VOL. XL., NO. 31.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1890.

PRICE, 5 CENTS.

DEBATE ON THE THIRD READING

MR. CURRAN'S AMENDMENT.

After recess on February 23te, the Orange Incorporation Bill came up for a third reading.

Mr. Curran moved in amendment:—

That if it be not rerd a third time, but that it be amended to provide that this association shall not hold public processions in any province where party processions are now or may bereafter be enacted.

may hereafter be enacted.

Mr. Curran said:—In making this motion I wish to state that I do so feeling the responsibility that is incumbent upon me at this moment and under the existing circumstances, as manifested since this bill was introduced during the present parliament, to bring forward ing the present parliament, to bring forward the motion which I have now placed in your hands. I take this course as a measure which I consider to be a precaution for peace in the country. I have no desire at this moment to discuss the underlying principles of the bill. The change that has taken place with reference to this measure of incorporation since 1883. when it was first introduced in the House, and when it was pres introduced in the figure, and since 1885, when it was introduced a second time, and on both occasions deleased by very large majorities, is indeed a marvellous one. The discussion on both these occasions revealed the fact that we were endeavoring to incorporate a society which is well known to be extremely distanteful to a large section of the

ITS EFFECT IN QUEBEC.

It showed, also, that it was proposed, and is now proposed by this bill, to repeal a statute of Lower Canada, chapter 10 of the Consolidated Statues of that province, which has been in force Statues of that province, which has been in force there for a long time previous to Confederation, and by which no secret association what ever (with the exception of the Masonic society) is a legal association in that province. We must remember that it is proposed to repeal that statute without the consent of the local Legislature of the province of Queben and without the consent of the majority of the members from that province in this House. This bill will in-evitably become law, but before it does I should like to have this motion carried as a precau-tionary measure, and to justify my action I feel that I cannot do better than refer to a few feel that I cannot do better than refer to a few facts which though well known to most members of this House, may very well be brought back to their memory when are about to enact so important a measure. Until the year 1877, although I was born and brought up in the city of Montreal, I never head of any such thing as a procession of Orangemen in that city nor any attempt at display on the part of that body. Along towards the 12th of July in that year certain letters appeared in the public prints of the city calculated by their tone to arouse hostility. Those litters aunounced that it was the intention to have a 12th of July procession the intention to have a 12th of July procession there. Naturally, because such is the history of this association and those opposed to it, those this association and those opposed to it, those letters begot others, and before the day for the display arrived we found the two parties arrayed in hostile camps. The doings of this organization had caused a hostile organization to apring into existence, and on the day in question a tragedy took place in the city of Montreal which was followed by a series of most regrettable events. Nearly every man, and I may say, nearly every boy, armed himself with a revolver, and shooting and wounding were the order of the day. The peace of the city had disappeared; it was, in fact, in a state of siege. Things went on thus not for weeks but for months until finally, on the 28th of April following, another terrible tragedy took place in which life was lost and several persons were wounded. The man who was killed was entirely disconnected, I believe, with the cause of the trouble. Some women were also injured by bullets. So much was the peace of the city disturbed that the Board of Trade and other public bodies called public meetings and demanded the most stringent legislation in order to protect the commerce of the city and re-establish law and order. The consequence was that a measure, entitled "The Crimes of Violence Act," was brought before this House by the present member for West Durham (Mr. Blake) on the lat of May. 1878, immediately after the last painful circumstance to which I have just referred. After quoting from the speches of Mr. Blake, Sir Hector Langevin and Mr. John White, he proceeded: That law was rigorously carried out, and it required a year or more of its most

