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Mr. Chariton Brings in His Motion for Want of Confidence-Sir John Thompson's Reply-the Motion Detented.

OTTAWA, May 1 -- Mr. Charlton brought up his want of confidence motion in the Government for failing to submit the Jesuita' Incorporation Act to the Supreme Court for an expression of opinion by that tribunal. His motion read as fo'l ; ws :

"Regard being had to the fact that the competency of the Legislative Assembly of Quetec to pass the act 51-52 Victoria, chap. 15, instuled An act respecting the settlement of the Josuits' estates,' was called in question, and that a belief in the non-constitutionality of the said act was enterstained in many sections, and in view of the feeling of dissatisfaction excited thereby and generally the disturbed state of the public mind

on the subject thereof; "And, further, having regard to the fact that Has Excellency obtained the opinion of the law officers of the Orown in England at to the course which His Excellency should pursue ra-parding the said act, this House is of the opinion that the question of the constitutionality of the said act should have been submitted to tbe Supreme Court of Canada, in pursuance of the powers c nferred by the Supreme and Exchequer Courts act, when the question could have been definitely determined by such court.'

MR CHARLTON'S SPRECH.

Mr. Charlton spoke for nearly two hours, At the outlet he said he would have let the question rest were he consulting his own feelings, and had he not been accused of upon the statutes and enactments, anoient and modern, prohibiting ecclesiantical interference in civil aff irs. He dealt with the authenty of the low officers of the Grown, history of the order, touching upon their or the respect to which their opinion was enexpulsion from various European countries. | titled, R ferring to Mr. Obariton took exception to the manuer of reference of the Jesuits' Estate Act for opinion by the law officers of the Crown, Sir R. E. Webster and Sir E. Clark. The course complained that the memorandum prepared [no trial nor argument, and in no manuer would the reference be regarded as a judical sively decide upon the issue at stake, neverthelers the Gevernment, after the vote last orgnation of the Pope, a foreign patentati, he remove this feeling. Then the Outbolio Church came in for attention. Disclaiming any interference with its spiritual functions, he said it sought.

efflaxion of time it could not be. But the had been sent in before the hon, gentleman rose to propose his amendment last year. The Lieutenant-Governor had been informed that such was the case, and the bill was preas tically in force in the country. The her. gentleman had made a rather unhandsome reference to the Governor-General's answer to the delegation who had waited upon him and had attributed to him (Sir John Thompsop) the inspiring of His Excellancy. He could not claim that honor. From the time he sent in his memorandum in favor of the bill being sllowed to the time the Governor-General gave his reply to the deligates, he (Sir John Thompson) had not exchanged a word or a line in writing w to His Excellency and did not know what His Excellence and to say to the delegates unt I his speech was published. (Ubsers.) The Minister went on to argue that this bli did

NOT COME WITHIN THE CLASS OF SUBJECTS

which might be referred for judicial decision the law officers of the Orown were st least to advise in such matters as this, and notwithstanding that the hon, gentleman had epoken elightingly of them, the Government In seeking their advice were pursuing an or-dinary constitutional and advisable course. There was nothing in the irrelevant, obsoluts and absurd quotst one which the hon. gentlaman had dug out of the back shelves of the library to controvert that view. Reverting to the fact that the announcement was made of the intention net to allow the act before the expiry of the time for disallowance, he said that this was done in response to the request of the Lieutenant Gaverner of Quebec. to know whether the act would go it to force er not. There was nothing anusual in such a course ; it had been done in previous cases. Having declared its intention to allow the bill the Government could not reverse its position. At the time the announcement was made there were only three petitions in asking for the disallowance of the act; and none of them asked for a reference to any judicial tribunal. He went on to complete the argument that once the announcement was made that disallowance would not take

WAS AS MUCH BEYOND RECALL

place, It

as if the year wherein disallowance might take place had expired. Speaking of the Act of 1887 incorporating the Scolety of Jeaus, he reminded the House that no excep tion had been taken to that Act, and by the lapse of the year it had become absolute law, so far as it was intra vires of the L gill tu.e and could not have been referred to the Supreme Court wit nout questioning the conatitutionality of a law which had been in operation two years. Under the Imperial Aut providing for a reference to the Jud of al Committie of vexad questons, only seven such questions had been submitted, and it was significant that in no case of colonial asts,

volumes of which were disallowed, was such a reference made, notwit istanding, two, that over a hundred sots of the Nuit's American insincerity. Mr. Charleton laid great stress colonies have been disal owed by the Imperial authorities within the last shirty years. The hon, gentleman resented ac imputation upon

