to lay their ngible, of an in the belief ch-Canadians reat expense a knowledge rist Jesus.

1891.

ho resides in vilfully blind diced to know t be perfectly stian code of hat regulates Canadian life of this Pro--at least the reside in the learn all they ng preachers. their ignorless "invincr, S. J. Taylor very facility of nadian charac h in town and re'to ask Rev. er yet encounof mature age im the Apostles met a French able to tell him Bethlehem and in his apostolic ne Province of grown Frenchnot recite the nulate an act of Or did he ever them who did e punishments o scouted the

nadians in the And we have n in advancirg eds, nay, thoun Ontario incapostles' Creed, and - preachers inbelieve in the hristian faith it tics, Latitudinaufidels are to be buted all over hink we are very g that the census gaged in classifyvill have several der the heading

nd hell? We

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ust it not appear and what a waste carry the gospel and practice its and more profitin Ontario! ledge of truth as French-Canadians and unprofitable Sewcastle in Enges it seem ridicun by rev. gentle uarreling among "essential truth" who are beginthe Westminster

rong; and that fathers hitherto ed was opposed to God's attributes of much as to Scrip-Sun of last week the Presbyterian e held in Detroit,

issue between the whether faith has tion in Revelation. is merely human e only perfect and with the absolute mighty Himself as disputable founda rs ago it seemed s question should the Presbyterians, the Westminster s the most precise nt of orthodox Proto the fundamental gy, that has ever The first blow came whose reason and e shocked by the doctrines, and after

cision to the Presby Then it was made ority of the Presby sing to believe what denied and rejected nerly every presbypeen instructed and echism based on the ssion, but the prac-en into disuse, and precise doctrines of general and pro-

rision of the creed

le who do not know m, whose horror of es admit of no cateke to teach others is ne face of it. That have no practical "truth as it is in end so much money voring to enlighten people who have a catechism and know erious men.

are called upon every year to put their was absolutely no claim whatsoever on hands in their pockets and help on this foolishly useless, if not wicked, work, should learn that our French-Canadian fellow-citizens are well provided with teachers and books and right to five times the amount which Bibles; that they have an unchanging they received. and unchangeable confession of faith to stand by; that they are in the habit not only of obeying the laws of God as given to Moses on Sinai, but also, in great part, comply with the precepts and heavenly counsels as laid down the gospel of Christ, and that any interference on the part of Presbyterians is considered by them as an insult and an outrage. Our Protestant merchants and yeo- time possessed them. There are, howmen of Ontario should know-if they are not already aware of it-that there are in Quebec one thousand two hundred and fifty priests and Bishops whose duty it is to teach, instruct and by good example edify our "French-Canadian fellow-citizens;" that it is their bounden duty, as it is their pleasing duty, to enlighten those Frenchmen in the ways of faith and of every Christian virtue, and by every possible means that zeal and devotedness would suggest to impart to them a "knowledge of the truth as it is in Christ Jesus." That all those priests and Bishops are highly educated gentlemen nobody attempts to question ; that they are faithful to their callingzealous, active and energetic-no one denies; that their people are well instructed, pious and devout worshippers of God, law-abiding, citizens and ex emplary for their piety and robust virtue and honesty, is admitted even by the enemies who have sojourned in their midst and know them most in-

timately. It would be utterly impossible, as the attempt is most farcical, for the Presbyterians of Ontario to improve on the great and successful work of the priests and Bishops of Quebec, especially when they are so divided among themselves about the essential truths of Christianity and while there is so much and such herculean work to be done among the unsophisticated of their own back townships and the untutored and incorrigible hoodlums of their cities.

