

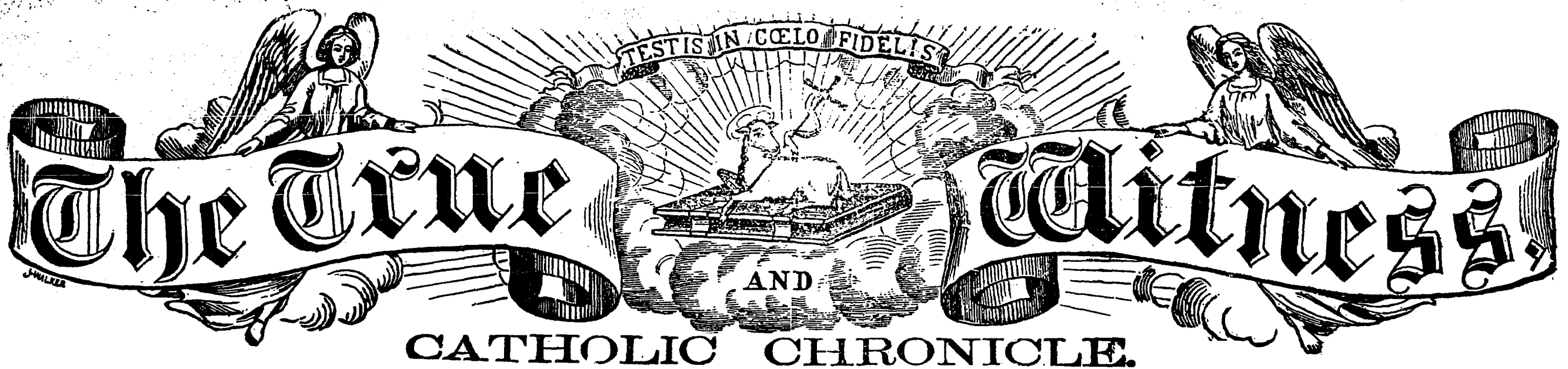
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EDUCATION.

Condition of the Brain in Early Life—Effect on the Mind—Of Excitement and Enlargement of the Brain by Disease—Mental Precocity Usual in a Symptom of Disease.

[FOR THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS.]

At first, since no organ is fully developed and prepared for the powerful exertion of its appropriate action, or as it is technically called, function, let us inquire at what time of life nature has prepared the brain for the performance of the important office of manifesting the mind.

Let us begin with the infant and ascertain what is the condition of the brain in early life.

The brain of a new-born infant weighs about ten ounces; that of an adult, generally, three pounds and a half, frequently a little less.

But if the mind of an adult has been engaged in constant study, his brain is usually increased beyond this weight.

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the piano, while a mere boy, in a style worthy of the great masters, and the latter, at an equally early age, displaying powers hardly inferior to the harp. The heads of both were unusually large for their age—the intellectual compartment of the brain splendid, and the organ of time very finely developed. As in the case of all prodigies, their brains were overworked, bad health ensued, and death was the consequence, at a period when they had not yet emerged from early boyhood and girlhood.

"I am very well acquainted with another youthful musical genius," says Dr. Robert Macbride, "quite as wonderful as George Aspoll and the Infant Lyra, Giulio Ricordi, the celebrated gaiterist. The brain of this boy is very large, and its configuration of the noblest description, whether considered in a moral or intellectual point of view; but it has been too much wrought, and if he survives boyhood, as from the strength of his constitution he has every chance of doing, I am apprehensive that his mental powers will be found to have suffered by his early over-exertion, and that, as a man, he may be no way remarkable for genius. Still it is possible that he may prove an exception to the general rule, as was the case with Mozart, who exhibited great musical talent and general power of mind at an equally early age, and retained them unimpaired till the last moment of his splendid career."

Those of my readers interested in these letters will find in the seventh volume of the *Phrenological Journal*, page 14, a very interesting case of a precocious child, who died, as usual, at an early age, together with some practical remarks upon it by the editor of that periodical. Dr. Combe treats of the errors of parents and teachers, in such cases, in the eighth chapter of his admirable work, "The Principles of Physiology applied to the Preservation of Health and the Improvement of Physical and Mental Education." This is one of the best works on the subject of health ever published, and ought to be in the hands of all parents and teachers. That mental precocity is generally a symptom of disease ought to be specially remembered by parents and teachers, most of whom regard precocity, unless accompanied by visible disease, as a most gratifying indication; and, on account of it, unduly task the memory and intellect of the child. "During childhood, as well as in infancy, the regulation of the vegetative functions ought to be the most important point of education. A good and healthy organization is the basis of all employment and of all enjoyment. Many parents, however, are anxious to cultivate the mind at the expense of the body. They think they cannot instruct their offspring early enough, and read and write, whilst their bodily constitution and health are overlooked. Children are shut up, forced to sit quiet, and to breathe a confined air. This error is the greater, the more delicate the children, and the more premature their mental powers are. The bodily powers of such children are sooner exhausted; they suffer from dyspepsia, headache, and a host of nervous complaints; their brain is liable to inflammation and serious effusions; and a premature death is frequently the consequence of such a violation of nature. It is indeed to be lamented that the influence of the physical on the moral part of man is not sufficiently understood. There are parents who will pay masters very dearly, in hope of giving excellency to their child, but who will hesitate to spend the tenth part to procure them bodily health. Some by an absurd infatuation take their own constitutions as a measure of those of their children, and because they themselves are in advanced life can support confinement and intense application with little injury to health; they conclude that their young and delicate children can do the same. Such notions are altogether erroneous. Bodily deformities, curved spines and unfitness for various occupations, and the fulfillment of future duties, frequently result from such unwise management of children. The advantages of a sound body are inestimable for the individuals themselves, their friends, and their posterity. Body and mind ought to be calculated in harmony, and neither of them at the expense of the other. Health should be the basis and instruction the ornament of early education. The development of the body will assist the manifestations of the mind, and a good mental education will contribute to bodily health. The organs of the mental operations, when they are too soon and too much exercised, suffer and become unfit for their functions. This explains the reason why young geniuses often descend at a later age into the class of common men. Indeed, experience shows that among children of almost equal dispositions, those who are brought up with particular care, and begin to read and write when their bodily constitution has acquired some solidity, soon overtake those who are dragged early to their spelling-books to the detriment of their bodily frame. No school education, strictly speaking, ought to begin before seven years of age. We shall, however, see in the following chapters on the laws of exercise, that many ideas and notions may be communicated to children by other means than books or by keeping them quiet on benches. When education shall become practical and applicable to the future destination of individuals, children will be less plagued with "nothings," but they will be made answerable not only for their natural gifts of intellect, but also for the just employment of their moral powers and the preservation and cultivation of their bodily constitution, since vigor in it is indispensable to enjoyment and usefulness. They will be made acquainted with the natural laws of nutrition and all vital functions, and with their influence on health." (Education: Its Elementary Principles, founded on the Nature of Man. By Dr. Sprague.)

Sometimes enlargement of the head, and then the face of the child, and cautious parents are fearful of encephalitis. Take, for instance, the disease known by the name of rickets. Every person knows that this is a disease of childhood, and according to the best medical authorities, it arises from the irritation or in-

flammation of some organ, and frequently of the brain. Its most characteristic symptoms, when it affects the brain, are enlargement of the head and premature development of the intellectual faculties. On examining the heads of those who die of this disease, the brain is found very voluminous, but ordinarily healthy. Meckel observes that its mass is increased in rickets—an effect gradually produced, without disorganization of the brain, by increased action in its blood-vessels, and the consequent transmission to it of more blood than usual. Being thus augmented in size, increased mental power is the consequence of this augmentation. "One of the most remarkable phenomena in the second stage of rickets," says Meckel, "is the precocious development and the energy of the intellectual faculties. Ricketty children have minds active and penetrating; their wit is astrophing; they are susceptible of lively passions, and have perspicacity which does not belong to their age. Their brains enlarge in the same manner as the cranium does." He adds: "This wonderful imagination, this precocious development of mental power which rickets occasions, has but a short duration. The intellectual faculties are soon exhausted by the precocity and energy of this development."

I shall pursue this interesting subject to a conclusion in subsequent letters.

W. McK.

Montreal, Feb. 9th, 1888.

AIM.

Aim for the beautiful and bright, And for the good and true; And as the light o'ers in his flight And flows reach for the dew.

Aim, though thy way be in the night, Still aim with lifted eye; Seek for the hidden stars whose light Shines in the darkest sky.

Aim, though in lowest depths thy way, Thy path lie through the mire; Aim yet to reach high up thy way With hopes that never tire.

So bravely go and upward reach, And oft though thou may fall, Each trial sweeter hopes shall teach If thou but heed the call.

Then take unto thy heart this thought, 'Twill be thy leading star, If faith be true and trials' wrought With beauty from afar.

'Tis upward to realms that are blest, Then walk with soul of trust; In skies above go seek thy rest— Not low, but high the dust.

THE LENTEN TIME.