THE PARTY PROCESSIONS ACT. The Legislature of Quebec also felt called upon to introduce legislation on the subject, and they passed the law to which I am about to refer. Is will be found in the revised statutes of the province of Quebec, of the year 1888, Intituled "The party procession in Montreal." Article 2940, of the revised statutes, provides that: "No assemblage of persons shall parade the streets of the city of Montreal or march in procession the rain to calebrate or commemorate any political anniversary or even having reference to religious or other distinctions exacting between any class of the subjects of Her Majesty or to make any demonistration of such religious or other distinctions, and it proceeds further: "No one shall carry and display banners, flags, ensigns or emblems of a nature tend-ing to create animosities between subject of Her Majesty of different religious beliefs or he ac-companied by any band of music tending to excite feelings of such a nature." It goes on to provide for power to justices of the peace to enforce the act and penalties for disobedience of this act. By the passage of this act through the Legislature peace and harmony were established, and since then we have had no trouble and no hostile feeling in the city of Montreal. Although this organization is under the ban of the law they have met in their lodges and transacted their business without being troubled by anybody, and no doubt they will continue to do so long as no public exhibition is made in the streets offensive to the everwhelming majority of the people. My motion now asks that this association shall not hold any public procession in any province where a Party Processions act now exists, or where such an act may be enacted at any future period. There can surely be no objection to this House confirming the legislation I have referred to. There surely cannot be any objection to taking these precautions—any measures which have been an imperative necounty in the opinions of those best entitled to

stringent enforcement to restore order and har-

mony in Montreal

NOT HARILY CONTROLABLE,

bees of this organization over whom the mover for higher wages was refused.

of this bill or his collegues in this House cannot hope to have any control, who will be curied away by their desire to parade, and this ecciety, which is declared to be a benevolent society, will not surely insist upon retaining their rights to parade in our public streets when such parade can only lead to disorder, and when all the disabilities in other respects under which they labor are removed. No one will contend that the motives which appear in this bill and those that animate this body in seeking this legisla-tion are not good ones. The objects of the bill are very good things if we could disassociate them from other associations in the minds of many of our fellow subjects in Canada. It is our duty to provide against what may be rash conduct of some uncontroliable members, not necessarily members of the senior organizations, but of the organization which figures occasionally under the wing of the parent society known as the "Young Britons." These and kindred spirits will certainly endeavor, under the pretence which I have set forth, to hold processions which will be productive of results which we must all deplore. These are not merely my opinions and views, but they are the opinions and views of many others more competent to speak with authority. I have received within the last twenty four hours, from a venerable clergymen, a letter in which he states that if we have Orange processions in the province of Quebec we shall most certainly have vince of Quebe we shall most certainty have bloodshed, and in which he asks me to see that in the bill incorporating the O-ange body the possibility of Orange processions is provided against. The clergymeu who has written me is one whose opinions deserve to receive the best consideration in Canada. He has reached his asventy fifth year and has devoted the greater part of his active life to the benefit of this Canada of curs, and is recognized on all hands and all creeds as a peacemaker in this country. We have in this bill this principle enunciated that the association is essentially a loyal one. and that one of its objects is the inculcation or loyalty. Now, what is loyalty if it be not respect for the law. The word loyalty is derived from the word loi, and respect for the law is the best means for showing our

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR LOYALTY.

The mover of this bill, who has managed it so skillfully, and without whose singular diplomacy, hard work and perseverance this bill could never have reached the stage it now has, will not, I am satisfied, be slow to show how loyal is the association to which he belongs. He will Here is an opportunity to show it. We have been asked to make provisions that the laws of the province shall be respected in connection with party processions, and we are only too auxious of showing that this motion has been in order so as to give us an opportunity of testilying that we are anxious to obey and respect the law, to demonstrate that our loyalty is not merely printed in our bill or uttered by our lips, that it is in our hearts and that we will inculcate in all those who are connected with us a desire to obey the laws by having this clause inserted in the bill. I shall be very much surprised if my hon, friend (Mr. Wallace) does not avail himself of this opportunity to slow his respect for the law. I have endeavored without passion and without exciting anybody's precipiting without attempting any oratorical. ing that we are anxious to obey and respect the prejudices, without attempting any oratorical effort, but in plain words, to do what I consider to be my duty. I have presented this motion knowing the circumstances of the case, knowing exactly the evil that I am endeavoring to dea with. Certainly we have a great deal of trouble with attempts at legislation of this kind which have been made in the past. excitement attendant upon that legislation seems to have passed away. The question which now presents itself to my mind is, are we, with the history of the past before us in regard to this branch of the subject, going to take the necessary precautions to prevent the recurrence of the terrible results of attempts at procession which have been made in Montreal before Under these circumstances I submit that in view of the act I have spoken of in the province of Quebec : in view of the fact that it muy be necessary in the future to enact similar measures, it is necessary for this House to provide that this association shall not attemp to hold public processions. I leave the matter in the hands of the House, satisfied that they will deal with it as men who feel that a responsibility rests upon them.

