffered more or less for years. This compelled him to change his mind much to his regret he adds: "And when I told my medical adviser that I must go as duty called me away." hereplied: "You have it lay one duty, and what is to cure yourself, and I am sure your friends would not give you any credit for ony misplaced zeal." He further adds that he will not he able to attend the secretary that he will not be able to attend the session, and that be is going to San Remo and Mentone to ask "the sun of Italy the cure which the winter logs of Paris have refused me." Mr.

DEATH OF MOST REV, DR. NENO, O.S.A.

On Friday morning of last week the news was received of the death in Rome, from a coplexy, of the Father General of the Order of St. Augustine throughout the world, who had suddenly passed to his reward on the previous day. This is a sad announcement indeed to the many Philadelphians, and other Americans, who had the inestimable privilege of knowing him during the whole or a part of his long residence in this country. His suave disposition and affable manners, his kindly, honest ways and strong intellectual features could not fail to make a lasting impression on all with whom he came in contact. Everybody loved him who knew him for to those who knew him he was a particularly good friend; and to the members of his Order he was an admirable and kind Father Su-

perior.

Most Reverend Pacifico Antanio Neno, D.
D., O. S. A., was born at Grotts di Castro, in
the ancient patrimony of St. Peter, on June
17th, 1833. Gn May 31st, 1854, he entered the
novitiate of the Order of St. Augustine at
Genazzano. Subsequently he pursued his
studies for the priesthood at Rome and at Recanati, and everywhere so highly distinguished himself in his classes that he had conferred on him all the degrees of the schools, namely, Lectorship in Philosophy in 1857, at Recanati; Regent of Studies, September 24th 1864, in Rome : Doctorship in Theology, on July 29th, 1869, at Villanova, Pa., receiving it from the late Very Rev. Dr. Moriarby, O. S. A., who was commissioned for this purpose by the General of the Augustinians to give him the cap

and ring. In 1865, in company with the Rev. Philip In 1865, in company with the Kev. Finip Izzo, O.S. A., he was sent by the dather-General to the United States, and here he was ere long made Master of Novices and Regent of Studies at Villanova. During the following years he was entrasted with other important charges, of which he acquitted himself to the integer as well as of the integer as well as of the company as well as of th tisfaction of his superiors as well as of those under his care. And his transcendant merits were recognized in due time. In 1878 he became Provincial-Superior of his Order in the United States, and as such high officer he attended the First Provincial Council of Philand the First Provincial Council of Philadelphia early in the year 1880, and served in that distinguished gathering as Vice-President of the Committee on Dogma. Towards the close of the same year, in the month of December, 1880, he was appointed by His Holiness Pope Las XIII. to the office of Commissary Caneral of the Order of S. Angusting Theorem General of the Order of Ss. Augustine. Though al. his friends rejoiced on account of the honor thus bestowed on him, yet they could not but feel regret that he was to be taken away from them. He had resided in this country for over fifteen years. Early in this period he familiarized himself thoroughly with our institutions, and in due time qualified as a citizen of the United States. Tong before he was called the United States, Long before he was called away from us he had acquired the manners and babits of thought of an American, and took a noble pride in being considered as such. This course was of great assistance to him when he returned to Rome to assume the general direction of the affairs of his Order. After serving seven years years as Commissary, he was, on December 3rd, 1887, promoted to the rank of Rrior General. It is greatly to be regretted that within a little over a year after this promotion; and while still in the prime of a vigorous manhood; his most useful career has so suddenly been cut short. His death leaves a void that it will be no easy task to fill for he possessed whoreofisher and qualified the fill and the bear to be a

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

PARNELL'S VINDIDATION.

The last element of doubt has departed, and the world may now see that the English Gov-erment has fallen victim to its own practices Father, I have no other news to give you. I write you because your souvenir is always present to my mind. However, I am going to tell you something else, Father. You know that you something else, Father. You know that the priests who spread religion by their words the priests who spread religion by their words the priests who spread religion by their words caused my happiness, and that I loved them. I still conserve the same sentiments towards to Mr. Labouchere, and runs away. The legal to Mr. Labouchere, and runs away. The legal inquiry drops, or promises to drop. Americans who, on that night in May, 1882, were shocked by the butchery at Dublin, remember that it came at the worst possible moment, so far as Parnell's plans were concerned. It disconcerted that the interest of the state ed the treaty of Kilmainham, whereby the imprisoned members of Parliament had come forth vistorious. The Irish loving son of the house of Devon had gone to Dublin to displace "Buckshot" Ferster. Peace was in the air.

The clive branch and palm were spread under the feet of the patriots. The murders in the park undid every part of Gladetone's new policy. He had to again become the sharp oppolicy. He had to again become the sharp op-pressor, passing another crimes act, and insti-tuting further persecutions. Seven years afterward a lot of stupid Tories become convinced that Parnell was glad to see his own plan of campaign spoil-ed by the British spy, James Carey. These Tories buy the fergeries of another spy. Parnell is arraigned before an extra-legal tribunal His detense has cost perhaps \$1000.000. The result is a proof of the natural logic of events. That which was fatal to Parnell's hopes he did not

concoct. James Carey was the worst foe Par-nell and Ireland ever had.— Okicago Herald.

Central Catholic Advocate: - In the Deminion of Canada the sensible people are tired of the 'mother country' nuisance which Sir John Macdonald, who robbed every one, and everything he touched, for his own benefit, and for the pay of his parasites, is continually advecating. Mr. Cartwright, who has a large following in the Canadian House of Commons, said on Monday, that the time had come for Canada to negotitate her own treaties; that she was brought to the brink of war with the United States ledup to by the chicanery of Macdonald, the swindling of Joe Chamberlain, and the in-fernal comineering of England. Mr. Cart-wright says Canada has had enough of England, and that the Dominion and the United States could settle their differences simply and at once if Britain and Macdonaldism were whiped out of Canadian politics. Mr. Cartwright moved the House in the terms of his agreech. The motion was defeated by those who lick the flesh-pots of Macdonald; but there are signs that their end is nearing.

Halifax (N. S.) Critic :- We cannot see what the people of any other Province have to do with it. The Quebec Government grants \$400,000 to Catholic educational institutions, together with \$60,000 to the Protestants of the Province for similar purposes. The amounts do not seem to be out of keeping with the relative proseem to be out of keeping with the relative proportions of the population. Without going into
figura we should imagine the sum awarded to
the Protestants to be liberal. At all events the
Quebec Protestants have not, no far as we are
aware, raised any protest, while it would seem
that Quebec, under its own representative
Government, has an indefeasible right to enact
such legislation as it sees fit for its own strictly
internal affairs. One has in comprisiting Cat internal affairs. Quebec is essentially a Catholic Province, and we fail to se that it is any business of the people of Optario or any other Province.

Hamilton Times:—An Ottawa correspondent says be learns that Sir Charles Tupper is so infatuated with life as High Commissioner in London, that on no account will be come back to participate in Canadian politics. Tell that year to the marines. Sir Charles Tupper will return to the Dominion the mement his participate find they cannot get along without him, or believe that his presence on the stump or in the House is necessary to the maintainance of the Tory party in power. He knows very well that with a change of Government his maintenwinter fogs of Paris have refused me." Mr. Chapleau concludes as follows: "My mind is made up. I will not return among you untilt soon be a thing of the past. 'It was nothing am completely cored, and strong enough to undertake solid work, I prefer aboudening politics rather than be obliged at every moment to throw business saids for therapeutics."

that with a change of Government his maintenance would might at Madrid has given orders for a decent burial. Several religious medals were found on his politics rather than be obliged at every moment to throw business saids for therapeutics."

AN APPEAL TO THE POPE.

London, March 2.—Archbishop Walsh of Dublin has sent a telegram to Cardinal Rambillo the sent a telegram to Cardinal Rambillo the sent as the salary of a Cabinet Minister will be sent as telegram to Cardinal Rambillo the sent as the sent as telegram to Cardinal Rambillo the sent as telegram to Cardinal Rambillo the sent as telegram to Cardinal Rambillo the sent as the sent a while he can help it.

> Montreal Herald :- Sir John Macdonald is reported to have admitted in the debate on the fishery question, on Tuesday night, that "at the present time unofficial negotiations were letters. "going on between Canada and the United States." At the same time he made a compli mentary reference to Mr. Wiman, which indicates plainly enough that he is the "unofficial" negotitor, Mr. Wiman, the betwoor and "Ras" of Tory journalists, probably feels that he is in the enjoyment of sufficient revenge for all the abuse he has received from Sir John's organs. What a time the latter will have "eating crow."

London Advertiser : " But their is one great fraud practiced on the farmers of this country, and indeed on this continent, of a different character, and which owes all its success to legisla-tion. It is that fraud whereby a few favored manufacturers are able to levy a toll upon the farmers for every necessary of life, saving the water they drink, the air they breath and the raw products of their lands. Let Mr. Brown's committee inquire what the N.P. is doing for the farmer, and what it is doing against him. and it will expose the biggest and meanest fraud in the new world.'

Hamilton Times:—How the Canadian Tory editors would have chuckled if the conspiracy to ruin Mr. Parnell had succeeded.

BOUNDARIES OF THE PROVINCES. AGRERIENT AS TO THE NORTHERN EQUIDABLES

OF QUEBEC AND ONTABIO. OTTAWA, March 3.—Hon. Mr. Mowat representing Ontario, and Garneau and Ross representing Quebec, conferred with the Government here on Saturday, with respect to the northern boundaries of the provinces. After discussion it was agreed that the nothern boundary of Ontario health and the Albana manual Target here. tario should be the Albany river and James bay and the boundary dividing the added territory between Ontario and Quebeo should be a line grawn due north from Lake Temiscamingue to James Bay. The Quebec commussioners wanted the East Main river to be assigned as the northern boundary of the "province, but as it has not been explored it was agreed to fix on the fifty-second paralled as a boundary which can be astronomically determined. Legislation to give effect to this agreement will probably be introduced this session.

Another Liberal Victory.—Mr. H. R. Emmerson has been re elected in Albert Co., N. B, to the New Brunswick Local Legislature, by a majority of 356. His majority last year was only 228. His opponent's name was Duffy, and the whole power of the Dominion Cloverment was brought to hear against Mr. Government was brought to bear against Mr. Emmerson. Albert is the county represented in the Dominion Commons by Professor Weldon who is also attached to the law school branch of Dalhousie College in this city. The Govern-ment at Ottawa are ever on the alert to do anything in their power to help defeat the candidates of the Liberal administrations in the various Provinces; but the latter will event-ually breakdown the corrupt cabal at the Federal capital. Halifax Recorder.

> UNCLE SAM IS WILLING. THE HITT RESOLUTIONS APPROVED.

WASHINGTON, March 1.-The bouse ship morning agreed to a resolution providing that whenever it shall be duly certified to the president that the Government of Canada has deperiod ruler than fall, to the lite and that we call on the British people to join us whenever it shall be duly certified to the president of the president of

with the United States, with a revenue system like the inter all tax to be collected and similar import out so to be imposed on articles brought into either country from other nations with no duties upon trade between the United States and Canada, he shall appoint three commissioners of Canada to prepare a plan for the assimilation of import duties, and an inte nal revenue tax of the two countries, and an eduitable division of the receipt in a commercial unlon.

PIGOTT COMMITS SUICIDE.

Captured at Madrid He Shoots Himself.

HE LEFT A WRITTEN CONFESSION.

The End of a Most Unhappy Career.

London, March 2.—A despatch received from Madrid this afternoon showst hat the man who committed suicide at the Hotel des Ambaseadeurs yesterday was Pigott. His identity has been fully established by the officials of the British embassy. On Thursday an interpreter showed Pigott the sights of Madrid. That day Pigot's eent a telegram signed 'Ponsonby' to the office in London of Mr. Soames, the Times the Times Dublin Solicitor. Mr. Shannon, the Times Dublin Solicitor. Mr. Soames at once nonfied the police of the whereabouts of Pigott. It is interred that the English Gov. ernment learned from this telegram that Pigott was in Madrid, as it was on the authority of a message from the Bristol Foreign office. Pigott's telegram to Shannon reads thus :-

"Please ask Mr. S. to send me what you promised; write; (Signed) ROLAND PONSONBY.

Hotel des Ambassadeurs, Madrid."

Mr. Shannon wrote to Pigott denying that he had promised him money. The police in-duced Mr. Soames not to send Shannon's letter, and a clerk in Mr. Soames office, in order to detain Pigott in Madrid, wrote him a letter saying Shannon was in Ireland and that when he returged the money he asked for would be sent by telegraph.

A PROFOUND SENSATION.

The suicide has caused a profound sensation throughout England, The Standard says shat when arrested Pigott took the situation calmly and threw the officers off the scent with the excuse that he wished to get his overcoat He retired to an alcove and there shot himself in the mouth with a revolver. He died instantly. His head was terribly disfigured. "Pon-sonby" arrived from Paris on Thursday morning. His only beggage was a small hand bag. The Madrid police have taken the evidence of the hotel people on the suicide and taken pos-session of Pipott's property.

A LETTER TO LABOUCHERE.

Besides a cheque-book, a letter addressed to Mr. Labouchere and a license to carry arms in Ireland were found on the body. The letter to Labouchere says the first batch of letters sold by him to the Times were genuine, but that in the second batch there were several forged the second batch there were several forged letters, including two ascribed to Parnell and one each to Davith, O'Kelly, and Egan. Pigott further says:—"I am deeply sorry for all those I have injured, and am ready to place at their disposal all means in my power to remedy all that I have said that was false. Everything written under oath was true." The license to carry a revolver was dated at Dublin. A cheque book of the Ulster Bank was also found on the body. Pigott tried to negotiate a cheque at a Madrid bank, but in the absence of proof of his identity the bank refused to cash it. A note book full of interesting notes was also found.

THE BODY LIES with four others in the morgue. The dead man's head is stiff with blood. The bullet entered the mouth and came out at the back of the head near the neck on the right side. The body will be photographed to-morrow, and will be buried on Tuesday after it has been identified by a British detective. The British embassy at Madrid has given orders for a decent burial.

Lordon, March 2.—Archbishop Walsh of Dublin has sent a telegram to Cardinal Rampolla, papal secretary of state, instancing the case of Pigott as proving that the Parnellites have been misrepresented to the Vatican. It is

Mr. MacLeau, a Conservative member of Parliament, says Mr. Balfour warned the Times a year ago that Pigott was unreliable. The commission's interim report on the Par-nell letters is expected to reach Parliament in

the middle of the week.

London, March, —2.—Pigott's suicide at Madrid overshadows all else. Astoniahment is expressed that such a caitiff had the courage to commit suicide, but the alternative was penal servitude for life. In the last two years Pigott spent more than a thousand pounds a year in debauchery. Sir Charles Russell prouounces Pigott the worst man he ever knew after Carey The chagrin of the Parnellites over the suicide is intense. Parnell himself, who is not vindicsive, only regrets his death as limiting the chance of unearthing the conspiracy. When Pigott entered the box Mr. Davitt exclaimed, "Now the fat old rat is caught in the trap at last." His suicide will help Home Rule. The

Tories who secused Mr. Labouchere of bribing Pigoto to fly cannot say he bribed him to commit suicide. Had Pigott died of heart disease in the witness box he would have recalled Ananias and Sapphira. His suicide re-calls Judas Iscariot. Sir Wilfred Lawson says Ananias was a child in lying to Pigott. Mr. Labouchere declares that the "Babes in the Wood" were Solomons to the manager of the Times. A friend

VIBITED PIGOTT'S HOUSE

in Kingstone this week and found all his businecs letters in neat order. All compromising letters had been burned. Pigott's relatives say Houson tempted him, Mrs. Pigott's corpse was unburied because of their poverty when temptation offered a higher price for the documents. In court, there was curious sympathy ments. In cours, there was curious sympathy with Pigott. Mr Bryce, the historian, said he thought twenty years of a blackmailing life was a pathetic and horrible spectacle. A popular song is now being sung in the Music Hall, and the chorus is enthusiastically received:

"Where, where, Ch! where, is this little pig

gone,
And where, oh! where can be be?
Oh! why did he trot, and scoop all the lot, And leave the poor Times up a tree." DETAILS OF THE SUICIDE,

LONDON. March 1. -A despatch from Madrid to the Times says: "The arrest of the suicide was made in consequence of a telegram from the British foreign officer. Pon-sonby arrived from Paris on Thursday morning, His only baggage was a small hand-bag. Soon after his arrival he sent a telegram to London." The Standard says it is able to confirm the statement that the suicide was Pigott. When arrested he took the situation calmly and threw the officers off the scent. With the excuse that he wished to get his overcost, he retired to an alcove and thereshot himself in the mouth with a revolver. He died instantly. His head was horribly dis-

> COMMENTS OF THE PRESS. Boston Journal.

Never was the reputation of a great news-paper more completely wrecked. Mr. Parnell has waited long for justice, but it has come at last in a spectacular, not to say dramatic form.

