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LE CARON.

BY WILLIAM STOKES.

Where'er the crimson current thrills the dauntless Celtic heart, Where'er the scorn of British rule from Irish blood darts...

And now another gory wretch has sunk his gleaming fangs On struggling Erin's throat and there in raving...

Isacoor!—Arnold, get the gone! no more thy dogged name Shall men in withering scorn apply to villainy...

In language unctuous, calm and clear, the nightmare he reveals, And on the deep, demoniac joy his lizard broken oaths...

With serpent wiles he wriggled in the patriot's among, He hatched the plot, he urged the deed, with specious words...

Like Satan's aid he urged the sin, then dragged them down to hell! O, baseness inconceivable! O, libel on thy kind!

To eat, drink, laugh and live among the men whose blood you sold! Shall Allen, Larkin and O'Brien mount the gallows tree...

And earth, in shrieking horror, bear the weight of such a deed? Shall Emmet, Tone, Fitzgerald die a "traitor's" death...

Britannia! rich and powerful, thy guile the world has seen! But were the powers of darkness banded in thy cause as well...

LADY LEOLINE.

By May Agnes Fleming.)

CHAPTER XXI.—CONTINUED.

"Up to this time she had been quiet and passive, bearing her fate with a sort of dumb resignation; but now a spirit of vengeance, fiercer and more terrible than his own, began to kindle within her..."

"Nurse and physician fled at the sight of me; but my father, though thrilling with horror, bore the shock, and bowed to the retributive justice of the angry Deity she had invoked..."

"I have told you it is not in my nature to die easily, and it is something far stronger than mere curiosity makes me ask..."

"I was the wonder and talk of Paris when I did appear; and most of the surmises were wild and wide of the mark..."

"The arts used to discover the mystery and make me unmask were innumerable and almost incredible; but I baffled them all, and began, after a time, rather to enjoy the sensation I created than otherwise..."

"There was one, in particular, possessed of even more devouring curiosity than the rest, a certain young countess of miscellaneous beauty, whom I need not describe, since you have her very image in Leoline..."

discover the secret of La Marque than from any other cause. I loved my beautiful nurse so well to let her find out; although from the day she entered our house as a bride, until that on which she lay on her deathbed, her whole aim, day and night, was its discovery...

"From Paris we went to Dijon, where we dropped Hubert into the town at the convent door, with his name attached, and left him where he would be well taken care of and no questions asked..."

"I know it all and have repented for it in my own heart, in dust and ashes! Even I, unlike all other earthly creatures as I am—have a conscience, and it has given me no rest night or day since..."

"But you are not dead," said Sir Norman; "and there is repentance and pardons for all. Much as you have wronged them, they will forgive you; and Heaven is not less merciful than they..."

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seek pace into the city. George, almost unable to keep up with him, followed instead of leading, rather skeptical in his own mind whether he were not riding after a moon-struck lunatic...

"No sir; I cannot permit it. I do not know you and it is against all orders to admit strangers in La Marque's absence..."

"I know it all and have repented for it in my own heart, in dust and ashes! Even I, unlike all other earthly creatures as I am—have a conscience, and it has given me no rest night or day since..."

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CYCLORAMA OF Jerusalem AND THE Crucifixion.

This Magnificent Work of Art covers over 17,000 square feet of Canvas. It is by the best Artists of Europe and America. Took four and a half months to paint, and is the most beautiful work ever exhibited in Montreal.

It is an outspoken expression of confidence in Mr. Parnell, and an indignant protest against the proceedings of his opponents. There is probably as much genuine respect for the courts of law in the colony of Victoria as there is in England or in Ireland...

"Am I late, Hubert?" said his hurried questioner, as he drew the lad's arm within his own, and led him off of hearing. "I think not. The count," said Hubert, with laughing emphasis, "has not been visible since he entered yonder doorway, and there has been no message that I have heard of..."

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DOMESTIC READING.

A Japanese proverb says that a friend at hand is worth all your relations at a distance. He that cheats me once, shame fa' him; he that cheats me twice, shame fa' me.—Scott's Proverb.

Our true self is what we are in God's mind, what he wishes us to be in our day and generation, so as most to benefit the world amid which His design has pleased us.

It is none other than Charles Loyalson—ex-Pere Hyscotte—who said this the other day. "What can you put in the place of the Church of France? A new religion is impossible; Protestantism has no future, and Athelism is no religion, but only the denial of all faith."

"A child died drunk," is the horrible story that came from New York a few days ago. The custom of familiarizing children with the taste of liquor is to be reprobated. Soon enough will temptation of drink surround the young without their natural protectors beginning the devil's work.

Over the triple door-way of the Cathedral of Milan there are three inscriptions spanning the splendid archway. Over one is carved a beautiful wreath of roses and underneath the legend, "All that which pleases is only for a moment." Over the other is sculptured a cross, and there are the words, "All that which troubles us is but for a moment." Underneath the great central entrance in the main aisle is the inscription, "That only is important which is eternal."

There exists a feeling among many that too strict an adherence to the forms of religion tends to make us stiff, solemn and rigid. These people, if the truth be told, are not over friendly so those whom they style as a term of reproach "plus." Surely this feeling must be a mistake. If they whose lives are in accordance with the higher law are not free, happy and fearless men and women, who can be? A happiness and a manner of living and thinking that shrinks from being habitually laid before the Almighty, we may rest assured, are not in the best sense healthy.

THE MONARCH STILL A MAN.—Who forgets the anecdote of Napoleon and the village bells of Brienne? He was riding late one day over a battle field, gazing, stern and unmoved, on the dying and the dead that strewed the ground by thousands about him, when suddenly those "evening bells" struck up a merry peal. The emperor paused to listen; his heart had softened; memory was busy with the past; he was no longer the conqueror of Austerlitz, but the innocent, happy school boy at Brienne; and, dismounting from his horse he seated himself on the top of an old tree, and burst into tears. The rock was smitten and living waters came rushing from it.

There is a curious menagerie of fetishism engaged in the stupendous work of the Irish Land Court which gives to this land thimble-rig the appearance of a scheme to make soft places for a horde of Irish menial serfs at the expense of their more honorable fellow-citizens. There is the "sub-commission," the "valuers," "land commission," "civil bill court," and all that. This phenomenon of law assuming the position of a rent adjuster between landlords and tenants involves a direct medium of straight-out communism to the end of atoning for a national crime—a crime which will always stand as a brand of oronely and dishonor on the national escutcheon like that on the brow and the memory of Cain. The bottoming lien on the land acquired by the "Lords of the Pale," and all English tenures was fraud; and this scheme originated in half-concealed national remorse, which was brought to abolition by irresistible re-assertion of the domination of hate and avarice over all restraints of justice, humanity, and what is paramount in English estimation, common sense. The result was of course agrarian robbery on the wholesale, and a barren justification or pretext that against the victims there was such an absence of grounds of complaint that they remained in grace and free to become virtually the slaves of their despoilers. The land scheme has been converted into a scheme to make the life of the deposed Irish peasant unbearable, and that, under the guise of "protection," a rank-smelling villainy to our nostrils peculiarly, because we witness at home a similar robbery of American farmers under the name of a type of "protection," equally false and even more destructive. It is, of course, the plot to drive from their paternal soil all the troublesome animated reminiscences of the crime perpetrated on a doomed race, who would be each a living accuser without saying or writing a word. But in the view of the practical British eye, it is more significant that they are troublesome and expensive, that their room is more desirable than their presence.

FREE GOLD advertisement with image of a gold coin and text describing a gold mining scheme.

9 GORDS IN 10 HOURS advertisement with image of a person working and text describing a productivity scheme.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MON-REAL, No 2503. SUPERIOR COURT. DAME MARIE BONTAIRE, vs. It comes as to property of ROBERT BONTAIRE, deceased, of the city and district of Montreal, duly authorized to act as executor of the last will and testament of the said ROBERT BONTAIRE, deceased. Plaintiff vs. Defendant. An action for separation as to property against the Defendant in this case. Montreal, this 27th day of February, 1889. AUG & LAVOUSTRE, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 246

INFORMATION WANTED of one Ellen Elliggett, daughter of John Elliggett, deceased, who lived in the Parish of Kilmockilly, County of Kerry, Ireland, Bl. Kilmockilly. The party who desires this information is James Elliggett, a brother of Ellen. The last known address of Ellen Elliggett was that she left Ireland for Canada about 1860, six years ago. Parties having any knowledge of her whereabouts, or of Ellen Elliggett are requested to address JAMES ELLIGGETT, Fremont, Ohio.

