Priests and Pastors Denounce the System.

Attack Against Saloons-The League of the Cross Arrayed for Battle-Encourage ing Auti-Treat Besu is in the City of Brooklyn.

(N. Y. Telegram.)

Do not treat your friends in saloons Do not allow the saloon-keeper, although he gives liberally to the Church, to grow rich at the expense of the workingmen and poor mechanics with large families to support. Such is the advice of Father Francisci, of St Peter's parish, Brooklyn, and of his co workers in the crusade against the saloons and the American system of treating.

OPPOSED TO TREATING. For several months past the priests of Brook-lyn have taken particular notice of the rapid inoresis in the number of saloons in the various natishes, and last January, after several meet-ings had been held and the subject discussed, it was decided by the Fathers to make an attempt to keep their parishioners from spending all their money in saloons by stopping, as far as was in their power, the system of treating. The prime movers and the pricats who first proposed the crusses are Father Francick. Father Barry, Father Dubigg and Father Fitzpatrick.

THE LEAGUE OF THE CROSS,

The first object of the movement is the pro-motion of the cause of tem; erance; the second, the suppression of the many temptations to intemperance in this country, and especially the custom of treating and drinking in salcons. It was with this object is view that the above priests started in on their work the first of the year and proceeded to organize among their parishioners the Lague of the Cross. The League is similar in many respects to the Church of England Temperance Society, and the American Temperance Society, but at the same time the League of the Cross has among its members both total and partial abstainers, and it is among the latter class that the clause relating to treating in saloons applies.

Any person who so desires may juin the League and at the same time serve wines and liquors to friends in his own home, and not violate any pledge, but if that same person enters a public drinking place and asks a friend to drink a glass of beer with him, or drinks alone, he violates his pledge to the League. TOO MANY SALOONS.

To a reporter who called on Father Francicli and asked him concerning his crusade against breating in saloons he said:— "My intention is to make an earnest effort to

purify the parish by enrolling members in the League of the Cross and thus raise the moral tone of the neighborhood. In St. Peter's parish which covers a territory of only four blocks by six there are sixty-five saloons. Such a large number of saloons in so small a territory is productive of many evils. They keep men who have families away from their homes; they take the laboring man's hard earned wages, which should go to his family; they are the direct cause of a great deal of poverty in the parish, and we have started the League of the Cross with the intention of reducing the number of saloons, not only in the parish, but in others, and thus putting a check upon the poverty which afflicts the people."

THOUSANDS IN THE BANKS.

Branches of the League of the Cross have been established in many of the Catholic pur ishes of Brooklyu. There are now nearly two thousand enrolled members of the League. Three weeks ago a brauch was started in St. Anthony's parish at Greenpoint. Last Sunday night Father Fitzpatrick addressed a meeting in that parish upon the subject of temperance, and at the close of the meeting he gave out five hundred cards to persons who desired to become members of the Leagne. Any male over fifteen years of age may become a member, and the objust of the League, as stated in the pledge, is assained by inducing all men to become members of the Lugue of the Cross and take a pledge against entering a saloon for the purpose of drinking or treating therein.

POLITICS TO BLAME.

Father Fitzpatrick, when interviewed by a reporter upon this subject, said:—
"We intend to remove as far as possible the temptation for the people to drink and thus remove one great cau s of poverty among the people. By reducing the number of saloous the people are induced to save their money, and in place of misery, wretchedness and the crime which now exists have love, hope, progress and prosperity. Our object is, as micketers of God, to strive and root out the evil. There is, of course, great opposition to our work on the part of saloon keepers, the politics of the day being largely to blame.

"A MATTER OF OPINION,"

"Then we can place no dependence on the Excise Commissioners, one of whom, a Mr. Schliemann, replied to Father Fransioli, when asked to refuse a license to a man who was blocked from the church, 'It is a matter of opinion with me whether the existence of asloons increases the drinking hattes of the people. They are also in favor of high license because that has a tendency to diminish the number of

saloons.

"As an example of the good done by high license, let me tell you that four years ago in Umaha, Neb, there was a population of 30,000 and 180 licensed saloons, run under a low license law. To-day, with high license, there is a population of 50,000 persons, but only eighty five and louns. The effect has been as bounded in Philadelphia, while in the big assurfacturing city of Lowell, Mass., where I was formally stationed, there was a population of over 55,000 and 1,000 saloons, but now there are only sixty-five saloons n the city.

AN INVERSE BATIO.

"Ricomington III., has a high license law, a population of 20,000 and thirty-two salcons. In all pieces where the number of saloons has decreased, drunkenness and crime have proporhonately diminished. We have asked the Legislature for a strict enforcement of the Sunday slosing law, and have received the reply that "therein is our fortune." What can we do?

