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# The Times AND Witness

ESTABLISHED 1842

TESTIS UNUS CÆLO FIDELIS

## CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXXI.—NO. 31.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1889.

PRICE -- FIVE CENTS

### VINDICATED!

Parnell's Innocence Demonstrated.

THE FORGERIES PROVED.

And the Forger Convicted.

PICOTT THE VILLAIN OF THE PLOT.

He Confessed His Crimes and Fleed.

THE TIMES RETRACTS AND APOLOGIZES

The Most Infamous Conspiracy of all Time Laid Bare.

LONDON, February 26.—Picott has confessed that the Parnell letters are forgeries. The Parnell commission resumed its sittings this morning. After the opening of the court Sir Charles Russell arose and stated that on Saturday Richard Picott went to the residence of Henry Labouchere and, in the presence of George Augustus Sala, signed a confession stating that the letters upon which the Times based its charges against the Irish members of the House of Commons were forgeries.

When Picott 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 Picott 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 an hour.

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

THE FORGERIES CONFESSED. Picott, in his confession to Mr. Labouchere on Saturday, said he forged all the letters secured by the Times which purport 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, solicitor for the Times, emphatically denies doing anything directly or indirectly to assist Picott to make his escape.

Attorney-General Webster said that yesterday morning Mr. Shannon received a letter from Picott, 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 bore upon Picott's disappearance, he claimed that in the interests of justice he should make a statement.

Justice Hannan said that evidence must be called in support of the statement.

HOW THE CONFESSION WAS MADE. Sir Charles Russell, in his declaration, He added that the letter and documents showed the means by which he had fixed upon Picott as the forger. Picott 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 statement. On Saturday Picott, without invitation, called upon Mr. Labouchere 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 Picott made the confession.

Sir Charles Russell also said that whatever course was adopted by Attorney-General Webster he should pursue his own course, and should insist that the whole matter be thoroughly investigated, because it was demonstrated that behind Picott and Hannan there had been a foul conspiracy. He asked the court to impound the documents which arrived at Anderson's addressed to Picott in care of Hanston.

Sir Charles added that Picott had made his escape assisted by a bodyguard consisting of an Irish constable and two Scotland Yard detectives. Mr. Labouchere, Sir Charles said, had received a letter from Egan in July, 1888 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 Picott in the presence of George Augustus Sala, signed a confession that the documents he had produced were forgeries and that he was the forger. This confession was sent to Mr. Lewis, who yesterday returned it to Picott, saying Mr. Parnell refused to have anything to do with him.

Attorney-General Webster read a letter written by Picott on Sunday, in which he

says: "I informed Mr. Labouchere 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 letters, Davitt's and O'Kelly's, which were similarly forged. (Continued on sixth page.)

### NOBLE PROTEST FROM THE IRISH HIERARCHY.

The following important communication has been issued by the Lord Mayor of Dublin:

Manston 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 prelates have responded to my appeal without the delay of a moment, and in 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 half past 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 on 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 authority 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 to 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 declare that Her Majesty's Government should not suffer a moment to be lost in securing the discontinuance of maltreatment, which is shocking to the adherents of all political parties and opposed to the usages of civilization.

- MICHAEL LOUGHE, Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of All Ireland.
- WILLIAM J. WALSH, Archbishop of Dublin, Primate of Ireland.
- THOMAS W. OROKE, Archbishop of Cashel and Emlin.
- JOHN McEVILLY, Archbishop of Tuam.
- JOHN FUS LEAHY, Bishop of Drogheda.
- LAWRENCE GILLOOLY, Bishop of Elphin.
- THOMAS NULTY, Bishop of Meath.
- JAMES DOWD, Bishop of Clogher.
- JAMES LYNCH, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin.
- PATRICK DUGGAN, Bishop of Clonfert.
- HUGH CONWAY, Bishop of Killalea.
- FRANCIS J. MCCORMACK, Bishop of Galway, Kilmeaden.
- JAMES BYRAN, Coadjutor Bishop of Killaloe.
- JOHN MANN, Bishop of Cloyne.
- WILLIAM FITZRAID, Bishop of Ross.
- BARTHOLOMEW WOODLOCK, Bishop of Ardagh and Clonmacnoise.
- FRANCIS ALONSIUS O'CALLAGHAN, Bishop of Cork.
- JAMES BROWN, Bishop of Fermus.
- ARTHUR BROWNE, Bishop of Ossory.
- FRANCIS MCALISTER, Bishop of Down and Connor.
- PRESBYTER POWER, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore.
- THOMAS MCGIVERN, Coadjutor Bishop of Drogheda.
- PATRICK O'DONNELL, Bishop of Raphoe.
- JOHN MANN, Bishop of Achonry.
- EDWARD MCGENRIY, Bishop of Kilmora.
- MICHAEL CONEFOUR, 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 to 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 expedient that all cases 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 gentleman.

