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MONTREAL. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1888.

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PROTESTANTS PROTEST

Against the Erection of the Statue of the Blessed Virgin.

VENTING THEIR VIEWS. failed.

"Reverend" Ranters.

WISE COUNSEL REJECTED.

The Proceedings at the Joint Meeting this Morning of the Protestant Clergy of the City.

A joint meeting of the Evangelical Alliance A joint meeting of the Evangelical Alliance and Protestant Ministerial association was held this morning, at ten e'clock, in the Young Men's Christian association parlor, for the purpose of discussing what action should be taken in regard to the proposition recently made to erect a status on the top of Mount Royal to the Blessed Virgin Mary,

Rev. Dr. McVigar presided and the Rev.

Messra, Jackson and Smyth acted as secretarias.

Rev. Dr. McVicar presided and the Rev. Mesers. Jackson and Smyth acted as secretaries. The proceedings were opened by the singing of a hymn and a prayer from the Rev. Mr. Fothergill, who prayed for a spirit of wisdom to guide the meeting "that truth might prosper and error and darkness that, now pervaded a large portion of this community, might flee away."

Dr. Smyth explained the reasons which led him, as Secretary of the Ministerial Associa-tion, to call the meeting, which was simply on the advice of some of the brethren.

Rev. Mr Jackson related having been re quested by Sir William Dawson and others to get up the petition to the Council, which were sent to the pastors of the various Protestant churches for the signatures of their congrega-

The meeting sustained the secretaries in their

The chairman aunounced that now any mo ton would be in order touching the statue ques Rev. Mr. McKay thought it singular that he

had not received his petition through the mail as other ministers haddone. Ray. J. Edgar Hill expressed regret that the proposition to erect a statue on the mountain to the Virgin Mary had been made. He thought that even in the interest of the Roman Catholic Church that it was a bad move. It was always worst for any church to offend the feelings of another. He hoped the wise men of the Catholic denomination would get the petition

to the Council, for the purpose of erecting the statue, withdrawn. He believed that both churches should live on terms of peace and friendship, as they did in every other Christian community.

The following petition to the City Council

which yesterday was largely signed in all the Protestant churches, was read by Mr. Jackson:
"That your petitioners are much concerned to observe that application has been made to your honorable body for the grant of a piece of land on the summit of the mountain, whereon to erect a statue of the Virgin Mary.

That your petitioners would represent the granting of city property for such a purpose would be extremely offensive to the conscience of the Protestant population of the city as an abuse of images, against which they and their foreighters have continued to protest since the time of the Protestant Reformation, and as being an innovation of the custom and constitution of the Dominion of Canada, which, while it respects the conscientious beliefs and religious convictions of all classes and creeds of Her Majesty's subjects, gives the precedence to

none.
Your petitioners would, therefore, humbly pray that the application for public property for purposes so purely denominant be not entertained by your honorable body.

And your petitioners will ever pray."
Rev. Mr. McKay thought that this covered

the ground admirably, although some might look at it in a different light.

Rev. Mr. Upham did not wish to be hypercritical, but he did not quite like some of the modes of expression used, such as "An abuse of images," etc.; but he thought they ought to modes of expression used, such as "An abuse public meeting, and written for use in one of images," etc.; but he thought they ought to public meeting, and written for use in one of overlook little slips for the sake of securing our most literary, I may say exterio, raviews.

Rev. Mr. Rogers thought that, if the petition for a statue was granted by the Council, another petition ought to be made for a piece of ground upon which to erect a statue of King William, Prince of Orange, of "pious and immortal memory.

The rev. young gentleman, however, looked very serious about it.
Rev. Mr. Philp, of the St. James Methodist church, moved that the text of the petition

read by Mr. Jackson be adopted as a standpoint, and was reconded by Bishop Ussher.

Rev. Mr. Marling moved in amendment to omit the expressions "extremely offensive to the conscience of the Protestant population as an abuse of imag s, against which their forefathers have continued to protest since the time of the Protestant reformation."