N_W BRUNSWICK SCHOOL ACT

he read from the records to show that it was held at the time to be a subject for the exerpursued, he considered was incorrect and cise or non-sxercise of the Governor General's not calculated to ally public excitement. He power of disallowance, and not for reference to the Judicial Committie of the Privy Coanby Sir John Thempsen, sect across to the Imperial law (fill:ers, did not deal with the question of law as to an existing not was not constitutional aspect of the case. There was a proper one for references in that case, no trial nor argument, and in no manner neither was it in the case of the Jecuits' Estates Act. Even where there was no other investigation. He contended that advantage remedy it was better to leave is unremedied rather than act in an uccountitut unal man. responsibility. There was reason for im-ner. But in the Jusuits Ensates' Act any meltate action. The aim should be to get should have been taken of the provision rather than act in an unconstitut upal man-Tois omission he regarded as derogatory to person interested could bring the matter the dignity of that body. Parliment did not before the ordinary courts. It was an old contain twenty men who could authority. and well settled principle that disputes sheell be left to the ordinary courts of justice. There was another remedy, howsession, feit justfied in its relusal to make a ever, in this case. The Q leited code imposed the duty on the Attorney General of Quebec Imperial Legislation, broke a trust and orested malfeasance. D:preceting the re-assation of the stormey-General of Quebeo would have refused to act until he had been asked endeswored to show that the roference to As a matter of faut in the suit of the Society Her Majsty's law officers had helped to in- of Jone against the Mail the Astorney Gencrease the popular distruct. He warned the Government that it should take steps to Supreme Court for the purpose of having the validity of the act testid. He pointed out that if in that suit the act of incorporation was hell to be invalid the second set would necessarily fall to the ground. The hos. and sought to exercise civil functions. The geniliman then reviewed another branch of the case-the appeal of the majarity in Quebee, on the ground that their rel gious or edu-The bellef that the oburch con- | citional rights had been infringed upon and r-quired remedial legislation vader the special provision in such owses in the B.N.A. Act. Is was, the hen, gentleman said, quite possihis that if the claimants had established any-An effort should be taken to avoid the pas- thing like a case for the it triference jof the Governor-General-in Council on the ground of an interference with the rights of the mineri revenue, and possessed a public school system by tiere mi ht have been a reference to the purely sectarian. The state of affairs pre- Supreme Court, but the claimants withdrew vailing in Quebec did not meet with appro- their appeal on Premier Meroler conceding the principle without appeal. The hon He minister also acgued that after the vote o reminded the House that the Government last session to refer this question to the courts would have been to thwart the decision of this House, Speaking of the appeal to the Governer-General in person the hon, genile-

the Government. It might be said that then Strange things were seen in this matter of the bill might be disallowed, but now by the disallowance. He had known a partisan Lieutenant-Governor to hold back provincial memorandum in favor of allowing, the bill | legislation for months, he believed for years, in order that the executive might not have the responsibility of deciding as to disall ;wance. He was himself the victim in one case in which an act was disallowed while he had a motion on the notice paper asking that the act be not disallowed. He believed it would have been better not to have announced the intention to allow at the time that an nouncement was made. It was intended to anticipate and head off an agitation against the act.

BUT THE AGITATION WENT ON NOTWITH-STANDING,

the people understanding clearly that disallowance might take place any time up to the end of twelve months from the passing of Carthy question the legality of the act, and the b li. The Minister brought forward cases which he said showed how inconvenient even Mr. McCarthy dealt more with policy than legality. Mr. Laurier did not wish to debate this

would be the practice of allowing an Act to go not "allowed" for almost the whole intermediate position of twelve months. He had instanced the case of the Sapply bills, conunder the clause of the Sapreme Court Act | tending that the would be dauger in acting quoted by Mr. Charlton. He contended that | upon them was their danger of disallowance, but the Minister forgot that the Act was equally compotent w th the Sapreme Cou, t good until disallowed, the lean if negotiated

would still he good. Sir John Thompson-I: would destroy the security, though.

