Irish National Lague of America

OFFICES OF PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY. Lincoln, Neb., February 20, 1889. To the Officers and Members of the Irish National League of America.

The Executive Officers and National Council The Executive Officers and National Council of Seven asser bled in Cincinnati on the 6th of the present month, remaining in session to the blose of the following day. Those present were President John Fitzgerald; Vice President Hugh McCaffrey; 2d Vice President Rev dent Hugh McCaffrey; 2d Vice President Rev P. A. McKenna; 3d Vice President Patrick P. A. McKenna; Sd Vice President Rev D. J. John F. Armstrong, Augusts, Ga; John J. Donovao, Lowell, Mass.; M. V. Gannon, Omaha, Neb., proxy for Patrick Egan; Matt. O'Doherty, Louisville, Ky., proxy for J. G. Donnelly; Wm. P. Smith, St. Louis, Mo., proxy for Dr. Thos O. Reilly; George Sweeney Dincinnati, Ohio, proxy for Wm. J. Gleason; John P. Sutton, Secretary.

Coming from sections of the country widely spart, the assembled delegates were unanimous part, the assembled delegates were unanimous in their opinion that it was the feeling of the Irish race in America that a great national insention should be held this current year.

in their opinion that it was the recting of the Irish race in America that a great national convention should be held this current year.

After mature deliberation the city of Phila-

After mature democration the city of Philadelphis was chosen as the most eligible place, and the 9th and 10th of July as the most suitable dates for the holding of the convention. It is absolutely necessary that this convention should be one of the largest gatherings of our situates witnessed in America, and to reals it. should be one of the largest gaunerings of our mose ever witnessed in America, and to make it such, the Council earnestly invites all Irish American Societies to participate therein. The American Societies to participate therein. The only conditions are, that every such society shall be a bona fide organization, and shall prove its devotion to the Irish cause, by such per capitem contribution to the League treasury as is excontinuous and the segular branches. All branches of, and societies affiliated with the League that have subscribed regular dues for current term (that is one dollar for each member in good standing), or have otherwise contributed through the League treasurer to the Parnell Defence, Anti coercion and Anti-eviction funds, sums equal to the amount of annual dues, shall be entitled to representation as follows:—"One delegate for every fifty members in good standing, provided, however, that in country districts where the number of fifty members cannot be easily reached any number of twenty-five to fity shall be entitled to one delegate.

On such a broad basis of representation the next convention should be imposing in its numerical strength and should exhibt to the world an assembly second to none in is intellectual vigor, its social prominence and its undanuted devotion to a cauce as sacred as any that has ever appeared to the hearts, the brains and arms of liberty loving men. Let every branch of the League, and every society willing to a fillate with us go to work at once, and make all neces-sary preparations to be well and ably repreented at a convention which may be destined to mark a great epoch in the checkered history of a race that after seven hundred years of re-sistance to foreign oppression, in spite of fire and sword, famine and pestilence, and the most accursed laws that hell could devise, stands today erect, unconquered and unsubdued.

At a later date additional information will be given in reference to transportation and railroad accommodation. The following resolutions were adopted.

Whereas, The Council of the Irish Nation al League of America is assembled in executive session at Cincinnati, February 7. to devise means of relief for the Irish people and their chosen leaders, in the dire distress, in many forms, to which English official tryranny has

Resolved, That we once again pledge to the Irish people and leaders our support in this, their hour of danger, and in this crises of their

"Resolved, That our gratitude is due to the enfranchised masses of Great Britain and to the grand old man' who nobly leads them on.

"Resolved, That we assemble the exiles of Erin in National Convention, in Philadelphia, in July to give additional help to the undaunted ones at home, undaunted despite the crimes crying to heaven for vengeance, of which they

ve become the victims.
"Resolved, That we request Charles Stewart Parnell to send us envoys who will aid the work of that Convention.

Resolved, That we frame an address to the Irishmen of America and its liberty-loving pen-ple, asking them to add the final crowns to the sarrifices made, sympathy given and support freely furnished by them in the past.

"Resolved, That we send across the additional sum of \$20,000 to day. God save Ire-

An address which will be found appended was drawn up and signed by the members of the

JOHN P. SUTTON. Scerctary I. N. L. A.

ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL COUN-CIL OF SEVEN. CINCINNATI, Obio, Feb. 7, 1889.

