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THE CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

TESTIS IN CÆLO FIDELIS

AND

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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HOME RULE'S DAWN

Gladstonians Hopeful and Jubilant and Tories Despondent and Anxious.

Salisbury in a Bad Fix with Bradlaugh—The Corroborator of No-Concession Policy Threatens to Break up the Union Party—The Key to British Politics.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The present position of parties in the House of Commons is deserving of special attention. The ministerialists have the majority of sixty, increasing to a hundred on emergency; yet they are—I will not say despondent, but—perplexed and anxious. The Liberal Unionists, whose ranks have been thinning ever since the late ministerial assembly, are more numerous than they were, and there are some new members among them who are pretty sure to tip the scale over to Gladstone long before a general election comes in sight. On the other hand, the Gladstonian allies, though in a minority, are sanguine, jubilant and full of hope and courage.

THE KEY TO BRITISH POLITICS.

How is this? The explanation gives the key to English politics. At this moment the only Ministerial measure which looms up large in the public eye is the Education Bill. The second public measure to be produced is the bill for reforming and improving local government in England and Wales, but excluding Ireland. The Government, then, to all appearances, adopts as its motto, "Corroborator and no concession." It stands for Gladstone's determination to justify Ireland and perpetual friendliness to the Unionists, which are important and useful exercises a still more important and useful exercise upon the future.

IN THE LIGHT OF HISTORY.

Sir Robert Peel, in the heyday of his popularity just after the repeal of the corn laws, was turned out of office on a coercion bill; Gladstone's discipline, fell from power in 1855 through the coercion bill of 1852. Is there no lesson in the things?

THE UNION ENDANGERED.

Observe that in the opinion of many Conservatives no less than of Gladstonians, the policy of "corroborator and no concession" endangers the Union and threatens to break up the Union Party. The Liberal Unionists are returning to their old party lines; that means, if it goes on, the wholesale defeat of the Liberal Unionists at the next election and the decline of Conservative majorities. If Doncaster and Dunford go Gladstonian the process will manifestly be in active operation and the government will have to change its tactics or go to pieces.

WHAT THE BILL MAY RESULT IN.

This local government bill is the touchstone of a general upshot of things in England and the cold shoulder for Ireland. Suppose that Gladstone's friends in a skillfully worded resolution merely affirming the principle that Ireland needs to have an extension of local government. The Liberal Unionists and many Conservatives would be in a tight place. They would have to vote for Gladstone's resolution or swallow another dose of election poisons.

WHY OBSTRUCTION IS OPPOSED.

Gladstone has tried to cut off all chance of this, urging his followers to expedite the despatch of business and make the Government show its hand.

This advice is not taken. The Scotchmen will have their said rights; so will the Welsh; so will the heroes of Trafalgar square. The Ministry is inevitable on these points. Gladstone and Parnell would avoid them and come to blows at close quarters; but their fiery English followers will not be restrained, and thus the Government is gaining difficulties. The Gladstonians might go on debating such questions as Trafalgar square till the day of doom without shaking the Ministry; but force out the local government bill and a whole chapter of accidents is opened.

BRADLAUGH SCORES OFF SALISBURY.

As for general matters, Bradlaugh has succeeded in putting Salisbury completely in the wrong, and even the Times calls upon the latter to apologize. Thus there is to be a set off against the Colonel Dopping affair of Gladstone's. Bradlaugh always cracks his game with unflinching determination, and generally brings it home on his shoulder—but this is a big bag, indeed. Is Salisbury to cry "pescator" to the iconoclast? Why, the whole British constitution will be shaken to its foundations, crepe will be put on the pillars of the Carlton Club and ashes sprinkled on the doorstep of Hatfield. If you feel the same tremble during the next few days, do not mistake the cause. It will not be an earthquake, but only Salisbury apologizing to Bradlaugh.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

ATTACK ON SALISBURY BY LABOURERS—GLADSTONE CORROBORATED ON THE TONE OF HIS REMARKS BY THE LEADER OF THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The House of Commons today negatived an amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech, proposing the creation of a tribunal on judicial matters in Scotland. A motion to vote the address was then approved, after which on a motion that the report on the address be adopted, Mr. Labouchere moved to inform the House of the correspondence with the Italian Government, bound the British Government to interfere in the event of war between France and Italy. He

advised Lord Salisbury to take the country into his confidence, as Bismarck had done with Germany. England had every reason to distrust Lord Salisbury, who was willing to drag the country into a war in order to save his policy towards Ireland from criticism. The foreign policy of Lord Salisbury was hated towards France (Cities of "No") and jealousy towards Russia. The reason he hated France was obvious. It was a public, progressing and prosperous, without aristocrats, without royalties, and without hereditary ruling families directing the affairs of State. Parliament must watch a Minister so biased and refuse to assent to his mingling in continental matters relating either to territorial or dynastic settlements, even if made in concert with Europe.

Sir James Ferguson, Under Foreign Secretary, said he could not understand Mr. Labouchere's purpose in making these statements, which were most mischievous in their tendency and most reckless in their particularity. No responsible statesman of France would attribute such a policy to Lord Salisbury. Least of all those French statesmen who had had dealings with Lord Salisbury during his conduct of the foreign affairs of England. The Government would not lay confidential correspondence before the House, but Sir James could reassure the H. U. that no engagement had been entered into with Italy or any other power that was not known to Parliament. He hoped the danger to the peace of Europe was not greater, perhaps, it was less, than a year ago. He replied upon the House to meet the motion with a simple negative.

Mr. Gladstone said he had heard with extreme satisfaction Sir James Ferguson's assurance that the Government had conducted a policy of harmony with France. He was content with the declaration just obtained of the Government's policy. He was confident that no disposition existed on the Liberal side to press for undue disclosures. (Cheers.) He said that the course taken by Lord Salisbury had been for some time entirely in accordance with sound principles for regulating the foreign policy of England. He earnestly hoped that whatever happened in Europe a unity of sentiment in all parties on the foreign policy would be obtained, thus doubling the moral force of England and immensely increasing her power when constrained to interfere. (Cheers.) Mr. W. H. Smith congratulated the House on the tone of Mr. Gladstone's remarks. It was worthy of the ancient reputation of the House and the responsibility attaching to a statesman who had occupied a high position in the Government. There has always been cordial relations with France, and there was not the slightest ground for the suspicion that anything had been done to trench upon the existing harmony. The amendment was withdrawn.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech was resumed in the House of Commons to-night. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre (Liberal) moved an amendment affirming the necessity of a measure dealing with arrears of excessive rents in Ireland. He charged Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, with using all the forces of the Government in favor of landlords like Clarendon, who, he said, were oppressors of the tenants, and he commended the course shown by Sir Wilfrid Blunt in defending the tenants.

Mr. Balfour reminded the House that fair rents had been fixed by the tribunals since the Act of 1881 went into operation. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, he said, was unreasonable to demand that the tenants be relieved from arrears arising under the terms of the Act. Mr. Lefevre replied that in many cases the arrears had not arisen under judicial rents, only 10 per cent. of the rents on Lord Carrington's estate were judicial rents, he said. Mr. Balfour held that the Act of 1881 fully protected the tenants and that there was no need of new legislation. Mr. Healy and other Parliaments continued the debate.

Mr. Shaw-Lefevre's amendment was rejected by a vote of 261 to 186. This report on the address in reply to the Queen's speech was then adopted.

RELIGIOUS NEWS ITEMS.

Surpents have no poison for themselves or their fellow serpents. Man poisons his soul by sin and becomes poison for his neighbor and wicked counsel.

If God were to say to you: What gift do you wish? as you are bound in justice to ask only for that which in you will be most useful to others, reply fearlessly, Lord, greatness of soul! Greatness of soul will make you overlook little offences, and teach you to pardon great wrongs; greatness of soul will bring you your lips kind words, and render your good works frequent and easy to you, particularly the best and most difficult, which is bearing with the faults of others and even being blind to them.

Make no account who is for or against thee; but let it be thy business and thy care, that God may be with thee in everything thou doest. Have a good conscience and God will sufficiently defend thee. For he whom God will help, no man's malice can hurt. If thou canst but hold thy peace and suffer, thou shalt see, without doubt, that the Lord will help thee. He knows the time and manner of delivering thee, and therefore thou must resign thyself to Him. It belongs to God to help and to deliver us from all confusion.

St. Augustine, when a young man, was greatly praised and flattered on account of his extraordinary ability. He gave himself up to vanity, ambition, pride and sensuality. His poor mother, St. Monica, wept and prayed for him. He loved his mother, and he knew that he was breaking her heart; but did this knowledge convert him? It pained him, troubled him, but it did not convert him. One day there came into the soul of this young professor an invisible force. It conquers him, rules him, draws him whither it will. Henceforth, humility, modesty, a great love for the Church and her teachings, take possession of his heart. This invisible force was the grace of God, and without it even the tears of St. Monica would avail nothing. Surely this great saint ought to know something about grace. Let us hear what he says: "Without you, O my God," he cries, "I am nothing, and can do nothing for my salvation. If he stray away from Thee, he cannot have even one thought of returning, except You inspire him with that thought, and by Your grasp upon Your own shoulder, back the stray sheep upon Your own shoulder." Such is the language of St. Augustine. It is the language of all the saints. "Without Me you can do nothing."

THE POPE TO THE PRESIDENT.

(On receiving a copy of the United States Constitution.)

Oh! offering bright from a Nation Great—
The written law of a people brave—
Where peace and freedom march hand in hand—
Where the banners of law and religion wave.

Beautiful gift from beyond the tide—
It touches my heart with a tender spirit—
From a land exultant in freedom's pride—
Where sixty millions of freemen dwell.

Land of light, where the Church is free;
Glorious where the faith is true—
Where the President ruler—the truest wait—
Are all consecrated to liberty.

From every clime of this sun-bright world—
I honor the gift of the bond and free—
Where the flag of the Cross is in faith un-
touched.

I welcome the message of Jubilee.
Pray tell your ruler that Pious tears
And prayers shall mingle for his fair land;
That the Pontiff, laden with cares and years,
Extends his blessing with outstretched hand.

Oh! whisper my blessing to that rich clime
Where the flowers of freedom spontaneously
spring;
Where the bells of the true and faithful chime
The songs of hope which the angels sing.

—CHARLES J. BRATTIN in Inter-Ocean.

BURDETT'S HUMOR.

Sparks of Wit From the Anvil of a Funny Man.

A Painful Fact—The Master—A Reintroduction of Liza—A Lawless Life—The Art of Letter-Writing—Giving the Poor Man a Chance—Wit and Wisdom from the Pen of a Favorite Humorist.

(Copyrighted, 1883.)

A PAINFUL FACT.

How seldom does anything happen that rarely occurs. Since the day of boyhood, when I felt it a duty of the hour to have everything that anybody else had, I had, during a varying space of period, and scattered over closely remote districts of my mortal frame, colonies of Job's comforters, said by old and wise people to be worth five dollars apiece, I have been free from such property. I know that it has suddenly come upon me again. I know not how to abound. One who has walked so many years in the vale of poverty finds it hard to stand prosperity. The naked fact is, gentle reader, I have a distressing-looking carbuncle on the third vein of my neck.

Strange that a little revolt, no larger than a base-ball, should shake to its very foundations an otherwise healthy system, weighing one hundred and forty pounds, and yet it is so. It has turned the Government of my neck into a constituent part of me, it is unpecked, as it were. But I am not certain whether it be fit or I that be attacked.

I am the biggest, it is true; but I do not appear to have any influence in the administration. I have a voice in affairs; a great deal of voice, I am told, by people who want to sleep, but my appeals and groans do not affect the result. The Government goes its way. It is a groan, itself groaning faster than my weak patience can compass. It is, indeed, a painful pestment.

It must be amusing to those who see me, the varied and cautious experiments of a fellow with a tortured and disabled neck to find an easy position. I am, indeed, amazed to find how many attitudes the human form is capable of. Some of them are not striking, but under present circumstances all are equally comfortable, with the exception of perhaps three or four others which are more so.

I am a little apt to grow impatient, I fear, while thus exercising my daily ingenuity.

"Remember Job," says a lady friend, softly, in the tone of a comforter.

But I ask her how can I remember a man whom I never knew? Is it possible for a fellow to remember a stranger who died before he, the fellow, was born? But I do think of him, and contemplate his patient and venerable figure with reverence. I wish he had had my carbuncle. Not that I feel harshly towards him, but when he had so many he wouldn't have noticed one more. And one carbuncle is one too many. No man who has it makes more fuss about it than the one with a dozen. Just see I have one, and to save my distracted mind, I can't help writing about it. Job had a hundred. I reckon, and never a word did he say about one of them. He just sat down and scratched himself with one hand, and wrote grand poetry with the other. He never mentioned the difference between Job and myself. There are some other points of difference, but this one will do for the present. I know that this isn't a pleasant subject to thrust upon the public attention, but then it is quite as unpleasant on a private neck. It may make distasteful and painful reading, but it has been far more disagreeable and painful writing.

THE MASTER.