Mr. Black denied that it would destroy the security, for the act of giving the security and getting the money would be complete. There might be cases of inconvenience arise, as in the case of public works which could not be completed within the year, and the fact that disallowance was possible might in the court of Quebec by anyone who chose prevent people undertaking the work, but to compel the Attorney-General to move in disallowance was the exception and the difficulty was a theoretical rather than a real one. Thinking as he did, that the Jemite Act was intra vires of the Legislature, he had last session vetid as he did in support of the constitution and provincial rights and liberties, a vote which was safe and beneficial for Outario. Yet before the close of last session he had come to the conclusion that there should be a reference of the question in the public interest to a dispassionate legal tribunal to

OBTAIN A LEGAL JUDICIAL SOLUTION.

of the legal question. This could well be done even on a case where they thought the act intra vires, as was done in the New Brunswick Subcol Act and in the Linner License Act, notwithstanding that in both cases the executive, endorsed by a majority of the House, declared these laws within the compet nes of the Legislatures which passed them. It was quite proper, therefore, for the purpose of quiettag public apprehension and not inconsistint with the belief that the Jesulis' Estates Act was intra vires of the Legislature to refer it to the courts and assent to or promote legislation which would have that effect. He was of that opinion last session, and being unable to remain in his place in Parliament he sent the following selegram to a loading member on the opposite side of the House.

April 26, 1889.—Allow me to suggest that the public interest would be promoted by Parliamentary provision for the earliest reference to the highest available authorities of the validicy of the Jesuits Act. Easily accomplished by arrangement. Have not communicated with -see this. auyone. Please let -

He also telegraphed and afterwards wrote to an honorable gentleman on the Liberal side of the House to the eff " t that it had been for some time pressing itself more and more un his mind that some had been taking an uudue advantage by their plan of presenting t is legal aspect of the case to inflame the public mind and that, following the precedent in the New Brunswick Act, they might take action on the same lines. Had the complainante invited suchjaction, he for one would have supported it, but their inaction did not denor the Cabiner taking action to relieve public anxiety or relieve them from public ine decision upon argument of the Jadicial Committee. He knew there were difficulties, but early action might overcome them. A1 any rate the effort would be useful, and if it failed there remained the Supreme Court of Ourada and the Importal law officers. He could see no harm to result from an honest at sempt to procure a solution of the legal question. He saw



L E. N. PRATTE,

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men who expelled them. Mr. Mills began by saying that he had n

The debate was continued by Messre

Weldon (Albert), White (Renfrew), Fisher,

Mulock, and Casey. Mr. Dalton McCarthy

was absent during nearly the whole day and

THE VOTE WAS TAKEN

about half-past twelve at night. It had

nothing of party complexion. The members

of the "noble thirteen" who were present

voted with Mr. Charlton, including Measure.

McCarthy, McNeill, Tyrwhitt, C'Brien and Wallace. Mr. McCulla joined the party of the Liberal. Among "the thirteen" all

were present and all voted, including Messre.

Chavitin, Soriver, Barron, Sutherland and McDonald (Huron). A number of Liberals

mainly from Ontario also voted with Mr.

Dearlton. The amendment was lost by 32

yeas to 130 mays, a majority of 98 in a house

Yeas-Bain (Wentworth), Barron, Bloke

Bowman, Brien, Campbell, Oartwright, (Sir Richard), Casey, Cnarlton, Fisher, Innes, Lang, Livingston, Macdonall (Huron), Mo-Carthy, McCulla, MoMillan, (Huron), Mo-

Mullen, McNelll, Mulock, O'Brien, Paterson

(Brant), Platt, Rowand, Seriver, Somerville, Sutherland, Tyrwhitt, Waldle, Wallace, Watson, Wilsen (Elgin)-Total, 32. Nays-Amyot, Audet, Bsin (Soulanges),

Bechard, Bergeron, Boisvert, Borden, Bour

assa, Bowell, Boyle, Brown, Bryson, Barns, Cameron, Cargill, Carling, Carpenter,

Caron (Str Adolphe), Casgrain, Chapleau, Choquette, Cimon, Cochrane, Cockburg,

Oolby, Corby, Costigan, Coughlin, Coulombe

Curran, Daly, Davies, Davin, Dawson, Dasaulaiers, Desjardins, Dessaint, Dickey,

of 162. The following is the division list :

tion.

