

AN INSANE CRUSADE.

A Very Fair and Telling Article on the P. P. A.

We feel it our duty to give our readers the benefit of the following admirable editorial, which appeared in the Gazette of 28th May. It is an honest exposition of a subject that is creating considerable interest in Canada and in the United States at present:

"If it were not for the mischief that may be worked, the yarns with which the leaders of the P. P. A. movement affright their followers would be very amusing. According to these leaders of a crusade as despicable and wicked as the offences charged upon the Roman Catholics, the latter are leagued in a grand conspiracy to exterminate Protestants by force of arms, pillage their property and confiscate their goods. The root the organization has taken in the United States is really incomprehensible. That at the close of the nineteenth century under the free institutions of the American continent, in an age when civil and religious liberty abound, and the rule of the people is absolute, men can be deluded into believing in the existence of a Romanish conspiracy simply proves what fools some mortals be! Carlyle is credited with the caustic epigram, 'The population of Great Britain consists of thirty millions, mostly fools,' but the remark seems to be peculiarly applicable to that section of the American and Canadian people who have allied themselves with the Protestant Protective Association. Not the least curious phase of the movement is that it displays its greatest strength where its mission would be least required, if there were a particle of justification for its existence, namely, in the most Protestant sections of the country. Surely, one would naturally expect the alarm to seize the small minority of Protestants in Quebec, who are outnumbered six to one by the Roman Catholics, and who yet hold most of the wealth of the province which P. P. A. literature declares it to be the design of the wicked 'Popish plotters' to forcibly possess themselves of; yet the utmost tranquility pervades the Protestant mind here. We know our neighbors too well to receive with any other sentiment than scorn and contempt the reports which the unscrupulous promoters of the P. P. A. movement set afloat. Truly, the example afforded in this province of mutual respect and forbearance, of commingled effort for the common good, of association in the affairs of Government both provincial and municipal, of social intercourse, of joint work in the promotion of charity, peace and goodwill, ought to convey a lesson to the misguided men who give sympathy and support to the designs of selfish place-hunters. The deliberate falsehoods with which the crusade against Roman Catholics is waged ought to be apparent to the meanest understanding. One of these now appearing in the P. P. A. press of Ontario runs thus:—

"Total number of Roman Catholics employed by the Dominion Government, 823; Church of England, 311; Presbyterians, 123; Methodists, 79. Salaries drawn by Roman Catholics, \$907,543; Church of England, \$385,941; Presbyterians, \$140,473; Methodists, \$73,630.

"On perusing this list it cannot but be evident to any man that the Roman Catholics have more of the offices than of right belong them. Why should this be? Is it because they, as a class, have more ability than the Protestants? We think not. The plain unvarnished truth is that the Roman Catholics hold the balance of power in the Dominion, and they use that power to secure for themselves far more than their share of power. When we remember that in the Dominion Cabinet there are nine Roman Catholics and seven Protestants, surely the contention that the Church of Rome rules the Dominion Government is well founded."

If the facts were as alleged, the deduction would still be open to challenge, but the facts are exactly the reverse. In the employment of the Government at Ottawa the number of Protestants exceeds that of Roman Catholics more than two to one; while of the seventeen members of the Government ten are Protestants. Does any sane man suppose that Sir John Thompson was called to the premiership because of his religion? To even ask the question is a humiliation, while the man who would give the affirmative reply is really a subject for pity.

The P.P.A. movement had its origin in the United States, and it is not credible that its influence in any part of Canada can be even ephemeral important. The fact that it works in secret has given an exaggerated idea of its strength, which its authors are not slow to turn to their account, but should it ever assume formidable or dangerous proportions, it will be speedily dissipated, not by Roman Catholic opposition, but by the action of the great mass of Protestants, who, regarding it now merely with contempt, would in that event quickly bestir themselves for its destruction."

ST. PATRICK'S BAZAAR.

For the past two months the ladies of St. Patrick's Parish have been showing great zeal and enthusiasm in the Bazaar which was to provide funds for the renovation of St. Patrick's Church; needless to say their efforts were crowned with success, and the beautiful picture which presented itself to the visitors at the Windsor Hall, during the past week, was as surprising as it was delightful. The great number and variety of valuable articles there collected together must have surprised even the good priests themselves. The formal opening of the Bazaar took place last Wednesday at 8 o'clock in the evening.