Mr. Marling commented also on the grammar

Rev. Mr. McKay—"Let us express a general approval of the petition without being committed to any expression." (Hear, hear.)
A resolution was then carried that the meet

would formulate one of their own.

Rev. Mr. Rogers thought the expression, abuse of images, all right, and he did'ng see any grammatical errors. (Laughter.)

Mr. George Hague said that in his opinion

the erection of a statue was seriously calculated to disturb the peace and harmony of the commanity. While such a statue would nations, be highly pleasing to a majority of our citizens, it will be correspondingly highly obnoxious to While such a statue would naturally

ceedings had taken place during the epidemic which had helped to scatter the disease.

Rev. Mr. Hill said he was thoroughly in accord with Mr. Hague. He knew the 1-ad ra of the Roman Catholics were men and Christian gentlemen, and he deplored exceedingly this step on their part. He believed they all wanted to live in peace and harmony, and he thought it would be well to make some attempt such as that suggested by Mr. Hague, of sending a deputation to the Catholic Archbishop. He for one would not be ashamed of it, even if he

Archbishop or any of his priests. This idea of the statue comes from them. They knew very well it wou d be an insult. We have nothing to do with this fine Christian gentleman (sarcastically.) I object to Protestants being classed as the minority. We are not in the minority in this country, except this province is a separate nation. We have no right to go to this Bishop to pray for the withdrawal of what he knew would be an offence to us. They did not come to us to ask our acceptance of the proposal." have as much hope of convincing him that they were right as they would have of flying to the

the Archbishop had no power and could do nothing. That had been shown when they wanted his co operation on the Sabbath Observance Bill. He believed they should resist ninges as, he said, had been done of old in

decided stand, and they should be prepared for something more forcible in the future. Rev. Dr. Campbell was in favor of going to the Archbishop and proposing to erect a statue, Jacques Cartier's, and moved a resolution to that effect, but he couldn't get a seconder. He drew an imaginative picture of Catholics prostrating themselves before the statue while Prostrating themselves before the statue while Prostrating themselves before the statue while Prostration and proposity.

by the Episcopalian ministers' meeting this morning to endorse the meeting's present action. He said what they protested against was the idolatry, and that their rights as Protestant citizens had been invaded.

Mr. W. Paul suggested a public meeting, but Dr. Smyth said that such a course would be following "the tactics of the Church of Rome, the Irish Home Rulers, and such persons."

next. In the meantime a petition will be pre pared and the entire body will present it to the

THE LAW OF NATURE DIVINE AND SUPREME.

important paper from the pen of His Eminence Cardinal Manning entitled "The Law of Na-ture Divine and Supreme." The article was written for the purpose of making more clear the doctrin: of the Catholic Church regarding the rights of the poor as stated by His Eminence last January, which attracted wide attention at the time, and which has been more or less misunderstood in this country.

We give the following extracts from the Car-

The Atlantic cable has so fully explained the circumstances under which I appealed to the law of nature that I hardly like to weary the reader with a repetition. Nevertheless, I may so far return upon the past as to say that my words were spoken in a conference, not a mere

day I gave only in reference. I do this, not out of pedantry, but out of pridence, for some good men may, for want of knowledge, be misled.

The doctrine of the Catholic Church may be briefly stated in the words of St. Thomas

mos right to the use of things which were r them and their sustenance.

dient for three reasons:

1. What is our own is more carefully used than what is common.
2. Human affairs are better ordered by re-

cognized private rights.
3. Human society is more peaceful when each has his own, protected by the law of justice;

1. It is contrary to justice. 2. It is committed either by stealth or by

furatur nectential quantum necessarium est, nec-furatur nectenetur restituere postea sic assump-tum, si quidem re et spe invigens fuit."

It is to be understood that St. Alphonsus consulted for his theology some eight hundred authors, and his decisions, therefore, rest upon the widest foundation, and may be safely fol-

lowed.