### 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 held in Ennis, Limerick, Waterford, Queenstown, Londonderry, West Lough, Nenagh, Monaghan, Maryborough, Boyle, Castlewellan, Derry, Carrick-on-Shannon, Enniskillen, Tipperary, Ouseburn, Macroom, Killeel, Tullamore, Galway, Thurles, Dundalk, Clonmel, Bandon, Youghal, Cork, South Tyrone and Dungannon, Belfast, Sligo, Drogheda, Birr, Kesh, Monaghan, Arklow, Mullingar, Carrickmacross, Wexford, Skibbereen, Westmeath, Tuam, Strabane, Carrick-on-Shannon, Fermoy, Armagh, Castlesbar, Omagh, Ballinacree, Ashlough, Carrondoneg, Donaghmore, Mitchelstown, Wicklow, Navan, Monaghan, Newry, Warrenpoint, Carrick, Aghy, Newbridge, Meath, Enniscorthy, Galbally, Frossery, Enniscorthy, Bray, Kildare, Balbriggan, Liverpool, Newcastle, Bradford, Donkey, Birmingham, Manchester, Darlington, Westminster, Stratford, Aston, Sydenham, Kensington, Croydon, Edmonton, Fulham, Dealing, Surbiton, Rotherhithe, Highbury, Hackney, Finsbury, Oswestry, Luton, Bedford, Weymouth, Birr, Llanfair, Chelmsford, Tunbridge, Wells, and Wandsworth.—London Universe.

It is reported in Paris that General Durbor, the French commander, has been murdered in Tonquin.

### A CHRISTIAN IDEAL OF WOMANHOOD.

Catholic Sisterhoods and Protestant Imitations—The Poor and the Work-house.

(London Universe Feb. 9th.)

As Corpus Christi Church, Maiden Lane, on Sunday last the cause of Nazareth House, Hamersmith was eloquently pleaded by the chaplain of the institution, the Very Rev. Dr. Redman. The very Rev. preacher took his text from St. Mark's Gospel, "She hath done what she could," and reminded his hearers that these were the words spoken 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 GENEROSITY.

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 ointment, an alabaster box. Both the box and the ointment were very precious and costly. And she did not open the box, but broke it, so as to make 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 ointment, an alabaster box. Both the box and the ointment were very precious and costly. And she did not open the box, but broke it, so as to make into the house of Simon the Leper, in the village of Bethany, where our Lord was staying. 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FOR THE TRUE WITNESS

Lines suggested by the Mission given in the Bedemtorist Fathers, from Jan. and Feb. 4th, 1889.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Their Efforts to Make This World Better and Brighter in the Wake of Fashion.

SOME CATHOLIC WOMEN.

From the Ave Maria—It is no longer held that women are incapable of attaining a first rank in literature.

SELF-SUPPORTING WOMEN.

The opportunities offered women to become independent are so many nowadays that woman with a will to succeed need not to much despair.

A GIRL PREACHER.

A Falmouth (Ky.) despatch says: Mary Semons, 10 years of age, has delivered four sermons in this place, and is becoming quite popular as a preacher.

A QUEEN AS AN EDITOR.

From the St. James Gazette: Marie Henriette, Queen of the Belgians, has, since the beginning of the new year, joined the army of journalists.

The noble ladies might, indeed, do untold good if they take their task seriously.

HUSBANDS AND WIVES.

Some women marry with the idea that 'wife means 'interferer.' They set themselves to work at once to revolutionize the man's whole life.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Stowe denounces all the projected biographies of herself as wholly unauthorized, and it is reported that she will write or dictate a history of her life and literary labors herself.

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.

TO THE DEAF.

A person cured of Deafness and noise in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy. Will send a description in FREE to any Person who applies to NICHOLSON, 177 McDougall Street, New York.

PRESENT OF MIND.

Some persons imagine that presence of mind is an instinctive quality that is never to be acquired; but that is an erroneous view.

THE IRELAND TO BE.

Judge Ashman in his address on Irish Home Rule at Philadelphia this afternoon 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 of its villages, I see the countenances of a happy and prosperous population.'

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 reason to believe that such a course would result in war.

HUSBANDS AND WIVES.

Very few men seem to realize the constant drudgery and incessant vexation under which a wife undergoes, not perhaps from lack of kind feelings, but from an unparadise want of sympathy and consideration.

THE DONEGAL EVICTIONS.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS.

Sir,—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.

HIS GRACE'S HOME COMING.

Reception at the Station and Demonstration in Notre Dame Church—Benedictus and Te Deum.

IN THE AFTERNOON.

At a quarter past three the great bells of Notre Dame church rang a wayward peal to indicate that Archbishop Fabre had left the palace.

FOR QUIET MOMENTS.

Sorrow falls of its divine mission when it binds us to everything but self.—[Frederic R. Marvin.

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.'

HEALTH FOR ALL.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine Rank Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

It is searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

more scrupulously polite to his wife as such that when she was only a sweethearth, for a sweethearth he looked upon her as a wife.

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crackle—emblem of boyhood. Then the first reddens into coils; the heat is fiercer; and the smoke is thicker; the more it reddens, with a sweep of flame it cleaves its way until all health glows with its intensity—emblem of full manhood.

INTERESTING READING.

Men at work on the Eiffel tower in Paris begin at 6 a. m. and have sunlight pour before it reaches the city.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!

Over a Million Distributed!

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868, for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchises made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming vote of the people.

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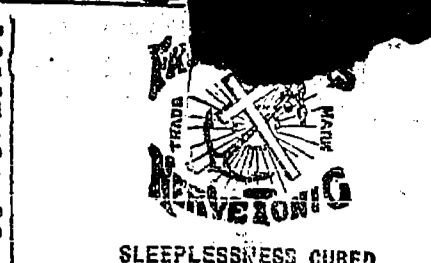
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SLEEPLESSNESS CURED.