There was a very large attendance of the first Catholic families of the city; many Protestant friends were also present. The young lady helpers at the stalls flitting in and out of the crowd, attired in bright flowery muslins and other cheerful looking summer costumes, made a pretty, brilliant, kaleidoscopic picture, that it would be hard to improve upon.

The Rev. Father Quinlivan, in opening the Bazaar, made a short speech in which he said, he had great pleasure in welcoming so many visitors to the Bazaar; he then spoke of the energy and enthusiasm displayed by the ladies before the Bazaar opened, and said he was sure the same enthusiasm would continue during the week, and that the ladies would not rest until they had brought it to a successful termination. The Rev. Father then said it was two years since the last Bazaar, but as far as he remembered, the zeal displayed this year seems to be greater than ever before. In conclusion, the Rev. gentleman thanked the company for their presence in the name of the ladies of the Bazaar and in his own.

The Bazaar was then declared open.

Immediately the Bazaar was officially declared open, the young ladies of the various stalls began the work of selling chances. According to the rules laid down the young ladies were not too pressing in their appeals upon the purses of the visitors, but there were very few who could refuse to sign their names for 25 cents for this article, of 50 cents for that one upon the very first appeal. In this way the visitor soon felt his purse very much lightened, but the money was spent in a good cause, and the appeals made to his generosity by the young ladies were made so pleasantly that he could not but leave the Bazaar cheerfully and resolve to fill his pockets and come another evening to undergo the same operation. The decorations of the individual tables this year were both artistic and beautiful; a spirit of pleasant rivalry seemed to exist between the ladies as to who should please the eye with the most charming decorations.

The delegates of the six societies competing for the trophy to be presented to the most popular society are each installed behind a brilliant green box, not unlike a sedan chair; through the windows of this box the tickets of the voters were handed and reserved until the evening when they were taken out and counted.

Next to the delegates of the societies comes the post office, a novel feature in a Bazaar; there was nothing commonplace or ordinary about this post office. The young ladies in charge of it were stationed in an office dazlingly painted and bearing the "Post Office" in brilliant red letters over the windows. The *modus operandi* was for the young ladies connected with the post office to watch with a lynx-like eye for all likely new comers to the Bazaar and then to find out their names and write them a letter. The letters were generally of a humorous or satirical nature, and the postage was invariably unpaid, but there were few persons so hard-hearted as to refuse to pay the postage on a letter when ten-

dered by officials so charming; as a result, therefore, the post office did remarkably well.

The Children's table was beautifully decorated with lace and colored silk and the pretty trinkets and other articles were displayed to the very best advantage.

The Parish table, in charge of Mrs. E. Murphy, was arranged in a half-circle the better to display the number of large articles which adorned it; most noticeable on the stall were a handsomely framed life-size picture of Father Quinlivan, a worked bird of paradise beautifully colored in artistic shades, and a handsome boudoir chair richly decorated.

The Sacred Heart table, in charge of Mrs. Quinlan, was appropriately decorated in red and white. The most striking articles on this table were a richly dressed doll, donated by an American lady, and named the "Bride of Brooklyn," other dolls representing "Lady Aberdeen" and "Lady Marjorie" were also much admired. The tickets for the handsome black-thorn stick, sent to Mrs. Young by an Orangeman in Ireland, for the benefit of the Bazaar, were eagerly bought up.

The Children of Mary table, under the supervision of Miss Conway, was draped in amber and white, and the very great variety of fancy articles gave it a pretty effect. A very striking picture of Our Blessed Lord's head, with the words *Ecce Homo* inscribed under it, was much admired.

At the Gentlemen's table, which was under the management of Mrs. B. Tansey, there was a large number of useful articles, including a valuable cooking range, a beautiful drawing-room lamp, a pair of artistic statues and many other articles. The drapings of the stall were white, interwoven with a delicate hue of heliotrope.

The Rosary table, under the direction of Miss Cassidy, was a beautiful picture. At the top of the stall was a crown of pearl beads set off by the letter 'M' in blue silk; the front of the stall was in the form of an arch and was artistically draped in white lace and blue silk; the goods on the stall made a most artistic display and numbered such valuable articles as silver dishes, spoons, silver picture frames, valuable hand painted china tea set, 4 oil paintings beautifully painted by Mrs. Agnew, and many other articles to numerous too mention; the magnificent 500 dollar piano obtained by Mrs. Maher was also at this table.

