

VOL. XL., NO. 29.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1890.

Daties of ENCYCLICAL LETTER OF HIS HOLI-NESS LEO XIII., TO OUR VENERABLE BRETHREN. THE PATEL ARCHS, PRIMATES, ARCHBISHOPS, BISHOPS, AND OTHER ORDINARIES IN PEACE AND

COMMUNION WITH THE HOLY SEE.

LEO XIII., POPE.

Venerable Brethern, Health and Apostolic Benediction

It seems to be more necessary every day that the precepts of Christian wisdom shoul I be recalled, and that the life, manuers and institutions of the people should be made comfermable to them. When these are disregarded, the result is such an abundance of evils that no wise man can bear the press t without keen anxiety, or look forward t the without seen and it, of the intervalue of over it, and at the same time we can and indeed, taken place pace in the advantages which concern the body and are external; but all nature which facts man's conkes and of which we are capable. Novertueless, the possession of wester, and power pad re. the order of those du ites is sometimes sources, though troy may beget benefite and subverted either by the misforiane of the increase the cojoyments of life, cannot satisfy times or the more perverse will of men. That the scul, fashioned for greater and more is to say, cases happen in which the State splendid things. To aspire to and strive demands one thing from the citzins and after God is the suprame liw of the lfe of religion the opposite from Corition, and after God is the suprame live of the life of the galantic the population included and the suprame live of the line industrial y for no other reason than that and likeness, are strongly impilled by their own rature to enjoy communion with their Maker. It's not, however, by any motion own rature to enjoy communion with their Maker. It is not, however, by any motion and tindency of the hedy that we advance and the observer of making proof of virtue in tewards Gou, but by means of the nois pertaining to the mind-knowledge and love. For God is the supreme truth and the mind is not nourished except by truth ; He is sho perfect sanctivy and the sovereign goodness to which the will abne can aspire and tend under the guidance of virtue.

Now the same is to be understood of demestic and civil society as of individual demestic and entry did not institue sourcey men. For nature did not institue sourcey that in might regard it as his end, but that in it and through it he should find suit-able sids for his own perfection. If, then, observing the civil law. "We ought to abey God rather than men." This answer, which of the other Aposil is were accustom ment and plenty, and if it has been acoustom. ed to neglect God in its administration of affairs, and to pay no heed to the moral laws, it departs mo. t sadly from its purpose and from the law of nature, and it cannot be considered so much a society of men and a commaity as a deceitful imitation and the pretence of a seciety. But these good thing of the mind of which we have spoken, and which are chiefly found in the practice of true religion and in the constant observance of the Oaristian precept, are daily being obscured by the forge tiplness or diadain of men, almost to such a decree that the great of the increase of those things which concern the body the greater appeas the decline of these effecting the soul. A diminished and a greatly weakened faith is clearly indicated by those insults which are too frequently offered to religion openly and before men's eyes, and which an age careful for religious worship would on no account have tolerated. Hence it is incredible how great is the multitude of men whose eternal salvation is in dauger. But States themselves and Governments cannot long remain safe, because when Christian institutions and morals fall away the principal foundations of human society must necessarily crumble. For the preservation of public trarquility and order there remains only force ; but without the aid of religion force is very weak, and being better fitted to heget slavery than obedience, it bears within itself the seeds of great disturbances. The present age has seen grave and memorable violatitudes, and it is not quite manifest whether others of a similar kind are not to be apprehended. Therefore, the time itself warns us too look for remedies where they are to be found ; that is to say, to reit are the principles and practices of Ohristianity in plvate life, and in all parts of the social arganism. This is the one remedy most suit able for banishing the evils which press upon us, and for preventing the dangers which are impending. Venerable brethren, there is need for us to devote ourselves to this work, and to endeavor to accomplish it with ali pausible zeal and energy. For this reason, although in other places, as opportunity oc-ourred, we have treated of such matters, we deem it useful to describe more exactly in this letter the duties of Oatholics-duties | ed against the honor of God, and consequent. which, if they are properly discharged, contribute wonderfully to the promotion of the public welfare. We fail it to vehement and almost daily disputes with regard to the most important affairs, in which it is most difficult for many to avoid being sometimes deceived, falling into error, and losing heart. It is our duty, venerable brethron, to admonish each one, to teach, and to exhort suit bly to the lime, so that no one should desert the way of truth. It cannot be doubted that in actual life the duties of Catholics are more numerous and greater than the duties of those who have net a proper grasp of the Catholic faith or are altogether develd of it. When, after the esivation of the human race had been purchased, Jesus Ohrist commanded the Apostles to preach the Gospel to every oreature, He likewise laid it as a duty on all men to learn thoroughly and believe the things which should be trught, with which duty, indeed, the securing of etarnal salvation is altogether bound up. "He that bolleveth and is bap-