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

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Continued from first page.

VINDICATED!

Parnell's Innocence Demonstrated.

Egan's letters were genuine. When making the statement to Mr. Labouchere, I was afraid of a prosecution 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 Parnellites would give me my children £2,000. 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 disgrace me. 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 succeeded in getting away.

Mr. Houston testified that Pigott had not taken his luggage with him. He produced the letters left for Pigott at Anderson's, but they contained nothing of importance. He also produced a letter Pigott had addressed 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 children.

SOME INNER HISTORY REVEALED.

Mr. Soames was called and produced letters Pigott had written to him. In one letter dated Nov 30, 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 latter 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 allowed to leave the country. Mr. Soames replied that

THE AGREEMENT AS TO SECRECY.

had been removed as Pigott's visit to Mr. Labouchere and others rendered full disclosure necessary. The Times would see that Pigott was not harmed 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 recomp him for loss of work. He enclosed £10 in the letter. Pigott replied that he had not relieved the Times from the obligation to maintain secrecy and that he had not promised to testify. Houston had deceived Mr. Soames just as he had deceived Pigott. Pigott said he was informed that if he testified, his opponents would produce evidence that would neutralize his testimony and endanger his life. He declared that Houston was responsible for his (Pigott's) negotiations with Labouchere. Mr. Soames wrote to Pigott that the pledges given by the latter must be performed. Pigott told Soames he had an interview with McCarthy. Mr. Soames testified that to the best of his belief he had not informed counsel that Pigott was the source of the letters before the commission and was charged. He did not enquire into Pigott's character. He saw Mr. Walker constantly and did not doubt that he had mentioned to him that Pigott was the source of the letters. Witness did not know what arrangements had been made to watch Pigott. He sent Sergeant Fawcett to Anderson's hotel on Thursday to see that no one interfered with Pigott. Fawcett stayed at the hotel until yesterday. Witness was not aware that detectives had been employed to watch Pigott. Mr. Shannon saw Pigott at noon yesterday. On October 19 Pigott released witness from the obligation of secrecy. Until then he had not mentioned Pigott's name to counsel. Pigott 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 presented. Mr. Lewis, of counsel for the Parnellites, testified that he had subpoenaed Pigott in September. R-gardiaz Pigott's confession, witness said Mr. Labouchere wrote the confession and Pigott signed it. Even after the confession witness expected that Pigott would be in court to-day.

THE "TIMES" TO ADAMANT THE CASE.

Attorney-General Webster 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 proposed 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 commission 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 Messrs. Labouchere, Healy and Parnell had an earnest conversation after the court adjourned.

A WARRANT OUT FOR PIGOTT.

The magistrates sitting in Bow street police court, at the instance of Messrs. Parnell and Lewis, this evening issued a warrant for the arrest of Pigott on the charges of perjury and forgery. Constables Gallagher and Fawcett, who protected Pigott at Anderson's hotel, say they last saw him at 4.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It is believed that Pigott disguised himself and fled to either Antwerp 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. Pigott posted to his housekeeper in Dublin a blank cheque to obtain a balance of £5 at his bankers. Pigott has four sons, the youngest six years old. His wife died eighteen months ago. It is surmised that the blank cheque mentioned in Pigott's telegram to his housekeeper contained his correspondence with Houston, which, it is reported, Pigott told Labouchere on Saturday he had received.

ANOTHER WITNESS CALLED.

LONDON, February 26.—Prof. Maguire, Houston's patron and co-adjutor, who has been summoned to testify for the Times in the Parnell commission, died suddenly to-day. His death was not connected with the Parnell case.

wrote W. H. Smith cautioning him against 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 and his confidants were disheartened. One day last July a young Irish-American priest, Rev. Maurice J. Dorney, of Chicago, accompanied by Rev. Herbert Dunn, 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 documents to deliver, placed in his hands the night before he sailed from New York. It contained, he said, evidence that would reveal the forger 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 Liverpool. He did so. Egan and Father Dorney sat up all night. The priest learned the whole story. He told Mr. Parnell he had 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 perplexed by the forged letters, the 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 forgers' years before, but the idea that he might be concerned in these seemed absurd. In scrutinizing the forged fac-similes he finally discovered that one signed with his name was written avowedly at a certain address in Paris. Recollection flashed upon him that Pigott was the only man to whom he had ever given it. Pigott had written asking for a confidential address to which he might send important information. Egan, who is methodical in habit, had saved his correspondence for years. He has been accustomed to writing on the fly-leaf of a letter "received," his answer to it, and then copying the answer to be sent to his correspondent. Thus he had letter and answer together. He found Pigott's letters. By comparing them with the handwriting of the forged letters he saw he had the forger. He submitted letters written by Pigott to experts with the fac-similes of the forged letters. They detected characteristic peculiarities which were confirmed under the microscope. Egan had Pigott's letters and the forgeries photographed and started for Chicago, where he placed all the papers before Alex. Sullivan, who is a lawyer. A brief was drawn up by him and Sullivan. It related to the chief incidents in Pigott's career. Years before when Pigott tried to sell the Freeman newspaper to Parnell and Egan, he furnished an inventory, apparently authenticated by a well known Dublin accountant, showing the value of the property. Egan proved that the inventory was false and that Pigott forged the accountant's signature. A 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 Donahue, then editor of the Pilot had remitted to Leo a draft which his family never received, and that Pigott had opened the letter, forged an endorsement on the draft and drew the money. Pigott was compelled to disgorge. These facts Egan committed to writing. He found among his papers a letter written by him in which entire sentences 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 preserving the integrity of portions. Dates were also chosen to make the original interpretations applicable to illegal events. Egan also found letters by Parnell which had been similarly used. Photographs of all these and of Pigott's begging and blackmailing letters were enclosed with the originals in the package with the memoranda recalling the Parnell all the circumstances attending to writing or reception of each. This was the luggage the young clerical man fetched to Parnell.

