(Itrathroy Dispatch May Sth.)

On Sunday evening last, probably the largest congregation that ever assembled in the R. C. Church here, gathered together fer the purpose of hearing the above rev. gentle-man's presentation of this all absorbing question Extra seats had to be provided, and the specious edifice was packed to the doors, a very large number of course being Protestants. After paying an eloquent tribute to the learning, ability and general excellence of the Jemits as an order, the leasurer explained how it was that the Jesuits were expelled from certain nations, and why the same nations were afterwards as anxious to walcome them back again, drawing an inference therefrom as being parallel to the treatment accorded Ohrist and his apostles. The missienary labors of the society were also referred to in words of the highest praise, Devoting himself more part cularly to the question at

lacue in Quebec, he said :-The vow of the poverty taken by all Jesuite consists in this that "no Jesust is allowed to hold or own property as an individual in fee simple." Jesuits College, however, are the usufrust of the property will revert to the Pope of Rome, who is the Major-General of the Jesuits Society and the real owner of the Jesuits estate all the world over.

Now long years before the causion of Canada to Great Britain the Jesuits of Quebeo are solemly incorporated by the King of France, and their Colleges were endowed by the King, by the Pope and by private indivi-duals who desired them to have the free use of their estate so long as they remained under the jurisdiction of the Pope of Rome.

Ail these estates belonged to the Pope and the Jesuita but not to the King of France. Now, after the battle of the plains of Abraham the King of England took possession of all that belonged to the King of France in Canada, but he took no more. By the law of nations and by the terms of capitulation the King of England solumnly promised not to touch the property of any private indivi-dual or religious society in Canada. Hence the Pope and the Josuite still remained in full possession of their estates in Quebec after the cassion of Canada to Great Britain.

The King of England knew that he could not confiscate the Jesuit Estates in Quebec in 1791 without violating the treaty which he had made with France and hence he refused to allow Lord Amberst to take peasession of their estates. Lord Amberst claimed the Jesuit estates, not by the right of conquest. Now according the law of nations, the right of conquest extends only to the property of the conquered sovereign. But the Jesuit estate in Quebec did not belong to the conquered sovereign of France. Therefore Britain's conquest could not touch them. And that is where Lord Amberst made a mistake. Therefore the only man in the world that could give a clear title to the Jesuit Estates in Quebec was the Pope of Rome, the real owner of the Estates and the Major-General of the Jesuit Society. For sixty years the Legislature of Quebec tried to sell the Jesuit Estates but they could give no clear title to the estates and hence no one would buy them. In point of fact the Legislature of Quebec hid no more power to sell the Jesuit estates than it has to sell your farm, or your house, or your horse.

ACQUISITION OF ESTATES.

1. I find registered in the Archivium Romanum a donation from a private individual, registered Paris, August 14, 1645. M. Danian, in favor of the mission of St. Mary to the Hurons of 25,000 livres for the building of a college at Quebec for the education of Indian

the country, March 19, 1626.

The signory of St. Gabriel, by Madame and M. Giffard, April 16, 1647.
4. The signory of Sillery, Oct. 13, 1699.
5. The signory of Cape Magdalen, May 20,

1651
6. The signory of Batiscan, March 13, 1639.
7. Isle of St. Christophe, Oct. 20, 1654.
8. Signory of La Prairie, April 1, 1647.
9. Isles of Ruaux, March 20, 1638.
10. Fief Pacherighy in the town of Three Rivers, March 20, 1658.

11. Laude near the town of Three Rivers Feb. 16, 1631,

12. Vachelie, near Quebec, March 10, 1626. 13. Lands at Point Levis, August 1, 1648.

14. Tadousac, July 1, 1656. 15. Twelve lots for a college in Quebec, July

Other lands and properties and innumerable donations were given by French Counts and Countsesses for the propagation of the Holy Faith among the savages of New France by the

devoted Jesuit Fathers.