He did not speak.

being shelved. Osant Strachwitz, Oler-ical, declared that the bill would em-bitter the Cathelics, who had never renounced their claim for the restitution of the money. Dr. Windthorst, the leader of the Clerical party, demanded that the funds by restored.

bers.

The interest on the money, he said, would not satisfy the Church. Cathelies, he declared, would never give their amont to the bill, and they would lay their claim at the foot of the throne. The matter was referred to a committee composed of twenty-six mem-

national Libersl, and Herr Zsalitz, free Con-

servative, urged that some arrangement be

made with the bishops regarding the fund. They also said they regretted that the de-

mands of the Evangelical Church were

THE DAY MUST COME.

Mr. Powderly Says the Eight-Hour Agitation Will Not Down.

question at this time. Speaking for himself SCRANTON, Pa., April 30. - Very few peolpe outside of the ranks of those who toil for bread he deeply regretted that this question had been brought up, because he did not see that realize how earnestly the workingmen of Amer-ica and Europe are striving to create a bealthy any good could be gained from discussing the matter again in this Parliament. He had no public sentiment on the subject of shorter hours, spare love for the Government, but he could of labor. The solution now going on is not censure them without a grave public resnot censure them without a grave public resson. It had been said that a reference to begin last month or last year. The agitation and education has progressed through various the courts might have seethed a pertion of the stages for the last twenty years Machinery, invention, advancement in skill and science public, but on the ether hand, it might have inflamed another part of the public. If the Supreme Court had been clothed with the have made it possible to do the world's work in a few hours each day. Four nours of work every day by all who should work, and there should be no idlers, will not only supply all power proposed by Mr. Blake, a reference might have been made in this way, but as the law now stands the law could be tested

wants, but lay up a surplus as well, Since this is true, no reasoning being can ob-ject to the proposition that the hours of labor should be reduced in order to give employment to compel the Attorney-General to move in the matter. In his opinion the Government had to some extent invited the metion of Mr. bo the ille hands and create a new demand for manufactured articles. The only point in the controversy seems to be as to the best means by Charlton by referring the question to the law officers of the Crown, an ill-timed movement which the cherished object may be attained when it is remembered that the opponents of Shall it be done all at once, or will we reach it the measure could not be held by these by a gradual ascent? officers. The American Federation of Labor is making

Mr. Davin arose in Mr. Dalton McCarthy's an effort in behalf of one craft this year, the vacant seat and argued from history that the carpenters, but, whether successful or not in establishing the system of shorter hours, the work of sgutation will go steadily onward unul Jesuita were, on the whole, better than the manufacturer and workmen alike will see the necessity for the adoption of a system that is doubt whatever of the propriety of the vote not only practicable but humane and atsolutely he gave last year and he was not prepared in necessary. It must not be supposed that because there are different organizations in the movethe smallest degree to recede from that posiment that there is an antagonism between them and while all of them are not making special off orts this year, they are none the less in earn est in determing to win the much-needed reform for themselves at some day in the near filed an appearance for only a few minutes.] future.

The plan of the Knights of Labor to shorten the time one half hour each year without a reduction in wages has already been adopted without friction in many places, the most extensive of which is the Union Pacific Railway system. Between the manugement of this road and the Knights there is an agreement to that effect, and the first steps have been taken look-

ing to the desired end. All over the world the organized workmen are setting forth their claims for recognition in this direction, and while there may be differences of opinion as to methods of detail they stand as one man on the broad question of having a

shorter workday. In an interview, given some few days ago in Oincionati, Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, made the statement that "Mr. Powderly is opposed to the frederation of Indor." The statement was not true, and I take this opportunity to say to the workingment of the United States that I am at copposed to the Federation of Labor or any other body of organized tellers. I may be, and an, opposed to Mr. Gampers in many things, but there is a vist difference between him and the organized brade unions of America, and I can, with a paidonable degree of safety, allord to differ with him with nut having it construed that I am opposed to the trades unions in their struggle for a just recognition of their rights.