"To the Friends of Ineland,—The centured struggle of our kindred in Ireland f r the inalienable right of self-government, maintained by them at such tremendous sacrifices, and against such mighty odds, is just now being subjected in the person of its devoted leaders, to another ordeal of exceptional sevenity. The fory Government of England has threwn aside even the forms of decency, under which it has heretofore at times veiled its malignity, and now stands forth the remoraeless executioner of

naked, unblushing despotism.
"We view with just pride the unity and perseverance exhibited by the Irish people in this later tatruggle against their titled oppressors. Freedom of action and expression have been denied them by these Tory tyrants, under British forms of law, but bribes, menaces and judicial murders have failed to dampen their spirits or materially check their onward march We assure them that their countrymen in America stand ready to support them in any steps which their wisdom and prudence may dictate in their struggle to recover their liber-ties. We regard with indifference, if not contempt, the daily perjuries in the Commission Court, and declare in advance that a tribunal so constituted and packed, cannot render any judgment which will in the least deter us from supporting our brethern, nor, we are sure, lose Ireland the friendship of the masses in all civilized communities, who have watched Ireland's struggle for freedom. The Times may rail, suborn perjury, and continue its heinous work of endeavoring to destroy the national cause by the tarmshing of our leaders' reputation, but in vain. England's titled classes have no longer the ear of the world exclusively; batonings and bludgeonings, jails and prison garba have been blown to have no terrors for the people and their leader. True, she added the murder of Mandeville to the innumerable list of martyred Irish heroes, and Balfour, the latest representative of England's official tyranny in Ireland. tried to keep bis expressed word that he would kill William O'Brien and John Dillon by long erms of imprisonment. Still there has usen no latering, and the splendid spirit of the people thows that they are worthy of our best efforts and should receive our prompt, effective, and continued assistance until it has been demonstrated that peaceful agitation has failed to produce in England a sense of justice and a desire to repair her countless injuries inflicted upon

treland.
"In proposing the remedies or these wrongs.
which in the language of one of Ireland's tried which in the language of one of Ireland's tried and truest sens, 'ory to heaven for vengance,' we have taken no hasty action, but after days of deliberation we have for the present decided upon the following plan, and now turn to you lovers of Ireland's cause in America, the cause of justice and humanity, to co-operate with us in the work. We have decided to call a national convention in Philadelphia, the date of al convention in Philadelphia, the date of which you will soon learn. To this convention every organization, however closely or remotely connected with the Irish national cause in the past, will be invited to send representatives. This, the last national convention of the exiled Gael, should be the argument numbers of your flock.

At your feet we humbly implore the Apostolic blessing.

Advice should be like a gensie fall or now, and not like a driving storm of hail. It should descend softly, and not be uttered hastily. al convention in Philadelphia, the date of

close to the last ten years of heroic sacrifices which lovers of liberty and justice in America

have so grandly made.
"In order that the proper act accompany the words of hope and encouragement, which Ire-land needs in this her trying hour, we hereby authorize the Treasurer of the Irish National Lesgue of America, Rev. Charles O'Reilly, D. D to send immediately to Mr. Parnell the

"JOHN FITZGEBALD, President, Lincoln Neb. " HUGH McCAFFERY. Vice President, Phila-

"REV. P. A. MCKENNA, Second Vice President, Marlboro, Mass.

"PATRICK MARTIN, Third Vice President, Baltimore, Md
"Rev. Chas. O'REILLY, D.D., Treasurer, Detroit, Mich.

"M. V GANNON, Omaha, Neb. "JOHN F. ARMSTEONG, Augusta, Ga.
"WILLIAM P SMYTH, St. Louis, Mo.
"MATT. O'DOHERTY, Louisville, Ky.
"GENE SWEENEY, Cincinnati, O.

"JOHN J. DONOVAN, Lowell, Mass.
"JOHN P SUTTON, Secretary, Lincoln,
Neb."

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitie Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful ourative powers in thousands of cases, bas felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 8-13-cow.

PRELATES TO POPE.

The Letter from the American Hierarchy to the Holy Father.

Cardinal Gibbons having received word that his letter forwarded in the name of the Catholic Hierarchy of the United States, to Pope Leo, has arrived at its destination, has consented to let the full text of the document be published.

