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AND OATHOLIC THRONICLE

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WEDNESDAY......MAY 1, 1889

The Anti-Jesuit Meeting.

It is hard to understand what precise object the promoters of the anti-Jesuit agitation seek to obtain by holding mass meetings at Toronto and this city. If their purpose is to arouse Protestant feeling, they should have some definite idea as to how that feeling is to be directed into effective action. But it is evident that no amount of resolutions, no efforts of oratory, no denunciations of politicians, can reverse the solemn vote of both great parties, united in parliament as they were never united before. Nor can such preceedings change the decision of the Executive, made on the advice of responsible advisors. The only effects we can discover arising from those meetings have been to consolidate the Cathelic and the French people in support of the constitutional action of parliament, and to make them more determined than ever to maintain their religious and civil rights. The talk of Catholics joining the agitators to resist "Jesuitism" is the veriest claptrap. We do not think any really sound, sincers Cathelie will have anything to do with them. The leaders of the movement are not the sort of men who can claim the sympathy of the most liberal-minded Catholic. Seeing their names and reading their speeches, Catholics are reminded that these agitators against the Jesuite have always been amongst the feremost, most bitter, mest implacable enemies of everything Catholic. Men like Dr. Mc-Vicar of this city and J. L. Hughes of Toronto, whose hatred of Catholicity is regarded as monomania by people of evenly belanced temperament, who on all possible occasions, after the manner of

"Paynim foes without the gate Continuously thunder."

against Rome and Romanism, must not be astonished at finding themselves in the poeltion of the boy who shouted " wolf ! wolf !" The public has heard them so long in the denouncing business, and observed that none of their terrible predictions ever came true, that good natured incredulity is the only feeling they are able to evoke by their most passionate appeals.

It is particularly worthy of note also that none but persons, who may be described without invidiousness as professional Protestants, took leading parts in the meetings at Toronto and Montreal-men whose business is to abuse the Catholic Church and who would find their occupation gone were it banished from the country. The great body which really constitutes the wealth, enterprise and intelligence of the two cities stood of the case of Ireland to the people of Great aloof from the agitators. As the Gazette ob- Britaio, who are the jury who must give the served concerning the meeting at this city, there was an absence of men "prominent in confidence by the Irish nation. At the conbusiness and public life." It is the same clusion of the case for the prosecution, all faireverywhere. All the reports of anti-Jesuit minded mon admitted that the Times had meetings we have read mention only the names of men notorious as sectarian disturb- | Sir Charles Russell's masterly analysis of the ers along with those of professional pulpiteers. | swidence, the conviction has deepened that Mr. Charlton, M.P., is, perhaps, the enly exception. Even he represents the extreme type of American puritablem.

is a politician and his speech at Toronto presents a somewhat curious physiclogical laid bare the character and constitution of his dribble of words was never inflicted on human duliness drawn out to sterility without a scintillation of spirit. An undertone of insincerity ran through it all until he led up. with the practiced advoitness of an advocate. to an attack on the Mowat government, and sought to shield Sir John Macdonald from Protestant indignation by dragging a very ancient herring across the scent of the meet. ing. With him it was, as it has always been, party before everything.

This exhibition of the Tory cloven hoof has given the Observant public a hint it is not It was an occasion which, during many slow to take, while it stands aside to watch | years, Irish Nationalists must have wished | ing powers of body, mind and soul, wherein the politicians play their little game to turn, as best they may, the agitation to the advantage of their party.

grooves of anti-Lopery platform platitudes, The gentlemen who came bither to rouse of Toronto and that of Montreal As Horace - says, they changed their country but not their parliament of Great Britain. minds, and by introducing matters of centertion outside the question, practically dispersed the issue to the extent of irreconcilcalled in question by French Canadians or Catholics. Indeed it is historically and loyalty to England has been, and is now, more solid than the loyalty of any other section of our people. At the same time it must mariaes from the liberty and security enjoyed day that justice is done to Ireland, rise to ence with statutes of irresponsibility, and

Significant of the state of the

under British institutions. Take away that liberty and that security, which is really the purpose revealed by the agitators, and erect Protestant supremacy in place thereof, and there would be a different story to tell. Loyalty of the people to government is dependent on the government's loyalty to the paople,