I succer-ly hope that as a result of the agita-tion of years the workingmen and manufacturers of this country may see the absolute necessity for a common understanding on the ourstion. There will be no constitution, there can be none, in the agitation for the short hour system until it is put into practical operation. It is a



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FRENCH SCHOOLS IN ONTARIO.

(Hon. J. M. Gibson at Hamilton)

Now let me refer to a matter which has been made the subject of election cries calculated to midead the people. I refer to the French schools. In order that you may ge a proper understanding of the situation let me troub e you with the figures. There are in the whole Province 5.569 schools. Of these there are 97 of what are called French schools. Bear in mind the propertion: 5,568, of which 97 are French chools. Of there 58 are in the counties of Prescott and Russell; 30 in the consty of Essex; 5 in the township of Dover, in the county of K nt, and 4 in the Township of Tiny, in the county of Simcoe on Georgian Bay. Now, enpposing Freech was as rank as it is possible for 10 to be in each of these so called French schools, and English taboved and not allowed to enter the front door of any of them, I ask you as sensible people would the calamity of the Province be a great one, or would we be able to get on notwithstanding. (Laughter and ap-planse.) I am putting it to you in this way and I want to put it to the people of this way and I want to put it to the people of this city as that you and they can see the evil—it an evil exists (which I don;) -and judge whether 't is such a one as should u chervo the communicy and create surges and billows of public opinion one way or the other. (Applause and cries of "No !")

HISTORY OF THE "FRENCH SCHOOLS "

Well, sir, as to these French schools. Away brck in Dr. Ryerson's time there was a connoil of public instruction and it consisted of the of public instruction and it consisted of the learned men of the land-doctors of fivinity, for they had doctors of divinity then as now. (Loughter) The off president of the Univer-sity where I spanses, real years of my Lie, Dr. McCaul, Dr. Jennings, K.v. Dean Grasseth, and so en, names I doubtiew rebuilt on smory-they were the people Dr. Ryerson and bis deputy, Dr. Hodgins, still in the department, used to consuit. Well, back between 1858 and 1859, or incourty as to how them schools were the 1869, on inquiry as to bow these schools were to be deals with, the answer was given: "Well, they are nearly all Freuch and nearly all Catholic You will jiet the to be them are the books they are using french books-even if they are religious. Religious instruction is given, and being nearly all of this religion, let them go on as they are going." That was the substance of the instructions given at that time by the Conneil of Public Instruction. More do finite instructions were gi on in the shape of a regulation that where French was a prevailing larguage the French grammar might be used instead of the English grammar, and giving the

5

A KINGDOM ON EABTH.

aim of the Hierarchy is suspected. It may be prejudice, but nevertheless it created Unessiness. startly seeks to make the state its servant, subordinate to itself, finds a place in the belief of thousands in this count y. This feel-lng, he said, ought not to be disregarded. sions, easily aroused. R ferring to the oburch in Quebec, he said that t possessed immense bation in sister provinces, which the expansion would not extend to themselves. had ignored persistent petitions for reference to the Supreme Court. The French falsely believed that the English-speaking element were trying to denationalizathem. He incident- | man said ally touched upon the separate school question, deprecating their establishment in communities where provincial aut nomies do not exist. He deplored the feelings of uneasiness and unrest prevailing, for which the Government's course was alone responsible.

SIR JOHN THOMPSON'S REPLY.

Sir John Thompson said he would not follow the last speaker into his reference to ancient laws, but he would suggest to the hon, gentlemen before he revised and circu lated his speech to look at the opinion ex pressed by Sir Fitz James Stophen as to the tyrannical laws regarding religion. That most eminent comment tor upon oriminal law said that "It was as dangerous to believe too | much as not to; believe enough ; to be a Roman, Ostholic priest as the publisher of fanatical phamphlets," (Laughter.) The hon, gentle-men in his notice declared that the reference to the law officers of the Orewn was incomplete.