It is as follows:

Mcst Holy FATHER,—Nature has impressed apon the souls of all good sons to cheerfully join for the protection and encouragement of join for the profession and encouragement of the father, should be in distress, and sorrow and grief burden him. This may also be re-quired of us in your present situation. We are well aware that you have not only fallen into well aware that you have not only fallen into
the hands of at eungodly, but that you are completely in their power and under their domination, thus making your daily life one of ignominy, of grief and of oppression. Hence it will
not seem strange that, with soul alert, full of
zeal and tearfully, we are deploring your sad
condition; for we are your sons and Bishops,
and make the thordinate to the general head. and as such subordinate to the general head.
Whenever the head suffers the whole body suffers the same pain. It being, however, not pos-sible to release our father from his sorrow and his distress, we may, at least, indicate through this letter that we are sincerely sympathizing with Your Holiness and will, in ardent prayer, imp'ore God, the Just Judge, for aid and succor in distrors.

When, eighteen years ago, we learned that your princely city had been taken by the wicked Tour princely duy had occur taken by the wicked army of an ambitious king, we, in common with our priests and our people, heartily deplored and abhorred this great sacrilege, so much n ore so, ind ed, because this sacrilege was not committed by worshipers of idols or heterodox persons, but by a king who still wanted to beast of his Catholic name, though, deliberately and designedly, he most cruelly destroyed your faith ful army. Mindful of our duty, we have, in print and verbally, before Catholics and non-Catholics, in eight of the whole would, publicly and frankly denounced and condemned this

But, Most Holy Father, your enemies were not content with the victory achieved by violence and deceit, thus conquering your city and your principalities and putting your people in the most abject bondage. They end averes to tains and corrupt your people by bad laws, irreligious and immoral institutions and evil examples. There is to be noted a constant extention of their fury, their threats and their harred in the persecution of Christ's Vicar, the Catholic religion and the faithful. These wicked pe ple, in their insolence are acting in a manner that would justify the supposition that their aim was to set aside God's authority on earth and to deliver again the world into the power of Satan, who, according to St. Paul, ruled it before Christ appeared. Thus it has ome to pass that we observe daily how, after ey have taken you, the delegate of Christ, product, they as the Jews did to Him-constantly embitter your life with indignity and disgrace, grief and sorrow, gall and wermwood, cruelly bermenting and placing the cross

heavily upon you.

And to have you follow perfectly the footsteps of your Lord and Master, there are not wanting the Pilates and Heroda who, devoid of all justice, piety and religion, robbed you of your liberty and delivered you into the hands of your enemies, without-from motives of cowardice or fear-raising a hand for the protection of you or the Church. They make the poor excuse that destiny has been adverse or the times unfavorable, and go so far that they make complaints directed against such insolence, sac ileges and attacks punishable by fine and imprisonment, thus prohibiting the defence of the Church by spoken or written word. It is certainly carrying punishment to excess when, having placed a people in cruel bondage, their just complaints are made an additional offence, and they are threatened with other torments should they dare to deplore their sad condition What may be the aim and purpose of such per That wicked law is not only direct ed against the sacred rights of your defenders,

it assails even your sacred person.

This purpose was undoubtedly kept in view when this ungodly law was made. The intensity of the intensity of the control tion is to deprive you for the future of all power for governing the Church not only in Italy but throughout the world. Thus arrogantly the government of the Church instituted by Christ is sought to be destroyed and Hispromise hulli-fied. The mission of the Church demands liberty. This liberty is, above all required by the head of the Church in administering his holy office. The body is powerless when seperated from the head For protection of the freedom of our supreme ruler we are continually ready to make the greatest sacrifices; for his liberty is the main part of the heavenly inheritance brought down upon the earth by the Lord Himself and left us, his sons. It will, therefore not appear strange to any one that we hold this liberty, as becomes us, in higher esteem than anything else, as valuable, indeed, as life

Thus, be of good cheer, Leo, you the most supreme and best of high priests! Remember the prophecies of the royal Psalmist, which will comfort you and all truly good. The Pralmist well said that the Lord will rise and judge your cause and scatter your enemies He will rise and cover your adversaries with evernal disgrace. He will rive and protect His Zon which the wicked imagined they had oppured. We, vour sons, trust in these prophecies of the Holy Book and the promises of our Lord Jesus Christ, and will pray uncessingly and ardently that the time will soon come when you can govern the Church with complete liverty, and when you will change the wolves into lambs and make them members of your flock.

THE JESUITS' ESTATES.

A LETTER FROM THE HON. F. LANGE-LIER. M. P.

How the Jesuits Acquired their Property-All Ecclesiastical Property Belongs to the Church-Mr. Mercler but Completed a Settlement Begun Many Years ago.

[Toronto Globe]

TO THE EDITOR :- A great deal of feeling is being exhibited by a large number of Protestants especially in Ontario caused by the settlement of the Jesuits' estates question.