FAKE TO FACE WITH HIS ACCUSERS.

Nothing of the contents 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 crime. Pigott reported his fears to the Times or was watched by its detectives and traced into Mr. Parnell's presence. Then he had to partially confess to his employers. The Attorney-General and his colleagues compelled Leo to testify and he was as vigilant as possible for the purpose of breaking the force of Mr. Parnell's information about Pigott's antecedents. Pigott did not realize until he got into Sir Charles's clutches that no ordinary could impair the effect of what Mr. Parnell knew. Had Egan not made the discovery, the truth of the letters could have only been demonstrated. The situation would have been a Times victory and the ruin 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' Dublin solicitor, had received a letter to-day from Pigott, who is in Paris. The letter was not in Pigott's writing. Shannon had immediately notified the Scotland yard authorities. The Attorney-General read the letter. It was dated Saturday and contained the confession that Pigott made to Labouchere on that day at the latter's residence. Pigott added that he desired to fully disclose that he fabricated the alleged fac-similes of Parnell's letters published in the Times and the other letters he had furnished to that paper. He said Houston found the letters in a bag, which he forwarded them, using genuine letters of Parnell and Egan, copying such words showing the general character of the writing

and tracing them against a window pane. He afterwards destroyed the genuine letters. The second batch of letters ascribed to Parnell were imitated from the fac-similes shown 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 considering the genuineness 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 allegation 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 beyond that the court should make the fullest enquiry.

Sir Charles Russell said he had hoped the Attorney-General would have made a stronger statement.

MR. 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 directed 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 taking steps to secure the extradition of Pigott from Paris. Mr. Matthews also said he had no information regarding Houston 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 Englishman having the appearance of Pigott, who gave no name, arrived at the Hotel des Deux Mondes in Paris at 8 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 interfere with the Commission's investigations. Mr. Parnell's legal advisers will strongly resist the argument of the Times.

PARNELL'S 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. The Times has withdrawn its advertisements of "Parnellism and Crime" and "O'Donnell versus Walter." Applicants for the pamphlets 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 letter view on Saturday between Pigott and Mr. Labouchere. It confirms the statement that Pigott went to Mr. Labouchere's house voluntarily to make a confession, but that, apparently owing to the gnawing of his conscience, he had great difficulty in opening up and took a full ten minutes to make up his mind. He then began in a musing tone a soliloquy, 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 continuously to the end of his story. I should have thought it amazing had I not had occasion to hear many more astounding confessions. Pigott did not appear to be overcome by shame and treated his actions more as incidental weaknesses."

FLIGHT OF PIGOTT.

SUSPICION ATTACHED TO THE MANAGERS OF THE "TIMES"—THE JUDGES INDIGNANT.

LONDON, Feb. 27, midnight.—Pigott has not been arrested. It is the general impression that he has gone to Rotterdam, but no trace has yet been found of the route he took. There was a report that he had committed suicide, but it is not believed; Pigott was not that kind of a man. All who know him say he loved himself and his life too well, and 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 his hotel he would be arrested and sent to jail. Hence his precipitate flight. The managers of the Times are openly accused of conniving at his escape and of furnishing him with the means for the journey and of helping him to elude 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 of his confession to Mr. Sala, so as to make it appear that the most dangerous of the Parnell letters were genuine, and that the Times had a case yet. This evidently failed. Mr. Shannon has yet to testify to facts before the Commission, but his piteous appeal for £33 may have met with a better success. He never could have got beyond the sea without money. The Times is well rid of him at the

price, but suspicion will ever cling to it on account of this transaction.

A POOR APOLOGY.

LONDON, February 28.—The Times in its leading editorial quotes and endorses Attorney-General Webster's apology before the Parnell commission for the publication of the forged letters. It says:

We desire to endorse as appropriate every word of the foregoing 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 truth 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 includes also the letters falsely attributed to Mr. Egan, Mr. Davitt and Mr. O'Kelly. It is scarcely fitting now 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 genuine until the disclosures made by Pigott on cross-examination. It must be evident to all reasonable persons that if a conspiracy existed, the Times was victimised by and not a party to it. Errors, of course, in judgment may have been committed, and for them the penalty must be paid. It must be clearly understood that what we have done is altogether upon our own motion and our own responsibility, and in the public interest alone. This withdrawal, of course, refers exclusively to the letters obtained from Pigott."

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL ATTACKED.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Healy asked whether attention had been called to the fact that as far back as November Atorney-General Webster had received a statement from Pigott to the effect that he could not bear a cross-examination before the commission. (Parnellite cheers.) Having regarded this he asked did the Government retain confidence in Attorney-General Webster?

Mr. Smith asked that due notice of the question be given if Mr. Healy's reference was to Sir Richard Webster's discharge of his duties as attorney-general.