St. Alphonsus says that this doctrine is cer-

St. Alphonens says that this doctrine is extant, and is founded upon the doctrine of St. Thomas, that in such a case "all things are common"; for the law of nations, by which the division of goods was introduced, cannot derogate from the natural law. "Though in extreme necessity a poor man has a right (ius habet) to the goods of others he has not a right to the extraordinary goods of others but only to those which ordinarily soft. others, but only to those which ordinarily suffice for the sustenance of life." He says that 'as the poor man has a right (jushabet) to take what he needs, no one ought to hinder his taking it." "Forasmuch as in extreme necessity all things are common, a rich man is bound in justice to give help to the poor, because the poor man may justly take it, even without the will of the owner (cum ille juste possit can surripere etiam invito domino, ct suam facere). Throughout the whole treatise St. Alphonsus repeats over and over again the word its or right nosover and over again the word jus or right pos-

sessed by the poor man,†
This doctrine lies at the foundation of the positive law of property in all Christendom. It exists as an unwritten law in all Catholic countries; in France it is the droit au trawil, in England it is clothed in a legal statute in our Poor Law, under which every one has "a right either to work or to bread without work." In the old Scotch law it was recognized under the title of Burdensech: A starving man had a right to carry away as much meal as he could on his back. All these authorities I give, not by way of example or exhertation to larceny, but in proof of the natural right from which they flow.

It must always be borne in mind that my purpose was to justify and elevate the Poor Law of England by showing that it was founded upon the natural right of man to life and to the sus-tenance of life. In proving this I was compelled to show that this natural law is supreme over to show that this natural law is supreme over all positive law. The two questions, though distinct, are indivisible, as we have seen in the texts alreadycited from St. Thomas and St. Alphonsus. The opponents of the Poor Law, to evade the main question, promptly seized on the latter to escape the former. My words were as follows: "The obligation to feed the hungry springs from the natural right of every man to life, and to the food necessary for the sustenance of life. So strict is this natural right that it prevails over all positive laws of property. Neof life. So strict is this natural right that it prevails over all positive laws of property. Necessity has no law; and a starving man has a natural right to his neighbor's bread. I am afraid that those who speak so confidently about right, obligations and laws have not studied, or have forgotten the first principles of all human positive law. If the law of property did not rest upon a natural deny it justify the dictum, La propriété c'est le vol. Bef re the natural right to live all human laws must give way." I gave the example of the natural law of self-defence, before which the commandment, "Thou shalt not kill," gives way.

* St. Thoma Aquin. Summa Theolog., 2da Theologia Moralis, lib. iii., tract, v., cap. i., tom. i., pp. 333, 334, 335. Ed. Bassano, 1847.
‡ Fortnightly Review, January, 1888, p. 154.

THE GOOD SHEPHERD .- The marvellous incidents in the life of Christ form a striking tableau in a drama unparalleled in history combination of powerful elements at once tragic and sublime—the stronger lights and deeper shadows being presented in the splendour of Thabor, the scul-strring agony of Gethsemane, the humiliation of Calvary, the triumph of the Resurrection, and the glory of the Ascensior. These appeal strongly to the imagination of even the most indifferent. Apart from these crowning occasions there are instances less striking which appeal more directly to the heart-instances in which the softer lines of the loving Saviour's character are unfolded. Rare touches of nature that anneal to the kindly affections; His gracious manner as a Father receiving the prodigal, which contains encouragement for every wayward child. His portrayal of Himself as the Good Shepherd who leaves the ninety and nine to go in search of the lost sheep that is gone astray, which is an assurance of His ever watchful care, and also a hint to the fallen, whispering words of hope to them in their dejection and abasement that the Good Shepherd is even now looking for them. You can almost see the tender anxiety of His kind face as he says; " I came to save them that are How consoling to weak and weary lost. souls to know that there is One thinking of them; One who "wills not the death of a sinner, but rather that he be converted and live." If you be in sin, or on the borders of sin, only listen and you will hear Him calling. He has left the ninety and nine and is search ing for you. He knows that there is a wolt. prowling on the outskirts of the fold, and His tender heart bleeds to think of the danger thereof. He is calling. I hear Him say: "come to Me all you that labour and are heavy laden, and I will refresh you. Take up My yoke upon you and learn of Me, because I am meek and humble of heart, and you shall find rest to your souls. For My yoke is sweet and My burden light." How musical, how entrancing are those words from the sacred lips of Christ?