If it was confined to the fenatical portion of the

Protestant population it would be useless to attempt any reasoning or argument. But, as it extends also to a good many moderate and sensible people. I think it will not be amies to state the facts as they are, because I remark that both of the objections raised against Mr. Mercier's measure are due to a misapprehension of the facts of the case.

(1) It is not useless to recall the manner those properties now in question came into the possession of the Jesuits. Never were properties acquired in a more legitimate way. The Jesuits, with the Recollects, have been the pioneers of Christmanity and civilization almost all over North America. It was mostly to their ever-North America. It was mostly to their exer-tions that the Kings of France owed the largest and the finest Colonial empire that was ever possessed by any European ruler. If you read the early history of New France you will scarcely find a great discovery with which a Jesuit is not directly mixed up, if he is not the author of the same. I will not cite Catholic authorities in proof of that statement. I will refer your read-

ers to the works of Parkman.
It was then but natural that the French Kirgs should show their gratitude for such eminent services, and they did it by granting to the Jesuits seigniories which were then very little value. They granted some to laymen for services which could not be compared to those rendered by the Jesuits.

It is scarcely necessary to add that the properties granted to the Jesuits were expected to be used for the purposes of their Order, viz., Catholic missionary work and the education of youth.

(2) Those properties having been granted to the Jesuits in the most legitimate manner, how were they held under the laws of the Catholic, Church.
Under the rules of the Catholic Church every

kind of ecclesiastical property belongs to the Church at large, represented by the Pope. The particular institution in possession of it, only holds it, if I may use that expression, in trust for the Church. Therefoae, if that institution desappears, by aboli ion or otherwise, the property reverts to its owner, viz.: the Church, and the Pope, as its supreme head ruler, can grant it to any other ecclesiastical institution, or to the same if it is re-established.

I do not propose to discuss these rules; I simply state them, because they have a most important bearing on the question now before

the public.

It is contended by those who criticise the settlement of the Jesuits' estates question, that the Jesuits had no right whatever to the properties formerly belonging to their Order, because when such Order was abolished by the Pope in 1774 they ceased to exist as a corporation and those properties, therefore eachested to the Under the rules above stated, when the

Jesuits' Order was abolished its properties reverted to the Church at large, and therefore when the Imperial Government took possession of them it did not exercise a legitimate right, but it confiscated property belonging to the Catholic Church. (3) That will explain to your readers why,

long before the Jesuits had come back to this country, from 1793 to 1885, their properties had been claimed, as Church properties, by a good many bishops, by the clergy, and even by the Catholic laity, from time to time, on every occord on when it was defined of any use.

On the residual those misguided people who "go" when they are not "sent," and who preach without a "commission" from Almighty God.

Protestantism is a more man-made system

by, is was substantially admitted that the Imperial Government had had no right to take lions of money wherewith to brite natives to possession of those properties. If you look at the statutes of that year (19-20 Vic., ch. 54. sec. 1), you will find therein a most important enactment. It is to the effect that in the future the properties of the Jesuits shall only be held by the Government of Canada in trust, and that vion. - San Francisco Monitor. their revenues shall be used exclusively for pur

poses of superior education.

Is not this an admission that the Imperial Government had had no right to take those properties as belonging to it absolutely?
What then, has Mr. Mercier done, but an-

other step in the same direction as the statute

(4) In your editorial of the 23rd ult., the mo derate tone of which I fully appreciate, although not being able to share the views therein ex-pressed, you object to Mr. Mercier's Act be-cause it makes the validity of the concession of the Quebec Legislature dependent on ratifica

tion by the Head of the Church.

I can easily understand that objection when I ere that you, and everyone else in Untario who has been criticising the settlement made by Mr. Mercier, take it f r granted that it is a settle

ment with the Jesuits.

But this is founded on a misconception of the facts of the case. If you take the trouble to read Mr. Mercier's statute (51-52 Vic. ch. 13) you will find that in the enacting clauses there is nothing directly said as to whom the \$400,000 shall be paid; they simply refer to the agree-ment entered into and to the documents accompanying the same. Now, if you read the e documents what will you find? A discussion fol lowed by an argument between the Church and State, the Church represented by the Pope and the State by the Legislature of Quebac It is true that the deed of settlement is agned by Father Turgern, proceureur of the Jesuits here; but, if you read the other documents, you will see that it is to the Pope, through his secretary of the Propaganda, that Mr. Mercier writes first. The Pope empowers the corporation of the Jesuits in the Province of Quebec to act for him, and the Jesuist delegate that power to Father Turgeon. Therefore

Father Turgeon has been acting simply for and on behalf of the Pope.

