THE TORONTO WORLD

A One-Cent Morning Newspaper.

OFFICE - 4 KING-STREET EAST, TORONTO
W. F. MACLEAN, Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Per Year . . . $6.00 | Four Months . . . $1.00
Six Months . . . 1.50 | One Month . . . 50
No charge for city delivery or postage.
Subscriptions payable in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

FOR EACH LINE OF AGATE TYPE.
Ordinary advertisements, fifteen cents per line.
Financial statements, twenty-five cents per line.
Condensed advertisements, one cent a word. Deaths, marriages and births, 25 cents.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1889.

Who Are in the Soup?

There are at least 400,000 Catholics in Ontario, probably many more. A dollar each from these 400,000 would have been a cheap way out of the unpleasantness arising from Mercier's grant to the Jesuits. Certainly the Catholics of Ontario would have much preferred to have found this money to fighting the battle of the Jesuits; for it is now evident that it is the *Catholics of Ontario who have to bear the brunt of Mercier's act*, not the French-Canadians. This is a point that the Catholics of Ontario might well impress upon their co-religionists in Quebec. In other words, every piece of Ultramontane aggression in Quebec will have its reaction in Ontario.

We do not wish to assume the prophetic role, but we venture to assert our belief that Mr. Mercier by his Jesuit Estates Act has "cooked the goose" of Mr. Mowat in the coming provincial elections. It will not be the Dominion Government or the Dominion Opposition that will suffer, as far as the politicians are concerned, but it will be Mr. Mowat's Government that will have to pay the forfeit, which is office.

As for the newspapers, this Jesuit question will about kill The Globe. Some one will goad that journal into a flop-over on the question of French in the public schools of Ontario, and when that happens the funeral will not be long after. In other words, the Catholics of Ontario, Mr. Mowat's Ontario Government and The Globe newspaper will be the chief sufferers from Mr. Mercier's Jesuit legislation. Mr. Mercier, the Jesuits and Sir John (as far as Quebec is concerned) will be ahead on the transaction.

Don't you agree with us, Mr. Mowat? And you, Mr. Hardy, don't you think we are right? But, gentlemen, you should never have gone to Quebec to confer. The astute Mercier has left you in the soup.

Reform Coming From the Conservative Side.

The Birmingham Post, reputed to be the organ of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, announces upon authority that the Salisbury Government has decided to deal with the Irish land question early in the Parliamentary session of 1890, the lines of the measure to be so laid down that they will admit of no modification as the result of obstruction or factious opposition. And this is to be followed at the opening of the session of 1891 by a measure of reform of Irish Local Government, the details of which will be practically the same as those published by The Post last year.

Although it may be said that this merely confirms what has been more than hinted at before, we venture to call it the most important bit of cable news for some time back. It assures us that, sooner than have to step down and out, Salisbury will concede more land reform for Ireland, and more or less of Local Government Reform besides. And it gives us to understand that the Radical Chamberlain is a trusted councillor of the present Tory Government, for evidently he is at the bottom of the scheme.

On both sides of the Atlantic the impression has been gaining during recent years that Irish reform of some kind would have to come ere long, and probably with reforms for England and Scotland as well. On the Gladstone side the expectation has been that the distinction of carrying out these reforms would fall to the Grand Old Man himself or some of his lieutenants. But more recently another expectation has been gaining, to wit—that even the Tory Salisbury would consent to do the business himself, sooner than resign and give the Liberals the chance of doing it. It being generally conceded that reform must come soon, for Ireland, to begin with—the most practical question appears now to be—which of the two parties is to have the honor? Just at present it looks as if Salisbury were determined to keep it on his own side, if possible, also that in order to manage this he is willing to concede a good deal. From this time onward the indications will be well worth watching.

The Public Library Catalog.

"A subject catalog, or finding list of books in the public reference library," compiled up to Feb. 1, 1889, has just been issued and is a credit to Librarian Bain, on whom devolved the greater portion of the work of compilation. It contains an explanatory preface a key to the arrangement of the book, an index of subjects, a miscellaneous catalog, a list of books on Canada and Newfoundland, a list of recent additions and concludes with an index of names of authors. The arrangement key contains the usual divisions of the arts, sciences, etc., and is particularly well put together. The division embracing Canada and Newfoundland enables one at once to find any book on the history and development of Canada. There are altogether about 55,000 volumes. A glance at the list of books on Canada will show the enormous amount of work done by the Librarian in arranging the various works under proper heads and in choosing out different articles in various reports and collating them under one common designation. For example the geological survey reports have been indexed in this way, so that if one wishes to find out all that has been done by the Dominion Government in the way of exploration in any locality he can do so at a glance. The index of names at the close of the book will be found to be of great service, for every page on which an author's name is mentioned at all will be found indexed at the end of the book. In conclusion we cannot but praise the Board of Management, and especially Mr. Bain, the librarian, for the complete and judicious way in which the catalog has been compiled and hope that the other libraries in the city, including that of the Legislative Assembly and that of Toronto University, will soon see their way clear to issue similar catalog at least once in every four or five years, so that one may be able to put his finger on a book in a few minutes instead of having to trust to huge books filled with slips of paper or to the librarian's memory.