We should bear in mind that the Jesuits do not hold property in fee simple. They hold it in trust, as missionaries or tenants of the Pope. Now, if you rent a farm for a number of years, and your tenant dies, do you therefore lose the title to your farm? Certainly not. You would still retain the title to your farm, and so the Pope, still retained his title to the estates in Quebec when his last tenant Father Cazet died in 1800. Therefore the only man living that could give a clear title to the Jesuit Estate was the Pope of Rome. Now in the year 1888 the Legislature of Quebec representing the Orown decided to offer \$460,000 for the purchase of the Jesuit Estates. In every purchase there are two parties, viz, a buyer and a seller. In the present case the Crown was the buyer, and

the Pope was the seller and it was necessary to have the consent or permission of both parties before a legal sale could be effected. Let us suppose that a parcel of land near Strathroy, is owned by the Hon. Sitting Bull in Dakota, a "foreign Potentate," and suppess that the Mowat Government decided to buy that land then it would be necessary to ask the consent or permission of the Hon. S. Bull and to have his name appear on the bill

of sale or instrument of conveyance not be-cause Hon. S. Bull is a "foreign potentate" at all, but simply because he would be a party to the contract.
So too when the Mercier Government in

Quebec decided to buy the Jesuit Estates from the Pope it was necessary to ask the consent or permission of the Pope and to have his name appear in the bill of sale, not because he was Pone, not because he was a Foreign Potentate, but simply because he was the owner of the estates, simply because he was a party to a con-truct, he the seller and the Legislature of Quebec was the buyer. For a consideration

of \$360,000 the crown received all the Jesuit Estates, which are worth from \$1,800,000 to \$2,000,000 and in his dealings with the Crown the Pope acted not as Arbitory but simply as a party to a contract. After the sale was of

Pope who consented to leave his money with was poor ... They opened their treasures and he Gayerument until the time would arrive gave Him presents. Jesus received the gifts to him to make a division of this money, and as marks of adoration and love. In this manc Government until the time would arrive gave Him presents. Jesus received the gifts to dinner, said Young, thim to make a division of this money, and is marks of adoration and love. In this man, the construction of the money, and is marks of adoration and love. In this man, the construction are we received the gifts we had Dr. Bardlett to dinner, said Young, the construction of the man leave examples of grain only \$160,000 about one twelfth, they alone of the construction of the c

Protestant minority of Quabec had no claim at at all to the Jeulite Estates in Quabec, yet

AND THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE

at at all to the Jaculta Estates in Quaboc, yet the Catholic Government of Quaboc, generously granted them \$60,000 for nothing.

Now let us mason in this way. If the Catholics were generous enough to allow the Protestants of Quaboc to receive \$60,000 more than they were intitled to, then, surely the Protestants will be generous enough to allow the west Jaculta to receive at least one twelfth the poor Josuits to receive at least one twelfth of what they are entitled to. This is the view taken by both Conservatives and Re-formers at Ottaws, and hance all upright, fair-minded members of Parliament, Protestants as well as Catholic, sustained the Goverament and therefore the vote stands 188 to 13 in favor of justice.

ST. BRIDGET'S CHURCH,

Archbishop Duhamel Lays the Cor- on the 9th, May inst. ner Stone.

[United Canada, May 11th.]

The corner stone of St. Bridget's new church was laid on Sunday last, by His Grace Archbishop Duhamel. The new temple of worship will be a very imposing structure allowed to possess properly with this provise when completed. It is situated on the corner that on the death of the last Jesuit in country of Cumberland and St. Patrick streets, which was the centre of old By Town and the centre of the Irish Catholic population about a generation ago. Notwithstanding the gigantic proportions of the Basilius, which is rated as second to Notre Dame of Montreal. in Canade, it has become too small for the congregation and a new church is a necessity. The cite cost \$13,200, and the building, according to Mr. Bowss, the architect, will cost \$74,500. Mr. John Lyons has the contract of the work.

THE CEREMONY.

There could not have been better weather for the ceremony, and in consequence the ground in the vicinity of where the ceremony was to take place was thickly packed with spectators. Every point of vantage was taken possession of, and the piles of stone around the foundations of the new church were thickly detted with people. The partially completed walls were gorgeous with flags and banners, and the uncouth appearance of the bare walls was hidden under the magnificent display of bunting. Music was furnished by the Lyre Canadienne band forming an admirable adjunct to the afterncon's proceedings.

