

A Parson On Orangemen.

The Rev. Henry Stuart Fagan, Protestant Rector of Great Cressingham, Norfolk, writes to the "Times" suggesting that at a time when Orangemen is posing as the one loyal and law abiding power in Ireland, it is but fair that its beginnings should be brought by the English public. It began, he says, as a protest against the Catholic Association of 1757, the favorable reception of which by the Government led to the cry that a Popish plot was afloat to bring the French into the country.

The landlords, then at war with Levellers and Whiteboys on purely agrarian matters, were only too glad to have the bigots on their side and to link themselves to the bigots in order to strengthen themselves in the agrarian struggle. In 1795 the Orange Society was remodelled, and in it were enrolled the "Protestant Boys" of whom Grattan wrote; "These insurgents are a banditti of murderers," massacring in the name of God." The panic caused by the French Revolution and by the determination of the United Irishmen—who were carrying on in a purely legal way the work of the Volunteers of 1782—to make common cause with the Catholics threw the magistracy and the upper class in the North into the Orange ranks, and brought about a state of things which drew from Lord Gosford and thirty other magistrates the following protest (December, 1765): "A persecution is now raging, accompanied by circumstances of ferocious cruelty.

Neither age nor sex nor acknowledged innocence are sufficient to excite mercy or afford protection. The crime charged is simply a profession of the Roman Catholic faith. A lawless banditti have constituted themselves the judges; the sentence is confiscation of all property and immediate banishment. This is carried into effect on vast numbers, and with impunity; for the supineness of the Armagh magistrates is a common topic of talk all over the kingdom." In this year, too, (on July 1st), was preached the famous sermon by the Rev. W. Monsell, of Portadown, which inaugurated those Boyne Riots that have since been a yearly disgrace to British law and order. I have just read in Mr Fitz-Patrik's "Life of Father Lom Burke" how, twelve years ago, when the Father had preached at the dedication of St. Patrick's, Armagh, returning trains and private carriages were stoned by an Orange mob.

Mr. Fagan adds that within the last five years an Orange pisk threatened that "they would kick the Queen's Crown into the Boyne rather than have anything done to infringe their rights and privilege." And such he says are the men who now represent themselves and are by ignorant English people believed to be the only loyal and peaceable Irishman.

The Jesuit Estates.

The Jesuits were temporally suppressed by Pope Clement XIV. in 1773, but the bull was not promulgated in Canada until 1774. In that latter year the Jesuits owned about 900,000 acres of the best lands in this country. They have acquired them from the Crown of France as donations, or had come into possession of them by inheritance or purchase. These lands were their absolute property, and they devoted the revenues that were obtained from them to the support of primary schools in the country and the maintenance of the old Jesuit College at Quebec. When the order was suppressed the Pope ordered that the estates in their possession should pass over to the Bishopric of the countries in which the Jesuits had existed. But this is just what did happen in Canada. When the Jesuits were suppressed the English authorities grabbed their estates and used the revenues for educational purposes. Protestants as well as Catholics were educated out of their revenues. The Protestant schools of "Upper Canada" of those days were created out of the monies belonging to the Jesuits, and even the "Mail" admits that the annual grants made to King's College and to Protestant grammar schools came from the same source. At least one Protestant church was almost entirely built out of the revenues belonging to the Jesuits, and sinecures given to Protestants were also created and sustained in the same way. But these estates are now in possession of the Dominion. They were transferred to Canada at the time of Confederation. In 1882 they were said to be worth \$60,000,000, and if the Church succeeds in making its claim to the estates good, of which there is no rightful or historical doubt, no matter what the "law" may say, there will be a nice penny coming to the Jesuits some of these days.—The Post.

PRUSSIA'S IRELAND.

The old countries have a particular oppressive way of dealing with people not altogether in harmony with overbearing rulers. England, Russia, Germany and other powerful governments, can justly be accused of great cruelties. Many of the poor unoffending inhabitants of these several nations are daily most shamefully treated and persecuted. It is surprising that men, there, have borne the weighty hand of oppression so long. The latest indignities offered to civilized beings comes from the capital of the German Empire,

Prince Bismarck, on last Thursday, in the debate in the Prussian Landtag on the expulsion of the Pole from Germany, made a remarkable speech occupying two hours in its delivery. He said the primary cause of the government's action was the disloyalty of the Poles to the German crown. They were he said, constantly engaged in intrigues against the government and had made themselves a steady annoyance to Prussia.