Other speakers at Queen's Hall made still impressing Catholics of all nationalities that their agitation was directed less against the Jesuits than against the Catholic Church and the Catholic people. Even Cardinal Taschereau, whom some of them claim as an oppoment of the Josuits, did not escape. Only one speech deserves close attention, that of Mr. McLaren, the lawyer who is charged with the defence of the Mail in the libel suit brought against it by the Jesuits. He admitted that there was great difficulty in the way in which the constitutionality of the Jesuits' Estates Act could be attacked. He is reported as follows :-

> He intended to present the matter before Her Majesty's courts in such a way as to prevent any mistake. For mately through the enterprise of a newspaper this door had been opened on him, by which the act could be assailed, if only in an indirect way. Two difficulties confronted him at first in this respect of bringing the matter before the courts of this province. They could not get the codes of the province was above authority, and none of them could become the plaintiff; therefore, there could not be a suit without a plaintiff or defendant. The only way open was the course they had already taken by petition to the Governor-General in Council. They had got their answer to this and he hoped that when they were next appeal ed to for their suffrages they would give their reply. With regard to the second coursethrough the courts-he had the hope that the way was now open to them by which an appeal could be made to the courts, and the fact plainly shown that their rights had been infringed

Here we have a legal opinion, which may be accepted as perfectly sound. We gladly submit to it, and are not less anxious than Mr. McLaren himself that those who believe they have a grievance should be given the most ample opportunities to obtain redress, if their complaint be well founded, in the pro- They will have to learn much and unlearn a perly constituted courts in a legal and constitutional manner. What we do object to and what we will most strenuously resist is the attempt to divide our people on religious other with passionate appeals to advance lines. Likewise, in common with all good, law-abiding citizens, we have a determined objection to keeping up an agitation which manifestly and admittedly can effect no prac. have to fight with, what they must fight with. tical purpose. Mr. McLaren has declared as a lawyer that the way of redress is open through the courts. Let them take that way by all means. But let them not emulate the to themselves. Were they not told long ago foxes in scripture and run amuck through the country with firebrands tied to their tails. Nothing injures a country so much as religious agitations and dissensions, and these men in the blindness of their infatuation are doing Canada an injury of incalculable but all its parts, and reigning supreme among portentous dimensions.

Sir Charles Russell's Speech.

Sir Charles Russell's great speech in deence of Mr. Parnell and the Irish Nationalists has been published in pamphlet form and has met with an enormous circulation. It is pronounced by leading men in England to be one of the greatest speeches delivered during this century. Addressed to the Commissioners, it as in reality a grand historical deliverance final verdict. That verdict is awaited with failed completely in its charges. But since the whole scheme was a conspiracy between power and money on one hand, reckless audacious fraud on the other, to ruin a great lead-Another exception, by the way, but of a er and blast the hopes of a people struggling different sort, is Mr. Dalton McCarthy. He | for freedom. The connection between " Parnellism and Crime," between the National League and the Invincibles, between Parlia study. Without apparently knowing it, he mentary and constitutional agitation on one band and Moonlighting on the other, was crafty but shallow intellect. A more dreary | founded merely on the evidence of Delaney, the convicted murderer, and Mr. Horan of ears than he delivered at Teronto. It was Castleigland, and Mr. Coleman, the informer from the county Mayo. Here was practically the whole justification produced for the alleged connection of Irish Nationalist movement with crime. A more flimsy basis on which to construct a tremendous accusation is unknown in political history,

The occasion was a grand one and Sir Charles Russell proved himself equal to it. For seven days with matchiess elequence he laid bare the history of shame, sorrow and heroic suffering endured by the Irish people. for, an apportunity of proving before the lie the hopes of humanity; children whe world that the cry of "oppressed Ireland" was not founded on a sham but on a reality . But what we are principally concerned of proving how infinitesimal was the influence with at present is the agitation itself. In of wicked or immoral plotters on the great this city, as at Toronto, the speakers allowed | body of the united force of the Irlsh agitation themselves a wide range, with the anticipated | for justice and for self government. The case result that they fell into the accustomed of Ireland has been stated by the great ad- tion, sinking him to the cheap mechanical vecate, and it will come home to the hearts attendant upon the costly intelligent of all justice-loving people through the English Protestants to a sense of the woeful religious speaking world with force and authority disabilities under which they are suffering never before equalled, not even when the forget the difference between the atmosphere greatest of living statesmen declared Ireland's schools the business world in the arts of fraud, wrongs and propounded his remedies in the