Goodness, says St. Thomas Aquinas, is diffusive of itself. It tends to expansion. Thus, the Maker of the world diffuses Himself in

of the naked that you lay by; the money that you bury in the earth is the release and liberation of those who are in misery."

For the sake of those who may not have ready access to the works of St. Alphonaus, the following passages may be given:

The text of Busenbaum is as follows: —"Qui pro se vel alio in extrema necessitate constitute alienum accipit quantum necessarium est, necessarium est are entrusted to a man, then from his wealth is a debt due to the poor and needy. There is a debt due to the poor and needy. There | ter his gallery for a month for an exhibition. He is in creation an interdependence of creatures | supposed at the time that Van Beers was an which suggests mutual help as the sphere of development; and in this work of doing good all can share. It is only necessary to give good example, and all have this to give. The benefits that flow from good example cannot be exaggerated. It is a most powerful instructor. For many it is almost impossible to receive instruction, unless words are clinched by example. True reason can appreciate a truth, but it is 'n the composite nature of man to make a conclusion, especially in morals fruitful the persuasiveness of good example is demanded by the pupil. How deep-reaching it is every one knows. The blessings it brings to giver and receiver are priceless. It is, then, a wonderful dispensation of Providence that all may easily do what all are bound to do. and even achieve a recompense for what there is a general tendency in nature to do.

CABLE TELEGRAMS.

Specially Reported for and taken from the "Montreal Daily Post."

LONDON, April 11.—The new political disease in France is spreading like a plague. Yesterday the Department or the Councils opened their spring sessions, and their tone everywhere showed that Boulangerism was infecting the whole country. In the department of Haute Loire, the Council considered a proposal in favor of the speedy dissolution of parliament, and a motion was made to refer the resolution to a committee for serious consideration. The vote stood seven to seven and it was referred. The Council of Seire at Osse rejected the same proposition by a large majority; but the fact that it was offered at all is significant. A motion in favor of the re-instatement of Boulanger in the army was preinstatement of Boulanger in the army was presented in the Department of Nanclus and negativel by the council. Joseph Reinech declares the country has gone mad, and, a'though he is the last person in the world to become a victim to a baseless scare, he is evidently in great anxiety at this crisis. He says Boulanger is aiming to secure the first councilable which aiming to secure the first councilship which would put him in Carnot's place, at the head of the Republic. Mr. Edouard Portalis, in the Dix-Neuvienne Siecle, says: Boulanger has at 18 Was a piece of cheap dema goguism which shows Boulanger's unfiness for great military command. For his vogue throughout the country cessive administrations are certainly much to blame, and politicians whose gradual ascend ancy has for years been regarded with alarm and disgust by sober-minded people and real statesmen, have at last made a muddle of cer-tain national business and have put the Republic of