# A STRIFE EXCITER.

The Huntingdon Gleaner, commenting upon the honors conferred by the Holy Father on Hon. Premier Mercier, finds fault with the statement that they were conferred on account of "the remarkable zeal with which he acquitted himself in the several conflicts raised" in the Province of Quebec. The Gleaner asserts that there were no conflicts in that Province except such as were raised by Premier Mercier himself, and that "by his injudicious aggressions upon the rights of others he has aroused feelings that will yet find expression, and time will prove condition of affairs in Ireland; but cause than any other man in Canada has done." The Gleaner continues:

Had there been no Mercier there would have been no McCarthy bills, and had there been no Jesuit Act there would have been no Equal Right Association. It has been Mercier's assaults upon the rights of the people that has turned attention to the amendment of the constitution to prevent the repetition of the like, and it has been his vapourings about Nationalism that has ade so many determined that there shall, in this great Dominion, be one law and one administration of it for Frenchman and Englishman, for Catholic and Protestant. Twenty years hence they will understand better at the Vatican, what Mercier is and what he has done, and if they do not then consider him the cause of measures that have lowered their pretensions, and that he professed zeal for his Church to obtain political influence, we are much

It has been so frequently and so fully shown that the Jesuit Estates Act was not an aggressive measure in any respect that it is not necessary to re peat those proofs now. The Act was a wise settlement of the difficulty which was a barrier to the progress of the Province, and it was only the intolerance of such men as the editor of the Gleaner which caused dissension where

before there was peace and harmony. Neither under Premier Mercier's nor any other Quebec Government was there ever any desire manifested to inflict the least injustice on the Protestant minority of the Province. The French-Canadians in their liberality have erred rather by giving to the Pretestants of their Province more than their share whenever there was any moneys, instead of exhibiting illiberality towards them; and this has frequently been acknowledged by moment. It is within the memory of moment of the figures, and we will the figures, and we will therefore that at the beginning old men were allowed to join the association, and therefore their demise makes the death rate in New York State appear very large. This reasoning will not hold good if we examine the figures, and we will therefore give the

representative Protestants of all parties the present generation that Bulgaria, the General was able, though unsuc-

We are convinced that on sober second thought many of those Protestants who were duped into joining in the outcry against the Jesuits, which the bigots raised when the demand was made for the disallowance of the Act in question, are now heartily ashamed of the part they took in it; and, inashamed of the intolerance which for a ever, some men who glory in their shame, and to this class the editor of the Gleaner belongs.

From what we know of the Protestants of Quebec we are certain that the editor and proprietor of the Gleaner will find very few among his own coreligionists to re-echo his sentiments, except in the Orange Lodges, which are always ready to advocate the ascendancy of their clique and to persecute Catholics. The day is past, however, when these measures can be advocated with success. The Gleaner of the Stuarts.

We may add that Catholics themselves will not tamely submit to the persecuting measures to which the Sellars, McCarthys and O'Briens would subject them, if they had the power.

## THE IRISH SITUATION.

In reference to the present condition of the Home Rule cause, a cable despatch states that Archbishop Croke said on the 28th ult:

"I am greatly afraid the cause of Home Rule is lost. Within the last four months I have heard several staunch, intelligent Irishmen say that considering all that has occurred since the revelations were made in the O'Shea divorce case, and the strange turn some of the Irish party and a certain section of our people have taken, preferring the interests of one man to the cause of their country, we have given both friends and foes to believe that we are at present utterly

unfit for Home Rule.' While everyone must recognize that the deplorable division of the Irish Nationalist party has deferred the prospect of immediate success, and has endangered the cause of Ireland, and that even it has given the opportunity to Ireland's enemies to say that Irishmen are apathetic on the question of justice to Ireland, there is no reason to despair in the prosecution of a cause

His Grace is undoubtedly correct in his statement that many staunch and intelligent Irishmen, who would stand by their country to the last, are driven to the verge of despair by the present him to have done more to impair that even when circumstances are adverse t is not consistent with either prudence or patriotism to lessen our efforts in the cause of right. The difficulties of the present situation should rather nerve all true Irishmen to meet them with firmness and increased determination to obtain justice; and even though the unforeseen circumstances which have loomed up, or which may occur in the future, may throw obstacles in the way of attaining the object of their aspirations,

they must not falter. No important result is ever attained without meeting difficulties in the way, and it need not be expected that all will be smooth sailing in securing redress of Ireland's grievances. It is one of the conditions of humanity that our plans are often hindered by circumstances over which we have no control.