The feast of Easter must be prepared for by a forty days' recollection and penance. These forty days are among the principal of the liturgical year, and among the most powerful means employed by the Church for exciting in the hearts of her children the spirit of the Christian vocation. It is of the utmost importance that such a season of grace should produce its work in our souls, the renovation of the whole spiritual life. The Church, therefore, has instituted as a preparation the holy time of Lent. It was after the pontificate of St. Gregory that the last four days of Quinquagesima Week were added to Lent, in order that the number of fasting days might be exactly forty. As early, however, as the ninth century the custom was in force of beginning Lent on Ash Wednesday, the "In Capite Jejunii," that is to say, the beginning of the fast; and Amalarius, who gives us every detail of the Liturgy of the ninth century, tells us that it was even then the rule to begin the fast four days before the first Sunday in Lent. We find the practice confirmed by two Councils held in the same century. But, out of respect for the form of divine service drawn up by St. Gregory, the Church does not make any important change in the office of the forty days, up to the Vespers of Saturday, when alone she begins the Lenten rite, she observes the rubrics prescribed for Quinquagesima week.

Thus it was that the Church, by this anticipation of Lent by four days, gave the exact number of forty days to the Holy Season, which she has instituted in imitation of the Forty Days spent by our Saviour in the desert. The first Sunday of Lent being called Quinquagesima (forty), each of the three previous Sundays has a name expressive of an additional ten; the nearest to Lent, Quinquagesima (fifty); the second, Sexagesima (sixty); the third, Septuagesima (seventy).

As the time of the Easter celebration, it comes sooner or later, according to the changes of the great feast. The 18th of January and the 22nd of February are called the Septuagesima Keys, because the Sunday, called Septuagesima, cannot be earlier in the year than the first, nor later than the second of these two days.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP LAMY.

Archbishop Jean Baptiste Lamy died at his home in Santa Fe, New Mexico, at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 13th, in his seventy-fourth year, after an illness of five weeks, of pneumonia. His death was painless. The pneumonia had been subdued several days previous to his death, but he had not the strength to rally from its effects. He was born in France, came to America in 1835 and went to Santa Fe in 1851. Having been appointed Bishop of Agaton and Vicar Apostolic of New Mexico, it was to a great extent by his labor that the Catholic Church and the numerous educational and charitable institutions have reached their present degree of prosperity and power in the South. His early life in New Mexico was one of great hardship and danger from hostile Indians on his numerous visits to the churches scattered over a wide area of country and on his journeys across the plains to Church councils held in the Atlantic States. He was made Archbishop of Santa Fe 12 years ago, with Colorado and Arizona as suffragans, but resigned in 1885 on account of the breaking of his health from age and hard work. He was succeeded by Rev. J. B. Salpointe, who had been coadjutor. Archbishop Lamy was known and loved by more people than any one in the State, and mourning for his death is general and pronounced.

God planted fear in the soul as truly as he planted hope or courage. Fear is a kind of bell or gong which rings the mind into quick life and avoidance upon the approach of danger. It is the soul's signal for rallying.

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir G. O. Trevelyan resumed the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech. He contended that the coercion act had done little to suppress crime, but a great deal to alienate and shock public opinion. The conviction of twelve members of the House of Commons would happily do more than anything else to bring about a settlement of the Irish question. He reminded the leaders of the Irish question that after six months of the East's unwavering support he had advocated the extension of local Government to Ireland. Why were they now silent when the Tory Government had decided to try to rule Ireland by coercion alone, ignoring a policy of concession, without which it was impossible for the country to be peaceful and prosperous?

Major Sanderson taunted Sir George with shirking an explanation of his change of opinion. He quoted extracts from Sir George's speeches denouncing the League and Mr. Gladstone's policy. Mr. Trevelyan said he had compared Mr. Balfour to a vicious cat and Mr. Healy to two short years ago had likened Sir George to a rat. The Parliaments and the "rat" were close friends now fighting with the "cat." Well, when rats fought with the "cat" they generally got the worst of it. Mr. Trevelyan's attack upon the Government last evening was the weakest ever made in House. The leader of the league could say nothing to justify the terrorism against which the Government was fighting to deliver the people. Every man who really cared for the welfare of Ireland would applaud the Government for destroying an organization that was preying upon the vitals of the country. The Parliaments were men who were never law-abiding and who never would be, let the law be what it might. An Irishman was not a man who naturally sympathized with law of any kind. Irishmen had virtues, but that was one of the defects of the race to which he himself belonged. Mr. Gladstone as blindfolded the people to the immoral teachings of the League and asked if the moral law of the Gladstonians—"thou shalt not steal—except from landlords"—was likely to educate the moral sense of the nation.

Mr. Labouchere said that Major Sanderson was the mouthpiece of a Conservative cave which had been ordered by the Government to govern to protect the interests of a few landlords. His speech was evidence of the failure of coercion, because he demanded more coercion. (Cheers.) Naturally the Government, in order to retain the country's support, told that continued coercion would lead the Irish to abandon home rule and erect statues to an eminent uncle and his nephew. (Laughter.) The Government's platitudes were worthy of Caiaphas and Pontius Pilate. Indeed, if there had been a press in Jerusalem the organs of the Pharisees and Sadducees would doubtless have said the best part of the people were on the side of Pilate and only the scum on the surface. The Government's attitude toward the Mitchellstown affair which, he said, demanded a strict enquiry.

Thomas W. Russell (Unionist member for Tyrone) said he was disappointed with the Parliaments. To be sure they remembered Mitchellstown, but they appeared to have forgotten Tullymore about which he had written during the recess. Mr. Russell made a long speech, in which he commended the Government's policy and urged Mr. Balfour to go straight forward and have neither eyes nor ears for anything outside the four corners of the land and to shut his eyes to the pestiferous and the evidence of the increase of crime in Ireland and priests should receive different treatment from that to which peasants were subjected. In due time Mr. Balfour would receive his reward. Mr. Clancy replied on behalf of the Parliaments.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The debate on the Address in reply to the Queen's Speech was resumed in the House of Commons to-day by John Ellis, Liberal Unionist. He supported Mr. Farnell's amendment. He denied the increase of crime in Ireland was owing to the Crimes Act, and asserted that the returns submitted by the Government would enable the identification of any of the cases they cited. He condemned the action of the Government in the case of the Parliaments, inasmuch as they failed to give details which would enable the identification of any of the cases they cited. He condemned the action of the Government in the case of the Parliaments, inasmuch as they failed to give details which would enable the identification of any of the cases they cited.

Mr. King-Harman, Conservative, declared that the events of the past few months showed that the League was losing power. No real attempts were now made to hold meetings in the proclaimed districts. Herbert Gladstone taunted the Government with the utter failure of their attempts to suppress the National League.

On motion of Wm. O'Brien the debate was adjourned. Mr. O'Brien will resume the discussion to-morrow.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Labouchere asked if any despatch from the British Ambassador at Berlin suggested that England should give assurances to the Emperor that she would not enter the Anti-German alliance. Sir James Ferguson, Under Foreign Secretary, replied that he must again decline to produce the correspondence between the British Government and Foreign Powers regarding affairs in Europe. The House, he said, would recognize that at the present time it would be unwise to produce such correspondence.

COERCION'S CLAWS!

AN INSTANCE OF THEIR USE FOR THE PURPOSE OF REVENGE—THE LAW AN INSTRUMENT OF MALICE—PERSONAL ENEMIES OF THE MAYOR OF CORK SEND HIM TO PRISON.

CORK, Feb. 18.—Mayor O'Brien was yesterday, although a technical misdemeanour, put into prison uniform by force. His case has been overshadowed by those of Messrs. Gilhooly and Pyne, but really it is one exceedingly more oppressive than any yet.

It was the main prosecutor of the Government of the jail for indolence with young girls, the Governor enacting on the contrary plea of the statute of limitations. The Governor, it is now believed, is persecuting the Mayor in revenge.

It was proved on the trial that during a riot Police Sergeant Knox was in danger of being injured, and the Mayor, as a peace officer, interfered in his favor. In doing so the Mayor technically assaulted him by pushing him away. The official notes show that the Mayor, said, in addressing the Court, that there was no jury but would say that the Mayor acted as he did in the belief that he had authority to do so as Chief Magistrate of the city for the preservation of peace.

Among many other witnesses the defendant called an eminent solicitor, Mr. M. J. Higgins, who said that he was near the Victoria Hotel and saw what took place. There was a crowd present, who were orderly up to a certain point. Suddenly he heard a lot of hissing and hooting from the crowd, and immediately saw Sergeant Knox forcing his way through in a fierce and determined manner. He made for the boys with the pole, and as he got near reached his arms to grab at the poles, when the crowd got violent and closed in on him, and sticks were raised above his head.

The constable made a third attempt to get at the poles and then the Mayor came on the hotel doorsteps with Mr. Laddie, High Sheriff, and went to where the sergeant was and commenced remonstrating with the crowd. During all this time there was great excitement; he could not hear all the Mayor said, but he could see that the sergeant stood still and did not seem to pay any attention to what the Mayor was saying to the crowd.