THE AMENDMENT NOT ACCEPTED.

Mr. Wallack said that, after listening to the speech of the member for Montreal Centre, he wondered whether he was living in the present or the middle ages. After recding the objects of the bill he, (Mr. Wallace) said that he would rather see it defeated than allow this humiliat ing amendment to it.

DIFFERENT IN THE MARITIME PROVINCE.

Mr. Kenney said that as far as the Orange men of Nova Scotia were concerned toere was no trouble with them. In Nova Scotia the people only differed on political maters. As the member for Montreal Centre said there was nothing in the bill to object to, but the Orange body would not always be led by a man so liberal minded in his opinions as the promoter (Mr. Wallace,) Lawyers said that each province could deal with the question of incorpor ating societies. In Nova Scotia Orangemen were incorporated and no bad resulted there-

Mr. Davis said that this amendment was not oly unnecessary, but pernicious. It was now generally conceded that this society should btain an act of incorporation. It was no use throwing down this bone of contention, which we are not called upon to decide. If the municipal au horities of Montreal permitted a procession of this kind let them do so, and if not

that was their business.
Mr. Lister was surprised at the moderation of the speech of the member for Montreal Centre to day when compared with the Litterness of his speeches on the same subject in years past. He went on to say that there was no necessity for such an amendment as proposed. If the society is to be incorporated at all the amendment was needless, since it could not over-ride the law of the province of Quebec. He was speaking when the hour for private bills expired.

THE BILL CARRIED.

The debate was resumed on Monday, 3rd inst, when Mr. Lavergue moved the six month's hoist. This was defeated by 63 to 86. The Curran amendment was then put before the House, and the Speaker called for year and nays. After the vote had been taken he announced that it was negatived by a majority of 101. There were just 28 members supported it, and of these 27 were English.

The vote on the main motion to read the Bill

a third time was then carried by 86 to 61.

Two thousand men employed on the Liver-

The second of the second of

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Interesting Items Cleaned from all Quarters of the Globe.

Archbishop Ireland, it is stated, intends to build a new German church in the city of St. Paul.

The Catholics of Marseilles, France, are ar-

ranging a pilgrimage to Rome and the Holy Land for the coming Easter. The colored Catholics of Chicago have purchased a lot for \$8,000, and will soon erect

thereon a magnificent church. On Sunday March the 16 an elegant new church for the Dominican Fathers will be dedicated at Benicia, Cal, by Archbishop

The Very Rev. Father Wall, V.G., of St Paul's church, Pittsburgh, recently strongly consured his flock, especially the married women, for consulting fortune-tellers, a course that had ruined the lives of many.

The new Catholic seminary of the arch-diocese of New York will be located in South Yonkers. Valentine Hill, containing about sixty acres, has been purchased for this purpose at a cost of \$70,000, and the buildings will be of

granite. The Philadelphia Archdiocesan Total Ats i nence Union is engaged in the task of organiziog a moneter temperance raily for April next. It is expected that Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Eyan and Archbishop Ireland will be

present. Mr Frank Murphy will leave Baltimore shortly for Rome to present to Pope Leo a copy of Cardinal Gibbona' book entitled "Our Christian Heritage." The copy intended for the Pope was prepared with special care as to binding etc., which is of the most durable and costly character.

Catholic Reading Circles are becoming a fea-ture all over the United States and in a short time the names of a host of Catholic writers will be identified with the new organizations. From this mustard seed it seems likely that a tree bearing good fruit will arise.