FRANCE IN JEOPARDY both home and abroad. The Bonapartes are likely to reap a greater benefit from this state of affairs and will probably outlive the Monarchists when it comes to the point. The impres sion which has gained the upper hand of the public mind that Imperialism will eventually absorb Boulangerism is borne out by a manifestation of active sympathy with the new move-ment by such men as Clement Deroyes, who since the death of Padones is Prince Victor Napoleon's chief adviser. What will come of it all it is impossible to tell, but nothing is quite improbable in French politics. The following is the programme the Boulargies and Rose. is the programme the Boulangists and Bona is the programme the Boulangists and Bona-partists expect to carry out, or embodies the idea which prevails in the Boulanger en-tourage:—As soon as the new deputy takes his seat in the Chamber, he will insti-tute a vigorous agitation for the revision of the Constitution of the Republic. It is ex-pected that he will be defeated when the question comes to a vote on the motion, but, the tion comes to a vote on the motion, but, the attempt will occasion much excitement throughout the country that will render the dissolution of Parliament imperative. When that occurs, in the general elections for the new Chamber, Boulanger will be returned by thirty or forty departments, and will come back virtually with a sweeping mandate that the constitution be revised. He will be borne in triumph to the war office as actual dictator of France. Then Congress will assemble at France. Then Congress will assemble at Versailles and Carnot forced to resign office in favor of Boulanger. This is the manner in which the Boulangists expect to accomplish a wholesale conquest of the country and take absolute command of the destinies of France. After that, and this course of events seems quite probable, a third empire may be looked for, but this culmination of the hopes of the Napoleons is only a possibility.

LONDON, April 12.—The serious business of the present session of the British Parliament begins to day in the House of Commons with begins to day in the House of Commons with the second reading of the Local Government Bill. The Government at first intended to close the debate on the second reading to-morrow evening, but the Upposition leaders did not relish a summary cutting short of their expressions of opinion, and the result of the pressure which they brought to hear on the Miniatry is that they have decided to allow the debate to continue until next Monday or Tuesday night.

day or Tuesday night.

Mr. Gladstone's speech at the banquet of the
National Liberal Club last night, assailing Mr.
Smith for his refusal to let the principle of local government be extended to Ireland, is the occasion of considerable unquietness to the Conservatives. They interpret his uncompromising condemnation of Mr. Smith's argument, as an indication that the era of passivity which has been sustained by

honest man, but he does not now care to impair the honorable name of the establishment by showing these counterfeit pictures. They have all arrived, and Paris has been placarded with announcements of the exhibition. Van Beers has brought action against M. Seidelmeyer to compel him to fulfil his contract. LONDON, April 13.—The critical state of affairs in Germany concerning the Battenberg business continues unsolved. The relations beween Bismarck and the Emperor and Empress

are not materially altered since the trouble first arose. As I cabled at the beginning, the misunderstanding of the great Coancellor has arrayed against him unacoustomed power, and he cannot rule Europe as in the past. You wil likely be told that Bismarck is going to agree to the marriage of Alexander and Victoria in time, and that the Empress has consented indefinitely to defer the marriage, together with a variety of other reports, all having a good deal of truth, but the status quo remains, and, whatever con-cessions or postponements are granted on either side, the chances are that the Guelphs and the Battenbers will win their point in the long run, even if the Chanceller compels acquiescence to other plans. Confi ctirg rumors, which are flying in all directions from Berlin, once more are mystifying the world with regard to the actual condition of things and are all probably mis leading by reason of the emphasis and exactness the alleged information claims to convey. only fact upon which reliance can be placed at this juncture is that the crises has again entered a dormant state and will not be actively re-vived, I fancy, for at least six weeks, unless something wholly unexpected should come into play. I have just seen a private telegram from a most reliable source, which says Prince Alexander has given up all intention of coming to Berlin, at least for the present. He will always do whotever the three Virturies desire, and his dewhatever the three Victorias desire, and his de-laying of his visit agrees with the Queen's decision to not visit the German capital just now. Currency is given at Vienna to the statement that the Prince Recent of Bavaria has decided to appoint Prince Alexander to the command of to appoint Prince Alexander to the command of the Second Army Corps of Bavaria. This action, if carried out, would not be merely thought per-sonal courtesy, but would be intended directly as a movement of political significance. Its im-mediate purpose would be to give expression to Prince Luitpold's sympathy with Emperor Frederick in his conflict with Bismarck. The argument in favor of such a step is that if the German Emperor should be compelled to abase himself and his lofty position before all the powerful sway of the Chancellor, what have lesser sovereigns to expect at the hands of his back all whom the blundering and misrule of the past ten years has injured or offended, besides the blutant revanche party among civilians, and the rank and file of the army. These last he propitiated when in control of military affairs by granting permanent leave to remain out of barracks long after tattoo. This was a piece of these days. Frederick is no sicker now than he has be right along. Current reports that increased the illness merely indicate relapses from accidental causes expected from time to time. advance of the disease cannot but bring a gradual enfeebling of the constitution, which is manifested in acute sensitiveness to debilitating effects, stm-sphere changes, physical fatigue and mental worry. Death would change the aspect of affairs completely, but if he lives long, as every one hopes aside from political considerations, Bismarck will find war with the Empress anything but child's play.