SOME MASSACHUSETTS LIBERALS.

In Haverhill, Massachusetts, has just terminated the trial of certain Catholic parents who were charged with violating the law regulating attendance upon public schools, because they sent their children to parochial schools. The court held that the law does not require that a child must be educated in the public schools, but only that it must be furnished with the general means of education, and further, that a parent is not bound to send his child to such a school only as may be approved by the School Committee or Superintendent. The defendants were discharged without costs.

The decision of the court is plainly sensible and right, otherwise it would be necessary to secure for private schools, boarding-schools, young ladies' seminaries, church schools and kindergarten the approval of local school committees, and to revise and regulate the various institutions as to make them public schools. For this the community are certainly not prepared.

It would be interesting to know whether the Haverhill liberals who brought this complaint, understood what it logically involved if admitted. We have no idea that they would dream of making against a Methodist or Unitarian mill-owner why he sends a daughter to a Church school or a fashionable institute, the same charge that they brought against a member of humble French Canadian who chooses to send their children to their Church school. This attempt to hinder Catholic children from giving their children a religious education was pitiful for itself and stupid in its aim, and contemptible for its really petty bigotry. Only a very dull person, or one blinded by prejudice, could suppose that the law required all children to be educated in the public schools. It would be no more absurd to say, because the State supports insane asylums, that all citizens must become their inmates. The judge's statement of the law may let a light in upon some very cloudy intellects.

HENRY WATTERSON ON IRISH LAND-LORDISM.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal.] There is a curious menagerie of fetishism engaged in the stupendous work of the Irish Land Court which gives to this land thimble-rig the appearance of a scheme to make soft places for a horde of Irish menial serfs at the expense of their more honorable fellow-citizens. There is the "sub-commission," the "valuers," "land commission," "civil bill court," and all that. This phenomenon of law assuming the position of a rent adjuster between landlords and tenants involves a direct medium of straight-out communism to the end of atoning for a national crime—a crime which will always stand as a brand of oronely and dishonor on the national escutcheon like that on the brow and the memory of Cain. The bottoming lien on the land acquired by the "Lords of the Pale," and all English tenures was fraud; and this scheme originated in half-concealed national remorse, which was brought to abolition by irresistible re-assertion of the domination of hate and avarice over all restraints of justice, humanity, and what is paramount in English estimation, common sense. The result was of course agrarian robbery on the wholesale, and a barren justification or pretext that against the victims there was such an absence of grounds of complaint that they remained in grace and free to become virtually the slaves of their despoilers. The land scheme has been converted into a scheme to make the life of the deposed Irish peasant unbearable, and that, under the guise of "protection," a rank-smelling villainy to our nostrils peculiarly, because we witness at home a similar robbery of American farmers under the name of a type of "protection," equally false and even more destructive. It is, of course, the plot to drive from their paternal soil all the troublesome animated reminiscences of the crime perpetrated on a doomed race, who would be each a living accuser without saying or writing a word. But in the view of the practical British eye, it is more significant that they are troublesome and expensive, that their room is more desirable than their presence.

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ROYAL BEGGARS.

Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, is the most popular of the Queen's sons, a good rider to hounds and a very fair soldier. He is a present in India, in the command of a brigade, and will do a course of blossom fishing in the British army, a post at present filled by the old Duke of Cambridge, cousin of the Queen. Prince Arthur receives the same yearly allowance as his brother Alfred, \$125,000, and his pay as a Major-General. Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, who died suddenly at Cannes four years ago, had the same allowance. The daughters of the Queen, except the Princess Royal already referred to, received \$150,000 each on marriage, and get \$30,000 per annum each. They are all married to Germans, who wedd at the Marquis of Lorne, eldest son of the Duke of Argyll, who, to the intense disgust of his royal connections, took unto himself a second wife a few years ago. The Queen's cousin, the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-chief, receives \$60,000 yearly allowance, and his military salaries and the profits of a number of "secure" offices make the total about \$100,000. A miscellaneous crowd of aunts and cousins add to the big total. Most of these royal pensioners are provided at the public expense with palaces in which to live, and each has a coterie of relatives and hangers-on, for whom places of pay have to be found. When members of the royal family travel the cost is often borne by the state—always in the case of the Queen and the Prince of Wales.

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A Michigan grocer is willing to admit that honest tea is the best policy, but when it comes to coffee, he doesn't believe in running the thing in the ground.

THE TRUE WITNESS

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IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Year \$1.50 If paid strictly in advance.

All Business Letters, and Communications intended for publication, should be addressed to J. P. WHELAN, Proprietor of THE TRUE WITNESS, No. 761 Craig Street, Montreal, P. Q.

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1889

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, St. Landre. THURSDAY, Feb. 28, Ste. Honorine. FRIDAY, March 1, St. Anne.

A Possible Coup d'Etat.

A few days ago the Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto Mail informed the public that a rumor was "floating about the corridors of the House of Commons" that a resolution will be submitted in both Houses inviting the oldest son of the Prince of Wales to visit Canada as early as a date as would be convenient for him.

Reports to the same effect appeared at the same time in a number of American papers, with the further information that the movement was intended to offset the feeling, rapidly growing throughout the country, in favor of Annexation, and to help the Tory party in the general election, which, it is said, will be sprung upon the country shortly afterwards.

The Irish are as loyal as any class in Canada, but they are not Imperialists. A son of the Prince of Wales, a grandson of Queen Victoria, stir no feeling in the Irish heart save unpleasant memories.

Canada, as a people, may be excused for not allowing their feelings of loyalty to be affected by these things, and they would doubtless extend to the princely visitor a welcome worthy his exalted rank and their own spirit of hospitality.

But, apart from the Irish view of the suggestion, the idea of diverting popular sentiment, by a device so whimsical, is anything but flattering to the manliness and good sense of our whole people.

It is quite possible that the astute head of the federal ministry is convinced that the only way of diffusing the only another, of bringing about annexation, and has resolved upon a coup d'etat.

been forgotten that in the first draft of the Act of Confederation he styled this "The Kingdom of Canada," and only consented to the substitution of "Dominion" for "Kingdom" at the urgent request of certain of his colleagues, backed by the British ministry of the day.

The royal family is getting inconveniently numerous, not to mention its Hesses, Battenbergs, and we can imagine with what satisfaction this good little mother at Windsor, who, like Madame Marlon Opossum in the story book, has so many children on her back, would hail the transfer of a portion of her burden to the backs of Canadian taxpayers.

We have not created this formidable dream of statecraft from our unaided imagination. A dissolution and general election is not only possible but probable. The signs of the times are ominous for the Tories.

It must not be forgotten that always before going to the country Sir John Macdonald has contrived to get up a religious furore. Invariably his emissaries on platform, pulpit and press have raised the Protestant cry.

England, America, Canada.

England's supremacy as a maritime and colonizing power has been rarely called in question by recent events in Samoa. It is not that England has deteriorated either in power or enterprise, but that Germany has risen to a position where she can challenge equality with the British in distant seas and uncivilized countries.

But the peculiarity of the present situation is the humiliating position England has been compelled to take at Zanzibar and Samoa, where her navy has played a very subordinate part.

humiliations at the hands of Bismarck which should make Englishmen feel ashamed, which has aroused the English press to strong expressions of disgust at the evident timidity of the Tory Ministry, and which have given foreigners the idea that British power and spirit have greatly declined from the historic standard.

Be this as it may, the grand fact now established is that "Britannia rules the waves" no longer. The fleets of France and Italy are fast rising to an equality with hers, and Germany is making prodigious efforts to raise her naval strength to an equality with that of her military greatness.

Thus it is plain that the rise of Germany marks, if it does not involve the decadence of England, henceforth England must learn more and more on the friendship of America, whether it has long been evident the spirit of enterprise, expansion and conquest has emigrated from the British Isles.

The considerations suggested by these well-supported views of the position of England will show anyone who takes the trouble to think them out how singularly unwise is the policy of irritation incessantly pursued by the Macdonald ministry in Canada.