I never heard Liza but once. I was a young man then, younger than I am now, but I can never forget, and no one whose soul has not bowed in humble worship to the Feet of the Master can ever know the Complete Consecration I made of myself while I listened to Him. He wore that Weary and Haughty expression which was habitual to Him, and as He crossed the room to the piano, He received our Humble Homage with majestic yet awful condescension. The very atmosphere of the room was imbued with the Master's Presence. As He took off His coat and rolled up His Sleeves, I held my breath with both hands. He played. The Master played. Under the Magic Touch of His Hands the heavens bent to Listen—the hoarse chords muttered like the Retreating Storm, or the electrified keys sang like the twittering song of all the Birds of the Spring. Clouds—the Moonlight Slept upon the Bank of Violets, and singing Brooks ran murmuring to the Sea—glimpsed War clanged on his Brazen Shield with mimic Thunder of the Skies, and all the Clamor of the raging Battle shook the ground beneath our feet—the room rang with the brilliant peals of living being under. This marvellous Execution, when he raised Both Feet higher than His Head and brought them down upon

NOTES FROM NIAGARA UNIVERSITY

In the Niagara University on February 24, 25 and 26, Frs. Mathias, Cesire and Pocus. His Grace Archbishop Lynch conferred Sacred Orders. Besides a large number of minor orders there were elevated to major orders candidates for the archdioceses of Chicago, Santa Fe, Galveston, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Albany, Providence and Soranto. There are 75 seminarians and 150 collegians. Fifteen from the college proper have matriculated this year in the University course for law and medicine in Buffalo. The division of arts has received this year a large accession.

The mammoth chapel of the Renaissance order of architecture has already reached its completion, and will be consecrated to Divine service at Easter. Its inception was the last grand effort of the lamented Father Rice, and it owes its steady progression and completion to the energy of the estimable president and benefactor, Father P. V. Kavanaugh. The altars of the chapel are surrounded and embellished with a myriad of bas-reliefs, and receiving rays of sunlight from various transparencies in an altitude of nearly a hundred feet, all centering in one focus on the High Priest, will undoubtedly present a most edifying spectacle.

Mr. V. Gray has just passed his semi-annual examination and has been highly complimented by his bishop.

THE ART OF LETTER-WRITING.

It is letter-writing being entertaining, amusing, brief, and, if you can, funny. A funny letter is always welcome, and it is funny if you can't. Don't try to be funny. Unless you are morally certain that your fun is funny fun, save it for a sermon. Nothing in all this world is so flat, insipid, tasteless, rapid, utterly unlovely, as flat fun. It is heavier than stupidity, staler than dullness, blander than vacancy. Now and then I receive a letter which some writer, who is a good deal of a writer in his own way, has tried to make funny for my entertainment, and as I dimly wade through the dreary lines, my heart is painfully disappointed, because I think: "What an excellent, sensible letter! How good-hearted, how spoiled, because he thinks I am an idiot, doing nothing but grin and giggle all the day." He could write a good letter, too, did he write like his own natural self. "But," you say, "I might write a letter that I thought was very funny, and yet it would not be funny at all." Well, you do. You see you have some sense. You can tell a brilliant sunset from a burning lumber-yard. You can count the feet of your poems on your fingers, and you know that stethoscopes are not a good thing, and you know that you know when a thing is funny and when it isn't. You know enough to eat when you are hungry, don't you? Well, then, you know when a sketch is really funny and when it is only a disastrous imitation. "Well, then," you say, "you profess to be funny. Do you think that everything you write is really funny?" Oh, my friend, if you are a writer, you read to see the paper that contains my writing, and when it is in your hand, you go into the wilderness and clubbed yourself with your pen as often as I do; if with heavy heart and streaming eyes, alone and in the darkness of failure you buried as many printed jokes, dead in the hour of their birth, as I do, you would trade your pen for a hand saw and your ink for a sawdust.

Why, if you make one-half as many failures as I have made, and do make twice as many failures, the gods will envy you.

GIVING THE POOR A CHANCE.

Give the poor man a chance? My son, the poor man takes about all the chances without waiting to have one given him. If you give him any more chances than he takes, he will soon crowd every man who has a cent of sense out of the country. The fact is, we must curtail the poor man's chances a little. We must sit down on him and hold him down, and give the rich man a chance. The poor man has had things his own way too long. He has crowded the rich man out. But for the poor man, this Old World would have cast another six thousand years ago, and a United States instead of war. Edgar Allan Poe was the son of a strolling player; George Washington was born in a grocery; Benjamin Franklin, in the printer's; Tom Paine, a low chandler; John Adams was the son of a poor farmer; Gifford, the first editor of the Quarterly Review, was a common sailor; Ben Jonson—rare Ben Jonson—was a bricklayer the father of Shakespeare couldn't spell and couldn't write his own name; neither can you, even you, illustrious son of mine; spell it twice alike; even his illustrious son couldn't spell it twice alike; Robert Burns was a child of poverty, the eldest of seven children, the family of a poor bankrupt; John Milton was the son of a scrivener; Andrew Jackson was the son of a poor Irishman; Andrew Johnson was a tailor; Garfield was a boy of all work, too poor even to have a regular grade; Grant was a tanner; Lincoln a cut-throat and common farm hand, and the Prince of Wales is the son of a Queen. It is his misfortune, not his fault; he couldn't help it, and he can't help it now. But you see, my dear boy, that's all there is of him; he's just the Prince of Wales, and he's only that because he can't help it. Be thankful, my son, that you weren't born a prince; be glad that you didn't strike twelve the first time. If there is a patch on your knee and your elbows are glossy, there is some hope for you; but never again let me hear you say that the poor man has no chance. True, a poor lawyer, a poor doctor, a poor printer, a poor workman of any kind has no chance; he deserves to have none, but the poor man monopolizes about all the chances there are.

Put Laban and Jacob in business together anywhere, and in about fifteen years Jacob will not only own about four-fifths of the cattle, but he will have married about one-half his partner's family. Go to, my son, let us give the rich man a chance.

PERNELL IN PARLIAMENT.

STRIKING ILLUSTRATIONS OF HOW HE CONTROLS THE IRISH MEMBERS—WONDERFUL DISPLAY OF DISCIPLINE.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—We have turned over a new leaf in the House. Henceforth there will be no more going home with the milk at three o'clock in the morning. We shall meet at three o'clock in the afternoon and close the debate at midnight, with a possible detention of one hour before or general business. This great change was made in one night, and yet the world seems to be going on much the same as usual. The natural calm which prevails just now must be the precursor of a hurricane. During the past week we have seen Mr. Gladstone complimenting Lord Salisbury, Mr. Smith praising Mr. Gladstone and Tim Healy to the Speaker. These are portents which lead shrewd observers to expect a tremendous explosion before long. What has transformed Mr. Gladstone? Why does he come down night after night to sprinkle rosewater over the astonished and blushing Smith? Mr. Parnell sits with his hat drawn over his eyes watching the ceremony with much secret amusement, while Mr. Bigger gives that peculiar chuckle which sounds like the cry of a shrike. Mr. Gladstone takes no notice of his allies. He leans over the table and smiles amiably upon Mr. Smith, who smiles back, much flattered and delighted, and soon afterward Mr. Gladstone goes away for the night. It looks to some of us very like the administration of chloroform before an operation by a surgeon. Parnell, who do not understand Gladstone's little ways, are getting impatient; but their own leader just behind them—ever patient, ever watchful.

Parnell is seldom absent from the House now, all through the sittings. This is quite unusual. Sometimes he disappears, and the boys think he has gone for the night. Dr. Tanner begins his antic-frisking, and the Speaker signs signs of worrying the Speaker, and shows and when suddenly the ring-leader looks back and sees the tall figure and pale countenance of the "unwarranted king." A silence falls upon them; Dr. Tanner looks as if he was in church; the mettlesome looks slip out quietly by a side door; business goes on and made no sign; his presence is enough.

The leaders of the regular parties sit in front of their followers, where they can be seen, but cannot be much except their rivals opposite. Irish party have their own way of doing everything. The rank and file take front seats, while the leaders go back. No special place is reserved for Mr. Parnell, but usually he sits near the end of the bench, whence he can command a general view of his forces. The other night Tim Healy was inclined to "cut up rough," interposing delay to purely formal business, and even challenging a division. Sir Charles Russell and other liberal leaders tried to mollify him, but Tim was obstinate. The division bells were rung, and he trooped the members from the smoking room and libraries. But before they knew what was going on Mr. Parnell leaped over and said a few words to the recalcitrant Tim. The consequence was that when the Speaker put the question it passed unchallenged. Healy was mute, Parnell impassive and the whole force as solemn as owls. Such discipline has never yet been reached by English political parties. All this has been done by a man who is no orator, who seldom goes to public meetings, and who never speaks anywhere if he can possibly avoid it. In former days the first question of a stranger on entering the House was, "Which is Mr. Disraeli?" Now five out of six ask to have Parnell pointed out. It is unnecessary to look long for Mr. Gladstone. No one can look round without instantly recognizing the most remarkable head and face in the whole assembly.

The week comes to an end with a damp for the Old Man. He and his followers generally expected to win Doncaster, and the Unionists fully expected to lose it. It is the clear gain of a seat to them. The House today is composed of 112 Conservatives and 78 Liberal Unionists together 385. Against them are 198 Gladstonians and 86 Parliaments. Government majority, 101. Thus stands the roll. How far it will be modified in the course of the session no man can tell; but for the present Doncaster has shattered the hopes of the Gladstonians. If they win next week this week will be shared again. A reverse or two soon elevates or depresses either side. The only man who keeps unmoved through all vicissitudes is Labouchere. He has a hearty contempt for both sides and does not hesitate to express it. His candid opinion of the liberal leaders would be worth having. What he thinks of Lord Salisbury and his supporters, Balfour, he told us on Thursday, and Mr. Gladstone ungratefully snuffed him out. Labby will have a return match some day, and he will not come out second best. Meanwhile the long expected reorganization of the Ministry is still delayed. When they lose a seat they talk of Cabinet changes; when they win they don't. If nothing is done before the Queen leaves England on March 30 the same team will probably drag the Government scotch throughout the session. In that case Mr. Gladstone is confident that he can upset it; and it would be rash to predict that he would fail.

AN AWFUL DISASTER.

Terrible Explosion on Board a Ferry Steamer.

WARDEN of Forty Lives Lost by Fire or Water—Some of the Efforts—Late Victims.

VALLEJO, Cal., Feb. 17.—A disastrous explosion occurred this morning at South Vallejo, on the ferry steamer Julia, plying between South Vallejo and Valtjo station. The steamer was about to leave her moorings a few minutes after six o'clock and had about seventy persons on board, many of whom were going across the strait to work in the lumber yards on the other side. Just as the deck hands were handing in the line there was a loud explosion and a sheet of flame shot in the air. Those who were on deck at the time were hurled overboard by the force of the explosion, and several of them were killed outright, which were sent flying in all directions. The explosion attracted the attention of persons living in the vicinity, and men ran to the assistance of the unfortunate passengers. In a few minutes all was confusion for men, women and children who had their lives on board the ill-fated Julia were ailing and wringing their hands as they raved around the wharf. The men on the wharf were anxious to aid, but there seemed to be little for them to do, as most of the passengers were below the decks at the time of the explosion, and were either killed outright or drowned when the water poured in on them. It had been customary for all passengers to go below the decks in the morning, as it was cold and foggy. A few who were on the deck and were not rendered insensible by the force of the shock were quickly assisted ashore by the people on the wharf.

To add to the intensity of the scene large vats of petroleum stored on the wharf caught fire, and the flames spread rapidly. The fire companies were unable to do anything, as there was no water owing to the tide being out, and fifteen minutes after the explosion about six hundred feet of wharf, freight depot and telegraph office were burning. When the tide came in they managed to get a supply of water, and at noon had the fire under control; while the firemen and others were trying to save the wharf a large number of boats were rowing around the wreck seeking to recover bodies.

Soon after the explosion occurred the steamer had burned to water's edge, and sunk to the bottom with a great number of the victims buried under the debris in the cabin. It is believed that between thirty and forty lives were lost. Up to a late hour this afternoon twelve bodies had been recovered, two of which were burned beyond recognition. The names of the other ten victims are as follows: Molvin Hodgkins, Joseph Frogas, William Saman, Orl Nelson, Alfred Madison, Michael Bradley, John Brewick, William Stark, Edward Rule and a man named Higgins. The names of probably less than half of the passengers who were on the steamer at the time of the explosion are not known, which makes it impossible to tell how many sunk with the wreck, but at least fifteen who are known to have been on the steamer are still missing. Captain Gedge, of the Julia, was severely injured, as was also Charles Heath, the pilot. Twelve others were also severely injured. The record of the first terrible accident on the steamer. In September, 1890, the head of her boiler blew out, instantly killing nine of the crew and sending the craft and another officer of the boat so badly that they lingered for only a few days. The cause of the disaster today is not known, though it is generally believed that the explosion occurred in the boiler, but the impression also prevailed that the fire was in some way communicated to the petroleum tank, and that the explosion occurred in that quarter. The steamer burned petroleum for fuel. Vallejo is twenty-nine miles up the bay from San Francisco.

Later 13 bodies had been identified. The most of the passengers on the ill-fated boat were day laborers.

A TERRIBLE RAILWAY COLLISION

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE OF THE PASSENGERS.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 26.—About 2 o'clock this morning, near Colton train No. 5 and 15, on the main line of the Union Pacific Railroad, collided with terrible force, the engines telescoping each other and the cars piling up on top of the other. The wreck immediately took fire and a large number of cars were burned, including the baggage and express cars, two Pullman and one emigrant sleeper on No. 4. The heat from the fire was so intense that all the telegraph wires on the side of the track were melted, and for a time all communication was off. How the many passengers escaped was a mystery to them as they watched the burning mass. However, they all got out with but slight bruises, excepting Engineer Powell, who was instantly killed while trying to check the speed of his engine. The passenger who was not injured included those who were caught in the wreck and soon had them all out and at the hotel, where all were reported doing well, none being seriously injured. It is not known here who was responsible for the accident.