** Saloon keepers are forbidden to rell'iquor to miners, but it is done to such an extent that a city like Chicago was not long ago borrified to discover that from 25,000 to 30,000 children, boys and girls of tender years, passed and re-passed the open doors of saloons and even enness of evils. It is our mission to do our namost to decrease tois rule of intemperance and crime in our midst, and having the interests at heart of home, Church and State, we have ea-tablished the League of the Cross in our various pariahes.

PRELATES AT WORK.

The League of the Cross is the idea of Cardical Manning, and as a recent meeting held in the Crystal Palace, London, England, 20,000 persons were present to show how much at heart they had the cause of temperance and to tell of the dangers of drinking in saloons, Bishop Ireland, who is active in advancing the cause of temperance among the people of the United State, has recently obtained many statistics bearing upon the question. He is authority for the statement that there is, on an average, in the cities and t was of this country one seloon to each thirty-five persons. In New York the total number of sale ns exceeds the total number of all kinds of provision stores combined In Chicago there are 3,000 burcher, baker and grocery shops combined and 5,000 salooos. Estimating a family at five persons, in the city of New York, for every twenty-five families, several of whom use no liquor, there is one family in charge of a saloon.

WHOLESALE DEALERS' GRIP

In many of the cases, Bishop Ireland asserts, Whi send a descript n of tipere to any person the wholesale desiers have the capital upon who applies to Niosousen, 177 McDougal which the retailers work. In Buffalo one large Street, New York.

wholesale dealer is the surety for eighty nine saloonkeepers, another for seventy four and yet another for forty. In Chicago one wholesale dealers holds mortgages on the fixtures of eighty-two saloons, and so on in innumerable instances. In every State in the Union Sundantesales and the first when all day is looked upon as a day of reet, when all business should be suspended and all traffic dealer, she grocer, the dry goods dealer and the merchant; the salounkeeper, on the other hand, keeping open house throughout the day and making Sunday the day of business of all the

To prevent this condition of things, the Bishop avers, to increase and to protect the people, as far as possible for the Church to do, s the object of the League of the Cross and although a new order, it has been remarkably successful, and the Catholic priests of Brocklyn who started the crusade are well pleased with their success at the end of two months'

THE LIBERAL POLICY.

[Charles Dudley Warner in "Harper's Magazine" for March.]

We touch here not only political questions ac ment policy, the protective tariff, the subsidy policy of the Liberal Season of activity is made with any real progress either in wealth or population. To put it in a word, the Liberals want unrestricted trade with the United States. England, or with the world, preferably with the United States. If this caused separation from England they would accept the consequences with composure, but they vehemently deny that they in any way favor annexation because they desire Free Trade. Pointing to the more rapid growth of the States of the Union, their advantage is said to consist in having free exchange of commodities with sixty millions of people spread over a continent.

As a matter of fact it seems plain that Ont ario would benefit and have a better develop ment by sharing in this large circulation and exchange. Would the State of New York be injured by the prosperity of Onzario? Is it not benefited by the prosperity of its other neighbor Pennsylvania.

ANOTHER LOURDES MIRACLE.

Among the most extraordinary of the many cures wrought last year at the far famed shrine of Lourdes, that of a poor workwoman named Celeste Meriel deserves apecial mention. The record of this marvel cannot fail to enliven the faith and increase the confidence of our readers. Truly the hand of God is not shortened, and the pitronage of the Blessed Virgin is no less powerful now than when at Cana of Galilee Christ wrought his first miracle at her interces

Madame Celeste Meriel was stricken with paralysis in September, 1880, all her left side and loins were completely benumbed. Placed in the hands of the doctors at the Hospital de la Salpetriere, she patiently submitted to the various treatments employed in similar cases, but science was p werless to relieve her. In vain did the distinguished Dr. Charcot endeavor to hypnotise her. He relates on several co-casions, wearied by her resistance, he fell asleep

bimself in trying to put her asleep, Four years passed in this manner, and, far from improving, the sufferer's state daily grew more serious. Matter flowed from her ears in such quantity as to perforate the drum. A second paralysis stroke followed. This time her tongue was affected and she became dumb as well as deaf. The celebrated physicians in charge of Salpetriers now declared that they despaired of their patient, and she was sent to the Hospice de Inscurable. In the name of science it was decreed that she was deaf for life

and would never speak again.

On her bed of sickness Ocleate Meriel, who had long since given up human hope, placed her entire trust in the "Health of the Sick." Her sole desire was to go to Lourdes, but her poverty seemed an insurmountable obstacle. How-ever, her prayers were finally heard; she was enabled to take part in the National Pilgrim-age. Her sufferings were acute during the journey, and increased as she neared Lourdes. After two days of the most heroic patience she reached the shrine, for so many years the object of her longing. Her infirmities had come suc-cessively and God followed the same course in no away her w they had appeared. The first day she was enabled to dispense with her orutches; on the next day her tongue was loosed; the day following, after a night of terrible suffering, she re-covered her hearing. And now, after having been paralyzed for eight years and deaf and dumb for four, she is able to walk, to speak and bear, as if she had never open ill. Her joy and gratitude are boundless.