The facts as to Parnell are alike certain. Before the completion of the hearing or the ren-dering of a decision he is proved guiltless of all complicity in crime and the victim of a plot so base that its unmarking cannot fail to atrengthen him before the people. What are the facts about the connection of the Tory Government with this man's flight? Was his escape connived at by the Balfour crowd? If so, the Salisbury Ministry is on its last legs indeed,

Philadelphia Bulletin.

The editor is in the worst position that his worst enemy could desire for him. His paper has lost all the good reputation it had accumuhas lost all the good reputation it had accumu-lated through over a century of enterprise and prospericy. It has nothing to say that can be accepted as a defence. The paper must suffer enormous pecuniary loss and the Ministry that employed it must fall. The cause of home rule has gained more by this terrible exposure of its enemies than it could have gained by a dozen elections.

Albany Argus.

It would be impossible to conceive anything more disgraceful than the position which the London Times occupies in the eyes of the world, after the confession and flight of the scoundrel who forged the letters on which its calumies against Parnell were based. Blind prejudice and venomous hatred led the once famous news paper into this sorry plight. The execrable Ministry that aided the Times in its campaign of slander against the noble Irish leader can-not stand this fearful exposure, unless all sense of decency and self respect has quitted the English mind. It should be its death blow.

N. Y. Daily News.

The Times may plead that it did not know that the evidence was false, the letters forged. But what effort did it make to enligh en itself upon that question of truth or faleshood. There was not as much trouble taken to determine as o whether the letters were genuine or counterfeit, as a dog-fancier would take to find cut a pup's pedigree before buying. Like a professional receiver of stolen goods, the Times considered it convenient to take the papers and ask no questions.

Brooklyn Eagle.

The handwriting on the wall is so clear and legible that he who runs may read, and it pro-claims with the authority of an infallible oracle that Salisbury and his crew must go. In the light of this final revelation England can see berself as others see her, and the world will not much longer have occasion to deplore the spec-

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE TRAITOR'S CAREER. NEW YORK, March 2.-Richard Pigott, the latest Irish Judas, ic still another example of how men may fall from the topmost rung of the ladder of respectability into the lowest depths of degradation. His fall, indeed, has been great. He was once a respected member of Dublin society and moved in the ranks of Irish Nationalists an honoured man. An honoured man he might have remained had he not allowed his ability for double dealing to lure him into the shadow of Dublin Castle, in which the goodness of heart of so many Irishmen before him had been destroyed.

Early in life Richard Pigott made his way into the ranks of Dublin journalists and a out the ranks of Dudin journalists and a quarter of a century ago he had in his hands two of the boldest of the advanced journals, the Irishman and the Flag of Ireland. He owned besides a weekly paper devoted to literature, which was a welcome guest in every Irish homestead and which still survives his disgrace. The Irishman and the Flag of I cland were as much the advocates of revolution as was the Irish People, the official organ of the I. R. B. Pigott was one of the marked men of the Government of the day. Richard Pigott and the Irishman were really big factors in Irish pol-

Kies. When Allan, Larken and O'Brien were executed at Manchester in 1867, no one made a greater outcry than Pigott, but even then he was dropping into shady walks of life. He had begun to lose his hold, and scarcity of money, linked with a desire for its possession, did the work. He was undoubtedly clever and an able writer, but full of ambitions which could not be satisfied, as he desired them, by bounds, and so he became a disappointed man and a crank. Had he been made of better moral stuff he could have easily, with his ability, won a good position in the field of journalism.

As it was he allowed himself to drift. Things

went from bad to worse, and at length the Flag of Ireland ceased to be published. Stories told of a not very creditable character got abroad, and Richard Pigott no longer stood on the old rated, and, besides, it was strongly suspected that English gold would enout him up the back stairs of the Castle. Isaac Butt had been laid with his fathers in Stranorlar Churchyard, County Donegal, and Parnell was at the helm. A stir ring paper for the masses was sadly needed— the prople who were not usually reached by the "dailies," and indeed there was no daily, not "dailies," and indeed there was no daily, not even excepting the Freeman's Journal, with the true ring about it. In Lower Abbey street all was delay, but Parnell in this, as in other things, was equal to the occasion. The Irishman disappeared, Pigott left Lower Abbey street, and United Iritand and William O'Brien started in the od house. Pigott begged hard to stay, but his character even then was such that the Irish leader could not venture to retain him, even as a despatch clerk. He then wend beneath the surface, and people were glad he beneath the surface, and people were glad he had gone. Once out of public view he was little thought of, save now and then when, overflowing with mischief, he sought the columns of the Tory press as a mud-throwing medium. He wrote against everybody and everything connected in the past and the present with the politics of his country. But the infinite depth of his accound reliam was never dreamed of even by those who would credit

him with any villainy.

As soon, however, as the "Parnellism and Crime" articles began to appear in the Times men whispered, "letters" were attributed to him by simple folk in Ireland not at all versed in the ins and outs of politics. In London, too, because the Commission was a projected Pick. before ever the Commission was appointed Pig-ott's name was freely mentioned, and when there did not seem the slightest chance of the forger's identity being discovered men were prepared to stake their all on Pigott. How justified were all the suspicions of the prople and their leaders was established out of his own mouth before the Judges by the wretch who, it is believed, has now closed his career,

PARNELL AND HIS COLLEAGUES CON-GRATULATED.

SYMPATHY EXPRESSED FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS -TRE CITY COUNCIL TO PASS RESOLUTIONS-ST PATRICK'S DAY PROCESSION,

A crowded meeting of the Irish National League branches, the Parneli Defence Commit-tee and representatives from all the Irish societies and leading Irishmen, was held Sunday afternoon in St. Patrick's Hall,

H. J. Cloran occupied the chair.
The chairmen stated the meeting had been called under the auspices of the Irish National League branches and the Parnell Defence Fund to discuss the Irish political situation and to pass resolutions of sympathy for the political prisoners, and congratulation on Parnell's great triumph over the Times and its conspira ors. The following committee was appointed from the meeting to daw up resolutions:—Aid. Cunningham, M. J. F. Quinn, Wm. Booth, J.

Brooklyn Times.

Brooklyn Times.

to place upon record their abhorence of the in and that we call on the British people to join use the facts as to Pigott are now definitely dignities heaped upon the Irish members of Partin demanding as a right for Mr. O'Brien the settled, Every one knows where to place him liament by Balfour and his minious and in the treatment accorded to political prisoners in all

words of Lord Ashburnham, "protest against the criminal folly of the "Government in Ireland, especially its "inhuman treatment of William O'Brien" and every political prisoner, a "treatment unperalled in any other country," and in the interest of justice and humanity re-quest from the Government their immediate

The second resolution was moved by Mr. J. F. Quinn, seconded by Wm. Booth, and carried

unanimously:
That this meeting further tenders to Charles
Stewart Parnell and his colleagues their warmest congratulations over the utter collapse of
the foul and criminal conspiracy of the Times,
aided and assisted by the Tory Government, to destroy the Irish National party and its English

The third resolution was moved by B. Connaughton and seconded by James Rogers, and supported by Mr. P. Wright.

That the thanks of Irishmen are due to Wm. Ewart Gladstone, M. P., for his unswerving confidence in C. S. Parnell, which he displayed

n the face of the foul accusations made against him by the London Times and Parnell's ene-The fourth resolution was moved by E. Lan-

gan, seconded by B. Tansey, and carried with great applanse. That this meeting request Ald. Cunningham and his colleagues to obtain an expression of opinion from the City Council upon the politi-

cal situation in Ireland.

The fifth resolution was moved by Mr. M. Donovan, seconded by M. Fitzgibbon, and carried unanimously.

That this meeting request all Irishmen to take part in the forthcoming St. Patrick's Day

The meeting then adjourned.

(Continued from first page.)

WILLIAM O'BRIEN.

Meeting in Phænix Park.

He would be treated with respect (cheers). If be bad fallen into the hands of a tribe of Red Indians they would not deprive him of his clothes. They would not starve him; they would not breat him with insule. They might take his life away, but if they did it they would do it frankly. They would not deny what they were doing (cheers). They would not try to do it by the device of the aspassin and at the same time try to escape the guilt.

WHAT HAPPENED AT THE CHIEF SECRETARY'S LODGE ON SATURDAY MORNING?

I am informed that the Chief Secretary himself was the principal figure in the affair. But whether it was the Chief Secretary bimself or whether it was the Collel Secretary himself or whether it was that gentleman's gentleman— (laughter)—the other member of Parliament who adorns the Chief Secretary's Lodge, Mr. Fisher, the member for Fulham, I say, where a public official is sent at any hour of the day or night by another public official upon a public question of gravity and urgency, that it is futile to plead the lateness of the hour as a reason for not giving a reply, and that it is absurd to pretend that because the inquirer did not send six pence for prepayment of a reply that Mr Balfour should not have taken money out of the hundreds of pounds a year allowed him for tele grams by the State (hear, hear). As Mr. Healy once pointed out, he not only gets £4400 a year, nt several hundreds of pounds a year for coal.

A Voice: He will have coal enough in bell

(laughter).
The Lord Mayor: And I may add severe hundred pounds a year for telegrams. Mr. White is the steward of the Mansion House (cheers) Mr. White is an old man, but I have his word for saying that if the member for Manchester or the member for Fulham, which-ever of these ill-conditioned persons it was, if he had not four policemen about him the interview would not have stopped with words (cheers). I care not whether it was Mr. Balfour or Mr. Fisher. If it was Mr. Balfour his con-duct was ruffially (cheers). If it was Mr. Fisher his conduct was ruffianly- (cheers)—and Mr. Balfour should dismiss him from his place. The whole incident.

THE VILLAR AND REACEGUARD LANGUAGE

EMPLOYED TO AN OLD MAN respectfully carrying out the orders of his employer, the threats of violence and of arrest, if they were not used by Mr. Balfour himself, and I am not yet quite satisfied on that point, if approval of any honest man. Humanity, justice, they were not used by Mr. Balfour they prove they lic, and the men in the fore-front looked on him | the spirit of insult and of violence which rages lic, and the men in the fore-front looked on him with suspicion. For some years he was indeed regarded as a dangerous man, and writings of his in the newspapers clearly indicated the growing traitor spirit. The Irishman, too, had evidently had its day, although it managed to drag on a wretched existence. Throughout the Butt Home Rule movement Pigott cut a small figure, and by the time young Parnell appeared above the horizon Pigott's star had set. He became a nuisance, a clog that could not be tolegrated and besides it was throughy appeared that in England, and by millions of generous hearts in England it will be taken up and repeated Dublin' but in every town and parish in Ire-laud (Cheers). It will be heard to morrow in England, and by millions of generous hearts in England it will be taken up and repeated until it strikes a chill be the cowardly hearts of the craven gang who tried to deprive of life by the device of the assassin the gallant and gifted man whom they dared not meet in

open fights (loud obsers).

The Lord Mayor then said: I ask one who has tasted as much as any living Irishman of the horrors of prison life to propose the resol-ution—Mr. Michael Davits (loud cheers). Mr. Michael Davitt, who was received with prolonged cheering, said; Fellow-citizens the Lord Mayor of Dublin has never voiced so eloquently and so well the purpose of a meeting, and the feeling that palpitates in Irish hearts, he has in the speech just delivered. We have assembled here on this occasion to denounce in the strongest possible menner an act of ruffaply officialism without even a parallel in the history of Dublin Castle. Mr. Balfour's blachguardism is a reply to the hu-mane and gentlemaly action of the Mayor of Manchester (loud cheers) And how does the matter stand to day in Ireland and in Great Britian? Who is it that is disgraced? (cries of Balfour). Is it O'Brien, or is it his cowardly and vindictive jailer? It is, as was recently expressed by a Scotish paper, an instance when the Chief Secretary of Ireland resorts to the method of a street bully in his treatment of an honourable captive, and I am sure that if England, and Wales' and Scotland were polled between O'Brien and Balfour

A MILLION OF A MAJORITY WOULD DECLARE THAT BALFOUR SHOULD BE IN CLONMEL JAIL

-(loud cheers)-and O'Brien should be in an —(loud cheers)—and UBrien should be in an equivalent place to Balfour in the government of Ireland (loud cheers). In all his cowardice towards William O'Brien there is one act that stands out above all others for its thorough despicable and pitiable meanness. In all my experience of prison life—and it has been an experience on prison life—and it has been an experience on the stands of the st tensive one—(cheers)—covering nine prisons and as many years—I never knew a single instance where a near sighted prisoner was deprived of his spectacles (shame). What can be the possible effect of Mr. Baltour's treatment of William O'Brien? Doe he dream that he can tame his Nationalist spirit, or win from him a renunciation of Nationalist faith by this prison torture? Does he imagine for one moment that he can win respect for Castle law and order by his efforts to torture one of the bravest and most unselfish Iri-hmen that ever lived? cheers) This act of his will hand his name down to pos-terity as one of the meanest of the mean Chief Secretaries that ever misruled this country, and the result of his action will be to endear William O'Brien to millions of Irish hearts all the world over for the many lifelong sacrifices which have

over for the many lifelong sacrifices which have already endeared and honored his name (loud cheers). He moved the following resolution:
"That we, the Lord Mayor, high sheriff, and citizens of Dublin, in public meeting assembled, denounce as infamous the baseness of the Government in revenging the defeats of themselves and their confederates at the hands of their political opponent, Wm. O'Brien, M.P., by illegal, wayson, indecent, inhuman violence and cruelty inflicted upon him to the imminent danger of the inflicted upon him to the imminent danger of the white twist a presoner, in phosir names. Cunningham, M. J. B. Quinn, Wm. Booth, J. G. Kennedy and the President.

The first resolution was moved by Ald, Cunningham and seconded by J. G. Kennedy.

That this meeting of the Parnell Defence tical opponent, Wm. O'Brien, M.P., by illegal, wasten, indecent, inhuman violence and cruelty inflicted upon him to the imminent danger of the I. N. L. and representative Irletiment desire in the winter we be a present in their manners of the independ upon the British members of Particles and the We call on the British people to join us in demanding as a wight for Me and Members of Particles.

other civilized countries, so as to prevent a cowardly assassination under the disguise of law, and to guard the public peace of Ireland." The Lord Mayor: The motion will be seconded by that scourge of the Removables, Mr. T. M. Healy (loud obsers)

Mr. T. M. Healy, M. P., who was received Mr. T. M. Healy, M. P., who was received with loud cheers on rising to second the resolution, said: For my part nothing seems more odious than that we are unable to do more than make a protest against the attempted assassination of William O'Brien. What is it that O'Brien has done? He has stood up for the poor and the oppressed. He has protected the widow and the orphan, and he has fought against the man whom the very Times declared to have been a public nuisance and a public scandal (cheers). He has done these things in the light of day, and because they were unable the light of day, and because they were unable to find anything to accuse him of they rake up a speech delivered four mouths ago, under circumstances which I think I shall be able to prove shows an account of malignity and mean-ness unparalleled even in Dublin Castle (cheet, s). The speech was delivered last September. Now, at that time Clonnel Jail was in charge of an impartial, quiet, and humane governor, Captain Minhear; and four months ago there was no thought of imprisoning O'Brien in Clonmel Jail, or of prosecuting him for his Tipperary speech. Atchat time also the other efficials of the jail were not to be relied upon. But six weeks ago Captain Minhear was drowned. HAD HE LIVED O'BRIEN WOULD NEVER HAVE

BREN PROSECUTED IN TIPPERARY. Then a complete change was made in the Personnel of the staff, and when they had got suitable tools they sent down the summons and got Mr. O'Brien into Clonmel Jail. Now, who is the doctor they placed in charge of him? Is it credible, is it to be believed that this doctor only three or four years ago was obliged to resign his position as a dispensary doctor, and has spent the interval in a lunatic asylum? (laugh ter) Hewetson, the present doctor, was for two years an immate in the Clonmel Lunatic Asylum, and the first public office he gets when he comes out is to be appointed by the Castle as prison doctor to O'Brien (grouns). I call there things by their proper names, these dastardly calculations and prearrangements, and

I CALL THEM THE METHODS OF ASSASSINATIONS (cheers). And what is the difference between assassination directed from the Chief Secretary's Lodges? The Ribboomen, when they deliberated on assassination, went about their work without any forms or pretences. They took the risks, and their victims have been men who were to a great extent the desolators of the country. Happily Ribbonism is no more, but in its stead what have we? (cries of Balfourism). I ask you to compare the two. Balfour gets in the form of law a statute passed to enable himto subject to his will every political adversary who opposes him in Ireland, and snything that any man does in public this man tortures into a crime (groans). A meeting like this is an "unlawful assembly"—(derisive laughter)—and the speech which Mr. O'Brien made constitutes a "criminal conspiracy;" and then, having got one set of his creatures paid to con-

sign William O'Brien to jail, HE PAYS ANOTHER SET OF HIS CREATURES TO TORTUBE HIM TO DEATH.

