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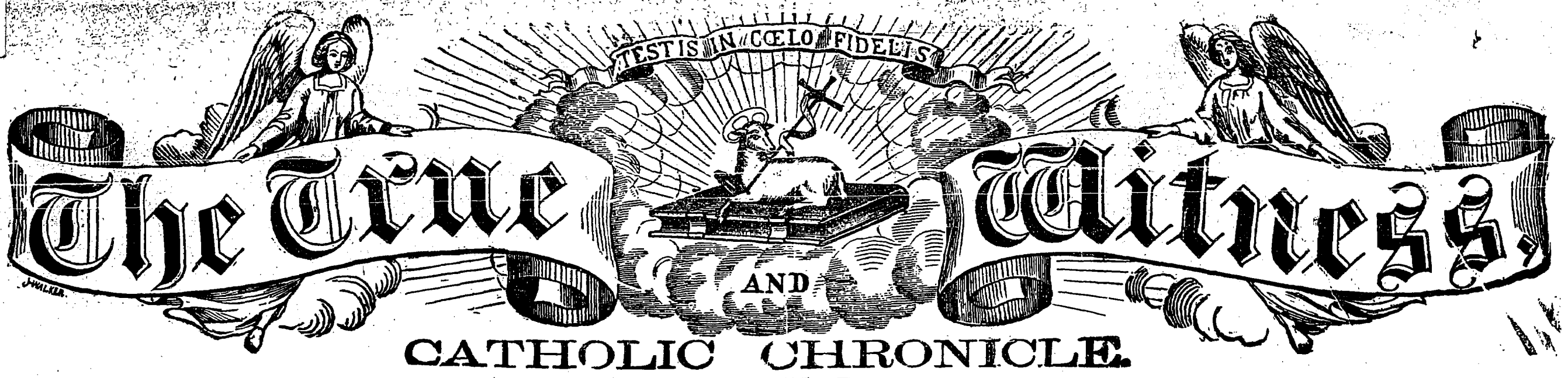
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THE PARNELL COMMISSION

The Old Game Resumed in the Old Way.

William O'Brien Wants the Times to come to the Point—An Alleged Invaluable News Informer—Interesting Proceedings.

LONDON, JANUARY 15.—The Parnell commission resumed its sitting to-day. Sir Charles Russell, counsel for the Parnellites, applied for an order against the Worcester Times for certain comments made upon the commission. Presiding Justice Hannen said he regretted the repeated applications of this character which, he said, caused more distress to the court than the prosecution of the suit itself. He appealed to the counsel to use their influence to prevent such statements as it was charged the Worcester Times had published. The court, he said, would order Sir Charles' application later.

William O'Brien appeared before the commission under citation. He stated that he accepted the responsibility for the article in United Ireland, for which he was summoned, but denied that he intended disrespect to the court and disclaimed imputing that the judges said he did not assume to question their lordships' rulings, but argued that he was entitled to comment upon the scandalous evidence that was being given before the commission. Continuing, he said: "We are most anxious to meet the charges made in your month after month, and we are incurring a frightful expense, and yet the Times has not touched the one allegation made in its columns, which, if proved, will render all its matter entirely superfluous. We don't criticize the court, but the conduct of the Times. We desire to come to the point. That is the object of our Scotch action."

Counsel for Mr. Broderick, warden of Herton College, Oxford, was summoned to appear before the commission for making a speech in which he compared Messrs. Davitt and Dillon to the Whitechapel murderer, and denied that Mr. Broderick had intended any contempt of court. Justice Hannen said that after the assurance of counsel it was necessary for the court to take any further step in the matter. The taking of evidence was then resumed and testimony was introduced relative to evictions in Tipperary.

Attorney-General Webster said he had carefully considered the question of shortening the inquiry, and with this view he proposed to produce natural statistics from the "Under Books" and a report which the Irish Under Secretary solicitor offered to compile from the police outrage book. It would, however, be necessary to call a few more letters, and he would take up the subject of the league's American connections.

A condition of writ of habeas corpus has been granted in Dublin for the release of Edward Harrington, who was sentenced to six months imprisonment for publishing in the Kerry Sentinel reports concerning meetings of suppressed branches of the National League. The writ was granted on the ground that the certificate of publication under the Newspaper act was informal. The case will be argued Friday.

LONDON, JANUARY 16.—Upon the resumption of the session of the Parnell commission this morning, presiding Justice Hannen said William O'Brien's article in United Ireland, for which he was summoned to appear before the court, exceeded far discussion of the case under investigation. But he admitted that there was some force in Mr. O'Brien's arguments regarding the continued circulation of the Times pamphlets, and said he believed no disrespect was intended to be shown towards the court by the article. Therefore he would not punish Mr. O'Brien. He added, however, that in future cases of a similar nature would be more severely treated.

AN INVINCIBLE INFORMER. Patrick Delaney a convict in the Maryborough prison, testified that he belonged to the Fenians until September, 1882. The principal leaders of the organization were Messrs. Egan and Brennan, Dr. MacAllister, John Lavey and John Doran. About 1879 a number of delegates, including John O'Connor, John Davoy and Gen. M.H. came from America. Witnesses attended a meeting in Foresters' hall, Dublin, at which John Davoy represented the American council. Gen. Millen inspected the military organization. It was arranged that arms be provided and the expense paid. At another meeting held in the Rotunda Messrs. Davitt, Parnell, Egan, Byrne and Tynan paid some to Daniel Delaney, Mullett and Brady. Witnesses were deputed to watch the movements of Mr. Forester, at that time chief secretary for Ireland. Joseph Brady and Timothy Kelly were to intercept persons crossing the Queen street bridge, while Kelly and Brady endeavored to carry out their purpose. Mrs. Byrne brought over the two knives that were used in committing the two murders. At a meeting of the Fenians held after the Phoenix murders a quantity of gold and bank notes were laid upon a table. Afterwards money drawers, daggers and money came.

Delaney further spoke of an attempt to hire a money drawer, from whom Delaney had learned that both sides should show the letters in possession intended to be used for comparison.

O'BRIEN'S GREETING. NEW YORK, JANUARY 17.—The Times London despatch says: William O'Brien was greatly surprised and elated yesterday, not at his escape from penalty for contempt but at establishing what he regards as a valuable precedent in the political liberty of the British press. Before he left for Ireland, where enough indictments await him to keep him in prison for the rest of his life, he asked that New Year's greetings to his friends in the new world be sent to him.

THE POPE TO IRELAND.

A Letter That Baffles the English News-Forgers.

ROME, Dec. 23. HIS HOLINESS LEO XIII. has this week sent, through the Irish College, at Rome, a letter addressed to the Bishops of Ireland, which is destined to create a marvellous effect throughout the whole country. In characterizing it, in the cablegram sent you yesterday, as a "loving letter," I described it in the most fitting way. It is an expression of the Pontiff's most paternal affection for that country, and his kindly regards and affectionate tone will not be forgotten for years to come. For some months past it would seem, from the reports published in some English journals, and especially in the Daily Chronicle of London, that the Pope had conceived a dislike for the Irish people and took every occasion of making his displeasure felt by them. The news concerning Ireland sent from Rome to that journal was asserted to be inspired, if not directly communicated to its Roman correspondent, by an Italian Prelate in high position at the Vatican, a large amount of credence was given to its statements. The fact, too, that this journal was the first to announce the Pontifical Decree concerning Ireland issued in April, acquired for it a special authority in the eyes of the English public, and whatever it may have said was received almost without question. It appears, however, that recently its statements became the expression of the Italian Prelate's notions rather than facts; and as the Cardinal Secretary of State had been called upon to deny some of its statements through the official Vatican organ, the Quotidiano Romano, its power has been weakened for the present. The Prelate, too, to whom so much of this misrepresentation is, whether rightly or wrongly attributed, is about to be removed from the position which he has occupied and which enabled him to furnish information of the kind he has been furnishing for so long a time. His new appointment removes him from the position which has been drawn to assertions published in some newspapers speaking outrageously of the Pope's feeling for Ireland. An example of this kind, referring to what is described as his refusal to bless objects of devotion intended for distribution in Ireland, was brought under the notice of the Irish College, and the venerable Rector of the Irish College, on this occasion the Rector dwelt in powerful terms not only on this theme, but on the condition of Ireland in reference to the Holy See. The recent letter sent by the Irish Bishops to the Holy Father, though its contents are unknown, is believed to contain a clear account of the state of Ireland at the present time. These things, and the fact that Pontiff on every suitable occasion insisted upon his affection for the Irish people, may help to account for the loving and generous tone of the present letter of His Holiness to the Bishops.