The witness saw the Mayor lay his hand on the sergeant's shoulder and the sergeant walked off with him in the direction of Marlborough street.

From all he saw before the Mayor arrived he considered the sergeant in danger, and unless the Mayor had arrived he considered a riot would have taken place and injury would have been done to the sergeant.

A citizen named J. M. Molloy gave evidence which corroborated that of Mr. Higgins, and said that the Sheriff assisted the Mayor to keep off the crowd from the police sergeant.

Mr. Laddie, High Sheriff, said that he accompanied the Mayor, who argued Police Sergeant Knox to leave the crowd in the interest of the peace of the city, but the police sergeant declined.

Another citizen, P. A. Atkins, gave similar evidence, and added that Sergeant Knox appeared very much excited.

Paul J. Maclean, ex-Mayor of the city for 1878-86, said that during that period the authorities allowed him to act in the suppression of riots; that during his year of office the Prince of Wales visited the city, and as he approached serious disturbances he waited on Captain Plunkett, who said he would not use any force, military or police, without consulting him. He saw a collision threatened between the police and the people, and on his making the district inspector to withdraw his men, the latter did so, and no disturbance took place.

Notwithstanding the foregoing evidence the Mayor was convicted and imprisoned, the magistrates being unfriendly to him. Even anti-nationalists are disgusted at the event.

BALEFUR'S BEFITTING BRAVERY.

TWO DETECTIVES KEEP UNSMOTHERING WATCH OVER HIM.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Much uneasiness prevails in political circles. Col. Farnley, the Queen's private secretary, has recently paid several visits to Lord Salisbury and W. H. Smith, the Government leader in the House of Commons. Such visits are unusual except when a crisis is imminent.

After the Cabinet Council to-day Mr. Balfour, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, walked to the Irish Office. He was evidently greatly excited. Although the weather was bitterly cold he was hatless, and walked with his hands clasped to his head. He was followed by two detectives.

BREVETTES.

Many a man has ruined his eyesight by sitting in the bar-room looking for work. "Doctor, when do you think a man weighs most?" asked a patient who was undergoing a course of dietary treatment. "When he steps on my scale," answered the doctor.

An umbrella dealer tells us—"how to open an umbrella without damaging it." It would be more important to know how to take your eyes off an umbrella without losing it.

"I say, mamma," said a youngster who had been laboring over a very tough wing of old chicken, "I think that this fowl must have been hatched from a hard-boiled egg."

Husband (groaning)—"The rheumatism in my leg is coming on again." Wife (with sympathy)—"Oh, I am so sorry, John. I wanted to do some shopping to-day, and that is a sure sign of rain."

"What is your employment?" asked his honor of a prisoner arraigned for vagrancy the other day. "Walking, sir." "Where do you walk?" "Well, that's according to which way the policeman is coming from."

"What two beautiful children! Are they twins?" said an old bachelor to an Austria lady with two children. "Oh, yes, they are twins," replied the lady. "Excuse my curiosity, madam, but are you the mother of both?"

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The light of friendship is like the light of phosphorus—seen plainest when all around is dark.

Who stabs my name would stab my person too did not the haugman's axe lie in the way. If some men died and others did not, death would indeed be a most mortifying evil.



VENDETTA;

The Story of One Forgotten.

CHAPTER XXV.—Continued.

"The Signor Ferrari then hung away the unfortunate Giacomo so much as to make him fall in a heap on the pavement and broke his lantern to pieces. The old man set up a most piteous groan, but the Signor cared nothing for that. 'He was mad, I think. Get to bed!' he cried, 'and sleep—sleep till you die! Tell your mistress when you see her that I came to kill her! My curse upon this house and all who dwell in it! And with that he ran so quickly through the garden into the high road that I could not follow him. There after he had been undisturbed for a few paces, he suddenly fell down, senseless.' Vincenzo paused. 'Well,' I said, 'what happened next?'

"Eccellenza, I could not leave him there without aid. I drew my cloak well up to my mouth and pulled me down over my eyes and ears. I could not recognize me. Then I took water from a fountain close by and dashed it on his face. He soon came to himself, and, taking me for a stranger, thanked me for my assistance, saying that he had had a sudden attack. He then drank greedily from the fountain and went on his way. 'You Eccellenza, at a little distance. He next visited a common tavern in one of the back streets of the city and came out with two men. They were well dressed—they had the air of gentlemen spoiled by bad fortune. The Signor talked with them for some time—seemed much excited. I could not hear what he said except the end, when these two strangers consented to appear as seconds for Signor Ferrari, and they at once left him, to come straight to this hotel. And they are arrived, for I saw them through a half-opened door as I came in, talking to the Marquis D'Avencourt. 'Well,' I said, 'and what of Signor Ferrari when he was left alone by his two friends?'

"The Marquis makes no objection, I shall not. But you must promise not to interrupt any of the proceedings by so much as an exclamation. 'I promised readily, and when I joined the Marquis he followed, carrying my case of pistols. 'He can be trusted, I suppose?' asked D'Avencourt, glancing keenly at him while he shook hands cordially with me. 'Yes, the death,' I replied laughingly. 'He will break his head if he is not allowed to bind up my wounds!'

"I saw you are in good spirits, Conte," remarked Captain Freccia as we took our seats in the carriage. "It is always the way, I fear, is not quite so comfortable. 'And he professed me a cigar, which I accepted. Just as we were about to start the fat landlord of the hotel rushed towards us, and laying hold of the carriage door—'Eccellenza,' he observed in a confidential whisper, 'of course this is only a matter of coffee and glorias? They will be ready for you all on your return. I know—I understand.' And he smiled and bowed a great many times, and laid his hand on the side of his nose. We laughed heartily, assuring him that his perspicuity was wonderful, and he stood on the broad steps in high good humor, watching us as our vehicle tumbled heavily away. 'Evidently,' I remarked, 'he does not consider a duel as a serious affair.'

"You know me, Conte," he said, "I have known him too many years to be able to understand a real one. D'Avencourt knows something about that too, though he always kills his man. But very often it is sufficient to scratch one another with the sword-point so as to draw a quarter of a drop of blood, and honor is satisfied. Then the coffee and glorias are brought, as suggested by our friend the landlord. 'It is a ridiculous age,' said the Marquis, taking his cigar from his mouth, and complacently surveying his small, supple white hand, 'thoroughly ridiculous, but I determined it should never make a fool of me. You see, my dear Conte, nowadays a duel is very frequently because towards the end, when these two strangers consented to appear as seconds for Signor Ferrari, and they at once left him, to come straight to this hotel. And they are arrived, for I saw them through a half-opened door as I came in, talking to the Marquis D'Avencourt. 'Well,' I said, 'and what of Signor Ferrari when he was left alone by his two friends?'

"I bowed, and walked on beside her. Feeling forced to say something, I asked, 'Have you many boarders at this holiday season?'

"Only fourteen," she replied, "and they are children whose parents live far away. Poor little creatures! and the set lines of the nun's stern face softened into tenderness as she spoke. 'We do our best to make them happy, but naturally they feel lonely. We have generally fifty or sixty young girls here, besides the day scholars. 'A great responsibility,' I remarked. 'A very great indeed!' she sighed; 'almost terrible! much of a woman's after-life depends on the quality of the receives. We do all we can, and yet in some cases our utmost efforts are in vain; evil creeps in, we know not how, some unsuspected fault spoils the character that we judged to be admirable, and we are often disappointed in our most promising pupils. Alas! there is nothing entirely without blemish in this world. 'Thus talking, she turned me into a small, comfortable-looking room, lined with books and softly carpeted. 'This is one of our libraries,' she explained. 'The Countess will receive you here, as other visitors might disturb you in the drawing-room. 'Excuse me,' she said, and her steady gaze had something of compassion in it, but you do not look well. Can I send you some tea?'







THE TRUE WITNESS

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WEDNESDAY.....FEBRUARY 22, 1888.

It is stated that the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie is about to retire from public life owing to ill-health and a desire for rest.

OTTAWA civil servants must shut up on Home Rule, by order of the British Government. And so we are to have a taste of Balfourian coercion in Canada.

If a combination of men to control the production and arbitrarily raise the price of a universal necessity of the people be not a conspiracy under the law, it should quickly be made so.

FOR the consolation of the Canadian shareholders in the burst-up Dominion Cattle Company we would recall what Phil Sheridan once said of Texas: "If I owned Texas and hell, I'd rent out the former and live in the latter."

AMERICAN opinion of Lansdowne is well and tersely expressed by the Troy Times, which says:—"The Dominion will not miss him. On the other hand it will hear the news with complete equanimity. It has not in years had a more unpopular representative of British sovereignty at Ottawa."

THE Montreal Times publishes a Leap Year list of gentlemen in that town eligible for matrimony, styles them "shining marks for Cupid's arrows," and tells the ladies to go for them. After reading the list we have come to the conclusion that the "eligibles" are a spunky lot if they don't put a head on the editor.

BALFOUR has had to abandon the prosecution of newspapers for publishing the proceedings of "oppressed" branches of the National League. This shows how thoroughly coercion fails to coerce, and is only the beginning of the backdown the Tory Government will be compelled to make along the whole line of its cruel and foolish policy.