HERE'S A PRETTY CHAMPION OF PROTESTANTISM!

The Victoria Warder loudly professes to be "A Protestant Champion." Now, the following cank piece of infidel doctrine forms part of Warder editorial of Friday last: "As a matter of fact, if the aim of religion be simply to reach Heaven, then any of the old heathen forms, or Mahametanism, Buddhism, etc., will land the sin-struck soul in the happy hunting grounds just as satisfactorily as will any form of Christianityor the modern paganism—Romanism. The only practical value belonging to either Christianity, or Romanism, or Mahometanism, or Buddhism, is the banefit conferred on mankind in this world of sin and misery. One is as good as the other in the next for the pious believer." The "Protestant Champion" of Lindsay appars to have been indectrined by the equally Protestant champion of Toronto, which inveigns occasionally against the Christian doctrine of

A GREAT JOURNAL'S COLLAPSE.

The gatastrophe which has overtaken the London Times in connection with the Parnell pro-secution is unp ralleled in the history of journal-

For many years the Times played a part in the public affairs of Great Britain such as no other journal has ever successfully undertaken. It was a power rather than an influence. When The Thunderer "spoke it was felt that England had spoken. This impression was despen ed by the air of mystery which surrounded the great journal It was anonymous but authoristanding a muchly for "British interests," whatever party was in power, gathering the news with impartiality and uttering its convictions without fear or favor, the Times became, in its prime, the most powerful journal in the

How are the mighty fallen! By deviating from the legitimate course of true journalism, becoming false to its own past and leading itself to be the tool of an unscrupulous Ministry and the easy if not the willing dupe of despic-able forgers, the London Times has suffered a collapse. The veil of mystery is gone. The spell is broken. The power is departed. And the penalty will be commensurate with the offense and the fall. The last pre-tigs can never be regained. Rival journals have outstripped it in circulation, and the London Time of Mr Delane's day will never again be seen.
Attorn y General WEBSTER'S expression of "regret" on the part of the proprieture for the publication of the forgeties, by its utter ind quacy, adds to an offense which was before a reproach to honorable journalism everywhere The London Times has become the victim of its own unworthy have and unjournalistic practices. It will find naither apologis's nor sympathizers in America.—R. Y. World.

TO THE DEAF.

A person cured of Deafness and poises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy.

Mr. Poster's Budget and Sir Bichard Cartwright's Criticism,

The Hon, Gao, R. Foster made his financial statement as Minister of Finance on the 5th inst. He said the deficit for the last fiscal year was 810,000, and the gross debt of the country was \$236,000,000. He estimated that at the end of the present year, June 30, 18:9, there would be a surplus of \$1,900,000. Mr. Foster entered on an elaborate argument in defence of the existing system of taxation in order to show that it was necessary and yet not unduly heavy. He contrasted the objects for which taxes were levied in Cauada and other countries. Instead of war taxes, with one exception Canada's taxes went into productive public works, cheaper transportation facilities, and the development of fateut natural resources. The policy of the Government was to make every man pay taxes according to his means and taste. He asserted that in England the taxes bore more heavily on the working classes than in Canada. It was

had increased by \$7,217,447. For the present year Mr. Foster hoped to collect from customs \$23,533,971; excise, \$7,068,143; miscellaneous \$7,999,180, total \$38,691 294.

The expenditure estimated for the current fiscal year was \$36,600,000, on account of ordinary express and for entirel secount as follows:

nary sources, and for capital account as follows: Railways and canals, \$2,772,869; public works, \$385,700; Dominion lands, \$100,000; rebellion losses, \$1,205; subsidies to railways, \$1,188,428; redemption of debt, \$3,094,000 - a total of \$7,537,000 on capital account.

The estimated revenue for next year, ending June 30th, 1890, was:—Oustome, \$23,900,000; excise, \$7,125,000; other sources, \$8,150,000—a total of \$30,175,000. He estimated to spend \$35,400,000 of this in ordinary expend ture, thus leaving a surplus for 1889-90 oil\$3,775,000. He estimated to spend in capital account \$7,855,990 next year. He believed that the cap tal expen-diture for the next three years would be fully covered by the surplus revenues and the unex-pended proceeds of the loan negctiated lass year. That is, Mr. Foster qualified, if the condition of the country continued to be fairly prosperous and nothing extraordinary happened. As to the loan jot four million pounds of last year he explained why the Government borrowed so much more than their needs by saying the con-dition of the market was so favorable, and be-cause the sum would within the next three years be required. The net proceeds of this £4,000, 000 was £3,734,000. Among the costs of raising this loan were the following:—Discounts paid, £200,000; one percent commission, £40,000 stemps,£3,026; one quarter percent brokerage, £10,000; stamp duty, £9,000; printing and advertising, £2,000; or a total deduction from the face of the loan of £265,755, which will give some idea of the cost of negotiating a big loan in the kondon market—over a million and a quart-er dollars! Coming to