The gifts that will shortly be sent to the central churches of Ireland are chosen by himself from the rich collection of the Vatican exhibition. However great their intrinsic value may be, there is not the slightest doubt that this value will be greatly enhanced by the gracious letter which announces them. Ours: gifts destined to the laity will also be despatched to Ireland. The letter to the Bishops is as follows:—

Venerable Brethren: While in Our paternal love We embrace each and every portion of the Flock of Christ entrusted to Our keeping, Our care and attention are directed in a special manner towards those portions of it which We perceive laboring under any disadvantage. In this respect, the people of the Vatican exhibition show for those of their children who have been struck down by misfortune, and which have fallen upon them by no fault of their own, a special affection than on the rest. Therefore, We have always cherished a singular love towards the Catholics of Ireland on account of the many various and long-enduring trials they have had to suffer, and still more on account of the heroic constancy with which they have borne them. However great their afflictions may be, they have never been able to shake or lessen among them the Faith of their fathers.

As for the counsels which We have more than once addressed to them, and the decrees We have recently sent you, these have been prompted by a motive of truth and justice on the one hand, and on the other, because We actually benefited from the sincerity of Our love for you being unable to brook that the cause for which Ireland strives should be tarnished by the least admixture of anything reprehensible. And now, as a further testimony of this, Our good-will towards Ireland, We send her presents consisting partly of vestments and objects employed in sacred rites; these We desire to be presented to the cathedral churches of Ireland, for the greater splendor and decorum of the House of God and divine worship; the remaining part is made up of lesser gifts which We have blessed, and are as means for the encouragement of piety amongst the people. We desire that they be used on private persons in the manner We shall hereafter more fully explain to you. We do not doubt that that even from this it may appear more and more evident that Our paternal love towards the Irish people always remains the same. Of this love they will be ever more worthy if they continue to make them by some holiness and piety. We have a double and confident spirit towards you, and we do not hesitate to interrupt Our counsels in a desecrated sense in order to eradicate if possible that dutiful obedience to the Catholic Church which is one of Irishmen's greatest glories, and which they received as a precious and noble inheritance from their fathers and ancestors.

Invoking the fullest measure of divine grace, We beseech you, Venerable Brethren, in a most affectionate manner, and on the clergy and people over whom you preside, as well as on all Ireland, the Apostolic Benediction. Given at Rome at St. Peter's, 21st day of December, 1888, the 11th year of Our Pontificate. LEO XIII. For.

The soul in its highest sense is a vast capacity for God.

THE LETTERS. Justice Hannen asked if the letters of Mr. Parnell would be shown to Parnellite counsel, as the court seemed to be within a reasonable distance of getting at them.

Attorney-General Webster refused to be planned to a definite time for the production of the letters.

THE WEEK'S DEATH ROLL. George S. Phillips, better known as "January Seamus," died at the Morristown, N.Y., insane asylum on Sunday. He was a well known journalist and author.

William G. Davis, manager for Joseph Murphy, the Irish actor, died Thursday. He had been in the theatrical business in Toronto and elsewhere for years.

A JEWISH MESSIAH

Baron Hirsch, the Parisian Banker, Believes He Can Save the Jewish Nation.

The New York Herald's European editor publishes the following: For nearly two thousand years Israel has been awaiting the second advent of the Messiah.

"When will the Messiah come?" asked a reporter yesterday of a prominent Israelite. "The Messiah has come, and is at this moment in Paris," was the reply. "We Jews have long ago lost faith in a literal incarnation of the Messiah. That would not be compatible with the ideas of modern civilization, but a new doctrine has now taken root in the hearts of the Jews all over the world, the doctrine of assimilation with Christianity, and the apostle of this doctrine destined to bring about the salvation of Israel is now in Paris, and is no other but Baron Hirsch, the well known Parisian banker, who has given over 100,000 francs in Russia and Austria alone toward carrying out this glorious conception."

The reporter then found Baron Hirsch and asked: "Will you tell me about the motives that induce you to make your ungodly donations in Russia?"

"My idea is this," he replied, "I am a bitter enemy of fanaticism, bigotry and exclusive theology. The Jewish question can only be solved by the disappearance of the Jewish race, which will inevitably be accomplished by the amalgamation of Christians and Jews. The funds I have placed at the disposal of Russia are not for educational purposes of Jewish children alone, but Christian as well. There are four and a half millions of Jewish children in Russia who are in a most destitute condition; they do not even know the Russian language, and speak a sort of Hebrew jargon to their own. They are fighting their bread and making their way in life. There is a complete Chinese wall around them, isolating them from the rest of humanity. My idea was to knock out the cornerstone of this wall by establishing schools in Russia, on the condition that they should be open to Jews and Christians on terms of perfect equality."

"Does the Government facilitate the establishment of these schools in Russia, where the Government is everything?"

"Unfortunately the Government seems to fear there is a political motive behind the plan. The truth is this: I happen to possess more of the so-called good things of the world than I require, and I carefully studied how I could best accomplish an act of pure philanthropy. I look about and find on the whole the conditions of the Jews in Russia was worse than that of any body of people in the civilized world. I know myself, and felt for these of the same race, and set about giving them a fair chance to work side by side with and assimilate themselves with the people of the country in which they live. I merely want a guarantee from the Russian Government that the funds I hold at their disposal shall be applied to the purpose intended—namely, the establishment of schools for Christians and Jews on a footing of equality. The mixed schools that are established in Galicia, Austria, are a success. So they would be in Russia if the Government would only consent to disabuse itself of the idea that there is a political motive in my offer."

"You feel convinced, then, that the doctrine of assimilation is the solution of the Semitic question?"

"Clearly so," replied the Baron. "Why, you have only to look about and see that this is the universal tendency of modern times. The members of the families of Rothschild and Montefiore and Cozzen of others are assimilated—that is to say, married—with the Grammonts, the Richelieus and the Rouberrys. In other states of society the assimilation is gradual. In Saint Antoine and Belleville mixed Christian and Jewish marriages take place every week. The Jewish race is now disappearing. There are numerous instances of conversion of Jews to Christianity, but I cannot recall a solitary instance of a Christian becoming converted to Judaism. The salvation of the Jews is assimilation. Let them be amalgamated by Christianity and merged in Christianity. Let the fusion be complete. Let Jewish isolation be broken down. Let the Jews as distinct sect disappear. This is the tendency of the age. This will be the solution of the Jewish question, and a blessing of civilization."

A PATHETIC STORY OF MARIE ANTOINETTE.

Mme. Campan in her Memoirs, speaks of plots for the assassination of Marie Antoinette and of the measures taken to counteract them. "In 1794," she says, "an official in the royal service discovered what he conceived to be a project for poisoning the Queen, who spoke to me about it with perfect coolness as well as to her chief physician, Vicq-d'Azir. He and I together considered what precautions it would be necessary to take. He replied to a question on the Queen's extreme abstemiousness, but advised me to have within reach a bottle of sweet oil of almonds, which I was to renew from time to time; this oil and milk being, as well known, the surest antidote for the irritation caused by corrosive poisons. One of the Queen's habits particularly disturbed her physician. Powdered sugar was always to be found in her dressing room, and frequently, without calling an attendant, she would put some powder into a tumbler of water when she wished to drink."

"It was agreed that I should pound a large quantity of sugar privately; that I should always carry some boxes in my bag, and three or four times a day, then I happened to be in Her Majesty's room, should substitute fresh sugar for that in the sugar dish. We knew that the Queen would have prevented every precaution of this kind, but we kept it concealed from her. One day, however, she surprised me when making the change of which I have just spoken, and said to me: 'What are you doing?'"

CATHOLIC FORESTERS.

Vicar-General Marchoal Condemns the Order and Father Dowd Gives His Flock Advice.