No more convincing proof of the wisdom and thrift with which Ontario has been governed by the Liberals, in comparison with the corruption and waste in Quebec under the Tories, could be given than the statement of the treasurer of Ontario. He could boast of a surplus of nearly seven million dollars, while this Province is nearly twenty millions in debt! Such is the penalty we are paying for the luxury of Tory local government.

GLADSTONE LIBERALS have won a splendid victory in the South-west division of London yesterday. Mr. Causton, their candidate, was elected by 3,638; Beddall, Unionist, 2,444—a Liberal majority of 1,194. At the general election the Liberal majority was 113, the figures being 2,566 and 2,453. This is, perhaps, the most significant proof yet given of the strength with which the popular tide has set in favor of Home Rule in England.

THE way the sugar combines rob the people is shown by the report of the year's operations of the Sugar Refining Company of Halifax, Nova Scotia. It has paid \$100,000 of its mortgage debt and 13 per cent of a dividend, besides adding between \$30,000 and \$40,000 to its rest account—all out of one year's profits. Such is the Canadian Tory idea of Canada for Canadians.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN met Balfour face to face in parliament, according to his promise, and after pinning the Secretary's miserable lie, showed conclusively how his brutal administration of coercion had utterly failed to subdue the National League or intimidate the Irish people. The Tory game is up, and we should not be astonished were Lord Dufferin's recall the first move in a reversal of a policy which has covered the government with confusion, shame and disgrace.

THE reception tendered to Mr. Sullivan, M.P., in London, marks an epoch in the struggle for justice to Ireland. It is no longer the British nation which is keeping Ireland in misery—but a political party. When that party is driven from power, as it will be in the natural course of events, Ireland will obtain her rights, and the national feud which it is the interest of the Tories to perpetuate, will be brought to an end. Mr. Parnell echoed the same sentiment in Parliament, and it can't be long before wisdom and justice will triumph over stupidity and fraud.

It is time that our people and our government awakened to the danger of permitting origin actions and English "philanthropists" to dump upon our shores the social wreckage of their congested cities. The \$20 which the law says every immigrant must have before being permitted to land is no obstacle, for

the parish guardians in the old country willingly give £5 a head to get rid of their thieves, vagabonds, paupers and prostitutes forever. We are glad to see an effort made in our city to counteract this evil, which has already assumed threatening proportions.

"DEVELOP our mines and let our timber stand," says a Toronto paper. This shows how little some people know of the practical aspect of mining in Canada. It is safe to say that more timber is destroyed by miners and prospectors for mines than by any other agency. The first thing these people think of is how to clear the ground quickest. Fire affords the most available, effective means, thus the timber disappears. The miner must follow the lumberman, or there will be no lumber.

WE are glad the Society for the Protection of Women and Children has taken action against the Labor Commission revelations. It is evident that excessive work and cruelty are not the only offences for which the factory system is responsible. Immorality, hitherto only suspected, is now fully proved. It only needed this to clinch the demand for the enforcement of a stringent Factory Act. If that which has been passed at Quebec is not stringent enough it should be amended. As for jurisdiction, Mr. Mowat has put the Ontario Act in force and it has not been disallowed.

T. P. O'CONNOR in the London Star shows the reverse of sympathy for the dynamiters. He says: "If these men had succeeded in their purpose it is probable that they would have killed more friends than enemies of Ireland. The masses of the English people are on our side. A bomb thrown into any single quarter in any part of England or Wales or Scotland, where the working classes dwell, would in nine cases out of ten destroy men and women who sympathize as strongly as any Irishman or Irishwoman with the sufferings and hopes of Ireland."

EVERYWHERE we reproduce another letter by Mr. Charles Thibault in reply to an Ottawa traducer of the Irish and French Canadian people. Mr. Thibault presents an array of facts and figures which show him to be thoroughly conversant with his subject, and quite capable of disposing of the stories of those persons who seem to be never weary of slandering two races whose great crime is that they are Catholic. This is not the first time the Irish have found able defenders among French-Canadian literateurs, but we feel especially grateful to Mr. Thibault for his clever and convincing letter at this time when efforts are being made to detract from the fair fame of our people.

AN inspired Ottawa despatch attempts to confuse the public mind concerning the terms of the fisheries treaty. It contradicts the Washington reports in every particular. We venture to assert, notwithstanding, that when the text will have been made public it will be found to agree substantially with the American view. That concessions have been made by Canada is admitted, and that no reciprocal trade concessions have been made by the United States is also admitted. Canada therefore must have got the worst of the bargain whatever the details may be.

ALL those who dot upon royalty will hold their heads higher than ever since John L. Sullivan has come out squarely in defence of his friend, the Prince of Wales. To an interviewer the other day, he said with that delicious magnanimity which so well becomes him:—"I would like to speak of my friend, the Prince of Wales. I see they have been scoring the Prince pretty heavily in the press for his alleged misconduct at the Opera Comique. I wish they would let up on him. I would consider it a personal favor. The Prince is a splendid fellow, a bang-up brick, and lately down on his luck. I'm not down on him, because I know old ladies will be old ladies the world over; but hang it, I never pass by the Castle without thinking if Albert Edward were only king, he would stand a fight in the banquet hall."

SINCE the days of the union a terrible vengeance has always dogged the steps of the man who were guilty of shedding Irish blood. From the days of "carotid-artery cutting Castlereagh" to the present, every man who took a hand in coercing Ireland has either died, gone mad, or broken down. Even their abettors and instruments have had a miserable fate, and as Lansdowne can testify, a nameless horror walks beside them everywhere. The cables to-day say Balfour went bareheaded in the bitter cold through London streets like one demented, after a cabinet council meeting on Saturday, followed by detectives. As was written of the murderers:—"This be their fate forevermore—To sail with an outcrop course, Nor find content on any shore Within the haunted universe."

THERE has been a great religious, or rather Evangelistic, revival, as they call it, going on at Ottawa for several weeks past. We are therefore not astonished to read that a man, evidently crazed, attempted to murder his own child and, when asked his reason, said he wanted "to sacrifice her to God." This sort of dementia is not uncommon during revivals, and brings to mind the horrible case of Freeman the Pocaasat fanatic who murdered his child with a knife, pleading afterwards that he was commanded to do so by the Lord, after the manner of Abraham. We have seen something of Ottawa revivals, and cannot say they have done any lasting good. Lord Cecil set the city wild with religious fervor twenty years ago, but after he went away his converts fell back into their old ways of sin, and the sect to which he belonged, which could not find a place of meeting big enough, has found ample space for a long time in a small hall on Sparks street. The reason is obvious. Intense excitement is always succeeded by reaction, and the more pronounced it is in one direction, the greater is the recoil. The reformation which is likely to be lasting is that which comes by steadfast conviction and stern resolution. Hysteria is not a manifestation of the Holy Spirit, nor are the highly wrought feelings of a mass

of people, conscious of their sins and in terror of judgment, under the spell of a powerful preacher and the contagion of animal magnetism, religion in its true sense.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY FELLOWS, of New York, has determined to indict Jay Gould and Russell Sage before the grand jury in the matter of the Denver Pacific and Kansas Pacific railways trust. The charge against these millionaire operators is that, holding \$3,000,000 of Denver Pacific railroad bonds in trust for the Kansas Pacific bondholders, they wrongfully converted the securities which they thus held as trustees. Under the New York law such an act is grand larceny, and the punishment prescribed is imprisonment and fine, the former not less than five or more than ten years, and the latter not exceeding the value of the property misappropriated, with interest from the time of misappropriation and 20 per cent. additional. As the offence alleged occurred eight years ago, the amount called for in case of conviction would be \$5,500,000. It is a good sign when millionaire railway wreckers are laid hold of by the law and compelled to give an account of their operations. The American people are waking up to necessity of looking sharply after this most dangerous class of criminals.

BALFOUR'S achievements in Ireland have been summed up as follows: He has been just six months coercing Ireland. He has in that time prosecuted nearly one thousand persons, of whom 500 were sent to jail. Men have been prosecuted for carrying tar barrels, for cheering released prisoners, for lighting bonfires and for refusing to sell beer to Balfour's officers. Within the last two weeks 298 "Balfour criminals" have been arrested. Of this number 151 were prosecuted for lighting tar barrels or bonfires, assembling with bands, holding meetings or otherwise expressing joy at the release of a Coercion act prisoner or sympathy with an arrested neighbor or evicted tenant. Fifty-five were prosecuted for rejoicing at William O'Brien's release alone, seven were prosecuted for making speeches, sixteen for attending a meeting of the National League in a proclaimed district, forty-one for alleged boycotting and intimidation, sixteen for stopping hunting parties, six for relating ballads who were seizing stock, seven for rioting and two for making gestures at the police, which was a cross between a laugh and a boo. Among the number were four priests, three members of Parliament, one editor and eleven women and girls. And yet coercion is a dead failure.

THE SUIT AGAINST THE HON JAMES McSHANE.