(growns). Of the two I prefer the methods of the Ribbion Lodge to the methods of the Chief Secretary's Lodge. Then look at the hypocrisy of the man-look at the calculated pretence of his utterance. You remember his speech four months ago before the Church Congress in Man-chester, where he posed as an upholder of virtue and Christanity (derisive laughter). I turned to an extract from it to day as suitable Sunday I turned reading (renewed laughter). And this is what the jailer of William C'Brien had the impudence to tell the Church Congress in Manchester, fresh as he was from the murder of John Mandeville—(groans)—

"There is no human being so insignificant as

not to be of infinite worth in the sight of Him who created the heavens; and there is no human being so feeble, but that his actions may have consequences of infinite moment long after this material system shall have crumbled into nothingness" (laughter and groans). And this is the Christion who at this moment is deling out cold potatoes and the plank had to William O'Brien ((groans). There is "No man who in the sight of God is not of infinite worth"—and a nice value is placed on one of the purest of man-hind he his icits. Mr. Religent Continues. kind by his jailer, Mr. Balfour. Gentlemen, Rask you to compare for a moment the two men. Where is the wrong in Ireland that he has not assailed? Where is the tyrant that he has not attacked? Where are the shams and the scapdals that he has not battled against? (cheers). By day and by night; in season and out of

season,
in RAIN AND FROST AND SNOW, he has gone through the country battling for the poor. His wasted and worn frame hears testimony to what he has done for public justice, and what is the reward? It is enough to make one almost despair of Divine intervention in human affairs, that this man whose soul is as pure as that of the other man is vile, should be lying on the plank bed in Cloumel while his jailer is wrapped in purple and fine linen in Dublin Castle (cheers.) Men of Dublin and men of Ireland, you can if you like pay back these outrages (cheers and cries of We will.) I hope the day is coming when we shall be able to do so (renewed cheers.) We have waited patiently for long enough. I think the time of patience is almost coming to an end (cheers.) For my part, I am pretty much tired waiting g and last words to you will be that if anything; happens to William O'Bren I believe there are hundreds of thousands of men who will be pre-

pared to avenge him (prolonged cheers)
Mr. Leamy, M. P., supported the resolution.
The Lord Mayor then said—There are many public men of distinction here who are reacy to address you, but the day is so severe and there are so many ladies present who must be suffer-ing from the inclement weather—

A Voice—They are not belonging to the Primrose League (laughter.) The Lord Mayor—I shall not ask you to listen to any more upon a resolution which every honest man in Ireland will be ready to accept without hearing a word about it (cheers.) The resolution was then put and carried un-animously; thousands of hands being raised in the air. The negative was put, but found no

supporter. The Lord Mayor—In all this great assemblage of many thousands men and women there is not one hand for Balfour (loud cheers.) Fel-low-citizens, I thank you for having attended in-such vast numbers and for self-denial which has led you, and especially the ladies amongstyou, to remain here patiently for so long a timein the performance of an act of public duty (hear, hear.) I ventured to say at our last meeting here that that meeting would lead to the release of Tom Moroney-{cheers}- and my prophecy was right. I now declare my sen-viction that this meeting is the beginning of a movement which will bring to a rapid end the full play against William O'Brien and the dastardly game of prison torture (cheers.) The

KANSAS SENDS SYMPATHY. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 28.—The Kausas House of Representatives this morning unanimonely adopted the following resolution offered. by Mr. Legato :

meeting then concluded.

Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the L gielature of the State of Kansas. That we send greeting to Charles Stuart Parnell on we send greening to Unaries Stuart Farman his complete vindication and the consequent downfall of the aristocracy of England and the approach of Home Rule for Ireland.

Down with tyrants and liberty for the oppressed" is our motto.

Dr. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN A STORY For Coughs and Colds is the most reliable.

Red Coughs and Colds is the most reliable. Continued from first page.

Parnell's Innocence Demonstrared.

Egan's letters were genuine. When making the statement to Mr. Labouchere, I was afraid of a presecution for forgery. Mr. Labouchere promised me that I would not be prosecuted if I made a statement. He also said he pledged his word of honor that the Parnellities would give my children £2,000. I ask the Times to deal with me leniently. I have been in difficulties and great distress for the last twenty years, and to support myself and family I have been guilty of many acts that must dis-The Attorney-General produced Pigott's affidavit, stating the contents of the letter were true.

HOUSTON IN THE BOX. Sir Charles Russell demanded that the court summon the constable and detectives who were with Pigott in order that they might explain how he sucteeded in getting

Mr. Houston testified that Pigott had not taken his laggage with him. He produced the letters left for Pigott at Anderton's, but they contained nothing of importance. He whole story. He told Mr. Parnell he had also produced a letter Pigott had addressed carried that package with more solicitude to him on Saturday asking for a balance of £33 which Pigott said he had been often promised. Pigott in the letter said he was told that he would be prosecuted for perjury and he wanted the money to send to his ohildren.

SOME INNER HISTORY REVEALED.

Mr. Soames was called and produced letters Pigott had written to him. In one letter dated Nov mber, 1888, Pigott complained that Houston, after informing him that the Times had agreed to pay him £5,000, refused to make such a promise. Pigott claimed that according to agreement his name was to be called, and he said that if called as a witness he would refuse to testify. He enclosed a letter from Mr. Macdonald, in which the letter guaranteed that Pigott's name should not be given in any court. Pigott wrote that if he were compelled to appear in court he would consider it unfair treatment. He said he was convinced that the cross-examination would discredit his evidence. (Laughter.) He offered to make an affidavit, but hoped he would be allow to leave the country. Mr. Soames replied that

THE AGREEMENT AS TO SECRECRY had been removed as Pigotts visit to Mr. Labouchere and others rendered full disclosures necessary. The Times would see that Figott was not barmed as he confirmed in court the evidence he had given Mr Soames and afterwards verified under oath. Mr. Soames was unable to sanction giving Pigott money to enable him to leave the country, but he consented to pay his expenses and re-coup him for loss of work. He enclosed £10 In the letter. Pigott replied that he had not Paris. Recollection flashed upon him that relieved the Times from the obligation to Pigott was the only man to whom he had ever maintain secrecy and that he had not promised to testify. Houston had deceived Mr. confidental address to which he might send Spames just as he had deceived Pigott. important information. Egap, who is meth-Pigott said he was informed that if he testifi- odical in habit, had saved his correspondence ed his opponents would produce evidence that would neutralize his testimony and endanger | ing on the fly-leaf of a letter "received," his his life. He declared that Houston was re-aponsible for his (Pigott's) negotiatons with Labouchere. Mr. Soames wrote to Pigott that the pledges given by the latter must be letters. By comparing them with the handperformed. Pigott told Soames he had an writing of the forged letters he saw he had interview with McCarty. Mr. Soames testified that to the best of this belief he had not Pigott to exports with the fac-similes of the informed counsel that Pigott was the source torged letters. They detected characteristic of the letters before the commission act was peculiarites which were confirmed under the passed. He did not enquire into Pigott's character. He saw Mr. Walker constantly

had been made to watch Pigott. He sent lated to the chief incidents in Pigott's career. Sargeant Fawcett to Anderton's hotel on Thursday to see that no one interfered with Irishman newspaper to Parnell and Egan, he Pigott. Fawcet stayed at the hotel until yesterday. Witness was not aware that detectives had been employed to watch Pigott. Mr. Shannen saw Pigott at neon yesterday. On proved that the inventory was false and that October 19 Pigott released witness from the Pigett forged the accountant's signature. obligation of scorecy. Until then he had not mentioned Pigett's name to counsel. Pigett wrote on Saturday asking for money, but witness did not send him any.

A FORGER FOR MANY YEARS.

Sir Charles Russell stated that he would prove by a Glasgow agent that Pigott had committed a series of forgeries. The court, however, would not allow the evidence to be presentad.

Mr. Lewis, of counsel for the Parnellites, testified that he had subjusted Pigott in September. Regarding Pigott's confession, witness said Mr. Labouchere wrote the confession and Pigott signed it. Even after the contension witness expected that Pigott would be in court to-day.

THE "TIMES" TO ABANDON THE CASE.

Attorney General Wenster here asked that an adjournment be taken until to-morrow to enable his clients to consider their position and decide what part of the case they should abandon. His clients also wished to ascertain whether Pigott was accessible. He promised to announce to-morrow the course to be pursued by the Times. The commission, therefore, adjourned. The greatest excitement prevailed in the court when the com-mission adjourned. Messrs. Parnell and Davitt, Mr. Gladstone and a larger number than usual of the Irish members of Parliament against whom charges were made were present. Sir Charles Russell and Mesars. Labouchere, Healy and Parnell had an ear-mest conversation after the court adjourned.

A WARRANT OUT FOR PIGOTT.

The magistrate sitting in Bow street police court, at the instance of Messrs. Parnell and Lewis, this evening issued a warrant for the arrest of Pigott en the charges of perjury and forgery. Constables Gallagher and Fawcett, who protected Pigott at Aoderton's hotel, say they last saw him at 4.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It is believed that Pigett disguized himself and fled to either Autwerp or Rotterdam. It is learned that he sent a dispatch to his housekeeper at Kingstown, instructing her to burn "all the papers in the black box," and that his order was obeyed. Pigots posted to his house keeper in Dablin a blank cheque to obtain a balance of £5 at his bankers. Pigott has four some, the youngest six years old. His wife died eighteen months ago. It is surmised that the black box mentioned in Pigott's telegrem to his housekeeper contained his correspondence with Houston, which, at is reported, Pigott told Laboucher on Saturday he had it recyed.

ANOTHER WITNESS GONE London, F-neury 26 .- Prof. Maguire. Houston's patron and nollingue, who has been aummoned to tearly for the Times no fore the P rnell commission, died sundenly to-day. M guire had suffered from an acute disease. His death war not connected with Pigott's flight,

LONDON, February 26.—Mr Pernell has cold Houston he found the letters in a bag, Commission, but his piteous appeal for £33 gone to the country. He is locking well, but he fabricated them, using genuine letters may have met with a better success. He letter stated that when the Parnell commission of Parnell and Egan, copying such words never could have got beyond the seg without

wrote W. H. Smith cautioning him against and tracing them against a window pane. assenting to the proposition. LONDON, February 27 .- The Times says it is precluded from commenting on the commission at this stage.

HOW THE PARNELLITES DISCOVERED THE FORGER OF THE LETTERS, LONDON, February 26 .- A gentleman in high authority in the prosecution of the Parnell-Times case to day told the story of how the conspiracy against Parnell was detected. Up to July last Parnell, his counsel and colleagues were wholly at sea. They knew the letters were forged, but every effort to discover the forger proved futile, and Parnell day last July a young Irish-American priest, Rev. Maurice J. Dorney, of Chicago, accom-panied by Rev. Herbert Dann, also of Chicago, sent his card to Mr. Parnell at the House of Commons. Father Dorney informed Mr. Parnell that he had a package of docu-ments to deliver, placed in his hands the night before he sailed from New York. It contained, he said, evidence that would reveal the forgeries and identify the forger of the letters printed in the Times. Father Dorney received a telegram from Alexander Sullivan, of Chicago, asking him to meet Patrick Egan at a railway station in New York the night before he sailed for Liver-pool. He did so. Egan and Father Dorney sat up all night. The Priest learned the carried that package with more solicitude than if it had been millions. When the nature of the package became apparent to Mr. Parnell he was deeply affected. The depression, visible for months on his pale face, began to soften, and during the recital of the story he yielded several times to emotion.
When the story itself was over he asked, with painful apprehension, how many men knew what the package contained. Father Dorney replied that only Egan, Sullivan and himself were familiar with it, but Patrick Ford, of the Irish World, would be taken into confidence by Egan. Mr. Parnell was delighted. He had feared that somebody might inform the Times A series of interviews followed, participated in by Dorney, Parnell, Sir Charles Russell, Lewis and Labouchere. The discovery that Pigott was the forger was made by Egan in Lincoln, Neb. Egan writes that he was sorely preplexed by the forged letters, inc similes of which he got in the London Times. The signature of those attributed to him was remarkably good. Expressions and odd abbreviations peculiar to him were in the text. He considered as a possible forger each of several men whom the Parnellites suggested or suspected, but none could have had letters from him which would have made the spurious concoctions possible. He recalled Pigott, but he had been so long dead in politics and covered with accumulated shame that Egan dismissed him from mind. He

remembered that Pigott had been in forgeries years before, but the idea that he might be concerned in these seamed absurd. In sorutinizing the forged fac-similes he finally discovered that one signed with his name was written avowedly at a certain address in given it. Pigott had written asking for a important information. Egan, who is methfor years. He has been accustomed to writmicroscope. Egan had Pigott's letters and the forgeries photographed and started for and did not doubt that he had mentioned to Chicago, where he placed all the papers behim that Pigott was the source of the letters. fore Alex, Sullivan, whe is a lawyer. A brief Wittness did not know what arrangements was drawn up by him and Sullivan. It re-Years before when Pigott tried to sell the furnished an inventory, apparently authenticated by a well known Dublin accountant, showing the value of the property. Egan man in Pigott's newspaper office contributed to the Boston Pilot. His nom de plume was Leo. After his death a relative discovered that Patrick Donabue, then editor of the Pilot had remitted to Leo a draft which his family peyer received, and that Pigott had opened the letter, forged an endorsement on the draft and draw the money. Pigott was compelled to disgorge. These facts Egan committed to writing. He found among his

> all the circumstances attending to writting or reception of each. This was the luggage the young clergymen fetched to Parnell. FACE TO FACE WITH HIS ACQUSERS.

> papers a letter written by him in which en-

tire sentence appeared that were also in the forged letters. Pigott had traced these

sentences carefully word for word. Then he interpolated or added other sentences

or phrases completely changing the meaning of the whole letter, while preserv-ing the integrity of portions. Dates were

also changed to make the priminal interpola-

tions applicable to illegal events. Egan also

found letters by Pernell which had been sim-

ilarly used. Photographs of all these and of Piggot's begging and blackmailing letters were enclosed with the originals in the pack-

age with the memoranda recalling the Parnell

Nothing of the centents became public until Mr. Parnell in an interview with Pigott in the presence of Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Lewis asked Pigott questions which disclosed that evidence was secured convicting Pigott
of the orime, Pigott reported his fears to the
not been arrested. It is the general impreserved into Mr. Parnell's presence. Then he
trace has yet been found of the route he took. had to partially confess to his employers. The Attorney General and his colleangues compelled Le Caron to testify and be as vigilant as possible for the purpose of breaking the say he loved himself and his life too well, and force of Mr. Parnell's information about Pigott's antecedents. Pigott did not realize until he got into Sir Charles' clutches that no calumny could impair the effect of what Mr. Parnell knew. Had Egan not made the discovery, the truth of the letters could have only been demoustrated. The situation would

have been a Times victory and the rain of Mr. Parnell and the Home Rule Party. LONDON, February 27 -An immense crowd was present to-day when the session of the Parnell commission opened. Much excitement was manifested. Mr. Parnell arrived early. Attorney-General Webster stated to the court that Mr. Shannon, the Times' Dub-Iln solicitor, had received a letter to-day from Pigott, who is in Paris. The letter was not in Pigott's writing. Shannon had im-mediately notified the Scotland yard authorities. The Attorney-General read the letter. It was dated Saturday and contained the confession Pigett made to Labouchers on that day at the latter's residence. Pigott added of his confession to Mr. Sala, so as to make it hat he desired to fully disclose that he fabricated the alleged fac-simile of Parnell's letters published in the Times and the other etters he had furnished to that paper. He

He afterwards destroyed the genuine letters. The second batch of letters ascribed to Parnell were imitated from the fac-simile showed in the Times.

THE "TIMES" COUNSEL APOLOGIZES.

Attorney-General Webster said everybody would agree that nobody could attach any weight to Pigott's evidence, and it was his duty to ask the court to withdraw from conaldering the genuiness of the letters. The Times desired to express regret for publishing the letters, and the proprietors of that paper would themselves more fully express their regrets later. He repudiated the alleand his confidents were disheartened. One gation made by Sir Charles Russell that there was a foul conspiracy behind Pigott and Houston. If such a conspiracy existed the Times had no share in it. If the error of the Times extended beyodd that the court

should make the fullest enquiry.
Sir Charles Russell said he had hoped the Attorney-General would have made stronger statement.

ME. PARNELL IN THE BOX.

Mr. Parnell was called and sworn. He denied signing the alleged letter of May 15. Mr. Campbell, his secretary, did not write the letter. Witness had not heard of such a letter until he saw it in the Times. Mr. Campbell had gone to Antwerp to endeavor to find Pigott. Mr. Parnell denied the genuineness of the other letters purporting to have been signed by himself and Egan. He said he and Egan had extensive correspondence. He dictated to Campbell a letter regarding an interview asked by Pigott. The letter which the Times reproduced was evidently imitated from it.

EFFORTS TO EXTRADITE PIGOTT.

In the House of Commons. Mr. Matthews, home secretary, stated that the authorities were toking steps to secure the extradition of Pigott from Paris. Mr. Matthews also said he had no information regarding Rouston which at present would justify him in preventing Houston from leaving the country. Pigott's arrest in Paris is regarded as imminent, but it is doubtful whether the French Government will regard perjury as an extraditable offence.