At high Mass in St. Patrick's, the Rev. Father Dowd, addressing the congregation, said he had a very serious and important matter to bring to their notice. Recently a stranger had come from Illinois to establish what he called the "Catholic Order of Foresters" in this city. If this visitor had remained in Illinois the rev. gentleman would have nothing to say, but since he had come to Montreal and associated the name of "Catholic" with this order, the authorities of the church deemed it advisable to instruct their congregation in the matter. The visitor from Illinois had sent the regulations of the order to the episcopal authorities of the diocese, but he had not thought it necessary to consult the priest of the parish in which he had already established an "order" or "confraternity." The Rev. Curé Marchoal, administrator of the diocese in the absence of the archbishop, had carefully considered the rules of the order and had advised him (Father Dowd) to instruct the parishioners to have nothing to do with it for three reasons. First it was a foreign institution; second, while pretending to be "Catholic" it did not allow the interference of the clergy of the diocese, and the third and perhaps the strongest reason was that the society was not wanted in the diocese. There were sufficient benefit societies in the city and an additional one was not wanted. This Foresters' society was controlled from Chicago. They had what they called a "grand high court chaplain," whose duty it was to read prayers at the opening and end of a meeting, but he had no voice in its proceedings. The venerable priest continued: It may be said that it is hard to forbid our people from forming benefit societies of this kind. There has been a thought in my mind for a long time and that is if the people put in a savings bank what they pay into such societies, themselves and their families would be better off in the end. The more such societies offer in return for the money paid in the more we must suspect their solidity. It one pays in a certain amount and expects to get more back there must be something wrong. According to the constitution of this Foresters' society they have a "grand high physician." The grand high physician revises the work of the court lower physicians, and they both draw pay. All those expenses have to be met, whereas if the people put their money in a bank they would get a fair return, even though it might be moderate, but it would be surer in the end. Father Dowd then referred to the high sounding titles of the Foresters, such as "Grand high court outside sentinel," "Grand low court inside sentinel," and believed the transition to "Grand Tyler" would not be difficult. He denied that the order had the special blessing of the Pope as had been stated by its promoters. The Bishop of Chicago had obtained the Papal benediction for certain people the same as any bishop might, but in the whole constitution of the order there was nothing which showed that it had the approval of His Holiness. The sitting archbishop, who was a man of very mild manners and would not condemn anything that was not absolutely necessary, had instructed him (Father Dowd) to forbid his flock to join this dangerous order. He trusted that those who had already joined would resign and disassociate themselves with it.

GREAT GLADSTONIAN VICTORY. THE LIBERALS GAIN A SEAT IN GOVAN. LONDON, JAN. 18.—An election for member of Parliament was held in the Govan division of Lanarkshire to-day. Great exertion was made on both sides. When at a late hour tonight the poll was announced both sides were astonished. An unprecedented vote had been cast. A total of 7,769 out of an electorate of 8,999 and a population of 61,000. The Liberals had increased their vote from 3,212 at the last election to 4,420 had reversed the majority and more than tripled it, and gained a seat.

It was found that Sir John Pender from whom as much was expected, had actually reduced the Tory vote by 225 as compared with that of the last election.

The following is the poll to-day:— Mr. Wilson, Gladstonian-Liberal, 4,420. Sir John Pender, Conservative, 3,349. Liberal majority, 1,071.

A TORY FRANKENSTEIN.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE LIBERAL SUCCESS IN THE LONDON COUNCIL CONTESTS. LONDON, JANUARY 19.—This has turned out to be the most important week in British politics since the general election in 1886. The Gladstonian Liberals unexpectedly fined themselves almost embarrassed by the sweeping character of the victories they have won, and their papers to-day speak of them in a tone of bewilderment. In an imperial sense the gain of a seat at Govan, which is the most representative and intelligent part of the great aggregation of people in and about Glasgow, is the most striking success yet attained at a by-election. The Tories had held the seat for the last two Parliaments and now sell an ordinary time would suffice to send shivers down the Ministerial spine, but it sinks into triviality compared with London, that vast citadel of Toryism, entrenched in masonry and fortified by the most bigoted class and race prejudices to be found anywhere on the habitable globe, has this week done what it has never done before. The members sent from this swollen stronghold of aristocracy to the present Parliament barely one-sixth are Liberal, yet in Thursday's election for the new county council the Liberals carried on every party issue very nearly two-

THE WEEK'S DEATH ROLL.

George S. Phillips, better known as "January Seamus," died at the Morristown, N.Y., insane asylum on Sunday. He was a well known journalist and author.

William G. Davis, manager for Joseph Murphy, the Irish actor, died Thursday. He had been in the theatrical business in Toronto and elsewhere for years.

Mr. Joseph D. Clement, a prominent citizen of Brantford Ont., died Thursday from a paralytic stroke, at the age of 86. He was four years mayor of this town, and was also for a considerable time postmaster.

Henry Becher, Q.C., ex-mayor of London, Ont., is dead aged only 48. Mr. Becher was a native of London, and was the principal member of the legal firm of Becher, Street and Becher, which, on Judge Street's elevation to the bench, became Becher & Blackburn. He was mayor of London in 1885.

Madame Di Muraka, the famous singer, died at Munich, in extreme poverty. Her daughter, who was broken-hearted at the loss of her mother, committed suicide by taking poison.

Geo. W. Reed, one of the editors and stockholders of the Brooklyn Eagle, is dead, aged 70 years.

Mrs. John Kent of London South, Ont., one of the oldest residents, died Jan. 17th.

Mrs. Mary, widow of the late Dr. Hay, died at Peterboro Ont., Jan. 16th. She was the eldest child of Hon. T. A. Stewart, at one time a member of the Legislative Council of Canada, was born at Belfast, Ireland, in 1817 and came to Canada with her parents in 1822. In 1846 she was married to Dr. Thomas Hay, who died in 1857.

Mrs. C. H. Carriere, wife of the manager of the Ottawa Branch of the Basque Nationale, was found dead in a bed Saturday morning, the cause being heart disease. She was a daughter of the late Col. Coffin, orphanage lands agent in the days of old By-town.

Mrs. Major Slove, the Gulf Ports steamship service, and sister of Mr. Roderick Davison, of the Union Bank Quebec, died suddenly at the residence of Mr. Alex. Brodie, wholesale liquor merchant, while on a ready party there Saturday evening.

Thomas W. Ellis, 7 years old, formerly register of probates and recently assistant magistrate, of Richibucto N.B., is dead.

Daniel Wilson, died at Halifax, N.S., Saturday night, aged sixty. His father fought at Waterloo and the son enlisted in the Royal Artillery and afterwards in the Eleventh Hussars. He was close beside Lord Lucan and Candlish, heard the fatal order given and rode into the Valley of Death. His horse was dismounted, but he seized another and continued the fight. The second was killed and Wilson himself wounded, but he managed to retreat with the other handful of heroes. He afterward served through the Indian Mutiny, and was present at Cawnpore and Lucknow, and took part in the thirteen other Indian engagements. After serving his time he went to Halifax and joined the Princess Louise Fusiliers militia, of which he was paymaster-sergeant at his death.

Professor Shatter, of Harvard University, has a noteworthy article in the Universal Review on the future of Canada. After an elaborate enquiry he concludes that complete union of Canada and the States is impossible. He urges that with complete comarce-2 reciprocity even the American desire for political union will then disappear, while the way will be open for the closest relations of the Anglo-Saxon races.

A change has been made in the recent order-in-council, which increased the export duty on logs from \$2.50 to \$3 per 1,000 feet, providing that logs cut and ready for shipment the date of the passage of the order may be shipped at the old rate, viz., \$2.50.

WHEN THE CHILDREN COME HOME. You may take the world as it comes and goes...

young lady, passionately, her indignation overpowered her. "And what is the use of my being here?"

And he left them in despair, and went back to her chamber again. "Leoline! Leoline!" he called, while he rushed impetuously up stairs...

out in the small hours of the morning, and going prancing about the streets, or sloping with herself...

ly, and flushed so violently, that it might have astonished any one. "Only a shoe-buckle—a gentleman—do you recognize it?"

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY. Under the Patronage of the REV. FATHER LABELLE. Established in 1886...

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED. L.S.L. Louisiana State Lottery Company.

LADY LEOLINE. By May Agnes Fleming.

CHAPTER XV.—Continued. "Why does not Prudence tell you?"

"A likely one enough, and yet I see by your face that you doubt it. There are a thousand little odd things that make me fancy it is false, and an inward voice that assures me it is so."

"Then let me tell you that inward voice tells falsehoods, for I know that your father and mother are both dead these fourteen years."

"Well," said Leoline, looking from it to her, with the blank air of one utterly bewildered. "This casket, my dear, there is a roll of papers, closely written, which you are to read as soon as I leave you."

"What have you done to me? Why should I hate you?" "Ah! you will find that all out soon enough. Do not fret, Leoline—let me hear you say: 'The casket, wherever you've done to me, however you have wronged me, I will forgive you; but ever you say that!'"

CHAPTER XVI. THE THIRD VISION.