WE are informed on the very best authority that the action taken against the Hon. J. McShane, in the Laprairie election case, will not again appear in the courts. This news will be received by his friends, and even the political opponents of the hon. gentleman, with the greatest satisfaction. Since Mr. McShane became a Minister of the Crown he has shown fair play to all classes of the people, and he has shown an energy and decision in his official duties that reflect credit upon himself and his countrymen.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

Parliament will assemble at Ottawa next week. Did that Parliament truly represent the people, we would regard its assembling with the hope that the many wrongs and impositions under which the country is suffering would be remedied. But we have no such hope. A subservient majority, elected by wholesale fraud and corruption, will sustain an unprincipled minister whose last thought will be to lift those burdens from the people which were imposed to perpetuate his power. Everybody knows that nothing will make a ministry faithful but fear of an independent Parliament, but when we see the houses of Parliament the tools of the ministry, either revolution is at hand or liberty is at an end. Fortunately we possess in our Federal constitution a safeguard against the encroachments of a tyrannical and unscrupulous government. As it is, the establishment of monopoly and a system of taxation whereby private persons are permitted to combine for the purpose of fleecing the people in return for liberal contributions to the fund for debauching the electorate, has created widespread discontent. But parliament will give no heed to the cry of the people. All the placemen at Ottawa and their business allies care about is to continue the system out of which they are richly providing for themselves and their relatives, amassing huge fortunes and appropriating the national resources. History has made us too familiar with such experience to hope for a change without violence. "We are a band of steel," said Sir John Macdonald at Quebec, and well do the people realize it. So long as discontent finds an easy refuge in the neighboring country, resistance to robbery in the name of Government will be feeble. But there are indications accumulating every day which show there are limits to such government. The greatest of these is that farming has ceased to be profitable in Canada. In this sentence we have written the doom of Canada, if a change be not speedily brought about. And when we find that a hopelessness, almost amounting to despair, is the prevailing feeling among the workmen the picture needs no deeper shading.

Yet these things are the natural results of causes apparent to all. Whenever a man, entrusted with the functions of Government, thought more of preserving his own power than of the good of his country, he invariably sought to corrupt the people. What is the history of Sir John Macdonald? From the beginning to the present day it has been naught but trickery, fraud, debauchery. He has reduced political corruption to a science. After laws have been passed forbidding bribery of the individual, he boldly enters a constituency with the wholesale bribe of a railway, a canal, harbor improve-

ments, etc. And for fear these should not prevail he debauches the judiciary and appoints his own creatures to return as elected to parliament whomever he nominates. In this way he has secured a majority in the parliament which assemblies at Ottawa next week. These precious representatives will meet, dine, glorify him, get drunk as usual, pass laws of his creation for the better riveting of the chains of restriction and monopoly, divide the taxes of the people among themselves under all sorts of lying pretences, and, when a certain number of weeks have passed, they will be dismissed to make good the plunder of the session. Therefore for the parliamentary blessings we are about to receive may the Lord make us truly thankful. For twenty-one years we have seen this rascally programme annually performed with little variation, and now on the eve of its twenty-second presentation we turn from it with loathing. With a partition Senate and a corrupt Commons parliamentary institutions at Ottawa are a roaring farce.

THE CURSE OF KERRY.

The record of Tory misgovernment in Ireland is dreary reading, but perhaps the most sickening part of the story, barring Clanricarde's infamies and the dragonings of Woodford, is to be found in the coerciveist annals of Kerry. United Ireland points out how this police ridden county heads the list in agrarian crime, and also in the record of eviction, which bears to agrarian crime the relation of cause to effect. At the same time the police tax in Kerry has been growing in proportion with eviction and crime. In the four years, from 1884 to 1887, the extra police tax of Kerry amounted to £32,386 11s 3d, or \$162,000! Kerry is one of the most impoverished counties in Ireland, and these four years the severest since the great famine. Side by side with this evictions are going on continually, human beings being driven from their homes at the rate of a couple of thousand a year. "Surely," exclaims United Ireland, "the wonder is that the criminal record of Kerry is not worse. If this goes on, if bands of young men continue to be cast adrift from the farms on which they and their fathers worked, to wander idle and revengeful through the mountains, if the unhappy farmer striving to wrest a living from a barren soil is to see himself harried on one side by the rack-renter and on the other by the collector of the ever-growing blood-tax, if the people are to know the benefits of the law only in the shape of the ejection-issuing County Court Judge, and the travelling Coercion Stipendiary who sends to jail the member they elect to Parliament, the editor who pleads for them in the press, their priest if he ventures to protect them or raise his voice on their behalf, the shopkeeper or blacksmith who refuses to be the body-servant of the police-man who breaks their heads, and every tenant-farmer who does not touch his hat to the emergency-man occupying his evicted holding—if this goes on it is hard to see how it is to end for Kerry except in the whole population taking to brigandage en masse. Talk of Bulgaria under the Pashas and Bashi-Bazouks! Baulde Kerry under Balfour, with its extra police-tax and its extra-police-men, its emergency-men of the field and its emergency-men of the judicial bench, its rack-rentings, its bastonings, its imprisonings and its evictions, Bulgaria was a model of freedom and good government!"

SOLD AGAIN!

Sir Charles Tupper went to Washington declaring he would never consent to the surrender of Canadian rights, but it seems he only followed the famous example of Donna Julia in "Don Juan," who— "swearing she would never consent, consented." From what has been made known of the treaty agreed to by the Fisheries Commissioners, it is evident that England has added another of those peculiar diplomatic triumphs to her record by which she sacrifices this country to the exigencies of Imperial politics. Everything the Americans demanded has been conceded and, in the words of Mr. Chamberlain spoken before he left England, "Canada must submit." For the rights conceded to the Americans we receive absolutely nothing in return. A more dimly humiliating surrender could not be imagined short of absolute abandonment. Practically it is abandonment, for it will be impossible to exclude American fishermen from the inshore fisheries without again raising the whole question. The one thing Canadians care about—a measure of reciprocity—has been refused. One of the great means, by the use of which we could have hoped to gain from the United States some concession in the way of trade, has been given away forever.

But we are not astonished. From the beginning of these negotiations the Post anticipated no other result. Since Cornwallis taught the British that discretion was the better part of valor in dealing with Americans, the representatives of England on this continent have emulated the example of Davy Crockett's oon with touching fidelity. All Uncle Sam has to do is to raise his gun, and the British lion sings out: "Is that you Sam? I know you are a dead shot. Don't fire and I'll come down!" Such has been the history of British diplomacy on this continent, and Canada has had to stand and deliver. After this let us cease talking about belonging to the greatest empire the world ever saw, and bragging of the protection of a flag that never protects. It is plain that honorific Canadians have no use for the circumlocution office at London: Why should they submit their cause to English statesmen when repeated experience has demonstrated that it is certain to be surrendered. The same experience has satisfied the Americans that they can do what they please with

Canada and England will not raise a hand to prevent them. They know that British statesmen have long abandoned the idea of opposition to their claim of domination over this continent. England's heart is in the east, not the west.

To Canadians who love their country and long to see her great, glorious and free, this latest surrender is beyond everything humiliating. It is a plain declaration that we have no rights the United States need care to respect, none that England is not prepared to sacrifice. Surely this ought to teach our truly loyal countrymen that it would be better at once to come to a final understanding on all questions with the Great Republic and share in its independence and progress than to continue in the condition of a Parish among the nations, to be bullied and robbed whenever our big neighbor covets anything that is ours. England will not fight for us; we cannot hope to successfully go to war on our own account, so what is the use of our claiming any rights or presuming upon a rivalry when loss and humiliation are foregone conclusions.

It is urged that Canada ought to make some sacrifice for the good of the empire, then why not make the sacrifice complete at once and end all chance of discord and danger forever? If every time the Yankees choose to pick a quarrel, England is ready to placate them by surrendering a slice of Canada, what sense is there, what comfort can there be, in being devoured piecemeal? All these concessions, however, only go to prove that England looks to the absorption of this country by the United States as its manifest destiny. But meantime we, as a people, are undergoing a process of exclusion and isolation from the benefits of American progress. Sensible men perceive what the inevitable result must be and hence arises the agitation for commercial union. They want to enjoy in their own day and possess the advantages now which they are convinced will come in time to this country when the bars are let down and a just, reasonable commercial system will prevail all over the continent.

INDUSTRIAL SLAVERY.

Reading Roman history, our compassion is excited for the slaves who were driven to unremitting toil in chain-gauche. Coming to our own times, we can all remember how the sympathies of the civilized world went out to the negro slaves in the South.