Thus the two things most needed for the preservation of British power at the present time are the overthrow of the Tory ministry of Lord Salisbury in England and the defeat of the Macdonald administration in Canada.

Drive the Tories from power in England! Drive the Tories from power in Canada!

A Ringing Resolution.

The Home Rule resolution placed before the House of Commons by Herman Cook is conceived in the highest spirit and expressed with profound sagacity. It reads as follows:

That the Parliament of Canada, in the year 1887, adopted a humble address to Her Majesty, expressing the hope that a just measure of home rule should be granted to the people of Ireland, and that in the year 1888, by resolution of the House of Commons, the sentiment of that address to the Queen was earnestly reiterated, and the hope again expressed that such a measure of home rule would be passed by the Imperial Parliament.

That in the year 1887, by resolution of the House of Commons, profound regret was expressed at the introduction of a Coercion Bill for Ireland into the Imperial House of Commons, and a hope was expressed that a measure substitutive of the rights and liberties of Her Majesty's subjects in Ireland might not become law, and the further hope was expressed that instead of the Coercion Bill a substantial measure for home rule would be granted to Ireland.

That this House has learned with profound regret that no measure of Home Rule has yet been granted to Ireland, but that the rights and liberties of Her Majesty's subjects in Ireland have been subverted by the Coercion Bill against which this House protested in the year 1887.

ent rejection of the Fisheries and Extradition treaties and militates powerfully against such amicable settlement of all matters in dispute between Canada and the United States as would promote in a high degree the welfare of Her Majesty's subjects in this Dominion.

No clearer terms could be chosen elsewhere to express the disgust of the Canadian Parliament with the disgraceful conduct of the English government. It contains a censure, a rebuke and a warning. Canada has suffered enormously through the cruel, vindictive, short-sighted policy of the Tories towards Ireland, and it may be truly said that the strained relations now existing between the Dominion and the United States are largely owing to that policy.

We can well believe, as reported from Ottawa, that the resolution was drafted by Mr. Blake, and will have the unanimous support of the Liberal party. Possibly before this paper reaches the hands of subscribers the matter will have been debated and a vote taken.

But what satisfies us most is the proof the resolution gives of the earnestness and determination of the Liberal party to strengthen the hands of Mr. Gladstone, the Liberals and the Home Rulers on the eve of the reassembling of the British parliament. Even should the resolution be defeated, the fact that the Liberal party of Canada has taken so bold and aggressive an attitude towards the government of England on the broad ground of Canadian right to protest against a policy inimical to British interests on the continent, will in itself have a profound effect on English public opinion and swell the tide of popular disapproval now rising against the Conservatives.

We do not, however, anticipate defeat, unless, indeed, Sir John Macdonald is prepared to take the life of his ministry in hand with the certainty of losing it. The resolution offers a crucial test of his sincerity, for neither he nor his apologists can plead in palliation of their desertion of the Irish cause that it is a dodge of the Liberals to catch the Irish vote. A general election is far off unless the government by its own act precipitates a dissolution, and the whole aspect of the question is more than likely to be changed before the end of three years.

Federation vs. Reciprocity.

Alarmed at the growth of public sentiment in favor of Unrestricted Reciprocity with the United States, emissaries of the Macdonald government have been busy endeavoring to boom Imperial Federation as a sort of counter-irritant. The ministry as a whole is not committed to the scheme which is as yet one of the most nebulous imaginable.

Confederation has not been a success. It has simply enabled a set of politicians and speculators to amass enormous fortunes by getting control of the virgin resources of half a continent and borrowing unlimited sums on the strength of them.

Sir John Macdonald is credited with saying that there is no use in arguing in favor of reciprocity, because the United States will not grant it. Precisely the same may be said of Imperial Federation. There is no use advocating it because England will not entertain it.

ourselves with the worst of taxes in order to give them an exclusive monopoly of our markets. Surely, if there is a policy which could make the mother country hate her colonies it is this."

The same writer goes farther and shows how utterly impractical any scheme would be which should involve restriction on British trade. His reasoning on this point is conclusive.

"Suppose," he writes, "that we (England) have excluded the United States corn from our market, and that Canada has admitted English goods freely to her market, what will be the condition of things? The United States may leave things alone. In that case, England will find herself suffering from insufficient supplies, from a contracted market for her goods, and from the new competition in manufactures which she will have forced upon the United States.

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The Curse of Cromwell.

Mr. Gladstone's letter, read at a Liberal meeting in Edinburgh the other day, protesting against Mr. O'Brien and other members of Parliament being imprisoned for acts called crimes in Ireland, but which were not crimes in England, voices the revolt of humanity everywhere against the brutal persecution by which so many Irish representatives are made to suffer.

Such tyranny is unknown outside Russia, and covers the name of England with disgrace, and turns the boast of British liberty and fair play into a scoff and a reproach.

The gentlemen now languishing in felon cells by orders of the most cold-blooded scoundrel that ever blotted the record of Ireland's wrongs—in saying that we exhaust the terms by which infamy can be described—are among the best, the purest, the most brilliant patriots of modern times.

dignation and wrath. How perfectly Byron's lines on Castlereagh apply to Balfour:

"Cold-blooded, smooth-faced, pliant miscreant! Dabbling in sleek young bloods in Erin's name, And then for order's sake—ought to be hanged!—Resorted to a more unscrupulous plan, The vilest sort of trick (twice) on the same man, With just as freedom of wisdom as to wit, The language fatted by another's fat, And other poison long already mixed."

Here in the blaze of the closing years of nineteenth century civilization, under the government of a nation that boasts of leading the van of nations in freedom, enlightenment and christianity, mankind is challenged to witness exhibitions of dastard power that would add a shade of infamy to the reputation of an Ivan or a Caligula.

Twenty millions with Irish blood in their veins are looking on with set teeth and clenched hands. The sneering Salisbury and his lying nephew little know the pent-up wrath that is ready to burst upon their devoted heads and the heads of the bleary Jews and heary serfs who cheer them on in their unholy work.

But fortunately for them and happily for England, the conscience of the British nation has been touched by Gladstone, Scotland has spoken with trumpet voice, Wales has echoed the cry, and the indignant masses but await, as they have been trained, the constitutional opportunity to vindicate the British name from the foul stain put upon it by a tyrannical ministry and renegade parliament.

Nothing but the certainty that the end is near keeps the peace. But for the final disposition of those who have prolonged the agony let the future tell.

"The will of God is slow, They grind both great and small."

LITERARY REVIEW.

DONALDSON'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE for March is rich in its table of contents. We merely mention a few of the principal articles. The Nun of Kenmare, an autobiography, an article that deals leniently with Miss Cusack and her curious book; Peter McCorry's the reviewer. Some Thoughts on Passant, by Thomas Hamilton Murray, of interest to all readers; The Paralytic, by the Grace the Archbishop of Philadelphia, will be read with avidity; The Biographical Sketches of the Deceased Bishops of the United States commences with its first Bishop, Carroll. These articles, prepared by William Collins, will run through several numbers. An interesting history of "Margaret," a charitable woman of New Orleans, with an illustration of a monument erected to her memory. Light for those in Darkness gives some account of the recent Colored Congress; the address of Cardinal Gibbons in France. There are besides in prose and poetry, twenty-six articles, on as many different subjects, besides the event of the month. One dollar for six months. Address, DONALDSON'S MAGAZINE, BOSTON, MASS.

THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC QUARTERLY REVIEW, Philadelphia: Hardy & Mahony, Publishers and Proprietors, Philadelphia: January, 1889.