The confectionery table, under the able management of Mrs. T. McKenna and six assistants, did splendidly.

The five o'clock tea stand, managed by Mrs. A. Menzies and fifteen charming and able assistants, was a great success, and the efficient manner in which the visitors were waited on would have made a professional restaurant keeper envious.

The flower stand, which stood in the middle of the hall, was a perfect dream of beauty, and under the excellent management of Mrs. James McShane could not but do well.

Mrs. E. Elliot and her assistants at the cigar stand were particularly energetic; both cigars and temperance drinks were sold in quantities quite surprising.

The following is a full list of the ladies who assisted:—

Five O'Clock Tea—Mrs. A. Menzies, Mrs. T. Harding, Mrs. T. Ireland, Mrs. Burns, Miss A. Menzies, Miss T. Harding, Miss T. Martin, Miss P. Butler and Miss G. Stevens.

Cigars and Temperance Drinks—Mrs. E. Elliott, Mrs. D. B. Jud, Miss Katie Coleman, Miss Lillie O'Brien, Miss L. Murphy, Miss Green, Miss K. Moffatt and Mr. T. Gervais.

Flower Booth—Mrs. James McShane, Mrs. J. Corcoran, Miss A. Loranger, Miss B. Robidoux, Miss C. Martin, Miss J. Mount, Miss Maud McShane, Miss A. Darragh, Miss L. Brown, Miss Farrel and Miss M. Denneen, Fort Covington, N. Y.

Gentlemen's Table—Mrs. B. Tansey, Mrs. P. Reynolds, Mrs. F. Loye, Mrs. Gude (New York), Miss L. Reynolds, Miss W. Tansey, Miss L. Smythe, Miss Codey, Miss Walsh and Miss Loney.

Parish Table—Mrs. E. Murphy, Mrs. E. O. Monk, Mrs. T. Collins, Miss Power, Miss O'Brien, Miss Coughlan, Miss Collins, Miss A. Murphy, Miss G. Murphy, Miss V. McCallum, Miss E. McCallum, Miss K. Irwin, Miss E. Irwin, and Mr. D. McCallum, secretary-treasurer.

Phonograph Stand and Scales—Mrs. Frank Wilson, Mrs. M. J. Newman, Miss McLeod, Miss Durack, Miss Nicholson and Miss L. Nicholson.

Children of Mary Table—Miss Georgina Conway, Miss M. F. Conway,

Miss R. Alty, Miss B. Alty, Miss B. McCurrah, Miss Ida Wilson, Miss F. Akron, Miss B. Hannon, Miss Mead, Miss McDonald, Miss M. Hagerty, Miss Danaher, Miss Keating, Miss N. Lanning and Miss Maddock.

Confectionery Stand—Mrs. T. McKenna, Mrs. John McCrory, Mrs. M. Egan, Mrs. M. Mullin, Miss Doherty, Miss S. McKenna (Cote St. Antoine) and Miss A. McKenna.

Rosary Table—Miss A. Cassidy, Mrs. T. Marr, Mrs. W. McCrory, Miss E. Doyle, Miss L. Robinson, Miss M. Quigley, Miss Grant, Miss E. Nonoveny, Miss E. Rafferty, Miss M. Roch, Miss J. Roch, Miss McAndrew, Miss Roch, Miss M. Belisle, Miss O'Brien, Miss B. Delaney, Miss S. Kehoe, Miss M. McCrory, Miss McKenna, Miss McGlinn, Mrs. Murphy and Miss R. Stafford.

Sacred Heart Stand—Mrs. L. Quinlan, Mrs. J. J. Costigan, Mrs. B. Emerson, Mrs. M. Elliott, Miss J. Emerson, Mrs. Beauchamp, Mrs. Lanning, Miss Conway, Mrs. C. O'Brien, Miss Jensen, Miss Callaghan and Mrs. Young.