On all hands victory is conceeded to Mr. Parnell, and whatever interest now attaches to the investigation is merely curiosity con. | this most desclating of struggles and periodiability. British supremacy, on which Mr. cerning the foul conspiracy entered into by Howland rang the changes, has never been the landlord party and the Tories. That, spiration of selfishness giving to the world a too, will be fully exposed before the commission will have concluded its labors. Home over this disorder the Codex Satanis, sets up actually indisputable that Catholic and French | Rule is no longer doubtful. It is bound to come. Coercion has fatled and Mr. Gladstone's authority of the market, rules out ethical "only alternative" must be adopted. But law from the basic sphere of life, not to Ireland alone will the blessing come, sustains all appeals of avaries from be admitted that French and Catholic loyalty England, Scotland and Wales will, on the the court of equity, narcotizes consol-

hall the dawn of a still more plorious day when the hereditary wrongs and oppressions supply the equation of the conditions of life they endure will be swept away forever.

Barrel Organism.

Ministers of the several Protestant sects who spoke at the Queen's Hall meeting last Thursday night harped upon one string-the alleged unfair distribution of school taxes. They seemed incapable of rising above a lecal dispute concerning money. Of centre it is not our place to complain of their dwarfing the issue, though we may be permitted to observe that, in doing so, they have weakened their case. By showing the world that what the leaders of the agitation declare is a great con-'titutional question, reaching the very foundations of national authority, touches them less than the division of local taxes, they damaged. more than they aided their Toronte allies.

To more attentive observers, how aver, these ministers betrayed the persist nos of that inveterate mental process described by a modern psycologist as barrel-organism. Tongues controlled by brains a customed to one line of thought deliver the accustomed speech, just as a musical machine plays the same tune when wound up and set going. Who, for instance, that has ever heard Dr. McVicar on "Romanism" but knows exactly what he would say on all occasions on the same subject? His intellect is a perfect barrel-organ on that subject. It is incapable of variation or a new note without taking the machine to pieces and reconstructing it. We mean no offence to the worthy Docter, who may possibly, by enlarging his reading and increasing his mental equipment, moderate the harshness of the old tune, so as not to set the teeth of all who hear him everlastingly on edge.

But we would tell these ministers, perhaps at the risk of being misunderstood, that they are a long way off the track-that they de not even grasp the first principle in the movement which they have blindly risen to combat. great deal more before they are able to grasp the instruments with which this controversy must be decided. They are encouraging each against a shadowy creation of their own terror. Let them look within their own souls and they will find what they On the result of that fight will depend their ability to cope with the advancing power which they feel is portentous of misfortune by one who was no admirer of the Jesuits that they have adopted a strange gospel as the real revelation of God's will, and the solid rule of living in this world; a rule long since grown perfectly accredited, complete in them in all spiritual and social matters whatsoever ? The singular gospel or revelation of God's will ! That to please the supreme Fountain of Truth the readlest method, now and then, was to persist in believing what their whole souls found to be doubtful or incredible. That poor human symbols were higher than God Almighty's facts they symbolised; that formulas, with or without the facts symbolised by them, were sacred and salutary; that formulas, well persisted in could still

save them after the facts were fied. What have they to say to this indictment standing against them for forty years unanswored; They lay great stress upon the possession of an open bible. Let them keep it open at the Gospel according to St. Luke. There they will read, as set down in their own version, of Him who began his ministry by reading in the synagogue of his native village this passage from Isaiah : " The spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he hath arointed me to preach good tidings to the poor." Then, forgetting the sanctity of the white tle and the ethics of the frock coat, let them look over their immdelate congregations and, when they will have gethered in the revelation that view will disclose, let them frame, if they can, their indictment against the traditional, the historic, the actual living Church of the Poor.