But can it be said that, with all our boasted enlightenment and humanity, slavery has ceased? Perhaps, here in Canada, we but follow in the footsteps of the much lauded Anglo-Saxon, with whom, according to the Englishman Warner, slavery has existed from remote time, in some form or another, down to the present day. While other people made slaves of alien people, our Anglo-Saxon enslaved his own. It is related that they conducted slavery in the most detestable manner. Parents sold their children, relatives their kindred, whom they deported to Ireland for sale, the youth of both sexes being taken to the ships in droves, tied by ropes. In colonial days Bristol city did a flourishing business in sending kidnapped English children to the plantations. Sir John Hopkins improved on this by enslaving the Africans. But the character of our Anglo-Saxon friend has not changed. In his factory system he has continued his old game. A Hochelaga cotton factory operative testified before the Labor Commission in this city the other day that children were taken into work there at 8 years of age. He had known the factory to work 13 hours a day. There were children working there now barefoot! Just think of it, O ye Christians of Montreal! In such weather as we have had this winter! He further stated that children were sought for in the Saguenay district by agents of the factory, and the promises made by these agents were not always fulfilled. Sometimes the work is carried on from 6 25 a.m. to 9 p.m. Boys with bare feet have to pass through a passage containing snow. They earn so little money that they cannot afford shoes! Not one quarter can read or write! Other witnesses corroborated the above testimony, one man stating that the children worked from 6 30 a.m. to 9 p.m., with only 45 minutes' intermission, and that he often saw the foreman kick the boys. Fines are also imposed which exceed a child's earnings.

In yesterday's Post we read that a girl employed in one of the factories in this city has taken proceedings against a man, also employed in the same factory, whom she charges with having dragged her along the floor by the hair, struck her in the face, and otherwise abused her. The man was her foreman, and took this means of chastising the girl.

Is there a man or woman with a spark of humanity who can read these sworn statements without shame and sorrow? Or can we say that the factory system of to-day is much of an improvement on the slavery practiced by the Anglo-Saxons or the apprenticeship of the Bristol merchants? Rather may it not be said with truth that the instinct for enslaving the poor and the helpless is as fierce, as cruel, as inhuman in these days of snivelling sanctimoniousness as it was in the times concerning which we have quoted Warner.

Economists, following the lead of Herbert Spencer, are fond of praising industrialism, as they call it, as a vast improvement on militarism. But Frederick the Great rightly estimated these gentry when he said that, if he wanted to ruin a country he would put an economist to govern it. This industrialism, under the control of men bent solely on amassing wealth away into the millions, has developed into the white slavery described before the Labor Commission. And, be it noted, the men who gave this evidence begged to have

their identity concealed, so much were they in terror of the vengeance of their masters.

There was a time in our country when the industries now crowded into the cities were carried on with dignity, health and soft all over the land. Every village had its skilled mechanic, and honest, independent labor found a ready market at every cottage door. There was not only a chance, but a certainty for every mechanic and workman securing a generous livelihood and laying away something for a rainy day. Handicraftsmen knew their business in those days, and every cross-roads almost had its sturdy industry. Our young men and women did not wander off to cities, nor did agents of factories invade remote districts to enslave little children.

Now all is changed. Combined capital has crushed individual industry out of existence, and herded the workers together in huge mills, where they become automatic attendants on machinery. Places where there is a want of everything that makes life worth living—air, sunshine, human kindness, liberty, character, independence, even proper rest, food and protection from the snow and frost of winter.

Hunger goes with bare feet, want with nakedness, vice with ignorance. Crime, disease, death fill up the back-ground of this diabolical picture of modern industrialism. On the other side we see the smooth-faced, oily-tongued—economists let us call them—patting their sleek round bellies and joining in a hymn of praise to God that they were born in these happy days of industrialism, big dividends, syndicates, watered stocks, combines, protection and the National Policy!

What is it Carlyle says of "the Supreme Scoundrel of the Commonwealth, who, in his insatiable greed and bottomless avarice, had long hoodwinking the poor world, gone 'himself, and led multitudes to go, in the way of human baseness; seeking temporary profit (scrip, first-class claret, social honor and the like small wares), where only eternal loss was possible, and who now, stripped of all his glidings and cunningly devised 'specialties, swung there an ignominious 'detected scoundrel; testifying to all the earth: 'Be not scoundrels, not even gilded 'scoundrels, any one of you; for God, and 'not the Devil, is verily king, and this is 'where it ends, if even this be the end of 'it!'"

But behind this dismal picture we believe there is a profound sense of justice and goodness in our people if it could only be brought to bear on this problem. It will not, however, be brought into play by companies that insure virtue and honesty, as they would a storehouse or a steambath. This is the sort of honesty that skips across the border for fear of detection, and the company pays the insurance. In like manner, when stocks are too big, prices falling in a glutted market, fires take place. Away in smoke goes the product of the toil of the barefoot children—enough food and clothing to make the poor, pale weaklings comfortable for life. But the companies pay the insurance and everything is lovely.

At Hamilton the other day, the Times of that city relates, a minister of one of the churches lamented that an epidemic of dishonesty, unprecedented in its character, had prevailed in Canada during the last nine or ten years. He mentioned, amongst its effects, bribery in elections, forgery and theft in connection with banks and other financial institutions. The preacher did not attempt to give any reason why the people of Canada should have been more dishonest, on an average, from 1878 to 1888 than from 1868 to 1878. He did not say that the preachers had been less able and earnest, or the devil more active, in the later period than in the earlier. There is a very obvious explanation, however.

The Tories came into power in 1878 and established the system out of which has grown industrial slavery. Another preacher, Canon Dumoulin, at St. James Cathedral, Toronto, last Sunday, speaking of the approach of Lent and the time for repentance, said in effect: Read the records in the daily papers—how they startle one, even in our own fair city. The court lists contain every species of crime, even the most degraded crimes that brought their cure on Sodom and Gomorrah—and yet our city is famed for its purity. By the Labor Commission, now in session in a neighboring city, facts were revealed that should shame the perpetrators into oblivion, and the law should pronounce no mild penalty. This, state of things, and in a Christian professing country, would degrade a heathen civilization.

This is what Macdonaldism has done for Canada. No wonder Alexander Mackenzie retires into private life, and Edward Blake, like Rufinus of old, turns his back upon a country where such things are possible.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC QUARTERLY REVIEW. Philadelphia: Hardy & Mahoney. January, 1888.

The 49th number of the thirteenth volume of this leading Catholic publication of America comes richly freighted, as the table of contents shows:—Christianity and Modern Science, His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons. Why Tastes Differ, Prof. St. George Mivart, F.R.S. Some Peculiarities of the Syriac Office, Rt. Rev. James A. Corcoran, D.D. The Sacramental Justice of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII., Rev. Henry A. Brand, D.D. The Central Error of Modern Philosophy, Rev. R. F. Clarke, S.J. A Pilgrimage to the Birthplace and Cloistered Home of Thomas A' Kempis, John Gilmary Shea, LL.D. Individualism and Exclusive Ownership, James A. Cain. The Apostle of Alaska, Rev. Henry Van Rensselaer, S.J. Does the End Justify the Means? Rt. Rev. James A. Corcoran, D.D. An English Public School of a Past Generation, W. Marshall Adams. Andover Orthodoxy—Whither Away? Rev. Alfred Young, C.S.P. Scientific Chronicle, Rev. J. M. Deign, S.J. Book notices: Wealth and Progress, Ecclesiastical History of Newfoundland, The Puritan Colonies in America, The Church and the Age, Life and Death of Rev. Edmund Gennings, Herodias, Antonius,



Salome, L'Eglise de l'Etat en Angleterre Depuis...

THE NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE. The February number of this periodical is a splendid specimen of a class of literature now very popular and deservedly so.

IRELAND AND QUEBEC.

Reply to "Connaught."

To the Editor of the Ottawa Journal: Sir—Having been away from Ottawa for a few days, I see, on returning, that "Connaught" has continued his diatribes and his incoherence on "Ireland and Quebec."

Table with 2 columns: Evicted families, Families re-admitted to keep their houses. Rows show data for 1849-51, 1852-60, 1861-70, 1871-80, 1881-82.

Say 2,000,000 people evicted, or about 35 per cent of the whole population of the island, within that short lapse of time. "Connaught" states that it is easy for the Irish to pay their rents!

And all this is of no account in the eyes of "Connaught" and of his sympathizers! "Connaught" asserts that if Ireland had been ill-treated in the past, she has now to reason to complain!

My answer to this is, that the Government of the United Kingdom, and the Government of the Province of Quebec, are both equally responsible for the wrongs done to Ireland and to Quebec.

Episcopians to number 630,574. Presbyterians 470,734. Jews 472. Methodists, Congregationalists and Baptists 64,000.

A total of 1,175,000, or 23 per cent of the population. On the other hand the Catholic number is 3,911,000, or 77 per cent.

and factories." To prove my point I would instance the cities of Derry and Belfast. Up to last year, though Belfast contains 70,000 Catholics, not one has ever sat in the City Council.

Through his bad instinct "Connaught" attributes all the evils of Ireland to the influence of the Catholic Church! For some purpose evil does good, and I am almost proud that "Connaught" has brought me this ground.

Yours, CHARLES THIBAUD. Ottawa, 30th February, 1888.

A NOTABLE SILVER WEDDING.

MR. AND MRS. EDWARD MURPHY CELEBRATE THEIR TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THEIR MARRIAGE.