This number of the American Catholic Quarterly Review opens with an article on "Land and Labor in France and the United States," by Mgr. Bernard O'Reilly, D.D. The title of the second article is "Savonarola," by "P." This article is a plain statement of the actual facts connected with "Savonarola's" career and execution. It clearly shows that he owed his downfall and death to the section of political causes together with his own impetuous zeal. "Scripture Poetry" is the subject of an article by Rev. Anthony J. Mass, S. J. It is a critical discussion of the rhetorical structure and laws of the Hebrew verse and the poetical parts of Sacred Scripture. "Lulworth Chapel, Bishop Carroll and Bishop Walmesley," by Rev. T. L. Kelley, is a paper which gives a number of very interesting details connected with the Episcopal consecration of Right Reverend John Carroll, first Bishop of Baltimore, at Lulworth Chapel, Dorsetshire, England, by Bishop Walmesley, assisted by the Reverend Charles Plowden and the Reverend James Porter, on the Feast of the Assumption, in 1790. "The Last Four Years in Belgium," 1790 "The remarkable change which has been achieved in Belgium, in favor of the rights of the people, home rule, tolerance social order and religion." "Bostonian Ignorance of Catholic Doctrine" is the subject of an article by John Gilmary Shea, LL.D. "The Progress and Significance of the Parnell Commission," by John Boyle O'Reilly. "The Year 1888—A Retrospect and a Prospect," by A. De G. "The so called Problem of Evil," by A. De G. "The eleventh article is an exhibit, by Brother Barbara, of St. Vincent de Paul, on the subject of "What the Language of the Catholic Church." The Scientific Chronicle, by Rev. D. O'Sullivan, S. J., describes several forms of new and more perfect phonographs, points out uses to which it may be practically applied and suggests some methods by which it can perhaps be still further improved. The latter pages of the Review are occupied as usual with critical notices of a number of important publications.

The article most interesting to Canadians is on "The Canadian Separate School System," by D. A. O'Sullivan, L.L.D. (Laval). This paper is worthy of careful study not only by Catholics, but also by the increasing number of non-Catholics who see that the Public School System is constantly becoming more irreligious, with consequent injury to the morals of the children who are educated under that system. The writer of the paper sketches the history and provisions of the legislation of Canada respecting education, and leaves his readers to draw his own conclusions from the facts he presents. The population of Canada is almost equally divided among Catholics, Anglicans and Protestants. Under English legislation, the Catholics, the Episcopalians, and the Presbyterians were recognized as having certain distinctive legal rights, and certain endowments or grants for

educational purposes were provided for the adherents of each of these religious bodies. When the Canadian civil government established Public Schools it soon became evident that the State schools do not and cannot afford any guarantee to a parent for the religious instruction which he may and ought to deem necessary for his child. Moreover, where religious training of the character which a religious parent desires is introduced, such training will necessarily antagonize the belief of the minority. Hence, the Catholics, where they were the minority, demanded provision for separate schools for their children, and the Protestants, where they were the majority, made like demands for their children. These demands were recognized as reasonable and just, and a general school law was formed to meet them. Under the provisions of this law—

1. Any number of persons not less than five, being heads of families, resident within any township, or within any ward of any city or town, and being Roman Catholics may convene a public meeting of persons desiring to establish a separate school for Roman Catholics, in such school section or ward, for the election of trustees for the management of the same.

2. A like provision is made for Protestant heads of families.

3. Every person paying taxes who gives notice in writing that he is a Roman Catholic or a Protestant, and a supporter of a separate school in the district in which he is a taxpayer, shall be exempted from the payment of all rates imposed for the support of Public Schools.

4. A provision is also made by which each separate school shall be entitled to an equitable share of all public investments and allotments for school purposes, according to the number of scholars actually attending and the length of time that the school is kept open during the year.

By these provisions the gross injustice inflicted upon the religious rights of parents by the public school system of the different States of America is in a great degree prevented in Canada.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

ENTERTAINMENTS BY THE YOUNG MEN OF ST. ANN'S AND THE YOUNG LADIES OF ST. MARY'S PARISH.

A large audience filled the hall of the St. Ann's Young Men's Society on Wednesday evening last on the occasion of a grand entertainment by the Dramatic section of this enterprising society. After a few opening remarks by the president, Mr. Morgan J. Quinn, the four acts of the play "The Two Orphans" were presented, and that in a manner that would do credit to an older and more experienced organization. Mr. W. J. Ryerson as Blinky Brown, kept the house in a roar while he was on the stage, and he was ably supported in supplying the comedy element by Mr. J. Quinn as Squinty Smith. The leading role of Jasper Roubidoux was portrayed with great care by Mr. J. J. Gettings, as was also that of Jonathan Roubidoux by Mr. J. Morgan. Messrs. Geo. Howard and W. E. Finn as the willians of the piece, succeeded well in winning the hatred of the audience so naturally rascally was their interpretation. In the court scene Messrs. R. Burke and J. B. Ryan as the respective counsel did creditable work. The remainder of the cast, including Messrs. J. Kelly, W. J. O'Connell, W. J. McKelvey, T. Jones, J. F. Kavanagh and P. Quinn, gave good support. A full orchestra under the direction of Mr. P. Shea rendered some very choice selections between the acts. At the close of the entertainment Mr. J. Quinn made a few remarks, and then the O. M. B. A. and the St. Ann's Young Men, respectively returned a vote of thanks to Rev. Fathers Wiswell, St. Hubert and Huber for the mission which they had just concluded in St. Ann's church. The reverend missionaries made brief replies in which they expressed a hope to be able to return for a renewal of their mission, and the gathering was thoroughly pleased with the evening's entertainment.

IN ST. MARY'S PARISH.

A grand concert and dramatic entertainment was given under the auspices of the Young Ladies of St. Mary's parish in the parochial hall on Wednesday last, and proved, as do all such events under their direction, a pronounced success. The programme was of a varied nature and was greatly appreciated. After an opening chorus by the school girls, Miss A. Brennan gave a piano solo in a brilliant manner. Miss Katie Brennan sang with fine voice, and the "A. B. C. Duets" sung by two little girls—Misses Annie Murphy and Lizzie Hoolahan—was one of the features of the evening. A duet "Fairies of the Sea," by the Misses Wilkinson, was loudly applauded. The chorus "Moonlight on the Lake," by the young ladies of St. Mary's was charmingly sung, the voices blending harmoniously. The solo "The Little Boat" was delivered an interesting address on music. After another chorus and a song from Miss Alice Herbert, a laughable sketch entitled "The Greatest Plague in Life" was presented by Messrs. Sutherland, Freit, Harvey, Jordan, Smith, Street, Whelan, and M. Sutherland. Miss Annie Egan sang and the Misses Brennan sang with fine voice. A pleasant evening was brought to a close by an other chorus, "Starlight," by the young ladies of St. Mary's.

CANADIAN CATHOLICS.

EXPRESS SYMPATHY WITH THE POPE AND DEMAND RESTORATION OF THE TEMPORAL POWER.

OTTAWA, February 24.—A large mass meeting of Roman Catholics was held in Academy hall, University of Ottawa, this evening, with a number of resolutions in favor of the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope were submitted. Father Rochie, administrator of the diocese, was chairman; A. Chabot, Tache was president and resolutions were moved and passed by Senator Scott, J. J. Curran, M. P., J. C. Ray, Father Angier, and others. The following resolutions were adopted: That the leading minds of Europe were in favor of the re-establishment of the papal power. All the magnificent buildings there, all that went to make the papal state what they were to-day, had been contributed by the two hundred million Roman Catholics all over the world, and they were indignantly the possession of the Holy See.

Mr. J. J. Curran in a forcible speech, gave a concise history of the subject, and said that no one who understood the question could hope that the Pope would not be restored to him the full powers he formerly enjoyed. "All would concede the desirability of having the nations of the world in position to converse with the Holy See in the freest manner, which, perhaps, might not always be possible in the event of international difficulties arising between the powers of Europe. When the Pope was deprived of this power it was thought that it would be a death blow to Catholicity, but it was not so. If the Pope were to be restored to the Vatican or an exile from the Vatican, Catholicity would go on for as long as the world lasted. He was glad he had been given an opportunity to be present at this, the first meeting of the kind held in Canada, and he trusted God would let him all live to see the Pope once more upon his throne at Rome. The resolutions were adopted as follows:

Resolved—That the temporal power and sovereignty of the Pope having been for centuries, by the divine permission, the means of securing to him that independence of action, so essential to the government of the church, we therefore regard its re-establishment as of vital importance to the interests of religion.

Resolved—That the Holy See, composed of the Catholics of the capital of Canada, recognize with sincere satisfaction the free expression of opinion guaranteed by the liberal governments of this country, and that it is our duty to give expression to our deep sympathy for the Sovereign Pontiff in the great trials to which he is now subjected and to be conveyed to His

Holiness an assurance of our unwavering fidelity to the Holy See.