THE COMMERCE OF THE COUNTRY

for the last year Mr. Foster's tone was wholly apologetic. He even clutched at the straw that last year the "balance of trade" turned slightly in favor of 1888 as compared with 1887, about two percent. The minister dealt with the decreased volume of trade in a new way. He acknowledged the volume of trade in 1873, \$217, 000,000, had fallen in 1888 to \$210,000,000, but this was in value, and as the great stables had in these years fallen very greatly, the volume of trade may really have increased shough cur returns would not show it. He read a long list of articles that had fallen in value from fifteen to forty percent, and argued that this should be taken into account.

Mr. Foster d-clared amid Opposition plaudits

that the desire to cultivate and extend our for-eign trade was growing in Canada. He alluded to the position of the country in 1878 and the policy then adopted. "This country must, he said, stand upon its own foundation and develop its internal strength of industry and production. and having gained that, to stretch out into other cosutries, and meet, as Canadians can tion, quick transportation as having a bearing on our foreign trade, Mr. Foster referred to the Government's efforts to establish steam communication with South America and the West Indies, and with Australia. He announced that advices received showed that Australia was favorable to the consideration of closer trade relations with Canada. This was the true Canadian policy, and neither threats of non-intercourse nor bluster would ever induce Canada to hand over its commercial independence to another country. After recess Mr. Foster proceeded to refer to the domestic or interprovincial trade and to substantiate his interprovident trade and to substantiate his idea that it was growing, by a reference to the evidence before the Labor Commission. The development of traffic on the Intercolonial was suother evidence. The Maritime Provinces sent up to the upper provinces in 1876,421,000 tons of o al. and in 1887, 1,275,000. Flour carried in-creased from 254,000 in 1876 to 845,000 in 1887; grain from 292,000 bushels to 1.211,000 : lumbe from 58.00,000 feet to 1,970,000,000; live stock from 37,000 head to 90,000; other goods from 311,009 tons to 887,000; passengers carried increased from 613,000 to 996,000; refined sugar from 20,000 tons to 30,000. Again the increase in the product of coal in Canada was great, from a total of 622,000 tons in 1876 to 2.449,000 in 1888. The increase in the coasting trade and in the traffic on the Canadian Pacific Railway were other evidences of prosperity dwelt on by Mr. Foster, who evidently saw need of saying some thing in support of the hope that the country was prosperous. The hon geatleman closed by an eloquent percration, contrasting the condition of a grand confederated Dominion, with a great future before it. Before sitting down he announced that the Government had determined to make few changes in the tariff, and if any were made they would bardly affect

the revenue. Mr. Foster spoke for four hours. SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT'S REPLY. Sir Richard Cartwright said he agreed with the Finance Minister that would it be a great injury to dwarf in any way the energies of a young country, and he would add a "rider" particularly, by refusing to allow any young country to extend its trade by making its own treaties and being represented abroad by its own commercial agents. He agreed that in estimaking the extent of trade, we should consider the volume as well as its value, and always endeavor to convince the colleagues of the Minis-ter of the fact. He agreed that the poor man should not pay as much tax as the rich, and when in power he had carried the theory into practice, but now the Government taxed the poor man's clothes 30, 40 and 50 per cent, while the rich man only paid 20 per cent. for his. He agreed with the Hon, gentleman that we should have a larger trade with other countries, and as a rider he advised the Government to seek in at our own doors rather than go to the to seek it at our own doors rather than go to the Antipodes for a trade that was not worth a hundredth part of that on which the hon. gentlemm is disposed to turn his back. He agreed that Canadian manufacturers could face competition, and since it is true that they are meeting the competition of other countries abroad why should they be protected at home unless they are selling their cottons to the "heathen Chinee" at prices lower than they sell in Canada. He agreed that it is in every sense the true policy of Canada to treat its neighbours with steadfast courtesy, but he doubted if that policy can be reconciled with a tax on packages carrying free fruit. Coming to the points of difference he could not agree that the isoidence of taxation in Uanada on the poor man is less than in Great

did not understand how we can get \$51,000,000 more of public work than our debt represents, since our accumulated surpluses since confederation amounted to only \$13,000,000. He denied that farmers paid no duty as alleged. They pay duties on machinery, food and clothing. As to