LONDON, April 13 .- After the night long joy cometh in the morning, is the refrain ringing this moment in the brains of the Opposition coalition. In British politics the Liberals at last see the gray glimmering of the dawn of a new day's sun. Harmony seems rising, and a reunion of the several factions of the party appears an event of the near future. The Gladstonians, after long, fairly-patient waiting, see the light at length, and a restoration of the Liberal party to power is a mat-ter of confident expectation and not hypothetical speculation. This is the rock which I pointed out as the chief danger of the Salisbury administration and one which the Government party is going to split. I do not see how anything can now prevent a catastrophe, for the Tories have gotten themselves into such complication in the Local Government Bill that there is no chance of extricating themselver. They can do nothing but either surrender unconditionally or fight a cer tain losing battle. Every effort to effect an honorable retreat from their position only gets them into more trouble and antagonizes some element of public opinion, the assistance of which is essential to their success. The Liberal-Unionist support is already estranged, to say nothing of the Radicals, and needs very little more to push it in hostility in the Cabinet.

The Local Government Bill is proving a veritable stumbling stone to the Conservatives, while it is actively assisting to bridge the chasm between the sections of the Liberals. The Gladstonians have recognized in this measure a basis of reunion with their former collesgues, if only the dissidents will agree to a proposition that a provision bill ought to be extended to include Ireland. The sentiment of the Liberal ring of the ministerial party has been pretty plainly stated in public by its leaders. Lord Hartington has characterized the bill as in the best sense of the word Home Rule and as reasonable Home Rule to whatever division of the United Kingdom operations may be applied, and has stated he has not the smallest objection to wide extension of local self-government in Ireland.

London, April 16 —The majority secured by Boulanger yesterday in the department of the be highly pleasing to a majority of our extremendingly highly obnaxious to the minority. He would suggest that a deputation by appointed from the meeting to wait of the minority. He would suggest that a deputation by appointed from the meeting to wait of the matural and Divine law all this is, but derogate from the natural and Divine law all this is, but derogate from the natural and Divine law all this is, but derogate from the natural and Divine law all this is, but derogate from the natural and Divine law all this is, but derogate from the natural and Divine law all this is, but derogate from the natural and Divine law all this is possible to dividing the facts the goodness and power of God. They acknowledge, that is maintained to suspain the life of man, and therefore when a catholics were Christians like them laws to suspand the division, and appropriation of the goodness and preventing Boulanger and the finance. They acknowledge, that is indicated the sustenance of man in case of necessary.

Therefore the proposition of the goodness and power of God. The fine errain of creation, handmant as well as indicated the man and positive law cannot allow the proposition of the goodness. All this is, but the opposition of the goodness and power of God. The fine errain of creation, handmant as well as law in the fletch of the proposition of the goodness and power of God. The flow expect that the Liberals and Irish men bers will begin an errich the proposition of the goodness and power of God. The flow expect that the Liberals and Irish men bers will begin an errich the flow of the conting the flow of the conting the successary.

The continuous continuous continuous description of the goodness and power of God. The flow of the continuous continuou

ber of reactionary and Republican voters, so that drawing off a few ballots for the hero of the that drawing off a few ballots for the hero of the hour would in ordinary circumstances insure his defeat. But against this and every other trick of electionsering he easily won the day. The report was industricusly circulated throughout the Department yesterday that Emperor Frederick was dead. The object of this was to frighten the electors with the prospect of immediate war with Germany if Boulanger were elected. The Boulangists bitterly complain of these tactics, but ne ther side spared any pains.