Resolved—That the title of the Sovereign Pontiff to this temporal power having been more solemnly established, than that of any other power, the sovereignty being, and the origin ancient in Europe, its foundation being the most legitimate, its conservation having been the most pacific and its influence of mankind, the efforts, therefore, to deprive the Sovereign Pontiff of his territory, wholly or in part, were iniquitous and deserve unceasing reprobation.

Resolved—That the seizure of the Eternal City in September, 1870, by the Sardinian Government in violation of the law of nations decried and still invites the condemnation and execration of all Christians; that the so-called law of guarantees has proved to be no protection to the rights, dignity and independence of the Sovereign Pontiff; that the newly framed penal enactments establish the existence of the most deep seated hostility to the Holy Father and his spiritual government of the Church, and this meeting proclaims its solemn and unshakable conviction that nothing short of the restitution of his temporal sovereignty can secure to the Holy Father that independence essentially required for the Church's good government.

Resolved—That this meeting of the Catholics of the capital of the Dominion of Canada warmly and unanimously join our brethren of Holy Church the world over in asserting and maintaining the rights of the common Father of the faithful.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN.

HIS GREAT SPEECH IN MANCHESTER.

(Continued from first page.)

"Yes, there is no alternative, absolutely no alternative, but the blunderbus." The Times report stopped there, as if I had recommended and countenanced the use of the blunderbus. What is the fact? How did that sentence finish, and on the evidence of the very police reporter on whose evidence I was convicted?

Yes, there is no alternative—absolutely no alternative, but the blunderbus; and in every shape and form that I hope every man and every woman in Liverpool will take a leaf out of the Primrose dames' book.

That last portion of the sentence was suppressed and was mutilated by the Times newspaper. That is the original speech for which I will be dragged away to Ireland to prison. Could I or could I not—if the law be the same in Ireland as in England—immunity repeat every syllable of that speech here in Manchester? (applause) Ah! I could and could safely, defy Lord Salisbury to find a jury of twelve men in all this land that would spell an criminal speech, out of that speech. But our crime is a geographical crime (cheers). It stops upon the shores of the Irish Sea. It is not our speeches, but our Irish action, that constitutes the crime. What is the use of quibbling or shirking it? Our crime is, in our own humble way, the crime which you Englishmen gloried in when it was committed by John Hampden in 1643. It is the crime to which you own the liberties and the greatness that you call Englishman to hold their heads so proudly to-day among the nations of the free.

Now, I hope I need not tell you what I have not come here to-night to fly from the penalties which are gathering around my head. I rather think that even Mr. Balfour would be extremely hard up for a sneer or for a libel upon me when he would suggest that. As soon as this meeting is over I am the disposal of his policemen. But in the meantime, I stand here in spite of him (loud cheering, the entire audience rising to their feet and cheering again and again). I came here in the first place and principally, because I was anxious before disappearing, as no doubt I shall, for a considerable time, from the public scene—I was anxious to meet Mr. Balfour's own constituents here in Manchester, and to ask them very respectfully but very seriously to-night whether they are proud of his work in Ireland. In the second place, I came here because I believe that it would be instructive just for once to prove to Englishmen that I could keep my appointment here to-night in Manchester. For, what is the condition in which we appear here to-night in Manchester? This conquering hero, I regard to say, more serious politician than the Primrose dames, has apparently persuaded them that the job of coercion in Ireland is virtually over, and the people in Ireland stand hushed in admiration and in terror of his iron sway. How, then, do I come here to-night? Why, simply by walking away after giving fair public warning that I intended to walk away, and out of the court-house, and around which there were over two hundred armed policemen with no other business except to guard me. I don't know exactly how it was managed; probably the stolidity, and the utter incompetence, of Mr. Balfour's agents is quite sufficient to account for it without imputing to them any treachery to their masters. Quite probably that is so. But how does Mr. Balfour account or propose to account for the fact that, day after day, I was able to traverse immense districts four counties in Ireland, my movements known and my face familiar to thousands and tens of thousands of people, through a country swarming with police and troops, and yet I was able to pass through the country and pass out of that country, and to pass in the heart of that country, and all his forty thousand bayonets and all his secret service money could not purchase the secret service which is common gossip round thousands of Irish firebrands. I don't think that Mr. Balfour exhibits in what I may call the Carrick exhibit, much of a character that the Primrose dames will care to embroider upon his banners. I thought it might be instructive just for this once, and it was only why I did it, to tell Englishmen, and to let them know what arrant fudge and idiotic nonsense these men talk when they tell you that we are intimidating the people who would shed their blood to save us (loud cheers). I think I have given pretty satisfactory evidence that if we are conspirators the whole population of Ireland—men, women, and children—are our confederates and our co-conspirators (cheers), and Dublin Castle, with all its power, and with all its gold has nobody to love and nobody to serve it except those who take its pay, and probably a great many not even of those (hear hear).

Mr. O'Brien here gave a graphic description of the scenes of police brutality and violence that had been enacted at Carrick-on-Suir, on the first day of his mock trial there, and then resumed:—

But I want to ask you what is all this about in Ireland? What is the tremendous crime for which you are obliged, in order to govern a few millions of people, to resort to such these brutal and detestable things that make Englishmen shudder to read it? In the name of any living man pretend that there is any great outbreak of crime to-day in Ireland, or that there is a rebellion brewing in the country, it is admitted on both sides that the only and the only cause of the "disappearance" from Ireland, and owing, as we say, not to

Balfour's Coercion Act but to Mr. Gladstone's conciliation (renewed cheers). Crime there is none. Oh, but there is the Plan of Campaign. These men talk to you, who can only know the facts imperfectly, to you Englishmen as if a Plan of Campaign were some gigantic conspiracy of dishonesty and immorality, and was overreaching the entire island like a universal leprosy. Let me tackle this question of the Plan of Campaign once for all, as I may not have another opportunity for some time. What is the fact? Would you be surprised to hear that during the whole course of this struggle the Plan of Campaign has only been in force upon 115 estates out of 10,000 in Ireland—not more than about ten in a thousand,—and that at this moment it is not in force on more than two or three dozen estates in the whole country. Upon as many of these estates, I have again and again challenged Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons, and challenged him in value to point out one single deed of murder or serious outrage that has been committed on one of these estates during all these desperate struggles of the last few years (cheers). As to its dishonesty, have they ever told you—if not I tell you here to-night, and I defy them to contradict me—that we have never refused in any single instance to submit any dispute under the Plan of Campaign to any independent court of arbitration whatever (cheers). I myself several times, and I rather think in the hearing of my friend Mr. Bright, have offered to abandon the Plan of Campaign altogether if the Government would only give us any equitable court of arbitration with power to deal with the arrears which they themselves acknowledge to be unjust and irrecoverable. This is the Plan of Campaign, and that is the one miserable pretext on which they are pouring out all your treasures to-day, a combination so just that we are ready in the morning to submit the dispute to a court of arbitration. That is the combination against which Mr. Balfour has been for the last two years hurling all the powers of this empire and hurling them in vain (hear, hear), because up to this hour, and with all his power, and with all his resources, he has never succeeded in smashing one single combination of poor defenceless Irishmen. I should like Englishmen to bear in mind that they are dealing to-day with an Ireland absolutely without crime and absolutely without ill-will against England. You are dealing for the first time in this country with an Irish race who are longing and pining for peace and for friendship with the English people. And this is the country that Mr. Balfour tries to exasperate and to wound. This is the race who are being subjected to treatment which, I venture to say, would envelop England in a blaze within twenty-four hours if the same methods were practised against her people. That is Mr. Balfour's method of "government." We believe that it is not the method of the English people. We believe that it is revolting to the hearts and consciences of the English people. We have a firm and unwavering confidence in you, and it is because of that that our people bearing patiently outrages which often makes their blood boil with anger and with shame. We trust you, and you must trust us (loud cheers). Rest assured of this—and it is the last word I have to say—whatever we have to bear, however our feelings may be tortured, the Irish people will bear it manfully and cheerfully in the firm belief that when the general election comes we will receive at least one message of deliverance from the English people, and in that firm belief that when the choice is submitted to you between the policy of Mr. Balfour and the policy of Mr. Gladstone, you will not choose Balfour, but you will seize the noblest opportunity that ever offered of doing a deed of justice and humanity, the greatest that ever glorified the English name, and assure forever the greatness, the glory and the stability of your Empire by allying with it the happiness and contentment of a self-governed Irish nation (prolonged cheers).

organization with crime has completely broken down. As to the forged letters, let me confine myself strictly to the statement that we shall prove our case to the hilt."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Queen's Speech.