From Police Blotters.

Harry Shine, a well-known thief, just released on Monday last from the Central Prison after serving a 14 months term for larceny, was caught last night in the act of breaking into a store in York-street.

Four game chickens were stolen from George Dodd, 1,3 Major-street, Tuesday night.

Thieves broke into the shed in rear of 315 Yonge-street yesterday morning, getting away with ten fancy pigeons.

Mrs. Sylvester, 401 Parliament-street, while at the Grand Opera House entrance yesterday afternoon, handed a parcel to a boy to hold while she was seeking change to buy a newspaper. The youngster ran off with it, and has not been captured up to date.

Fred Collins, 19 Portland-street, was arrested last night charged with forging the name of Flour Merchant Lebar, York-street, to several small notes.

Norman Graham and William Churchill, two of the Mimico Industrial Home prisoners who got away last week, are at headquarters awaiting an officer to take them back. They were re-captured yesterday.

Michael Murphy, Montreal, was smashing in the windows of the Cro-by Hall Hotel last night and in consequence was arrested.

THE COLONEL'S CRITICS.

Some Editorial Opinions About the Opening of the Ottawa Debate.

From The Mail (Independent Sorehead.)

Colonel O'Brien has acquitted himself well. His resolution in amendment to the motion of supply pronounces the Jesuit acts unconstitutional, first, because the endowment of the order is a departure from the principle of religious equality and at variance with the view that there should be no connection between church and state in Canada which was set forth by the legislature forty years ago; secondly, because by the act of endowment a foreign potentate is authorized to interfere in our domestic affairs; and, lastly, because the incorporation and endowment of this order, which has been expelled from many European countries for various high offences, is contrary to public policy. Col. O'Brien supported these propositions in a clear and forcible speech.

Stated With Moderation.

From The Empire (Con.)

Though we are unable to agree with the conclusions at which he has arrived, that the circumstances were such as to call for the interference of the Dominion authorities in a domestic matter of the Province of Quebec, it must be acknowledged that Mr. O'Brien has stated his case with becoming moderation, and shown great industry in gathering together the array of facts on which he bases his argument.

The Wily Old Man at His Back.

From The Globe (Liberal Sorehead.)

Perhaps it would be unfair to say that Col. O'Brien has deliberately forfeited all claim to be regarded as an honest man. But it cannot be unfair to say that he has proposed a resolution eminently calculated to deprive himself of support in the House. Those who believed him an honest man expected him to move for the disallowance of the Jesuits Estates Act in such terms as would enable Liberals and Conservatives, whether Protestants or Catholics, to vote with him.

Who chooses to do so may believe that the wily old man at the head of the Government did not prepare those resolutions for the Colonel. But the trick is too manifest to deceive the people. They will hold that the guilt of Sir John Macdonald in proposing to allow the obnoxious act has been enormously increased by the treachery of yesterday. Does it imagine that the demand for disallowance will be heard of no more because his "main man" has betrayed the good cause in offering resolutions that he knows unlikely to be voted for by any but Orange members, except they who choose—as all members of the Opposition may, if they please—to treat Col. O'Brien's motion as purely a non-confidence motion? No.

From The Hamilton Times (Lib.)

Col. O'Brien is a Tory Orangeman, but his resolution bears internal evidence that it was prepared to let Sir John Macdonald off easily, if not actually drafted by the Premier.

Patriotism Blended With Twaddle.

From The Evening Telegram (Ind.)

Public expectations were realized in the speeches of Messrs. O'Brien and Barron. Their deliverances were free from the taint of sectarian bigotry. They did not speak as Protestants. As patriots they truly represented the sentiment of Ontario in their recognition in the issue of a principle above all petty party interests.

The speech of Mr. Rykert was twaddle. Mr. N. Clarke Wallace did better, but failed to disguise partisan anxiety in professions of Protestant enthusiasm. Hon. Peter Mitchell and Mr. Colby spoke well from their standpoint. They represent citizens who are always the enemies of reforms that threaten to break the peace that means opportunity to the ecclesiastical enemies of freedom and institutions.

They read the easy path of duty to which the finger of interest points.

Funny things we see when we have no gun but there is nothing funny about Dyer's Jelly of Cucumber and Roses curing chapped hands. Druggists keep it. Wm. A. Dyer & Co., Montreal.

The People's Amusements.

Mr. E. H. Sothern is doing big business at the Grand and his clever personation of "Lord Chumley" is highly appreciated.

"A Line in London" is the attraction announced for the Grand next week, with special scenery and the special cast that characterized its success in New York.