They are terrified lest the Jesuits should subvert their Anglo-Saxon civilization and Protestantism, as if that were something sacred and to be preserved as dearer than life. But what is this system which they so York, say :- " A few living in idle luxury, the great mass toiling slavishly from ten to eighteen hours a day; the producers of all wealth receiving just enough to keep above the hunger level : women taking the place of men in the weary work of the factory, consuming the mothershould be accumulating in wise play the capital for life discounting it in advance in prolonged and unwholesome tasks; mechanism competing with manhood in the labor market, crowding man out from the cunning crafts in which he once won his best educaautomaton; the greed of gain stimulating a cutthroat competition, which undersells men where it used to sell them, prostitutes government to the money lust of the wealthy, converts trade into what a parlumentary report frankly called War, lays waste nations in the strategic campaigns of cally collapses wealth in bankruptcy; the inrevelation of natural law which formulates against the authority of the Mount the

leaves to the blind working of demand and for the great mass of human beings ; society vainly striving to correct with the left hand of charity the wrongs which the right hand Torento Mail. of injustice is creating; our very progress hurling us along at a rate that strains all bonds of fellowship, exhausts the endurance of the feeble, and, flinging off their relaxing grasp, hurls them out into the debris of souldust that strews the pathway of our world through time."

Such is the system of Protestant civilization which these solemn-faced pulpiteers are afraid will be overthrown by Jeault machimations. Is it within the competency of man to formulate a worse doctrine of devils than trie? It it not enough to make a sincere Christian weep with pity ? Yet this is what in leading oitles. the world has reaped from the Lutheran re-

In all kindness we would say to thesego do the work of the Master you profess to serve. For though the crowd in Queen's Hall may cheer you on, when it comes to the day of trial they will not follow you, because you are not their leaders. You did not lead them in attack on the wickedness of insolent wealth and power, nor sustain them when sinking under injustice and the burdens of their poverty and misery. You have ceased to sing, because you have grown mere fastidious than your creed, the hymns that once consoled you :--

> " What joy will fill the ransomed souls, While they in heaven dwell, To see the sinner as he rolls in quenchiess fiames of hell."

Turn, therefore, your eyes to this earth, to highways and byways close about yeu, and see whether you may not find something better to de than that which you are doing.

Twe gigantic grab contemplated by the government in the railway subsides, proposed in parliament on the eve of proregation, shows how reaklessly audapious in plundering the country the party in power has become. Most of these subsides constitute in reality a bonus to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which may, in sober truth, he said to own Sir John Macdonald, his government and his party. All these projected railways in the North West are branches of the C. P. R., which like a hugh octopus has fastened on the Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Other of these subsides are nothing but corruption funds to secure the return at next general election of creatures pledged to carry any iniquity through parliament. The debt of the Dominion is now over two handred and forty millions of dollars; Federal taxation ranges from 25 to 50 per cent, about half of which goes into the pockets of the "combines." Then there are the provincial and municipal taxes. Is it any wonder that the exodus from Canada to the United States for the present year should be estimated at one hundred thousand sonls?

Where is all this geing to end?

LORD LONDONDERRY, who may be decribed as a man with little head and no heart, has grown tired of the Viceroyalty of Ireland. His anccessor will not be an Irish. nan, but Lord Brownlow, an English landlord. Lord Brownlow is in the prime of life, having been born in 1844. He is married to daughter of the eighteenth Earl of Shrews bury. The family name is "Cust," and If the suppression of free speech and the coercion policy are continued under his regime, he may find it referred to in more ways than one; it sounds very liked "cussed." The Earl has served in the British army, and is now Lord-Lieutenant of Lincolnshire. He has the patronage of 24 livings in the Estabjished Church at his disposal, and owns 58, 335 acres of land, for which he draws an sunual rental of \$432,430. It is not likely that a man who profits so much by the onesided laws regarding land will have any sympathy whatever with the aspirations of the Irish people to rid themselves of the incubus that for centuries has borne so heavily on them.

WORKINGMEN rejoiced when they sent an alleged workingman to parliament in the person of Mr. Lepine for Montreal East. No follower of the ministry could give it a more slavish support than he has. He promised much before he was elected. Now look at passionately strive to retain? Let one of his performance. The only piece of legislathemselves, Rev. Reber Newton of New tion affecting labor passed this session was the Anti-Combines Act, and the only combination it really destroys is the Trade Union. The Act which Sir John Macdonald, with tears in his eyes, teld the workingmen he passed to protect them from the tyranny of George Brown, has been made nugatory, and now, instead of the combines who flesce the D. BARRY, Esq., President of St. Patrick's workingmen being suppressed, it is the workingmen who are deprived of the only safeguard they possessed under the law! Such is the Tory Protectionist Government which the workingmen of Montreal sent a man to parliament to support ! Such is the sort of justice they receive from a House of Commons elected by the "Combines." Surely the workingman may exclaim with Othello:

"O! Fool! Fool! Fool!"