LONDON, February 21.—Parliament reassembled to-day. The following is the speech of the Queen opening the session: My Lords and Gentlemen: During the brief period since the close of the last session nothing has happened to affect the cordial relations between myself and other powers. The operations successfully completed in Egypt a few days before the prorogation of Parliament effected their object and I do not see any ground for apprehending a renewal of the disturbance in the neighborhood of Soudan. The negotiations which I directed to be opened with Tibet for the prevention of encroachment upon my rights over Sikkim have not been brought to a favorable conclusion, but I hope further military operations will not be necessary. I have consented to take part in a conference with Germany and America at Berlin upon the Samoan question. This will be a continuation of the conference recently held in Washington on the same subject.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The increasing expenditures upon warlike preparations, incurred by other European nations, has rendered necessary an increase in the precautions hitherto taken for the safety of our shores and commerce. The counsels by which other powers are guided and which dispose of their vast forces are at present uniformly friendly to England, but I have no right to assume that this condition is necessarily secure from the possibility of change.

Some portions of the bill presented in 1888 for amending local government in England and Wales are laid aside, owing to pressure upon the time of Parliament. From the same cause it was impossible to enter upon the question of local government in Scotland. Bills upon these matters will be submitted.

Early in the session your attention will be asked to measures for the development of the material resources of Ireland and for amending the constitution of the various tribunals having special jurisdiction over real property in Ireland.

The statutes recently passed for the restoration of order and confidence have already been attended with salutary results.

Legislation will be necessary for the execution of the sugar convention and also for the completion of the convention of the three per cent annuities.

The state of the gold coinage has for years past been the subject of a legitimate complaint, and a measure restoring it to a satisfactory condition will be submitted.

Through the commission appointed to enquire into the civil establishment of the kingdom has not yet completed its labors, it has made a valuable report. Proposals for legislation arising therefrom will be submitted.

Several subjects which the increasing burden of your duties shut out from consideration during the last session will be submitted again. Among them are measures relating to titles regulating the universities in Scotland, determining the liabilities of employers in case of accidents to employes, establishing a department of agriculture, opening the transfer of land and remedying the abuse attached to the limited liability of joint stock companies.

LONDON, February 25.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Sexton gave notice that he would introduce a bill to amend the laws relating to contempt of court (cheers) Mr. Morley moved the adoption of his amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech commending the administration in Ireland as harsh, unjust and oppressive, and asking that measures to content the Irish be adopted. In supporting his motion, Mr. Morley asked why, if the condition of Ireland was better, as claimed by the Government, proceedings against Irish members of the House of Commons were more frequent. The proceedings to him seemed signs of alarm and dismay instead of confidence. Mr. Morley strongly condemned the singular lack of prudence, foresight and care shown by the administration in Ireland during the last few months. The arrest of Father McFadden at Gweedore, he said, was marked by every bad quality that could be ascribed to the administration. 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THE FORGERIES COMMISSION.

Pigott Breaks Down—Sir Charles Russell's Questions Too Much for the Informer—The Remarkable Result.

(Continued from seventh page.)

London, February 22.—The court was crowded to-day when the Parnell commission resumed. The cross-examination of Pigott was continued. He admitted writing a letter to Archbishop Walsh, which Sir Charles Russell produced, and which contained a statement that the documentary evidence to be produced before the commission could be rendered harmless by an exposure of the means by which it was obtained. Archbishop Walsh's letter to Pigott, part of which was read yesterday, was read in extenso. The Archbishop referred to the fact that there had been systematic lying concerning the National case.

The witness now admitted receiving this letter. He said that when he wrote to the Archbishop he was in very distressed circumstances, owing to having received no money from Houston. Witness' other work had been neglected and lost. He, therefore, wrote to Archbishop Walsh, hoping he would submit the matter to the Parnell members of Parliament and induce them to provide witness with means to leave the country in return for information witness should give. Witness was startled when the letter appeared in the Times and considered it a breach of faith. He wrote to Houston, strongly protesting against their publication. Sir Charles demanded that this letter be produced.

Houston here said he had forgotten receiving it. On being pressed Pigott exclaimed: "I may say at once that the statement made to Archbishop Walsh was unfounded."

This statement produced a sensation. Sir Charles—You deliberately wrote lies! Witness—Well, exaggerations. Sir Charles—Did the exaggerations have no truth?

Witness—Very little. (Laughter.) I forgot what I meant when I wrote to Archbishop Walsh that the charges were a mixture of what I believed to be true and untrue.

Witness said he knew original proceedings were produced when he wrote saying he could nullify them by exposing the discreditable means by which it was sought to institute proceedings. He could not say what the proceedings were to be taken for. He admitted that they were for complicity in the Phoenix Park murders, but there was no foundation for the statement. Witness again wrote to Archbishop Walsh on May 1, offering to furnish information. In reply, the Archbishop said: "I understand you are anxious to make a statement to assist the victims of fraud and slander by exposing the fraud and slander. I cannot refuse to accept your assurance that you took no part in the publication."

Witness said he forgot writing the statement. Sir Charles read a letter dated May 5, to Archbishop Walsh, in which Pigott offered to make a personal written statement.

Witness admitted making the statement to Archbishop Walsh between May 5 and May 7. He had written to Archbishop Walsh recently, but denied that he had done so in order to obtain the written statement.

Sir Charles read a letter from Archbishop Walsh to Pigott, dated May 7, in which the Archbishop said he assumed Pigott either knew the authors of the fraud or knew what measures had been taken to suppress fraudulent evidence. The writer said he did not wish to know the name of the gentleman who was at the bottom of the matter.

Sir Charles pressed the witness, who reluctantly admitted he had Houston in mind when he wrote.

Witness said he was not sure that he received the letter. Sir Charles quoted from a letter from Pigott to Archbishop Walsh on May 12.

Witness said he could not say what the latest proposition mentioned in the letter meant. He only remembered making one proposition, namely, that he had been shown compromising letters and papers which he had been asked to give to the genuineness of the letters credited to Parnell were rather doubtful. This statement created a sensation in court.

Witness said he would not swear that he had not told Archbishop Walsh that the letters were forgeries. (Laughter.) He doubted the authenticity of the letters because he did not know the handwriting of the bodies of them. He believed he told Archbishop Walsh that he thought the Egan letters were genuine, but would not swear that he did. He was not sure whether Houston even expressed doubts as to the genuineness of the letters. It was not owing to Houston's doubts that witness offered to re-obtain the money.

Sir Charles read from a letter to Archbishop Walsh from Pigott, in which he said: "I trust Your Grace will do me the justice to believe that I am not the fabricator of the letters as is falsely alleged."

Sir Charles asked: "Who was the fabricator?" Witness replied that he did not know.

Sir Charles—Did you believe there was a fabricator? Witness—No. (Laughter.)

Witness read a letter from Pigott to the late William E. Foster, then chief secretary for Ireland, dated June 2, 1881, in which he offered Mr. Foster papers which he said would break up the League for £1,500 or £1,000. Witness said the issue of the £1,000, the paper printed by Foster, depending on his receiving this sum as his creditors were pressing him. Mr. Foster, on June 5, refused this offer. Witness stated since 1881 had anxiously turned to every quarter for money.

Sir Charles produced a batch of letters written by Pigott to Egan, including one written on February 23, 1881, in which the writer asked Egan to give him an address at which he could write to Mr. Parnell, with whom he wished to communicate on a matter of vital importance.

Pigott said he had forgotten the letter, but admitted he must have written it. He had not the slightest idea as to what the important matter referred to was. On being asked, and after feeling, he admitted he must have

received an answer, but had forgotten whether or not it directed him to write under cover to Madame Ruyer, 99 Avenue de Villiers, Paris. Sir Charles read a letter from Pigott to Egan, written February 27, stating that Pigott had received an anonymous letter from two gentlemen who would call upon and submit to Pigott a personal grievance to his advantage. They came, but declined to give their names. They had an interview lasting two hours, during which they asked him to publish a statement which was an outrageous libel about the spending of League funds which would do much harm. He added that he was badly in want of £500, but would be satisfied with £300 in addition to the £200 already sent in consideration of his paper.