"The Main Line" is pleasing fair-sized audiences at the Toronto. For next week at this theatre there is promised Madame Augusta Nauville in "The Boy Tramp."

The Haverly-Cleveland Minstrel Company will soon fill an engagement at the Grand.

The Toronto Choral Society promises to give a rare concert on Thursday of next week. The chorus is singing in splendid form and the concert bids fair to excel all others of this society.

Mr. Percival T. Greene, manager of the Academy of Music which Mr. J. E. Thompson is going to erect on the south side of Queen street between York and Simcoe-streets, has issued a prospectus in which it is announced that the building will be open by Sept. 1 and will seat 2500. Already the foundations are being laid.

When you suffer from sick headache, dizziness, constipation, etc., remember Carter's Little Liver Pills will relieve you. One pill is a dose. 246

City Hall Small Talk.

The improvements to St. Lawrence Market will be completed by next week. Yesterday the roof of the market gardeners' stalls was being torn down.

City Clerk Blevins has prepared a bylaw placing the old Parkdale voters on the Toronto list.

The census of St. Alban's Ward will be taken to-day.

Several aldermen have been subpœnaed as witnesses in the Civil Assize Court case of Farquhar v. Robertson.

The Executive Committee has been summoned to meet to-day.

City Engineer Sproatt and chief clerk Roden drove to St. Alban's Ward yesterday afternoon to take over the property belonging to the defunct Parkdale Committee on Works.

The Property Committee will visit St. Alban's Ward next week to inspect the public buildings.

Ald. Crocker has sufficiently recovered from his recent illness to be able to resume his civic duties.

Permits were issued yesterday to Thos. Wilkins for the erection of a brick dwelling in Suffolk-place to cost $3500; to W. S. Lee for six three-storey stores in Spadina-avenue to cost $15,000 and for two brick dwellings in Sullivan-street to cost $6500; Jas. Lumbers for two brick dwellings in Sherbourne-street to cost $6500; to Mark Hall for alterations to 239-41 Sherbourne-street to cost $4000.

Why suffer any longer with toothache when Gibbons' Toothache Gum will afford instant relief. Try it. Price 15c. Sold by druggists. 246

Around the Court House.

Harry East, who was arrested a short time ago on a charge of having robbed a fellow-boarder, was yesterday committed for trial by Squire Wingfield, J.P. East was charged with having stolen $18.70, a pair of braces and an overcoat from Samuel Pigney's valise on the night of March 25. The robbery was committed in a Mimico boarding-house and East was arrested shortly afterwards in the vicinity of Suspension Bridge.

Before Judge Macdougall in Chambers yesterday judgment was reserved re the Q. McLaren case. McLaren was a shareholder in the Toronto Dental Supply Co. now defunct. The concern became bankrupt and McLaren now wishes to escape his liability.

John Crowe of 76 Acres-street was tried before Judge McDougall yesterday for obtaining $10 from Mary Wiggins by false pretences. He was not proven guilty.

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them. 246

Personal Mention.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Campbell of the Union House have returned from a nine weeks' trip to the Pacific Coast, in the course of which they visited San Francisco, Utah, Salt Lake City, Omaha and other points of interest.

Mr. S. Davison, manufacturers' agent; Mr. J. Melrose Macdonald and Mr. Moses Paull (of John Macdonald & Co.) arrived in the city yesterday from England.

The Typos' Officers for 1889.

The annual election of officers of Toronto Typographical Union No. 91 was held in a room in Shaftesbury Hall yesterday, ballots being received from 12 noon till 8 in the evening. This is the result, the new president, W. B. Prescott, and the delegate to the International Typographical Union, Joe T. Gilmour, being elected without opposition: President, W. B. Prescott; vice-president, J. A. Maverhoffer; treasurer, E. J. How; recording secretary, Amos Pudsey; financial secretary, John Armstrong; corresponding secretary, J. P. Griffin; delegate to I.T.U., Joe T. Gilmour; delegates to Trades Council, W. H. Parr, G. W. Dower.

"Cable" Cigars. The standard brand. Over a quarter of a century in the market. Sales constantly increasing. tf

LEARNED LAWYERS' LORE

This special property, set apart for the education of the minority as well as the majority of the Province of Quebec, had now been swept away by this act which it was asked should be disallowed—taken away from the minority by a parliament elected under the excitement of Race and Revenge. If he had satisfied the House that these were the public domains he had shown that Her Majesty was made to recite that these estates of hers had not been taken, owned and granted by her—that this was all child's play—and that all the time the lands were at the disposal of the Sovereign Pontiff. If the Supremacy Act is in force—and whether it is in force or not—he held it to be a rule of international law that no foreign authority, whether temporal or spiritual, could be allowed to interfere with the government of another state.