THE GENERAL FINANCIAL POSITION. it depends entirely upon accuracy of the esti-mates and of public accounts. In 1885 there was an estimate of \$29,000,000, and the actual expenditure was \$35,000,000. In 1886 the estimate was \$31,000,600, which awelled to \$39,000,000 of expenditure. In 1887 the estimated expenditure was \$33,000,000, and the actual expenditure \$35,000,000. This year there was an estimate of \$35,000,000 and an expenditure of \$36,000,000. These figures do not take account of items improperly charged to capital account. With this evidence it is natural to doubt the accouracy of the present estimates. The public accounts of 1887 and 1888 are open to grave exception. I say those accounts have seen cooked. Prior to 1887 money received from public lands was put to capital account and expenses of management similarly charged. Now receipte are charged to income and expenses to capital Now expenses with regard to the Northwest re-

FRAUDULENT BOOKKEEPING. This practice of keeping two accounts is being abused in order to deceive the people as to the extravagance of the Ministry. Our true deficit is \$1,500,000, not \$800,000; and adding amounts charged incorrectly to capital in the accounts of the Intercolonial, and subtracting one of the five quarters income of the post office, the real deficit comes to over two millions.

venue of one year. All this is simply

What confidence can the Government expect to be placed in their calculations for the tuture, when in dealing with certain figures they cannot resist the temptation of manipulating them. He denied that taxation had been devoted entirely to productive public works. The Inter colonial Railway, for instance, is being worked at an annual expense of over five millions and the country gets back only three millions from it. This is the result of building and running a road for political purposes. The management of that road is not honest, or there would be a

different result. The hon, gentleman had estimated the outlay in future from the subsidies already pledged, but took no heed of the future demands for subsidies. We have heard nothing in connection with the contingent liabilities of a certain arbitration which may make a call on the Treasury for several millions, nor to the liability of country for interest on the C. P. R. bonds.

Considering the way in which the money is got from the people, the complete subjugation of the Government to certain combines which reable to come down with their big cheques in election times, is matter of notoriuty. Not only are these people allowed to exact their thirty-five per cent., but officers of the Customs department are allowed arbitrally and tyrani-

cally to add as much as 50 per cent. to the duties. That is one of the

MCST MONSTROUS ABUBES of the Customs Act. The power was given the Government to prevent fraud, and it is used to commit fraud by collusion with these combines. There is no genuine redress save only in taking away the power thus abused. Apparently the Government are not going to add a fresh batch to the burdens of the country, but we must wait till the House rices before congratulating ourselves too much on this.

Referring to Mr. Foster's claim that the

duties did not fall on the poor man, he showed that there was a duty of 80 per cent. on coal oil, 67c on sugar and 40 to 70 per cent. on coarse woolens. He ridiculed the claim that all the woolens. He ridiculed the claim that all the progress made in Canada was due to the Government and their policy. No doubt considerable advance; have been made in some directions, but in others there has been no progress. It is a case of what one man gains others lose. He also forgets than over two hundred millions of dollars have been borrowed and spent in the country by the govern-ment on railways, ect. This is coming to an end, as the Minister admits. The true indices t prosperity are the rapidity of increase of population, the total volume of trade, the importance of decreases absolutely and relatively of debt and taxes, the growth of towns, the capacity to retain immigrants, the more equal dis-tribution of wealth when new territory is filling up. These indices of progress are not to be found in Canada. The records of the Department of Agriculture show a loss of 700,000 people in Canada since 1881, But the records of Ontario show an increase of 180,000 people there, and it is doubtful if the records of the Department of Agriculture are worth the paper they are written on. Probably the growth of population since 1881 amounts to four to five hun-

dred thousand. He called attention to Mr. Forter's admission that prices were much lower than in 1874, though the present Government got in power by audaciously proclaiming that they could by their protective policy keep up the then declining prices to their former abnormal extent.

THE VOLUME OF TRADE is to-day considerably less than fifteen years ago, and as to the settlement of our new country, the records of the Department of Agriculture shows that 166,000 people went into the Northwest since 1881, but when the census was recently taken only 44,000 could be found. There has been a great and notable deprecia-tion in the value of Ontario farm lands. If it is wanted to form the national balance sheet. you must set such items as these as an offset to the increase in the Savings Bank account, and other facts the Government rely on as proving our advancing prosperity.

He enumerated the increase of taxation and debt since Confederation and
charged that the arrest of the development in the rural districts of the country was due to the burdensomeness of our present taxation. He instanced the fact that of a population of 1,200 in the little town of Brussels, including say 250 males a few years ago, 70 males were now resident in the United States. He quoted a number of prophecies made as to the future by Sir Leonard Tilley, who estimated that the net debt of the country in 1890 would be only \$100,000,000, whereas, as a matter of fact, it is \$236,000,000. In 1889, too, according to Sir Charles Tupper, 640,000,000 bushels of wheat were to be available for export from the Northwest. According to Sir John Macdonald \$58,000,000 were to have been obtained by 1890 from the sale of lands in the Northwest, whereas the total sum obtained a \$4,200,000. and the cost of management,\$5,-500,000. In view of these delusine prophecies he thought the present Minister rught to be parefull as to his estimates for the future. was glad to be able to believe however, that the drain of people from the country was diminishing. He denounced the