Thursday last Mr. and Mrs. Edward Murphy celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage. The worthy couple had made arrangements to celebrate the event in a very quiet manner, and in the morning attended a special mass at St. Patrick's Church.

To Edward Murphy, Esq., its respected vice-president, and to his devoted wife, on the occasion of the silver jubilee of their marriage, February 16, 1888.

DEAR AND RESPECTED SIR AND MADAM.—The important relations which you, our worthy vice-president, have had with our society during the last forty-eight years, and the encouragement given both by word and example to the cause of temperance by you, and to our work, make it a pleasing duty, indeed, to congratulate you on this happy event as well as the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of your marriage.

On your most happy union, the practice of every Christian virtue has had its reward. Blessed with kindred sympathies, you have found the marriage yoke light and sweet. Between you, self has been in common and equally shared. May this happiness be yours, without interruption, to the end, and may the crown of "length of days" retard that for many long years to come.

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. [CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.] The Government's new rules of procedure provide that the House of Commons shall sit from 3 p.m. until 1 a.m., with a dinner hour; that the closure rule may be applied if there is a remainder of 100 minutes at 11 o'clock in favor of such action, and that the Speaker may suspend for the sitting grossly disorderly members.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The new parliamentary procedure rules in the main meet with approval. The Parnellites will not oppose them. They are confident that the new rules can be used in the future to gag the Conservatives.

Baron de Worms, on his return from the continent, will be appointed Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonial office. In the Commons last night Sir Richard Webster, Attorney-General, said that Mr. O'Brien's speech was not a real speech, but it was impossible to doubt that there was a deal of acting about it.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—In the House of Lords to-day, Lord Salisbury promised to submit the fisheries treaty, just signed at Washington, to Parliament, as soon as the Government receives it.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. this evening, Mr. Balfour resumed the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech. He commenced by referring to the character of Mr. O'Brien's attack last evening, and said it was nothing but what he (Balfour) is accustomed to from the same quarter in the weekly attacks in United Ireland.

Mr. Balfour said he could refer to the words of United Ireland to prove his statement. "Cries of 'quote.'" Mr. Balfour replied: "Certainly not." He said he would never think of applying his lips to the words of United Ireland.

Mr. O'Brien rose to explain that his advice to the Mitchellton had been made of a special case. He denied that he had in any other instance counselled resistance to the law.

Mr. Balfour, next referring to the imprisonment of members of the House, twitted Sir George Trevelyan with making a weak remark to the effect that it was a sickening thing for members of Parliament to be imprisoned.

Mr. Balfour said he would lay upon the table of the house the official records on the rise and fall of Mr. O'Brien's weight. Turning to the operations of the Crimes Act, Mr. Balfour contended that the condition of Ireland had immensely improved as compared with its condition during the period of the Gladstone Government.

A spectacle did the Liberals now present! Who a short time ago would have supposed that a single man could front the torrent of resistance to the policy of Home Rule.

Mr. Gladstone followed Mr. Balfour. He said he had little in the Chief Secretary's speech that tended to assist them in getting at the truth of the questions before the House.

Mr. Gladstone replied that Lord Carnarvon had never explicitly denied Mr. Parnell's statement. If he did, where were his words in denial? Continuing, he said the Liberals were fully separated because they wished to give effect to the National aspirations of Ireland.

Mr. Gladstone's speech was continued to great length, and described as one of the first efforts of a man of his rank and position. The division on the amendment was taken. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 817 to 220.

HE FELL FROM GRACE. A BORROWED STORY OF A MINISTER'S UNFAITHFUL CONDUCT. NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Fifteen Baptist ministers and thirty deacons from New Jersey churches in the Canadian Association will sit in solemn judgment on Thursday upon a scandal that has torn West Creek, N.J., to tatters.

THE GREAT STRIKE. THE END STILL NOT NEAR.—THE LEWIS-CORBIN ARRANGEMENTS CONDEMNED BY THE STRIKERS. SHENANDOAH, Penn., Feb. 20.—Almost 2,000 miners of this section met in Robbin's Opera House yesterday to act on the order for resumption of work.

CONTEMPLATED TARIFF REFORM. CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—The Chicago Tribune (Republican) says: Even in the so-called protection States like Connecticut, New Jersey and Michigan the vote of 1884 shows that ultra protection is the weakest political issue which can be tendered by the Republicans.

THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE. THE TREASURY HAS A SURPLUS OF NEARLY SEVEN MILLIONS. TORONTO, Feb. 14.—The following bills were introduced and read a first time: To amend Assessment Act—O'Connor. To authorize trustees of the Toronto General Burying-ground to sell certain lands—McCallum.

AN AMERICAN VICTORY. NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—A Washington despatch to the United Press to-night says: "It is learned this afternoon that the manuscript of the treaty signed last night by the members of the Fishery Conference were prepared by the confidential secretaries of the conference a week ago. The meetings of the past few days were confined to discussion of the prepared manuscripts without alteration."

THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE. THE TREASURER MADE HIS FINANCIAL STATEMENT, WHICH COUPLED NEARLY TWO HOURS IN DELIVERY. THE FOLLOWING IS A SUMMARY: 1887— Total receipts, \$3,846,924 53. Total expenditure, 3,454,372 43. Total assets, 7,049,611 38. Total liabilities at present payable, 384,259 29.

Estimated receipts, 3,403,233 90. The treasurer then summed up his figures by stating that according to estimated expenditure of \$2,983,63, submitted yesterday, there would be a balance to credit of province next year of \$14,500.

Mr. Clark (Toronto) replied for the Opposition. He characterized the treasurer's statement as fluent and ingenious, but the balance sheet of assets and liabilities lacked clearness, accuracy and reliability.

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PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS. HON. MR. MENCHER IN ROMÉ—THE QUEBEC CENTRAL RAILWAY MATTER SETTLED. Hon. James McShane arrived in town from Quebec Monday. On Saturday he received a cable message from Hon. Tupper, dated from Rome, in which the Premier says his health has greatly improved.

A DEFINITIVE SYSTEM FOR CANADA. The Minister of Militia, recognizing the desirability of arriving, if possible, at a definite conclusion as to the practicability of a defensive system for Canada which will be consistent with the country's wants and present means, has recommended to the Privy Council as the most simple and least expensive plan in which to ascertain this, the formation of a committee at headquarters to consider the whole subject.

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LETTER FROM IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Feb. 2.—The cruel and barbarous sentence which the Chief Secretary has instructed his henchmen to press upon that venerable priest and benefactor of his country, Father McEadden, has stirred the souls of our people to an extent never before known.

SUNSHINE ON THE CROSS.

Knelling in a chapel on an autumn eve's night, When warblers piped adieu to the woodland brown and dear,

SPHINX ECHOES.

I am no merchant, young or old, Yet by me many things are sold— Satins and silks and laces rare,

A VISION.

Mr. Sullivan must have been in high phenomenal spirits for a prisoner, when he wrote "A Vision," the reading of which by every man, Tory or Liberal, who is familiar with Balfour's personal appearance and peculiarities, will be a delightful treat.

THE COLONIZATION LOTTERY.

OFFICIAL LIST OF THE PRIZE-WINNING NUMBERS AT FEBRUARY'S DRAWING.

The following is the official list of the prize winning numbers as the National Colonization Lottery, the drawing for which took place on Wednesday and yesterday:—

NO MORE PILLS!

MOTHERS LIKE IT! CHILDREN LIKE IT! Because it is agreeable to take.

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

A Consumptive Cured. When death hourly expected, the remedies failed, and Dr. H. James was experimenting with many herbs of Calcutta, he accidentally made a preparation which cured his only child of Consumption.

AT FREQUENT DATES EACH MONTH

FROM CHICAGO, PEORIA OR ST. LOUIS

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE

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THE MADONNA.

In a young girl's face—long, long ago—
When life was a picture of the vision rare,

the curtain went up, and Labouchere, not able
to resist the temptation, discovered. Not in the

STRANGER THAN FICTION.

LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF A MAN WHO WANTS TO
BE A PRIEST.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—On Saturday night last
Henry Hoffmeyer, a trusted private watchman

GETTING THEIR SECOND WIND.
In the absence of a more plausible explanation

BALFOUR TOO BRASH.
It is hardly necessary to say that the Ministry

MR. LABOUCHERE.

IRELAND'S CONSTANT FRIEND.
An especial article in the San Francisco Weekly

GRAND DEMONSTRATION.

OF THE IRISH CATHOLIC TEMPERANCE CONVENTION
IN ST. ANN'S CHURCH.