He thought that the Minister of Justice should have made some report upon this measure when he asked the Governor-General to allow it. In answer to the appeal of the Evangelical Alliance the Minister of Justice had termed it a mere local matter. He claimed this designation was an erroneous one. He hoped, that His Excellency would yet be pleased to disallow this act, and wipe from the statute book this blot on our legislation.

Church and State.

He held that this act was virtually an attempt to establish a state church amongst us—to interfere with the liberty of religion guaranteed to the people of Canada. He had never regretted the secularization of the clergy reserves. The act providing for this had prescribed the free exercise and enjoyment of all reforms of religion not in contravention of the law of the land. This act of the Quebec Legislature granting a sum of money to a particular church renewed the connection between church and state swept away by the Clery Reserves Act. He thought no man of common sense could say that this grant was not a recognition of connection between church and state. He had heard it said that this grant was made for the purpose of education. But while the $60,000 granted the minority was tied up for purposes of education within the Province of Quebec, the rest of the grant was not so restricted.

The act of incorporation, which he thought was not worth the paper it was written upon, and the order had not the slightest shadow of a moral—let alone a legal—claim to any compensation. If there was a reasonable doubt at all he did not think it would be becoming in a minister of the Crown to advise the disallowance of the act, because the parties should have the right to a decision of a court upon it. He thought there was no doubt in this case.

As so the intervention of a foreign potentate, it had been held that such intervention was common for purposes of arbitration. He did not, for he could not, deny this, but this intervention could only be asked by the sovereign not by the subject. It would have been equally objectionable had the intervention of the President of the United States been asked, because no subject or no province had the right to ask the President to intermeddle with our affairs.

If Parliament could find any evidence that this grant was dedicated to educational purposes, then his case would fail, but he thought there could be no pretence in view of the fact that there had been no such dedication of the $400,000. The incorporation and the grant of money to the Jesuits under any pretence or pretext by a provincial legislature was an act that should be disallowed. He denied the right of any gentleman to say the order is under the eyes of the Pope of Rome and you must not interfere. It was not a religious question. During the reign of some pontiffs it received the support of that power; under some other pontiffs it did not receive that support.

The Tenets of the Order.

In The Quarterly Review of 1874 it was stated in an able article on the objects of the Jesuit order that they are organized to war against the foes adverse to the absolute ascendancy of the papal system. The oath that was taken by the members of the Jesuit order was that of implicit obedience to their chief. They were educated so that they should have no will. Nothing perhaps was more true than the statement made in the report of the Attorney-General of Paris, who was called upon to investigate the guiding principles of the order. He found from this investigation that every member was bound to the most implicit and blind obedience. They must even sacrifice their lives if ordered to do so. The authors represented the Jesuits as being a two-faced shield—one side representing the glory of God and the salvation of souls and the other side the glory of the society and its future ascendancy.

As the society has been in the past so it is now. There has been no change or shadow of turning. Quoting further from the Quarterly Review of 1874 it was found that the charge that the Pope who suppressed the order had been poisoned by Jesuits was exploded. The writer endeavored to show, and he thought he did show, that probabilism, mental reservation and that the end justified the means were still the tenets of the order. What was the history of this order? Were they held responsible for the expulsion of the Huguenots? Were they held responsible for the revocation of the edict of Nantes? Cardinal Duffy had written of Jesuits that they were the same to-day as they were 200 years ago. It was useless to make citations, but did think their expulsion from France would have been of use to his friends. Everybody else could not always be in the wrong and the Jesuits always in the right. They had been expelled from every country.

Mr. Amyot: "They were not expelled from Russia."

Mr. McCarthy: "They were expelled from Russia, and their expulsion put an end to the concordat that had existed between St. Petersburg and the papal authority at Rome." After reading from endorsed reports of the debates at Paris on the Jesuits at the time their expulsion was discussed, he said it would be for the House to judge whether the Jesuits were an order who were thought fit to be encouraged in this country. The Jesuits were expelled from Germany in 1872. They had been admitted into Prussia by Frederick II. Their expulsion from that country was especially applicable to this country. Having obtained a foothold in that country they had begun to spread ultramontane principles that were considered inimical to civil government.

Confederation Imperilled.

It was no argument to say that because a certain piece of legislation was within the power of local legislation it should not be disturbed. The legislatures were not to be allowed to run in different directions. Different provincial legislatures should not be allowed to make grants of money to this or that religious body. If this were allowed they would find the bonds of Confederation in jeopardy. If they were to say the law that has been passed is within the legislative province of the provincial legislature they would soon see that the provinces would get more and more apart. Was it possible to imagine that the establishment of such an order as he had showed is to be was not a matter of concern to the people of Ontario? The same persons who were incorporated did visit the Province of Ontario.

Mr. Amyot: "Do you object to them going to Ontario?"