HOW HE ESCAPED.

It is believed that Pigott posted his letters to Mr. Shannon at the railroad station in Paris and then proceeded for either Spain or Switzerland. It appears that Pigott obtained on Monday from Sotherby's book mart a cheque for £25 in payment for a number of rare books. Pigott had the cheque cashed at a bank at four o'clock that afternoon. The last time he was seen he was walking on Fleet street.

A despatch from Paris this evening says that Pigott is not there. An Englisman having the appearance of Pigott, who gave no name, arrived at the Hotel des Deux Mondes in Paris at S o'clock on Tuesday morning. After breakfasting he wrote a brief note on the hotel paper and enclosed it with other papers in an envelope upon which he wrote a London address. He left again between 8 and 9 o'clock.

A PECULIAR ARGUMENT.

In connection with Mr. Parnell's application to the Dublin court for permission to bring suit against the Times for libel, that paper has instructed its solicitors to oppose the granting of a writ on the grounds that a similar action brought in the Edinburgh courts was dismissed, and that the trial would in. terfere with the Commission's investigations Mr. Parnell's legal advisers will strengly re sist the argument of the Times.

PARNELL' FUTURE COURSE.

A crowd of friends besieged Mr. Parnell in the lobby of the House of Commons to-day, Sir W. B. Barthelot, Conservative, shook hands with Mr. Parnell. Mr. Parnell has as yet come to no definite decision regarding his future action, but he is determined to follow Sir Charles Russell's conspiracy suggestion, versus Walter." Applicants for the namph lets are informed that they are out of print.

SALA'S STORY. London, February 27.—George Augustus Sala writes to the Telegraph an article, a column and a half long, describing the interview on Saturday between Pigott and Mr. Labouchere. It confirms the statement that Pigott went to Mr. Labouchers's house voluntarily to make a confession, but that, ap-parently owing to the grawing of his consolence, he had great difficulty in owning up and took a full ten minutes to make up his mind. He then began in a musing tone soliloguy, but by degrees his voice rose and he became so fluent that it was rarely necessary for him to halt or to reconstruct a phrase. The copy of the confession which Mr. Lewis obtained was from beginning to end literally and verbally the composition of Pigott, who confessed he forged the Parnell letters and minutely described the manner in which they were written. Pigott said he alone executed the forgeries. "Whether he is telling the truth or another batch of lies,' says Mr. Sala, "is not for me to determine but to my mind he seemed to be confessing facts and nothing but facts. No pressure was put upon him and no leading questions were asked. He went on quietly and continnously to the end of his story. I should have thought it amszing had I not had occasion to hear many more astounding tales. Pigott did not appear to be overcome by shame and treated his actions more as incl dental weaknesses."

FLIGHT OF PIGOTT.

SUSPICION ATTACHED TO THE MANAGERS OF THE "TIMES"-THE JUDGES INDIGNANT. There was a report that he had committed suloide, but it is not believed; Pigott was not that kind of a man. All who know him no degree of shame would cause him suffering enough to induce him to put an end to his existence. He was sure if he went to Court again or stayed in bla hotel he would be arrested and sent to jail. Hence his precipitate flight. The managers of the Times case are openly accused of countying at his escape and of furnishing him with the means for the journey and of helping him to clude the constables and detectives ordered by the Court to watch him. They will be closely examined by the Court on this point to morrow, as will also be the officers. The judges feel that their orders have been lightly treated and the dignity of the Court trifled with. It is characteristic of Pigott before he disappeared to make a last attempt to sell out. His confession of forgery having been rejected by Mr. Parnell he makes a last attempt on the

gullibility of the Times. He writes to the Dublin solicitor for the Times not denying that he was a forger, but retracting a portion appear that the most dangerous of the Parnell letters were genuine, and that the Times had a case yet. This evidently falled. Mr. Shannon has yet to testify to facts before the

account of this transaction.

A POOR APOLOGY LONDON, February 28.-The Times in its leading aditorial quotes and andorses Attorney General Webster's apology before the Parnell commission for the publication of the forgad letters. 1t says : We desire to endorse as appropriate every

word of the toregoing statement. It is our wish, as it is our duty to do so. Moreover Mr. Parnell having in the witness box stated

Mr. Healy gave notice of a motion that in the opinion of the House the attorney Gen eral had forfeited confidence. (Laughter and cheers.)

Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, resuming the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne, charged the Irish executive with increasing the rigors of repression in Ireland during the recess. They were afraid to face a discussion in Parliament. Immediately after Parliament was prorogued the first step of the executive was to presocute the Irish members. In resisting efforts to class them as ordinary prisoners the Parnellites had the opinion of the world on their

Mr. Obamberlain appealed to the Opposition to place the discussion on a broad and sound basis by informing the house fully what was its acheme to content Ireland and bring about a union of hearts and interests. (Cheers.)

PARTY FEELING BUNNING HIGH.

In the course of the debate, T. W. Russell, a Liberal Unionist, apparently accused Mr. Dillon of paying for the defence of murder-

ers.
"It is a foul lie," exclaimed Mr. Dillon, springing excitedly to his feet.

The chairman requested that the remark be withdrawn, and Mr. Dillon complied, Mr. Russell also disclaiming any personal reference to Mr. Dillon.

A little later a squabble between Mr. Thomas O'Hanlon, a Nationalist, and Sir Henry Havelock Allan, Liberal Unionist, compelled the Speaker to appeal to both sides of the House to set their faces against un-The Times has withdrawn its advertisements of "Parnellism and Crime" and "O'Donnell unworthy the dignity of Parliament. Subsequently Mr. Healy, desling with the imprisonate the next sitting, ment of Wm. O'Brice, accused Mr. Balfour Attorney-General of mis-stating the reasons for his delaying action until three months after the delivery of the speech for which Mr. O'Brien was imprisoned. Mr. Balfour protested and at the Speaker's request Mr. Healy withdraw his aconsation.

THE TIMES MUST PAY.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. W. H. Smith declared that nobody on behalf of the Government had intimated that the Times would be recouped by a parliamentary grant for its expenses in connection with the Parnell commission.

NO TRACE OF PIGOTT. Mr. Camphell telegraphs from Antwerp that he has found no trace of Pigott. A radical project to give a banquet to Mr. Parnell has been taken up with enthusiasm. Mr. Parnell has intimated his acceptance of the honor.

Lord Granville and Lord Rosebery will be asked to preside.
In the event of the Times' counsel asking to be allowed to proceed with the enquiry, Sir Chas. Russell will press the judges to adjourn until the report on the letters has been presented to parliament. In the lobby of the House of Commonsitis taken for grant-

ed that such a report will be presented which will enable the Opposition to attack the Government on the subject. DISCUSSION ON PIGOTT'S EXTRADITION. PARIS, Feb. 28 -Tidal trains from England during the last twenty-four hours have

been closely watched, not only by the French police, but by a score of Irish-Americans intent on warmly receiving Pigott en his arrival in France. The Times perjurer, how-ever, is generally believed to have gone di-rect to Switzerland, giving Paris, where he is so well and so unfavorably known, a wide The World's representative saw Corton at a late hour to-night. He said he knew nothing

as yet, but admitted having been notified by the French Foreign Office to spare no pains in capturing the forger. He said that Pigott is now in Paris, and if in France at all is in Boulogne or one of the coast towns. If Pigott is captured no difficulty about his extradition is anticipated, except that he will have to answer several charges against him here. Obtaining money under false pretences is one of them.

LONDON, Feb. 27.-It turns out after all that the two warrants issued yesterday for Pigott's arrest are mere waste paper so far as the Parnell case is concerned. Perjury is not an extradisable offence, and the kind of forgery which Pigott committed for the Times is not literally criminal in the same way as if he had forged a check or bill of exchange or some similar instrument. No one could profeas to say that the forged Parnell-Egan letters were instruments of any value whatever excepting for purposes of political assausination, and this kind of document is not covered by the law against forgery.

Bat if caught in Paris, Pigott is almost aure to be arrested by the vendors of vile plo-tures and books whom he has defrauded, and there are means by which he can then be extradited.

In the course of his extensive career of for-To less a stand about which the Parnell and Egan, copying such words never could have got beyond the sea without of Parnell and Egan, copying such words never could have got beyond the sea without of English journalists. The Standard la- of the spiritual life.—[Octavins Windows.] gery, Pigott found occasion, more than once.

But the same of the state of the

price, but suspicion will ever cling to it ou i is particularly the case in relation to a certain bill of exchange to which he forged the name of Lindsay, of Glasgow. Those bills were drawn by Pigott and accepted by him in the name of Lindsay, and were taken up by Pigott before they came due with the proceeds of another forged accommodation bill, which was discounted with punctuality by the Hibernian Bank in Dublin. These accommodation bills, all of which were forged, Pigott kept going for many years, and on any one of them he can be prosecuted for forgery.

written by Messrs. Egan and Parnell, He did not know O'Brien.

Mr. Soames, solicitor for the Times, pro-

make an interim roport on the genuineness of the letters that had been placed in evid-clair presided over the assemblage. A number

ence of a foul conspiracy has no bearing on the point now before us. Our jurisdiction The asylum authorities could not have given at present is limited to charges and allega-

Attorney-General Webster occupied the remainder of the day with the reading of ex-tracts from the Irish World and the Freeman's Journal regarding Mr. Davitt.

Sir Charles finally protested that the At torney-General's only object was to have the

journed. PARNELL'S SCOTCH SUIT.

EDINBURGH, February 26.—The case of Parnell against the London Times came up to day for a rehearing,, demanded by Mr. Parnell's counsel, before the judges of the first division. The court by consent dismissed the action with cost.

CONGRATULATIONS.

ALBANY, N.Y., Fabruary 27 .- In the State Senate to-day Laughlin offered the following. which was seconded by Coggeshall, and adopted:-

Whereas, the people of the Empire State of the American Republic, always desiring to cast their influence on the side of the op pressed and against the oppressor, are gladdened by every event which hastens the day that is to give home rule to Ireland,

Therefore, be it resolved that we, the re-presentatives of the people of the State of New York in legislative session at our capitol, extend our congratulations to Charles Stewart Parnell upon his magnificent victory and complete vindication in the investigation of the charges preferred against him by the London Times through a series of articles entitled "Parnellism and Crime."

Resolved, we also congratulate him and that other grand statesman and eloquent advocate of the Irish cause, the grand old man, W. E. Gladstone, upon the marked influence which the disclosures of the investigation are exercising in favor of the cause of home rule and upon the universal condemnation which is being hursed at those representing the forgeries and slanders and those despicable sools and self-convicted perjurers and villains, Le Caron and Pigott, as a pretext to further coerce and torture starving victims of British landlordism in Ireland and to darken the names and fair fame of the illustrious champlons of that poor downfrodden isle.

Resolved, That the olarks of the Senate and Assembly forward to Messrs. Parnell and

Gladatone an engressed copy of these resolutions.

PRESS OPINIONS.

LONDON, February 27 .- The News says We condole with the great "Pigottlet" party on the loss of its leader and the consequent difficulty of forging ahead. No more utter and hopeless collapse has occurred in the history of calumny.

The Daily Telegraph says: To all intents

and purposes the Parnell commission may be regarded as ended to-day. We are extremely glad to say that Mr. Parnell stands free and innocent of the damning charge attributed to him, with what we are sorrowfully compelled to call reckless and rash imprudence. The Telegraph says; the result must affect the political situation.

The Standard says: Whatever olse is proved, the fret remains that a deep injustice

ments the effect the case will have mpon political issues, fearing it will confuse it. minds as to the true aspect of the home lale question.

LONGUE POINTE ASYLUM.

The Inauguration of the Electric Light In the Institution-Montreal Visitors Entertained in a Splendid Manner.

with, as it is our duty to do so. Moreover, we may be truth of that the letters are forgeties, we accept the truth of that stakement. In these offrommanances we deem at right and the process of the corn of forgety, the very respect the truth of that stakement. In these offrommanances we deem at right are processed for the corn of forgety the very respect the truth of that stakement. In these offrommanances we deem at right are processed for the corn of forgety that the corn of the a most excellent repast, and gotten up in that style for which the Sisters are celebrated. Among those who sat down to dinner were Doctors Bourque, Desjarding, of the medical staff, Mr. Soames, solicitor for the Times, produced the documents on which Pigott's evidence was based. He said every statement Pigott had made had been submitted to the court.

Mr. Lewis was recalled. He testified that he was convinced that Pigott was a forger before ever he saw him.

Mr. Houston announced his readiness to submit to cross examination and to give security for his continued attendanc before the commission.

Attorney-General Webster urged that Mr. Houston be immediately cross-examined, so as to enable the court to have all the facts before them.

Sir Charles Russell, on behalf of the Parnellites, applied to the court to exercise its discretion under the commission act and discretion under the commission. clair presided over the assemblage. A number of the friends of the staff of Longue Points were also present. Besides orchestra selections, pano and violin solos, there was a two act there was a foul conspiracy behind Houston and Pigott, the cross-examination of Houston and Pigott, the cross-examination of Houston and be finished before the report was framed.

Sir Charles—But we have nothing to do now with anything except the genuineness of the letters which the Attorney-General says he cannot justify.

Justice Haunen—The charge of the existence of a foul conspiracy has no bearing on this event a more fitting celebration. The lighttions against certain persons. It is not part in of Longue Pointe Asylum with electric of our duty to deal in the report with charges against other persons. That will be decided at the next sitting.

Atternay General Webster counted the received at their hands. The neatness and cleanliness of every nock and corner of the extensive buildings is something amazing, and as one of the visitors remarked "everything is as clean and bright as a new pin." The regulations of the asylum also come in for a share of passage published to arouse prejudice against the Parnellites. The commission then ad. guard being at his post as well as the sisters in charge of their several departments. Everybody was more than pleased with the visit.

THE VAUDREUIL AND OTTAWA

VANNUERR HILL, Ont., February 28.—At an enthus astic meeting of the citizens and rate-papers here to day it was resolved that a byelow granting the Vaudreuil & Ottawa railway a busis of \$10,000 should be submitted to the repayers. The municipality will also give the ght of way through its parritory, and exempt the road's property from taxation for ten years. Mr. S. W. Foster, lately connected with the Montreal and Champlain Junction and Beau-

Montreal and Champlain Junction and Beau-barnois lines, who is the chief promoter of the Vaudrenil & Ottawa road, addressed the meet-ing with convincing force.

Vankleek Hill's promise of \$10,000 to the road brings up the total of bonuses pledged to \$69,000, divided among the municipalities as follows: follows :--

Longueuil 3,000
Caledonia 5,000 Alfred 6,000
North Plantagenet 8,000 Clarence Besides this South Plantagenet gives right of

way through the municipality, as also does Vankleek Hill. Work at the Vaudreuil end, it is intended, will be commenced as soon as the snow is off the ground.

AN EMINENT CONVERT.

PROMISING OUTLOOK FOR THE SOUTH. The Western Watchman of St. Louis, says that the reported conversion of General Wheeler, of Alabama, is confirmed. He was the ranking cavalry officer of the Confederate Army operating in the West, and in that capacity made a name for himself equalled only by that made a name for himself equalled only by that of General Sheridan, whom he resembled in many ways. He was more than a match for any cavalry general we sent against him. For more than six months he compelled Kilpatrick to camp every night within Sherman's lines, and while he had command of the Confederate cavalry our cavalry never gained sight of the enemy's infantry. His partiality to the Church was known and commented on during the war. He had in his command a Father Bethay, who was a man of fine parts, a polished gentleman and a good priest. An attachment grew up between them which has ended in the General's conversion. The immediate occasion of his becoming a Catholic was the impression made upon him by the ceremonies and discourse at General Sheridan's funeral. The manner and touching words of the Cardinal went to his heart and he words of the Cardinal went to his heart and he words of the Cardinal went to his heart and he determined to postpone no longer the purpose form d a quarter of a century before. His conversion will have great influence through the South. Another eminent southerner is on the point of becoming a Catholic, and that is ex-Minister of the Interior and present Associate Justice Lamar. He is a Catholic in all but formal profession of faith and admission into the Church. There will be some remarkable conversions in the South before long.

The second of th

AN AWFUL CATASTROPHE.

Fast St. Louis Express Crashes Through a Bridge-Nine Lives Sacrificed.

Sr. George, Ont., February 27.—Never In the history of western Ontario since the Dejardine canal accident, has the population been thrown into such a state of excitement as they were to night by the intelligence that the train due at this station at 6 p. m. had gone through the iron bridge a few yards east of the station. The train is one of the heaviof the ded on the line and consisted to-night of five coaches, baggage, passenger, smoking, Pullman and dining care,

As near as can be ascertained the accident happened in the following manner:-The piston road broke just as the train passed the crossed the bridge in safety, but just as the passenger coach was near the centre of the bridge, the terrible affair occurred. The fire-man, it appears, noticed that all was not right and jumped and received a severe scalp wound. The passenger car went over the bridge, turned a somersault and landed fiatly. The Pallman remained on the bridge. The dining room car contained about seven people, besides the waiters. Suppor had just been announced and in a few minutes the car would have been filled and all must have perished.