Mr. Charlton said he had altered the rese lution in that regard.

fied that the reference was complete and asked what it was he complained of. He in way from the central bedy. Even though denied that the statute of George IV. against the executive announced that it would allow the Jesuits, to which the hon, gentleman re- | the act that did not affect the right of the ferred, had any effect whatever in this count excentive to disallow within twelve menthe. try. He accused Mr. Charlton of inconsistenoy in complaining that he was shut off trary proposition as it would enable the Gov. from presenting this resolution last year, and | eroment by anticipating the "allowaace" of a yet sliting in the House this resain for fif- bil to thwart the admitted view of Parlia-teen weeks without proposing a reference of | ment. It might be a matter of cenvenience,

HIS EXCELLENCY HAD SOUGHT THE OPINION OF THE LAW OFFICERS

of the Orowa, not upon the advice of his Ministry but because he thought it advisable to consult the law officers.

Mr. Biake said he did not wish to say anything which would aggravate the spirit sxisting in the country. He did not deny the right and duty of certain gentlemen to raise and agitate the question, but he regretied the tone they had adopted. Though a severe metion of censure was not called for, and he did not think the motion of Mr. Charlton should be ken as an adverse expression of usnsure, there was room for difference of opinion on the constitut onal question and also in regard to the question of policy involved. He could.

NOT WHOLLY ACCEPT THE POSITION

of the Minister of Justice. He could not agree in what the hon, gentleman said as to which the Gev. General so acted. He saw the effect of the announcement that the bill i ne circumstances in this case for abandening was allowed. There was no power to allow an the principle of responsitly Government or act of the Logislature. The Central Excon. for ministers sheltering themselves behind Sir John Thempson said that the alteration act of the Logislature. The Central Ereon. for ministers sheltering themselves behind indicated that the hon, gentleman was satis-fied that the reference manufacture could take away the tone of an act given the Governer General. So with the address by the Logisleture, but its life did not come He showed how asburd would be the con-

GREAT HARM TO RESULT

from a continuation of the situation with this unsolved. He did not believe that the great body of the Roman Catholics would be so unjust as to decide to assent to this, but he would advise such a course, even with their opposition, with the belief that on second thought they would withdraw their opposi-tion, but whither or not the interests involved were too great to neglect this atsempted solution of the question. Inst, said Mr. Blake, after finishing the reading of his letter, was the view he entertained last seasion, and subsequent events proved it to be the true one. Ine proposal to refer the question to the Sapremo Coast after the peried for disallowance had expired was, he admitted, a different one to the reference before the lapse of the twelve months. Alloding te Sir John Thompson's statement that the Attorney-General of Quebeo had intervened in an impending au t involving the validity of the Jusuits' incorporation act, he drew atcention to the fact that so far in that suit they had only the decision of a single judge in a single preliminary point showing

THE INADEQUACY OF SUCH MACHINERY

for obtaining a speedy and complete legal s lation of the question. Dealing with the opinion of the isw officers of the Orewn he held that they should only have been applied to after application had been made to the jadicial committee of the Privy Oouncl and to the Supreme Court of Canada. It was true they thought in that House that the objections to the validity of the act were not well founded, but they should not set up their opinion tee high to allow of a resort to a calmer, clearer light than that of the House of Commone. If the result was to surthin their opinion their position would have been jastified : if the result was the other way it would have fninished a just reason for the exercise of the power of disallowance. Dealing with Sir John Thompson's atstement that the Governor-General had without advice from the Goveenment songht the opinion of the law officers in England. Mr. Blake said he could understand that sometimes the Goveaner General acted as an Imperial officer, but they should, the hen. gentleman declared, amid cheers, narrow the occasions upon of His Excellency in reply to the deputation at Quebec. The Government would have been describing their duty if they did not advise His Excellency as to his answer, and if they asked the House to treat it as anything else. (Loud

OTHER SPRECHES.

oheers.)

Mr. Weldon (Albert) defended the action of the Government in coming to an early de- which have accrued through the stoppage Samom, E nerie Mayrand, Josephine P. claim to allow the Jesuits Estatus' Act. of State payments to Oatholic priests and to Turostic, Pamila Drapesu, Helen Kennedy,