LATER.—The wrecked passenger train left Sydney at 12.30, and was running near the foot of the main line of the Union Pacific Railroad, which was taking a side track at Colton. Some of the freight cars loaded with gasoline and oil had not got off the main track when the "overland flyer" struck them and they immediately burst into flames. The engine turned a complete somersault, the tender going to one side and the engine on the other. The express messenger, Charles D. Howard, barely escaped, but managed, at the risk of his own life, to save many thousands of dollars for the Pacific Express Company. Among the treasures were thirteen silver bricks, five of which were melted by the heat. Superintendent Dickinson's car and one sleeper were not injured.

Cast the faults of others behind thee that thou may'st see them not; If thou canst not conceal them, endeavor at least to diminish or excuse them.

ROBERT J. BURDETTE.

Faith, vital and precious as it is, may easily be lost. Being a gift of God, it may be justly forfeited and judicially withdrawn; being a grace, it may be sinned away. It is faith with all other graces of the Spirit of God. And there are two things which destroy faith. The one is infidelity, which destroys faith as its proper opposite, like as water puts out fire; the other is immorality, which destroys faith by stopping the soul.—Cardinal Manning.

An insignificant work, performed through obedience, has more value, more merit, and is more agreeable to God than the most sublime work performed through self-will.

NOTES FROM NIAGARA UNIVERSITY

In the Niagara University on February 24, 25 and 26, Frs. Mathias, Cesire and Pocus. His Grace Archbishop Lynch conferred Sacred Orders. Besides a large number of minor orders there were elevated to major orders candidates for the archdioceses of Chicago, Santa Fe, Galveston, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Albany, Providence and Soranto. There are 75 seminarians and 150 collegians. Fifteen from the college proper have matriculated this year in the University course for law and medicine in Buffalo. The division of arts has received this year a large accession.

The mammoth chapel of the Renaissance order of architecture has already reached its completion, and will be consecrated to Divine service at Easter. Its inception was the last grand effort of the lamented Father Rice, and it owes its steady progression and completion to the energy of the estimable president and benefactor, Father P. V. Kavanaugh. The altars of the chapel are surrounded and embellished with a myriad of bas-reliefs, and receiving rays of sunlight from various transparencies in an altitude of nearly a hundred feet, all centering in one focus on the High Priest, will undoubtedly present a most edifying spectacle.

Mr. V. Gray has just passed his semi-annual examination and has been highly complimented by his bishop.

THE ART OF LETTER-WRITING.

It is letter-writing being entertaining, amusing, brief, and, if you can, funny. A funny letter is always welcome, and it is funny if you can't. Don't try to be funny. Unless you are morally certain that your fun is funny fun, save it for a sermon. Nothing in all this world is so flat, insipid, tasteless, rapid, utterly unlovely, as flat fun. It is heavier than stupidity, staler than dullness, blander than vacancy. Now and then I receive a letter which some writer, who is a good deal of a writer in his own way, has tried to make funny for my entertainment, and as I dimly wade through the dreary lines, my heart is painfully disappointed, because I think: "What an excellent, sensible letter! How good-hearted, how spoiled, because he thinks I am an idiot, doing nothing but grin and giggle all the day." He could write a good letter, too, did he write like his own natural self. "But," you say, "I might write a letter that I thought was very funny, and yet it would not be funny at all." Well, you do. You see you have some sense. You can tell a brilliant sunset from a burning lumber-yard. You can count the feet of your poems on your fingers, and you know that stethoscopes are not a good thing, and you know that you know when a thing is funny and when it isn't. You know enough to eat when you are hungry, don't you? Well, then, you know when a sketch is really funny and when it is only a disastrous imitation. "Well, then," you say, "you profess to be funny. Do you think that everything you write is really funny?" Oh, my friend, if you are a writer, you read to see the paper that contains my writing, and when it is in your hand, you go into the wilderness and clubbed yourself with your pen as often as I do; if with heavy heart and streaming eyes, alone and in the darkness of failure you buried as many printed jokes, dead in the hour of their birth, as I do, you would trade your pen for a hand saw and your ink for a sawdust.

Why, if you make one-half as many failures as I have made, and do make twice as many failures, the gods will envy you.

GIVING THE POOR A CHANCE.

Give the poor man a chance? My son, the poor man takes about all the chances without waiting to have one given him. If you give him any more chances than he takes, he will soon crowd every man who has a cent of sense out of the country. The fact is, we must curtail the poor man's chances a little. We must sit down on him and hold him down, and give the rich man a chance. The poor man has had things his own way too long. He has crowded the rich man out. But for the poor man, this Old World would have cast another six thousand years ago, and a United States instead of war. Edgar Allan Poe was the son of a strolling player; George Washington was born in a grocery; Benjamin Franklin, in the printer's; Tom Paine, a low chandler; John Adams was the son of a poor farmer; Gifford, the first editor of the Quarterly Review, was a common sailor; Ben Jonson—rare Ben Jonson—was a bricklayer the father of Shakespeare couldn't spell and couldn't write his own name; neither can you, even you, illustrious son of mine; spell it twice alike; even his illustrious son couldn't spell it twice alike; Robert Burns was a child of poverty, the eldest of seven children, the family of a poor bankrupt; John Milton was the son of a scrivener; Andrew Jackson was the son of a poor Irishman; Andrew Johnson was a tailor; Garfield was a boy of all work, too poor even to have a regular grade; Grant was a tanner; Lincoln a cut-throat and common farm hand, and the Prince of Wales is the son of a Queen. It is his misfortune, not his fault; he couldn't help it, and he can't help it now. But you see, my dear boy, that's all there is of him; he's just the Prince of Wales, and he's only that because he can't help it. Be thankful, my son, that you weren't born a prince; be glad that you didn't strike twelve the first time. If there is a patch on your knee and your elbows are glossy, there is some hope for you; but never again let me hear you say that the poor man has no chance. True, a poor lawyer, a poor doctor, a poor printer, a poor workman of any kind has no chance; he deserves to have none, but the poor man monopolizes about all the chances there are.

Put Laban and Jacob in business together anywhere, and in about fifteen years Jacob will not only own about four-fifths of the cattle, but he will have married about one-half his partner's family. Go to, my son, let us give the rich man a chance.

PERNELL IN PARLIAMENT.

STRIKING ILLUSTRATIONS OF HOW HE CONTROLS THE IRISH MEMBERS—WONDERFUL DISPLAY OF DISCIPLINE.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—We have turned over a new leaf in the House. Henceforth there will be no more going home with the milk at three o'clock in the morning. We shall meet at three o'clock in the afternoon and close the debate at midnight, with a possible detention of one hour before or general business. This great change was made in one night, and yet the world seems to be going on much the same as usual. The natural calm which prevails just now must be the precursor of a hurricane. During the past week we have seen Mr. Gladstone complimenting Lord Salisbury, Mr. Smith praising Mr. Gladstone and Tim Healy to the Speaker. These are portents which lead shrewd observers to expect a tremendous explosion before long. What has transformed Mr. Gladstone? Why does he come down night after night to sprinkle rosewater over the astonished and blushing Smith? Mr. Parnell sits with his hat drawn over his eyes watching the ceremony with much secret amusement, while Mr. Bigger gives that peculiar chuckle which sounds like the cry of a shrike. Mr. Gladstone takes no notice of his allies. He leans over the table and smiles amiably upon Mr. Smith, who smiles back, much flattered and delighted, and soon afterward Mr. Gladstone goes away for the night. It looks to some of us very like the administration of chloroform before an operation by a surgeon. Parnell, who do not understand Gladstone's little ways, are getting impatient; but their own leader just behind them—ever patient, ever watchful.

Parnell is seldom absent from the House now, all through the sittings. This is quite unusual. Sometimes he disappears, and the boys think he has gone for the night. Dr. Tanner begins his antic-frisking, and the Speaker signs signs of worrying the Speaker, and shows and when suddenly the ring-leader looks back and sees the tall figure and pale countenance of the "unwarranted king." A silence falls upon them; Dr. Tanner looks as if he was in church; the mettlesome looks slip out quietly by a side door; business goes on and made no sign; his presence is enough.

The leaders of the regular parties sit in front of their followers, where they can be seen, but cannot be much except their rivals opposite. Irish party have their own way of doing everything. The rank and file take front seats, while the leaders go back. No special place is reserved for Mr. Parnell, but usually he sits near the end of the bench, whence he can command a general view of his forces. The other night Tim Healy was inclined to "cut up rough," interposing delay to purely formal business, and even challenging a division. Sir Charles Russell and other liberal leaders tried to mollify him, but Tim was obstinate. The division bells were rung, and he trooped the members from the smoking room and libraries. But before they knew what was going on Mr. Parnell leaped over and said a few words to the recalcitrant Tim. The consequence was that when the Speaker put the question it passed unchallenged. Healy was mute, Parnell impassive and the whole force as solemn as owls. Such discipline has never yet been reached by English political parties. All this has been done by a man who is no orator, who seldom goes to public meetings, and who never speaks anywhere if he can possibly avoid it. In former days the first question of a stranger on entering the House was, "Which is Mr. Disraeli?" Now five out of six ask to have Parnell pointed out. It is unnecessary to look long for Mr. Gladstone. No one can look round without instantly recognizing the most remarkable head and face in the whole assembly.

The week comes to an end with a damp for the Old Man. He and his followers generally expected to win Doncaster, and the Unionists fully expected to lose it. It is the clear gain of a seat to them. The House today is composed of 112 Conservatives and 78 Liberal Unionists together 385. Against them are 198 Gladstonians and 86 Parliaments. Government majority, 101. Thus stands the roll. How far it will be modified in the course of the session no man can tell; but for the present Doncaster has shattered the hopes of the Gladstonians. If they win next week this week will be shared again. A reverse or two soon elevates or depresses either side. The only man who keeps unmoved through all vicissitudes is Labouchere. He has a hearty contempt for both sides and does not hesitate to express it. His candid opinion of the liberal leaders would be worth having. What he thinks of Lord Salisbury and his supporters, Balfour, he told us on Thursday, and Mr. Gladstone ungratefully snuffed him out. Labby will have a return match some day, and he will not come out second best. Meanwhile the long expected reorganization of the Ministry is still delayed. When they lose a seat they talk of Cabinet changes; when they win they don't. If nothing is done before the Queen leaves England on March 30 the same team will probably drag the Government scotch throughout the session. In that case Mr. Gladstone is confident that he can upset it; and it would be rash to predict that he would fail.

AN AWFUL DISASTER.

Terrible Explosion on Board a Ferry Steamer.

WARDEN of Forty Lives Lost by Fire or Water—Some of the Efforts—Late Victims.

VALLEJO, Cal., Feb. 17.—A disastrous explosion occurred this morning at South Vallejo, on the ferry steamer Julia, plying between South Vallejo and Valtjo station. The steamer was about to leave her moorings a few minutes after six o'clock and had

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WEDNESDAY.....FEBRUARY 29, 1888.

It is expected that the Hon. Peter Mitchell will make the great speech of his life in the House of Commons on the Fisheries Treaty.

DR. DEVLIN, of this city, has received a letter from Sir Thomas Esmonde, who is now in Philadelphia.

SECRETARY BAYARD claims, with good reason, that the Fisheries Treaty has conceded everything the United States demanded.

THE Hamilton Times rightly observes, under the heading of "A Fool's Errand."

Hon. J. B. Robinson's mission to England to oppose, on behalf of Toronto, the amalgamation of the N. & N. W. Railways with the Grand Trunk.

ABOUT the poorest excuse for the Tory method of governing Ireland is that just made by Lord Salisbury.

SIR A. A. DORION'S remarks on the rights and duties of the press, made last Saturday, were so obviously sound and in accord with the principles of the best form of daily journalism.

The Waterloo Advertiser says: "It is rather amusing to read in the Ministerial papers on both sides of the Atlantic, that Lord Lansdowne has greatly increased his prestige as a statesman by his service as Governor-General of Canada.

PREVIOUS to the abrogation of the treaty of 1815, it is practically abrogated, our fishermen on the Atlantic Coast were obliged to pay from four to five dollars per barrel for herring bait.

No fishery treaty can be satisfactory to the Dominion which does not include the right of free entry of fish into the United States market.

The effect will be that the whole trade will pass into American hands.

An exhibition of Irish industries is to be held in London next May. The objects of the exhibition are: (1) To place before the English public a clear view of the predominant industries of Ireland.

Finally, to help to moderate prejudices which are frequently tending to fetter the judgment at the very root of misunderstandings between people and people.

FROM the statements of the Grand Trunk Directors for the half year recently ended, to be submitted to the forthcoming annual meeting of the company, it is learned that the total net receipts were £643,800.

RECENTLY the New York Tribune made a strong effort to rally the farmers in support of the protective tariff.

One of the most beautiful designs in our display bore this inscription: "Tariff Reform, the Farmers' Hope."

The letter of the club goes on to say that with such a record, made under such a motto, "we could never give our consent to go before the American people in the contemptible attitude of beggars to Congress."

The Canadian farmer is in precisely the same position, minus free trade with all the States of the Union.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

The ceremony of debating the address in reply to the speech from the Throne yesterday was not very remarkable for vigor.

But it was evident to the most unaccustomed listener that parliament here has ceased to inaugurate anything.

There is, however, some satisfaction in reflecting that the monstrous absurdity in the shape of a government, which is nothing but rapine under parliamentary forms, cannot survive much longer.

Of course the debate brought out little but what has already been said by the newspapers, according to their lights.

Sir Richard Cartwright in a vigorous, convincing and eloquent strain tore to pieces the remarks of Sir John on several of the questions with which he dealt.