ANOTHER GLADSTONIAN VICTORY.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—An election was held to-day
to fill the Parliamentary seat made vacant

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Castoria is so well adapted to children that
it recommends it superior to any prescription

solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.
Rev. Father Girard, superior of the college of

ARABI PASHA TO LADY BLUNT.
A letter, of which the following is a translation,
was recently received from Arabi:

SICK HEADACHE.
Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation,

THE ONLY WOMAN MAYOR.
Several persons have asked us recently if a
woman was ever chosen mayor of any city in the

Three Bottles Cure Catarrh.
Prof. W. HAUSSNER, the famous chemist,
of Mainz, writes: "I cured my catarrh when

Constantly Hawking and Spitting."
THOMAS J. HUNTING, Esq., 202 Pine Street,
St. Louis, Mo., writes: "I was a great sufferer

Weak Men.
Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early
decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I

Pain's Celery Compound.
Medical and scientific skill has at last solved the
problem of the long needed medicine for the

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION
OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.
CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000

ALLAN LINE.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF
CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE

1887—Winter Arrangements—1888.
This Company's Lines are composed of the
following double-endeavored, Clyde-built LEON

Table with columns: Vessel, Tonnage, Commander. Lists ships like Acadia, Assuan, Austria, etc.

NEWFOUNDLAND LINE.
The Steamers of the Allan Line from Halifax

GLASGOW LINE.
During the season of Winter Navigation steamers will
be dispatched twice a week for London (via

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
BAILEY'S COMPOUND LIGHT REFLECTORS.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR STEEL BROS & CO'S SEEDS.

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.
Its Searching and Healing Properties are
Known Throughout the World.

DR. KEMP'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER.
For all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.

PAIN'S CELERY COMPOUND.
Medical and scientific skill has at last solved the
problem of the long needed medicine for the





Absolutely Pure. This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness.

COMMERCIAL. MONTREAL Feb. 21. The market to-day was not as lively as on Friday last, probably owing to the inclement weather of last evening.

PROVISIONS.—We quote:—Canada short cut, per brl, \$17.50 to \$18.00; mess pork, western, per brl, \$0.00 to \$16.75; short cut, western, per brl, \$0.00 to \$17.50; thin mess pork, per brl, \$0.00 to \$18.50; mess beef, per brl, \$0.00 to \$0.00; Indian mess beef, per ton, \$0.00 to \$0.00; hams, city cured, per lb, 11 1/2 to 12; hams, canvassed, per lb, 00 to 00; hams, green, per lb, 00 to 9; flanks, green, per lb, 8 1/2 to 10; lard, western, in 5's, 9 1/2 to 10; bacon, per lb, 10 1/2 to 11; butter, 00 to 8 1/2; tallow, com refined, 7 1/2 to 8.

GRAIN.—The market for grain is quiet. Flour—We quote:—Canada red winter wheat, 85c to 87c; white winter, 85c to 87c; Canada spring 83c to 84c; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 85c to 87c; No. 2 do 83c to 84c; No. 1 Northern, 83c to 84c; peas, 73c to 74c; per 66 lbs. in store; oats, 42c to 43c; corn, 70c to 71c, duty paid, and 62c in bond. The flour market has continued quiet. Patent winter, \$4.40 to 4.65; patent spring, \$4.40 to \$4.55; straight roller, \$4.00 to 4.25; extra, \$3.50 to \$3.95; superfine, \$3.00 to \$3.50; strong bakers, \$4.10 to \$4.25. Ontario bags—Extra, \$1.80 to \$1.95; superfine, \$1.35 to \$1.70; city strong bakers (140 lb. cks.) per 100 lbs., \$4.40 to \$4.50; oatmeal, standard, 35c to 40c; oatmeal, granulated, 35c to 40c; rolled oats, \$6.00 to \$7.00; rolled oats, \$6.25 to \$7.00.

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for timothy. Straw quiet and prices steady, with sales at \$9 to \$11. Dressed hog firm at \$7.25 to \$7.50. Beef \$3 to \$5 for forequarters, and \$5 to \$7.50 for hindquarters. Mutton \$8.50 to \$8; lamb at \$9 to \$10. Veal \$5.50 to \$8.50.

TORONTO, Feb. 21.—Wheat, fall, per bush, 80c to 81c; Wheat, red, per bush, 80c to 81c; wheat, spring, per bush, 79c to 80c; wheat, goose, per bush, 71c to 74c; barley, per bush, 72c to 79c; oats, per bush, 45c to 47c; peas, per bush, 67c to 69c; Dressed hog, per 100 lbs, \$7 to \$7.25; chickens, per pair, 40c to 55c; butter, per lb rolls, 20c to 25c; eggs, new laid, per doz, 21c to 25c; potatoes, per bag, \$1 to \$1.05; apples, per brl, \$1.75 to \$2.50; onions, per doz, 15c to 20c; onions, per bag, \$2; turnips, white, per bag, 40c to 50c; rutabaga, per bunch, 25c; cabbage, per doz, 50c to \$1; celery, 40c to 75c; beets, per bag, \$1; parsley, per doz, 20c; hay, \$11 to \$16; straw, \$7 to \$11.

PATERBOROUGH, Feb. 20.—Wheat, fall, per bushel, new, 76c to 78c; wheat, spring, do, 70c to 74c; Aracota wheat, 60c to 65c; flour, patent processes, per owt, \$2.25 to \$2.50; flour, part per owt, \$2.25 to \$2.50; 70c to 77c; bakers, 65c to 75c; peas, new, 70c to 77c; oats, 42c to 47c; rye, 50c to 54c; potatoes, new, per bag, 90c to \$1; cabbage, per head, 7c to 10c; beets, per bag, 40c; onions, per bag, 5c to 40c; carrots, small red per bag, 35c to 40c; carrots, field, per bag, 15c to 20c; Turnips, 30c to 40c; parsnips, 40c to 50c; leaf, by the quarter per cwt, \$5 to \$6; pork, by the quarter per cwt, \$6.50 to \$7; mutton, per lb, 6 to 8; lamb, per lb, 7 to 8; dressed hog, \$5.50; hogs, live weight, \$4 to \$4.50; butter, per lb, 4; lard, 9 to 10; chickens, per pair, 35c to 50c; ducks, per pair, 60 to 70; geese, each, 50 to 60; turkeys, each, 60 to \$1.25; butter, fresh rolls, per lb, 20 to 25; salt, by the tub, per lb, 16 to 19; cheese, private sale, per lb, 12; eggs, per dozen, 18

at 7.00; refined quoted at 7.80; continent at 8.55 S. A. 7.00 Cuba. Butter—Is steady but quiet. State at 17 to 26; western at 14 to 30; State creamery at 17 to 28. Cheese—quiet. State at 11 1/2. Freight to Liverpool dull.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 28c to 29c; fair to choice, 25c to 27c; choice to fancy Iowa, 24c to 25c; good to fancy Wisconsin, 25c to 26c; fair to good creameries, 18c to 22c; fancy dairies, 18c to 20c; good, 15c; packing stock, 12c to 13c; 20c; cream fall-made 10 1/2 to 11 1/2; flats, 11 1/2 to 11 3/4; Young America, 12 1/2 to 13; off grades, 5c to 9c; 1 lb skims, 9c to 10c; butter, 6c to 7c; common, 2c to 4c; brick cheese, 12c to 14c; Limburger, 12c to 14c; domestic Swiss, 12c to 15c. Eggs—Strictly fresh were offered in lots at 22c to 23c. Supplies of egg-houses are not large, and about brought 18c to 20c, but common to fair sold at 15c to 17c. Supplies of pickled have increased, and holders would gladly accept lower prices to clear out, but had buyers slow to take hold at 10c to 15c a doz. Hides—C 7c; do damaged, 4 1/2c; part cured, 6 1/2c to 6 3/4c; heavy green salted, fully cured, 6 1/2c; light do, 6 1/2c; damaged, 5 1/2c; bull hides, 5 1/2c; No. 1 green salted old, 3c to 2c do, 6c; dry salted, 10c; No. 3 do, 2c price; dry flint, 12c to 13c; dry calf skins, 12c to 13c. All skins under 8 lbs are classed as deacon, and sell at 30c each. Sheep pelts 25c to 30c per lb for the estimated wool on each pelt. Potatoes—Offerings of car lots were moderate, demand fair and market firm. Scotch sold at 85c to 90c for magnums, 85c to 88c for regents and champion; Michigan, 78c to 85c; New York 80c to 87c; Wisconsin, 72c to 83c; Holland, \$1 per bu. Poultry—Fancy, small hen turkeys sold at 11 1/2 to 12c; choice young gobblers, 10c to 10 1/2c; mixed, 10 1/2c to 11c;

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

to 20; hay, per ton, \$12 to \$13; straw, per load, \$3 to \$4; wood, hard, per load, \$3.50 to \$4; wood, soft, per load, \$2.50 to \$3.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The market was small to-day, and with the exception of hay and meat the supply was short in everything. Grain deliveries were small, and there was no change in the situation. Wheat was steady, at \$1.36 to \$1.37 per cental. Oats ran about \$1.26 to \$1.28 per 100 lbs. There was no reportable supply of other grains. No clover or timothy seed came forward. The beef supply was large, and a change in prices prevailed; \$4.50 to \$6.50 was marginal. Pork was steady, at \$6.50 to \$7 per cwt. The poultry offerings were confined to local dealers, with prices at our tabular quotations. Butter was scarce, and prices ruled from 22 to 25 cents for best roll, and 18 to 20 cents for inferior tubs. Eggs went at 18 to 20 cents per dozen.