Dickinson, Dovon, Dupont, Earl, Elgar, Ettenhaner, Ellis, Ferguson (Leeds and Gronville), Ferguson (Ronfrow), Ferguson (Welland), Fiset, Flynn, Foster, Freeman, Gauthier, Geoffrien, Gigault, G ll nor, Godbuut, Grand bois, Guay, Guillet, Haggart, Hickey, Holton. Jamieson, Joncas, Jones, (Digby), Jones (Halifax), Kanny, Kirk, Kirkpatrick, La brosse, Landerkin, Langelier (Montmorency) Langeller (Quebec), Langevin (Sir Hector) Lariviere, Lurie (Lieut, General), Laurier Lavergere, Lister, [Lovitt, Macdonald (Su John), McDonald (Victoria), McDougald, Picton), McDongal: (Cape Breton), McIotyre McKay, M Kaen, MoMillan (Vaudrenil) Meige, Mille (Annapolie) Mills (Bothweil) Monerial, Montegue, Montplaiser, Neveu, Patterson (Essex), Perry, Porter, Parcell, Putman, Ronfret, Robiliard, Roome, Ross St. Marle, Skinner, Small, Smith (O. tario) Sproule, Stevenson, Taylor, Temple, Inomp son (Sir John), Tisdale, Turcos, Vanasse Ward, Welden (Albers), Weldon (St John) White (Cardwell), White, (Renfrew), Wil mot, Wilson (Lennox) Wood (Brookvill+) Wood (Westmereland), Wright. Tetal,-

The House adjourned at 1.45 a.m.

130.

TRIAL TRIP

Of Father Jones' New Fire Escapes at St Mary's College.

A trial of the new fire escapes at St Mary's Ooll ge, Bleury street took place at one o'clock last Thursday, and was wat hed with much interest by a large number of spectators. Astream of boys issued from the window of the top story, and came down like "greased lighting." Some of the rev-erned Fathers tried a trip, greatly to the delight of the boys, who observed most vociferously. A big civilian in a "plug hat" and frock coat also made the voyage, and was applauded to the coho. Two of these escape

have been put up at the Collage, one on the Bleary street front and one in the rear of the building, so that in case of fire two exits would always be available. Upposite each window is attached an iron platform, supported by brackets and with a light wire netting round each. Two vert cal hollow iron shafts pass through the stugings from the roef to the ground. Olrenlar openings are made, which alternate from one side to the other at each succeeding landing, so as to break the alide. In making the descent the shaft is firmly clasped with legs and arms, and the person slides to the next landing ; here he changes to the other side, slides to the next staging and so on to the ground. A constant flow of cold water can be kept in the shafts to keep them coel. It is calcu-lated that the St Mary's Coll ge building could be cleared in five or six minutes. Rev. Father Jones, S. J., is the inventor and patentee of this fire-escape.

Claims of the Cierical Party Made in the Prussian Diet.

BERLIN, April 39 -In the Lower Heuse of izing the Government to retain the revenues the Act to the Supreme Court, but waiting general, local, or party, to annunce in During the debates of last assien he heard pay the interest thereon to the Catholic M. Alice J an, Hermine Bourgeault, Mer to bring in a vote of want of confidence in advance the intention of the Government, ne preminent lawyer ether than Mr. Mc. Church came up for debate. Herr Suttler, Fournier, Eliza Therrien test the habit.

be up next year, and though every organization now in existence should be wiped off the face of the earth in 1893, the coming years will see them reorganiz d again next year, and far more determined to win the reform demanded and fought for through so many years,

T. V. POWDERLY.

Resolutions of Condolence. ACADIA IRON MINES, N.S.,

April 24tn, 1890.

At a special meeting of St. Bridget's So clety, held in their hall, on the 23:d instant, the following resolutions of condolence were unanimously adopted and forwarded to Mr. Hugh McLiod and family :

WHEBBAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove by death thd beloved daughter of our much esseemed brosher Hugh McLeod, and though we humbly partials of that Onristian submission to the Divine Will which should animate as all in those trying ordeals, yet we cannot with hold from him, our afil cted brother, that sincare sympathy which the occasion demands; therefore, be it

Resolved, -That we, the members of St. Bridget's Total Abstinonce and Benevoleut Society, do hereby earnestly proffer in no unmeaning terms our hearifelt condolence to brother Hugh McLeod and his bereaved wife and family in their recent offic ton in the death of his daughter, and notwithstanding our know ledge of the inadequacy of this means of mani-feeting our interest and sympathy for one who has unceasingly labored for the welfare of our Society, as he hav, we tru the and his wife and family will accept these expressions of our fraternal feeling towards them in as great a degree as if couched in a more elab rate and

the minuses of this Society, and a copy be sent Brother Hugh McLeod, and copy forwarded to THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHBONICLE for insertion.