BECKLESS EXTRAVAGANCE

of the expenditure for public buildings in small villages, for subsidizing newspapers, for phan-tom voters lists, to defraud voters of the right to vote, for extravagant maintenance of Parlia-ment buildings and Governor's residence. After indulging in such ontrages carelessness as to the public money, the finance Minister talks of economy. He would not say anything shout the notable business transaction of borrowing money at three and one quarter per cent, and loaning it at one and one quarter per cent, but he would protest against borrowing thirty milbe reconciled with a tax on packages carrying free fruit. Coming to the points of difference he could not agree that the incidence of tax sion in Canada on the poor man is less than in Great Britain, where tax is raised by excise which is columnary; next by stamps, by house and income is colly ten millions, out of the congruence of the congruence of the million pounds of customs or 66 cents per head a year, as against the stam or 66 cents per head a year, as against the stam or 66 cents per head a year, as against the stam or 66 cents per head a year, as against the stam or 66 cents per head a year, as against the stam of comparison. What remedies lions of money through the post-office and paving

can we suggest if we wish to establish sound ralations between the Dominion and the Pro-vinces? We must put an end to the classless interference of Federal Government with the provinces, on the federal treasurey. The other remedy is to seek enlarged trade relations, not in the Antipodes, but

AT OUR OWN DOOR.

Trade and navigation returns show that of our total trade last year of \$193,050,000, that with the United States amounted to \$91,053,913. Of our produce we exported \$81,882,000 worth, and of that we said \$40,407,588 to the United States. Besides, our returns systematically undersettmate the value of the goods we send the United States. To prove this he quoted from United States returns, showing that in most cases they were for much larger amounts than those credited in the Capadian returns. The chief obstacle to reciprocity is the Government. If they dared they would be hostile to the United States, because reciprocity means freeddom and prosperity to the many and rescue from the oppression of the combines, whom the Government represent. He concluded by mov-ing in amendment to the motion, that the House go into commistee of ways and means,

resolved,
"That, in the present condition of affairs, and in view of the resent action of the House of Representatives of the United States it is exredient that steps be taken to ascertain on what terms and conditions arrangements can be effected with the United States for the purpose of securing full and unrestricted reciprocity of trade theretwin.

Mr. Tupper moved the adjournment of the debellion go into capital account, though not for-merly. By a hocus pucus arrangement five quarters of revenue are counted in as the re-

THE TEMPORAL POWER.

Enthusiastic Meeting of Ottawa Roman Catholics.

The Catholic citizens of Ottawa inaugurated a series of meetings on Sunday night March 3rd in support of the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope. A large number of ecclapower of the rope. A large number of ecole-siastics were on the platform. The adminis-trator of the diocese, Vicar-General Routhier, presided. Also on the platform were Serators Scott, O'Donohoe, Sullivan, and Mesars. Cur-ran, M.P., and Lepine, M.P. Every seat in the theatre of the Otawa College was filled. Most of the speaking was in French.

The Chairman, in opening said he was pleased

to see Such a large gathering to protest against the captivity of the Pope
Father Anger, in an eloquent address, described the past greatness of Home and the various attempts that had been made to deprive the Popes of their temporal power. THE PAPAL STATES.

Senator Scott felt the question to be of the utmost importance to the civilized world. The whole voice of the Catholic Church would be whole voice of the Casholic Church would be raised for the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope. The expression of opinion from two hundred millions of people was no small matter. (Applause). Outside the Catholic Church it was felt that the position held by the Pops was an abnormal one. Mr. Gladsone, writing recently to a friend, had declared that the neutrality of the Papal States was an important matter. The Papal States did not belong to Italy,
They belonged to the whole Catholic world. Those grand temples had been built by gifts from all quarters of the globe. They therefore did not belong to any seperate people. The Pope had been deprived of his rights by conspiracies fomented by Anarchists and Soc alists. The whole world was shocked when in 1870 Victor Emanuel marched on to Rome. The Holy Father being a man of peace did not call to his assistance the Catholic world. No doubt had he acted otherwise another Peter the Hermit would have been found to gather together a sufficent army to protect the Holy Father. (Loud applause.) During the past fifteen hundred years the Popes had been driven from Popes had been driven from Rome, but they always returned with greater splendor and glory. (Cheers.) He trusted there were many present who would live to see the restoration of the temporal power, which was of the utmost importance to the peace of Europe. In the past the Pope had been the arbiter in disputes between nations, and to ach in that case in the temporal process. and to act in that capacity required that he should be independent of all States. He be lieved that the time would come when the spoli ation of the Pope would no longer be tolerated.