"The best laid schemes of mice and men Gang aft agley."

But such circumstances should be met with courage and new energy. Sometimes our designs are entirely thwarted, but it frequently arises from apathy on our parts that this is the case, and nothing is more dangerous than such apathy when important interests are at stake. Continued vigilence is the price at which liberty i to be purchased; and Irishmen must not waver in their fealty to their cause. If they but persevere in seeking what is just they must finally succeed, even though success be deferred for a few years by unpropitious circumstances

which unexpectedly arise. The cause of Ireland is by no means in a hopeless state even now. Many a permanent victory has been gained in

more than themselves is conduct incoming in the Province. In the Jesuit Act under Turkish misrule, was overrun prehensible on the part of intelligent, itself, by which a full equivalent was by Druses and Bashi-Bazouks, and that given to the Protestants for education, atrocities which shocked the civilized The Protestant public of Ontario who this liberality was manifest; for there world were committed with impunity member of the Conservative Governthe part of the Protestants to the sum like cannot be repeated now, because defeated at the general election which which was unanimously voted to them the Bulgarians themselves embraced brought Messrs. Baldwin and Lafonon that occasion, whereas the Jesuits the first opportunity to throw off the and the Bishops had certainly a moral galling yoke under which they were oppressed. So it is for Irishmen now to assert themselves all the more reso-

deed, we know of many who are thus Ireland trusted Mr. Parnell through all

of Commons. The Liberals had confidence in one, the Conservatives in the other. Yet the degradation of both of these politicians has been, if possible, greater than that into which Mr. Parnell has sunk. The latter of the two, Mr. de Cobain, has increased his infamy by his recent professions of piety. He was one of the leaders-even one of should have been published in the days the extra pious leaders-of Orangeism in Ulster; and the last we hear of him is that even under the disgraceful circumstances under which he became a fugitive from justice, he has been offering himself to some Protestant congregations in Madrid as a leader of their Church services. We may expect him to turn up as a no-Popery lecturer soon. This would be quite a congenial field for the ex-Orange Grand Master, and he is just the stuff of which the most effective and popular no-Popery lecturers are made-the Widdows, the Edith O'Gormans, the Fultons, the Margaret Shepards. But it ill behoves either Liberal or Conservative leaders of thought in England to condemn Home Rule because of Mr. Parnell's peccadilloes, when they are not exempt from being cumbered with equally and even more grievous sinners in their own ranks.

We are pleased to notice that the British electorate take this reasonable view of the matter; for Mr. Gladstone's victories at the polls are none the less decisive since the Parnell escapades became public. Even last week the

the helm of the ship of State should be called away from his work by the hand of death. Liberals and Conservatives alike, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, share these feelings, and they are entertained equally in England, whence telegraphic despatches have been constantly transmitted enquiring for the latest news concerning the dving statesman.

Sir John Macdonald was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1815, but at an early age he came to Canada with his father, and attended school in Kingston in his boyhood. At fifteen years of age he began the study of law, and in 1836 he was admitted to the bar.

In 1839 he defended General Von

cessful, and the accused was executed. In 1844 Sir John was elected M. P.

for Kingston, and in 1847 he became a on that unfortunate principality. The ment, which, however, was soon after taine into power. Sir John became again a member of

> the Government in 1854, on the defeat of the Hincks-Morin Government, and

consisted of the two Provinces of United Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, but the later additions brought together all British North America under one Government, Newfoundland only being left out, as the people of that Province have not yet deemed it advisable to enter into the union.