Mr. McCarthy: "Certainly I do. That is why I am here now." What awakened and aroused the people of the province from which he had the honor to come as they had never been awakened and aroused before was the principles of the order. It was impossible to suppose that men of the principle of those behind this agitation were inspired by any purpose of personal aggrandisement. The agitation was genuine, heartfelt and sincere. He was not here to explain the cause of the laxity of the Protestants in the Province of Quebec in not protesting against the act. He would ask the hon. gentleman to say whether it was nothing but billing and cooing between the Protestants and Roman Catholics in the Province of Quebec as stated by the member from Stanstead. Speaking of this tolerance by the majority the member for Stanstead had referred to Mr. Joly. Why, that gentleman had been deposed and had resigned his seat, being practically driven from public life.

Hon. Mr. Laurier: "Mr. Joly was deposed by the minority."

Mr. McCarthy: "Well, whether by the minority or not, I don't think the choice of his successor was a matter of congratulation." Mr. Colby had said if they raised this question the Protestant representatives would lose their seats. If the Protestants were only here to carry out the wishes of the Roman Catholics, then they represented the majority and not the Protestant minority. Let the Protestants of the province feel that they were getting justice from this Parliament, they would then be up and doing. He had heard no one here say he approved of it. So far the measure had gone without defence.

He could not do better than close with the language of Principal Caven. He adopted all that gentleman had said on the question. That gentleman had said that occasions did arise when it was the duty of the Dominion Government to revise provincial legislation and he believed that the Jesuits Estates Act should be revised by the Central Government.

The Minister of Justice Speaks.

After recess Sir John Thompson spoke. He said that in giving the reasons which justified the Government in assenting to the bill now under discussion he would have to dwell at considerable length upon details already presented. He was in the peculiar position on this occasion that to one great portion of the community nothing that he could say would be satisfactory and to another great portion nothing that he could say would be necessary. He thought it was no discourtesy to the House that no member of the ministry had hitherto risen to speak on the question. He thought that when the debate closed last evening no argument remained unanswered which called for answer from the Treasury benches. All were aware that the many grounds for disallowance would be stated by the member for Muskoka. He (Sir John Thompson) was the minister responsible for the advice upon which the Government had acted and it was only an act of fairness that he should hear the accusations before he made his defence. He did not think that courtesy to the member for Simcoe (Mr. McCarthy) demanded that before hearing his arraignment of the Government he should by making his explanations forfeit his right to answer that arraignment. A powerful reason why this House ought not to advise His Excellency to disallow this act was that Mr. McCarthy, a master of legal argument, addressed the House for three hours without removing the doubt which existed about the question.

He wished to show in what position these estates stood for the purpose, not of defending the Jesuits, but of showing that the Provinces were competent to deal with these questions except in so far as the rights of the Dominion were involved. As a reward for their services to this one of the great colonies of France, the Jesuit order had been endowed with these estates by the King of France and by private donors to be used for the purposes of education in Canada. At the capitulation the conquered power took only what the conqueror chose had held, but by the law of nations he was powerless to take the property movable or immoveable of the people of the province. It had been said that by the terms of capitulation the Jesuits were put as the mercy of the conqueror, but he quoted from art. 34 of the terms of capitulation of Montreal, whereby all religious communities were allowed to preserve all their estates. The conquering arms of England were arrayed against the arms of France, but not against private Frenchmen or Frenchwomen.

The Treaty Stipulation.

By the terms of the definitive treaty made at the close of the war His Britannic Majesty agreed to grant the freedom to exercise the rights of the Romish Church so far as the laws of Great Britain permit. We had been told that this last clause introduced the Supremacy Act. Now the very essence of this act is that no person outside of the realm of England shall have or exercise within the Queen's dominions any spiritual authority. Under this there would be for the Province of Quebec no bishop or priest, no sacrament for the dying, and every altar would be cast down. Obviously the treaty meant no such thing but that there should be perfect freedom of religion, subject only to the legislation which might be made from time to time. At that time in England it was treason to exercise the Catholic religion. The obvious meaning of the treaty stipulation was in so far as the laws of Great Britain permit to give the freedom of religion in her colonies.

To show how far passion had swayed some of those who had addressed the House on the question he asked an examination of the Elizabeth act to which reference had been made. There was no such ambignity in this as in the treaty stipulation, because this completely relieved Quebec from the necessity of abjuring Roman jurisdiction in matters spiritual. Thus they were relieved from the most arduous provision of the Supremacy Act.

We were told that all the common law of England had been introduced into Canada, but this he denied most emphatically. The King of England could not introduce the common law by his prerogative contrary to the terms of the treaty of 1763 and the terms of the Treaty of Paris. In the year 1800 the last Jesuit died, and by the law of England, applicable at that time perhaps, the property in Canada escheated to the Crown. The matter was complicated by the fact that in the meantime the Pope had suppressed the Society of Jesus and it was held that the properties passed to the ordinaries of the diocese. He did not say that this was so—he cited it as one of the points raised—but granting that the property had become escheat to the Crown the Crown was always considerate enough to consider the uses to which it had been intended to put the property which reverted to it. The very brief by which these properties were taken possession of does not assert the right of escheat at all, but the right of conquest, a right repudiated by the law of nations.