The solemn exposition for public veneration of the relics of Saint Francis Xavier, preserved in the Cathedral at Goo, East Indies, has been deferred until next December. The ceremonies on the occasion will be characterized by much pomp. Thousands of pilgrims are expected to

William H. Smith, a colored man, who had been assistant librarian of the Hause of Representatives in Washington, has been appointed librarian. He is a Catholic, a member of St. Augustine's congregation at the Capitol, and sas temporary chairman of the colored Catholic Congress that met in Washington last year.

The committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund announces some important discoveries at the Pool of Betheeda. A fresco has been dis-covered on a wall of the crypt of the ancient church which marks the Pool. It represents an angel troubling the water, and thus shows that in the days of the Orusades the place was Biblical history.

There are now Catholic student associations at eighteen of the German universities, the largest being the "Winfrida" of Breslau with ninety-eight members. The number of active members in all of them taken together is 657, divided thus according to faculties: Theology, 190; medicine, 176; law, 155; and philosophy (arte), 146. There are also 1,317 "philistine" or non-active members or old students.

The persecution of the Christian Brothers in France succeeds only in making the order flour ish my e vigorously. In 1874 according to the Archtishop of Paris, there were 360 novices, but in 1889 the number was 2 685. In 1888 th: collection for the Noviciate amounted to 230, 000 francs, but in 1889 the total reached 850,000 francs. It is always the case that persecution makes the Church more vigorous.

Father Venle, of Memphis, Tonn, is the pos sessor of a precious gift recently received from Father Dutton, S.J., of Cincinnati. It is a stole worn by the martyr priest, Father Damien, of loper island, Molokui. It was sent to Father Veale through Father Dutton by Brother Joseph Dutton, the heroic Memphian, who is doing such noble service in the cause of Christianity among the tepers of the far-famed Sandwich Leles.

It is said to be the intention of the Emperor of Japan to make the Catholic the religion of his empire. He is said to look upon Catholicity with great favor, and has expressed himself as much pleased with and strongly favorable to-wards the coming Council of the Church in his dominions. In many parts of Japan our mis-sionaries have found traditions, and even practicer, of the faith presched there more than two bundred years ago.

The provincial of the Capuchina of Toulouse has received information of the massacre of two memoers of that Order near the Gulf of Aden. The martyrs are Father Ambrose, of the diocese of Poisiers, and Brother Stephen, of Drome. The tormer was thirty-eight years old, and engaged in the mission, where he lost his life, since 1867. Brother Stephen was one of the oldest missionaries in his district, as well as one of the most energetic and self-sacrificing.

Three fourths or more of the Catholies of Great Brivain are Iriab; nearly all of the Australian Catholics are Irish; the proportion of Irish in the Catholic pepulation of South Africa, is very great; and a considerable percentage of the Catholics of Cauada and Newfoundland. That would give us close on the catholics of the catholic that the catholic six millions and a half; and we would not be much out in fixing the number between six and a quarter and six and a half millions.

In regard to the report that Miss Drexel would found a mission for the colored and In dian people in Philadelphia, the archbishop said: 'Yes, not only in Philadelphia, but in the different parts of the United States. Drexel, when she has completed her novitiate, will devote her time and fortune to the found ing of institutions for the Indian and colored races. She is at present passing through her novitiate in Pittsburgh, and is said to be the most fervent and exemplary novice in the

institution. We learn with unfeigned pleasure of the establishment of an organization in Baltimore which proposes to materialize in that city the water proposes to materialize in that city the ideal of the Catholic layman as represented by the late Congress. The aims and plans of the Catholic Association of Baltimore city were detailed at length in a lecture recently delivered

Catholic Church. "You, Catholics, are not allowed to think for yourselves; you are intellectual slaves." The association, though scarcely twice thirty days o'd, numbers 105 members, gentlemen of prominence in the intellectual and social circles of the city. It is administer to them the sacraments, so the particular are obliged to consider him their spiritual fasher." It was painful indeed to see that some, though comparatively few, should look upon St. Patrick's pastors as on strangers and upon other priests, who were really stranggoes forth in the arena with encouragement of the Cardinal Archbishop's "God speed," to do battle for thir country, their God, and truth.