Mr. Healy gave notice of a motion that in the opinion of the House the attorney-general 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 persecute the Irish members. In relating efforts to class them as ordinary prisoners the Parnellites had the opinion of the world on their side.

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

PARTY FEELING RUNNING HIGH.

In the course of the debate, T. W. Russell, a Liberal Unionist, apparently accused Mr. Dillon of paying for the defence of murderers. "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 Allen, Liberal Unionist, compelled the Speaker to appeal to both sides of the House to set their faces against unseemly interruptions, which, he said, were unworthy the dignity of Parliament. Subsequently Mr. Healy, desirous with the imprisonment of Wm. O'Brien, accused Mr. Balfour 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 withdrew his accusation.

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 recompensed by a parliamentary grant for its expenses in connection with the Parnell commission.

NO TRACE OF PIGOTT.

Mr. Campbell telegraphed 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 Commons it is taken for granted 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 on his arrival in France. The Times' perjuror, however, is generally believed to have gone direct to Switzerland, giving Paris, where he is so well and so unfavorably known, a wide berth.

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 appear no paid by 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 extraditable offence, and the kind of forgery which Pigott committed for the Times is not libelously criminal in the same way as if he had forged a check or bill of exchange or some similar instrument. No one could profess to say that the forged Parnell-Egan letters were instruments of any value whatever excepting for purposes of political assassination, and this kind of document is not covered by the law against forgery.

But if caught in Paris, Pigott is almost sure to be arrested by the vendors of vile pictures and books whom he has defrauded, and there are means by which he can then be extradited.

is particularly the case in relation to a certain bill of exchange to which he forged the name of Lindsay of Glasgow. These 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. Application will be made for his extradition on the score of forging these bills of exchange on Lindsay, but even then he will probably never be brought before the Commission again, although he may be terrified into saying something which will bring others there.

LONDON, March 1.—The Pall Mall Gazette strongly urges that Messrs. Walter, Buckle, MacDonald, Soames and Houston be summoned to the bar of the House of Commons and be committed to the Clock Tower on a flagrant breach of privilege in charging that Mr. Parnell lied during the discharge of his Parliamentary duties.

The Telegraph to-day implies the Times in the interest of the Unionist cause, to abandon the whole case, and declares that all this preceding evidence is not orientating.

LONDON, March 1.—The Parnell commission reassembled this morning. The court refused to allow Mr. Houston, secretary of the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union, to make a personal statement or to hand to the court a written document, on the ground that the time was incoincident.

Messrs. O'Kelly, Davitt, and Campbell, Mr. Parnell's secretary, swore that they did not write the letters ascribed to them by Pigott. Justin McCarthy also testified. He denied that he had an interview with Pigott.

Mr. Lewis, solicitor for Mr. Parnell, testified that he told Pigott that the letters, not being negotiable, he could not be prosecuted for forgery, but was liable to prosecution for obtaining money under false pretences. Witness declared he had not promised Pigott a fatiguing.

Mr. Labouchere testified that he had never offered Pigott £1,000 if he would swear that the letters were forged, as sworn to by Pigott. He said that before the commission opened somebody named O'Brien had offered him a packet of letters which were said to have been written by Messrs. Egan and Parnell. He did not know O'Brien.

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 attendance 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 make an interim report on the genuineness of the letters that had been placed in evidence.

Attorney-General Webster, for the Times, urged that as Sir Charles had stated that there was a foul conspiracy behind Houston and Pigott, the cross-examination of Houston should 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 Hannen—The charge of the existence of a foul conspiracy has no bearing on the point now before us. Our jurisdiction at present is limited to charges and allegations against certain persons. It is not part of our duty to deal in the report with charges against other persons. That will be decided at the next sitting.

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

Sir Charles finally protested that the Attorney-General's only object was to have the passage published to arouse prejudice against the Parnellites. The commission then adjourned.

PARNELL'S SCOTCH SVIT.

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., February 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 oppressed and against the oppressor, are glad to be every event which hastens the day that is to give home rule to Ireland. Therefore, be it resolved that we, the representatives of the people of the State of New York in legislative session at our capital, 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 do 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 hurled at those representing the forgeries and slanders and those despicable tools and self-convinced perjurers and villains, Leo 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 champions of that poor downtrodden Isle.

Resolved, That the clerks of the Senate and Assembly forward to Messrs. Parnell and Gladstone an engrossed copy of these resolutions.

PRESS OPINIONS.

LONDON, February 27.—The News says: We conclude with the great "Pigottist" 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 salmaly.

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 charges 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.

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

LONGUE POINTE ASYLUM.

The inauguration of the Electric Light in the Institution—Montreal Visitors Entertained in a Splendid Manner.