PROTESTS AGAINST THE POPE'S CAPTIVITY. Senator O'Donohoe joined in protest sgainst the captivity of the Pope. Such a large gathering indicated that they were in earnest. In the person of the Pontiff they had something more than a mere ruler of men. They had in him the representative of the Redeemer of mankind, He repeated that the Papal States did not belong to Italy, but by the best title in the world were the Pope's The previous speaker had re-ferred to two hundred million Catholics. By the latest calculations there were seventy millions more. There was no cause in the world that would raise the Catholic people of the world like the defence of the patrimony of the Pope. If, he said, I am deprived of my liberty by a robber government, I sak you Catholics to come and strike my chains for me, what an army would respond. (Loud cheers.) From two hundred and seventy millions of people it would not be difficult to raise an army that would take the petty power that now holds the Pope and put it where it should be. If our neighbours on the other side of the line got a chance to invite His Holiness, if he wished to take up his residence there, they would cut from their territory States as large as Italy and give them to him, and give him money enough so build another St. Peter's Church for the sake of the impotes and wealth it would give to the country. He hoped that before long the Pops would be restored to his temporal power.

Mr. Curran, M.P., as a public man of Canada.

da, was glad to support the movement. Why, he asked, had the Pops been deprived of his temporal power when he had done so much to sweeten the cup of misery of the oppressed? Everyone who hated Catholicity joined in the removal of the temporal power of the Pope. Just as sure as the gates of hell could not prevail against the Church would the temporal power be restored to the Pope.

After other speeches in a similar strain a series of resolutious were adopted expressive of

sympathy for the Sovereign Pontiff, and pro-claiming the convictions of the meeting that nothing short of restitution of his temporal sovereignty can secure to the Holy Father that independence essentially required for the

church's good government.

The following is the draft of a petition which will be forwarded to the Pope:

PEVITION TO THE POPE, Humbly prostrate at the feet of your Holi ness, we, the Catholics of Ottawa, ardently desire to unite with the faithful of the world in expressing our feelings of love towards your Holiness, and our ever increasing indignation against the enemies of the Holy See. The greater the religious liberty we enjoy, the greater is the bitterness into which we are driven to condemp the blind and unheard of audacity of that so-called Catholic State which not only inva es the sacred and secular rights of the Church and. contrary to all law, whether human or Divine, retains the head of the Church in its hostile power, but recently, by inquitous laws, has even totally destroyed his liberty and independence. Wherefore, we have thought it most opportune again our admiration to express for the magna-nimous Pontiff, who, with heroic voice ceases not to proclaim our immovable faith in divine providences, which will crush the enemies of the Holy See and soon restore it to its necessary

liberty and pristine glory.

May your Holiness deign to accept our hum ble vows and to impart to us your apoetolic

FITS. All Fits atopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fts after first day's use. Marvelous cure. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Seek God in those hours which have appeared [Fenelon.

The Jesuits Bring Action Against the Toronto "Mail"

Fifty Thousand Bollars Damages for Libel -What the Paper's Defence will be-A Legal Contest of Unrivalled Religious and Historical Interest.

Measrs Trudel, Charbonneau and Lamothe, acting under instructions from the Society of Jesus, entered an action Tuesday, March 5th, against the Mail Printing Company, of Toronto, for \$50,000 for libel. The suit promises to become a cause celebre. The news spread rapidly, and formed a topic of conversation in legal circles, all agreeing the step taken by the Order was bound to create a profound sensation everywhere. The libel complained of is contained in an article in the issue of the Mail of February 11 last, headed "The Jeautite Oath." The headlines read as follows: "Interesting documents for Canadian readers"—"The Pope's authority supreme"—"All Protestant authority heretical"—"Protestant doctrines damnable"—"Calvinists, Huguenots and other Protestant to be damned"—"A terrible obligation." These the article follows, translated from and credited to Le Semeur Franco American: "We give below the oath which every Jesuit takes when he enters the order. In view of the fact that the Jesuits rule the Romish church to-day, and as enters the order. In view of the fact that the Jesuits rule the Romish church to-day, and are already strong in the United States and Causda it is not amiss for Americans and Cauadiaus to read, mark, and inwardly digest this dreadful oath:-I N-

oab:—
I N——, now in the presence of Almighty
God, the blessed Virgin Mary, the blessed
Michael the Archangel, the blessed John the
Baptist, the boly apostles, St. Peter and St.
Paul, and the saints and sacred hosts of Heaven, Paul, and the same and sacret nosiso desven, and to you, my ghostly father, do declare from my heart, without mental reservation, that the Pope is Christ's Vicar General, and is the true and only head of the Universal church through and only Lead of the Universal church through out the harth; and that by virtue of the keys of binding and locaing, given to His Holmess by Jesus Christ, he has the power to depose herefical kings, princes, states, commonwealths and governments, all being illegal without his and governments, all being illegal without his ancred confirmation. and that they may be safely destroyed. Therefore, to the utmost of my power, I will defend this doctrine and His Holiness' rights and customs, against all usurers of heretical or Protestant authority whatever, especially against the now pretended authority and Church in England, and all adherents in regard that they be usurped and heretical, opposing the Sacred Mother Church of Rome. of Rome.