ALL the Catholic prelates of the United States have issued pastorals to their clergy and people for the observance by special services of the centennial anniversary of the in. auguration of General Washington as first president of the United States of America. This action is worthy of them, for if there is any people on the earth who should rejoice at the extinction of Britishism in the thirteen colonies, and the birth of Americanism one hundred years ago, the Catholics are that

THE Richmond Guardian repreduces an article from the Huntingdon Gleaner which it credits to Mr. Seliars, the editor of that paper, whom it describss as "by far the best street, which was made the occasion of a posted man on the subject (of the Jesuits' pleasant reunion.

Provingial University.

estates) in the Dominion, which is saying good deal." It is indeed saying a good deal, seeing that the article reprodured is an editorial stolen bodily by Mr. Soliars from the

Mr. Rusus Hanny Porn has been nominated by the Jenservative convention in Compton as the party candidate for the re-Commons, made vacant by the death of his father, the late Minister of Railways and Canals.

Cartwright moved the following amendment:

That in the course of his budget speech it was said by the Minister of Finance that the expenditure of \$12,788,000 would suffice to meet all the engagements of the Dominion on capital account up to the first of July, 1892, and would secure a 14-foot canal system from Lake Superior to Montreal: that it now appears from

and the United States, and address meetings

LITERARY REVIEW.

The May number of the Magazine of American History brings another entertaining chapter of fresh Centennial information, Washington's Historic Lunchson in Eliza beth," with very unique pictorial attractions, including a sketch of the Boudinet mension, in which the luncheon took place; portraits not before published of some of Washington's contemporaries who were present, engravings of pieces of the beautiful china table service and silverware that was placed before the " Father of Hi. Country " on that memorable occasion a century ago. These illustrations will be regarded with intense interest just now, as the same identical table service, in perfect preservation, is to be placed before President Harrison at the luncheon given in his honor the day of his arrival in New York City, April 29, 1889. The second chapter of the number, "Oak Hill, the Home of President Monroe," is also from the versatile pen of the editor, and it is richly illustrated. The third contribution, "Indiana's First Settlement," by the Hon. E. A. Bryan, president of Vincennes University, is an able and graphic pen-picture of the beginnings of the great state of Indiana, with genuine portraits of the heroic George Rogers Clark and Francois Nigo. Then follows

The Harrisons in History," by Mrs, Ella B. Washington, a notable account of the President's family; "The Historic Quad-rille," by Gen. John Cochrane, pointing out the historic idea which seems to have been so little understood by the public at large; 'Reminiscences of Mrs. Bradford," the danghter of Hon. Elias Bondinot, who was one of the charming ladies of the Washington circle, by J. J. Boudonlt; Slavery in Connecticut," by Charles M. Andrews; and "Louisburg, 1745, Bunker Hill, 1775," by Nathan M. Hawkes. The Minor Topics and Original Documents contain, as usual, many and excellent features worthy of permanent preservation. All the diversified departments overflow with bright and choice reading. It is a splendid number of an invalvable periodical. As usual, it is a specimen of typographical beauty—in the artistic elegance of its printing it holds the highest rank in the magazine field, Price, \$5 a year. Published 743 Broadway, New York City.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD. A Monthly Magazine. May, 1889. New York: John J. Farrell, Business Manager, No. 6 Park Place, For cale by D. & J. Sadlier, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

The table of contents for the May number is as follows :- Easter; Religion in Spain; Slighted Graces ; Extinot Reptiles and Mam male of North America; Will Congregational Singing Profit Faith and Morals ! A Gloria : The Eucalyptus Culture at Tre Fontane; The Supernatural; Paul Ringwood-An Autobiography (continued); A Forgotten Catholic; Sancta Catharina; The Late Father Hecker; The Educational Grievances of Catholica: A Saigneur of Hearts; Talk About New Books; With Readers and Correspondents; New Publications.