The idea that a city like Hartford should have become nearly half Catholic in population within three or four scores of years is wonderful. thalf a century ago a Catholic was a "rara avia" in Connecticut, and in the rural regions they would have examined him to discover the horns upon his head. We have changed all that. The Puritan race is dying out, and it is being re-placed by the vigorous Itish and the fertile French Canadians, whose tamily virtues make them multiply and increase, just as the opposite vices are slaying the older atook.

After nearly four conturies of Lutheranism the Emperor of Germany is forced to face a social problem that threatens the church and society. The Kaiser's declarations regarding the duty of the Sale towards the working classes are very much in accord with the sentiments expressed by the Holy Father on the same subject. The Emperor's sincerity is questioned by some, but no breath of suspicion attaches to the utterances of Pope Lee who has pointed out the way by which the relations of labor and capital can be adjusted. The ruiling powers in Europa would find a study of the Popi's encyclical profitable.

Cardinal Gibbsons, Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia and Bishop Kain of Wheeling are Philadelphia and Eishop Kain of Wheeling are members of the Commission having in charge the missionary work among the Colored and Red races. The sum of \$67,975 has been distributed during the past year and a balance of \$4,104 remains in the teasury. A copy of the annual statement has been sent to all the priests of the United States, and the Catholic remains in terms of the Catholic remains in terms of the United States, and the Catholic remains in terms of the United States, and the Catholic remains the content of the United States, and the Catholic remains the content of the United States, and the Catholic remains the content of the United States, and the Catholic remains the content of the United States, and the Catholic remains the content of the United States, and the Catholic remains the Ca press is requested to announce that any clergy-man failing to receive such a document would oblige the Secretary of the Commission, Rev. E. R. Dyer. St. Mary's Semicary, Biltimore, by making the fact known, so that the omission might be repaid.

The Cope Argus professes to have received news that the erection of a Catholic hierarchy in British South Africa is imminent. The least ing organ of Cape Colony seems to receive the news in a very sympathene spirit, and after explaining the difference between Vicars Apostolic and Bishops, adds: "The change would only effect the internal working of the dioceses, and would indicate that the Church has become so established that it has passed out of the pure-ly mission stage." We may add that at present the Catholics of South Africa under British rule or suzersinty are under the care of the Vicars Apostolic of East, West and Central Cape of Good H. ps, Natal, Orange Free State, and Transvaal, and the Prefect Apostolic of the

CARDINAL MANNING

Dec'ares His Views on Labor Reform-He Condems the Degradation of Woman.

LONDON, Feb. 26-Cardinal Manning, who is still vigorous and hale in spite of his age and of the effects of the bad weather which has prostrated to many of the older men, said :-"I am glad to have this opportunity of extending my warmest thanks to both the American press and its public for the hearty support which they have given to me in my recent efforts on the labor question and the troubles arising from it. read all I can from the efforts made America to amiliorate the condition of the working classes, to make them contented, and to secure proper hours and fair wages for them : and I trust that America will very soon posses a similar organization to our newly-formed 'English Woman's Labor Union.' I cannot help having the deepest sympathy with this movement, and I shall strive to promote its interest by every means in my power. I have never been an advocate of woman sufferage or of the other political rights demanded by women, but I do think the time has come at this period of our great and advancing civilization for strenuous and proper efforts to be made to protect the working women and to ensure to them equal fairness in the matter of their hours of work and their wages as the men now obtain.