The Jesuits' Claim on Conscience.

It was true that subsequent statutes vested these lands in the Province of Quebec, and the contention of Mr. McCarthy that therefore Quebec had the legal title to them he did not dispute. This was admitted and all that was said in support of this act was that there existed a moral claim to some degree of compensation, little or much, which was binding upon the conscience of the Legislature of Quebec. As piece by piece was put into the market the Province was met by protests, most formal and solemn, from the hierarchy of Quebec against diverting it from its intended purpose. These protests had clouded the title of the Province and in one instance had had the effect of having a most valuable piece of property opposite the cathedral in Quebec withdrawn from the market after having been offered for sale.

If the House would bear in mind the various steps relating to the property and would then read the statute which it was asked to disallow the terms would cease to be obnoxious to any reasonable man. The constitution had clothed him with no legal right to enquire into the constitutionality of a province yielding to a moral right. His Excellency was not clothed with authority to step in and investigate every piece of legislation passed by the legislatures. This moral claim may have been weak as air, but it was strong in the judgment of those whom the constitution solemnly appointed to decide. This authority carried with it a limit of error which must be considered so long as there is nothing in it subversive of the interests of the state. The advice given by the Government to His Excellency is sustained by the fact that on this moral claim the Legislature had a right to decide without veto here, even though it were thought they had decided erroneously.

Why It Was Left to the Pope.

There were various claimants to this property in Quebec. There were the bishops, who claimed to have inherited the moral claim of the former holders of the property. The Jesuits set up a counter claim. How was the side to be cleared? Not by compensating first one claimant and then the other; clearly by reference to some person who had authority over both. It happened that the hierarchy of Quebec and the other contesting parties were both members of the same church and as such recognized the authority of the head of their church to settle their dispute, even against their will. By their choice he had a right to say to one or the other: This is a fair settlement between you and as your supreme arbiter I have a right to so settle the dispute between you. It was only by a reference such as this that a solution could be reached involving a payment once and once only.

The head of the church in 1884 empowered the Archbishop of Quebec to act as his attorney in negotiations for the settlement. On May 7, 1887, the head of that church reserved to himself the right to decide the value of that moral claim by a withdrawal of that authority to the Archbishop of Quebec. He was not claiming to himself any tickles in the public domain in the Province of Quebec but simply withdrawing previously delegated authority. There was next the letter in which Premier Mercier declared that the property in question had, while awaiting a disposition of the rival claims to it, become a public scandal and receptacle for filth and had therefore asked if there was any objection to selling it and depositing the money. He was not relinquishing his legal title, as had been claimed; he asked simply that the moral claim upon certain property should be changed into just such a claim, no more and no less, upon the moneys resulting from the sale. When the facts regarding that property came to be known the criticism upon the correspondence with the head of the church lost its force. The matter had been put to the House in the light that it was only perhaps necessary to consult the Legislature but unquestionably necessary to consult the Holy See. How unfair this interpretation was he thought he had shown.

As the arbiter between the contesting parties the Pope had agreed to the sale of the estates pending the settlement of the claim. On March 27, 1888, authority was given to a new attorney, namely, the Jesuit Society of the Province of Quebec, to deal with this matter. In return for the grant the Premier of Quebec asked a complete renunciation of all rights of the Jesuits or of the Roman Catholic Church in general. The Premier of Quebec had stipulated not only for a conveyance from the society but from the Pope himself, so that he would have a release from all parties who could assert a right, legal or moral, to a claim upon the estates. This provision, which had been taken such exception to, was a distinct provision against the authority of the Pope, not in favor of his authority, and yet because the Legislature demanded that the highest authority the claimants recognized on earth should foreclose his right they were to be blamed.

Not a Challenge to the Queen.

In introducing the bill to the Legislature Premier Mercier had stated that this preamble was passed as a protection, yet a month afterwards we were asked to advise His Excellency that it was not protection at all, but a distinct challenge to Her Majesty. In advising the Governor-General on the subject of disallowance or allowance of an act the Ministry had to consider, not the skill of the draftsman who had made the act, but what was its real meaning. He denied that this act derogated from the authority of Her Majesty as head of the British Empire. It did not, as had been charged, place the public money of Quebec at the disposal of a foreign power. When the $400,000 was paid out of the treasury Her Majesty had not the slightest claim to it. In ordinary course it would have been paid to one of the claimants. It was left in this instance to the head of their church to say how the claimants should share in it.