But another great question now looms up in relation to the railways which pass over the territories of the two countries.

immigration expenditure; and when it came to his dealing with Sir John's assertion that we have entire freedom in Canada, and brought to notice the disallowance policy of the Government.

SALVATION.

The position of parties is the main question in politics. It may be very cleverly veiled without indulging in verbiage.

THE FISHERIES TREATY.

The United States has achieved a victory over Canada in the fisheries treaty, which we lay before the public in this issue.

On the whole, we are pleased with the treaty; because it proves that the government of England has practically withdrawn its protectorate from over Canada.

THE TORIES AND THE VATICAN.

A usually well-informed Rome correspondent gives the following interesting account of the fate that befell the overtures of the Duke of Norfolk when he presented the petition of the Catholic Tories of England.

This proves that the danger of a false step being taken by the Vatican in this question of national politics is past.

really of more importance than the fisheries, because it involves larger interests, and brings into play the keenest sort of competition.

The treaty will come before the parliament which meets at Ottawa to-morrow, after the public has had time to mature its judgment.

PARLIAMENT.

The usual scenes were enacted at Ottawa to-day at the opening of the Dominion Parliament.

A SPECIMEN OF PROTECTION.

Another illustration of the manner in which the present unjust and unequal tariff system, which enables monopolists to form those giant combinations that are now known as trusts, protects the American workingman.

- 1st.—Congratulation on prosperity. 2nd.—Failure of the harvest. 3rd.—The presentation of the Fisheries Treaty as "honorable and satisfactory."

The whole thing bears a remarkable likeness in its general features to the House that Jack built. But it is all mere tinkering with the exception of the reference to the Fisheries treaty.

A DANIEL COME TO JUDGMENT.

Goldwin Smith must have imagined that only far down of a very low degree of intelligence read the Orange Sentinel or he would never have insulted the eternal verities by getting off the record before us.

The items of intelligence which we get by cable respecting Irish affairs are generally selected and seasoned to suit the taste of Nationalists, and they convey the impression of a terrible struggle which is going on between the Irish nation and the oppressor.

Of course, we newspaper men thoroughly understand, if Mr. Smith does not, that items of news are "generally selected," but whether they are suited to the taste of the Nationalists or not is a matter of which the Nationalists, not Mr. Smith, are to judge.

It is to be remembered too that years ago and in the course of nature Mr. Gladstone's career of malign ambition cannot be far from its close.

of the Italian Parliament affords. The official recognition of the international character of the Papacy by the Government of a Protestant country like England would be an immense help under the circumstances.

My own correspondence at least leads me to believe that though at certain points a tendency to disturbance may still exist, a conflict may be going on between lawful authority and the league or individual agitators.

Mr. Smith goes on to say that the agrarian question is "in some measure settled" and the Irish people "are well content to be rid of the lawless tyranny of village bullies."

Why? Probably because the Rubber Trust, which is a creature of the protective tariff system, controls the market, and says when the operatives in this or that factory shall be given work and when they shall be kept idle.

Next comes a choice morsel:—The speeches of Mr. Gladstone, full of flagrant imputations to lawlessness and of laudacious ratiocination on the country, have not failed, I am assured, to produce their natural effect on the minds of law-abiding and patriotic men.

It is to be remembered too that years ago and in the course of nature Mr. Gladstone's career of malign ambition cannot be far from its close.

This is precisely what Mr. Smith has written over and over again about Sir John Macdonald. But Ave has not changed her name to Smith. He then goes on to bracket a lot of names as possible successors to Gladstone, omitting his own name.

struggled for its freedom? Is he prepared to say that freedom is not a good thing to die for? We who have given up our best and bravest at the shrine of our aspirations have among our other misfortunes, to endure the opacities of Mr. Smith. Next we read:—

The impression which the private letters of friends who are on the scene of action convey, is very different from this, and much more gratifying to us, who as members of the Patriotic Union have striven to prevent the weight of Canada from being thrown into the scale of dismemberment and to defend British and Protestant civilization against the assaults of lawlessness or treason.

Just for literary exercise let us begin at the bottom of this paragraph. Mr. Smith speaks of "lawlessness or treason." The word "lawlessness" is treason. But treason to what? To the fellow Balfour? or, watch that or, to Mr. Smith? British and Protestant civilizations are simply assertions. There are no such things.

My own correspondence at least leads me to believe that though at certain points a tendency to disturbance may still exist, a conflict may be going on between lawful authority and the league or individual agitators.

Here is a direct perversion of fact. Did not Pitt excite rebellion as an excuse for wholesale murder? He did so because of the policy laid down by Balfour—the hereditary policy of the rascally Norman.

Mr. Smith goes on to say that the agrarian question is "in some measure settled" and the Irish people "are well content to be rid of the lawless tyranny of village bullies."

After a display of what D'Israeli called "the intoxication of his own verbosity," Mr. Smith proceeds to say that he would not be astonished were the Government to lose some bye elections.

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of the Catholics in England look with hope and satisfaction to the intervention of the Pope. Such aid would probably prove treacherous, and it would in any case be dearly bought by national humiliation. It will be a dark and evil day for Great Britain when a day comes that she cannot uphold her own laws within her own realm without seeking the aid of a foreign potentate, and a foreign potentate who sits on the throne of falsehood. Too high a price would be paid for peace, even if peace could be permanently secured by ignominious means.

The Tory Premier of England has done his level best to get the Pope to side with him against the Irish Nationalists; and failed. Isn't it funny that a Barleigh should, after three hundred years, go begging to Rome, a power which the founder of his house defied? Then, in the light of history, Mr. Smith remarks on "a foreign potentate who sits on the throne of falsehood!" Mr. Smith's opinion here stands out in magnificent contrast to the consensus of the competent for two thousand years. He then dips into personalities and abuses Mr. Morley for being an Agnostic.

Is Mr. Smith unaware that an Agnostic, in the estimation of an Archbishop of the Anglican Church, is only a superior sort of Methodist who tries to be virtuous and says nothing about it? The wind-up of the article is in keeping with the context. We are told that the revolutionary element of Europe has combined with the Catholic Church to upset Tory government in Ireland!

Just think of such a conspiracy for a moment! Mr. Smith has touched bottom.

THE DOMINION HOUSE.

Second Session—Sixth Parliament.

THURSDAY, Feb. 23, 1888.

The House met to-day with the usual ceremonies. His Excellency was attended by a brilliant suite, and after the usual proclamations had been read, proceeded to deliver the following speech from the Throne:

His Excellency of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I find me much gratified to meet you once more at the commencement of the Parliamentary session and to congratulate you upon the general prosperity of the country. Altho' the labors of the husbandman have not been rewarded in some portions of the Dominion by an adequate return, the harvest of last year has on the whole been plentiful, while in many of the North-West Territories it was one of remarkable abundance. The negotiations between Her Majesty's Government and that of the United States for the adjustment of what is known as "The Fishery question," have, I am pleased to inform you, resulted in a treaty which, as honorable and satisfactory to both nations, with the ratification and correspondence relating thereto, will be laid before you, and you will be invited to adopt a measure to give effect to its provisions.

The extension and development of our system of railways have not only rendered necessary additional safeguards for life and property, but have given greater frequency to questions in which the interests of rival companies are bound to be in conflict and to require authoritative adjustment.

As further legislation appears to be needed for these purposes, a measure will be submitted to you for the consolidation and improvement of "The Railway Act."

Experience has shown that amendments are required to make the provisions of the Act respecting elections of the members of the House of Commons more effective and more convenient in their operation, and you will be asked to consider a measure for the amendment of that statute.

The act respecting contorted elections may likewise require attention with a view to the removal of certain questions of interpretation which have arisen and which should be set at rest.

My government has availed itself of the opportunity afforded by the recess to consider the numerous suggestions which have been made for improving the details of the act respecting the election franchise, and a measure will be submitted to you for the purpose of simplifying it and greatly lessening the cost of its operation.

The growth of the Northwest Territories renders expedient an improvement in the system of government and justice affecting these portions of the Dominion, and a bill for this purpose will be laid before you.

A bill will be submitted to you to make a large portion of the modern laws of England applicable to the Province of Manitoba and to the North-West Territories, in regard to matters which are within the control of the parliament of Canada, but which, as a result, have been made the subject of Canadian legislation.

Among other measures, a bill will be presented to you relating to the judiciary, to the civil service act and to the audit of the public accounts.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The accounts for the past year will be laid before you as well as the estimates for the ensuing year. They have been prepared with a due regard to economy and the requirements of the public service.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I commend these important subjects and all matters affecting the public interests which you have brought before you, to your serious consideration, and I feel assured that you will address yourselves to them with earnestness and assiduity.

Ottawa, Feb. 25.—The House met at three o'clock yesterday, when the address in reply to the message from the throne was moved by Dr. Montague, who, after paying a tribute to the Governor-General, referred to the scantiness of the Government's programme, which he explained as being the result of good government. The several changes alluded to in the speech were no doubt prompted by the exigencies of departmental administration. The change in the North-West government, he understood to be an extension of local government in that country. The railway amendments were prompted by the recommendations of the Railway Commission, and it must have come to the opinion of the legislature to harmonize the working of our railway system was necessary. Referring to the allusion in the speech, he said that our North-West was producing the finest grain ever grown on American soil, and he dwelt on the great possibilities and future of the great prairie country. All that it would be population, and he regretted that the evidence of immigration had not been so successful as could have been wished, but the evidence available led to the belief that we should secure a large share of that emigration which was preparing to come to this continent during the coming season. A reason for this, absence of emigration was the systematic efforts of American agents to spread in Europe the idea that Canada was a "No-man's-land," a "barren and terrible climate." The west has a magnificent and fertile climate, while the Northwest of Canada was free from them, should explode this idea. As to the fisheries, the Government had a difficult work to perform. They had to protect our valuable interests, and in millions of dollars of the fisheries of people were interested in the fisheries. As a result of the fisheries, the Government had to be careful not to give the danger of the fisheries.

ous relations with our neighbors the United States, and he believed that these points had been carefully guarded by the Government.

Dr. Montague quoted whole columns of statistics to show how prosperous Canada was at the present time. He said there was a disposition in some quarters to take a gloomy view of affairs, and he found cause for an opposite opinion and the present generation should not weary of the work which their predecessors had so well begun. At the conclusion he was loudly cheered by the Ministerial side of the House.

The address was seconded by Jones, of Gaspé, who said that speaking for the French Canadian population of the Dominion, Lord Lansdowne's departure would be much regretted. He expressed previous speakers' opinions as to the prosperity of trade and the country generally. Representing a fishing constituency, he would not support a sacrifice at Washington if such had been made. The treaty was good for the interests of the Dominion, and he would not support it if it were not for the benefit of the Dominion. He joined in the tribute paid to His Excellency, the Governor-General, whose abilities and talents had added additional lustre to the office he had filled with so much credit to himself. He alluded to the unfulfilled promises of last year's speech, illustrating his remarks by the absence of a Minister of Commerce and the promised Solicitor-General, and said that the present Government's path was paved with good intentions, but there were no good effects. He approved the amending of the election law, and urged that permanent officials should be employed as returning officers, instead of partisans selected by one of the candidates as at present. As to the fishery treaty, he would express no opinion, saying that although he had much hoped it would be sound and honorable and satisfactory to both nations, he would not have come to the conclusion by perusal of the blue book containing the minutes of Council prepared and sent to England in support of our contention of the treaty of 1818.

(Laughter.) He did not believe the country was as prosperous as it was represented, but thought it was far from being prosperous, and in a very depressed condition. There never was a time when the agricultural classes, who are the bulk of the nation, were so depressed as to-day. If we were prosperous, as represented, why were scores, hundreds and thousands of our people turning their backs upon their country and seeking a home, and desolation upon the shores of other lands, and why would they could understand emigration from European countries, but not from a country as good as could be found anywhere under the sun (Opposition cheers). The reason was to be found in the vicious economical system that could not be found anywhere else. (Cheers.) "By the fruits ye shall know the tree." What were the fruits of that tree?

RINGS AND COMBINATIONS, which flourished at the expense of the community whereby greedy men, secured by law from foreign competition, robbed the people of their bread, and not only so, but of the very necessities of life, for the people of the Dominion were being driven to the consideration of this question and take steps to end it, and retain within our borders the population that God has given us. He alluded to the promise that the C.P.R. should be built without extra taxation, a promise that had been broken, and he said that the C.P.R. had been built at the expense of some of the people of the Dominion, and he said that the C.P.R. had been built at the expense of some of the people of the Dominion, and he said that the C.P.R. had been built at the expense of some of the people of the Dominion.

Mr. Laurier continued by saying that out of these four millions over three millions were paid for expenses connected with it. He then referred to the money that had been expended in the North-West, and he said that the Government was severely reprimanded for allowing Manitoba to build the railways they required, and said that God had blessed the country and it had been robbed of the blessing by the action of the Government. He said that the Government had been reprimanded for allowing Manitoba to build the railways they required, and said that God had blessed the country and it had been robbed of the blessing by the action of the Government.

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thing. Senator Armand discussed the speech generally, criticizing the points raised in it. The discussion was postponed until next meeting.

Ottawa, Feb. 27.—At the session this afternoon Mr. Mackenzie took his seat for the first time, and Sir Charles Tupper and General Laurier were introduced.

Sir John, seconded by Sir Hector Langevin, that the case of the Kent election be referred to the Committee on Elections. He explained that this was a somewhat unusual case, and quoted the clauses of the act bearing on them, but on request of Mr. Laurier, the matter was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Armand asked leave to present a bill to fix the limit of time during which election contests might be initiated.