PRESENTMENTS are strange things. From the first moment Sir Norman entered the city, and his thoughts had been able to take his mind and find themselves wholly on the subject of a heavy burden.

"If I find her safe and well," thought Sir Norman, emphatically, "nothing short of an earthquake or dying of the plague will ever induce me to leave her again, until she is in the hands of the old man of Devonshire."

"That last question was addressed to the elements in general; and as he disdained no reply to a question of fortune, till the old house by the river was reached. It was the third time that night he had paused to contemplate it, and each time with very different feelings; first, from simple curiosity; second, in an ecstasy of delight; and third and last, in an agony of apprehension."

"As far as Sir Norman could see, no other human being but himself and the solitary watchman, so often mentioned, were visible. When he could scarcely be said to be present; for, though leaning against the house with his back to the street, he was sound asleep, and his head was on his chest, and his hands were clasped in prayer."

"Full of these praise-worthy resolutions, he tried the handle of the door, half expecting to find it locked, and himself obliged to effect an entrance through the window; but no, it was open, and he went in. In the hall and staircase were interspersed dark, but he knew his way without any aid, and steered clear of all shoals and quicksands, through the hall and up the stairs."

CHAPTER XVII. THE HIDDEN PAGE.

WHEN MR. MALCOLM ORMISTON, with his usual good sense and penetration, took himself off, and left Leoline and Sir Norman alone, the latter steps turned as mechanically as the needle to the North Pole toward La Masque's house.

"With which diabolical view of things, he crossed the street side by side with his jaunty friend. The watchman was still enjoying the balmy, and snoring in short, sharp snorts, when Master Hubert carelessly caught him by the pocket, and began a series of shakes, and the pocket and the watchman's eyes were turned to Sir Norman, who stood near and contemplated the scene with a pensive eye."

"Who you are you are not Leoline!" he inquired, almost convinced, for an instant, by the marvelous resemblance that it was really so. "I? Positively, Sir Norman, I cannot understand that at all, unless you wish to enjoy your own joke."

"Look here, Master Hubert!" cried Sir Norman, with a sudden change of look and tone. "If you do not understand, I shall just tell you in a word or two, how matters lie, and then let me hear you clear yourself. You know the lady we were talking about, that Lord Rochester picked up at night, and sent you in search of?"

"Yes—yes." "Well," went on Sir Norman, with a sort of grim stoicism. "After leaving you, I started on a little expedition of my own two miles from the city, from which expedition I returned ten minutes ago. When I left the lady was back and safe in this house; when I returned she was not there. You were a search of her back to me yourself; you were determined on finding her, and having her carried off; and now my youthful friend, put this and that together, and see what it amounts to."

THE MILLER AND THE CAMEL.

The Arabs tell of a miller. Who one morning from his repose Was awakened by hearing a camel Through the window thrust his nose.

"It's cold out here," said the creature, "And I wish, sir, if you please, Just to warm my nose a moment, It's so chilled, I fear 'twill freeze."

"All right," said the other kindly, "You do look pinched and thin." "O, thank you!" replied the camel, And his head came further in.

Soon while the miller slumbered, Both head and neck were through; The presently in at the window The body entered, too.

Now the room was close and narrow, And the startled sleeper woke, And to his ungainly inmate At length complaining spoke.

FACT, FUN AND FANCY.

One may cove up his courage and have his attention roused. It is an old fact that coal beds are furnished with petroleum springs.

It was too many Roman punches that did the business for Julius Cæsar. Nobody has been able yet to convince the coal dealer of the errors of his weights.

Why is the vowel o the only one sounded? Because all the others are inaudible. "Another he called," said the clerk as he tapped up a "selling out at once" sign.

The washerwoman, like the poet, spends a good deal of time over a line and finds life full of hard rubs. A new novel has lately been published in raised letters for the use of the blind. It is said it evoked a great deal of feeling.

"Well, I am glad that Rosalie's tastes are literary and she is going to marry a man of letters." "Yes she's going to wed a sign painter." "He (severely) 'The woman who hesitates is lost.' She (pitifully) 'The man who hesitates is left.' He (regretfully) 'I wish I hesitated.'"

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY. Grand Monthly Drawing, Capital Prize, \$300,000.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. 100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each.

WILL OURE OR RELIEVE. BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS, DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY, INDIGESTION, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, JAUNDICE, APPOINTY OF THE STOMACH, SALT RHEUM, HEADBURN, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN, AND EVERY SPECIES OF DISEASES ARISING FROM DISORDERED LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

BUROCK'S BLOOD BITTERS. WILL OURE OR RELIEVE. BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS, DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY, INDIGESTION, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, JAUNDICE, APPOINTY OF THE STOMACH, SALT RHEUM, HEADBURN, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN, AND EVERY SPECIES OF DISEASES ARISING FROM DISORDERED LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

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WEDNESDAY..... JANUARY 23, 1899

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23, Anniversary of the B.V. Thursday, Jan. 24, St. Timothy. Friday, Jan. 25, Conversion of St. Paul. Saturday, Jan. 26, St. Polycarpus. Sunday, Jan. 27, Third Sunday after Epiphany. Monday, Jan. 28, St. Cyril. Tuesday, Jan. 29, St. Francis de Sales.

IRISH RIGHT AND IRISH MIGHT.

With an intending to, Goldwin Smith has paid a high compliment to the Irish people of America, and, indeed, to the whole Irish race engaged in the Nationalist movement, which is none the less flattering as coming from an avowed enemy. In his review of Prof. Bryon's "American Commonwealth" in the London Times the other day, Mr. Smith assures English readers that American fear of the Irish is at the bottom of all the unfriendly acts or declarations of Mr. Cleveland, of the Senate, and of both political parties. Lord Sackville's dismissal, the Retaliation message, the delay in ratifying the Extradition treaty, the agitation against admission of English goods, and the attacks of all kinds on England during the recent campaign, were all due to a desire to win the Irish vote. Both parties assumed that the Irish vote was only to be had by acts or professions of hostility to England. "Americans are, indeed," says Professor Smith, "ashamed of their subservency to the Irish, and the revolt against their domination is beginning. But the Irish themselves hate England as much as ever, and compel Americans to pretend to hate her."

Mr. Smith's purpose in making these declarations is to deny Professor Bryon's statement that Irish-American hatred of England has diminished since Mr. Gladstone adopted the Home Rule policy. This is done, of course, with the ultimate object of affecting English public opinion adversely to Home Rule.

On this point it is very necessary that journals representing Irish opinion on this side of the water should speak out with no uncertain sound, that the British public may know precisely what is the true sentiment of the Irish people towards their English brethren. With the exception of a small minority, Irishmen everywhere recognize the great fact in European politics that the safety and permanence of the British nation is bound up with the destiny of Ireland, that it is essential that the peoples of Great Britain and Ireland should be united in mutual friendship with equal liberties and a common citizenship. They hold that, as the people of the several states of the American Union, and the people of the several provinces of the Dominion enjoy the same equality before the law, knowing no distinctions, so should the people of the British Isles, without distinction as to race, religion, or place of residence. The idea of obtaining recognition of this principle by physical force has been abandoned, and since the Liberal party, led by Mr. Gladstone, has adopted Irish autonomy as the first plank in its platform, the struggle has been transformed from rebellion against misrule into a constitutional agitation for reform.

We will not pretend that this change in the character of the Irish movement has altogether obliterated the bitterness and animosities arising from centuries of grinding tyranny and heartless oppression, but we do contend that the whole strength of those feelings has been diverted from England, the historical tyrant and oppressor, to the Tory party of England, which seeks to perpetuate permanently the old, bad, futile policy of blood and iron, against which the brightest and best Englishmen with the body of the English democracy have revolted.

Mr. Smith may refuse to recognize this alteration in the attitude of the Irish people, but, under the circumstances, we submit that we are in a better position to expound the sentiments of Irishmen than even a man so gifted in some respects as Mr. Goldwin Smith. These also were the views expressed by Mr. William O'Brien to audiences in Canada, and his action of the Irish representatives at Westminster and of the Irish in America confirms their sincerity.