By acting as accomplices of the opposition in the German Parliament they effected a majority against the government, and the crown could do nothing less than either deny the demands of such a majority or else destroy the evil element which made the majority possible. "The Polish agitation in Germany" Prince Bismarck said, "had always appeared to him an element of danger and had compelled him to keep a watch upon Russia. The Poles had been constantly—and not always unsuccessfully—endeavoring to set foreign states against Prussia. Hence," continued the Chancellor, "we have determined so buy out all the real estate owned by Polish nobles in Prussian Poland and place German colonists on the land hitherto occupied by the expelled people. In order to make the colonization insure permanently to the benefit of the Empire the colonists will be prohibited from marrying Poles,

"The cost of the undertaking will be about three hundred millions of marks (about \$75,000,000), but the state will lose no more than ten per cent, of this—a loss made necessary by the exigencies of the case, buying out an alien class and reselling to Germans—while the gain to the Empire will be unmeasurable. "The government," spoke out the Chancellor with great animation, "will never concede the restoration of Poland, not a hair's breadth in that direction. The Poles played a suspicious part in the Kulturkampf, whosever refuses to help protect and maintain the State is not entitled to claim anything from the State. As for me, I am ready to save my country, although it costs me my head and honor! If anybody dares to attack Prussia's frontiers, I shall say like Beaconsfield, "Hands off!"

Referring to the insinuation that the government's religious prejudices had great influence in its treatment of the Poles, Prince Bismarck said:—"Religion is in no wise connected with the expulsions. As the policy of kindness had failed, it became necessary to reduce the Polish element in Germany and to increase the German element, and this is the real reason for the expulsions, and the government has determined to persist in this work despite the opposition of the Reichstag.

"And in conclusion I will say that before allowing the Fatherland to be endangered I would counsel the Emperor to make the federal government independent of obstructionist tactics in the Reichstag so far as the constitution and laws of Germany would permit, for I will hold any Minister to be a coward who should hesitate to stake every thing to save his Fatherland from danger."

The Chancellor's speech is the principal topic of conversation in the capital. It is generally conceded that the speech is equally capable of being interpreted to fresh shadow either dissolution of the Reichstag or a coupe d'etat.—The Connecticut Catholic.

Relief for Prince Albert Settlers.

On account of the outbreak last spring the settlers in the neighborhood of Prince Albert could not possibly get in their customary crops, and in addition to this, the crops of the previous year were almost an entire failure, and in view of these untoward circumstances the Government have decided to assist them by distributing seed grain to the following extent among them, Wheat, 6,638 bushels; oats, 6,842 bushels, barley, 4,520 bushels. The grain is to be delivered at Qu'Appelle Station on or before the 20th of February. From Qu'Appelle Station the grain is to be freighted to Prince Albert, which will be the central distributing point. The settlers of Prince Albert district will be employed to do the freighting and will be paid

for their work. The Government will send an officer up to Prince Albert, who will visit the settlers and estimate the amount of seed grain to be distributed to each. The distribution will be based entirely upon the acreage. The advance is not to be gratis, as the Government has made provision to be recovered at the rate of two bushels for every one of seed advanced. The repayment is to be made between the first day of Nov., 1886, and the first day of Feb., 1887. The wheat repaid will be ground into flour and used by the Indian Department. The oats and barley will be utilised for fodder by the Mounted Police. In making the return the settler will be obliged to deliver at any point the Government may direct. In order to secure the Government against loss, security will be taken upon lands owned or occupied by persons to whom the seed is advanced.—"Qu'Appelle Vidette" 11th February 1886.

WHEN TO JUDGE WOMEN.

A bachelor, writing to the Pall Mall Gazette, thinks the best hour to judge of a woman is in the morning. "What is the most favorable time to see a woman in order to compose a character synopsis? Decidedly, I think, at breakfast and during the forenoon. As a general rule, if she look well then she is in good health, if she projects neatly she is tidy, and if she is full of projects for a morning's work, and executes a reasonable number, she possesses mental activity and bodily energy. Beware of the young women who complain of being cold in the morning, who look sickly, who comes down late, who appears to have dressed hastily, who languishes a whole forenoon over a couple of letters to an absent school-fellow. No matter how bright and animated she may appear further on avoid her. Lead her to no suburban villa; engaged no matrimonial apartments. She will not make a good wife. She will be a bore and slattern."

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MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Post Master General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday the 19th of February, 1886, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week each way, between Stonewall Post Office and Railway Station, from the 1st of April next.

The conveyance to be made on foot or in a suitable vehicle.

The courier to leave the Post Office and Railway Station with the mails, on such days and at such hours as may be from time to time required to deliver the mails at the Railway Station within ten minutes after leaving the Post Office and at the Post Office within ten minutes after the arrival of the mail trains.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Stonewall and at this office.

W. W. McLeod, Post Office Inspector

Post Office Inspector's Office, } Winnipeg, 8th Jan., 1886. }

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Post Master General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 19th of February, 1886, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, three times per week each way, between Arnaud Post Office and Railway Station, from the 1st of April next.

The conveyance to be made on foot or in a suitable vehicle.

The courier to leave the Post Office and Railway Station with the mails on such days, and at such hours as may be from time to time required; to deliver the Mails at the Railway Station within forty five minutes after leaving the Post Office, and at the Post Office within forty five minutes after the arrival of the Mail Trains.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at this office.

W. W. McLeod, Post Office Inspector.

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