I think that Miss Hackness's work "The Tollers in London," is the cause of the present energetic movement being made in their behalf. This book shows exactly the dreadful state of poverty and degradation to which the ill paid female toilers of the metropolis are condemned. The press is backward in revesling the true state of things, for capital always commands fear. Now, however, public sentiment is aroused, and trades unions, will doubtless. become as general with them as they are with men. The trades unions, of course, can be abused, but I trust that the woman's unions will never be made vehicles of publicity for the advertising of the views of women with a political mission. Should that happen, the biect of the woman's trades unions will soon be lost. The question of the employment of women resolves itself, logically, into three parts: the employers, the employed and the disinterested side, which last is always ready to see fair play. A perfect system of organization s even more essential in the case of the woman than men, inasmuch as men can, in a measure, protect themselves, while women, on the other hand, especially single woman, are too often compelled to submit or to starve. The time is perhaps not far off when the sight of young, ill fed girls acquiring permanent injuries through long bending over machinery will be regarded as an act of barbarity and will be unished as such. America is renowned for its gailantry and kindness to woman, so let us hope that the great new world will lead the crusade against every one who overworks or under pays or ill-treats in any way the prototypes of his own mother and sisters.

MEN'S RETREAT AT ST. PATRIOK'S.

Rev. Father McCallen on the Dutles of Pastor and People.

The men's retreat in St. Patrick's Church was concluded last Sunday by Holy Commu-nion in the morning, of which about 2000 men partook and by an address on the union between the pastor and the people, delivered by Rev. Fasher McCallen as the evening service.

All the Euglish speaking Catholics from the river to St. Jean Baptiste Ward and from Moun-

ers, as upon their fathers. Had it not been for Rev. Father Dowd, the English speaking Ca tholics of Montreal would not to day have churches of their own where they could hear the word of God preached in their own language. St. Patrick's Church, moreover, was as perfectly regulated a church as could be found anywhere. One feature especially was nuticeable, the accommodation for the poor. It had always been a problem with Protestant churches how to preach the Gospel to the poor and they had not yet solved it. The Catholic Church in this, as in everything else, bore the distinguishing mark of the Church of Uhrist, who "came to preach the Gospel to the poor." An appeal for perseverance in the good resolu-tions the men had taken during the course of the retreat closed the practical sermon. After solemn benediction several hundred men took the pledge of total abstinence.

THE GREAT ENCYCLICAL.

The following analysis of the noble document issued by Our Holy Father and published in full in The TRUE WITNESS of Feb. 19th last, is taken from the London Tablet and will be found useful to all:

1. The opening words of the Encycaical are Sinientiae christianae. Man's end is God, his duty to tend to God.

The end of the State and the family is the same as that of the individual. But many men and States turn from God

-a condition needing remedy.

5. The remedy lies in the observance of duties

Catholics have special duties to perform. 7. They must love the Church, the representative of God's Kingdom.

But the opposition to the Church is bit Hence faith must be carefully cherished. 10. But faith has duties which in these days

call for special observance.

11. All must defead the Faith
12. All must therefore learn the Faith and mmunicate it to others. 13. Authority must not, however, be on

reached upon.

14. A perfect union is also required.

15. Union implies an obedience and submis-

sion to authority.

16. Now, obedience is indivisible and must be perfect.

17. The Church is a perfect society, and is

sep trated from politics.
18. Nevertheless her aims are identical with

the State's true aims.

19. In public life two viges to be avoided—
false prudence and temerity.

20. Both work grave injury to the Church.

21. God, however, will never desert the

22. Charity on all is particularly enjoined. 23. Fathers of families are war ted to educate children religiously.
24. The Pope concludes with general exhorts

sions and the Appetolic blessing.