If, as Mr. Smith affirms, the Irish in America have been powerful enough to control the policy and action of the United States adversely towards Great Britain, the fact must be accepted in its full significance. The policy which the Tory government is

now pursuing towards Ireland is precisely the same in object and method as that which in times past estranged and made the Irish enemies of England. The fallacy of this policy has been demonstrated over and over again, and is now approaching its final demonstration. By persistence in the present ministry justifies and has challenged the direct reprisal, but the Irish people, submitting to the wise counsel of their chosen leaders and Liberal allies, are content to fight for the restoration of their natural undoubted rights on the lines of constitutional reform. Taking this perfectly correct view of the situation, it will not be denied that Irish-American citizens are acting right in making the foreign actions of the colonialist Salisbury ministry as unhappy as possible. Indeed, it is their duty to do so, and with more reason than any mere parliamentary opposition has to throw all possible obstacles in the way of a policy believed to be unjust and dangerous. The spirit which moves the Irish-American to-day is the same as that which animated the Irish Brigade at Fontenoy, and Mr. Goldwin Smith may repeat with emphasis the curse of King George on the laws that deprive England of the friendship of Irish hearts and the strength of Irish arms.

We accept with satisfaction the high compliment implied in Mr. Smith's letter to the Times. It is a grand tribute to Irish genius, political power and patriotism paid by an enemy. He confesses, whatever may be his motive, that fear of the Irish controls both the great parties in the United States, and we have only to look across the water to see the same impressive fact dominating all other issues in Great Britain! Yet Mr. Smith stares with wide open eyes at this blinding proof of the might and majesty of the Irish race, and still utters words more than inane stupidity, remarkable in one otherwise clear-headed, to the exploded idea that Ireland can be permanently enslaved! Let him learn a lesson from his own writings, read and study "Irish History and Irish Character," written by himself in days of better inspiration, and he may yet place himself abreast with the great liberal movement of the day.

THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.

Parliament will assemble at Ottawa in a few days to repeat the tiresome formula of legislation. To those familiar with the history of that parliament since confederation the prospect presents little hope for the amelioration of the evils that afflict the country. From all quarters of "the Greater Half of the Continent" alleged representatives of the people will assemble, yet, with the exception of a small minority, it may be truly said that few of them really know what they ought to do. The proposition may safely be laid down, however, that one set of them will go to Ottawa to vote for the Ministry whenever required; another set, equally predetermined, to vote against it. A considerable number may be regarded as bootmen simply, who consider their functions at Ottawa as consisting principally of taking care of the main chance. A minority there certainly is, or it would be a dismal outlook for the country, who bring to the discharge of their duties a sincere desire to legislate honestly for the public good. But taking parliament as a whole, no man who has studied its composition, the means employed for securing a majority for the government, and the character of its leading spirit, can have a particle of faith or confidence in it. He who should expect wisdom, justice, independence, even common honesty, from an assembly constituted as this parliament is, would, in so doing, display an amount of confiding innocence lamentably bordering on idiocy.

How could it be otherwise than weak, corrupt and subservient? Sir John Macdonald has been often compared with Walpole because of the similarity of his methods for retaining power and managing parliament by the arts of corruption. The comparison is not inapt, as far as it goes, but we would go farther back in English history for a character more in keeping with that of the man whose malign influence has so long dominated the public life of Canada. Thomas Cromwell, author of the Protestant Revolution in England under Henry VIII, presents to our view a statesman whose character, methods and objects were anti-types of the career of the Canadian Premier. Cromwell prostrated the old liberties of England at the feet of the King. Under his influence the House of Lords was cowed and spiritless, the Commons filled with his creatures, and by him, for the first time in English history representative institutions were converted into instruments of a far-reaching, reactionary tyranny. Sir John Macdonald has prostrated the liberties of old Canada, the Senate under his manipulation has sunk beneath contempt, and the House of Commons—ridiculous name for a colonial legislature—filled with enough creatures of his own selection to render his will supreme. The darling of his temper has led him, as it led Cromwell, not to dread national institutions, but to seize them, master them and turn them into means for enhancing his power. Parliament is an obstacle and an encumbrance which he would gladly dispense with, but cannot. He therefore accepts the situation by taking a leaf from the policy of Thomas Cromwell and uses parliament as a means for shrouding the bold aggressions under the veil of popular assent and of giving to acts of despotism the stamp and semblance of law.

With a Governor-General shorn of all power and responsibility, and representing a Crown almost mythical to the great mass of the population, Sir John Macdonald has contrived to substitute his own will for that of the people, and to impress his personality so completely on the popular imagination that we see it gravely proposed in the Tory press to have each rejourning 11th January, his birthday, proclaimed as public holiday throughout the Dominion! Thus would

the whippers of success in an unscrupulous politician reduce their fellowmen to the level of their own degradation.

He has nothing to fear from a Senate whose members are creatures of his own creation, nor has he anything to dread from a House of Commons crowded with members directly or indirectly nominated by himself. With such a parliament as this, Sir John Macdonald may well trust, as the historian Greene says of Cromwell, to make the nation itself, through its very representatives, an accomplice in his schemes of avarice and ambition. Nor does the comparison between the two men end here; for we see the Canadian Premier rising to the audacity of breaking with a power to which at other times he truckled, and sending Louis Riel to the scaffold, as Cromwell sent Thomas More to the block. Without a subervient parliament to back him, Sir John Macdonald would not have ventured on the enormous misappropriation of public property involved in his treatment of the Northwest. As the minister of Henry used the lands and revenues of the suppressed monasteries to establish a powerful party (from which, by the way, we date the birth of the Whigs) so has Sir John Macdonald used the lands, resources and revenues of half a continent to secure himself a following that would maintain him in the position of an uncorrupted dictator. By parliamentary enactment under his inspiration ring laws have been fixed upon the necks of the people and private corporations endowed with the power of taxing their food. In the same way "redistribution" was made to do the work of disfranchisement, and the Infamy of the Gerra-mander was crowned by the partisan Revising Barriester and chaired by the mercenary Returning Officer.

Our historical parallel would be incomplete, however, were we not to point out that, as in the case of Cromwell, the conduct of Sir John Macdonald shows the importance of clinging to the forms of constitutional freedom even when their life is all but lost. As the historian already drawn upon observes: "In the inevitable reaction against tyranny, they furnish centres for the reviving energies of the people, while the returning tide of liberty is enabled, through their preservation, to flow quietly and naturally along its traditional channels." We are also told that even before Cromwell passed to his doom, the tide of liberty was returning. So does it appear to us now in Canada, under similar circumstances. The elements of resistance survive and are developing rapidly. From necessity and a desire to build up a faction interested in the maintenance of his policy, Sir John Macdonald has squandered the vast means of wealth which flowed into the treasury from the natural resources and high credit of the country, with reckless prodigality. An conduct precisely like this contributed, after the fall of Cromwell, to the revival of the spirit of independence in England, so do we trace the same effect in Canada, and so the old saying that history repeats itself is destined to find a new fulfillment in the impending fall of the House that Jack built.

GLADSTONIAN VICTORIES.

Recent events in England indicate a strong, steady Gladstonian advance in popularity. In the elections for the new county boards at London the Liberals carried all before them. But perhaps a still more striking victory was the election of the Liberal Mr. Wilson for the House of Commons in Govan last Friday, by a majority of 1,071 over the Tory, Sir John Pender. The seat was held by a Liberal Colonialist, whose death caused the vacancy, and who had been returned at last election by about 378 majority. Not only did the Liberals reverse that, but trebled the reverse, and actually reduced the aggregate Tory vote 225, while increasing their own by 1,208. In view of these great proofs of the increasing strength of the Liberals in London and the north, taken with the general discredit into which the government has fallen on account of its foreign policy, its failure to pacify Ireland, and the revelations of incompetency and corruption in connection with military and naval administration, the Liberals and Nationalists have good reason to expect a national victory when an appeal is again made to the people at a general election.

In a review of the contests that have taken place during the thirty months since the general elections, the London Daily News shows how the Home Rule cause has steadily advanced. Since that time sixty-five new members, it says, have been elected to Parliament. Thirty-one Conservatives have been returned to fill seats formerly held by Tories; sixteen Gladstonians have been similarly elected; one "Unionist" has replaced another renegade, and nine Parnellites now sit where the same number of other Nationalists were formerly seen. This accounts for fifty-seven of the by-elections, held since the general contest, leaving eight to be disposed of, and of these eight the Gladstonians have won seven, all of which were formerly carried by the Tories, to wit: Ayr Burghs, Southampton, West Edinburgh, Northwich, Spalding, Burnly and Coventry, while they have lost one, Doncaster. The News, furthermore, points out that the Tories and their allies have lost by the defection of sitting members, one or two of the dissentient Liberals having returned to the party fold, and it says that an inspection of the House at the present time indicates that the majoritarians, all told, number 353, as against 394 elected in 1886, and the opposition counts 287, as against 278, thus reducing the government majority by 22 votes on a division.