It is so true that it is with the Pope, as head of the Church, that Mr. Mercier has been dealing through Father Tugeon, that there is proof among the documents accompanying the Act among the documents accompanying the Act that his Holiness might have been represented by somebody else. On the 13th Occober, 1884, he had appointed Archbishon Taschereau to represent him. On the 7th May 1887, he decided to reserve to himself directly 'he settlement of the question. On the 27th March, 1888, he are powered the Jesuits to settle it.

If, as I have just proved, the settlement of the question has taken place hetween the Pope and the Province of Our bec. there is nothing

and the Province of Qu-bec, there is nothing more blameable in having made it subject to the refigration of his Holiness than in having made it also subject to the ratification of the Legis-Quebes. On both sides it simply meant that, as the question was very important, it was desirable that it should be ratified by the principals.

(5) As you may see, it is simply the ordinary rules of the Catholic Church with regard to Church property that have been followed, and you must admit that the principle of making a final settlement with the Church being granted, Mr. Mercier could

nor preceed otherwise.

(6) It seems to be taken for granted that the (6) It seems to be taken for granted that the \$400,000 are going to belong to the Jesuits, and that appears to be the sting par excellence of the settlement now so which discussed

That is an ther mistrice Under the roles

above stated, the \$100.000 having been paid to the Pope, through his r presentatives, it will be for him to decide what perticular ecclesisatical Juy is; too talse after they enjoy it, body in the province of Quebo will get it. It Many roads may be that the Jesuits will have the whole of one we take.

it. But it is just as possible that they may obtain nothing at all, or a portion only. (7) Although, I am afraid, this communica-tion is already too long, I trust you will pardon me, before closing it, to recall a similar trans-action, made on a much larger scale, at a very

remarkable period of modern history.
Your readers are no doubt aware that at the time of the French Roycluston the Catholic Church had properties worth two or three billions of francs. When all form of religion was abolished those properties were confiscated and declared to be national property. After Napoleon became First Consul he wanted to restablish alicinate and had been been became from the control of the co establish religion, and as, on the one hand, be was forced to admit that the confiscation of Ohurch properties had been unjust, and, on the other hand, it was not possible to give back those properties when they had been sold, it was etween him and Pope Pius VII. that they would not be returned to the Church, but that the latter would, as a compensation, receive stipends for its bishops and priests. Such was one of the principal objects of the celebrated concordat. It was a compromise between the

Oburch and the State on a vexed question.

That is exactly what Mr. Mercier has done For nearly a century the restitution of the pro perties of the Jesuits had been a vexed question between the Church and the State. In 1856 the State had made a step towards the settlement demanded by the Church. In 1876 the Government of Quebec had made another step n the same direction. Mr. Mercier has simply effected the complete settlement of the ques

Apologising for the length of my remarks and thanking you for publishing them, I remain, F. LANGELIEB, M.P.

Ottawa, March 1.

MORE PROTESTANT FAILURES

No Results from Vast Sums of Money Spent n India

The "boom" which the Bible secis got up in their reports concerning their foreign missonary labors, seems to have "burst," and now the truth begins to dawn upon the world that Pro-sessant missions in foreign lands are, as a rule,

most ignoble failures in every instance.

Already, on a dozen different occasions, the Monitor has exposed the fallacious assertions of the Protestant sects on this subject, furnishing serve, but it statistics to prove the truth of what we asserted and row we are again put in possession of Pro-testant testimony showing that sectarian efforts at evangelizing the natives of Southern India have resulted in the conversion of about five

natives a month during the last fifty years!
Rev. W. A. Liston, a retired chaplain of Her
Britannic Majesty's Church of England Established at Madras, has recently published a
brochure entitled "A Few Facts about our
Foreign Missions," in which he states that the coin spent by the Church of Scotland Missions

coin spent by the Church of Scotland Missions in Madras, might as well have been thrown into the river Tweed for all the good it has accomplished for Christianity.