very fact subject to the Church, his mother and a member of the highest and most hely society which it is the special office of the Roman Pontifi to govern with full power, un-der Jesus Obrist, its invisible head. Now, if the patroal law orders that we should have the natural law ordsize that we should love and protect with particular affec ion the land in which we were born and reared-should Christian Citizens. do this in such a manner that the good citizen should not healt to to face death for his fatherland with greater reason eight Christians be animated with similar senti-ments towards the Church. For she is the hely eity of the living God, begetten of God Himselt, from whom she has received her constitution, performing indeed a minute constitution-performing, indeed, a pilgrim-age on this earth, but calling men and teach-ing them and leading them the thermal happiness in heaven. The native land in which we have received this mortal life is, then, to be loved, but it is necessary to love with a mere ardent love, the Church to which we owe to the immortal life of the soul, because it is right to prepare the welfare of the body, and to regard our duties toward God as more sacred than our duties to wards men. But if we wish to form a true judgment, the supernetiral love of the Church and the natural love of country are two loves proceeding from

the same eternal principle, as God Himself is the author and aud cause of both ; whence it follows that there can be no repugnance be-tween the duties which they impose. We can and ought, then, cartainly, love ourselves, be benevolens towards our neighbors, and love the S ate and the power which p e ides contist. For commands come from t-vo powers, both of which cann t be obeyed at the same time, as they give contrary orders : No one can serve two mait rs" (Mait, vi. 24), so that if one is esticled, the other is treated as inferior. No one, however, can doubt which is to receive the preference, since it is a crime to withdraw one's self from the obedlence due to God for the sake of pleasing men ; it is an impious deed to break ad to give to the magistrates who ordered them to do that which they ought not to do furious anti English speech has alarmed some should always be given without has t ton } nnder similar ofrcumstaness. There is no bitter cit zon in peace or war than the Corls- | one of theleading members of the Governtian mindful of his duty, but he ought to be ment. If any one should have attempted prepared to suffer all things, even death itself, rather than desert the cause of G d ard the Church. Wherefore they do not a 17 understand the force and mature of the laws who reprehend that cantinoy in the choice of duty, and characterize it as sedition. We speak of that which is commonly known and not altogether approved in its fulness by all which we ourselves have often explained, sections of the Liberal party, has disturbed the Law is only the command of reason (rector rationis) set forth by a ligitimate power for the common good. But no power is true and legitimats unless it emanates from God, the Suvereign progenitor and Lord of all things, Who alone can entrust to man power over his fellow-men; nor can that he called reason (recta ratio) which is at variance with truth and with Divine reason; nor can that be called truly good which is apposed to the anpreme and immutable good, or which turns and leads men's wills away from the love of God. In the syss of Christians, tuen, there is a sacrediness in the public power, in which they recognize a certain semtlance and image of the divine majerty. even when it is possessed by an unworthy person, and they have a proper and due reverence for the laws, not because of the force and penalties associated with them, but because of the consciousness of duty : " For God hath not given us the spirit of fear." (2. Time thy, I., 7). But if the laws of the State are in open contradiction with the Divine law, if they command anything prejudicial t: the Church, or are hostile to the duties imposed by religion, or violate in the person of the Supreme Pont ff the authority of Jeans Christ, thon, indeed, it is a duty to resht them, and a orime to obey them-a crime fraught with injury to the State itself. For every offense offered to religion recoils on the St te. We here see how unjust it is to reproach Obriatians with actual sedition, for they refuse neither to the prince ne to legi-lators the obedience which is due to them, or if they refuse that obedience it is only in consequence of commands dest tute of anthority and issuly unjust, and having nothing in common with true laws. You recognize here, vener able brethern, the upright dootrine of the apostla St. Paul. In his epistle to T.tue, siter having reminded Christians that they must be subject to princes and powers and obey all their commands, he immediately adur, and be ready to do all kinds of good works. (T.tus Mi. I.) He thus dachares openly that is the laws of men contain prescriptions contrary to the sternal law of God, just ce consists in not obeying them; just as to those who wished to deprive him of the liberty of preaching the Gospel, the Prince of the Aposilian gave this courageous and sub-lime answer: "If it he just in the sight of God to hear you rather than God, judge ye, for we cannot but speak the things which we have seen and heard." (Acts iv. 19, 20),