GEO. OARR, D J. M.DONALD, (Sigaed) PETER A SHERHAN, Committee on Resolutions

Took Their Final Vows.

The following lidies have renounced the world by taking the final vows at the Bon Pasteur Convent, His Grace Monsignore Moreau, bishop of St. Hyacinthe, presiding over the touching ceremony ; Miss H. Ar-chambault, in religion Sister Mary Dorothy ; Miss D. Fredette, Sutar Mary of the Holy Oross ; and she Misses Ph lomene Beliel , Sistir M. St. Joseph d'Egypte ; Amabilis Deser res, Sister M St. Bonaventure ; Edouardina Bernard Sister M. St. Bernardin of Seana ; E vina Oote, Sister M. Charity ; R. Anna Slavin, Sister M. St. Anne ; Amande Gaouette, Sister M. St. Habert ; M. Louise Laramee, Sister M. St. Aurelia ; Victoria Gaudreev Sister M. Mathias; Marle Poulin, Sister St. Come, were received.

At the Grey Nunnery on Gay street, His Grace Archhishop Fabre presiding, Sisters Emma Villeneuve, Virginie Bouille, Ed-widge Reseves and Marie Louise Resolves made the three vows of poverty, chastity BEBLIN, April 39 -- In the Lower Heuse of and obedience yesterday. The Misses Marie the Prussian Dict yesterday the bill author. Germanic Dostaler, M. Louise White, Dolphine Giroux, Marie G. Grattan, M. Adaa M. Alice J an, Hermine Bourgeault, Messine

washe of time and energy on the part of the em-ployers to attempt to tight down the idea, for it propical way to the carrying on of the schools will not down. If it is downed this year it will as the people of the Excellent withed them carried on,

WHAT EON. MR. LOSS DID.

That continued till about 1885, when the present Minister of Elucation, Ron. G W. Ross, having lookel juto the condition of the French schools, made up his mind that it would be describle to inelat on more or less of English being thought in all these schools. A regulation was passed at his recommendation in the year Now, bear in mind, that was a long hind before this agitation about French schools areas The first we heard by way of objection or criticism of the Government, s record was very little over a year ago, and this cours was taken by Mr. Ross in the year 18.5. He insisted that Logish should be taught in all the schools. At the beginning of the year 1887 the inspector in the schools of Pr roots and Russell, where there are the greatest number of French schools and where there is in relife and growth of that element than in any other part of the Pro-vince, reported that English was being taught in all the uchols of these united counties with the exception of 27. The same system was pur-sued by ithe Minister, and the inapectors were required to do all that could be done to insist on the teaching of English in all these schools. In the beginning of 1888 the inspector reported' English was taught in all these schools excepts 6. In the beginning of 1889 the report was made to the Minister of Education that Eng lish was being taught in all the schools of these united counties, (Applause,)

Dr. Cronin Formally Buried.

CHICAGO, May 4.-The formal interment ceremonies over the remains of Dr. Oronin were held at Oslvary cometery to day. The assemb-lage gathered closely about the grave as the few brief words of the services were spoken by Fathers Muldoon and Toomey. Planks were laid on the sand beside the opening, and after the religious services were over those present passed in double file viewing the casket. When all had passed the coffin was lowered, and a beavy When stone was put in place, closing the tomb, which was then sealed.

The Oolor Line in the Church.

WASHINGTON, May 4 .- Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, Minu., preached to day in St. Augustine's (colored) Ostholis church here to a large congregation of white and colored people. on "Social Equality." He contended that it was the white people who now stood in need of lessons in charity, benevolance, justice and re-ligion aud who had permitted un essonable causes and prejudices to sway He was prepared to say there was no such thing as a color line except in the minds of those whose intellects were clouded by unjust anoning.

If a man could be conscience of all that is asid of him in his absence he would probably become a very modest man indeed.

DIED.

DONNELLY.-At St. Brigide, Iberville, Que., April 30th, Sarah Anu, third daughter of William Donnelly, E.q , aged 20 years, 1 month and 4 days.