THE LIST OF THE DEAD. The following is a list of the killed :-George Leggatt, of Mitchell, Ont. W. M. Wemp, of London, Ont.

A. W. Francis, of Woodstock, Ont." Mr. McLean, of the firm of McLean and Bacher, Detroit, Mich. E. R. Baynes, of London, Ont. Harry Angle, the fireman.

Captain Moore, a Salvation Army lass of Brantford. Mr. Peers, of Woodstock.

THOSE WHO ARE INJURED.

The names of the wounded are: Thos. L. Doutney, the temperance lecturer Mrs, and Miss Jenning, of Paris, Ont: Mr. and Mrs. Budden, Dorchester. Mrs. Higgins, Rossin House, Toronto. Mrs. McLeod, of Ingersoll, Ont. Miss Chaffee, of Pontiac, Mich. James Hyslop, of Goderich, Unt. Dan Peacock, of Woodstock Ont. R. W. Knight, of Woodstock, Ont. John McKinley, of Detroit. Mich. Fred Hancock, of London, Oat.

George Forges, of New York.

J. R. Marshall and Mrs. Marshall, of Regi-John H. Wilson (colored), of Chatham, Ont. Mrs. Evans, of Hamilton, Ont. George Margetts, dining car conductor, Nia

Robert Hilton, of St. Catherines, Ont. Mr. McLauchlan, of London, Ont. Conductor Revell, injured seriously. D. W. Karn, of Wookdstock Ont. W. M. Benedict, of Sanilac, Mich. Dr. H. Lequesne, of Cleveland, Ohio. A. W. Francis, of Wookstock, Ont. Mrs. A. S. Sendall, of Detroit. Miss Andrews, of Lambeth, Ont.

THE WORK OF RESCUE. The town is wild with excitement and special trains have brought delegations from various towns. The accident was witnessed by some of the townspeople, the alarm was given immediately and in a few moments the streets were the scene of the wildest excitement. Merchants and tradesmen were on their way to supper, but they left the evening meal untouched and hurried toward the scene of the work. Every available conveyance was hurried to the bridge and as the dead and wounded were taken out of the debris they were conveyed, some to hotels, some to private residences and still others to the Mechanica Institute hall and the station house. A noble array of heroic wemen turned All the doctors were soon on hand and attended without delay the poor mortals who grouned and cried for help. An auxiliary train soon arrived from Hamilton and another from London. A special came from Woodstock, a sleter town, that has suffered much more than any other, bringing a large number of people. Doctors came from Paris, Brantlord, Hamilton, Woodstook, and London, and for a time the hands of all were full. AN APPALLENG SCENE.

The scene of the wreck is appalling. On one part of the bridge are a number of ties heaped together, and some of them splintered The partially demolished Pullman occupies a place on the bridge, and appears to look down in pity upon the sorrowful scene. The dining car stands up almost perpendicular upon its end. The upper leans against one of the vast stone piers. The hind wheels of the dining car became detached from it just before it took its fearful leap for the ground, and they now neatle in the iron framework of the bridge. The first class coach took a complete semersault in the descent, and though it landed right side up it is very nearly demolished. A heap of debris lies at the foot of one of the piers, and a strange conglomeration it is of carwheels, stoves and other railway attachments. En-gioser Brown atuck to his post and passed over in safety, while the poor fireman jumped and was so severely injured that he died.

THE SCENE OF THE -DISASTER. The bridge, formerly of wood, is about 60 feet high, was a substantial iron structure with massive stone piers, and to avoid even the possibility of an accident was overhauled a week or two ago. It stood the strain a few years ago of a heavy freight train on which two or three cars had jumped the rails, caused by a broken wheel, and only the heavy dining car broke through the iron treatle work after the ties and wood-work were stripped off by the preceding car. The dining car being mostly constructed of iron, was almost impenetrable by the axes and saws. Standing on end the poor fellows were pitched to the bottom amongst a mass of broken tables and dishes. Upon the top of all this the cooking furance was in full running order.

The danger of fire was imminent and lucklly the first thoughts of the rescuers was to prevent this still worse horror befalling the goor victims crushed beneath. Beneath all one man was crying for help and when taken out was sourcely injured. The shricks of a lady near him were heartrending but she died before they could rescue her. Two men were sitting together talking, one was killed instant-Toe other was rescued badly, but not hopelessly, injured. A special train was sent for Coloner Webster to Paris, and an in-quest is now being opened in Mechanics' hall.

TWO LONDONERS KILLED.

London, February 27 .- About thirty tickets were purchased at the station here by Passengers on the St. Louis express this afternoon, and when the accident to the train was reported it caused great excitement throughout the city. The news spread very rapidly, and the G. N.W. Telegraph office was soon basisged by anxious enquirers. Nothing, whatever could be learned at the department A costly organ has been purchased because be pleased to see among the lilies the modest in whose become no cancer is eating life away.

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M. Wemp, travelling agent for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, from this city, are amongst the killed. Conductor Powell and Frank MoLaughlin are in the wounded list.

MISSION IN ST. ANICET.

The construction of our new church having been completed, which is much admired as a gem of architectural beauty, our worthy parish priest, the Rev. Father Beautien, ever zealous in his ministrations, decided to give his parishioners the benefit of a mission. Accordingly, having communicated with the Redemptorists Fathers of St. Ann's, Mont-real, those indefatigable missionaries kindly acquiesed to the solicitations of our reverend pastor to conduct the mission, and acquitted themselves of that sacred and important duty station, causing the rails to spread as it pro- in a manner very edifying, and in every way ceeded. The engine, tender and smoking car satisfactory. Pers Lamontagne and Hendricks ministered throughout to the spiritual wants of the French-Usnadian portion of the congregation, while the eminent abilities of the Rev. Father Caron were devoted entirely to the service of the Irish. Nothwithstanding the inclement weather, which generally prevailed during the ten days of the mission, the faithful of the parish vied in being present at every service, all eager to profit by the spiritual benefits obtainable during this especial time of grace. So thorough has been the success attending the efforte of these devoted and eloquent missionaries, when the mission closed on the 20th inst., most every Catholic in the parish had, in penitential spirit, approached the regenerative tribunal of renance. Father Beaubien, much gratified with the result, invited the good fathers to give a genewal of the mission in the month of June next, when a right royal welcome will greet them from the many who have already so greatly profited by their impressive exhor tations.

Thy come like the breath of the zepbyr in spring, With joy in the message of bless that they

bring,
To rend the chill bondage of sorrow and six,
Exhorting the souls in which faith has grown

While perfecting the hearts aspiring to grace, With true love for God that not time can offace

As ministering angels in heaven shows. Their zeal and their labors all prompted by iove:

As love's appeals evertake effect in the heart, The impression to left will never depart; And many will bless when at death's ballowed

Their hour of salvation-this thrice happy

No desciples e'er presched to souls sin op pressed, That have left in their wake a parish more bleat;

For in every home - 'round each Catholic hearth, Peace beams from their labors, new joys have found birth,

None, none were forgotten, each stray one or cold Where sought out and, thank God, now live in the fold.

Oldear Father Caron, we bless thy loved name: The souls thou hast cleaned from guilt, sorrow and shame; Pere Lamontague and Hendricks may claim

their share, But the Irian were your kind especial care. Nor could we be true to the fame of our race, Did our missioner-not in our hearts have first

And we live in the hope of thy happy return, To rejoice in the fruits thy labors have won; When a "Caed mille a failthe" each tongue

will impart, In true Irish abyle from the front of the heart Our prayers purified by the blessings you gave Will tend thee through life, nor yet cease at the grave.

J. F. McGOWAN. St. Anicet, Que., Feb. 23rd, 1889.

IMPORTANT CEREMONY AT TRENTON, ONT.

Mis Lordship the Rishop of Kingston Blesses the New Organ in Father Walshis Beantiful Church-An Address from the Congregation-His Lordskip's Reply.

Early in the present month Rev. E. J. Walsh the zealous pastor of Trenton mission, had Messrs. S. E. Warren & Son, of Toron'o to place in the Church of St. Peter-in-Chains, Trenton, a magnificent pipe organ. On Sunday last the Most Rev. James Vincent Cleary, blahop of Kingston, with appropriate ceremony, blessed the new instrument. The ceremony took place before High Mass. Immediately after mass a Committee of nine gentleman, se ected by the congregation, stepped within the sanctuary, when the following address was presented to His Lordship.

THE ADDRESS. To the Most Reverend James Vincent Cleary, S. T. D. Bishop of Kingston.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP: On behalf of the congregation we extend to your Lordship a most cordial welcome on this the occasion of your first official visit to Tren-ton mission since your return from the S-e of Rome in June last. We were honored then in representing the congregation in the right royal reception accorded to your Lordship, as we are honored now in being selected to convey to you the assurance of the love borne you by our peo ple, and of their happiness in having you in our midst. False, indeed, should we be to the true instincts of our holy faith were we not filled with pleasure in having our beloved Bishop with us. For how can our eyes be closed to the labor of love performed by your Lordship throughout the biocess during the last seven years. Fifteen churches, most of which are architectural gems of great beauty, have been erected in accordance with your progressive ideas and aristic taste. Several Convents. schools and numerous other works are monu ments of your Lordehip's incessant toil; and now, to crown all, at a time when others would seek rest, you have commenced the great work of giving St. Mary's Oathedral an exterior ficish in keeping with that noble structuse. Thus it is that your every thought is for the benefit and edification of your children and for the greater boner and glory of your Divine Master. How could we help loving such a Bishop—one who is ever the faithful sentinel on the watch tower. For several reasons we are delighted with your Lordship's presence. In the first place you have solemnly blessed our magnificent

organ, thereby setting it saids for the services of the Church in sending forth the praises of our Heavenly Father, and, then, to-day wit-nesses the consummation of the work entered upon by our beloved pastor six years ago. The occasion parmits us, we fairly think, to point to our fine Church tower, surmounted by spire and the symbol of man's salvation; to our Convent, presided over by gentle and cultured ladies; to our new school, now one of the finest and best equipped in the Province; to our Cemetery, and last, but not least, to our beautiful organ This work has meant money, but a couraged by your Lordship, and directed by our zealous pastor, all obstacles have been overcome. And here, let us affirm, that not one cent of the many thousand dollars expended is begrudged—

not one dollar is missed by any of the donors to the tand.....

God." This the Church always teaches, and therefore, was obtained that most perfect of all musical instruments; and why should not that course have been adopted, when we all know what the Church has done throughout the ages for music. Truly, we are proud to have in our gallery an instrument, the invention of a Bendictine Monk. May its sweet, but powerful tenes, continue week after week to inspire us with true devotion and to elevate our souls to

In bringing this already too lengthy address to a close we reiterate our feelings of love and respect for your Lordship's person, and pray that Almighty God may continue to pour down His graces on your faithful ministry, and give you many years as "A Bishop after Rome" own heart," to wield the jewelled crozier reown heart," to wield the jewelled crozier re-cently sent to you as a token of love from our Holy Father Leo XIII. On behalf of the congregation.

D. R. MURPHY. F. J. McGuibe, T. A. O'ROUBEE, T. McCabe, P. J. O'ROURKE, J. N. NULTY, DR. O'NEILL, T. D. KINSELEA, J. A. FREDETTE.

HIS LORDSHIP'S REPLY.

His Lordship made an eloquent reply of about an hour's duration. After expressing his pleasure in being with the Trenton congregation. His Lordship thanked the Committee for the and words written of him in the address. It had given him great joy to find the members as Kingston last June to welcome him on his journey from the Eternal City. That welcome had warmed his heart, given as it was by the whole Diocese, represented by delegates from each congregation belonging to the great Diocese under him, away from the East, to Trent-on in the West. It was a grand expression of the faith on the part of the people and was a public demonstration of confidence in and respect for a bishop who had never besitated to do his duty to the onerous trust reposed in him. Much good work had been done during the past seven years throughout the Diocese, and it had all given great consolation to his heart. Cheerwould be hear witness to the excellent work that had been done in Trenton during the same time, in fact, aside from the spiritual progress made, the material progress of the parish had been everything that could be desired. His Lordship was confident that the HolyGhost and aided him in selecting Father Walsh for Trenton. The congregation has now a fine Church of beautiful interior, with a fine tower surmounted by the symbol of man's salvation, good schools, convent and grounds that were a credit to any parish. In fact, everything in Trenton satisfied him, He was delighted to be present for the purpose of blessing the beautiful organ that was henceforth to sound the praises of God, and to fill their souls with true inspi ration. At the same time His Lordship pointed out that material improvement in a parish was not religion. It was the sequeal to it, but not of itself religion. If there was no vitality in the religious tree there would be no fruit. It was always a great pleasure to him to see his children fulfil their religious duties, to see them frequent the Sacraments of the Church. His Lordship brought his able and fraternal address to a close by pointing out the duties of parents to their homes and little ones whom God had confided to them. The sanctity of the home was to be preserved at all hazards.

It would be impossible in a few lines to do justice to the address made by his Lordship on the occasion. Suffice it to say, that it was, as are all of his Lordship's efforts, interesting, eloquent and profound, breathing in every sentence of a good Bishop's heartfelt desire to guide his children in the right path.

There was a large congregation present and were charmed with the new organ, and were deeply moved by the fatherly advice, eloquently given by their holy Bishop.—Kingston Free-

THE GIRL WHO LIVED ON WATER

SINCE CHRISTMAS DAY, 1881. To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:-

SIR,-Miss Bedard, a French-Canadian girl of St. Patrick's Hill, in Tingwick, has just returned from Boston, where she was accompanied by her father, Ambroise Bedard, a well-to-do farmer of Fengwick. Miss Badard has been in Boston for the last month with a now only for two weeks, when she raturns to Boston again to the same company for a num ber of weeks, at the same salary. She seems to have grown healthier and stronger since che went away last Christmas on a visit to her uncle in Lewiston, Maine, when a certain manager of a museum offered her \$30 per week, but about the same time a Boston man offered \$100 per week, which they accepted. This caused a law suit ending in the Boston man having to pay damages to the Lewiston man. Her father was offered several times large sums of money for to go on exhibition, but always refused until he went to Lewistown last winter. It is hard to believe. but it is true, she used to work as any other girl of her age, even to do large washings and other laborious work, and often walked to church, a distance of four miles. On Christmas Day, 1881, she had a severe attack of diphtheria. Since then her fast began. She is now about 17 or 18 years of age and would weigh about 130ibs, and is a good figure. Tingwick, St. Patrick's Hill, Que., 25th, Feb., 1889.

OTTAWA IRISHMEN PROTEST. OTTAWA, February 27.—The Celtic Benefit association has adapted the following resolut-

That we denounce as infamous the baseness of the Salisbury government in revenging the defeats of themselves and confederates at the hands of their political opponent, Mr. Wm. O'Brien, M. P., by illegal, wanton, indecent and inhuman violence and cruelty, inflicted upon him to the imminent danger of his life while he is a prisoner in their hands.

That as Canadians we desire to record our emphatic protest against the continuance of a policy that is a menace to the public peace reland and which has started up in the States a feeling that is in the highest degree inimical to the friendly relations that should subsist between Canada and the neighboring republic.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE DEFEATED.

TORONTO, February 27 .- Mr. Waters' bill to extend the franchise for parliamentary elections to widows and spinsters was defeated on the second reading in the Legislature to-night by a vote of 53 to 21. The Attorney-General sup-ported the principle of the bill, but he claimed that the country was not educated up to it, and that the electorate would not have it. Mr. Meredith took the same view, and an amend-ment was framed by Hon. Mr. Hardy on those lines. Some two hundred prominent ladies of the city were present during the debate. The majority has doubled since the bill was voted on last year.

ST. BERNARD'S COUNSEL,

St. Bernard says : " If you wish to offer any hing to God, forget not to present it through Mary, in order that grace may return to its author through the same channel by which it came to you; for God, no doubt, might have bestowed his graces without her mediation, but he wished to provide you with the means of re-turning to Him. Perhaps your hands are stain. ed with blood, or soiled by the gifts you should have rejected. Therefore it is that the little you desire to offer should be presented by the pure and worthy hands of Mary. You may then be secure that your off-ring will not be despised. Her hands are like the beautiful and anothers lily and He who loves the lile

THE LEPER COLONY.

Painfully Graphic Picture of Holokal's Frightful Scenes-Self-Sacrificing Pather Damien.