Longue Pointe Lunatic Asylum has lately been fitted throughout with the incandescent system of electric lighting and the finishing touches were put to the plant Thursday. The asylum authorities thought proper to celebrate the event in a fitting manner and accordingly invitations were issued to the friends of the institution and the city press to partake of its hospitality, when the building would be entirely lighted for the first time. The Montreal contingent arrived at the asylum shortly before six o'clock, and were received by Sister Therese, Superioress of the institution, Rev. Mr. Therese, chaplain of the asylum, Dr. Bourque, physician in chief, Dr. Freire, first assistant, and Dr. Barolet, second assistant. The reception was a very cordial one, the reception party doing all in their power for the comfort of their guests. The general dejeuner, which was held in the beautifully neat and clean, as well as handsomely furnished parlours, offices, private rooms, infirmary, wards and corridors. The parlour for private patients came in for an extra share of admiration of the party. This room is very spacious, well lighted, and beautifully furnished. Numerous beds of deceased prominent ecclesiastics occupy places in the room, and the walls are hung with numerous paintings of Sisters, who in their time were at the charge of Longue Pointe Asylum, which was the portraits of Sister Gamelin, who founded the order of St. Jean de Dieu in 1843, and Sister Caron, who was first superioress of the institution when it was founded in 1875. While the party admired and rested in the parlour, Dr. Desjardins, superintendent of the asylum, musical selection, playing his own accompaniment on the piano. At this point in the proceedings, the party were conducted to a neat dining hall, where a bountiful repast had been provided by the Sisters. Those who have had the pleasure of partaking of the hospitality of the Sisters in charge, conducted the party to the charge of Longue Pointe Asylum, will appreciate the fact when it is stated that it was 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, Desjardins, of the medical staff, Rev. Messrs. Leclair, Lamontagne, (Assistant Chaplain) Lecour, Curé of Longue Pointe parish, Recorder Deming, Messrs. Healy, of Hudson, Hebert & Co., D. Masson, Gustave Lamotte, Dr. Durocher and N. Bourquin, and representatives of the press. After doing justice to the excellent dinner, the party were shown more of the institution, including the new electric plant. The plans were put in the building by the Edison Electric Light Co., and at present supplies power for 600 lights, and the lamps gave forth a beautiful steady light. The estimated cost of the plant is between \$5,000 and \$6,000. After inspecting the machinery the party were conducted to the large amusement hall in connection with the asylum. Some 500 patients, sisters and guards were assembled to witness the performance of a dramatic and musical programme provided by the staff, assisted by the patients. Reverend Father Leclair presided over the assembly. A number of the friends of the staff of Longue Pointe were also present. Besides orchestra selections, piano and violin solos, there was a two act comedy entitled "Le Haricot" among the entertainment, which was a admirable amateur performance. A one act comedy entitled "Les Quatre Pruniers" proved a laughable one and was well put on the boards. An item on the programme worthy of special notice was the "Cantata Meroi, Bonsoir, Adieu, by a chorus of patients. The singing was very good, showing that the Sisters consider the musical talent among themselves. Shortly after ten o'clock the sisters were collected and the party left for their respective homes. The asylum authorities could not have given this event a more fitting celebration. The lighting of Longue Pointe Asylum with electric light will be a memorable event in its history and the Sisters are to be congratulated on the pleasant time provided for the official and who have nothing but praise for the treatment received at their hands. The neatness and cleanliness of every nook 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 came in for a share of the admiration of the party, in that the official guard being at his post as well as the sisters in charge of their several departments. Every body was more than pleased with the visit.

THE VAUDREUIL AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

VANDREUIL HILL, Ont., February 28.—At an enthusiastic meeting of the citizens and ratepayers here to-day it was resolved that a by-law be passed authorizing the Vaudreuil and Ottawa railway a distance of 810,000 acres be submitted to the ratepayers. The municipality will also give the right of way through its territory, and exempt the road's property from taxation for ten years. Mr. S. W. Foster, lately connected with the Montreal and Champlain Junction and Beauharnois lines, who is the chief promoter of the Vaudreuil and Ottawa road, addressed the meeting with convincing force.

Vankleek Hill's promise of \$10,000 to the road brings up the total of bonuses pledged to \$39,000, divided among the municipalities as follows:—  
West Hawkesbury.....\$25,000  
East Hawkesbury..... 4,000  
Aignon..... 5,000  
Longueuil..... 5,000  
Beloeil..... 3,000  
Alfred..... 8,000  
North Plattsburgh..... 8,000  
Clarence..... 8,000

Besides this South Plattsburgh 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. His conversion is a striking evidence of the influence of the Confederate Army operating in the West, and in that capacity 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

AN AWFUL CATASTROPHE.

East St. Louis Express Crashes Through a Bridge—Nine Lives Sacrificed.

St. GEORGE, Ont., February 27.—Never in the history of western Ontario since the DeJardin canal accident, has the population been thrown into such a state of excitement...

As near as can be ascertained the accident happened in the following manner:—The train broke just as the train passed the station, causing the rails to spread as it proceeded.

THE LIST OF THE DEAD.

The following is a list of the killed:—George Leggett, of Mitchell, Ont. W. M. Wemp, of London, Ont. Dr. Swan A. W. Francis, of Woodstock, Ont.

THOSE WHO ARE INJURED.

The names of the wounded are:—Thos. L. Donaty, the temperance lecturer. Mrs. and Miss Jennings, of Paris, Ont. Mr. and Mrs. Madden, Dorchester.

THE WORK OF RESCUE.

The town is wild with excitement and special trains have brought delegations from various towns to witness the scene.

AN APPALLING 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 to atoms.

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 Beaujean, 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, Montreal, those indefatigable missionaries kindly acquiesced to the solicitations of our reverend pastor to conduct the mission, and acquitted themselves of that sacred and important duty in a manner very edifying, and in every way satisfactory.

HIS LORDSHIP'S REPLY.

His Lordship made an eloquently of about an hour's duration. After expressing his pleasure in being with the Trenton congregation, His Lordship thanked the Committee for the kind words written of him in the address.