### C. M. B. A.

Continued from eighth page, to abandon our claim for a separa bandon our claim for a separate of the trouble is very fully dealt ireular letter of our worthy Grand different courses laid down for our members. For my part 1 sything to be gained by waiting to convention, for we have every leve that, under existing circumparate beneficiary will never be. The plan now in vogue by the er of Workmen, as described by e. presents a very good fraternal s not a success practically, as there liation amongst the Canadian memoriar against that plan, and it would the for us to adopt a system that means of causing another agitation.

The C. M. B. A. Weekly seems persistent in its efforts to question the honesty of purpose of Canadian advocates of separate benehiciary, especially the officers of the Canada Grand Council. I can assure my Canadian Brothers that this question has caused the executive officers of the council a great deal of concern. If they neglected their obligation in this respect they would be recreant to the trust imposed in them by our members. Their efforts have always been to obtain if nossible an anneable and satisfactory solution of the trouble, consistent with the welfare of our members, notwithstanding the strictures of the Weekly.

Yours fraternally,

D. J. O'CONNOR.

became public. Even last week the Gladstonian candidate in Mr. Verney's constituency was elected by a largely increased majority. This gives us good reason to hope that Home Rule will be victorious at the next general election in spite of all that has occurred in Ireland; and if only the Irish Nationalists present a bold and united front to the enemy the triumph of just principles will yet be complete.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD,

At the moment of our going to press Sir John Macdonald, the Premier of the Dominion, is in a most precarious condition at Earnscliffe, his residence in Ottawa.

From the opening of Parliament it was clear to all that he was much enfeebled, and though he attended to his official duties until Friday, the 22nd ult., he was so much weakened that he was saily overpowered with fatigue, and on Monday, the 25th May, his physician ordered him to desist from work and take absolute rest. On Friday, the 29th, he suffered a relapse, and from that moment he was declared to be in a critical condition, so that Sir Hector Langevin felt it his duty to announce to Parliament that the Premier was at the point of death.

Sir John has had many bitter political opponents, but at the pressumment there is but one feeling throughout the Dominion, and that is one of sympathy and regret that the who has for nearly forty years directed the helm of the ship of State should be called away from his work by the hand

Brother Hickey's Purpose.

A careful perusal of Brother Hickey's letter convinces us that it has been prepared specially for the purpose of killing the movement for separate beneficiary on the part of the Canadian membership. It is all very well to express admiration and regard for his Canadian fellow-members and make a special appeal to them to remain loyal to what we may term "the old flag and the old cause," but we think we may with reason conclude New York's admiration for us is accentuated because Canada is a very healthy and therefore profitable beneficiary jurisdiction. The Supreme Recorder's arguments, it seems to us, are based largely on two points, about which we wish to say a few words. It is claimed that the age of New York Grand Council has been the cause of such a large number of deaths in its membership and that Canada's having a small number, comparatively speaking, is due to its youth. Brother Hickey forgets that there are only about three years difference in the age of the two bodies.

It is also asserted that at the beginning old Brother Hickey's Purpose.

odies.
It is also asserted that at the beginning old

ages of those who died in New York State the past twelve months. We have taken a gland over the assessment notices as far back as 1886 and find only three other deaths, when the age exceeded fifty years at time of mem

to assert themselves all the more resolutely on account of the difficulties which have risen in their way, and ultimate victory is certain.

Mr. Parnell's escapades are no reason why the people of Ireland should be discouraged. No country in the world can guarantee the complete integrity of its most trusted men, and though Ireland trusted Mr. Parnell through all his difficulties, down to the very moment when the verdict in the O'Shea divorce case was recorded, the country is not responsible for his delinquency.

Messrs. Verney and de Cobain stand forth as men who were trusted by their respective parties in the British House of Commons. The Liberals had confi-

### Re Separate Beneficiary.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER — At the last ution of the Grand Council of Canada th

Branch 134, St. John, N. B.