DR. McGLYNN COMING BACK

Rumors that He Will be Reinstated During

the Absence of Archbishop Corrigan. NEW YORK, February 26. Two rumors affecting Rev. Dr. McGlynn were current today, and each one is of more than ordinary interest. One of these stories is to the effect that the silenced priest is to be reinstated. The other that because of illness be has made an application to Bishop Loughlin, of Brooklyn, in whose diocess he now resides, to see as an intermediary between himself and Rome and to arrange a removal of the ban that was placed upon him nearly three years ago. The indications now are that the whole McGlynn episode will be settled before Archbishop Corrigan gets through his travels in the Holy Land, to which he went after his audience with Pope Leo XIII. According to present information the McGlynn matter is to be settled by Bishop Loughlin, of Brooklyn, with the probable assistance of Archbishop Williams, of Buston. There is nothing out of the common in this. Bishop Loughlin, is the senior Bishop of the Catholic Church in America, and Dr. McGlynn lives in his diocess. So, although Dr.McGlynn is an ex-priest of the arcediocese of New he is now under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Brooklyn, and the reference of his case to Bishop Loughlin means that Dr. McGlynn is almost certain to be once more placed on the same footing that he occupied be-fore he fell under the displeasure of Archbishop Corrigan and Monsignor Preston some three years ago.

THE NEW AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT.

Besistance to the Emigration Policy.

London, Feb. 28 -The friends of West Australia in the House are organizing a movement to fight the enigration clause in the Australian bill, which, they contend, permits the Govern-ment to flood the country with unwelcome residents. On this point there will be a severe struggle, it being evident that the Government is determined upon making Australia a general dumping ground for the obnoxious classes,

St. Patrick's Day Procession.

The annual meeting of delegates from the Irish Catholic societies, to arrange for the colobration of St. Patrick's day, was held last Monday evening in St. Patrick's hall, the Rev. P. Dowd presiding. The following societies were represented : St. Patrick's society, St. Patrick's T. A. & B. scorety, the Catholic Young Men's society, the Irish Catholic Benefit society, the St. Ann's T. A. & B. society, the St. Gabriel
T. A. & B. society, and the St. Ann's Young
Men's society. The following was decided upon
as the route of procession, viz: The societies
will muster on Graig street and proceed to St.
Patrick's oburch to attend high mass. Afterwards the procession will form on Lagauche tiere and Raderonde streets and proceed to Oraig, and thence by way of Bleury, St. Uatherine, St. Lawrence, and Notre Dame streets, through Place d'Armes square and St. James street to St. Patrick's hall on McGill street, Mr. Charles McGuire, of St. Gabriel T. A. & B. society, was elected marshal-in-chief.

BISMARCK AND THE VATICAN.

The Wily Chancellor Again Courting the Pope's Favor.

What He Will Pay for It—The Socialist Success the Cause of the Pelley-The second Ballots.

BERLIN, March 1 .- The returns received up to noon to day show that on first and second ballots fifty candidates of the Freisinege party and thirty two Socialists have been elected. The Cartellers have lost fifty six seats. Emperor William was so anxious to learn the result of the elections in Berlin that he asked Mayor Engels the second of the elections in the second discount of the elections in the second of the secon of the elections in Berlin that he asked Mayor Forckenbeick to telegraph directly to the palace immediately on receipt of returns the names of successful condidates. Forckenbeick is elected in two places. All the Freisineige leaders are elected including Staffenburg and Paenel. The Dutch Socialists Nicutechugs and Van Beveren were permitted to remain and assist their friends during the elections.

BISMARCK WALKED TO VOTE.

BEBLIN, March 2.—In the second division of Berlin the Socialists on the second ballot polled 3,000 votes above their total on the first ballot. The other divisions showed listle dif-ference. Prince Bismarck went on foot to the polls to record his vote and returned in the same manner. The North German Gazette declaresthe Socialists are nothing but a French colony in Germany.

THE PRESS SPEAKING OUT.

The Kreuz Zeitung declares universal suffrage is a political monstrosity and should be abolished. The Hamburger Nachricten argues that ed. The Hamburger Nachricten argues that the elections have proved the necessity of the earliest expussion from Gormany of all Socialist agitators. It is expected the new Reichstag will be convoked in April.

THE CARTELS' DEFEAT.