THE GIRL WHO LIVED ON WATER SINCE CHRISTMAS DAY, 1881.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:—Sir, Miss Bidard, a French-Canadian girl of St. Patrick's Hill, in Trenton, has just returned from Boston, where she was accompanied by her father, Ambrose Bidard.

IMPORTANT CEREMONY AT TRENTON, ONT.

His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston Blesses the New Organ in Father Walsh's Beautiful Church—An Address from the Congregation—His Lordship's Reply.

Early in the present month Rev. E. J. Walsh, the zealous pastor of Trenton mission, had Messrs. S. E. Warren & Son, of Toronto, place in the Church of St. Peter-in-Chains, Trenton, a magnificent pipe organ.

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 the occasion of your first official visit to Trenton mission since your return from the S. of Rome in June last.

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ST. BERNARD'S COUNSEL.

St. Bernard says: "If you wish to offer anything 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 grace without her mediation, but he wished to provide you with the means of returning to Him."

THE LEPER COLONY.

A Painfully Graphic Picture of Molokai's Frightful Scenes—Self-Sacrificing Father Damien.

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

The doom of the leper is 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 on the verge of the Arctic zone, in temperate regions such as the Cape and Madeira, 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 oceans.

But where to find a settlement for the victims 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.

PERPETUAL EXILE FROM SOCIETY.

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THE DOOMED COLONY.

A hospital was established near the capital, where doubtful cases were detained for treatment until the disease had fully declared itself or the patient's freedom from the contagion was assured.

DIAGNOSIS OF LEPROSY.

As it usually manifests itself: "When leprosy is fully developed, it is characterized by the presence of dumpy red or livid tubercles of different sizes upon the face, lips, nose, eyebrows, ears and extremities of the body."

OTTAWA IRISHMEN PROTEST.

OTTAWA, February 27.—The Celtic Benefit association has adapted the following resolutions:

That we denounce as infamous the baseness of the Salisbury government in revenging the defeat of themselves and confederates at the hands of their political opponents, Mr. Wm. Bennett, Mr. Green, and Mr. Jones, in their inhuman violence and cruelty inflicted upon him to the imminent danger of his life while he is a prisoner in their hands.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE DEFEATED.

OTTAWA, February 27.—Mr. Waters' bill to extend the franchise for parliamentary elections to widows and spinners was defeated on the second reading in the Legislature to-night by a vote of 83 to 21.

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

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. GLADSTONE'S GREAT SPEECH.

Balfour's Correlation Policy Eloquently Denounced—Farnell's Vindication—When Home Rule is Given Ireland Must Consider British Interests—Dr. Tanner Arrested.

LONDON, March 1.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Home Secretary Matthews, in reply to a question, said Count von Bismarck had visited a prisoner named Tracy at the instance of Mr. Soames, the solicitor for the Times.

Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt asked whether it was in accordance with the prison rules that Mr. Soames should send an agent to a prisoner. Mr. Matthews replied that Tracy was entitled to receive a visitor's check.

Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt—Are friends' visits construed to mean visits from an Irish constable acting under orders from the Times? (Opposition cheers.)

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 seemed to see.

Sir Wm. Harcourt asked whether the constable'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 Times. E. R. Cobb (Radical) asked if Mr. Smith was not aware that the courtyard in front of Mr. Soames' office was crowded with Irish constables, looking about smoking.

Mr. Smith replied in the negative. J. T. Brunner (Liberal) asked whether the libelous publication entitled "Farnellism and Orms" was not exposed for sale on Mr. Smith's 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 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 first issue was the question of 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 conciliation.

They owed an apology to the people of Ireland for allowing the great question of domestic government of their country to be quietly introduced in the present parliament. Still the Liberals were tolerably well satisfied with the progress of the question in the feeling of the country.

Mr. Chamberlain told them that the measure of local government for Ireland must not be indefinitely postponed. That meant that in some form of parliament, a general commission calling themselves Liberal-Unionists might be asked 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 votes in the next parliament, he would not refer to any one in particular. (Laughter.)

Baron Hirsch has donated 120,000 francs yearly to Austria and a similar amount to Hungary for the relief of tradesmen in danger of financial ruin.

Prof. Maguire'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.

Two persons named Hanlon and McOstrey, who are undergoing life sentences in the Downpatrick prison, have started for London under police escort to testify before the Farnell 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 congratulations to the Emperor personally was politely refused.

Rome, March 2.—To-day was the seventy-ninth anniversary of the birth of the Pope. He received a number of cardinals, who tendered their congratulations. The Pope, replying to the cardinals, said it was impossible for him in the present position of the papacy to perform his duties as the head of the Church in an independent manner.

Mr. Gladstone showed from the results of the bye-election that the opinion of the country was turning to home rule. He next contended the assertion that the improving condition of Ireland was due to the administration of the Government, expressing surprise that the inference in agricultural values was put to the credit of the Government.

Referring to the Farnell prisoners he denounced the degrading hardships and personal indignities they suffered. He denied that the treatment of political prisoners under the Liberal Government was similar. No former Government, Liberal or Conservative, had given approved political men such usage.

Mr. Balfour's plea that the treatment of prisoners could not be allowed without an abridgment of the rules beyond his power was indignant. The plain truth was the present treatment of prisoners was part of a system of extreme repression.

Mr. Gladstone gave a glowing account of the progress of Ireland under Dr. Russell from 1885 to 1890, contrasting it with the time of 1822.