Pigott concluded the letter by saying—"Bad as I am, I can truly say that I have always been honest in those matters trusted in me." (Laughter.) Witness said Egan did not get the money. (Laughter.) On March 9, Pigott wrote to Egan giving an outline of the statement referred to. He also stated in the letter that Egan would see that if Pigott published the statement he would get £500, and that the consequences might be, he would be compelled to accept the offer unless Egan as stated him. On March 11, Egan replied that he regarded the letter as a threat and declined to pay anything, even if he could. Witness said he received a letter from Egan on June 8, 1881, in relation to the sale of the Irishman.

Sir Charles read Egan's draft of a letter written on a fly-leaf of Parnell's letter. The phrasing of the first thirty-eight words was identical with the Times' version of Egan's letter of June 18, 1881, but the dates in the text of the Times' version were changed to June 12 and June 15.

The witness admitted that the similarity was remarkable. Sir Charles pressed the witness regarding several similar resemblances in the phrasing of letters Egan had written to Pigott and letters Pigott had supplied Houston. The witness admitted that, assuming Sir Charles' copies to be correct, which he would not admit, the coincidences were striking. The copies, he said, might have been forged. If they were not the coincidences could be got over, because a man was in the habit of using the same phrase. If he wanted to forge a document having a genuine letter to imitate would assist him. He could not say how he would use the original, because he had never tried.

Pigott admitted that he mis-spelled the word "witness" in the witness box yesterday. He believed that the knowledge that the letter of January 9, 1883, similarly mis-spelled the word, had influenced his mind. This letter did not come into his possession until the summer of 1886, so he could not account for the mis-spelling of "witness" in his own letters prior to that. He thought Parnell had tried to employ the staff of the Irishman to ask the witness to obtain from Meagher to micro-date with Parnell.

Sir Charles produced the witness' letters to Meagher and pointed out further resemblances to the Times' letters. He then asked witness if he was not ashamed of himself.

Pigott replied hotly—"Under the circumstances. It is scandalous that I should be thus questioned. I did not forge the letters. If I did I should not be here."

Mr. Reid produced a letter written by Pigott to Mr. Foster, in which Pigott asked a loan. After much writing, in which Pigott pleaded poverty, Foster sent him £100 as a private loan. Some time later, as a matter of personal courtesy, Foster loaned Pigott £50 to enable him to go to America. Pigott did not go, however, but re-nudged his applications for money until Foster granted him an interview.

Sir Charles produced a letter after letter, including Pigott's demand for a loan of £300 to enable him to go to America, until the witness became dazed and forgot everything, and the commission adjourned.

LONDON, February 23.—The Pall Mall Gazette says: "Pigott has not proved to be an able lawyer. His way in Downing street was not only a degree less than that of the other counsel in the Times office. There is not a Tory to-day who is not feeling heart sick at the evidence of the witness on whose veracity and impeccable reputation the Times' case absolutely depends. The Gazette points out that the witness admitted that the original proceedings were produced when he wrote saying he could nullify them by exposing the discreditable means by which it was sought to institute proceedings. He could not say what the proceedings were to be taken for. He admitted that they were for complicity in the Phoenix Park murders, but there was no foundation for the statement. Witness again wrote to Archbishop Walsh on May 1, offering to furnish information. In reply, the Archbishop said: "I understand you are anxious to make a statement to assist the victims of fraud and slander by exposing the fraud and slander. I cannot refuse to accept your assurance that you took no part in the publication."

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sworn. Jean-Baptiste's first thought was always been, greatly to his credit, to build a church, to place an excellent priest alongside, and then to give the money to give the Reverend Father the very largest youthful congregation that can be provided.

And the system pays well, thanks to the elbow-room afforded in the new world. The race seems to become more vigorous as generation after generation thrives and multiplies. What many call a hardy folk, but they are equalled if not surpassed by their cousins in Canada. Two centuries and a half have passed since the first military settlements were made, so that the effect of climate on the race has been amply provided to sustain it in increased vigor. Not long ago a Scots physician in Montreal reported that after making an examination for long series of years into the physical powers of the young men of different blood in that city, he had found the French Canadian youth to excel all the others—English, Scots, Irish, or Scandinavians—in general muscular power. This, from a Scot, was striking testimony, and I have no doubt of the accuracy.

It is a strange people is growing up, purely French in thought, language and religion. They keep together as a political force. With them it is always "notre nation," "nos Canadiens," a homogeneous population, allowing no mixture with others of different religion. Their church is a great mixed marriage, and that is enough. When the French Canadian traditions, the French law, French customs, one other. These were guaranteed by treaty, and remain protected by the inviolable honor of British law within the great Province of Quebec.

SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL.

A ray of light travels 11,160,000 miles in a minute. Leonisburgh, Mass., is likely to have both electric and electric railways.

Robert Stevenson, of Glasgow, Scotland, claims the honor of invention, which will give ocean ships a speed of forty knots an hour.

Steam issuing from a pipe or hose under a pressure of ninety pounds per steam gauge travels at a velocity of about 1,900 feet per second.

According to Prof. Thompson, with wires near the earth electricity travels with only about one-half the velocity that it does on wires with a very high altitude.

Messrs. More and Lyon, two Danbury, Ct., engineers, have invented an apparatus by which all the cars of a train can be heated by hot air drawn from the locomotive.

Southbridge, Mass., has the largest spectacle factory in the world, the products of that establishment last year having been over 1,500,000 pairs of field-bowed spectacles and eye-glasses.

Germany claims to have the fastest armored cruiser in the world. It is the "Grief," of two thousand four hundred horse-power. She attained the speed of twenty-three knots.

The English are making use of electric lights in their operations at Suakin. The value of electric lights in warfare is becoming well recognized, and is emphasized by their employment in Africa.

Asbestos clothing has been put to use by the protection against the heat. It is said that this kind of clothing will soon be adopted by the firemen in London.

The statement is made that aluminum has been successfully manufactured from Kentucky clay. A plant was erected at Nowport capable of turning out a ton a day at an approximate cost of \$44. The price of aluminum is now \$6 per pound.

The report of the Electrical Control of New York city shows that 4,500 miles of telegraph, velocity being tested in a clear glass bottle with a copper wire running down the center, and under ground, but in spite of this there are today more overhead conductors than there were a year ago.

Experiments on the relative advantages of different covering material for steam-pipes, recently made at St. Denis, proved waste silk the most effective of all nonconducing compositions; and it is stated that notwithstanding its high price this material is greatly used.

Acid in lubricating oils may be detected by analysis in a laboratory, or by putting the sample to be tested in a clear glass bottle with a copper wire running down the center, and under ground, but in spite of this there are today more overhead conductors than there were a year ago.

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oured now. Business remains extremely quiet but quotations are changed:—Manitoba No. 1, \$1.25; No. 2, \$1.20; No. 3, \$1.15; No. 4, \$1.10; No. 5, \$1.05; No. 6, \$1.00; No. 7, \$0.95; No. 8, \$0.90; No. 9, \$0.85; No. 10, \$0.80; No. 11, \$0.75; No. 12, \$0.70; No. 13, \$0.65; No. 14, \$0.60; No. 15, \$0.55; No. 16, \$0.50; No. 17, \$0.45; No. 18, \$0.40; No. 19, \$0.35; No. 20, \$0.30; No. 21, \$0.25; No. 22, \$0.20; No. 23, \$0.15; No. 24, \$0.10; No. 25, \$0.05.

COGNAC.—There is little doing in cognac and prices are a trifle easier. Reports of the crops in Southern Europe are very favorable for a large yield. We quote 52c to 53c per bushel, dry pack.

FEAR.—Business is so small that prices are nominal, but round lots figures are slightly shaded and we quote No. 2, 7c to 7c per 66 lbs.

GRAIN.—There is a small amount of business passing along and prices are slightly higher than they were, standing about 33c to 34c and even up to 35c for extra choice, per 32 lbs.