A recent visitor to Molokai gives the follow-ing terribly realistic picture of the sights to be witnessed at the Leper Colony:—

The doom of the leper to be set apart for death is pronounced against him in every land. He is to be found in many lands, under many changing conditions of temperature and climate —in Sumatra beneath the equator, in Iceland on the verge of the Arctic zone, in temperate regions such as the Cape and Maderia, on the arid plains of Arabia, in the moist and malarious districts of Batavia and Surinam, in the heart of the great continents, and on the lava or coral islands of the Indian and Pacific consens. But everywhere he is an outcast, con fined in the pest houses or the lazaretto, or condemned to wander abandoned and alone stricken as himself. Nowhere, perhaps, and not at any time before in the struggle of humanity with this foul disease, have these measures of separation been effected on such a piteous scale as in the little kingdom of the Sandwich Islands—or, to call it by its own prettier name, Hawaii. Like other Polynesian races, the Hawaiians have proved strangely susceptible to the diseases of the white man, enhibiting them in more scute form than he does. Measles are a comparatively trivial ailment amonyst us; they are a dangerous epidemic to the Hawaiians. But most fatal of all the maladies which they owe to the foreigner is leprosy. It was introduced among them rome fifty years ago-introduced, it is said, by a reckless adventurer, who had little care for the recriess adventurer, who had httle care for the life of a nation, and whose dissolute habits helped to spread widely the poison he carried in his veins. The manners of the people, the close intimacy in which they lived, their love of travel and change, and their abounding hos-pitality facilitated the growth of the evil. In a short time leprosy spread through the king-dom, and the government was called upon to interfere. Interference could take but one form—the separation of the diseased from the uninfected, and their PERPETUAL EXILE FROM SOCIETY.

But where to find a settlement for the victima of leprosy, remote from the paths of human life, in which the outcasts could slowly die without peril to their kind? In Hawaii, a kingdom of

islands, this difficulty was more easily solved than it could have been upon the mainland. The island of Molokai, one of the Hawaiian group, presents at one of its extremeties a strong graphical confirmation. The high table-land which forms the central ridge of the island, ter-minates abruptly in a cliff some three thousand feet in depth, the face of which is "a cataract of verdure breaking at intervals into a foam of flowers." Beneath this cliff "a tongue of land is thrust out into the ocean, sunburnt and dust colored, blackened at the edges were the rough lava rocks have been uncovered by the sea. On one shore of this lowland stands a little ham let of white cottages in the midst of a sheltered spot of verdure; on the opposite shore is an other village, also picturesquely situated; and a few habitations are scattered between. The settlement thus walled in by the precipitious cliff behind, and girded by the impassable sea, before, is Kalawao, the prison of the lepers of Hawaii. It is now about twenty five years since the deportation of the lepers of Hawaii to this secure place of exile was begun by the gov-evament. The affection of the people for the afflicted friends caused serious difficulties to the officers charged with this unpleasant duty. The wretched sufferers were hidden away by their relatives; it became necessary to suprise and capture them by stealth, and an an agony of heartrending adieus was excited at their departure from Honolulu for

THE DOOMED COLORY. A hospital was established near the capital where doubtful cases were detained for treat ment until the disease had fully declared itself or the patient's freedom from the contagion was The colony at Molokai numbers between 700 and 800 lepers—the death rate is about 150 a year. There are few great incidents in the public life of any nation under the isun in which an Irishman is not concerned. The foundation of the has been in Boston for the last month with a leper settlement at Molokal is no exception to certain company on exhibition at a salary of the rule. It had not been long established when it was found that a superintendent or kee per would be required for the maintenance of due order among the unhappy colonists. The first to accept the unenviable post was a man named Walsh—we need not seek further his nationality—who had served as a soldier under the British flag, and had drifted with broken health and broken fortunes to Honolula We regret we cannot fine space for a long extract from the account given us by a charm-ing American traveler, Mr. Charles Warner Stoddard, of a visit to Mr. Walsh and his fam ily during their dismal ministry at Kalawao But these details we must pass over now Poverty must have pressed sorely on Walsh and his wife and son when it drove them to take up their abode in the infected colony of Kalawao We can hardly conceive the degree of want which would force a healthy human being to consort with the victims of this loathsome con tagion. Here is the

DIAGNOSIS OF LEPROSY

as it usually manifests itself : "When leprosy is full developed it is characterized by the pre-sence of dusky red or livid tubercles of different sence of dusky red or livid tubercles of different sizes upon the face, lips, nose, eyebrows, ears and extremities of the body. The skin of the tuberculated face is at the same time thickened, wrinkled and shining, and the features are very greatly distorted. The hair of the eyebrows, eyelashes and beards fall off; the eyes are often injected and the conjunctive swelled; the pupil of the eye contracts, giving the organ a werid, cat like expression; the voice becomes hoarse and nasal; the sense of smell is impaired or lost, and that of touch or common sensation is strangely altered. The suberculated parts which are, in the first instance, sometimes super-sens/tive latterly, in the course of the dis-ease, become paralyzed or anæsthetic. As the malady progresses the tubercules soften and open, ulcerations of similar mucous tubecles appear in the nose and throat, rendering the breath extremely offensive; subsucular masses, or leprous tubercles, as shown by dissection begintesform[internal] on various mucyous mem branes, and on the surface of the kidneys, lungs, etc.; cracks, fissures, and circular ulcers appear on the fingers, toes and extremities, and joint after joint drops of by a kind of sponjoint after joint crops or by a gind or spontaneous gangrene." Let us add, to complete our picture of disease, a discription of its last stages. It is furnished by the leper hospital of Kalawo—one out of the multitude of appalling horrors which its death bed presents: "A corner of the blanket was raised cautiously; a breathing object lay beneath; a face, a human face, was turned slowly toward us —a face, in which scarcely a trace of any thing human remained. The dark skin was puffed out and blackened; a kind of mass or mould, gummy and glistening, covered it; the muscles of the mouth having contracted laid bare the grinning teeth, the thickened tongue

untarily exiling himself to Kalawao. There is, however, a force of another kind competent to mpel men to even this measure of self-sacrifice. There is no limit to the heroism men will attain when urged by the "charity of Ohrist." Under the influence of this motive men of healthy frame and untainted blood, with the vigor of youth strong within them, have devoted themelves to companionship for life with the stricker inhabitants of the leper settlement of the Pacific. In the year 1864, a young pricat,

FATHER DAMIEN,

of the Society of Picpus, arrived from Belgium to join the Catholic missioners, of Hawaii He was but 24 years of age at the time. After nine years of labor in his appointed mission he one day heard the bishop of these Pacific islands express a wish that he had a priest whom he could send to Molokai. At once he offered himself for the dreary ministry of the church of the lepers. His offer was accepted. He was landed on the island and left to provide for himself as best he could. His ministrations hy landed on the island and left to provide for himself as best he could. His ministrations by the bedside of the dying took up so much of his time that he was not, for long, able to build himself a hut, and he had to sleep at night under a tree. The government, too behaved somewhat sternly toward him. He was forbidden to cross to any of the neighboring islands to meet a prother priest for confession and the sheriff brother priest for confession, and the sheriff of Molokai had orders to place him under arrest if the quitted the reef to which the lepers are confined. But in time even the government officials came to look more appreciatively upon his heroism. They relaxed the stringent rulers of segregation in his favor, putting him upon the same footing as the medical inspector who visits the leper colony at stated times. He has made but sparing use of the privileges thus conferred upon him. He is the SOLE GUARDIAN OF THE COLONY

of outcasts—"physician of the soul and the body, magistrate, school teacher, carpenter, joiner, painter, gardener, housekeeper, cook and even in some cases undertaker and gravedigger" Within the first ten years of his ministry he baried more than 1.600 lepers. All the duties leave him little time for visits outside of his melancholy mission, and he remains steadfastly and heroically at his post. The King of Hawaii has come to measure the spirit of this man at its true worth. He has made him a knight commander of the Order of Kalakaua I. The poor priest has never hung the glittering cross of the order round his neck to shame his patched and worn out cassock. But what honor there is in the distinction he has deserved it. And he has de served, too, the marks of admiration and rever ence that haved reached him from far distant lands and from those who are strangers to hi faith and his church, £1,000, for instance, as gift from a clergyman of the Church of Eng-land. And his deserts have now become more conspicuous than before. The disease, whose pangs he had for thirteen years labored to alleviate for others, at last seized upon himself. Impossible for me to go any more to Honolu-"he wrote two years ago, " on an account o the leprosy breaking out on me. Those "mi-crobes" have finally settled themselves in my left leg and my ear, and one eyebrow begins to fall." Another priest (Father Conrardy, also a Belgian) has gone to take up the task which is falling from his hands. The end cannot now be far off. We might perhaps, have thought that a spirit so noble deserved a fate less dismal. But that is our way of judging things. The doomed man himself has another way of looking at the incidents of his face, and we are forced reverently to confess that his is the juster as well as the nobler way of regarding it.

PARNELL DEFENCE FUND.

Landlords vs People-Mr. Casey, M.P., Ex plains the Situation-A powerful Appeal.

SIR,-My attention has been specially called to this matter lately by reading some of the London Times' verbatim reports to the proceedings before the "special commission." Without reading these one can hardly realize the wide range of the inquiry, the latitude allowed as to evidence or the full importance of

the issue at stake.

It has been put in evidence, for example, that certain districts were fairly quiet and content up to 1879 or 1880, when had harvests, League organizations, evictions, discontinu and violence "came all in one year" as turkeys hope crop and beer" did in England. The Times' counsel try to draw the inference that, not only the viothe league-though they do not accuse it of having caused bad barvests. The Parnellite lawyers, on the other hand, bring out, in cross-examina tion, admissions which go to prove that poverty and evictions were the causes both of the organized action of the tenants. By the came means they have shown, in most cases, the existence of class grievances or personal comity, which account for, though then cannot justify,

Already, then the whole question of the con-dition of the Irish tenants, of their relations with the landlords and the causes of the existing state of things, has been opened up by the Times and evidence has been taken in support of its views. Of course equal latitude must be given to evidence and arguments on the other side. If evidence as to tenants' league and tenants' "outrages" is admitted, evidence as to land-lords' leagues and landlords' "outrages" is admitted also. If one side may try to prove the alleged connection of " Parnellism and Crime." the other must be allowed to allege and sustain by witnesses the relationship of "Landlordism and Crime.

In fact, if the case of Irrland is to be presented, fairly and fully, to the British public at all, it must be done by evidence and argument pro-duced before this Commission. And it is the British public alone who can do justice to Ireland. There is no reason to doubt their sense of fair play. They only want to know all about the matter.

But both evidence and argument cost money, and the two parties before the Commission are very unequally matched in this respect. It is already proven, out of the mouth of the Times own witnesses, and both the Government's own police, and the landlords'—the "Loyal Pa triotic"—lesgue, have been active in procuring evidence for that side of the case, the latter pay-

ing hard cash for it.

Now, the issue at stake is not merely that of a certain newspaper against certain members of Parliament. It is that of the landlords of Eng land and Ireland, backed by the Covernment of the day, against the people of Ireland. For it is evident that the Times means to plead that all existing troubles are due to the League or-ganizations and not to real grievances, and that t represents the other forces named.

In support of this contention of the Times

there are almost unlimited wealth and almost absolute executive power, controlling a more than Russian police force.

On the other side, the bills must be paid by a

few; not very wealthy, Irish members aided by voluntary subscriptions. Yet they must not only pay eminent counsel, able to deal with the Attorney General of England, but also the expenses of many witnesses when their turn comes to produce evidence. It he s been stated in the press that the Times

& Company's expenses—notwithstanding their advantages through the police, maintained by

that man would purchase relief from it by vol- viz., that funds should be provided-not equal to the Times combination for they are boundless—but sufficient to present fairly the case of the poorer masses of Ireland against the wealthy classes. This will require the help of many

who are not Irish. It is to the interest of all Canadians, as such and as British subjects, to belp in healing the breach between Irishmen and their fellow-citizens. But I would appeal to their sympathy rather than to their interest, and I believe they will respond.

GRORGE E. CASEY, M. P. for W. Elgia, Out.

LITTLE LAUGHS.

A desirable thing in gloves—A warm lining.

When colored barbers quarrel they are liable to razor row. Can a man be said to pay as he goes if he

aleeps on "tick ?"

When a man anores in his eleep, is the ound vocal or instrumental ?" If a dog can be placed on a scent, how

many dogs can be placed on a dollar?' Celery is said to soothe nervousness. This applies, with an S, to nervous employes.

If the flat iron is dirty tie up a piece of yellow beeswax in a rag, and when the iron is almost, but not quiet, hot enough to use rub it quickly with the wax, and then with a coarse cloth.

The ties that connect most business men

with the public-advertise.



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MONTREAL.

18...SPECIALTIES... 18

The leading Medical and Surgical Association of America. The only one whose representatives visity Montreal repularly twice a

Over 60,000 cures performed by shem she past ten years. Hundreds of cures performed in Montreal and vicinity. Call and See the Names. The evidence now on exhibition for

The International Medical Council are not strangers here. They are responsible medical experts; only gentlemen of the highest profescional standing, being members of the staff, Dr. Kergan himself has long been recognized as a scientist, whose investigations in the organic chemistry of the botanic world have resulted in placing at the disposal of the institution at whose head he is, a list of the most wonderful curative agents ever presented to the world for the benefit of those who suffer.

They treat and cure Catarrh, Consumption and all diseases of the digestive system. The Heart, Kidneys, Blood, Skin, Bones and Joints, and diseases peculiar to men and women. Free consultation daily at Albion Hotel Montreal. Call or write.

ALLANLINE



1888-Winter Arrangements-1889.

PROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL VIA HALIFAX Polynesian. Tlursday, Feb 21
Sardinia" Toursday, 5 arch 7
Circassian. Thursday march 21
Parisian Thursday April 4
Polynesian. Thursday April 4
Sardinian. Thursday April 4
Sardinian. Thursday, May 2

At one o'clock p.m., or on arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway train from the west
Railway train from the west
Railway train from the west
Rates of Passage from Montrerl via Halifax: Cabin,
858 75, 878.75 and \$53.76, according to accommodation Intermediat, \$31.50. Steerage, \$25.50.
Rates of Passage from Montreal via Portland: Cabin,
\$57.50, \$72.50, and \$52.50, according to accommodation. Intermediats, \$35.50. Steerage, \$35.50,
GLARGOW LINE GLASGOW LINE,

During the season of Winter Navigation steamers:
will b despatched regularly from Glasgow for Boston;
and regularly from Boston to Glasgow direct, as follows.
From Boston:

Norwegian......About Feb. 15 Scandin vian.....About March 1

muscles of the mouth having contracted laid go the debte. The the bill was voted the bill was voted by the bill was voted as the granting teeth, the thickened tongune they like a figg between them; the cyclick, crued tightly back, exposed the inner surface, and the profit of the bill was a legrous child, who within the last few as a legrous child, who within the last few as a legrous child, who within the last few days had assumed that borrible visage surely present it through may return to its arms by which it doubt, might have the mediation, but it the means of remaining the remaini



This Powder never varies. Amarvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, about weight, alum or phosphase powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, N Y.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

GLADSTONE'S GREAT SPEECH.

Balfour's Coercion Policy Eloquently Denounced-Parnall's Vindication-When Home Rule is Given Ircland Must Consider Sritish Interests -Dr. Tauner Arrested.

LONDON, March 1.- In the House of Commons this afternoon Home Secretary Matthews, in reply to a question, said Constable Preston had twice visited a prisoner named Tracey at the instance of Mr. Scames, the solicitor for the

Times.
Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt saked whether it was in accordance with the prison rules that Mr. Soames should send an agent to a prisoner. Mr. Mathews replied that Tracy was entitled

to receive a visitor a week. Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt-Are friends'visits construed to mean visits from an Irish constable acting under orders from the Times? (Opposi-

Mr. Matthews -An Irish constable has the right to visit any prisoner.

Mr. Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland, said he failed to see in the constables' visit to Tracy the gross impropriety that Sir Wm. Harcourt semed to see, Sir Wm. Harcourt asked whether the const-

able's visit was made at Tracy's request.

Mr. Matthews replied that he did not know. Dr. Tanner here entered the house and was

loudly cheered. W. H. Smith denied that the Government had placed Irish constables at the disposal of the

nad placed frish constables at the disposal of the Times.

H. R. Cobb (Radical) asked if Mr. Smith was not aware that the courtyard in front of Mr. Soames office was crowded with Irish constables, lolling about smoking.

Mr. Smith replied in the negative.

J. T. Brunner (Liberal) asked whether the libelous publication entitled "Parnellism and Orime," was not exposed for sale on Mr. Smith's broketails. This was followed by a great proposed. bookstalls. This was followed by a great uproar. When order had been restored Mr. Smith said: "I appeal to you, Mr. Speaker, I appeal to the House, I appeal to the members, whatever their difference of opinion, whether such a question much to be addressed to me." (Cheer.) ought to be addressed to me." (Cheers.)

GLADSTONE ON IRELAND.