was the late pastor of St. Mary's Church. St. Catherines, Ont., Rev Chas. J. O'Hsgarty, who has passed away after a brief illness in the full bloom of his manhood and while actively engaged in the duties of his sacred calling. The lamented priest, was well known in Montresl, where he was born thirty five years ago. When a mere boy, evincing a great aptitude for study and a marked preference for the eoclesiastical state, at the bidding of his uncle, the late Rev. Wm. O'Hagarty, a most worthy member of the Irish Clergy, he proceed-ed to Ireland, thence to Rome, to pursue the ed to Ireland, thence to Rome, to pursue the study of the classics. He finally graduated from that noble institution, "All Hallows" Dublin, which has furnished generous priests of the late which has furnished generous priests of the late Father's stamp, to the four corners of the globe. Ordained to the priesthood, eight years ago, in the historic chapel of Lough Derg, he returned to Oanada with the late Archbishop Lynch, to whom he acted as secretary for the first three years of his ministry and by whom he was a point-ed to the position, now left vacant by untimely demise. That he was faithful to his trust is evidenced by the flourishing condition in which he leaves that little parish which was the field of his too brief yet fertile priestly career. The spontaneous and heartfeld manifestations

or his too brief yet fertile priceally career. The spontaneous and baartfelt manifestations of sympathy from his bereaved parishoners, form the most glowing tribute, the fairest crown to be placed upon the grave of the departed pricet. Held in high esteem by his brother pricets because of his noble qualities of head and heart, they had come from all parts of the vast archdiocese to render the last and honors to his earthly remains. His per ple would have desir-ed that he might elsep beneath the sltar of his own church, in the midst of the children of his spirital adoption, but, acceding to his dying wish, that he might lie in the home of his boyhood, his relatives had the body conveyed to Montreal. A solemn Requeim Mass was offer-ed up in St. Gabriel Church, which was densely filled, the parishoners vieing with each other in their sincere desire to honor the noble young clergyman. His Grace the Archbishop, wieh-ing to show his esteem and genuine sympathy for the late father, presided in pontifical robes and pronounced the last absolution. Around him in the sanctuary were seated representa tives of the various city churches. The holy sacrifice was offered by a friend of his boyhood, Father Donnelly, assisted by Father Carriere na deacon and Mr. Shea as sub deacon. At the na deacon and Mr. Shea as sub deacon. At the conclusion of the ceremony the funeral proces-sion alowly wended its way to the last reasing place, the cathedral. There, by the graves of the first bishops of Montreal, will the rev father rest neath that monument of the ecclestastical architecture, the St. Peter's of America. A true priset, a loving brother, a sincere and faithful friend, his memory will abide, and his epitaph is written in the Book of Wisdom iv., 13: "Being made perfect in a short space he fulfilled a long time."-R. I. P.

SIR JOHN'S DILEMMA.

Between the French and Euglish Stools He Fears to Come to Ground.

OTTAWA, Feb. 15.—The Covernment hold a caucus to morrow to consider the change in the situation caused by Mr. Blake's amendment to Mr. McCarthy's bill. Sir Hector Langevin's ciety, St. Ann's Temparance society, St.



Of St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society. GRAND RELIGIOUS

And Social Celebration, SISTER SOCIETIES SHOW INTEREST IN THE EVENT.

Rev. Father McCallen on Temperance.