I do renounce and disown my allegiance as due to any

HERETICAL KING, PRINCE OR STATE

named Protestant or to any of their inferior magistrates or officers. I do further declare the doctrine of the Church of England, of the Caldoctrine of the Church of Regiand, of the United, Hughenots and other Protestants to be damnable, and those to be damned who will not forsake the same I do further declare that I will help, assist and advise all or any of His Holiness' agents in any place whatever I be, and do my utmost to extirpate the heretical Protestant doctrine, and to destroy all their pretended power, legal or otherwise. I do further promise and declars, notwithstanding that I am dispensed with, to assume my religion heretical, for the propagation of the Mother Courchs interest, to keep secret and private all he agents' counsel, as they entrust me, and not to divulge, directly or indirectly, but execute all which shall be proposed, given in charge, or discovered unto me by you, my Ghostly Father or by any of this convent. In testimony where, of I take this most hely and blessed sacrament of the Eucharist, and witness the same further with my hand and seal, in the face of this boly

onvent"
Mr. Lamothe, the junior partner of the firm
of which Senator Trudel, is the head, on being seen of the Court House said : "Yes, I have in atifused an action for damages against the Mail on behalf of the Jesust Fathers, for \$50,000 for libel. This step has been taken only

AFTER MATURE DELIBERATION.

For days past the matter has been under conaideration, and the step taken has been con-sidered to be a wise one. Every word in the article is false and malicious and calculated to awaken projudice among Protestants against the Society of Jesus. As is well known the Jesuits do not take an oath at all, but rather take vows, and these are soley for poverty, chastity and obedience. We intend pushing the matter without deley, and put an end to the slanderous campaign organized against the reverned Fathers"

Rev Father Hudon, rector of St. Mary's College, was seen on the matter by a reporter of a city paper. He said he was not aware the action had been entered, although at the same time he was not surprised at it. The action, if entered in the name of the corporation, would be brought by the instruction of the Superior

of the Order, Rev Father Turgeon.
"I presume the form of vow which appeared in the Turonto Mail is not the vow taken by members of your order?"

I have not read the Mail, but the vows we take are three, of poverty, chastiby and obedience. They are the three caths ordinarily taken by members of every Catholic com munity. "Is there any truth in the common report

that the Jesnit vow or rules of the Order are on the principle that the end justifies the means! "No foundation for it whatever." "Or is it a fact the Jesuits particularly vow to wage war against the Church of England,

and to take orders in heretical bodies for the purpose of destroying them ?" "No, no, We have only the three vows.
All these things are base calumnies, which have

been refuted over and over again, but always re-turn once more. It is an attempt to injure not the Jesuits but the Catholic Church."
"Can you understand the Ontario people taking up this question so warmly?"
Well I suppose it is politics. Some politi-

cal party hope; to gain some advantage by libelling the Jesuits, and I can tell you that in all attacks upon our body everywhere, politics have been at the bottom of them."

The Mail of Monday, March 6th has the fol lowing double leaded editorial with reference the action taken by the Jesuits :-

THE JESUITS VS. "THE MAIL."

It will be seen by a despatch from our Mon treal correspondent which appears in another column, that the Society of Jesus has entered an action in the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec sgaiust the Mail for libel, placing the damages at the very modest figure of Fifty Thousand Dollars. The alleged libel is sup-Thousand Dollars. The alleged libel is supposed to be in the extract from a French Protestant paper published in Springfield, Marsachusetts, entitled Le Semour Franco-American, purporting to be the Jeruits' oath and which was reproduced in the Mail of the 11th of Fabruary, and which is given in full in our Montreal despatch. We did not undertake to prove, nor can we undertake to prove, authenticity of the document, any more than we could undertake to prove the authenticity of the Secret Instructions," which the Jeruits also republished. Instructions," which the Jesuits also r. pudi te. but which are given in full in such a work as Lurousse's Dictionnaire Du XIXe Sicele Everthing about the Society of Jesus is covered with a mystery which, even in the tre cosessinstituted against them by so many k ngs and nations, has been but partially removed. If the authenticity of the oath is denied we are perfect. ly ready to record the denial. What we are not ready to deny, under any threats, is that the doctrines embodied in the cath are substantilly those which have been preached by the Jesus doctors and examplified in the history of the

As there are in creation invisible bonds that do not break like murtal nonds, so also there to you so empty, and they will become full to you despite the separation of distance. [Collated to you have a sometime of despite the separation of distance. by Kansas Oity Star.