THE DOMINION PUBLIC DEBT.

The astounding rate at which the public debt of the Dominion is rolling up furnishes grounds for the gravest apprehension. It is impossible that the process can continue much longer without producing a national financial

crash. The St. John Globe points out that in 1882 Sir Leonard Tilley professed to believe that the net debt of Canada might be in 1890 \$100,000,000, but certainly not more than \$175,000,000. He further estimated the annual interest at \$7,000,000. Now, it is quite true that we have not reached the year 1890, but we are within six months of it. To be more exact, in less than seven months we shall have entered the year spoken of by Sir Leonard. Unless a miracle occurs the debt will be one hundred and thirty-four millions greater than Sir Leonard Tilley's lowest estimate, and fifty-nine millions greater than his highest estimate!!! The nature and character of our financing may be judged from the wide difference between Sir Leonard Tilley's two estimates. This is indeed the remaining of avarice; but shutting our eyes entirely to this wide divergence, we are face to face with the fact that the debt of Canada, which in 1881 was \$155,395,800, is now \$234,000,000; that it is \$30,000,000 greater than Sir Leonard Tilley ever assumed that it would be; that it is fifty-nine millions of dollars higher in 1889 than Sir Leonard Tilley said it would be in 1890; that it is steadily increasing; that the interest which Sir Leonard said would be \$7,000,000 has now reached \$10,500,000; that it is steadily increasing, and that there is no prospect whatever before the Canadian people that this debt can be reduced or diminished. Further than this the debt, which in 1882 was \$35 per head of the population; which Sir Leonard Tilley estimated would not be over \$34.27 in 1890; which, he assumed, might even fall to \$20 per head if his views about the sale of the land were realized, is now, very nearly \$50 per head, or fifteen dollars per head higher in 1889-1890 than Sir Leonard Tilley assumed that it would be in 1890. And, remember, there is no possible hope that this debt per head can be reduced.

THE JESUITS' BILL NOT DISALLOWED.

A despatch from Ottawa, dated January 20, conveys the decision of the Federal Government not to disallow the Jesuits' Estates Settlement Act. The writer of the despatch announces "on authority that the bill has been under consideration of Council, and it has been decided that the act being one coming entirely within the jurisdiction of the Provincial Legislature should not be interfered with by the Dominion Government, and that it will not, therefore, be disallowed."

It would be hard to understand how any other decision could be legally and constitutionally arrived at, as we have already shown in these columns. It will be in order now for the Evangelical Alliance and the Orangemen to turn their guns on Sir John Macdonald's government as they have been turning them on Mr. Merolier and his cabinet. But, we think, the best answer they can get has already been given by the Waterloo Advertiser, which says:—

The Jesuits' Bill passed the legislature last summer without a dissenting vote. Such eminent champions of Protestantism as Mr. Lynch, Mr. Hall and Mr. Robertson gave the measure their support. They regarded it as a piece of wise and just legislation, and put their stamp of approval on it. The Protestant press, however, condemn it, and ask Sir John to disallow the Bill. If the persons are right the Protestant champions in the legislature were wrong. But it is after all a question of responsible government. Deliberate and unanimous acts of the people's representatives should not be readily over-ruled by prerogative. The Evangelical Alliance has zeal without sense and without any of the amenities that should characterize the attitude of those of one religious faith towards those of another. What would the Protestants of Ontario say if the Catholic clergy of this Province should plead with the Governor General to disallow a similar act of the Ontario legislature? They would not stand it for a moment. We are amazed sometimes at the patience with which the Catholics bear the attacks from the ministers of their separated brethren. The interests of Protestantism in this Province are only endangered by the 6r-brand aspects of a set of disappointed politicians and the constantly belligerent attitude of the Protestant clergy towards the Catholic majority. But perhaps the good sense of the Protestant population will do a great deal to neutralize the baneful effects of the warfare which is being so industriously waged in those two directions.

The London Free Press, commenting on the demand for the disallowance of the Jesuits' Estates Settlement Act, says—"It will be for the Dominion Government to consider whether the Legislature of Quebec has exceeded the limits of its jurisdiction by granting the sum of \$400,000 in lieu of compensation for lands now in its possession which were formerly owned by the Jesuits. That is the real point that has to be dealt with." If this view be correct, the Act cannot be legally disallowed, for it is already within the jurisdiction of the Provincial Legislature. The centralizing tendency of the Tory party and its secret desire to curtail the prerogatives of the provinces is shown, however, by another suggestion in the same article from which we have quoted. "It may be found necessary," says our contemporary, "to revise the entire British North America Act so as to restrict the powers of the local legislatures, which were unwisely made far too wide." This idea is in direct contradiction to the principles laid down and agreed upon by the Quebec Inter-provincial Conference, and would be resisted with all their power by the provinces. What is really wanted is a clear definition of the powers of the federal authority in regard to the veto. But the fact that in all cases of appeal to the Privy Council the federal government has been beaten, has clearly established certain limitations to the exercise of the veto. These great advantages the provinces will not resign, and should there be a revision of the constitution, it must be in the direction thus indicated.

In this issue we copy from the Chicago Inter-Ocean a sketch of the career of the alleged Scotland Yard spy J. T. Kirby, a

character well-known on the streets and in the hotels of Montreal. It will be found interesting in connection with the efforts made by the London Times to hunt up evidence against the Irish leaders. Kirby's main object, as we understand it, was to have a good time at the expense of the Times by taking a hand in the work, which appears to have been not incongruous to him, if we may believe the story told by our Chicago contemporary. But the way he was hoaxed and trotted about the country is at least amusing. We believe, however, that his heart was in the work, for he has always displayed an effusive loyalty and is not more aggressive in his Toryism than in his openly expressed dislike of the Irish. He boasts of his descent from the famous Indian Joseph Brant, and, did he belong to the United States, would doubtless come under the category of Indians who are only accounted good after they have taken their departure for the Happy Hunting Grounds. Knowing him so well as we do, we are loth to believe him to be as bad as he is painted, but surely a man of his education and alleged respectability should have found better employment than acting as a spy for the biggest liar and forger of the century. Besides the game was one not altogether free from danger in the United States, though, of course, he is perfectly safe in Canada, where he is so well known and thoroughly appreciated for the singular gifts with which nature and art have endowed him.

BRITISH anxiety for the annexation of Newfoundland to the Dominion is explained by the aggressive conduct of the French on that part of Newfoundland known as the French shore. If the Imperial Government could only shift the responsibility of these complications to Canadian shoulders a great profit would be gained for it, but not for the Newfoundlanders, who have a right to demand protection at the hands of England. It is well stated by the St. John's Colonist that the pretensions of France can only be permitted at the loss of British prestige; and not even then will Newfoundland willingly concede powers to a foreign flag, which British subjects in all other colonies would resist to the death. If any subject of Newfoundland, and American, or any Canadian were to destroy property, would he not be immediately arrested and dragged before the courts! The first Frenchman who attempts to pull down a lobster factory in any part of Newfoundland, should be arrested, and if the Queen's warrant can't be enforced, it is high time the inhabitants of Newfoundland should know it, and govern themselves accordingly.

JOLLETTE election for the House of Commons took place last Wednesday and resulted in the return of Mr. Neveu, Liberal, by a majority of over one hundred and fifty. His opponent was Mr. Gullbank, who obtained the seat at the general election by the casting vote of the returning officer. This election was a decided and important victory for the party led by Mr. Laurier, and gives a good indication of the popular tendency in the province of Quebec. This is the first occasion in the history of the county that Jollette has returned a supporter of the Liberal party to the House of Commons. Another important feature of the contest was the fact that Unrestricted Reciprocity was made the main issue and the emphatic endorsement of that policy now given by a purely French-Canadian constituency goes to prove that the majority in this province is in harmony with the ideas advocated by Mr. Laurier in the House of Commons.

In the London correspondence of the New York Sun we read—"Irishmen in America ought to know the Tories are exulting at the slow growth of the Parnell defence fund in America, and upon this the Tory papers base the assertion that the decent Irish in the States see through the collecting game, and are tired of it. It is to be hoped the Irishmen in America will soon cause the enemies of Parnell and Gladstone to give up the pleasing delusion that Irishmen at home are in the future to be left without substantial encouragement from their friends across the Atlantic." This should stimulate Irishmen everywhere to renewed efforts, and we are sure it will, for the friends of Ireland are too deeply in earnest to allow the struggle to flag for want of funds. Therefore, let everyone do his best for the victory now within sight.