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 impeding and almost gone. (Cheers.)

PARNELL'S VINDICATION. Mr. Goschen having defended the Government, Mr. Parnell rose to speak. He was treated with enthusiastic cheers, all the members of the Opposition, including Mr. Gladstone, 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 rewarded in the near future by attaining the object they had at heart.

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THE GOVERNMENT SUSTAINED. Mr. Morley's amendment was rejected by 339 to 260. On leaving the house Dr. Tanner was surrounded by a crowd of radicals and patriots who escorted to the Palace Hotel.

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 construction of two canals. Eighteen thousand Russian troops are being marched to the Afghan frontier.

It is calculated that seventy lives were lost in a recent gale on the North coast of Ireland. The German missionaries held captive by the Afghans near Zhetysay have been liberated.

A report of a conflict on the Russo-Afghan frontier, where several alarmist rumors have been officially denied.

A deserter from Vady Halls reports that Emin Pasha has again vanquished the dervishes with heavy loss in the Bah-el-Gazal 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 prevent Dr. Pevet's expedition for the relief of Emin Bey from proceeding into the interior of Africa.

A project is on foot in Berlin to buy a house in Unter den Linden for a Bismarck museum in commemoration of objects associated with the chancellor.

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recognized no authority beyond that of the Czar. Atchinnoff treated his followers and natives with the utmost brutality, causing the Russian to flee to Obd.

PARIS, February 28.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Spuller, minister of foreign affairs, replying to M. de la Folie, declined to discuss the Atchinnoff incident before Saturday.

PARIS, February 28.—There was another stormy scene in the lower house of the Hungarian Diet to-day. Premier Von Szekely spoke in defence of the army bill.

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.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—The boat race to-day between Wm. Connor, of Toronto, and Jack Gindaur, of St. Louis, Mo., for a boat of 200 dollars and the championship of America, was won by O'Connor in 19 min. 45 sec.

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

WASHINGTON, March 2.—In the Senate Mr. Sherman reported back favorably the union joint resolution to promote consular union with Canada.

ALBANY, N. Y., 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.

KING, March 3.—A rumor is current in naval circles here that conflict has taken place in Samoa waters between an American man-of-war and the German corvette Olga.

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 Peacock, member of Parliament for the Gordon division of Lancashire, is dead, aged 69. He was an advanced Liberal.

LONDON, March 3.—Pastoral letters from the bishops, read to-day in the Catholic churches in Ireland, express sympathy with the Pope's position.

DOUBLIN, March 3.—Dr. Tanner, member of Parliament for Cork, arrested in London on Friday, returned to his home in Dublin to-day.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—The Parnell branch of the Irish National League will this week submit to President Harrison and Secretary Blaine a resolution adopted by it yesterday.

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circle, reflecting the feeling of their chief, feel that Count Von Walderssee stands between the Emperor and the Emperor. William obtained the present accord between the chiefs of the diplomatic and army services, and its solidity is, in fact, doubtful.

PRINCE ALEXANDER'S MARRIAGE. The marriage of Prince Alexander of Battenberg to Marie Louise, granddaughters of the Emperor 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.

COMMERCIAL. MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS. FLOUR, GRAIN, &c. FLOUR.—The market is steady with a fair volume of business reported during the past few days.

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BADGES. A HOME RULE VICTORY. The C. S. Farnell and Wm. O'Brien Badges for St. Patrick's Day, 1889. "Home Rule Now" and "God Save Ireland" 15c. and 25c. each.

JAS. McARAN, 2090 Notre Dame Street. The first lots, which are expected in shortly, will be picked up readily.

COUNTRY PRODUCE. EGGS.—The market continues to be overlanded with supplies consequent upon large receipts from the West, and prices remain unacceptably low.

HONEY.—There is some enquiry for honey, and sales of extracted, in pails, containing 30 to 32 lbs, have been taken at 11c per lb, and in 5 lb tins at 11 1/2c to 12c for white clover brands.

MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP.—Sales of maple sugar in cases have transpired at 6c to 7c per lb, one good sized lot selling at 6 1/2c. A fair demand has been experienced for maple syrup, and a few sales have been made at 70c to 75c in small tins, and at 90c to \$1.00 per gallon.

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 around lot at \$1.00.

UMBRELLAS. Umbrellas suitable for Waggon, Carriage and Gig, covered with the celebrated yarn dyed Scotch gingham.

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CARSLEY'S COLUMN. The Assortment of new spring shirting flannels now being sold at S. Carsley's is the best 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. Boys' suits, overcoats, etc., are well assorted. The Millinery at S. Carsley's is worth inspecting. A splendid line of trimmed millinery selling very cheap.

INFANTS' COMPLETE OUTFIT. Barrow Coats, Flannel Skirts, Embroidered Skirts, Embroidered Night Slips, Embroidered Day Dresses, Quilted Bibs, Rubber Diapers, Piece Linen Diaper, Wool Jackets, Embroidered Flannel Shawls, Embroidered Cashmere Shawls, Knitted Booties, Fur-trimmed Baskets, Flannel Wrappers, Etc., Etc.

LADIES' DRESS CAPS. Ladies' Dress Caps, Ladies' Dress Caps, Ladies' Dress Caps, Ladies' Dress Caps.

SERVANTS' MOB CAPS. Servants' Mob Caps, Servants' Mob Caps, Servants' Mob Caps, Servants' Mob Caps.

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