ARCHBISHOP DUHAMEL'S ARRIVAL. On the approach of His Grace the Arch bishop and party to the new church they were met by the Lore Canadienne band and escorted to the absolutry. Accompanying His Grace were Rev. Fathers Routhler, Angler, president of the Ottawa University, Fafard, auperior of the college, McGovern, Molloy, Dawson, Beausoleil, tinau, Gauthier, Pcud'homme, Constantinau. Whelan, D'Alaire and others.

Several prominent residents of the city were in attendance. His Grace blessed the articles to be put under the stone first, and then proceeded with the ceremony of laying the corner stone, upon which was inscribed the following :-

Anno reparate, salutis MDCCOLXXXIX.
Die quinta Maii, quae fuit tertio Nonas ejnsdem mensis,
Leone XIII l'ont. Max. gloriose regnante.

Rmo.ac. Illmo. Josepho Thoma Duhamel, Ottawiensi, archiepiscopo ; Rmo. J. O. Routhier, vicario generali

Rdo. Farrell McGovern, bujus ecclesiæ pro-matore; Jacobo R. Bowes, architecto; Joanne J Lyons, edificatore; Victoria, Brittanire Regina D. Stanley Prestoneusis, Canadre gubernatore Joann A. Macdonald, gubernii federati prim-

2. The signory of Notre Dame des Anges, Oliverio Mowat, provincise Ontario primario; Oharlesbourg, was given to the fathers in consideration of the services which they rendered to the French inhabitants and to the services which they rendered to the fathers in consideration of the services which they rendered to the fathers and to the services which they rendered to the fathers and to the services which they rendered to the fathers in consideration of the services which they rendered to the fathers in consideration of the services which they rendered to the fathers in consideration of the services which they rendered to the fathers in consideration of the services which they rendered to the fathers in consideration of the services which they rendered to the fathers in consideration of the services which they rendered to the fathers in consideration of the services which they rendered to the fathers in consideration of the services which they rendered to the fathers in consideration of the services which they rendered to the fathers in consideration of the services which they rendered to the fathers in consideration of the services which they rendered to the fathers in consideration of the services which they rendered to the fathers in consideration of the services which they rendered to the services which they rendered the services which they rendered to the services which they rendered to the services which they rendered the services which they rendered to the services which they rendered they rendered the services which they rendered they rendered the services which they rendered they rendered they rendered they rendered they rendered they rendered the services which they rendered th

tore;
Lapis Augularis, hujus ecclesiæ;
In laudem Sanctissimæ Trinttatis Deiparægue
Virginis Mariæ; Ad incrementum religionis Catholica; In testimonium fidei Hibernorum; Es in honorem Sanctæ Bridgittæ;

Solemmiter benedictus et collocatus fuit, Ab. Illmo. et Rmo. J. T. Duhamel; Ottawien archiepiscopo; Sermonem ad populum habente,

Rdo. M. J. Whelan, ecclesize S. Patritii, rectore; Immeneo concursu Cleri populique

Adatante. "The year of our Lord 1889, the 5th day of the month of May, which was the third nones of the same month, Lec XIII., the Roman Catholic Pontiff gloriously reigning,
The Most Rev. Joseph Thomas Duhame

being Archbishop of Ottawa, Very Rev. J. O. Routhier, vicar general, Rev. Farrell McGovern, promotor of

oburch. James R. Bowes architect, John J. Lyons, contractor, Victoria, Queen of Great Britain, Lord Stanley of Preston, governor-general of

Lord Stanley of Preston, governor-general of Canada,
John A. Macdonald, premier of Canada,
Oliver Mowat, primier of Onterio,
Jacob Erratt, mayor of Ottawa City,
The coroner stone of this church in praises of the Most Holy Trinity and of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Mother of God, for the greater increase of the Catholic religion, in testimony of the faith of the Irish people, and in honor of St Bridget, was solemnly blessed and placed by the Most Rev. J. T. Duhamel Archbishop by the Most Rev. J. T. Duhamel Archbishop

The sermon to the people was preached by Rev. M. J. Whelan, pastor of St. Patrick's church, in the presence of an immense con-

Course of the clergy and people."

Coples of the United Canada, Oul, Free
Press, Citizen, Le Canada, Catholic Record,
TRUE WITNESS and United Ireland, and the current coins of the country, and a list of the clergy of the archdiocese were also placed inaide the stone.