Sunday lass will ever romain a red-letter day n the annals of St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society.

blied every available space in the large church. The altars were ablaze with lights and adorned with Howers, and in the Sanctuary were Revds. P. Dowd, J. Toupin, M. Callaghan, J. Cal-laghan, J. Casey, J. McCallen, J. Lonergan, P.P., Sa. Bridget's; Father Salmon, St. Mary's; Father O'Meara, St. Gabriel's; Flynn and Girard, C.S.S.R., of St. Ann's; Father Ponnelly, St. Anthony's; Father Tragasser, Hotel Dieu; Fathers Deguire and Filiatrault, of St. James, and Brother Arnold.

of St. James, and Brother Arnold, Several of the sister societies showed their in-

Moses: I will pass through the land of Egypt and will kill every first born in the land of Egypt; And the blood shall be unto you for a sign in the houses where you shall be, and I shall see the blood and shall pass over you, and the plague shall not be upon you to destroy you when I shall strike the land of Egypt. And this day shall be for a memorial to you, and you shall keep it a feast to the Lord in your genera-tions with an everlasting observance. (Erodus, ob. XII, 12:14) Fifty yoars ago the people of this gity found THE PARNELL COMMISSION

Fifty years ago the people of this city found themselves held in bondage by the tyrant, In-temperance. He acknowledged no law but his own ornel will, and he riveted about the necks of the people a yoke that held them bound as slaves. More cruel than the Pharao of Egypt, he sought the lives not only of men but of women : and those whom he did not kill he en-slaved and eppressed, "making their lives bitter.

bister." But God took pity on his people, and raised up another Moses to be their deliverer. It was the saintly, zoalous, indefatigable and fearless priest, Rev. Patrick Phelan, S.S. On Sunday, February 23rd, 1840, he gathered his people together and enrolled them in the noble army of Temperance, under the banner of the Irish Roman Catholic Temperance Society of Montreal.

Through the long vists of fifty years we seem to behold him rising up as the deliverer of his people. What burning words of eloquence must have spring to his lips as he beheld the woes and sorrows and want of his countrymen enslaved and impoverished by the tyrant drink I Do we not seem to hear him exclaim : "My beloved people, a plaque has fallen on you worse than any Egyptian plague, the plague of In-temperance, which not only affects your bodies, but destroys your minds and hearts and souls as well. Your enemies surround you on all sides. Their cry is if not in words at least in action: "Ocnne, let us oppress them, less they multiply." in the annals of St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society. It was the golden jubilee of the temperance movement begun by Rev. Father Phelan, S.S., (afterwards Bishop of Kingston) fifty years ago in the old Recollet Church. The Sunday, or religious celebration, of this event began by a general Communion of all the members of the Society at the 8 a.m. Mass. His Grace the Most Rev. E C. Fubro, D. D., was the celebrant, and administered the Holy Communion to hundreds of devout communi-cants. He was assisted by the Rev. J. Toupin, S.S., and Rev. J. Casey, of St. Patrick's. In the evening at 7.30 o'clock immense throngs of people, Catholic and Protestant, filled every available space in the large church. The altars were ablaze with lights and adorned with flowers, and in the Sancuary were Reeds. P. Dowd, J. Toupin, M. Callaghan, J. Cal-haptan, J. Casey, J. McCallen, J. Lonergan, P. D.

and misery. The very Lord's day has not escaped these enemies of your souls. That one day (one out of seven) set apart for the service of God is so little sacred in their eyes, bhat before you bend your knee in prayer to God they allure you to the temple of drink and hold you exiles and strangers to your Christian home, still greater strangers to the temples of your God, to pass the dow in drunken ornigs and to ruin by your the day in drunken orgies and to ruin, by your candals, the souls of the little ones of Christ The poor, class the poor, might have excited their pity. But no, they too must be drugged and sent to our presence with the stench liquor strong on their breaths, to beg piteously Mutual Benefit association, Mutual Benefit association, presentatives of sister societies assigned to seats of honor were: Hon. Edward Murphy, Ald. P. Father Phelan have spoken to his people, for if Father Phelan have spoken to his people, for if Father Phelan have spoken to his people, for if Montreal was indeed presentation were: Hon. Edward Murphy, Ald. F. Kennedy, Mesers. H. J. Cloran, Joseph Phelan, R. Lennan, T. J. Finn, P. O'Reilly, T. P. Tansey, J. T. Gethings, A. Jones, J. A. Duclos, F. McCabe, J. P. Nugent, H. Butler, The Lasimore J. Patterson. perance, bolding high carbival amid the ruin and desolation of thousands of its citizens. And then this new Moses had his people 'mark themselves' with the virtue of sobriety, that when the Lord should pass by, the plaque T. A. & B. society, ascended the pulpit and of Intemperance should not not be upon them to destroy them. And putting himself at their head, at the head of an army of Christian sober men, he led them forth from the bondage under which they groaned towards the promised land of God'a Church, flowing with the milk and honey of prayer and of sacraments and of divine gregeto the land of the Christian home, rich with that blessings of sobriety, of peace and of true free-And these prayers and these secraments, dom. and their total abstinence pledge, were to them a pillar of cloud by day to hide them from their enemies, who sought to drag them back to misery and slavery ; and the bright attractive ness of the Christian family was to them a pillar of fire by night to guide their steps to their home on earth, till they should be gathered to their roward in a home not made with hands sternal in heaven, to a kingdom, into which Divine Truth has decreed no drunkard shall