In answer to Mr. Casgrain, whether it is the intention of the Government to adopt during this session some measure for the better supervision of the banks of the Dominion, Sir Charles Tupper said the subject was now occupying the attention of the Government.

Mr. McMullen asked for a return of the sums of money paid and the names of the recipients in the suit of the St. Catharines Milling and Lumbering Company vs. The Queen.

Mr. Dawson moved for a return of the vessels wrecked and lives lost on the great lakes during the past season of navigation.

A special committee was appointed, consisting of Sir John Macdonald, Sir Hector Langevin, Sir Richard Cartwright and Messrs. McLean, Howell, Laurier and Mills, to prepare lists of members for the select standing committee.

Mr. Laurier asked when the fisheries treaty and papers relating to it would be brought down. In reply, Sir Charles said they were not quite ready yet, but would shortly be laid on the table. He said he had received a telegram from Mr. Bocard stating that they had not yet been presented in the Senate.

Mr. Armstrong will move on Wednesday that commercial union would be advantageous to Canada and the States, and that the Government's duty is to secure such union.

Mr. Wallace will ask on Wednesday for a select committee to enquire into the nature and effect of combinations respecting foreign and Canadian products, with power to examine witnesses on oath; such committee to consist of Messrs. Dain (Sault Ste. Marie), (Wentworth), (Barth), (Boyle), (Cagrain), (Daly), (Ely), (Gilmer), (Guilliv), (Grandbois), (Laurier), (McDougal), (McKay), (Patterson), (Wood) and the mover.

THE SENATE.

The Senate to-day resumed the debate on the address. Mr. Scott's remarks on the Fishery Treaty, and said the stand he took must have been prompted by party antagonism. If Mr. Scott's diagnosis of the treaty was correct he would vote for him. By reason of the opponents of the States Government, as well as the Opposition here denouncing the treaty, he should be inclined to think there was something beneficial in it. He denied that the National Policy had injured the farmers, or that they had grievances.

per year, and for this paltry sum a tariff line four thousand miles long runs in twain the Continent of North America, and shuts out as a basis of supply the richest part of the country on the one hand, and closes up a market on the other the most profitable and the most promising in the world. The increase in the postal revenue alone within five years of a commercial union between the two countries would more than make up the loss of Customs revenue, owing to the increased activity of trade and the growth of commerce between them.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY AT ST. LAURENT.

The eve that more than one hundred years ago ushered in one of the greatest men America has ever seen, was celebrated with great pomp and splendor by the students of St. Laurent College. A musical and dramatic entertainment was presented under the auspices of the St. Patrick's Society of the college, and the stirring Irish drama, "Pike O'Callaghan," was played to a crowded house. The college band and orchestra, under the efficient leadership of Rev. S. Arsenault, C.S.C., discoursed beautiful music in conformance with the programme, and the many American hearts in the audience thrilled in unison with the airs of their beloved native land. The faculty of the college, as well as many invited guests, were present, and judging from the applause they bestowed upon the several participants, greatly enjoyed the evening's entertainment. After all the guests had been seated the band struck up "The Boys' 68," our favorite air, and at 7:30 o'clock precisely the curtain rose. The stage had been tastefully decorated under the skillful management of the stage manager, Mr. Thomas B. Kelly, assisted by Mr. J. F. Lennon, and the applause that broke from the audience when the curtain arose was sufficient proof of its beauty. The following is the programme:—

Oration, "Character of Washington," Mr. D. F. McGarry. Vocal solo, "Flags of Different Nations," Mr. W. H. Eaton. Vocal solo, "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," F. L. Gormley. Drama—"PIKE O'CALLAGHAN." Dramatis Personae.

Sir Jas. Blackadder, "A Royalist," E. Hughes. Neil O'Connor, "an attainted rebel," Mr. John Dunn. Pike O'Callaghan, "a faithful adherent," Mr. Wm. H. Eaton. Sergeant Snipes, "a man of discipline," Mr. Thos. F. Heffernan. Red Rufus, "spy and informer," Mr. T. S. A. Hart. Jerry O'Callaghan, "Pike's father," M. F. Leo. Gormley. Count Broughton, "Neil's friend," Mr. Jas. F. O'Neil. Captain Wilson, Mr. James Mulloy. Page to Sir James Blackadder, Master M. O'Connor. Peasants, soldiers, children, etc. STUBS' ACTS.

Act I—Scene I and II.—"Boulanger March," Band. Act I—Scene III and IV.—"Marching Through Georgia," Band. Act I and II.—Vocal Solo, "Light Home by the Sea," Mr. Hon. Blaudin. Act II—Scene II and III.—"Washington gallop," Band. Act II—Scene III and IV.—Comed. duette, "The Wounded Soldier," Messrs. Van and Desjardins. Grand finale, "Yankee Doodle," Band.

Mr. McGarry's oration was one of the best ever given in Washington that we ever heard of. Entering into the spirit of the subject, he expatiated upon the life and character of that great hero, the Father of his country, with great brilliancy and effect. The vocal solos were excellent, and each one was obliged to respond to an encore. The actors did remarkably well, and it is to be hoped that they will be able to make the evening's entertainment a perfect success. Mr. Hughes, in the character of a villain was perfectly at home, and we doubt if there could be found many amateurs to excel him. Mr. Dunn, by his clever acting and passionate delivery, won the hearts of all, while Mr. Eaton did as well as any one could be expected to do, who have never seen him on the stage. All the other participants did equally well, nothing but praise and approbation being due to them. The correct duet merits special mention, and greatly redounds to the credit of Messrs. Van and Desjardins.

After the last act a splendid banquet, representing Washington receiving his inauguration papers, was exhibited, after which Rev. F. Meenan, C.S.C. arose to make a few remarks. In the name of all those who were present he thanked the participants, congratulating them on their success, and dwelt at some length on the virtues and glories of George Washington. After the audience had dispersed, although the house was full, a splendid banquet was served, and toasts and speech-making were indulged in to a very late hour.

We must not forget to mention Rev. Fr. McGarry, C.S.C. who worked long and late preparing all the necessary requisites in order to make the affair a grand success, as such it was.

QUEBEC LUMBER TARIFF.

THE REGULATIONS RECENTLY ADOPTED. QUEBEC, Feb. 26.—An extra of the Quebec Official Gazette contains the regulations recently adopted in respect of crown and timber lands. They provide that newly acquired lands and renewals of licenses, to cut timber shall be subject to a yearly ground rent, charged at the rate of \$3 for each square mile or fraction thereof, and established the following scale of dues to be levied on timber cut:—

Oak and walnut, per cubic foot, 4 cents. Pine, birch, basswood, cedar, spruce, elm, ash, tamarac and all other square timber, per cubic foot, 2 cents. Pine sawlogs, boom and dimension timber, and all other logs or woods intended for sawing, except spruce, hemlock, cypress and balsam per standard of 260 feet board measure (equivalent to \$1.30 per thousand feet), 26 cents. Spruce, hemlock, cypress and balsam sawlogs per thousand of 200 feet board measure (equivalent to 65 cents per thousand feet), 13 cents. Cordwood, hard, per cord of 128 cubic feet, 20 cents. Cordwood, soft, per cord of 128 cubic feet, 10 cents. Cedar rails, not exceeding 12 feet long, per 1,000, 30 cents. Cedar pickets, per 100, 15 cents. Rails of other wood than cedar and not exceeding twelve feet long, per 100, 15 cents. Pickets of other wood than cedar, per 100, 10 cents. Cedar and pine shingles, short, per 1,000, 10 cents. Cedar and pine shingles, long, per 1,000, 15 cents. Cedar or other, telegraph, telephone or electric light poles, not exceeding ten inches in diameter at the but or larger end, per lineal foot, 3 cents. Disturbed ten inches at the but, per lineal foot, 4 cents. Railroad ties of all kinds of wood, each, 2 cents. Hemlock lathwood, per cord of 128 feet, 20 cents. Hemlock bark, ditto, 30 cents. Pine, cedar, spruce, birch or other small logs, not exceeding ten feet in length, nor ten inches in diameter at the smaller end, shingles, spools, small board stuff or paper pulp, per cord of 120 cubic feet, 25 cents. Enitokes, knees, floors of birch and other

shipbuilding material and all wood goods not enumerated in the foregoing lists, an ad valorem duty on the invoice or bill of sale, at 10 per cent.

LITERARY REVIEW.

"A PORTLY TRINITY," BY THOMAS O'HAGAN, M. A. CLASSICAL AND MODERN LANGUAGES MASTER, MITCHELL HIGH SCHOOL.

The above is the title of a volume of criticism which will soon appear from the pen of Thomas O'Hagan, M.A., the author of a popular volume of verse, entitled "A Gate of Flowers." The prominent work will embody a criticism of the government, and what do they wish to substitute? These are questions frequently asked by thoughtful citizens. An article by Z. L. White in the March number of *The American Magazine*, will answer such inquiries, and show the depth and virulence of the disease of which the Haymarket murders were only a symptom. Two of the little known religious communities in Pennsylvania and the Moravians will have their quaint customs and peculiarities described in illustrated articles in the next number of *The American Magazine*. As the Harrietts already light their villages with natural gas, and the Moravians have deposited their antiquities in a museum, it would seem that the hand of Progress must ere long sweep away their distinctive features. A letter from the Rev. John A. Can will be printed in the forthcoming number of *The American Magazine*, advocating a somewhat startling method of depicting the surplus in the National Treasury. He proposes to extend the pension system to wounded and disabled Confederate soldiers. The scheme is urged on the broad ground of humanity, and its author thinks that even the most ardent of the Republic may view it with favor. Edgar Fawcett's novel, "Olivier Dobson," now bearing its conclusion in *The American Magazine*, deepens in interest with each instalment, and forebodes a tragic termination.

DEATH OF JUDGE MACKAY.

The Hon. Robert Mackay, until lately one of the judges of the Superior Court of this district, died at his residence, 160 St. Brooke street, after a short illness. The late judge was born in this city in 1816, and was a son of the late Colonel Mackay, who commanded the Northwest Company during the Indian war of 1812, was associated for some time with Mr. John Jacob Astor in the fur trade, and called to the Bar in 1847. In 1854 he was appointed commissioner for receiving the claims of the late Lord Selkirk, and was at one time president of the position of barrister of the Montreal Bar, and was made a Judge of the Superior Court in 1868, having previously to being elevated to the bench practised law with Mr. W. H. Austin, now of the Bahamas. In 1883 Judge Mackay retired from the bench on account of ill health. He took considerable interest in the Art Association, and was at one time its president. His death will be sincerely regretted by all who knew him, and his widow will have general sympathy. The funeral, it is understood, will be private.

A special meeting of the Bar was held on Monday afternoon at the Court House, to pass resolutions of condolence on the death of the late Judge R. Mackay. City Attorney R. Roy, Q.C., presided. There was a large attendance, among whom were noticed the Hon. Senator Lacoste, Q.C., J. S. Hall, Q.C., M.P.P., L. O. David, M.P.P., Charles C. Larimer, Q.C., L. D., L. Ethier, C. J., Doherty, Q.C., A. E. deLormier, Allen J. Archibald, George Macrae, Q.C., R. C. Smith, D. Barry, James Kirby, J. C. Huxton and others.

Mr. John J. Day, Dean of the Bar, made a few appropriate remarks, after which he moved, supported by Mr. S. B. Thune, Q.C., seconded by Hon. A. Lacoste, J. M. Lussier, Q.C., and C. A. Guindon, Q.C.: "That in view of the recent death of the Hon. R. Mackay, formerly a Justice of the Superior Court here, the Bar of Montreal desire to record their profound sorrow and their appreciation of the great ability and assiduity and faithful and conscientious discharge of duty of the deceased judge during the many years that he occupied a seat on the judicial bench."

Carried unanimously. It was then moved by Messrs J. C. Hatton, Q.C., R. C. Smith, C. A. Geoffrin, Q.C., and seconded by Messrs. James Kirby, J. S. Archibald, Q.C., and C. J. Doherty, Q.C.: "That the Bar of Montreal respectfully offer to the widow and family of the lamented judge their most sincere and warmest sympathies in their bereavement."

Mr. Hatton, Q.C., in moving the resolution, said that the late Hon. Judge Mackay had been the first to welcome him on his admission to the Bar of Montreal from the Bar of Ontario, about twenty years ago. Since that time he had experienced nothing but kindness from the hands of His Honor, who had been a warm personal friend. He joined very sincerely in the sympathy conveyed by the resolution. The resolution having been carried unanimously, the meeting adjourned.

GLADSTONE'S SUPPORT INCREASING. LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Parliamentary election to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Mr. Wm. J. Evelyn, Conservative member for Deptford, will probably take place on Thursday, March 1st. At his late election Mr. Evelyn was returned as the last general election by a majority of 627 over Lal Mulhoo Ghose, Gladstonian, the Liberals are hopeful, in view of their recent success, of electing their candidate. The manifest tendency of the electors towards Gladstonianism has also decided the Liberals to contest the seat for Hampstead by Mr. Wm. J. Evelyn, who is now in Holland, in spite of the fact that that gentleman was returned at the last election by a majority of 1,762 votes.

THE CRIME-BREEDING TARIFF. KINGSTON, Oct. 25.—It has been ascertained that during the past year Kingston has been head centre for opium smugglers, that nearly all the stuff sent across the line was shipped to Kingston from British Columbia in large trunks. The stuff was consigned in care of the Dominion Express Co., and on arrival here was taken in hand by parties interested in the matter and smuggled across the line, some entering American territory at Cape Vincent, some of it at Clayton and Thousand Island Park. It was a consignment from Kingston that was captured recently, resulting in the discovery of the huge system of smuggling.