THE SERMON.

After the laying of the stone His Grace and the other clergy returned to the sanctuary, where Rev. Father Wholan ascended an imprevised pulpit and preached a most eleguent ermon from the 4th chapter of the Gospel of St. John.

In the course of his remarks he said that the day had come when men worshipped the Father in spirit. In the early days of our Lord His followers were personned for fel-lowing His teachings. They were often obliged to worship in scoret, in the very solitudes of the desert. In the time of Constantine, men worshipped in public and great were their gifts to the house of God. Many might ask why God elected to come into the world in peverty, and why the need for grand embelishment of public temples? Christ was poer for our sake, but in his poverty Ho

STILL OUR MASTER,

At His birth great kings from the east came and found Him in swaddling ciches, fected the estates belonged to the Govern very humble and lowly. They prostrated ment and the purchase money belonged to the themselves and worshapped Him because He

greater honor and glory of Ged and under the patronage of St. Bridget, the patroness of Ireland. God's house was a palace, for the rich and poor alike. The reverend father then went on to explain the uses of the baptismal font, the confessional, communion table, and other things that are noticeable to the eye on entering the church. They must be as particular in their embeliahment of the church as of their own houses. If they were to justice all they had on it, it would be nothto lavish all they had on it, it would be nothing compared to what our Lord gives in re-

As the large concourse of people left the spet at the cenclusion of the ouremony, numerous contributions were given towards the building tund of the church.

The New Postage Rates.

The following is a copy of the circular issued by the Postmaster General in regard to stage increases, which came into force

The rate of postage upon letters posted in The rate of postage upon instance possess in large, and afterwards practised medicine, Dominion or in the United States, will be 3 making a specialty of threat and lung discents per cures instead of 3 cents per half cases. In 1880 he went to Europe as an example of the contract of the ounce as heretolore.

Upon drop-letters posted at an office from which letters are delivered by letter carriers. the postage will be 2 cents per ounce instead of 1 cent per balf ounce. The rate of post-age on drop-letters, except in the cities where free delivery by letter carriers has been established, will be I cent per ounce.

The fee for the registration of a letter or

other articles of mail matter will be 5 cents upon all classes of correspondence passing within the Dominion. For the present and until the future instructed the registration fee may be prepaid by using the 2-cent registeration, stamps and postage to make up the

Letters insufficiently prepaid will be charged double the deficiency, as heretofore, pro-vided at least a partial prepayment has been made. Letters posted wholly unpaid will be sent to the dead letter office for return to the writer,

Archbishop Janssens' Pallium. New Orleans, La., May 8 -The coremony of conferring the pallium on Archbishop Janusens took place this morning in old St. Louis's Cathedral. Although admission to the church was by a ticket only, the historic old edifics was packed in spite of its great size. The decorations in the church were imposing and impressive. Promptly at 10 o'clock the march was made from the archlepiscopal residence. Archbishop Janesens was supported on either side by his assistant priests. Immediately following the Archbishop and the procession came His Eminence, walking beneath a rich canopy borne by four priests. After entering the church the Cardinal seated himself upon the archiepiscopal throne to the right of the altar, the Archbishop occupied a temporary throne in close proximity, and the bishops present had seats on either side of the sanctuary. The clergy,

to the number of several hundred, were ranged in several lines within the chancel rails. A solemn postifical mass was celebrated the Cardinal officiating, after which a sermon was delivered in French by Bishop Durier and a most eloquent address in English by Bishop Kain. The pallium was then conferred on Archblehop Janesene by Cardinal Gibbons with the impressive ceremonial of the Roman Oatholic Church. Archbishop Janesens, who was, previous to his elevation to the archiepiscopal dignity, Bishop of Natchez, Miss., was appointed to this diocese a little less than a year ago and is the fifth Archbishop of New Orleans. The diocese of New Orleans was founded in 1797 and is next in rank to the See of Baltimore.

The Vandreuil Railway.