PRICE, 5 CENTS.

Parnell Acquitted of the Serious Accusations-An Inexhaustive and Partial Document.

Makes Its Report on the Investiga-

tion Ordered by the Commons.

LONDON, February 13 --- The report of Judges Hannen, Day and Smith, the special commission appointed to investigate the charges made by the Times against the Parmellite members of the House of Commons, mellite members of the House of Commons, was laid upon the table in the House to-day by Henry Matthews, secretary for h me af-fairs. The report is dated to day and is signed by all three judges. It extends to 121 classely printed pages, and gives details of the mode of procedure adopted. The court recites the charges, dividing them into nine categories. The greatest interest con-tres in the final conclusions, which are an follows: follows :

First : We find that the respondents, mem bers of Parliament, were not members of a conspiracy laving for its object to establish the absolute independence of Ireland, but we find that some of them, together with Mr. Davist, established and joined in the Land league organization, with the intention by its means to bring about the absolute independence of Ireland as a sparate nation. The names of Ireland as a separate nation. The names of the respondents are: Michael Davist, M. Harris, John Dillon, William O'Brien, W. Redmond, John O'Connor, Joseph Condon, J. J. O'Keller Second.-We find that the respondents did

Second.—We find that the respondents did enter into a conspiracy by a system of coercion and intimidation to promote an agrarian agita-tion against the payment of agricultural rents for the purpose of impoverishing and expelling from the country the Irish landlords, who were exyled the Eaglish garrison. Third—We find that the charge that when,

on certain occasions, they thought it politic to denounce and did denounce certain crimes m public they afterward led their supporters to believe that such demunciation was not sincere, is not established. We entirely acquit Mr. Parnel! and the other repondents of the charge of insincerity in their demunciation of the Phonaix park murders, and we find that the fac simile letter upon which this charge was chiefly

based as against Mr. Parnell is a forgery. Four:h-We find that the respondents did disseminate the Irisk World and other newspapers tending to incite sedition and the com-

mi-sion of other crimes, Fifth-We find that respondents did not directly incide any person to the commession of crime other than intimidation and that the

(Continued on 2nd page.)

The Late Father O'Hagarty.

elements of the Ministerial party. He is a col-le-gue of Sir John Macdonald's and to throw oil on the troubled waters it was Sir John or his colleague, Sir Hector, Sir John has remained eilent phrouphout the debate, and Sir Hector has made a speech which, if followed up by others in a similar spirit, would bring the French and Eoglish of the Dominion foot to foot. Mr. Blake's conciliatory speech, though Tory wire puliers, and the Ministerial caucus to morrow is to consider in what way it shall be met. There is considerable comment outside the House on Sir Jobn's want of courage and statesmanship in allowing this question to assume such a dangerous attitude. It is held that he should have handled the matter at once in-stead of abandoning his rule and allowing a colleague to throw a torch in inflammable material.

BRITISH MINISTER PUZZLED.

The Parnell Commission a Boomerang.

LONDON, Feb. 15 .- All of the Ministers were present at the Cabinet meeting which was held this afternoon, and the session was unusually long. The chief business of the Council was the consideration of the report of the Parnell special commission and the question what, if any, action should be taken in Parliament thereon. From all that can be learned of the discussion, it is not thought likely that the Government will grant a special enquiry into the methods of the Times, basing its refusal upon the ground that that field has been as fully covered by the commission as the master deserves. The bulk of ministerial opinion is in favor of leaving it to the opposition to initiate the debate upon the question of genquiring into the Times' motives and methods, opposing any further consideration of the question in any of its phases. Ministers feel that the Government has already lost ground enough in its prosecution of the affair, and the public generally believe that the Times has a heavy club reserve for any Government movement in the direction of making the paper a sacrifice for any of its abettors in the crusade against Parnell. who may be pushed to the wall. The Government could gain nothing by such enquiry, and might lose everything if it should be pursued beyond control.