The stations on the Montreal & Champlain Junction Railway have had a change of names. St. Isidore, the junction of the Moberly and Fort Covington roads, is now called 'St. Isidore Junction,' and the little station of St. Regis, about three-quarters of a mile from the junction on the Champlain Road, is now known as 'St. Isidore.' Enitokes, knees, floors of birch and other

IRISH NOTES.

BLOOD MONEY—SALISBURY'S SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES—AN ARTICLE BY GLADSTONE—RETURN OF OFFENDERS UNDER THE CRIMINAL ACT—THE BOW BETWEEN SALISBURY AND BRADLAUGH.

DUBLIN, Feb. 26.—The widow of Constable W. O'Sullivan, who was killed by moonlighters near Lisdoonrue, County Clare, a few months ago, will apply to the Clare grand jury for £1,500 compensation for the loss of her husband.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Lord Salisbury, in a speech at the Constitutional Club to-night, urged the necessity of the Conservatives organizing in order to halt their enemies. He said he regarded the bye-elections as the result of a general campaign. The Conservatives had nothing sensational to offer Ireland, but the advice they gave here was based on scientific principles.

James C. Flynn, M.P. for North Cork, was on Saturday sentenced at Kilkenny to three weeks' imprisonment for being a conspirator.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Mr. Gladstone has another appeal to the Conservative party. He has the Home Rule question before him, which both parties can co-operate. He is returning upon the arguments advanced in a former article, he objects that the vast tribute paid in Ireland had not been the most satisfactory, yet for the same American contribution, Mr. Gladstone thinks that the United Kingdom should have the same contribution. Mr. Gladstone's thought is that the United Kingdom should have the same contribution. Mr. Gladstone's thought is that the United Kingdom should have the same contribution.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir James Fergusson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Foreign Office, in response to a question by Mr. Bryce, Liberal, said there was no foundation for the statement made by the *Paris Temps* that England is negotiating with Turkey for Salonica and an island commanding the Dardanelles, in return for which she would guarantee to the Sultan Constantinople and the immediate districts, the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles and all his Asiatic provinces. Col. King-Harman, Under Secretary for Ireland, announced that the Government would lay on the table the returns from Ireland by counties showing the number of cases brought against offenders under the Criminal Act up to the end of December.

Lord Londonberry, Viceroy of Ireland, has directed Major Roberts, governor of the Cork prison, to prosecute Robert O'Mahoney for libel in having accused the latter of assaulting young girls. An anonymous was issued against Roberts at the instance of Canon O'Mahoney, but the writ was subsequently dismissed by the magistrate, on the grounds that the evidence produced by O'Mahoney was insufficient, and too much time had elapsed since the alleged offence to make it possible to prosecute Roberts under the laws. If there is really any basis for Canon O'Mahoney's charges, however, his defence in an action for libel will enable him to prove his charges, since he will be entitled to introduce evidence that would have been inadmissible in the criminal proceedings he sought to bring against Roberts.

The row between Lord Salisbury and Mr. Bradlaugh over the latter's assertion that Lord Salisbury gave his personal cheque to aid in the promotion of meetings of unemployed workmen in Trafalgar Square in February, 1886, with the ulterior object of raising political funds through the disorderly conduct of the meetings, is coming to a head. Sir Richard Nicholson, Lord Salisbury's collector, has written to Lord Bradlaugh, suggesting that the cheque be applied for by the unemployed, and that the application be introduced to prevent litigation to the controversy from obtaining political capital through the case. It is probable that Mr. Bradlaugh will accept Sir Richard's suggestion in great part, though it is known that he would much prefer a perfectly open trial and an exhaustive ventilation of the testimony.

TELEGRAPHIC SPARKS.

L'Electeur said that Hon. Mr. Mercer will probably arrive at New York on the 11th of March, and reach Montreal on the 13th.

The employes of the O'Leary Rolling Mills at Lanark, Pa., struck yesterday against a reduction of wages. Three hundred men are idle.

It is rumored in Quebec that Mr. Jacques Maloin, ex-convict and ex-M.P., will soon be appointed joint police magistrate with Judge Casvau for this city.

There is a feeling of great uncertainty as to the result of the case the Scots Act appeal in Halifax. If the act is sustained it will be only by the strenuous exertions of its supporters.

At a meeting of Liberals of Short Lake constituency yesterday, it was decided to run Provincial Treasurer, Messrs. Thero will be a convention at Bulah on Thursday to nominate a Conservative candidate.

A poor crippled girl named Ellen McKenna fell on Sunday on the street in Quebec, through the slipping of her crutch, and sustained such a bad fracture of the leg that it had to be amputated. She will probably die.

Messrs. Carbray, Routh & Co., of Quebec, agents of the General Mining Association, have chartered the Norwegian steamers Norona and Bratberg for next season, to carry coal between Sydney, C.B. and Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal.

The *Hansard* staff and the press gallery at Ottawa have passed resolutions of condolence with the widow of the late Mr. Geo. Evelyn, one of the senior members of the *Hansard* staff, who died at Toronto yesterday morning, and have ordered wreaths to be placed on his coffin.

Walter Hartigan, one of the I. C. R. hudds at Richmond, N.S., was accidentally killed yesterday afternoon. He was on a skidding engine when it fell off, the engine going over his head. Death was almost instantaneous. Deceased was a married man about twenty-five years of age.

THE TREATY

The Fishery Dispute Settled at Last.

CANADA'S RIGHTS SACRIFICED.

All United States Requirements Conceded—Probable Concessions to Canada Later on—The President's Message to the Senate—His Endorsement of the Treaty—All Privileges Demanded Freely Given—Full Text of the Famous Agreement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The Senate to-day made public the fishery treaty with the President's speech of transmittal. The President's message read as follows:—

To the Senate of the United States:—

In my annual message transmitted to the Congress in December, 1886, it was stated that negotiations were then pending for the settlement of the question growing out of the rights claimed by American fishermen in British North American waters. As a result of such negotiations, a treaty has been agreed upon between Her Britannic Majesty and the United States, concluded and signed in this capital under my direction and authority on the 15th instant, and which I now have the honor to submit to the Senate, with the recommendation that it shall receive the consent of that body, as provided in the constitution, in order that the ratifications thereof may be duly exchanged and the treaty carried into effect. Shortly after Congress had adjourned in March last, and in continuation of my efforts to arrive at such an agreement between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States as would secure to the citizens of the respective countries the unmolested enjoyment of their just rights under existing treaties international comity in the territorial waters of Canada and of Newfoundland.

I availed myself of opportune occurrences, indicative of a desire to make without delay an amicable and final settlement of a long-standing controversy, productive of much irritation and misunderstanding between the two nations, to send through our minister in London proposals that a conference should take place on the subject at this capital. The experience of the past two years had demonstrated the dilatory and unsatisfactory consequences of our indirect transaction of business through the Foreign Office at London, in which the views and wishes of the Government of the Dominion of Canada were practically predominant, but were only to find expression at second hand. To obviate this inconvenience and obstruction and to prompt a well defined settlement, it was considered advisable that the negotiations should be conducted in this city and that the interests of Canada and Newfoundland should be directly represented therein. The terms of reference having been duly agreed upon between the two governments and the conference arranged to be held here, in virtue of the power in me vested by the constitution, I duly authorized Thomas F. Bayard, the Secretary of State of the United States; Wm. L. Putnam, a citizen of the State of Maine, and J. A. Angell, a citizen of the State of Michigan, to act in the name of the United States, to meet and confer with the plenipotentiaries representing the Government of Her Britannic Majesty for the purpose of considering and adjusting in a friendly spirit all or any questions relating to rights of fishery in the seas adjacent to British North America and Newfoundland, which were in dispute between the Governments of the United States and that of Her Britannic Majesty, and jointly and severally to conclude and sign any treaty or treaties touching the premises, and I herewith transmit for your information full copy of the powers so given by me. In execution of the powers so conveyed the said Thomas F. Bayard, Wm. L. Putnam and James B. Angell in the month of November last met in this city, the plenipotentiaries of Her Britannic Majesty, and proceeded in the negotiation of a treaty as above authorized.

After numerous conferences and protracted efforts an agreement has at length been arrived at which is embodied in the treaty which I now lay before you.

The treaty meets my approval because I believe that it supplies a satisfactory, practical and final adjustment upon a basis honorable and just to both parties of the difficult and vexed question to which it relates. A review of the history of this question will show that all former attempts to arrive at a common interpretation satisfactory to both parties of the first article of the treaty of October 20, 1818, have been unsuccessful, and with the lapse of time the difficulty and obscurity have only increased. The negotiation in 1854, and again in 1871, ended in both cases in temporary reciprocal arrangements of the rights of Canada, Newfoundland and of the United States, and the payment of a money award by the United States, under which the real questions in difference remained unsettled in abeyance and ready to present themselves anew just so soon as the conventional arrangements were abrogated.

The situation, therefore, remained unimproved by the results of the treaty of 1871 and a grave condition of affairs, presenting almost identically the same features and causes of complaint by the United States against Canadian action and British default in its correction confronted us in May, 1886, and it has continued until the present time. The greater part of the correspondence which has taken place between the two Governments has heretofore been communicated to Congress, and at as early a day as possible I shall transmit the remaining portion to this date, accompanying it with the joint protocols of the conference, which resulted in the conclusion of the treaty now submitted to you. You will thus be fully possessed of the record and history of the case since the termination on June 30, 1885, of the fishery articles of the treaty of Washington of 1817, whereby we were relegated to the provisions of the treaty of October 20, 1818. As the documents and papers referred to will supply full information of the positions taken under my administration by the representatives of the United States, as well as those occupied by the plenipotentiaries of the Government of Great Britain, it is not considered necessary or expedient to repeat in this message, but I believe the treaty will be found to contain a just,

honorable, and, therefore, satisfactory solution of the difficulties which have clouded our relations with our neighbors on our northern border. Especially satisfactory do I believe the proposed arrangement will be found by those of our citizens who are engaged in the open sea fisheries, adjacent to the Canadian coast, and resorting to those ports and harbors under treaty provisions and rules of international law. The proposed delimitation of the lines of the exclusive fisheries from the common fisheries will give certainty and security as to the area of their legitimate field. The headland theory of imaginary lines is abandoned by Great Britain, and the specification in the treaty of certain named bays, especially provided for, gives satisfaction to the inhabitants of the shores without subtracting materially from the value or convenience of the fisheries rights of Americans. The uninterrupted navigation of the Strait of Canso is expressly and for the first time affirmed, and the four purposes for which our fishermen under the treaty of 1818 were allowed to enter the bays and harbors of Canada and Newfoundland within the belt of three marine miles are placed under a fair and liberal construction and their enjoyment secured as without such conditions and restrictions as in the past have embarrassed and obstructed them so seriously. The enforcement of penalties for unlawfully fishing or preparing to fish within the inshore and exclusive waters of Canada and Newfoundland is to be accomplished under safe guards against oppressive or arbitrary action, thus protecting the defendant fisherman from punishment in advance of trial, delays and inconvenience and unnecessary expense. The history of events in the last two years shows that no feature of Canadian administration was more harassing and injurious than the compulsion of our fishing vessels to make formal entry and clearance on every occasion of temporarily seeking shelter in Canadian ports and harbors.

Such inconveniences are provided against in the proposed treaty, and this most frequent and just cause of complaint is removed. The articles permitting our fishermen to obtain provisions and the ordinary supplies of trading vessels on their homeward voyages, and under which they are accorded the further and even more important privilege on all occasions of purchasing such casual or needful provisions and supplies as are ordinarily granted to trading vessels are of great importance and value. The licenses which are to be granted without charge and on application in order to enable our fishermen to enjoy these privileges are reasonable and proper checks in the hands of the local authorities to identify the recipient and prevent abuse, and can form no impediment to those who intend to use them fairly. The hospitality tendered for our vessels in all cases of actual distress with liberty to unload and sell and tranship their cargoes in full and liberal provisions will secure the substantial enjoyment of the treaty rights for our fishermen under the treaty rights of 1818, for which the correspondence of the department of State and our minister at London, and by the American negotiators of the present treaty.

The right of our fishermen under the treaty of 1818 did not extend to the procurement of distinctive fishery supplies in Canadian ports and harbors, and one item, supposed to be essential, to wit, bait, was plainly denied them by the explicit and definite words of the treaty of 1818, emphasized by the course of the negotiation and express decisions which preceded the conclusion of the treaty. The treaty now submitted contains no provision affecting tariff duties and independently of the position assumed on the part of the United States that no alteration in our tariff or other domestic legislation could be made as the price or consideration of obtaining the right of our citizens secured by treaty, it was considered more expedient to allow any change in the revenue laws of the United States to be made by the ordinary exercise of the legislative power and in promotion of the public interest. Therefore the addition to the free list of fish, fish oil, whale oil and seal oil recited in the last article of the treaty, is wholly left to the action of Congress, and in connection therewith the Canadian and Newfoundland right to regulate sales of bait and other fishing supplies within their own jurisdiction is recognized, and the right of our fishermen to freely purchase these things is made contingent by this treaty upon the action of Congress in the modification of our tariff laws. Our social and commercial intercourse with those populations, who have been placed upon our borders and made for ever our neighbors, is made apparent by a list of United States common carriers, marine and inland, connecting their lines with Canada, which was returned by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Senate on the 7th day of February, 1888, in answer to a resolution of that body, and this is instructive as to the great volume of mutually profitable interchanges which have come into existence during the last half century.