"During the whole of my twenty years' service in the Madras Presidency," says this honest Scotch sectarian, "I am not aware of a single direct convert who has gained to the cause of Christ, or to the Church of Scotland from all our labors in these institutions," [111] Yet the "Bible hour" is never missed in these

institutions by the missionary; but with what result? Here is Mr. Listen's answer: "The students attend our colleges to study and pass for a degree, not to read the Bible. And when the Bible hour comes on, these Hindus get up the facts of the Bible. Very much in the same fashion that Christians, in our school days, got up our Roman Antiquities or our Grecian Mythology. These Hindus can tell you to a nicety how many concubines Solomon had; they can tell you the exact date of the deluge according to Unhor's Chronology, and they have the facts of the Bible at their fingers' ends. ; but to my mind they are no nearer Christ by this method than are those students who attend what we Indians call 'pucka' government col-

What a thunderbolt to fall on the heads of

(1). Those claims and demands were not left which never has succeeded in covering a unheeded. As far back as 1856, when we had a length nation in the world from paganism to Parliament where Propostants were in a majori-Christianity, and with such ill success after lions of money wherewith to brine accept the Bible and to profess Christianitay, and that it is only a question of time when it will disappear from the world in the same way that divers other false religions of former centuhave gone down into the tomb of eternal obli-

BREVITIES.

June. King George III., of England, had a not larger than a 5 cent piece, which had 120 parts, the whole not weighing quite so much as

A London surgeon says that business men who occupy offices above the third story get flighty after a few years, and unless making a change, ecome mildly insane. While a man at Carlisle, Pa., was running a planer his coat tail got tangled and was fortun-

ately torn off. A bit of wood in his pocket blocked a cog weel and saved his life. The wood was a piece of John Brown's scaffold. A Bengalee student was asked to answer this

proposition at an examination: "Put down in your own words what you think of the character of Lady Macbeth" To this the Babco gave the frank reply; "Oh, indeed, she was a brazen-faced female."

One of the biggest weddings as far as the bride is concerned, was celebrated last Toesday in a Boston dime museum. Alice E. Hogaboom, who is twenty-three years old and weighs 650 pounds, was married to Alfred Thompson, of New York, who weighs about 125 pounds. It took firty six yards of satin to made the bridal dress, and the satin slippers were No. 145.

Thompson, it is said, has some money. There is a maiden lady in a city not far from Elberton, Ga., who is so constituted that she can live out of water but a short while at a time. After remaining away from a bath-tub for a couple of hours she commences to faint and almost suffocates, and to procure relief must at once cover her entire body in cold water. She has in her room a pool of fresh water, and in this she spends a greater part of her time, both winter and summer.

The exact number of persons who cross Lond in bridge in a day on foot has been ascertained In order to decide a gue-sing competition, in which 86 000 p roons participated, the editors of the London Answers made arrangements with the commissionante corps, and a large staff of men was drafted onto the bridge for the whole twenty-four hours of the 23d ult. The result proved that 111,873 foot passengers were cheeked, and that in addition 45,000 vehicles, containng a average of three persons each, crossed.

Professor Angell, of Michigan University, furnishes the following as a test of the purity of water for drinking: "Dissulve about half a ten-spronful of the purest white sugar in a pint bottle completely full of the water to be tested, and tightly stopped; expose it to daylight and a temperature up to 70 degrees Fabrenheit. After a day or two examine, holding the bottle against something black for whitish floating specks, which will betray the presence of organic matter in considerable roportion

and the second of the second o

BADGES

A HOME RULE VICTORY. The C. S. Parnell and Wm. O'Brien Badges

for St. Patrick's Day, 1889. 'Home Rule Soop" and "God Save Ireland" 15c. and 25c. cach.

JAS. MCARAN. 2090 Notre Dame Street

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

Pittsburg Despatch:—Perhaps Oscar Wilde wrote his article' on the "Decay of Lying" before Le Ceron and Pigott were known to him—but if he had known them, it is not certain that he would have changed his view. Their lying is avacadiant decay. lying is exceedingly decayed.

N. Y. Telegram :- Talmage says :- "Let the foreigners come in !" The Brooklyn divine is not afraid of the competition of European acrobats. His hold on the circus loving people is too strong.

N. Y. World: The Tories of England are in a bad strait owing to their bigots and their Pig-

obb. Hamilton Spectator :- The London Times is called the Taunderer. Let the name be changed to Blunderer.

Halifax Recorder :- It is not at all surpris ing to hear from Ottawa that the Pigott confession created quite a feeling of depression in Government circles. Of course, the Administration will be divided in sentiment, as in the ase of the Jesuits bill; but in this instance they will all be somewhat alarmed, knowing that the Times' defeat means the downfall of the Salisbury government, and that the Ottawa concern is an echo and (faint) copy of the English administration. A short time should suf fice to see Liberal government in Great Britain in Canada, and (as it is now with one or two exceptions) in every Province of the Dominion It is not unnatural, therefore, that the intelli-gence that Pigott had squealed" produced an uneasiness in Tory circles at Ottawa—there is such constant danger of exposures right in the

Clinton New Era:—Let anyone travel on the London, Huron and Bruce almost any day in the week they would almost invariably find some one person or more who is emigrating to the States. This is not a pleasant thing to observe, but it is nevertheless a fact.