Pot-Luck in a Palace.

LONDON, Feb. 16 -Court gossip says that the quarrel between Queen Victoria and her son in-law, Prince Henry of Battenberg, has broken out afresh with renewed virulence, and the Princess Beatrice is having a dreadful time of it, as she loves her husband devotedly and is afraid of her mother, to whom she was always a submissive daughter. It is certain that the Queen is a most exacting mother in-law and while willing to allow Prince Henry to amoke his pipes in the grounds and to have a separate allowance of money, she won's stand his bringing fellows home to dinner without leave, nor his slipping off to London every now and then and coming home dishevelled. Battenberg is said to be willing to live out of England, but asserts that the British law gives him the custody of his wife and he means to have it. The Queen is between two stools, she must either loss her favorite daughter, or she must tolerate Battenberg's chams when he brings them home to take pot luck.

Gabriel's Temperance society, Catholic Young Men's society, St. Ann's Young Men's society. Leo club, Irish Catholic Benefit society, Young Irishmen's L. & B. association and Catholic

who for forty-three years has served this congregation cut of the fifty-two years of his priestlife, recited the Rosary. Then the Rev. J. . McCallen, S.S., President of St. Patrick's preached from Exodus xii : 13, & 14 v., the following powerful sermon on temperance, which was listened to by the immense audience with the greatest attention, and caused a most ex-cellent impression on all his bearers.

THE ARRMON.

"The plague shall not be upon you to destroy you, when I shall strike the land of Egypt. And thisday shall be for a memorial to you, and you shall keep it a feast to the Lord in your generations with an everlast-ing observance. (Exop. ch. XII, 13, 14.)

My Dear Brethren, - As we meet here to-night. to celebrate the Gelden Jubilee of the Inst. Catholic Temperance movement in Montreal, begun fifty years ago, in the old Recoller church, by Rav. Patrick Phelan, then its pastor, we cannot find suitable words to express the feelings of joy and gravitude which fill our bearts. Through all these long years the noble work of reacuing thousands from the slavery of drink, and of preventing thousands more from | ever enter. ever becoming its victims, has been carried on with little or no public boasting of results schieved, but with a quiet effectiveness no less meritorious in the sight of God and salutary to men.

How glorious this feast, the first of its kind ever celebrated on this side of the Atlantic ! How glorious an anniversary for our Irish Catholic society, whose members have for fifty years labored for the amelioration of their rac in this city, and for the salvation of so many of our citizens from the great evil of intemperance A fitting discourse for such an occasion borrows its difficulty not from lack of material, but from superabundance of facts which call for our notica.

In anding over the first chapters of the Book of E, due I could not help contrasting the exile and landage of the Israelites in Egypt to the exile and bondage of the slaves of drink; and the efforts made to deliver the people of God from this bondage and load them to a botter land, to the fifty years battle (still going on) which the Irish Catholic Temperance Society has been waging for a similar purpose in behalt of the Christian people of this city, held in worse than Egyptian boadage by the tyrannical Pharao of our day, Intemperance. "Behold," said the Pharao of Egypt, "the

prople of the children of Israel are numerous and stronger than we. Come, let us oppress them, lest they multiply, and if any war shal rise against us, join with our enemics, and har ing overcome us, depart out of the land. There fore he set over them masters to afflict them and the Egyptians hated the children of Israel, and afflicated them, and mocked them, and they made their life bitter. (Exodus, ch. I, 10-14) And Pharao ordered all the male children of the Israelites to be killed at their birth.

Amid the sorrows and woes and sufferings of their long exile the people of God struggled on Moses till a deliverer was sent in the person of

. . .

The grand army of total abstinence men whom Father Phelan gathered under the banner of the "Irish Catholic Temperance Society of Montreal" have not deserted their colors ; and therefore are we have to night to celebrate the victories won by them during fifty years of had struggle and combat, with such fearful odds on the side of the enemy. Faithful to their teach-ings, and encouraged by their example, we shall continue the struggle till, with God's blessing, Complete victory crowns our work. The weapons which Father Phelan put into

the hands of his soldiers we place in yours. They are to be found emplazoned on the banner of our society, "S'. Patrick's Total Abstin Society," and in the cross, with our motto : "S:. Patrick's Total Abstinence hoe signo vinces"-In this sign you shall conquer.