The intercourse is still but partially developed, and if the amicable enterprise and wholesome rivalry between the two populations be not obstructed, the promise of the future is full of the fruits of an unbounded prosperity on both sides of the border. The treaty now submitted to you has been framed in a spirit of liberal equity, and reciprocal benefits in the conviction that mutual advantage and convenience are the only permanent foundations of peace and friendship between States, and that with the adoption of the agreement now placed before the Senate a beneficial and satisfactory intercourse between the two countries will be so established as to secure perpetual peace and harmony. In connection with the treaty herewith submitted, I deem it also my duty to transmit to the Senate a written offer, or arrangement, in the nature of a *modus vivendi*, tendered after the conclusion of the treaty on the part of the British Plenipotentiaries to secure kindly and peaceful relations during the period that may be required for the consideration of the treaty by the respective Governments, and for the enactment of the necessary legislation to carry its provisions into effect, if approved. This paper freely and of their own motion signed by the British Commissioners not only extends advantages to our fishermen pending the ratification of the treaty, but it appears to have been dictated by a friendly and amicable spirit. I am given to understand that the other Governments concerned in the treaty will within a few days, in accordance with their methods of conducting public business, submit the said treaty to their respective Legislatures, when it will be at once published to the world. In view of such action, it appears to be advisable that, by publication here, early and full knowledge of all that has been done in the premises should be offered to our people.

It would seem to be useful to inform the popular mind concerning the history of the long continued disputes growing out of the subject embraced in the treaty, and to satisfy the public interests touching the same, as well as to acquaint our people with the present status of the questions involved, and to give them the exact terms of the proposed adjustment in place of the exaggerated and imaginative statements which will otherwise reach them, I therefore beg leave respectfully

to suggest that said treaty, and all such correspondence, messages and documents relating to the same, as may be deemed important to accomplish these purposes, be at once made public by order of your honorable body.

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND, EXECUTIVE MANSION, February 20, 1888.

THE TEXT OF THE TREATY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Whereas differences have arisen concerning the interpretation of Article 1 of the Convention of October 20th, 1818, the United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being mutually desirous of removing all causes of misunderstanding in relation thereto, and of promoting friendly intercourse and good neighborhood between the United States and the possessions of Her Majesty in North America, have resolved to conclude a treaty to that end, and have named as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say: the President of the United States, Thomas F. Bayard, Secretary of State, Wm. L. Putnam, of Maine, and Jas. B. Angell, of Michigan, and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., the Hon. Sir Lionel Sackville West, K.C.M.G., Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, and Charles Tupper, G.C.M., C.C.B., Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada, who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

Article 1.—The high contracting parties agree to appoint a mixed commission to delimit, in the manner provided in this treaty, the British waters, bays, creeks and harbors of the coasts of Canada and Newfoundland, as to which the United States, by article 1 of the convention of October 20, 1818, between the United States and Great Britain, renounced forever any liberty to take, dry or cure fish.

Article 2.—The commission shall consist of two commissioners to be named by Her Britannic Majesty, and of two commissioners to be named by the President of the United States, without delay after the exchange of ratifications of this treaty. The commission shall meet and complete the delimitation as soon as possible thereafter. In case of the death, absence or incapacity of any commissioner or in the event of any commissioner omitting or ceasing to act as such, the President of the United States or Her Britannic Majesty, respectively, shall for each name another to act as commissioner instead of the commissioner originally named.

Article 3.—The delimitation referred to in article 1 of this treaty shall be marked upon British Admiralty charts by a series of lines regularly numbered and duly described. The charts so marked shall, on the termination of the work of the commission be signed by the commissioners in quadruplicate, one copy whereof shall be delivered to the Secretary of State of the United States, and three copies to Her Majesty's Government.

The delimitation shall be made in the following manner and shall be accepted by the both high contracting parties as applicable for all purposes under article 1 of the Convention of October 20, 1818, between the United States and Great Britain. The three marine miles mentioned in article 1 of the Convention of October 20, 1818, shall be measured seaward from low water mark, but at every bay, creek or harbor not otherwise specially provided for in the treaty, such three marine miles shall be measured seaward from a straight line drawn across the bay creek or harbor in the part nearest the entrance at the first point where the width does not exceed ten marine miles.

Article 4.—At or near the following bays, the limits and exclusion under article 1, of the Convention of October 20, 1818, at points more than three marine miles from low water mark, shall be established by the following lines, namely: At the Bay de Chaleur, the line from the light at Brock Point of Miscou Island to Maguereau Point light. At the Bay of Miramichi, the line from the light at Point Escombre to the light on the eastern point of Taboucaut Gully. At Egmont Bay, in Prince Edward Island, the line from the light at Cape Egmont to the light at West Point, St. Ann's Bay, in the Province of Nova Scotia, the line from Cape Sable to the light at Point Aconi. At Fortune Bay, in Newfoundland, the line from Conzeure Head to the light on the south easterly end of Brunel Island, thence to Fortune Head. At St. Charles, Hamilton Sound, the line from the south-east point of Capeago to White Island, thence to the north end of Peckford Island, and from the south end of Peckford Island to the east headland of Ragged Harbor.

At or near the following bays the limits of exclusion shall be three marine miles seaward from the following lines, namely: At or near Barrington Bay, in Nova Scotia; the line from the light on Stoddard Island to the light on the South Point of Cape Sable, thence to the light of Baraco Point. At Chedabucto and St. Peter's bays, the line from Island Light to Green Island, Cranberry Island Light to Mira Bay, the line from the light on the east point of Sattoree Point to the north-easterly point of Cape Mortier. At Placentia Bay, in Newfoundland, the line from Latine Point on the eastern mainland shore to the most southerly point of Red Island, thence to the most southerly point of Mirasheen Island to the mainland.

Long Island and Bryer Island at St. Mary's Bay in Nova Scotia, shall for the purpose of delimitation be taken as the coasts of such bay.

Article 5.—Nothing in the treaty shall be construed to include within the common waters any such interpretation of any bays, creeks or harbors as cannot be reached from the sea without passing within the three marine miles mentioned in Article 1 of the Convention of October 20, 1818.

Article 6.—The Commissioners shall from time to time report to each of the high contracting parties such lines as they may have agreed upon, numbered, described and marked, as herein provided, with quadruplicate charts thereof, which lines so reported shall forthwith from time to time be simultaneously proclaimed by the high contracting parties, and be binding after two months from such proclamation.

Article 7.—Any disagreement of the Commissioners shall forthwith be referred to an umpire, selected by the Secretary of State of the United States and Her Britannic Majesty's minister at Washington, and his decision shall be final.

Article 8.—Each of the high contracting parties shall pay its own Commissioners and officers, all other expenses jointly incurred in connection with the performance of the work, including compensation to the umpire, shall be paid by the high contracting parties in equal moieties.

Article 9.—Nothing in this treaty shall intercept or affect the free navigation of the Straits of Canso by fishing vessels of the United States.

Article 10.—United States fishing vessels entering the bays or harbors referred to in article 1 of the treaty shall conform to harbor regulations common to them, and to fishing vessels of Canada or of Newfoundland. They need not report, enter or clear when putting into such bays or harbors for shelter, or repairing damages, nor when putting into the same outside the limits of established ports of entry for the purpose of purchasing wood, or of obtaining water, except that any such vessels remaining more than 24 hours exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays within any such port, or communicating with the shore therein, may be required to report, enter or clear, and no vessel shall be excused thereby from giving due information to boarding officers. They shall not be liable in any such bay or harbor for compulsory pilotage, nor when therein for the purpose of shelter, or repairing damages, of purchasing wood, or of obtaining water, shall they be liable for harbor dues, tonnage dues, buoy dues, light dues, or other similar dues, but this enumeration shall not permit other charges inconsistent with the enjoyment of the liberties reserved or secured by the Convention of October 10, 1818.

Article 11.—United States fishing vessels entering the ports, bays and harbors of the eastern and north-eastern coasts of Canada or the coasts of Newfoundland under stress of weather or other casualty may unload, reload, tranship, or sell, subject to Customs laws and regulations, all fish on board when such unloading, transhipping, or sale is made necessary as incidental to the repairs, and may replenish outfits, provisions and supplies damaged or lost by disaster, and in case of death or sickness shall be allowed all needful facilities, including the shipping of crews.

Article 12.—Fishing vessels of Canada and Newfoundland shall have on the Atlantic coast of the United States all the privileges reserved and secured by this treaty to United States fishing vessels in the fisheries waters of Canada and Newfoundland.

Article 13.—The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States shall make regulations providing for the conspicuous exhibition by every United States fishing vessel of its official number on each bow, and any such vessel required by law to have an official number and failing to comply with such regulations, shall not be entitled to the license provided for in this treaty. Such regulations shall be communicated to Her Majesty's Government previous to their taking effect.

Article 14.—The penalties for unlawfully fishing in the waters, bays, creeks and harbors referred to in article 1 of this treaty may extend to forfeiture of the boat or vessel and appurtenances, and also of the supplies and cargo aboard when the offence was committed, and for preparing in such waters to unlawfully fish therein penalties shall be imposed by the court not to exceed those for unlawfully fishing and for any other violation of the laws of Great Britain, Canada or Newfoundland relating to the right of fishing in such waters, bays, creeks or harbors, penalties shall be fixed by the court not exceeding in all three dollars for every ton of the boat or vessel concerned. The boat or vessel may be held for such penalties and forfeitures. The proceedings shall be summary and as inexpensive as possible. The trial, except on appeal, shall be at the place of detention, unless the judge shall, on request of the defence, order it to be held at some other place adjudged by him more convenient. Security for costs shall not be required of the defence, except when bail is offered. Reasonable bail shall be accepted. There shall be proper appeal available to the defence only, and the evidence at the trial may be used on appeal. Judgment of forfeiture shall be reviewed by the Governor-General of Canada in Council or the Governor-General of Newfoundland before the same shall be executed.

Article 15.—Whenever the United States shall remove the duty from fish oil, whale oil, seal oil, and fish of all kinds (except fish preserved in oil) being the produce of fisheries carried on by the fishermen of Canada and Newfoundland, including Labrador, as well as from the usual and necessary casks, barrels, kegs, cans and other usual necessary coverings containing the produce above mentioned, the like products being the produce of fisheries carried on by the fishermen of the United States, as well as the usual and necessary coverings of the same as above described, shall be admitted free of duty into the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, and upon such removal of duties and while the aforesaid articles are allowed to be brought into the United States by British subjects with duty being re-imposed there on the privilege of entering the ports, bays and harbors of the aforesaid coasts of Canada and Newfoundland shall be accorded to United States fishing vessels by annual licenses free of charge for the following purposes, namely: 1. The purchase of provisions, bait, ice, seines, lines, and all other supplies, and outfits. 2. Transhipment of catch for transport by any means of conveyance. 3. Shipping of crews. Supplies shall not be obtained by barter, but bait may be so obtained. The like privileges shall be continued or given to fishing vessels of Canada and Newfoundland on the Atlantic coasts of the United States.

Article 16.—This treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and by Her Britannic Majesty's having received the assent of the Parliament of Canada and of the Legislature of Newfoundland, and the ratification shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible. In faith whereof we, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty and have hereunto affixed our seals. Done in duplicate at Washington this fifteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight. J. F. Bayard (seal), William L. Putnam (seal), J. Chamberlain (seal), L. Sackville West (seal), Charles Tupper (seal).

THE MODUS VIVENDI.

Referred to in the President's Message. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Protocol. The treaty having been signed the British Plenipotentiaries desire to state that they have been considering the position which will be created by the immediate commencement of the fishery season before the treaty can possibly be ratified by the Senate of the United States, by the Parliament of Canada and the Legislature of Newfoundland. In the absence of such ratification the old conditions which have given rise to so much friction and irritation might be revived and might interfere with the unprejudiced consideration of the treaty by the legislative bodies concerned. Under these circumstances and with the further object of affording evidence of

their anxious desire to promote good feeling and to remove all possible subjects of controversy, the British plenipotentiaries are ready to make the following temporary arrangement for a period not exceeding two years in order to afford a *modus vivendi* pending the ratification of the treaty. 1. For a period not exceeding two years from the present date the privilege of entering the bays and harbors of the Atlantic coasts of Canada and Newfoundland shall be granted to United States fishing vessels by annual licenses at a fee of \$1 50 per ton for the following purpose: The purchase of bait, ice, seines, lines and all other supplies and outfits; transhipment of catch and shipping of crews. 2. If during the continuance of this arrangement the United States should remove the duties on fish, fish oil, whale and seal oil (and their covering, packages, etc.) the said licenses shall be issued free of charge. 3. United States fishing vessels entering the bay and harbors of the Atlantic coast of Canada and Newfoundland for any of the four purposes mentioned in article 1 of the Convention of October 1818, and remaining therein more than 24 hours, shall not be required to enter or clear at the custom house providing they do not communicate with the shore. 4. Penalties for failure to be exacted only for the offences of fishing or preparing to fish in territorial waters. 5. This arrangement to take effect as soon as the necessary measures can be completed by the Colonial authorities.

(Signed) J. CHAMBERLAIN, CHARLES TUPPER, L. SACKVILLE WEST. WASHINGTON, February 15, 1888.

The American plenipotentiaries have received the communication of the British plenipotentiaries of this date, conveying their plan for the administration to be observed by the Government of Canada and Newfoundland in respect of the fisheries during the period which may be requisite for the consideration by the Senate of the treaty the day signed, and the enactment of legislation by the respective Governments herein proposed, desire to express their satisfaction with this manifestation of an intention on the part of the British plenipotentiaries by the means referred to, to maintain the relation of good neighborhood between the British possessions in North America and the United States, and they will convey the communication of the British plenipotentiaries to the President of the United States with a recommendation that the same may be made known to the Senate for its information together with the treaty when the latter is submitted to that body for ratification.