He would be content to rest the case here were it not that we had been taken back to the legislation of 300 years ago and were asked to apply to this measure the Supremacy Act, and had we not been told that the Dominion was to apply to one of its provinces the coercive legislation which used to exist 300 years ago! In 1765 the law officers of the Crown reported for two-year-olds about five furlongs, was won that the Roman Catholic subjects in the colonies were not subject to the same incapacities that the Roman Catholics in Great Britain were.

Coercive Legislation.

In dealing with this question of supremacy we should not be more restrictive on the people of this country than the sovereigns of Great Britain had been to themselves. In 1774 the Attorney-General had reported the Quebec clergy entitled to collect tithes. In 1817 the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec received a mandamus calling him as such to be one of the Legislative Council of the province. In 1839 Governor Colborne incorporated the Bishop of Quebec and all his successors. In 1858 a Roman Catholic college was incorporated in Prince Edward Island and the law officers of the Crown advised that this was no derogation of the Act of Supremacy, if the act could be held to apply to that province. Since then the provinces of British North America have received free institutions and legislative powers, and, except in those matters of imperial concern, we are made self-governing. And yet we are told that we are under the restrictive legislation of 300 years ago.

The Debate Adjourned.

Mr. McNeill followed in favor of disallowance. Hon. David Mills moved the adjournment of the debate and the House adjourned at 11.50.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Railway Committee Proceedings — Busy Telegraphers.

OTTAWA, March 27.—The Railway Committee met to-day and extended the time for the reception of Private Bills to April 4.

Mr. Small's bill for the burying of all electric wires is fixed for discussion on Wednesday, April 17.

A discussion took place on the bill respecting the Wood Mountain and Qu'Appelle Railway Company. Messrs. Watson, Mitchell and others contended that in the case of all railways in the Northwest they should be required to build a certain amount each year and that a deposit, guaranteeing their good faith, should in every case be required. The bill was amended and it was ordered that the company build at least fifty miles each year to complete the road within seven years.

Rev. Dr. Carman, Rev. Dr. Sutherland and J. J. Maclaren of Toronto and Rev. J. Crosby of British Columbia arrived here to-day to interview the Interior Department regarding troubles among the Indians and treatmeus of missionaries in British Columbia.

The number of words telegraphed from the House of Commons telegraph office last evening exceeded that on the debate on the Budget, by several thousands. From both offices, the Great Northwestern and Canadian Pacific, there were sent 144,900 words, all of which was through by 2 o'clock.

A prominent Orangeman in the city said to-day that circulars were to be sent to every Orange lodge in the Dominion, drawing attention to and asking for condemnation of Mr. Rykert's conduct in supporting the Jesuit bill.

The celebrated El Padre brand of cigars has lost none of its original excellence. The tobacco used, being of a high grade and carefully selected, guarantees the consumer a cigar of fine and delicate aroma and the best value. tf

A Test Case Wanted.

MONTREAL, March 27.—At a meeting of the Executive of the Dominion Evangelical Alliance held here to-day a letter was read from the English alliance asking for information regarding the religious agitation in Canada. This resolution was adopted:

That in view of the great demand for legal proceedings to test the constitutionality of the Jesuits' Estates Act this committee itself as a Dominion body and unincorporated, unable to initiate a suit in the courts of the Province of Quebec but earnestly desiring to see the legal question raised and settled, will give its full support in such ways as may be in its power to any one who will proceed before the proper tribunal.

One trial of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will convince you that it has no equal as a worm medicine. Buy a bottle and see if it does not please you.

Our Political Editor Doesn't Know Them.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 27.—At Carlisle to-day Samuel Weller of this city was out hunting with a party of gentlemen and while driving through the woods the horses took fright, throwing R. B. Courtney to the ground. His gun struck the wheel and was discharged, killing Mr. Weller. Mr. Weller has two brothers in Canada who are distinguished politicians.

Freed from the Mindreader.

NEW YORK, March 27.—An absolute divorce was to-day granted to Mrs. Ellen G. Bishop against Washington Irving Bishop, the mind-reader.

Madre E' Higo Cigars are unquestionably the finest 10c and 15c cigars in the market. Try them. tf

The March of Improvement.

TRENTON, N.J., March 27.—The House to-day passed, 44 to 2, the Australian election bill.

Obstinate Constipation readily yields to the regular use of Carter's Little Liver Pills. 246

"The Mann Murders."

ENQUIRER.—The Mann murders were committed by a young Englishman named Alfred Mann six years ago near L'Original, in the county of Russell, Ont. He murdered an old farmer named Cook, his wife and three girls and was hanged.

The "Golden Foot."

From The Jewish Standard.

Who are, in a majority of cases, the men placed at the head of our congregations? Men rich in pocket and poor in mind. It is not the respect of superior intelligence, better education, religious enthusiasm, which guides the voters, but the respect of greater wealth.

WISE MAN'S LINCOLNSHIRE

HE LEADS FROM START TO FINISH, WINNING BY HALF A LENGTH.