BEBLIN, March 1.—By the results of the second ballots the disastrous defeat of the Cartel coalition is confirmed and the figures put in a stronge 1 ght, the triumph of the German Liberals and the Socialists. Four districts in this city have been carried on the second ballot by the German Liberals. The first returns Froeger, the second Virchow, the third Mucker, the forth Baumbach. All these will lend lustre the torth Esumbuch. All these will lend lustre to the Reichstag. In the second and third dis-trict the Socialists headed the poll on the first ballots. Their defeat now is due to a combination of other parties against them. Perhaps the most surprising feature is the lively reappearance of the Volks party, or Democrats, in all districts where the Socialists did not put up cadidates.

CISMARCK'S NEW PLAN.

Prince Bismarck is already actively negotiating the reconstitution of a Government majority by the manipulation of parties. In his new scheme the Centre party will replace the 23. have resulted in the full restoration of the Prince's control over the Emperor. The Chance llor never seriously jutend to retire, but would have retired rather than played the pare of a figure-head. The first measure showing the drift of the scheme is the revival of active relations with the Vatican. In a dispatch Bismarck requests the Pope's opinions and recommendations as to details of the restitution to the Cathalic clergy of the sums sequestrated ducing the Kulturkampf. It is said the Emperor wrote personally to the Pope on the close connection of his proposed state socialism with the Christian socialism embodied in the papal allocutions. The North German Gazette throws over the National Liberals, declaring that the Conservatives and Centrists have come through the contest intact, and are pledged to maintain social reforms. Other organs, inspired by Bismarck, say that in its aspiration for regulated social reorganization the Catholic party is working upon common ground with the Government.

PRICE OF CATHOLIC AID. Dr. Windthorst's terms for an alliance of the Centre with the Government demand the abolition of all restrictions upon the Oatholic direction of Catholic schools. We are perhaps on the eve of witnessipp one more great concession to the Papal power.

THE EMPEROR'S CONFERENCE.

In addressing the Coucil of State to day the Emperor made a confession almost pathetic in terms, and certainly so in tone, as to how the supreme difficulties of the social problem had unfolded themselves to him since he had begun the attempt to reach a practical solution of them. He declared his sims were not ideal; he did not hope to discover some grand remedy for the cure of all social evils. He desired simply that a determined effort should be made to find meons to satisfy the legal demands and the just wishes of the working people. These words deeply impressed all who heard them, and all unite in praising the Emperor's earness assiduity.

A DIVISION OF VIEW.

It is now looked upon as doubtful whether the conference will meet on the 15th instant. M. Spuller the French minister, hesitates over a final acceptance of the invitation became he has discovered that the programme admits the discussion and regulation of the hours of labor of adults under the clause relating to work done in mines. The conferer ce is to decide on the limitation of duration of shifts in miner, on precautions to be taken in regard to unhealthy mines, also upon restrictions in the output of coal by combinations to siff of prices, and till this by international agreement. M. Spuller communicated his views on these points to Lord Salabury and Prince Bismarck, and advised that points certain to raise the question of miner's hours be withdrawn from the pro-Saliabury approved of Spuller's

auggestion, and the clause will be modified. A BROADENED SCHEME.

The Emperor still professes to be sanguine of some practical result. Conversing wish member of the Council of State, he referred to the project of creating through the conference a permanent international board of control empowdered to convene international congresses, and to report how the condition of each country is affected by the international agreement, which the conference may tend. It is not likely that this idea will be carried out.

before the association in its temporary room, bain to Amberst streets are obliged, "he said, "to Loyola College Hall by one of its members, acknowledge St. Patrick's astheir parish church.

Edgar H. Gans, a young lawyer of remarkable As on the one hand the pastor is bound, promise. The lecture has met with unusual under pain of mortal sin, to see that his parish hundred cattle in the stock yards belonging to the stock yards belonging to the stock yards belonging to the Milner Cattle Company. The average for the cattle in the stock yards belonging to the Milner Cattle Company. The average for the cattle in the stock yards belonging to the Milner Cattle Company. The average for the cattle in the stock yards belonging to the Milner Cattle Company. The average for the cattle in the stock yards belong to the cattle in the stock yards belong the cattle in the stock yards and in the stock yards the cattle in the stock yards and in the stock yards the cattle yards the cattle in the stock yards the cattle yards the