(Signed) T. F. BAYARD, W. L. PUTNAM, JAMES B. ANGELL. Washington, Feb. 15, 1888.

MISS CLEVELAND'S PEN.

THE PRESIDENT'S SISTER NOW DEVOTING HER TALENTS TO SKETCHING THE LIFE WORK OF ONE OF THE SHINING LIGHTS OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH. New York, Feb. 17.—Miss Rose Elzabeth Cleveland is writing a book. This is why she is seldom seen "in society" since she assumed the position of assistant principal in Madam Curie's school in New York. This is her love to life, not a philosophical dissertation on the life of a woman. The lady has chosen as her subject the life and works of no less ancient and renowned a person than St. Augustine, Bishop of Hippo, orator, author and poet. Incidentally, Miss Cleveland will treat of the life of St. Monica, the pious mother of Augustine. To obtain a thorough knowledge of these famous characters she is spending much time in the study of the works of St. Augustine, as well as those that have been written about him. The writings of St. Augustine that are still extant fill many volumes. Only a small portion of them have been translated into modern languages, and still less into English. Miss Cleveland is assisted by the magnitude of the work before her, however, and rather relishes the dusty tomes that remain as a lasting monument to the genius and earnestness of her hero.

"St. Augustine was one of the most great and lovable of all the saintly characters," said Miss Cleveland. "The student finds in him many of the virtues that are now considered necessary to make the perfect man, and few of his vices that mar the character of other early heroes." The history of the Catholic saint whom Miss Cleveland intends to bring to the attention of American readers is full of interesting incidents, and has had a strong influence on Christianity. He was born at Tagaste, a small town in Numidia, Africa, on Nov. 13, 354 A.D. His father, Patricius, was a pagan but of moderate fortune, while his mother, the sainted Monica, was an earnest and devoted Christian. He early developed the strong passions that he had inherited from his father, and indulged in many wild escapades during his youth. At the age of 29 he went to Rome, and he and his son were converted to Christianity. At or about eight months' seclusion they were baptized in Easter week of 387. Mother, son and grandson then started back to Africa, and at Ostia Monica died. Ostia is at the mouth of the Tiber, and a monument remains there to this day marking her burial place. Augustus' son died soon after, and Augustine then determined to enter the church. He subsequently spent a year of devotion to his religion. He died Aug. 28, 430. This is the character Miss Cleveland aims to canonize anew. She is said to be extremely anxious to make this her most thoughtful work. The labor she has already expended upon it is evidence of the interest she feels in it. It will probably be finished in the spring.

OSCAR WILDE ON WOMEN'S WAISTS.

Indeed, instances of absolute mutilation and misery are so common in the past that it is unnecessary to multiply them; but it is really sad to think that in our own day a civilized woman can hang on to a cross-bar while her maid laces her waist into a fifteen-inch circle. To begin with, the waist is not a circle at all, but an oval; nor can there be any greater error than to imagine that an unnaturally small waist gives an air of grace, or even of slenderness to the whole figure. Its effect, as a rule, is to simply exaggerate the width of the shoulders and the hips; and those whose figures possess that staccato, which is called stoutness by the vulgar, convert what is a quality into a defect by yielding to the silly edicts of fashion on the subject of tight-lacing. The fashionable English waist, also, is not merely far too small, and consequently quite out of proportion to the rest of the figure, but it is worn far too low down. I use the expression "worn" advisedly, for a waist nowadays seems to be regarded as an article of apparel to be put on and taken off like a lower limb, and from the artistic point of view has the effect of diminishing the height; and I am glad to see that many of the most charming women in Paris are returning to the idea of the directoire style of dress. This style is not by any means perfect, but at least it has the merit of indicating the proper position of the waist. I feel quite sure that all English women of culture and position will set their faces against such stupid and dangerous practices as are related by Miss Leffer-Aur. Fashion's motto is *Il faut souffrir pour être belle*; but the motto of art and of common sense is, *Il faut être sage pour être belle*.—Woman's World.

DOZZONI'S COMPLEXION POWDER. Imparts a brilliant transparency to the skin. Removes pimples, freckles, or marks. For sale by all first-class druggists and confectioners.

HAVE YOU A PAIN? Anywhere about you? USE PERRY DAVIS' "PAIN KILLER." Beware of Imitations. 25 Cts. Per Bottle.

NO MORE PILLS! MOTHERS LIKE IT! CHILDREN LIKE IT! Because it is agreeable to take. IT CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, BILIOUS DISORDERS, LOSS OF STOMACH, DYSPEPSIA, ACID OF STOMACH, SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS. PRICE, 25c. PER BOTTLE.

A MAN OF A THOUSAND. A Consumptive Cured. When death was hourly expected, all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. J. James was expected to die, many herbs of Calcutta, he accidentally made a preparation which cured his only child of Consumption. His child is now in this country, and enjoying the best of health. He has proved to the world that Consumption can be positively and permanently cured. The Doctor now gives this recipe free, and also cures Night Sweats, Nausea at the Stomach, and will break up a fever in 24 hours, and in twenty-four hours, if necessary, break up a fever in 24 hours, and in twenty-four hours, if necessary, break up a fever in 24 hours.

BRISTOL'S PILLS. The Infallible Remedy for all Affections of the Liver and Kidneys.

FITS STOPPED FREE. Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORE. For all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Fits cured for Nerve Affections, Fits cured for Nerve Affections, Fits cured for Nerve Affections.

COUGHS, COLDS, Croup and Consumption CURED BY ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. 25c. 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK HEADACHE. Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, acting as a pleasant and innocuous cathartic, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

ACHE. Make the bones of so many lives that there is where we suffer our great loss. Our pills cure it while others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City. PALMO-CARBOLIC SOAP. No Animal Fat! No Coloring Dyes!! No Adulterations of any kind!!! Absolutely Pure. A VALUABLE PREVENTATIVE OF CONTAGION. It destroys all Unpleasant Odors from the Skin. "PALMO-CARBOLIC SOAP." AND REFUSE ALL OTHERS. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., (Limited) MONTREAL. 5 \$ to \$8 a Day. Samples and duty free lines on "Savory Buns" from "Barnaby Rudge" Holy Mica.

ADDRESS TO HIS SOLDIERS. F. D. DALY. ... of Carter's race, arise! ... to your sides!

GREAT BRITAIN DENOUNCED. ... MINISTER SOTOLDO, OF VENEZUELA, PROTESTS ... HER GOLD MINE STRIKE—AN OFFENSE TO THE UNITED STATES—THE MONROE DOCTRINE VIOLATED.

ENGLAND PLAINLY DENOUNCED. ... the deputation on its arrival drove to the Victoria Hotel, and there a Herald reporter had a short talk with ex-Minister Soteldo during the night.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE VIOLATED. ... This is a plain case of violation of the Monroe doctrine. Year after year Great Britain has been an eddy encroaching on the territory of Venezuela.

A BRIGHT FUTURE. ... simply the natural result of wise action in the present. Money being necessary, it is the regular order of things, the chances for making it are thereby increased.

THE MEANEST MAN DISCOVERED. ... NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—One of the most peculiar characters of mean kind in this city is Mrs. McCormack, who is particularly familiar to the surgeons and attaches of the Bellevue Hospital and the officials of the Harlem Police Court.

IN MEMORIAM. GONE, BUT NOT FORGOTTEN. REV. F. WOODS. Sweetly sleeping in our father, Free from our pain and woe, Neath the statues that crown the altar, Where spring flowers roars blow.

PART OF THE HOUSEHOLD. ... I have used Hagar's Yellow Oil with much satisfaction for Colds and Sore Throat. I would not be without it at any cost, as I look upon it as the best medicine sold for family use.

A CHILD'S ROUGH TREATMENT BY FEMALE TEACHERS. ... NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The case of a boy who is suffering from meningitis in Williamsburg will, if the statements made regarding the treatment of the child, be a sad and instructive one.

CASTORIA for Infants and Children. ... Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me.

CASTORIA for Infants and Children. ... Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

AN EXTRAORDINARY PHENOMENON. ... No other term than the above would apply to the woman who could see her youthful beauty fading away without a pang of regret. Many a woman becomes prematurely old and haggard because of functional derangement.

A PROTEST AGAINST THE TREATY. ... NEW ENGLAND FISHERMEN DECLARE IT TO BE AN INFRINGEMENT OF THEIR RIGHTS. GLOUCESTER, Mass. Feb. 22.—The Fisheries Treaty has been the subject of much comment here to-day.

A HALIFAX PAPER ON THE TREATY. ... IT IS A DEAD "GIVE AWAY" AND THE CANADIANS GET NOTHING. HALIFAX, Feb. 22.—The Chronicle says:—The full text of the treaty seems quite stale, since it practically exactly according to the terms indicated by dispatches from Washington several days ago.

CASTORIA for Infants and Children. ... Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me. H. A. ALEXANDER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CASTORIA for Infants and Children. ... Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me. H. A. ALEXANDER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. L.S.L. Louisiana State Lottery Company.

GRAND QUARTERLY DRAWING. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. 100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.

REMEMBER. That the presence of Generals in charge of the drawing is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity.

TO WEAK MEN. Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise, free of charge.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, and all other purposes.

STEEL BROS & CO'S SEEDS. FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING MERCHANTS. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE MAILED FREE.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine Rank Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life.

ALLAN LINE. UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF THE CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES MAILS.

Table listing shipping schedules for the Allan Line, including ship names, tonnage, and commanders. Includes ships like Acadia, Assuan, and Astoria.

Table listing shipping schedules for the Liverpool Mail Line, including ship names and destinations. Includes ships like the Liverpool, London, and Glasgow.

Table listing shipping schedules for the Glasgow Line, including ship names and destinations. Includes ships like the Glasgow, London, and Liverpool.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING. Granted to Liverpool and Glasgow, and at all Continental Ports, to all points in the United States and Canada.

HAGYARDS YELLOW OIL. CURES RHEUMATISM. FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS. Are pleasant to take. Contains their own Purgative.

EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of selected Cocoa Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicious food which will surely make us many happy doctors' bills."

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

A RARE SOUVENIR Irishmen of Canada THE GREAT WM O'BRIEN BADGE

JAMES MCARAN, 2090 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

COMMERCIAL.

GRAIN AND FLOUR—The grain market was quiet. Wheat was dull with prices nominally unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Business fair—Canada short cut, per lb, \$1.70 to \$1.80; mess pork, western, per cwt, \$17 to \$17.50.

BUTTER.—Creamery, 20c to 22c; Townships, 17c to 21c; Morrisburg, 17c to 20c; Brockville, 16c to 19c; Western, 15c to 18c.

RETAIL MARKETS.

Table listing various retail market prices for items like butter, flour, and other goods.

TORONTO, Feb. 27.—Business is fair. Quotations as follows: Wheat, fall, per bush, 80c to 81c.

Important to Farmers. Some Things Worth Knowing. Break your ground good and deep.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

fresh prints, 25c to 26c; cheese, 12c to 15c; skim cheese, 7c to 9c; eggs, per doz, 22c to 30c.

THE DAIRY.

The New York Commercial Bulletin says: After a protracted season of dullness, with prices gradually weakening, the butter market has within a few days past developed a brighter and more healthy appearance.

HAY, STRAW AND FEED.

There was a good demand for hay, of which the offerings were large and the market was active, with a good business done at steady prices.

DEMAND FOR CANADIAN HAY.

The Trade Bulletin says: Both England and the United States are competitors for our surplus hay crop, and from information just received it is probable that the demand for our hay will take all that this Province can spare at good, remunerative prices.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

Some Things Worth Knowing. Break your ground good and deep. Never plow when the soil is too wet.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

help it, no matter how friendly and liberal the merchant may be to you, and recollect that credit is a wolf in a sheep skin.

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DR. PRICES' CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a century. It is used by the United States Government.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Report from Montreal stock yards. Point St. Charles, for week ending February 25th, 1888: Receipts for week, 631 cows, 170 sheep, 34 hogs.

HORSE MARKET.

At the Montreal Horse Exchange during the week 246 horses were received and 169 shipped out.

DIED.

POWER—At Quebec, on Tuesday morning, the 21st instant, in the 60th year of his age, Mary Butler, widow of David Power, a native of county Waterford, Ireland.

VETERINARY.

The Veterinary Department of THE TRUE WITNESS is in charge of a practical veterinary surgeon. The benefits of this column are extended to country subscribers.

ARE STILL IN MONTREAL.

At the ALBION HOTEL, Where they will remain for a short time longer.

THEIR METHOD OF TREATING CATARRH.

Consumption, and all diseases of the Air Passages, without doubt, the most satisfactory ever offered to persons suffering from those complaints.

AN EXTRAORDINARY PHENOMENON.

No other term than the above would apply to the woman who could see her youthful beauty fading away without a pang of regret.

ELYS' CATARRH CREAM BALM.

ELYS' CATARRH CREAM BALM. Gives Relief at once and Cures. COLD IN HEAD. CATARRH. Hay Fever.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

Novelties in New Spring Dress Goods are opening daily at S. Carsley's. Ladies should not fail to call early, so as to get first choice.

For a good serviceable Carpet, there is none to equal the Brussels sold at S. Carsley's from 40c; patterns compare favorably with the best Brussels.

S. Carsley is giving special bargains in Remnants of Cloaking. Cash buyers will find an excellent opportunity of securing Jacket and Ulster lengths at clearing price.

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