The lesson of this election is that a general

Rev. Mr. Fleck, of Knox Church, spurned this proposal. He said (looking very indignant and excited): "I do not know why any of us should be obliged to eat humble pie before this Archbishop or any of his priests. This idea of

Rev. Mr. Jackson said he endorsed largely what Mr. Fleck had said. If they went to the Archbishop to go into a subject of that kind it was sure to open up the whole question of "image worship" and "dramatic representations," and in a discussion of that kind they would have as much home of services a king that they

moon to night (laughter).

Bishop Ussher (facetiously)—"As Paddy said when he put his prayers at the head of his bid: 'Them's my sentiments.'"

The "Rev." Bishop went on to remark that

Mr. Jackson said the time had come for a

testants were examining it as a curiosity. He was of the opinion the whole thing would be in-

A committee was appointed to draw up the iews of the meeting and to present it to the

City Council.

Rev. Mr. Lindsay said he had been deputed

Rev. Mr. Fleck urged that a French minister address the Council.

Prof. Cauzereau said that as far as he was personally concerned, he would like to have first principles of all human positive law. If such a statue on the mountain, and went on to say something to the effect that it would afferd him a sp'endid opportunity to ridicule the piety of the Catholics. This idea was received with great reliab by several of the "rev." gentlemen present a such as the control of the present a statue on the mountain, and went on to the law of property did not rest upon a natural right it could not long exist. They who deny it justify the dictum, La propriété c'est le with great reliab by several of the "rev." gentlemen present a laws have not studied, or have forgotten the first principles of all human positive law. If the law of property did not rest upon a natural right it could not long exist. They who deny it justify the dictum, La propriété c'est le vol. Bef re the natural right to live all human laws must give way. I gave the

tlemen present.
The meeting then adjourned till Monday

The April number of the American Catholic Quarterly Review (Philadelphia) will contain an

* * *

It can hardly be necessary to justify what I have said among Catholics—I might even say among Christians; but both Catholics and Christians are often not fully aware of the broad and solid ground on which they habitually rest. I will, therefore, draw out infull what the other day I gave only in reference. I do this not only in reference. nrishy stated in the words of St. Themas Aquinas, who sums up what has been always and everywhere taught before him; and his Summa Theologica, with the Holy Scripture, has been laid open in Ecumenical Councils as the highest authority in the tradition of Catholic dectrine.

Catholic doctrine.

L. By the law of nature all men have a com-II. But this common right does not exclude the possession of anything which becomes pro-per to each. The common right is by natural

law, and the positive law of property is expe-

suum cuique. 111: Theft, therefore, is always a sin, for two reasons:

The lesson of this election is that a general upheaval is going on all over the nation, and must run its course before any definite change in the aspect of public affairs can be looked must run its course before any definite change in the aspect of public affairs can be looked for. It is probable that at this moments of for. It is probable that at this moments of the could repeat yesterday's triumph in almost every department of France. While the news of the results was arriving in Paris last night Boulanger was dining quietly with a friend in a restaurant near Madeleins. A great crowd were waiting at the Hotel Louvre to give him an ovation as soon as clear reports of his victory were received, and they were much disappointed at his absence. His election, however, had been already discounted by a certainty of its accomplishment. Therefore matters will likely remain quiet until he takes his seat in the Chamber of Deputies. Trouble is then expected and a crisis looked for.

LONDON, April 16.—Accounts are at hand can duel between two women, of which the Islam of Corsica was the scene. The two virage concerned were Francisca Fortunate an Benoita Pasqualini. Long and bitter hatreed had existed between them, and to end their quarrel they agreed that one must dis. They settled upon a duel as a fitting method tor deciding their dispute, and regularly appointed a day, hour and manner to

settled upon a duel as a fitting method tor deciding their dispute, and regularly appointed a day, hour and manner to fight. Both were on the ground punctually to the minute and, when word was given, they flew at each other like fiends. Stilettos were the weapons employed and were plied with mad energy and rapidity. After a short, sharp struggle Benoita Pasqualini fell, stricken through the heart by her adversary's stiletto.