HON. MR. MEROLIER took an early occasion at the opening of the present session of the local legislature to recognize the right of the Irish Catholics to representation in the cabinet. In the course of the debate on the Address, when referring to the Ministerial changes since last session and alluding to the pleasure which it gave him to see the English Protestant body at last so worthily represented in the person of his colleague, Col. Rhodes, he also expressed the hope that the day was not far distant when he would have again an Irish Catholic colleague by his side to help him to carry on the work of the Government. This announcement of the Premier's intention has given general satisfaction, and, though we have no intimation of who is likely to be elected, we have every confidence that Mr. Merolier's choice will be made in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the Irish Catholics of the Province.

EUROPEAN aggressions have at last compelled the United States to rehabilitate their navy. German insolence at Samoa shows that the Great Republic must have armaments if she would be respected by the autocrats of Europe. The cables say that German naval officers who wish to win laurels equal to those which their military brothers have gained on land are hopeful of a difficulty with the United States, and it is even regarded at head-quarters as rather a desirable event in

order to give experience to the crews and suggest future improvements in the vessels. It thus appears that Germany is busily preparing for a fight and has made herself obnoxious to England, the United States and France simultaneously. Nations who go in for this sort of thing generally get all they want and more than they bargain for.

In the Quebec Legislature the principal features of the week's business were the meeting of Dr. Vallee, the discussion on the bill to reconstitute the Magistrates' Court, the bill relating to election appeals, and the proposition to replace the Speaker of the Legislative Council, whose partisan conduct unfits him for the position he holds. The Government has now a majority in both houses, so that the public business may be expected to proceed without serious obstruction.

It is asserted by a cable correspondent that, in view of the strained relations between England and Germany, an invasion of England is more popular among German officers than even with France, and that the Emperor's interest in naval affairs was suggested by that possibility. Thus it appears that Lord Salisbury has managed to muddle England's foreign relations in a very dangerous manner with France, Germany and the United States.

HON. MR. PARDEE'S retirement from the Ontario Cabinet on account of ill health, will be deeply regretted by all to whom the honorable gentleman is known. The office of Commissioner of Crown Lands held by him falls to Mr. Hardy, and Mr. Gibson, of Hamilton, enters the government as Provincial Secretary.

We are glad the new Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Rhodes, has taken the proposition to hold a permanent annual exhibition at this city into favorable consideration. A similar exhibition at Toronto has proved a grand success, and there is no reason why the same result should not be achieved at Montreal.

LAST Wednesday's Empire contained a despatch from its Ottawa correspondent to the effect that Mr. Laurier, in a circular to the members of the Liberal party, has stated that "it has been deemed advisable to drop the Reciprocity agitation in Canada." To this the Toronto Globe replies:—"Knowing whereof we speak we give our unqualified contradiction to our contemporary's report. There is no truth in any part of it except that Mr. Laurier did recently issue a circular. That document, instead of proposing a retreat from the Unrestricted Reciprocity position, proposes a new forward movement. The Restrictionists are, of course, anxious to know what move the Liberal party intends. We beg to assure them that the knowledge would not add at all to their understanding that the Liberals have not the slightest intention to take the back track will be complete. To let them jubilate over the Empire's ridiculous assertion would be almost too cruel. Let them make up their minds that they must face the Unrestricted Reciprocity music."

COMMONS BYE-ELECTIONS. LIBERAL MAJORITY IN JOLLETTE 176—NOMINATIONS IN PROVENCHEUR AND LAPRAIRIE. JOLLETTE, Q., January 17.—Complete returns from this county show the election of Mr. Neveu by a majority of 176. The returns of majorities in this and the preceding elections are:

Table with 4 columns: Name, 1887, 1886, and another column. Rows include St. Charles Borromeé, St. Thomas, St. Ambrose, St. Melanite, St. Elizabeth, St. Paul, St. Jean de Matha, Jollette, St. Felix, St. Alphonse, St. Beatrix, St. Come, St. Emelie de l'E., Totals, and Majorities.

NOMINATIONS IN LAPRAIRIE. WINNIPEG, January 17.—Provencher nominations took place at St. Boniface to-day, when Laviviere (Conservative), Richard (Independent) and Clark (Independent Conservative) were nominated.

NOMINATION IN LAPRAIRIE. LAPRAIRIE, Que., January 17.—The nomination of candidates for the vacant seat in the Legislative Assembly for this county took place to-day in the presence of a crowd well numbered several hundred. Mr. J. B. Le-tourneau, Conservative, and Mr. Odlan Goyette, Ministerialist, were nominated. After the nominations addresses were delivered by the candidates, Hon. L. O. Tallon, M.P.P., Messrs. C. Doyon, M.P., Charles Champagne, M.P.P., Messrs. M.P.P., F. A. Bissillon, Joseph Tard, Beauchamp and others.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

F. M. T. A., ARMONTE. At the last regular meeting of the Father Mathew Temperance Association of Armonite, the following officers were elected for the ensuing six months:—President, Mr. John O'Reilly, (Armonite); 1st vice-president, Benj. Bolton; 2nd vice-president, Timothy McNeill; (Armonite); secretary, T. W. McGarry (Armonite); assistant secretary, R. J. Slattery; treasurer, John J. O'Brien; Committee of Management, Messrs. P. Daly, R. J. McGarry, P. Oakley, E. Langan, J. Malone, M. Fay, J. Oakley, J. Raleigh and J. Harigan.

CANADA'S CATTLE FIELD. In connection with this important branch of our agricultural industry, in 1888 the total number of cattle exported was 61,092, as against 65,364 in 1887. The decrease of 4,272, is only equal to 6 1/2 per cent, a figure generally considered as very much below the estimate formed at the beginning of the season.

Berlin train-cars carry annually nearly 10,000,000 passengers.

JOSEPH T. KERBY.

Graphic Sketch of the Career of a Notorious Character.

(Chicago Inter-Ocean.)

The exposure by the Buffalo Courier of the London Times methods of gathering evidence against Charles Stuart Parnell...

During his wanderings about the world under the assumed character of a travelling gentleman...

are that he despised of accomplishing anything in that way, as shown by the character sketch...

At intimated above, this is not the first questionable transaction in which Joseph T. Kerby has been engaged...

Soon after that he was appointed deputy sheriff of Lincoln County, Ontario, and gained great notoriety from the start...

THE LAST NIGHT OF THE BRIBE they occupied a room of a hotel jointly. When the stranger awoke he found that Kerby had already risen...

known that his convictions had apparently developed to such a strong degree. That appearance was in itself a source of suspicion...

THE OFFICER WHOSE DUTY it was to issue passes pretended to make out the papers, but he sent a corporal to search Kerby's saddle and quarters...

PARNELL DEFENCE FUND. Rev. W. Chapman 2 00 Thomas Bohana 2 00 John Corcoran 1 00 John McCreedy 1 00 Roger McElroy 1 00

A NEW DUTY ON FISH. Retaliation again! The Dominion Government in its unwisdom, put a duty of half a cent...

Table with columns: Value, Duty. Items include Cod, haddock, ling and pollock, Halibut, Herrings, Mackerel, etc.

EXPORTED FROM CANADA TO THE UNITED STATES. Haddock, ling and pollock \$ 4,300 Mackerel 42,495 Halibut 11,382

OBITUARY. MR. MICHAEL SMITH, OF PITZROB, ONT. Death has taken away a goodly number from our community during the past year...

MR. EDWARD KELLY OF L'ARNOIE. At L'Arnoie, P.Q., in the Township of Durban on the 8th of December, 1888, of heart disease, Mr. Edward Kelly, aged 66 years...

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

EUROPEAN. January 16.

The Statist estimates that the Grand Trunk will show a surplus of \$20,000 after providing interest on the guaranteed stock for the entire year.

The report that the Whitechapel murderer had been arrested arose from the arrest of an English vagabond named Grey, whose height, age and general aspect corresponds with the description of the Whitechapel murderer published in the newspapers.

It is ascertained that a party of Cossacks desiring to land at Obok, ostensibly to found a colony in Abyssinia, is really a military expedition under the command of the notorious Cossack raider Aschiloff...

The report circulated some time ago that Prince Bismarck had attempted to subsidize the St. James Gazette in the interest of Germany is virtually confirmed by a letter written by Mr. Greenwood...

January 17th. Three large men-of-war will be built by Russia during the present year.