The May issue of Donahoe's Monthly Magazine contains a great variety of interesting articles. Among them are: The Jesuit Oaths; Canada of To-day, by Miss Anna T. Sadlier; Dieposal of the Dead. Cometeries, by Rev. John M. Ktely, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Stone and Amber Spirit; Municipal Suffrage for Women, by Thomas Wamilton Murray; Deceased Bishops of the United States, Rt. Rev. John Connolly, D. D., Second Bishop of New York; Our Catholic Young Men, by Rev. Morgan M Sheedy, of Pittsburg, Pa.; promoters would get \$17,000 return on their Christian Civilization and the Perils that \$45,000 investment. Evidently the company Now Threaten It, by Most Rev. Arcbbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia; The Lesson of Easter, James Cardinal Gibbons. There are. in addition to the above, thirty-four articles, busides nineteen pages of events of the month Price of the Mayazine, \$2 a year ; \$1 for six months. Address, Donahoe's Magazine, Boston, Mace.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

Presentation to Judge Barry of a Handsome

The St. Patrick's Society held a special general meeting last night at the hall in McGill street, Mr. H. J. Cloran, the President, in the chair, when there was a large attendance. The occasion was a presentation to Mr. Justice Barry, the late President of the Society, on his retirement from office. The presentation was in the shape of a costly and handsome silver tea service suitably inscribed, and will, no doubt, serve as a pleasant memorial to Judge Barry of the years of office he passed as the President of the Society. The presentation was made by the President, who read the following address, supplemented by some apt remarks :--

DEAR SIE,—The members of St. Patrick's Society of Montreal, desirous of manifesting their personal esteem for you, and their appreciation of your services to the Society during the five years of your presidency, avail themselves of the opportunity of your retirement from that position, to ask your acceptance of the accompanying silver tea service as a me-mento of the cordial relations which have existed between you and them without inter-

ruption during that period. ruption during that period.

They have invariably found you not only courteous, but practical in your methods of dealing with the interests of the society, and they willingly recognize your endeavours to ad-

vance its prosperity.

They cannot allow this occasion to pass without congratulating you on the honourable posi tion to which you have been advanced—that of District Magistrate—by His Honour, the Lieutenaut-Governor of this Province.

They wish you, Mrs. Barry and your children They will you, burs. Darry and your condrento whom they ask you to convey their kind
regards—many years of health and happiness,
Upon behalf of the cociety,
H. J. CLORAN,
1st Vice-President.
SAMUEL CROSS,
Rec. Sec.

Judge Barry, in responding, was visibly affected by the mark of recognition from the members of the society. He thanked them one and all, for their kindly sentiments toward him. Remarks were also made by Ald. Ounningham, B. J. Coghlau, P. Wright and P. Kehoe. Afterwards, at the invitation of the indees the party united his residence on Palesce.

WAY

The Mechanical Majority gets in its Work at Ostawa-Mugo Reckless Expenditure Exposed by fir Richard Cartwright.

When the House went into concurrence

the votes for capital expenditure. Sir Richard Cartwight moved the following amendment:—

It is announced that after Mr. John Dillon, the distinguished-Irlsh M.P., completes his of Finance, and by other members of the Governlet through Australia, he will visit Canada Dominion on capital account must be estimated for as follows:—For canals, as aforesaid, \$13,551,109; for the Intercolonial Railway and subsidiary lines, \$3,000,000; for subsidies to railways, \$6,000,000; for annuities capitalized, \$4,000,000; for road from Harvey to Moncton, not less than \$3,000,000; for minor public works, \$1,000,000, being in all about \$30,000,000; that the Government have further agreed to spend \$750,000 per annum for termosc \$30,000,000; that the Government have further agreed to spend \$750,000 per annum for terms of years to aubsidize certain lines of steamships, less the amount now paid to the Allan and Deminion lines; that the said annual charge for subsidies and interest on the said \$30,000,000 will involve an addition to the fixed charge that a revenue of \$1.700,000 per annum; that on the revenue of \$1,700,000 per annum; that the estimated expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1889, is \$37,893,384; that the inevitable effect of a large portion of this expenditure on capital account will be to diminish traffic and further increase the heavy deficit now existing in working the Intercolonial Railway; that under such circumstances the conduct of the Government in assuming these other and further obligations is reckless and impro-

vident. This was lost by a vote of 40 to 73.