[Continued on fifth page.]

Opposed By Their Friends.

LONDON, Feb. 12 .- The Irish Tories are raising a terrific howl against the ministry's local government scheme, which, they insist, to establish a Catholic university in Dublin, mittance to enable Mr. Byrne to escape from which project was, without doubt, abandoned justice. in deference to their streamous objections, From the strength and obaracter of the epposition to many of the Gavernment's chemes on the part of the Tories and Unionlits, it may be inferred that the measure will be subject to radical modification before reaching a final vote.

In the Senate at Madrid Senor Motugues accused Great Britsin of encroaching upon Spanish territory in making the Gibraltar canal The Government promised to investigate.

consequence of that excitement crimes and outrages were committed by the persons so incited, but we find that it has not been proved that the respondents made ray-ments for the purpose of inciting persons to commit or me Sixth-We find, as to the allegation that the

respondents did nothing to prevent crime and that they expressed no bona jide disapproval of crime, that some of the respondents, in particular Michael Davits, did express a bona fide disapproval of crime and outrage, but that the respondents did not denounce the system of intimidation which led to the commission of crime and outrage, but persisted in this abstention of

denunciation with knowledge of its effect. Seventh-We fud that the respondents did de-fend persons charged with sgrarian crimes and supported their families, but it has not been proved that they subscribed to testimony for, or were intimately associated with notorious criminals, or that they made payments to procure the escope of such criminals from justice. Eighth-We find, as to the allegation that the respondents made payments to compensate persons who had been injured in the commission of crime, that they did make such

payments. Ninth-As to the allegation that the respondents invited the assistance and co operation of and accepted subscriptions of money from known advocates of crime and the use of dynamite, we find that the respondents did invite the assistance and co operation of and accept sub-ecriptions of money from Patrick Ford, known as an advocate of orime and the use of dyn-amite, but it has not been proved that the respondents, or any of them, knew that the Clan-pa-Gael controlled the Land League or was collecting money for a parliamentary fund, But it has been proved that the respondents in-vited and obtained the assistance and co-operation of the physical force party in America, including the Clan-na-Gael, and in order to ob-

tain that assistance abstained from repudisting or condemning the action of that party. Besides these, there remain three specific charges against Mr. Parnell personally, name-

ly:-A-That at the time of the Kilmainham negotiations Mr. Parnell knew that Sheridan and Boyton had been organizing outrages and, therefore, withed to use them to put down outrages. We find this charge not

proved. B-That Mr. Parnell was intimate with the leading Invincibles ; that he probably learned from them what they were about when he was released on percle in April, 1882, and that he recognized the Phonix park murders as their handiwork. We find the sis no foundation for shis charge, and that the Invincibles were not a branch of the Land league.

O-That Mr. Parnell, on January 23, 1883, by an opportune remittance enabled F. Byrne to excape from justice to France. We is a greater mistake than even the proposal find that Mr. Parnell did not make any re-

justice. Regarding the two special charges against Mr. Davidt that he was a Fenian and assisted in the formation of the Land league with money contributed for the purples of outrage and orime, we find that he was in close and intimate association with the party of violence in Amerion and was mainly instrumental in bringing about an alliance between that party and the Parnellite and Home Rule party in America.

(Continued on eighth page.

The Ontario Budget shows that the total receipts for the year were \$3,553,405.08; the exponditures were \$3,553,856.37, leaving a t'zed shall be saved, but he that bellaveth net Among the many who have been called away to save them. This great servant of God was I. It is said Andrew Garnesia has been with the save them. This great servant of God was I. It is said Andrew Garnesia has been with the last few months, units a subsolute control of the Piltsburg and Western ceipts for next year are \$2,853,858.87, leaving a subsolute control of the Piltsburg and Western ceipts for next year are \$2,837,223.80. The Government daims a surplus of the houses in railway and has turned it over to the Baltimore daims a surplus of \$6,000,000 he which the Israelites dwelt. And God said to and Uhio Company.

S.