Toronto Globe .- A century ago, in the first year of its existence, the London Times ques-toned the sincerity of the Dukes of York, Gloucester and Cumberland in rejoicing over the recovery of George III. from a serious illness, and for this Mr. John Walter (the original) was condemned to pay a fine of £50, stand in the pillory at Charing Cross and pend twelve months in Newgate prison. While he was in prison the Times was uncomplimentary to the Dukes of York and Clarence. Mr. Walter was fined £200 and an additional year's imprisonment was inflicted. The first Mr. Walter bore this punishment cheerfully as a part of the duty of fighting the classes in the interests of the masses. It was in this way that the Times was built up to the proportions of a great newspaper. To-day, under another Mr. Walter, it has re-ceived a wound, almost mertal, in fighting the masses in the interest of the classes.

Hamilton Times :- The Toronto Ministeral Association has been discussing the Jesuis question. Some of the Protestant ministers want to force Sir John Macdonald to disallow the Mercier Bill and others want Mr. Mowas to suppress the French schools in eastern Ontario. The ministers cannot accomplish much in a poliical way unless they get laymen to back them Before enlicting as a private in the crusade the Times would like to understand the reason of the war. It Protestant opposition to Ca holic aggression or extension based on the belief of the ministers that a Protestant who joins the Catholic Church will go to hell, or is the real ground of objection that Protestent ministers will find their salaries reduced if the Catholic priests prevert large numbers of Protestant laymen? Protestant ministers may be nervous about the seductive wiles of Catholic priests, but Protestant laymen are not particularly afraid that they may be coaxed acress the pale. On the doctrinal matter they would like an authoritative statmens. In the opinion of Procestar be ministers, dues a Protestant lose his hope of heaven by becoming a Catholic? That is much more important than the financial queston.

London Advertiser :- Who but must admire trial and the occurrences incident to it. cool, unruffled, he goes on his way perfectly unmoved, so far as any reported utterances go. He is a leader who can be depended on in emergency.

HE IS NOT RELIABLE.

Sir John Macdonald's London organ having announced that he would only dissolve Parlia Northern Minnesota has ice eleven feet thick ment if a "grave necessity" arose, the Adveron her lakes, and does not expect to get rid of her forty-foot snow-banks before the middle of June.

Ament if a "grave necessity" arose, the Advertier rises to remark that "fear of a political death is a grave necessity." That is a truth, in however much mystery the Tory papers may try to shroud it. Sir John cut short both the last Parliaments after be had frequently probested that such was not his intention. Fory leader has too often economiz d the truth to be believed. When men like Mr. Kerns, M.P.P. for Halton county, are going up and down the country side informing the Tory electors that a "general election is fast coming on," it is time for our Liberal friends everywhere to be getting in readiness for the fray. On the voters lists to be compiled this summer there s every reason to believe, the next general election will be fought. - Hamilton Times.

> PRESIDENT HARRISON'S CABINET. The following are the names of the members

of President Harrison's cabinet :-James G. Blaine, of Maine, to be Secretary of State Wm. Windom, of Minnesota, to be Secretary

of the Treasury.

Redfield Proctor, of Vermont, to be Secretary of War. W H. H. Miller, of Indiana, to be Attorney

John Wanamaker, of Pennsylvania, to be Postmaster General.

Benjamin F. Tracey, of New York, to be Secretary of the Navy.

John W. Noble, of Missouri, to be Secretary

of the Interior.

Jeremiah M. Rusk, of Wisconsin, to be Secretary of Agriculture.

Thus there are two New Englanders, one New Yorker, one Pennsylvanian, one Southerner, and three Western men. Three only—Blaine,

Windom and Rusk—have served in Congress. KENNINGTON ELECTION.