NEW MAGAZINES.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW for June opens with an able article by the Secretary of Agriculture, Hon. J. Sterling Morton, entitled "Protection and the Proletariat." The "Industrial army" movement forms the subject of three valuable papers, which are bracketed together under the caption of "The Menace of Coaxism." The first, by Major-General O. O. Howard, deals with the "Significance and Aims of the Movement;" the second, by Supt. Byrnes, of the New York Police Department, treats of the "Character and Methods of the Men;" and the third, by Dr. A. H. Doty, Chief of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases, considers "The Danger to the Public Health." Two articles on "Woman Suffrage in Practice," written respectively by the Governors of Colorado and Nebraska, possess a special value at the present time. "The Political Outlook in England" is dealt with from the Conservative point of view by Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, M. P. Bishop Doane, of Albany, writes on the New York State University; and W. H. Mallock discusses "Fashion and Intellect" in a most entertaining manner. "What Should a Doctor Be Paid?" is a question which is answered in a most suggestive paper by Dr. W. A. Hammond; Prince Augustin de Turbideau contributes a vigorous arraignment of the present Mexican Government in an article entitled "Mexico Under President Diaz," and Sarah Grand furnishes another trenchant paper on "The Modern Girl." Under the caption of "Our Family Skeleton," John F. Hume deals with the repudiated or neglected debts of the Southern States. Other topics treated are "Bishop Doane and American Roman Catholics," by Prof. M. F. Egan; "The Problem of the Racing Yacht," by George A. Stewart; "Continental Finances," by M. G. Mulhall; "How to Relieve Congress," by Edward Stanwood; "The Cry of the Women," by Elizabeth Bisland; and "A Tale of Two Capitals," by H. J. Browne.

The first thirty-five pages of McClure's Magazine for May are devoted to Gen. Grant, of whom Gen. Porter, Gen. Howard, Gen. Parker and Mr. T. C. Crawford write, and of whom Col. Grant talks. Mr. Cleveland Moffitt contributes a cleverly disguised advertisement of a wild beast show; Miss Mary T. Earle and Mr. Bret Harte very good stories, and Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Osborne once more turn the kaleidoscope in which their characters exist, and once more produce an astonishing figure. (New York.)

The Pall Mall Magazine opens with a poem by M. Paul Verlaine, the French substitute for Mr. Oscar Wilde. He celebrates "Oxford," "*cité charmante et mémorable*." The stories are the strong point of the magazine, the authors being Mrs. W. K. Clifford, Mr. Norris and Mr. S. B. Crockett with the serials of Mr. Meredith and Mr. Stockton. Mr. Reginald Blunt writes of "The Translation of Thirlmere;" Mr. Charles Willeby of "Pietro Mascagni," and his article is illustrated not only with portraits but with bits of his original scores; Mr. W. A. Lindsay and Mr. Everard Green describe "The College of Arms," and Lord Wolseley contributes his third paper on "The Fall of Napoleon." Mr. Astor, under the head "In the Library," writes of "George Washington in Westminster Abbey." The frontispiece of the number is an exquisite photographure "The Old 'Strad,'" after Mr. Lionel J. Cowen's painting. (New York: International News Co.)

The May number of the Messenger of the Sacred Heart of Jesus contains two especially valuable papers: "Echoes from the Blue Mountains," an account of the missions among the Umatilla Indians, written by the Rev. J. Chianale, S.J., and telling the usual story of devotion, hardship and success. The article is illustrated. The other article is "Notre Dame de Lescar," written by a resident of Lourdes, and accompanied by ten excellent pictures. "The Reader" criticises a few of the many Lives of Christ, and poems, and a pleasing little story, and the fourth of the admirable "Echoes from Paray-le-Monial" are also contained in the number. Philadelphia, Penn.

The discussion of popular government based on universal suffrage which was begun in the May number of Donahoe's, and which has created such widespread interest, is continued with vigor in the June number, the significance of certain recent public utterances being dwelt upon. Two radically different articles are "The Blessing of Monopoly," and "The Oasis of Siway." In the former, Rev. T. A. Hendrick, a Catholic clergyman, presents the strongest possible argument for the competitive system and for monopoly, its inevitable result, and in the latter article a German writer shows, in the form of an allegory, the meaning of rent and interest. The halo surrounding the name of John Brown is somewhat ruthlessly dispelled in a most charming article by Catherine Frances Cavanagh on "Harper's Ferry and the Man who made it famous." Rev. Dr. Shahan continues his scholarly and fascinating study of "The Ancient Schools of Ireland," and Mary Elizabeth Blake has a remarkably strong Spanish story. The illustrations of the number and the shorter articles are up to the magazine's usual high standard.