Mr. Gladstone resumed the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech. He held that there were three main issues raised in the amendment under discussion. The House was called upon entirely to disclaim the present administration of the Irish Government. It was asserted that to the system was due the aversion of the people of Great Britain, and finally the house was asked to adopt measures of conditation. They owed an apology to the people of Ireland for allowing the great question of domestic government of their country to remain unintroduced in the present parliament. Still the Liberals were tolerably well satisfied with the progress of the question in the feeling of the country. (Cheers.) Mr. Chamberlan told them that the measure of local government for Ireland must not be indefinitely postpored. That meant that in some future parliament, pushily gentlemen calling themselves Liberal-Unionets might incline to look up to an Irish Government. At present the votes of that portion of the House were of importance as the mainstay of the Government's policy. (Opposition cheers.) Regarding their policy. (Opposition cheers.) Regarding their votes in the next parliament, he would not refer to any one in particular (Laughter), least of all to Mr. Chamberlain. But speaking of seventy members now converting the Tory minority into a majority he regarded their votes in the coming parliament of some importance. (Cheers.) It was said that the present Government of Ireland would have been remarkably successful

Ireland would have been remarkably successful but for the difficulties placed in the way in connection with the land question. Who placed them there? Why, Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Hartington and their friends (Cries of "Oh, oh," and Opposition cheers.) They created the land difficulty and when the effects of the prevailing distress became patent they obtainately refused to deal with them. Refusal was followed to the plan of carmaign. It was adjusted. and necessary offspring of their policy. He had never vindicated breaches of the law in any shape, but he must say the ra were many cases in which law makers were more responsible than law brakers and this was one of them (Cheers.) The Government continued to declare their anxiety to settle the land question, yet with a large majority behind them, Mr. Chamberlain appealed to him to procued a state of the same and the s appealed to him to propound a scheme for the septlemen, of the question. He, then, was a person so happy as to possess the political con-indence of his opponents. (Laughter and cheers.) The responsibility for the delay in coming to a settlement must rest upon the ma-jority in power. (Ories of "ricar, hear.") The refusal to produce a measure would tend still further to exposs the utter hollowness of the Conservative assurance in regard to Ireland, and the real determination of the majority to do and the real determination of the majority to do nothing to ameliorate the condition of the Irish people. (Cheers)
Mr Gladstone showed from the results of the

bye elections that the opinion of the country was turning to home rule. He next contested the assertion that the improving condition of Ireland was due to the administration of the Government, expressing surprise that the in-crease in agricultural values was put to the oredit of the Government.
R ferring to the Parnellite prisoners be de-

R ferring to the Farnelline prisoners are de-monneed the degrading hardships and personal indignities they suffered. He denied that the treadment of political prisoners under the Lib-eral Government was similar. No tormer Government ernment, Liberal or Conservative, had given impri-oned political men such usage. (Cheers.) Mr. B. Hour's plea that the treatment of prisoners could not be allowed without an alteration of the rules beyond his power was ludicrous. The plain truth was the present treatment of prisoners was part of a system of extreme re-

He declared that the breach between the people and the Government was now widening and that the confidence of the people in the law and in the administrators of the law was impaired in the administrators of the law was impaired and almost gone. (Cheers). Ireland was now governed in conflict with five-sixths of her representatives in Palliament, one-fourth of whom it had been necessary to send to prisons, which, through the action of the Government became temples of honor. (Cheers.) In conclusion Mr. Gladstone said:—To continue the state of things under which so many representatives of this house are placed under a ban of proscription is impossible. You may deprive them of freedom, you are asked to do so, but avert the end you cannot prevent. The consummation of it is utterly beyond your power. It seems to approach at an accelerated power. It seems to approach at an accelerated rate, but come slower or quicker it is surely coming, and many of you who have opposed it must already see in the handwriting on the wall the signs of coming doom. (Cheers.)

PARNELL'S VINDICATION. PARNELL'S VINDICATION.

Mr. Goschen having defended the Government, Mr Parnell rose to speak. He was greeted with enthusiastic cheers, all the members of the Opposition, including Mr. Gladatone, rising and waving their hats. Mr. Parnell said he desired to offer a few words of sympathy to those of his colleagues and friends who had suffered by the principles adopted by the Chief Secretary for Ireland. He believed they would be richly rewarded in the near future by attaining the object they had at heart. Mr. Balfour ing the object they had at heart. Mr. Balfour tried to degrade them, but they were not degraded either in their own oponion or in the opinion off their countrymen. Circumstances had been favorable to Mr. Balfour in the rise of accimulation of the countrymen. agricultural prices, and but for an exceptional law Ireland would, he believed have been tranquil. The Government were responsible for and must stand or fall by the results of that law. He would not stop to discuss the law. He would not stop to discuss the con-spiracy which had assisted the Ministers on the spiracy which had assisted the Ministers on the very night of the second reading to steal away the liberties of Ireland. (Cheers.) If Major. Saunderson had got his 60,000 men in the field they would not long remain there. (Laughter.) There was no example in the history of a large section of people rebelling unless stirred up to it by suffering and injustice. How could Saunderson hope to excite Ulstermen to rebelling the vest of Ireland but against the vest of Ireland but against

injustice was inflicted upon them.

Expressing confidence that Englishmen would soon recognize the possibility of home rule for Ireland, he said he only asked that they should deal with the question as an open one and condeal with the question as an open one and consider how far they could concede home rule with safety to their own greater interests. It was right that the smaller country should conciliate the larger and agree to all safeguards necessary for the security of the latter's interests. Ireland was willing to do so and he was convinced that Irishmen knowing that the people of England and Scotland and Wales had for the first time turned the ear of reason to the solution of the question would steadily resist any incidences to discrete and hold fast to the any incitement to disorder and hold fast to the true way pointed out to them in 1885 by Mr. Gladstone. (Cheers.)

not against the rest of Ireland, but against England and Scotland when no oppression or

THE GOVERNMENT SUSTAINED.

Mr. Morley's amendment was rejected by 339 Mr. Morley's amendment was rejected by 339 to 260. On leaving the house Dr. Tanner was surrounded by a crowd of Radicals and Nationalists and escorted to the Palace botel. The party was tollowed by a crowd of reporters and others. No attempt was made to arrest Dr. Tanner. At the botel he made a speech in which he eulogized Mr. Gladstone. He was outhwistically greated. enthusiastically greeted.

DE. TANNER ABRESTED.

Later Dr. Tanner was arrested in the smoking room of his hotel to night and was taken to Scotland yard. The banquet to be given to Mr. Parnell by the Radicals of Parliament will be held at the National Liberal club. Mr. Shaw Lefevre in a speech at Islington this evening said it was possible that a dissolution of Parliament would occur sooner than was expected as forces were at work disentegrating the Tory

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

[CABLE.]

Mr. Dillon started for Australia on Friday. Prime Minister Crispi, of Italy, has resigned. The French Senate has approved a bill for the uction of two cruisers.

Eighteen thousand Russian troops are being named on the Afghan frontier.

It is calculated that seventy lives were lost in recent gale on the North sea.

The German missionaries held captive by the Arabs near Zanzibar have been liberated, A report of a conflict on the Russo-Afghan frontier and other alarmist rumors have been

officially denied. A deserter from Wady Halfs reports that Emin Pasha has again vanquished the dervishes with heavy loss in the Bahr-el Gazel provinces. The Count of Paris has instructed Count Dillon to sit with the Central Conservative committee, thus openly exposing Boulangism The German Government has decided to pre-

vent Dr. Peters' expedition for the relief of

Emin Bey from proceeding into the interior of A project is on foot in Berlin to buy a house in Unter der Linden for a Bismarck museum for the reception of objects associated with the

Baron Hirsch has donated 120,000 france

yearly to Austria and a similiar amount to Hungary for the relief of tradeamen in dauger of financial ruin.

Prof. Magnire's death appears to be somewhat of a mystery. His illness was marked by vomiting of blood and other peculiar symptoms. The physician who attended him has not yet given a death certificate. The police are enquiring into the case.

Two persons named Hanlon and McCaffrey, who are undergoing life sentences in the Down patric prison for connection with the Phoenix park murder, have started for London under police escort to testify before the Parnell commission on Wednesday.

The Emperor of China has been married with unusual splendor. The request of the foreign ministers that they be allowed to tender their ministers that they be allowed to vender their congratulations to the Emperor personally was politely refused, but they were all invited to a grand banquet with the Chinese ministers and received rich gifts. The magnificence of the feativities contrasted strangely with the condition of the famished millions in the pro-

Rome, March 2.-To-day was the seventyninth anniversary of the birth of the Pope. He received a number of cardinals, who tendered their congramiations. The Pope, replying to the cardinals, said it was impossible for him in the present position of the papary to perform his duties as the head of the Church in an indehis duties as the head of the Church in an independent manner. He complained of the delay in the granting of royal exequatures to the Indian rishops and said his appointments were subject to scrutiny. He referred to the oppressions of the new penal code and the suppression of the funds of the fraternities. His Holiness was in splendid health and spoke vigorously. To morrow is the eleventh anniversary of the Pope's coronation, and will be observed with special commonies.

LONDON, February 27.—A Berlin correspondent says it is certain the German squadron in the Pacific will be strengthened in order that coadign punishment may be inflicted on the the natives of Samos for murdering German marines and injuring German interests. The Cologne Gazette says: The more signal this chastasement and more ample the satisfaction

their duty, and the friendly relations between the two countries remain unaffected.

PARIS, February 28.—In the Chamber of Deputies to day M. Spuller, minister of foreign affairs, replying to M. de la Fosse, declined to discuss the Atchinoff incident before Saturday. Mr. Hubbard reminded the ministry that facts were liable to be misunderstood and political capital made out of the blood spilled. Mr. Spuller said the incident was to be regretted. In the meantime he could only do as every patriotic Frenchman would express sympathy with a nation friendly to France. The Chamber adopted the order of the day, including an ex-pression of friendly sympathy towards Russia

PESIH, February 28.—There was another stormy scene in the lower house of the Hungarian Diet to-day. Premier Von Tisza spoke in defence of the army bill. For several minutes his voice was drowned by a torrent of hises and groans from the Opposition. He was afterwards repeatedly interrupted, and finally amid great uproar the debate was adjourned.

Paris, March 2 .- In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Mr. Laguerre asked the Government to explain its prosecution of the Patriotic league, and why he had not been included with those who were prosecuted. M. Tirard justified the measure. The Government, he said, would not measure. The Government, he said, would not falter before the intrigues and threats of the enemies of the republic. M. Tirard's remarks were greeted with applause. M. Thevenel, minister of justice, contended that the arrest of the leaders of the league was legal. He stigmatised the league as a bypocritical association whose real object was to raise a one-man power. When justice required the prosecution of M. Laguerre, he would be prosecuted. M. Laguerer, amid an suproar, moved an order of the day condemning the prosecution of the league. The motion was rejected, and the chamber, by a vote of \$48 to 220, approved an order expressing confidence in the energy of the Government.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—The boat race to-day between Wm O'Connor, of Toronto, and Jacob Gaudaur, of St. Louis, Mo., for a thou-sand dollars a side and the champoinship of America, over a three mile course on Alameda Creek, was won by O'Connor in 19 min. 45 sec.

LONDON. March 2 .- Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, in a speech at Islunton this evening, said it was possible that the dissolution of Parliament would occur sooner than was expected, as forces were

work disintegrating the Tory party.

Washington, March 2.—In the Senate Mr. Sherman reported back favorably the house joint resolution to promote commercial union with Canada. He said Mr. Edmunds dissented from the report and asked unanimous consent to take up the joint resolution for consideration.

circles here that conflict has taken place in Samoan waters between an American man-ofwar and the German corvette Olga. It is alleged that the American vessel fired the first

ROME, March 3.-Signor Crispi has been charged with the formation of a new cabinet. He consulted with several political leaders to day.

LONDON, March 3.—Richard Pencock, member of Parliament for the Gordon divison of Lancashire, is dead, aged 69. He was an advanced Laberal.

LONDON, March 3.—Pastoral letters from the bishops, read to-day in the Catholic churches in Ireland, express sympathy with the Pope's position. They denounce both the setion of the Italian Government regarding the Vatioan and tyrannous government in Ireland. The letters also contain counsels from the bishops to their flocks against committing illegal acts.

DUBLIN, March 3.—Dr. Tanner, member of Parliament for Cork, arrested in London on Tanner refused to enter the prison waggon, whereupon three constables forced him in and held him on the seat. A crowd followed the waggon, groaning and throwing stones at the police, both before and after the prison was reached. Six persons were arrested but were liberated.

AN IRISH-AMERICAN DEMAND.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.- The Parnell branch of the Irish National League will this week submit to President Harrison and Secretary Blaine a resolution ad opted by it yesterday, and which will be sent to every branch in the United States urging joint action by Congress requiring the States Department to demand of the English Government a statement of how far it has carried on its spy system, military and otherwise in this country. The action is based on the testimony of Le Caron before the Parnell Commission. The resolution alleges that spies paid by Great Britain are now employed in the Government Department and in the United States Army which is equivalent to a declaration of war. It advises a demand upon Eugland for the names and aliases of all its spies in this country.

THE ALLEGED JESUITS' OATH.

TORONTO, March 8.—Last Sunday Rev. Father Whelan, of Ottawa, offered to pay \$500 to anybody who would prove that the cath of the Jesuite sanctioned the doing of wrong that good might come out of it. Rev. Dr. Wild this evening took up the challenge on the condition that the cash be submitted to a jury of twelve, evenly divided between Roman Catholics and Protestants, and moreover offered to sacrifice an additional five bundred dollars if he did not prove the point named.
Office, March 3.—Father Whelan in a

sermon at St. Patrick's Church this evening took up the Jesuit question again. Some time ago he offered to give \$500 if it could be proved from any competent authority that it was a Jesuit principle that the end justified the means. He observed to night that nobody had accepted his offer and desired to make another proposition of a more liberal nature. He was willing to let the question be decided by a commission of five, two of these he would select and would allow his opponents to select two others. These

Tour he proposed should appoint the fifth.
TORONTO, Ont., March 3.—Rev. Father Hand, pr-aching this evening at St. Michaels cathedral, defended the J-suit's Estates act. He contended that Ontario had nothing whatever to do with the act in the first place, and then proceeded to defend the bill on its own merits, entering extensively into the historical and egal aspect of the case.

THE "MAN OF BLOOD AND IRON"
JEALUUS. HE PEARS COUNT WALDEBREE'S INFLUENCE WITH

THE EMPEROE. BERLIN, Feb. 27 .- Notwithstanding yesterday evening's dinner of conciliation, at which Prince Bismarck, under the eye of Emperor William, hobnoboed with Count Von Waldersee, a credible report makes the truce between them of short duration. The restoration of the health of the Chancellor has caused the rumors of his retirement to cease. His new courtesies to-wards Count Von Walderses do not alter the fact that he is jealous of the Count's influence

recognized no authority beyond that of the circle reflecting the feeling of their chief, feel Ozar. Atchinoff treated his followers and that Count Von Waldersee stands between the natives with the utmost brutality, causing Chancellor and the Emperor. It was not with several Russians to fiee to Ob.ok. After a out truble that Emperor Willian obtained the month Admiral Obry, finding that the condition of the colony was becoming intolerable matic and army services, and its solidity is, in and that French territory was being treated as first, doubtful. Amoung its immediate results present accord between the chiefs of the diplo-matic and army services, and its solidity is, in fact, doubtful. Amoung its immediate results will be the sacrifice of Hoffiediger Geoschir to ed the fort. The Russian Government has recognized the fact that the French only did their duty, and the friendly welstians to the recognized the fact that the French only did their duty, and the friendly welstians to the recognized the fact that the French only did their duty, and the friendly welstians to the recognized the fact that the French only did their duty, and the friendly welstians to the fact that the friendly welstians to the fact that the friendly welstians to the fact that the fact tha

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PRINCE ALEXANDER'S MABRIAGE.

The marriage of Prince Alexander of Battenburg to Marie Loisinger gratifies both the Emperer and the Chancellor. The news did not come as a surprise, it having been known for a month past through Vienna sources that the Prince was paying marked attention to the actress. Care was taken that the news should reach Queen Victoria, who abandoned Prince Alexander when she found him impervious to family reasons.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR. - The market is steady with a fair volume of business reported during the past few days. Several thousand barrels of choice strong bakers' have been placed at \$6.10 with sales of second grades at \$5.80 to \$5.90. Spring patents from hard wheat have been sold at \$6.49 to \$6.50 and winter wheat patents at \$6.10 to \$6.15. Advices from Osh wall and Whitby, state that millers are paying \$1 US to \$1.09 for their wheat, at the mills, and in some of the wheat sections Manitoba No. 1 hard wheat is selling at \$1.08 which is equal to \$1.38 here. If millers have to pay these prices for the raw material we may expect higher prices still on flour. Straight rollers have been sold at \$5.65 in smaller lots

and we quote \$5.50 to \$5.65,

 Extra
 5.30

 Superfine
 4.25
 4.80

 Cut down Superfine
 4.00
 4.20

 Strong Bakers
 5.80
 6.10

 Ontario bage
 2.40
 2.55

OATMEAL, &c. — Others standard ordinary is quoted at \$2 10 per bag in car lots, and Western at \$2.00. Ottawa granulated \$2.20 and Westeren \$2.10 Moullie \$32 to \$24 per ton. Bran. &c. — The market is quiet but steady at \$16.50 to \$17 per ton in car lots. Shorts \$18 to \$19, and moullie \$22 to 24 per ton.