On the vote for the Oxford & New Glasgow Railway, Sir Richard Cartwright moved an amendment, reciting the statement of Sir Charles Tupper when asking the first vote for this purpose, that the new line would shorten the distance between the two points by forty to forty-five miles, stating that it had only shortered the distance five miles, and condemning the Government for inducing the House to undertake the building of this line by false representations. Lost by 70 to 39.
On the vote for the International, Mr. Davies

moved that inasmuch as the superintendent of the Intercolonial Railway states in his annual report that the chief part of the large deficit incurred in working that road is due to the carriage of coal below cost, this taxing of the people in favor of a small and wealthy class of coal owners should cease. Lost by \$9 to 72.

The vote for administering North-West lands. Sir Richard Cartwright moved an amendment recalling the absurd predictions once made concerning that country by Sir John Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper, stating the fact that the cost of administration exceeds the revenue derived from sale of lands, and condemning the extravagance of the Government in this particular. Lost on the same division.

On the vote for immigration, Mr. Somerville moved an amendment censuring the Government for employing officers of this department in by elections, as proved before the Public Accounts Committee. Lost on the same divis-

The vote for the \$2,350 salary of Mr. Chipman, secretary—and "dry nurse," as one of the members called him—of Hon. Charles Tupper, was objected to by Mr. McMullen, who moved that it be struck out, on the ground that Mr. Tupper had promised that the expenses of his department would not be increased by this sum, though the estimates proved this statement to be untrue. Lost by 33 to 65. Coming to the railway subsidies, after getting through concurrence on the ordinary estimates, Sir John Mac-donald in making his explanations stated that applications had been made to the Government for twenty-one million of subsidies. The country seems to have been seized with a craze

for railway huilding. Sir Richard Cartwright said the country seemed to have learned too well the lessons of extravegance taught by the Government. No-ticing the roads selected for aid, some only five miles long, he wished to ask the Premier what his idea was of a road not for the general advan-

There was a pretty lively row just before the adjournment of the House, on the proposal to advance \$30,000 at 4 per cent interest to the Fredericton Bridge Company. Parliament has already advanced \$300,000 for this bridge, and has a mortgage on it. The chief promoter of the company is Mr. Temple, member for York. On being pressed for information, he by Rev. John M. Kiely, Brook- told the House that the promoters of the Second Part of the Hercules bridge subscribed \$45,000 towards its construction, and that it cost altogether \$375,000. He expected the income from it this year would be \$30,000. This provoked the storm. Mem-bers of the Orposition pointed out that the interest payable to the country only amounted to \$13,000 on the whole \$330,000, so that the had never been in need of the advance made, as it would have paid a good return to the promoters if they had borrowed the money in the ordinary course. Mr Temple was practically as a bribe, and Sir John was told that he was turning his attention from debauching constituencies to buying up members. After a good deal of augry recriminations from the C naervatives the vote passed through com-mittee, Mr. Laurier announcing his intention of dividing the House on it at concurrence.

The "Star" Does Cater for Catholic and Protestant Prejudices.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

SIR:-The editor of the Weekly Star denies

that my assertion was true about the Star catering for Protestant and Catholic prejudices. I am prepared to back up my statement with proof. Shortly after the return of Principal Grant from his trip round the world, there was a long article in the Ontario edition of the Weekly Star about him which was omitted out of the Quebec edition and something else put in its place.

Recently there was an item in the Ontario edition of the Weekly Star about the trouble in the Salvetion Army ranks which was excluded from the Quebec edition. I am able and willing, any time that the Star wishes, to prove a great deal more than this against them, beginning with issuing of the Christmas number of the Star in 1886. They had dealt crooked with me then and refused to do me justice. I gave them due warning, and if I am spared long enough they will hear more from me.

The Star is excluded from the reading room of the Presbyterian Callege for good reasons. There are hundreds of Protestants in this country who would far sooner subscribe for the TRUE WITNESS than for the Weekly Star, and I am one of them. The Star editor cannot scare me worth a cent. I went to their office to-day and told Mr. Griffin that if he would show me the file of the Ontarlo edition for two or three months back I would show him what he denied. He excused himself and said he had no time.

N. MURRAY, 118 Windsor atreet.

April 25th, 1889.

Principal Grant, of Queen's University, announces that nine-tenths of the expected amoust of the endowment for Queen's College has been subscribed, and that nearly all the interest due on the unpaid balance has been paid in for this year. He redicarrand the greatest of a recommendation of the section o year. He rediscussed the question of a common matriculation, commenting unfavorably on the action of both the education department and the