Lendon, March 5.-The interest in the coming Parliamentry election in Kennington to fill the vacancy caused by the enforced resignation of Mr. Robt. Gent Dayis is intense. Last evening Mr. Beresford Hope, the Conservative candidate for the seat, attempted to address a meeting, and met a reception which must have convinced his party that their efforts to retain the seat will be attended with great difficulty if they are not absolutely futile. The speaker was so persistently jeered and hooted that he was finally compelled to stop, and the uproar then became greater than before. Several fist-fights were going on at once, and Mr Hope experienced a great difficulty in getting away without personal injury. As it is, he lost his watch and rustained some damage to his clothing. The Standard and the St James Gazette practically The admit that the contest is hop-less. It is signifi cant as showing the present temper of the people with regard to the Government's Irish policy that shouts of "Pigoti" filled the air from

WORDS OF WISDOM.

The devil speaks for a man in a passion. Love may live an age if you do not marry

Every woman is Eve in some hours of her

life The fire of jealousy burns with very little

Un what strange solitudes every separate nouldwells. It takes two to tell a lie-one to speak and

one to listen. A husband's name is a far bigger shield

than a father's. Truth can be outraged by silence quite as cruelly as by speech and constant the care To the spider the web is as large as to the

whale the whole wide sea. Women is never too angry to be without a mouthful of sweet words.

When girls are old enough for a lover they are a match for any gray head.

A man that gets the woman he wants very seldom gets any other good thing. Adaughter is a little white lamb in the

household to teach men to be gentlemen. A woman is not to be counted your own until you have her luside a wedding ring.

THE SEAL OF FAITH. - It is an inheritance of glory to feel the martyr blood of auch a race flowing through one's veins and beating with pure faith's strong pulsations in one's heart. Ah ! child; cu of the crucified race ! wherever your lot seast be true to the blessed memorles of your wave-beaten and blood consecrated Island-Calvary! The veils of your virgins are drooping over purest brows in convents and cloisters in every land. The hands of your mothers are rocking exiled cradles in every land on the face of the earth. The voices of your priests, true to the changeless chords of faith, are sounding everywhere. And on their secred vestments and over their altars the sun never sets. The child of the Celt makes everywhere the sign of the cross, which is the seal of his race as well as the seul of his faith .- Rev. Abram Ryan.

the to \$8 a day. Samples and duty FREE. Delines not under the borse's feet. Write BREWSTER'S SAFETY REIN HOLDER CO., Holly, Mich

FARMS and MILLS SOLD and oxchanged. Free Catalogue. B. GHAFFIN & CO., Richmend, Va

${f ALLANLINE}$



This Company's Lines are composed of Doubled-engitued, Ciyde built into STEAM, 13128. They are built in wab r-tight compariments, are unsurpassed for strencth, speed and comfort, a cattied up with all the nodern in provements that practed experience can suggest, and he emands of the Steam ers, the reomage and command rs:—Acadire, 231, Cap. E. McGrath; Assyrina, 3970, Capt. John Bentley; Austrian. 2358; neno-Ayrean, Capt. J. Bentl; Sanadan, 2309, tapt. John Kerr: Carthaghian, 4214, Capt. A. M. ni of; Caplan, 2728, Capt. Alex. Necough! Censian, 3724, Lieut. E. Paret, R.N.R.; Orean, 1488, Capt. O. J. McDries; Green, 7618, Capt. Capt. O. J. McDries; Green, 7618, Capt. Capt. O. J. McDries; Green, 7619, Capt. Capt. O. J. McDries; McDri 1888 - Winter Arrangements-1889.

a) d Passengers to a) d from Beland and acotiand are intended to be despatched from Bullfax;

Bardiniau Saturday, Feb. 23
Bardiniau Saturday, biarch 1)
Circassiau Saturday, arch 23
Paristau Saturday, April 6
Folyos siau Saturday, April 20
Sardiniau Saturday, any 4 At two e'clock p.m., or on the arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway train from the west. PROT PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL VIA HALIFAX

GLASGOW LINE. During the season of Winter Navigation steamers will be despatched regularly from Glassow for Boston, nd regularly from Boston to Clasgow direct, as follows. From Boston:

HEALTH FOR ALL

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine Rank Amongst the Leading Necessa-ries of Life.

These Famous Pills Furify the HLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS and ROWELS, giving bone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakmed. They are wonderfully efficacious in all aliments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a General Family Medicine, are unsurpassed.

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Known Throughout the World. FOR THE CURE OF BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS, OLD WOUNDS, SORES AND ULCERS.

All these moony ni-noes are incident to the beginning to the end of the meeting.

All these moony ni-noes are incident to the beginning to the end of the meeting.

All pleasure must be bought at the price of pair. The true pay the price before they enjoy it, it is an infallible remedy. It is an infallible rem