BARLEY.—In barley there is little to report and quotations are unchanged at 60c to 70c; feed barley is also about the same at 45c to 50c.

BUCKWHEAT.—The market is quiet and prices steady at 85c to 90c for poor to fair.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—Prices are steady at \$2.60 to \$2.70 per 100 lbs.

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

MALT.—\$1.05 to \$1.20 per bushel as to quality and quantity.

SEEDS.—Although the season is somewhat early, enquiries are beginning to come in very fairly and a few orders are being received. Flax is still very firmly held at \$9 to \$10 per bushel. Clover seed is about the same activity price being \$5.40 to 5.60 for round lots, and we hear of sales below those figures, while small quantities fetch up to \$6 per bushel. There is not much movement in timothy and quotations remain at \$1.90 to \$2.10. Flax seed is scarce with a very fair enquiry already; holders are firm in their views and prices have been advanced, now standing at \$1.40 to \$1.60 per bushel.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.—Hog products continue to be very weak, Chicago being weak and the Liverpool cable giving reductions. A sale has been reported of Canada short cut at the low price of \$15, but it appears to have been sold at this price by a city packer to show what he could do to some rivals who were thought to be under-sold, and not a regular sale. The market is an ordinary sale, although the meat was of first quality. Sales are being made about \$16 Lard is easy and tallow is lower. We quote:—Canada short cut clear, per bbl. \$60.00—16.00 Chicago short cut clear, per bbl. 00.00—15.00 Mess pork, Western, per bbl. 15.00—15.00 India mess beef, per tierce. 00.00—00.00 Mess beef, per barrel. 00.00—00.00 Ham, per barrel. 00.00—00.00 Sausage, per barrel. 00.00—00.00 Lard, Canadian, in pairs, per bl. 00.00—00.10 Bacon, per lb. 00.11—00.12 Shoulders, per lb. 00.03—00.06 Tallow, common, refined, per lb. 00.06—00.06 Dressed Hogs.—There has been a fair amount of activity this week at prices which have been very firmly held, but this has been somewhat mislead. The activity has been confined almost entirely to many prime arrivals, and the stock of old and discolored have been left alone in the background, while it is whispered that the fresh will be mixed up with their poorer brethren so as to bring up the quality to a fair average. Sales have been made at quotations, but the cry is still that the season is about over. We quote Heavy weights \$6.70 to \$7.75; medium and light weights \$6.70 to \$7.75; higher prices for very choice, light arrivals.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—The stock of really choice has almost entirely disappeared, and the demand which exists for it has to be satisfied with lower qualities, of which there is far too much on the market. Very low grades are also in demand, or perhaps, there is a desire to receive any kind at very low prices, much below the market value of any good quality, but they are not to be taken lightly. Fine creamery is hardly quotable, but is scarce, but any odd packages are worth all of 25c, if the quality is really choice.

CREAMERY.—Finest. 25 to 26 Earlier made. 22—24 Eastern Townships. 19—22 Richmond. 17—19 Newf. 17—19 Morrisburg. 19—21 Brockville. 16—18 Kamouraski. 17—19

ROLL BUTTER.—There is a very good enquiry for roll butter, especially for Morrisburg, and all really good lots are picked up quickly. Unfortunately, however, the quality of the bulk of the arrivals is very poor, and only low prices can be obtained. If farmers would only send in really good rolls now, they would find a ready sale for them at fair prices. We quote—West 16c to 18c; Morrisburg 18c to 20c.

WHEAT.—The market has been very dull and disappointing everywhere. The cable quotation dropped on Wednesday to 56c for white and 55c for colored, a decline of 1c and 1c during the week. The New York market has been very weak and it is reported that some holders are less firm than they were, while both home and export trade has been extremely dull. The market has been quiet in fact, except for a jobbing trade of quite a retail character. Still the bulk of stock is in strong hands, and holders seem confident that they will be successful in keeping their stocks until the scarcity leads to a demand that will give them their own price. There is no business to be done at present, and prices are reduced, but which must be taken as nominal. We quote:—Finest September. 00—11c Finest August. 11—10c Fine. 11—10c Medium. 10—10c Inferior. 09—09c

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.—The market continues very dull for everything except new laid boilers which have advanced, the quality of the receipts being very fine. Stocks of limed and held fresh are very large, and as the demand for them is poor, prices are occasionally reducing stocks, but there is far too much left. We quote: Montreal fancy limed 13c to 14c; poor to western limed, 11c to 13c; old fresh, 12c to 13c; strictly new laid boilers, 12c to 20c.

BEANS.—White medium beans are quiet at \$1.50 and smaller lots \$1.70.

HONEY.—Extracted whole clover honey, scarce, and quoted 11c to 12c per lb in 6 lb tins, and 10c to 11c in 30 lb tins or 11c in barrels.

BEESWAX.—28c to 29c.

MAPLE SYRUP.—Prices are unchanged at 75c to 85c per gallon tin, and half gallon tins are quoted at 40c to 45c.

OLIVE OIL.—We quote: 5c to 7c as to quantity and quality.

DRESSED POULTRY.—The season is about over as far as the produce dealers are concerned, and little if any stock now remains in wholesalers' hands. Quotations are continued but are nominal. Turkeys 9 to 10c, chickens 5c to 7c, and geese at about the same figures; ducks 9c to 10c.

FROZEN MEAT.—Fore and hind quarters of beef 25c to 5c per lb as to quality. Mutton carcasses, 45c to 65c per lb.

HORS.—The market shows little change and is still quiet. The horse sold by auction early in the week were damaged by sea-water, and the prices obtained were therefore very low. The market. We hear of sales at 20c, and quote Canadian, good to choice, 20c to 22c, and medium grades, 15c to 18c. Old horse, 7c to 12c.

HAY.—The market has been poorly supplied, as the bad state of the country roads has prevented farmers from bringing in their loads. It seems very probable that shipments of pressed hay will be made from here to the West. We quote: No. 1, \$1.50 to \$1.75; No. 2, \$1.25 to \$1.50.

ASHE.—Business is extremely quiet and receipts continue exceptionally light. We quote: Peas, first, \$4.00 to \$4.05; seconds \$3.40 to \$3.60; peas, \$5.40.

FRUITS.

APPLES.—The market continues in about the same condition as reported last week. Stocks in the city are very heavy, and unfortunately a great many barrels have been exposed to weather owing to inefficiency of storage. At the Home Counties Market these are being sold at little more than the prices of the barrel, 25 cents a parcel being taken in some cases. On the other hand, fancy barrels of Northern Spies and Baldwins are fetching as high as \$2.00. We quote fancy barrels, Northern Spies and Baldwins, \$1.75 to \$2.00; ordinary stock, in car lots, \$1 to \$1.50; frozen apples, any price that can be got.

EVAPORATED APPLES.—The market is easier, and prices are down to 6c to 7c with sales of poor quality at prices away below these quotations.

DRYED APPLES.—The price is lower, and business is very quiet. We quote 3c to 5c.

AMERICAN GRAPES.—Grapes have advanced considerably, and are now selling as high as \$8 for very fine. We quote \$5 to \$8 per keg as to quality.

CHERRIES.—There is no change. We quote: \$1 to \$2 per bbl for frozen and \$9 to \$12 for fancy No. 1 unfrozen.

COGNAC.—The market is unchanged at \$5 to \$5.50 per bag of 100.

ORANGES.—The supply of Florida oranges is very good and prices are steady. Florida, \$3.75 to \$4 per box; Messina, \$2 to \$2.50 per box; Valencia, \$4.75 per case.

LEMONS.—We quote: \$2 to \$2.50 per box.

PINEAPPLES.—The first arrival of pineapples has just come to hand, and they are bringing \$4 to \$5 per dozen.

BANANAS.—Some Assinwall bananas have come in during the week, and are fetching \$1 to \$1.50 per bunch.

ONIONS.—Spanish onions have advanced considerably, and are now worth 90c per crate. Canadian red are unchanged at 90c to \$1.25 per bbl.

GENERAL MARKETS.

MOLASSES, &c.—Barbadoes about steady at 38c to 40c, and other kinds are a little easier at 33c to 35c, with only little business being done in each. In syrups there is little doing. We quote at 42c to 42c.