Another Township (North Plantagenet) has carried a by law granting a bonus to the Vandreull and Perscett Railway Company. According to Mesure. Foster and Unariabol promises work should at once be commenced the different municipalities, have done their part and unless something be done soon the public will loss confidence in these gentlemen. In fact, already, the Council of Hawkesbury Village has resolved to submit a by-law offer ing ten thousand dollors to the Central Counties' (Cauada Atlantic) Railway to build a branch from Glen Robertson to Hawkesbury. If this by-law receive the assent of the electors it will be supplemented by several thousand dollars from the Hawkesbury Lumber Company. Thus unless work be promptly commenced the Vandeuil and Prescott Railway Company may lose the benus from Hawkesbury Village which had been premised them. However, it may be that the by-law now to be submitted will be de-feated in Hawkerbury. We think before they mark their ballots the electors should inquire what would become of their branch line and their bonus if the Vandreuil and Prescott line should eventually be built. -Prescott and Russell Advocate.

Crops in Ontario:

The Ontario Department of Agriculture has issued a bulletin from the Bureau of Industries. It reports that there is a remarkable and most gratifying contrast in the tenor of information, about fall wheat as compared with that of the spring of 1888. Wherever winter rye is grown extensively prospects of an extraordinary crop are reported. From the Province as a whole the reports on the clover crop are bad, early spring having been against the plant. The condition of farm animals throughout the Province is reported much better than the most sanguine could have hoped six months ago. The late fall and early spring relieved the scarcity of fodder and the result was an easy winter. No infections or epizootic disease is reported. Vegetation is a week or two in advance of last year and the season has been early for plowing and seeding. Last winter was favorable to bees.

A Sensational Story.

A sensational story was published by the Canadian dailies last week concerning the Jesuits of Mexico. It was stated on the authority of a "prominent offizen of Guana-justo" that five Jesuit priests were imprisoned, because they had stirred up the people to sedition, and that on their arrest 12,000 people attacked the jail, killing the Mayor of Guanjuato and over 20 policemen and a number of soldiers. The jail doors were also said to have been set on fire, but 200 regular soldiers arriving at the scene, being obliged to fire upon the mob, killed 200 Mexicans, mostly miners and laborers. Sixteen soldiers

were said to have been killed.
Since the publication of this story the Mexican Government denied it antirely, and some of the papers have published the denial, others saying nothing whatsoever of the doubt thus thrown upon the whole affair.

THE MISSING DOCTOR.

He Turns O, ut to be a St. Catharines Man.

disappeared so myster lously in Chicago on Saturday night last: Dr. Patrick Henry Cronin came to St. Loui's in 1869 from St. Catharines, Canada, when 27 years old. He was a tailer, but, never we, ked at his trade here. He secured employmen; as a porter in the position of emnibus ticket a liester for the Transfer Company. He held this position for two years, and was then for four years local ticket agent for the St. Louis and Southeastern Railroad, now the Louisville Air Line. Next he opened a drug store in the fashionable west end, attended a pharmany school and the Missouri Medical Colhonorary commissioner to the Paris Exposition, and soon afterwards removed to Chicago For a time he was professor of eye and ear diseases at the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was a fine-looking man and a hard worker.

Dr. Cronin is a brother-in-law of Mr. John

Carroll and an uncle of Mr. Andrew J. Carroll of St. Catharines. His family resided on Welland avenue, next door to the fire station. At one time he worked for his father in the shoe store, in the premises now occupied by the "Beehive," and was quite a popular vocalist at that time.

THE CHURCH IN MONTREAL.

What the People Contribute to its Support.

La Presse gives an official report of the sums collected in the diocese of Montreal for the sustenance of the Roman Catholic clergy. Dividing this by the number of pricats it calculates that each receive on an average a trifie less than \$600 a year. By a similar process it ascertains that the share contributed by each Roman Catholic in the diocese for this purpose is only forty-one cents. It esti-mates in like manner that the revenue for les fabriques, including repairs, salaries and ordinary ""running expenses," amounts to fifty-five cents a head. Thus it calculates the ordinary contribution of Reman Catholica in the diocese at only ninty-six cents a head yearly. Expenditures for sites for churches or cemeteries and for building are determined, it says, by the majority of the parishioners. Of course there are also individual subscriptions for such purposes. La Presso mainting that these official figures give no evidence of burdensome payments by the people for the support of their religion.

RAVINGS OF DEMAGOGUES.

Fanatical Protestants Rebuked.