O'BRIEN AGAIN JAILED.

DEMONSTRATION AT THE STATION-HIS SPERCH OF LAST SUNDAY THE CAUSE—SEARCHING FOR DILLON-LEAGUE MEETING AT

NEW ROSS. Dublin, April 15 .- Wm. O'Brien, M.P., was arrested on arriving at Kingstown on Saturday in consequence of his speech at the meeting at Loughrea last Sunday. He was taken to the Lughres jail. A crowd gathered at the Broadstone station and cheered Mr. O'Brien and groaned for Mr. Balfour. Messrs. Crilly and Kenney, members of Parliament, were at the staticn and bade farewell to Mr. O'Brien, who was excort-ed by seven policemen. Detectives are searching for Mr. Dillon. Mr. O'Brien reached Loughrea about midnight last night. The magistrate remanded his case until Thursday next and admitted him to bail. Mr. O'Brien received several visitors to-day. He was cheerful, and admitted that the only charge the Government had against him was that he gave Mr. Balfour the lie in his throat last Sanday. Mr. O'Brien will return to Dublin to-morrow. At Ballinasloe Mr. O'Brien was greated with enthusiasm. The public were excluded from the railway station. There was slight disorder and some arrests were

made. SEARCHING FOR DILLON. The meeting at New Ross to day was small, and passed off quietly. The soldiers and police were confined to their barracks. The meeting expressed indignation at the arrest of Mr. O'Brien. Messrs. Barry, Chance, and John and William Redmond, members of Parliament, made speeches. Detectives are watching Mr. Dillon's Dublin residence. Today four bands serenaded Mr. Dillon, and several friends visited him. A crowd in front of the house cheered for the home rule leaders, groaned for Balfour, and sang "Hang Bloody Balfour on a Sour Apple Tree" until the police interiered.

FOILED BY A SERVANT. Mr. Dillon was confined to his residence all day. An inspector holding a warrant for Mr. Dillon's arrest knocked at the door this morning. A servant opened the door cautiously, and on secing the inspector slammed the door in his face. The Lord Mayor was among Mr. Dillon's visitors.

O'BRIEN DEFIANT. After being released Mr. O'Brien addressed a meeting of the suppressed branch of the league, at which a resolution was adopted pledging every member to follow Mr. O'Brien to prison in defence of the right of public meeting.

nine remedies in nine sentences. For a sore throat cut slices of fat, boneless For a sore throat cut slices of fat, boneless bacon, pepper thickly, and the around the throat with a flannel cloth. When stung by a hee or wasp, make a paste of common earth and water, put on the place at once and cover with a cloth. For a cold on the chest, a flannel ragwring out in boiling water and sprinkled with turpentine, laid on the chest, gives the greatest relief. When a felon first begins to make its appearance take a lemon cut as one make its appearance, take a lemon, cut off one end, put the finger in and the longer it is kept there the better. For a cough, boil one ounce of flarseed in a pint of water, strain and add a little honey, one cunce of rock candy and the juice of three lemons; mix and boil well; drink as hot as possible. Often after cooking a meal a person will feel tired and have no appetite; for this beat a raw egg until light, stir in a little milk and sugar and season with nutmeg; drink half, an hour before eating.
For a burn or scald, make a paste of common baking sods and water, apply at once and cover with a linen cloth. When the skin is broken apply the white of an egg with a feather; this gives instant relief, as it keeps the air from the flesh. At the first sign of a run me ar from the near. At the brat sign of a run round, take a cup of wood ashes, put in a pan with a quart of cold water, put the pan on the stove, put your finger in the pan, keep it there until the water begins to boil, or as long as it can be borne; repeat once or twice if necessary.