With a record of 75 members and no deaths, expulsions or suspensions, the above branch celebrated it first anniversary on May 21. In the evening at the rooms of the branch, which had been tastefully decorated, a reception was held by the officers. Over two hundred persons attended—none being admitted but C. M. B. A. men and their lady friends. A large delegation from Branch 133 (St. John West), besides Brothers representing branches from existing divergent parts of Canada, honored the reception refreshments are sufficiently and the reception refreshments until a late hour. The C. M. B. A. and Branch 131 proposes, by the time of the meeting of the next Grand Council, to make the older branches "hustle" if they would retain the numerical supremacy of the Dominion.

Branch No. 189 was organized on May 25, in



# TENDERS FOR COAL.

ASYLUM FOR INSANE, TORONTO. Hard coal, 1,000 tons large egg size, 75 tons ove size, 75 tons nut size, 450 tons soft coal. MIMICO BRANCH ASYLUM.

Hard coal, 1,500 tons large egg size, 50 tons

ASYLUM FOR INSANE, LONDON. Hard coal, 2,200 tons large egg size, 300 tons gg size; soft coal, 100 tons for grates. ASVLUM FOR INSANE, KINGSTON. Hard coal, 1,900 tons large egg size, 200 tons mall egg size, 20 tons stove size, 2) tons chest

ASYLUM FOR INSANE, HAMILTON. Main Building—Hard coal, 1,800 tons egg size 100 tons stove size; pumping house in Quee street, 200 tons egg size.

ASVLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA. Hard coal, 1,500 tons large egg size, 125 tons tove size. CENTRAL PRISON.

Soft coal, 1,000 tons select lump, to be delivered in lots of 160 tons during September, October, November, December and January next 50 tons Streetsville screenings.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF & DUMB. Hard coal, 650 tons large egg size, 95 tons smal gg size, 24 tons chestnut size, 15 tons stove

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

Hard coal, 400 tons egg size, 150 tons stov size, 10 tons nut size; soft coal, 5 tons for grate: MERCER REFORMATORY.

Hard coal, 550 tons egg size, 140 tons stov The hard coal to be Pittston, Scranton, Lack-awanna or Loyal Sock. Tenderers are to name the mine or mines from which they propose to supply the coal, and to designate the quality of the same, and if required will have to produce satisfactory evidence that the coal delivered is true to name.

rue to name.

Delivery is to be effected satisfactory to the authorities of the respective institutions.

authorities of the respective institutions.

Tenders will be received for the whole quantity above specified, or for the quantities required in each institution. An accepted check for \$569, payable to the order of the Provincia, Secretary, must accompany each tender as a guarantee of its bona fides. And two sufficient sureties will be required for the due fulfilment of each contract. Specifications and forms and conditions of tender are to be obtained from the bursars of the respective institutions.

The leavest or act tool. The lowest or any tender not necessarily a cepted.

repted.
R. CHRISTIE.
T. F. CHAMBERLAIN
Inspectors of Prisons and Public Chart Parliament Buildings, Toronto, 1st June, 1891.

## MARKET REPORTS.

ondon, June 4.—GRAIN (per cental)—Red nter, 1.75 to 1763; white, 1.75 to 1763; spring, 5 to 1.763; corn, 1.20 to 1.25; rev. 90 to 1.00; rley, malt, 1.00 to 129; barley, feed, 1.10 to 1.15; ts, 1.40; peas, 1.25 to 1.35; beans, bush, 1.00 to 0; buckwheat, cental, 90 to 1.00.

A Pure Cream of Tartar Powder Superior to every other known. Used in Millions of Homes

40 Years the Standard. Delicious Cake and Pastry, Light Flaky Biscuit, Griddle Cakes, Palatable and Wholesome.

No other baking powder does such work ROBSON'S HAIR RESTORER

NO MORE GRAY HAIR.



be found in ordinary hair dyes.
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L. ROBITAILLE, Chemist,

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CHURCH ORNAMENTS

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