Wheat — Buth public and private advices from Scaland areast.

from England report a firmer market, with pro-apects of its being sustained for some time. Chicago however has been rather easier, during the past few days. May wheat having dropped 42c per bushel from the highest point. There has been a sharp advance in Manitoba bard to take up the joint resolution for consideration.

Senators Hoar and Blair objected.

ABERDREN, Dak., March 2.—The territorial statistician says there are now only about 8,000, 000 bushels of wheat in this territory in farmers' hands and in elevators, and it will require at hard statistician in the statistician says there are now only about 8,000, 500. In this market sales of No. 1 Manitoba wheat has been sold at points West at \$1.08 to \$1.09. In this market sales of No. 1 Manitoba hard have transpired in car lots within the past few days at \$1.32, No. 2 at \$1.29 and No. 3 at \$1.22, but higher prices would have to be paid to-day. We quote No. 1 hard \$1.36 to \$1.37. No. 2 \$1.34 to \$1.35 and No. 3 \$1.25 to \$1.37. No. 2 \$1.34 to \$1.35 and this market vester. \$1.37. A sale was made in this market yester-day of No. 1 hard at \$1.37. Upper Canada red and white winter and spring are nominally quoted at \$1.20 to \$1.25, but there is none self-

ing. CORN.—The market remains quiet and prices are nominal at 52c to 54c per bushel duty paid.

PEAS —There is no business to report or spot although we hear of sales in the Stratford district at 565c per 60 lbs. Here we quote 72c to 75c pominally per 66 lbs. 75c nominally per 66 lbs.
OATS.—Receipts have come in more freely at

country points, and sales have transpired along the line at S7c per 40 lbs. In this market sales of car lots are reported on track at 33c to 34c per 32 lbs.

BABLET.—The demand is limited and prices are about as last quoted. A few sales have been made of Island barley by farmers at 60c per 50 lbs delivered, said to be of good quality. Choice is quoted at 65c to 58c. Maleters are now buying much at present.

RYE.-Rye is very quiet, and quotations are unchanged, but purely nominal, at 65c to 70c.

BUAKWEAL.—The market is quiet, with no business reported in large lots. Carloads are quoted at 48c to 50c per 48 lbs. Smaller lots are quoted at 50c to 52c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR —Prices are steady a \$2.50 to \$2.70 per 100 lbs.

\$2.50 to \$2.70 per 100 lbs.

MALT.—\$1 05 to \$1.20 per bushel as to quant-

MALT.—51 US to \$1.20 per Bushet as to quantity and quality.

SEEDS.—The market is quiet but steady.

Farmers are not bringing in their timothy seed, as they are holding for higher prices. They can get \$2 per bushel from dealers here, but they many more more bushes by dealers have been want more money. Sales by dealers have been made at \$2.25 and we quote \$2 to \$2.25. Red clover seed has been sold at points of shipment west of Toronto at \$5.25 per bushel, and sales have transpired here at \$5.40 to \$5.75 as to quality. Alsike is very scarce and dear, being quoted at 14c to 17c per lb in lots of 100 lbs as to quality. There is no Rodden clover coming in yet. Flax seed is firm at \$1.40 to \$1,50 per bushel.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.-Private advices from Chicago speak more hopefully of hog products, bet ter feeling, and quite a number of sales of Mon treal short cut mess pork have been reported to us within the past few days at \$16 to \$16.50 pg bbl. Chicago short cut clear is also reported steady at \$16, some dealers claiming to have exceeded that figure for jobbing lots. In West

Tsllow, common, refined, per lb., 00.052-00.06

DRESSED HOGS.—There is a wide range in the prices of dressed hogs, pright fresh killed light averages, suitable for butchers, having sold at \$7.25 per 100 lbs, whilst heavy averages have sold at from \$7 to \$7.10 per 100 lbs. The quantity of hogs packed in this city this year has been comparatively light, owing to the decline in the price of Chicago pork. It is thought that there are very few hogs to come in, and, if this should prove correct, present stocks ought to be worked off without much difficulty, and wishworked off wrthout much difficulty, and with out any further depreciation in values. There have been sales during the past week of dark colored and stale hogs at \$6.60 to \$6.80 per 100 lbs, but anything bright and fresh will bring \$7 to \$7.10 for heavy and \$7.25 for light. Prices in Onsario have appreciated, and hence the firmer feeling here. The sale of a car of the ice light hogs has just been made at \$7.20 Small lots have sold as high as \$7.40 to \$7.45.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—There is a great scarcity of choice table butter; in fact, this class is nearly extable butter; in fact, this class is nearly exhausted, and buyers are therefore compelled to take the best qualities to be had, which range from fair to good awest solid boring stock. In creamery a few really choice fall tubs might possibly be had at 25c to 26c; but the tulk of goods consists of qualities which bring from 21c to 22c, sales of 100 packages being reported at the letter figure. Fall ends of dairy Eastern Townships have sold at 21c to 23 but such grades are very scarce. Several loss of Morrishurg of the rules beyond his power was laddrous.

The plain truth was the present treatment of prisoners was part of a system of extreme repression. Why ought not the Conservatives to realize like the Liberals that the anti national system in freland constituted an imminent approach of the future of Samoa.

Pars, February 27.—An official note on the Atchinoff incident says Atchinoff was friend. The Chancellor has the under Prummend from 1885 berritory, but he claimed it had been ceded in me of opinion has arisen between the many and on differitory, but he claimed it had been ceded in me of opinion has arisen between the many and on differitory, but he claimed it had been ceded in me of opinion has arisen between them.

BADGES. A HOME RULE VICTORY.

The C. S. Parnell and Wm. O'Brien Badges for St. Patrick's Day, 1889. ' Lome Ruic Soop" and "God Save Ireland"

15a and 25c. each. JAR. MCARAN. 2000 Notre Dame Stree

the first lots, which are expected in shortly, Eastern Townships. 19 — 22 Richmond. 17 — 19 Renfrew.....17 — 19 Western.....16—181

ern in bbls and boxes have sold at 16c to 171c as to quality.

CHEERE.—The market rules quiet but steady, and the opinion obtains that prices have touch-

ed bottom. The Liverpool cable remains at 56s per cwt. The shipments last week were 4 926 boxes, 4,485 of which went via the Central Vermont Railway.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.—The market continues to be overloaded with supplies consequent upon large receipts from the West, and prices remain unpracedent edly low. A carload of refrigerator stock was received from Chicago a few days since and sold at 10½, and a lot of American held fresh was sold at 10c. A lot of 25 bbls of fall fresh candled stock was sold at 12½. Montreal fancy limed eggs have sold at 13½ to 14c. Western limed 11c to 12c, one lot being offered at 11c without finding takers. New laid eggs are in good request and range from 16c to 18c.

Honer.—There is some enquiry for honey, and sales of extracted, in pails, containing 20 to 23 lbs, have been made at 11c per lb, and in 51t tins at 11½ to 12c for choice white clover brands. Sales of imitation honey have also transpired at 9: to 10c.

MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP.—Sales of maple sugar in cases have transpired at 6c to 7c per Eggs.—The market continues to be overload-

ontario bags—extra.

2.40 — 2.55

OATMEAL, &c.—Ottawa standard ordinary is mand has been experienced for maple syrup, and a few sales have taken place at 70c to 75c in small time, and at 90c to \$1.00 per Imperial gal lon. Small half gallon time are quoted at 40c

to 45c each.

Har.—The market is quiet, and prices rule in buyers' favor, sales of No. 1 pressed being reported in this market at \$13.50 to \$14.00 per ton; No. 2. at \$12 to \$12.50 do. There is some enquiry from the West, and a few cars have gone forward from points East to Ontario centres at \$13.75 to \$15 per ton, delivered, as to

quality.

Hops.—The best Canadian bops on the market are offered at 22½c, but brewers are not vary eager buyers, and we quote 18c to 22½c for fair to choice, and old 6c to 10c. In foreign hops, the auction sale of damaged Bayarian brought for 12½c per 1b. 6c to 12½c per lb.

FRUITS.

APPLES.-The market continues in the same unsatisfactory condition as to prices, further sales being reported of a car of ordinary quality at 90c, and laround lot at \$1.00. It is stated that considerable quantities of apples are still held in the West, which will have to find a market here, as a large proportion of them are not fit for shipment to England. A holder of a cellar full of fine varieties informed us this week that he offered the best of his lot at \$1.50 per bel, but that \$1.25 is the best figure he can get. We quote ordinary to good sound stock from \$1.00 to \$1.50 in car lots, higher figures being obtainable for small quantities of choice

long keepers.

Evaporated Apples.—Business is reported of mall jubbing lots at 7c per lb in 50 lbs boxes,

but round lobs are quoted at 6c.

DRIED APPLES —The market is dull, and
quotations range from 3½c to 4c as to quantity.

ORANGES.—Sales at Florida have taken place during the past week at \$3 50 to \$4 per box.

Valencias have been placed at \$4.0 to \$5 per case, and Jeffa at \$2 per half box. Bloods \$2 per half box. Bloods \$2 per half box and bitters \$ 56 per box. LEMONS .- The market continues quiet, and

LEMONS.—The market continues quiet, and the few sales reported were at \$2 to 2.50 per box, very fancy being quoted at \$3.00

BANANAS—Some very fine bunches of yellow bananas have been received in cases containing five bunches each, sales of which have been made at \$3.75 to \$4.00 per bunch.

DATES.—A fair demand has been experienced, with sales of layer brands in boxes at 5c per lb. Kadrawle at 5½c, and Hallowe at 6c per lb. Figs.—Bag figs have sold at 4½c per lb. and layer, in boxes, at 9½c to 10c. Crystalized figs, crown brand, 18c per lb.

NUTS.—A moderate business is reported no country account, and we quote: Walnuts,

NUTS.—A moderate business is reported no country account, and we quote: Walnuts, Grenoble, 12c to 12/c per lb; Bordeaux, 9c; Chili, 8c; filterts, Turkish, 8c; Sicily, 9½c; almonds, hardshells, 8½c per lb; half bardshells, 11c per lb; Inica, soft shells, 14c; Brazil nuts, 9½c; Pecaus, 8½c to 9c; peanuts, Virginia, 8c to 9c; Tennessee, 7c per lb.

POTATOES—There is no particular change in this market, our lots helps of found.

POTATOES — There is no particular change in this market, car lots being offered at country points equal to 45c to 50c per b g of 30 lbs laid down here. In small quantities sales are reported at 60c to 75c per bag.

Onions.—Spanish onions are well concentrated, stock being chiefly in the hands of two firms here, and we quote 80c to 90c, the latter figure being asked for a lot of 800 center of charge of the sales of the

being asked for a lot of 300 crates of choice. Canadian onions are quoted at \$1 to \$1.50 per bbl for reds, and at \$1.50 to \$2 for fancy yellows. A carload of yellows was received from the West, and is being sold at \$1.75 to \$2.00 per

GENERAL MARKETS.

MOLASSES, &c.—A few odd lots of Barbadoes, from St. John, N.B., have been offered on this market at 38c, and this is about all we hear since our last. We quote Barbadoes 37c to 40c as to quantity, and ether brands in proportion. Sugar is quiet for refined, and raw is steady.

Fish Oils.—In Newfoundland cod oil the sale of 50 bbls in proported at 40c and action 1.

FISH CILS.—In Newfoundland cod oil the sale of 50 bble is reported at 40c, and sales of 10-bbl lots have been made at 42c. Halifax is quoted at 37c to 39c Seeam refined seal oil is quiet but steady at 49c to 50c, and pale seal 42c. Cod liver oil is quiet 60c to 65c for Newfoundland, and 90c to 95c for Norway.

PICKLED FISH.—There is a good Lenten demand and sales of dry cod have taken place at \$4 25 to \$4.50 per quintal. Green cod has also met with fair enquiry with sales at \$4 90 to \$5.10 for large and at \$4.75 to \$4.80 No. 1 ordinary. Labrador herring are in modera e redinary.

dinary. Labrador herring are in modera e request with sales at \$5 to \$5.25 in round lots. Sea trout \$10 to \$11. Newfoundland Salmon \$18 50 to \$4 for No.1. British Columbia salmon \$12.50 to \$ 3 00 per bbl.

LOBSTERS - Canned lobsters are quoted at \$5 to 85 50 per case.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY RECEIPTS-Return of traffic for the week ending 23rd February

1889. 1888 Passenger train earnings....100,284247,054 191.485 Total.....\$327,288 \$301,657 Increase for 1889.....\$25 681.

Sleep gives some intermission to the cares and pains and griefs that fill of us; it is the paren-thesis of our sorrows.—[Matthew Henry.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 825.

DAME GUTA BEBE DA MECKLENBURG, of the City and District of Montreal, duly authorised a citer on justice, Plaintin, against JAO B ROSHEGOLSKY, alias MOGALSKY, of the same plees, trader. An scition for separation as to property has been instituted in this case on the 14th i. stant.

Montreal. 27th Pehrman. Tago.

31-8 3.29,27M-3A

T. C. de LORIMIER, Ally, for Pliff.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

The Assortment of new spring shirting flan-nels now being sold at S. Carsley's seem to be just the quality and pattern to suit all who wear flannel shirts.

No Doubt S. Carsley is doing a splendid business in the boys' clothing department. Beys' suits, overcoats, etc., are well assorted.

The Millinery at S. Carsley's is werth inspecting. A splendid line of trimmed millinery selling very cheap.

IMPANTS' COMPLETE OUTFIT.

Barrow Coats Flannel Skirts Cambric Skirts Cambric Night Slips Cambrio Day Dresses Quilted Bibs Rubber Diapers Piece Linen Diaper Wool Jackets Embroidered Flannel Shawls Embroidered Cashmere Shawls Knitted Bootees Furnished Baskets Fiannel Wrappers Etc., Etc.

S. CARSLEY

INFANTS' COMPLETE TROUSSEAUX INFANTS' COMPLETE TROUSSEAUX INFANTS' COMPLETE TROUSSEAUX INFANTS' COMPLETE TROUSSEAUX

Ladies' can purchase an exquisite "Infant's Trousseau" suitable for christening or any other dressy occasion, the newest robe is fine embroidered yoke, with embroidered skirt, the cloaks are made of the finest embroidered cashmers to match, hoods of silk rightly embroidered.

S. CARSLEY.

LADIES' DRESS CAPS LADIES' DRESS CAPS LADIES' DRESS CAPS LADIES' DRESS CAPS

An elegant assortment of Ladies' Dress Cape, from 25c to \$6 each, a full range of prices, all the latest styles for coming season.

S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY.

SERVANTS' MOB CAPS SERVANTS' MOB CAPS SERVANTS' MOB CAPS SERVANTS' MUB CAPS

A large stock of Servants' Caps to chose from, prices range 17c to 20c, 22c, 23c, and 25c, these are in pure white, also in cream.

No doub: S. Carsley is doing a splendid business in the boys' clothing department. Boys' suits, overcoats, etc., are well assorted.—Copied.

UMBRELLAS UMBRELLAS UMBRELLAS UMBRELLAS

Umbrellas suitable for Waggona, Carriages and Gigs, covered with the celebrated yarn dyed Scotch gingham,

S. CARSLEY.

UMBRELLAS UMBRELLAS UMBRELLAS UMBRELLAS

Unbrellas covered in all qualities of Silk and in all shades, including gold, silver and ivery. S. CARSLEY.

> UMBRELLAS UMBRELLAS UMBRELLAS UMBRELLAS

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Umbrellas with gold. silver and ivery mounts, suitable for presenta-

S. CARSLEY.

UMBRELLAS UMBRELLAS UMBRELLAS UMBRELLAS

Children's Umbrellas made on the strangest frames, and with the best covers, suitable for school use. S. CARSLEY.

> UMBRELLAS UMBRELLAS UMBRELLAS UMBRELLAS

Umbrellas of all kinds, including self-opening and Titonia, made to order on the shortest time S. CARSLEY.

> UMBRELLAS UMBRELLAS UMBRELLAS UMBRELLAS

For the largest, best and most complete assortment in all kinds of Umbrellas, come di-S. CARSLEY'S.

UMBRELLAS REPAIRED UMBRELLAS REPAIRED UMBRELLAS REPAIRED UMBRELLAS REPAIRED

Umbrellas repaired on the shortest possible time. All first-class workmanship guaranteed. S. CARSLEY.

UMBRELLAS RE-COVERED UMBRELLAS RE-COVERED UMBRELLAS RE-COVERED UMBRELLAS RE-COVERED

Umbrellas re-coverce.
Silk, and at moderate prices.
S. CARSLEY. Umbrellas re-covered with all qualities of

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON. Clapperton's Sewing Cotton is ahead of all other m.kes, being free from knots, smooth, finely finished, and the spool all in one lungth. None other can equal it for hand or machine

CORTICELLI SEWING SILK. The CORTICILLI SEWING SILK, which has lately appeared in the Canadian market, is highly appreciated briall who have tried it and will shortly be the leading sewing silk of the

S. CARSLEY.

Also, the FLORENCE KNITTING SILK.

for its superiority is unequalled.

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1778, 1775, 1777 NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.