Three persons have been arrested on suspicion of being the principals in the notorious Madrid explosion in Madrid.

Mr. Gladstone will visit Rome within a few days and has requested and audience with King Humbert and the Pope.

The Anarchists in attendance at the peace congress, held in Milan recently, decided to foment a revolution in Europe in event of war.

The Bankruptcy bill has passed the French Senate. The measure has special interest at the present time because it enables the Panama Canal company to convert the old organization into a new concern.

Dr. Parker the sensational preacher at the City Temple, London, is about to institute religious services where smoking will be allowed. He says workingmen do not care to come to Sunday services...

A London firm has offered the general of the Carthusian monks of La Grande Chartreuse the sum of £20,000 for a monopoly of the manufacture and sale of the famous Carthusian liquor.

Mr. Phelps, the United States minister, was the guest at a banquet given by the Fishmongers company last evening.

Mr. Phelps, in a speech, said the only complaint he had to bring against this country was that the people had made it more difficult for him to say good-bye to them than to perform any duty that he had to do since he came.

The Arabs have destroyed the German missionary station at Turu, 15 miles west of Dar-Es-Salem. A majority of the slaves captured by the German man-of-war Leipzig, were lodged at the station.

January 18. The German Emperor has ordered the dismissal of all the French cooks employed in the palace. They will be replaced by Germans.

A German steamer that arrived from Samoa reports that all was quiet in Samoa on the 8th instant.

A shock of earthquake was felt on Friday in a portion of the Leith valley and in Western Edinburgh, but no damage was done.

of the interior for a continuance of the land reserve of the Manitoba Colonisation society, being business in southern Manitoba.

An explosion took place to-day in the Hydro callery in Manchester. Seven bodies have been recovered and at least one hundred miners were entombed without hope of rescue.

The Scotch Mineral Oil association has unanimously agreed to continue the agreement with the American companies for another year. The result is a big advance in mineral oil shares.

In the parliamentary election in the Govan division Wilson, Gladstonian, received 4,320 votes, and Pender, Unionist, 3,349. In the last contest Pearce, Conservative, received 3,674, and Dickson, Gladstonian, 3,212.

It is reported that a decree abrogating the decree of exile against the Duc d'Anjou awaits President Carnot's signature, and that if Boulanger is defeated in the coming election the decree will be published on the 25th inst.

A dynamite cartridge was exploded yesterday in the house of the largest weaver in Barcelona. The house was completely wrecked. The only person injured was a servant, whose leg was shattered.

London Wertheim, the asbestos factor, who recently purchased asbestos property in Montana county, Que., in order to supply German dealers direct, intends in the spring to employ 150 men in a great extensive machinery on the estate.

The London county elections have been completed. Of the 118 members 70 are Reformers, including Lord Rosberry, Sir John Lubbock, Lady Sandhurst, Mr. Harris, of the Drury Lane theatre, and the Socialist Barnes. Forty-eight are Independents.

January 20th. Of the new Panama canal company M. de Lesseps will be president and his son, Charles, vice-president.

In reply to a Government enquiry the Russian embassy at Rome deny that the Cossack mission to Abyssinia has any official character or support.

The election of Mr. Wilson, the Gladstonian candidate to the Govan division of Lanarkshire yesterday to fill the seat in the House of Commons made vacant by the death of Sir William Pearce, has caused the greatest rejoicing in the Gladstonian party.

It is reported at London that the Department of Agriculture is hesitating to sanction the representation of Canada at the jubilee shows of the Royal Agricultural Society at Windsor this year.

The Freemasons have issued a pronouncement against General Boulanger, inviting the members of the order to support Mr. Jaques, his opponent for the vacant seat in the Chamber of Deputies for the department of the Seine.

Mr. Osrow, M.P. for North Kildare, has been summoned to answer a charge similar to that made against Mr. Kilbride.

A convict believed to be Muller, the Irishman, is awaiting examination by the Parole Commission in the products of that Court. He is carefully guarded by special officers and no one is allowed to get near enough to him to establish his identity.

CATHOLIC. The Observator Romano says the Pope cannot accept the guarantee law which, instead of recognizing his ancient rights, confers new sovereignty upon him.

The Monitor de Rome denies that the Pope has admonished the American bishops on account of the progress of Socialism among American Catholics.

January 16th. Ottawa Legislature will open on the 16th, when almost all the usual ceremony connected with the opening will be dispensed with.

At Milbrook a disastrous fire broke out in the premises occupied by Charles Byers, J.H. Byers and Wm. Lang. The building, with the stock, was totally consumed.

of the interior for a continuance of the land reserve of the Manitoba Colonisation society, being business in southern Manitoba.

An order-in-council has been passed providing that wheat or grain grown in Canada may be taken into the United States for grinding and the production thereof in flour or meal returned free of Customs duty into Canada.

The work of setting up the voters' lists for the whole Dominion has been completed in the Government printing office at Ottawa.

An order-in-council has been passed that articles won as prizes by citizens of Canada in any regatta, or other competition, in a foreign country, to be held by the winners thereof for a limited period, may, on receipt of the same in Canada, be entered for warehouse and be considered as constructively warehouse, and may be left in the possession of the winner during the time for which he is authorized to retain the same.

A short time ago the announcement was made of the unloading of nearly 700,000 acres of land in the Northwest by the cancellation of a number of grazing leases for the non-compliance with the departmental regulation.

January 17th. A diamond was placed at the Canadian Pacific railway Southwestern crossing to-day. Private advices from the Pacific coast state that a fleet of nearly one hundred American and Canadian vessels will set out shortly for Behring's sea and take the chances of capture by the U.S. revenue cutters.

Reports are again current that the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba will lease or purchase the Emerson branch and General Manager Whitney, of the former road, is said to be en route to inspect the line.

A half-breed woman's body, which was buried at Winnipeg sixteen years ago, has been exhumed and found to be petrified and as perfect as when buried. The body weighs seven hundred pounds.

Colonel Panet, deputy minister of militia, has had advices from England stating that the authorities are extremely well satisfied with the military knowledge possessed by the graduates of the Royal Military college who received commissions last year.

At a meeting of Ottawa Urngemen, a petition to the Governor-General was adopted praying for the disallowance of the Jesuit's Estate act of the province of Quebec.

It is estimated that about one hundred million feet of three inch pine deals will be manufactured at Ottawa next season, provided the drive turn out successful.

The new pulp mill recently erected by Montreal parties at St. Raymond has been put in operation and is now employing quite a number of hands.

Notice is given of application for letters-patent incorporating the Bay of Fundy Steamship company, with a capital of \$100,000 and headquarters at St. John, N.B.

The gold leads in the Rawdon district Nova Scotia, have been traced over the Ardshire hills to Ellershouse, and prospectors are taking up a large number of acres on the Ellershouse estate.

All Canadian made cottons have been advanced 20 per cent, in Toronto. Feeling among the wholesale dry goods trade here is in favor of combination as it will have the effect of steadying business in that line of dry goods.

Notice is given that the Canada Atlantic Railway company has deposited with the Secretary of State a mortgage deed to the Farmers' Loan and Trust company to secure an issue of \$3,450,000 first mortgage bonds of the company.

The following notices of application to Parliament for incorporation are given: For a company to construct a railway from Edmundston, N.B., to Florenceville, with a branch to connect with the Intercolonial and the Carleton Place railway at Grand Falls.

The Canadian Pacific Railway have issued orders that all their freight of the Northwest and Manitoba should go via the Northern, a short line running north from Toronto, connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway at North Bay and recently taken up by the Grand Trunk.

The Trades and Labor council at Toronto passed an opinion that immigration is responsible for poverty in Toronto and other labor centers. It urged showing the admissions to the canal board of the House of Industry and Out-door Relief statistics were quoted on this head.

prohibitory law against the landing in Canada of persons under wage contracts should be passed.

The statement of exports for December shows a total for the month of \$9,340,446, of which \$5,111,730 was produce of Canada.

A terrible accident occurred at the Albert Copper company's mine, Capetown, by which Denis Couture and Joseph Noel, both married men were killed.

It is understood that the Grand Trunk Railway Company have agreed to back the Ottawa & Vaudreuil Railway Company in the work of constructing a railway from Ottawa to Vaudreuil.

A meeting of ratepayers of last at 100 original, at which Mr. S. W. Foster was to appear and announce his readiness to join the local company and proceed at once with the construction of the road.

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Dr. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. For Coughs and Colds in the Throat. Medicines in general.