The Favorite Gallinule Breaks a Blood Vessel and Runs Unplaced—Harry Gilmore Knocked Out—The Champions Reorganize—Other Sports.

LONDON, March 27.—This was the third and last day of the Lincoln Spring Meeting with the Lincolnshire Handicap as the feature of the "card." There were twenty-six starters, just one more than last year, with Mr. Abington's Gallinule the favorite at 6 to 1 against. He broke a blood vessel and did not get a place. Sir R. Jardine's four-year-old Wise Man winning by half a length from Lord Lurgan's Acme second and Mr. A. M. Cardwell's The Baron third. The betting was 8 to 1 against Wise Man, 10 to 1 Acme and 14 to 1 The Baron. Conditions:

The Lincolnshire Handicap of 1000 sovs. added to a sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each, 10 ft. unless declared, for three-year-olds and upwards; winners of any handicap after January 23, 5lb. of two or one value 200 sovs. 10lb extra; the second to receive 30 sovs out of the stakes; entrance 5gs. One mile. 64 subs, 21 of whom declared.

Sir R. Jardine's ch c Wise Man, 4, by Wisdom—Sweet Jessie, 108.... (T. Loates) 1
Lord Lurgan's b c Acme, 4, by Dutch Skater—Myra, 119.... (F. Barrett) 2
Mr. A. M. Cardwell's b h The Baron, 5, by Xenophon—Tantrum, 107.... (G. Barrett) 3

Grafton, King Milan, Gervas, King Monmouth, Tyrone, The Rejected, Thunderstorm, Whiteleg, True Blue II., Dante, Yarm, Surbiton, Sweetheart, Arundel, Kingfisher, Kenilworth, Johnny Morgan, Assassin, Aperse, Warlaby, Neapolis, Fullerton and Gallinule also ran.

To a fairly good start Wise Man ran out clear and showed the way for the entire journey, winning by half a length.

Wise Man was bred by his owner and came into prominence as a two-year-old by winning the Elvaston Nursery Handicap Plate at the Derby September Meeting. He again earned winning brackets at the Newmarket First October Meeting by finishing in front of a field of four for the First October Two-Year-Old Stakes, which was his only other victory that year out of seven starts. Wise Man made his first early last year by winning the Union Jack stakes at Liverpool in March, since which time he was not very successful until the Newmarket First October, where he captured the Great Eastern Railway handicap. At the same meeting he also won the Newmarket October handicap, being his last victory previous to that of yesterday.

THE BROCKLESBY STAKES.

The race for the Brocklesby Stakes of 500 sovs., added to a sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, for two-year-olds about five furlongs, was won by two lengths by the Duke of Portland's bay filly Semolina, by St. Simon, out of Mowerina. Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's bay colt Lactantius, by Petrarch, out of Kommik, was second, three lengths before Sir R. Jardine's bay colt Justification, by Town Moor, out of Chopette, third. There were fourteen starters. The last betting was 3 to 1 against Semolina, 10 to 1 against Lactantius and 7 to 1 against Salutation.

Turf Trouble Brewing.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 27.—In view of the fact that the Lexington Jockey Club has arranged its dates so as to conflict with Memphis and Nashville the Executive Committee of the Memphis Jockey Club are seriously considering a plan to advance their own dates so as to intercept horses now at Nashville.

Lexington begins April 24, Memphis April 22. New Orleans closes April 13. The plan is to begin at Memphis April 17 and end May 1, so as to cut off New Orleans horses from going to Lexington. The fight promises to be lively. Everything points to a brilliant meeting here. Quarters have been engaged for 320 horses.

Kentucky Handicap Muddle.

LOUISVILLE, March 27.—The failure of Secretary B. G. Bruce of the Louisville Jockey Club to assign weights to Egmont, Macbeth II., Poteean and Sherwood in the Kentucky Handicap, one mile and a quarter, has caused some comment here. It is supposed that in making up his list Mr. Bruce missed a page, and this furnished only twenty-six entries when the handicap really has thirty.

The mistake was not discovered until George Hankins, owner of the Chicago Stable, wrote to know why he had declared his horses. Colonel M. Lewis Clark, president of the club, left for Lexington this afternoon to rectify the error. He decided that the omission of four horses would invalidate the whole, and that there must be a new handicap.

The declaration clause of the stake leaves declaration open until April 1.

THE CHAMPIONS REORGANIZE.

The Annual Meeting of the East Toronto Cricket Club.

The annual meeting of the East Toronto Cricket Club was held on Monday evening at the Lakeview Hotel.

In the absence of the president the meeting was presided over by the captain, Mr. J. Chandler, who proved himself an able and impartial chairman. Several candidates were elected, and letters from old members in different parts of the Province showed there was no lack of enthusiasm in the club.

The secretary's report showed the club to be in a very enviable position—viz., at the head of the Ontario Cricket Association. During the season of 1888 they had played no less than 40 matches, of which 26 were won and only 10