The last number of the Interior, a high class Presbyterian paper, published in Onicago, contains a lengthy article by Rev. W. T. Herridge, pastor of St. Andrew's church, and moderator of the Octawa Presbytory, on the Jesuit controversy. Mr. Herridge re-views the history of the Jesuit estates, their confiscation, and the demand made at various times for compensation therefor. He says that "considerable pressure was brought to bear upon Mr. Mercier, both by the heirarchy and the Jesuits, until at length he consented to recognize the moral claim of the church in regard to the matter." His method of settling Hugh, and it was to Mr. Abbott that Sir John the dispute was unanimously approved by the appealed for "another ten thousand." As happened that the act was assented to on July 12, 1888." Mr. Herridge recites the resolutions of the presbytery of Montreal passed in October 1888, calling for the disallowance of the bill, also the report of the minister of natice declining to agree to the prayer of such resolution, and Col. O'Brien's resolution in parliament calling for the disallowance of the Jeault bill. Mr. Herridge reviews the arguments in parliament for and against the O'Brien resolution, and adds that the

ARGUMENTS AGAINST DISALLOWANCE

were in many quarters deemed most unsatisfactory, and though received by the great majority of the Dominion parliament with its excess of Protestant members, served rather to heighten the controversy than to ally it. The fanatical Protestants" says Mr. Herridge, "have spoken out presty loudly. Through the Jesuit act they vent their hatred against the Roman Catholic religion; and seem to regard its extinction at any cost as a pre-lude to the milennium. In some parts of the country excited crowds have listened with apparent delight to the ravings of demagogues. After a general onslaught on their Catholic fellow-citizens, such meetings, by a strange contradiction of sentiments, invariably break up with the National Anthem, and with intensified abhorrence of everything and everybody who does not shout their shibboleth. Happily these frantic demonstrations do not much affect the thoughtful Protestants of the community, who simply desire for themselves what they are most willing to accord to others, equal status in the eye of the law and equal measure of religious liberty." In conclusion, Mr. Herridge says there is no disposition among the better informed Protestants of Canada to dispossess their Roman Catholic fellow-citizens of just rights or to view their presence as inimical to the common welfare. He says that "in a land where one-third of the people are of another race and nearly one-half of another creed than ourselves, the religious problem is not always an easy one," but that it will be solved on principles consistent with our common Christianity he does not doubt.

MR. SPURGEON'S WARNING.

Against the Growth of Herror in Nonconformist Ohurches.

London, May, 7.—Mr. Spurgeon is again directing attention to what he regards as the growth of error in the nonconformist Churcher, and in trenchant language inveighs against the want of moral honesty, which allows a certain class to pass resolutions in which they do not believe, and to have one belief for the public and another for the private use. Whether these repeated attacks on the part f the popular paston of the Metropolitan Tabernacie result in any real benefit as open to question. Anyway, the breach between him and these of broad views in Nonconformity, both cleric and lay, is daily becoming

TO THE RESERVE THE PROPERTY OF The device L. H. S. is of frequent use in The device I. H. S. is of frequent use in the Oathello Oburch, www. S. is of frequent use in the Oathello Oburch, www. S. is on the front sent it back yesterday. The partern was so the altar table, on the pricate vestments. I oud is woke up the baby.

on the backs of prayer books, almost everywhere. The precise meaning of the letters has received various interpretations, but

that the monogram means (the least that the monogram means (the least that the letters are the initials of) "Josus Hominum A St. Louis de patch to the New York Salvator "Jeans, the Savier of men," others the career in that a ty of Dr. Crenin, who disappeared so myster ionals in Chiara the trute, however, is that they are the initials of "Inave suffered." "IHSOUS," and that as such they were commonly employed as a sacred device on the Christion tombs during the days of persontien. They are yet to be seen inscribed in

many places of Roman catacombs. The modern interpretation, "Jesus, the Savier a wholesale grocery, but havin't a good tenor modern interpretation, "Jesus, the Savier voice get a position in the Second Baptist of men," originated with St. Barnardine of Church choir, and this enabled hem to obtain Visnna in 1443, and happened this way: The saint had occassion to reprove a certain man for selling cards with dangerous devices stamped on them. The man said that he could not carn a living in any other way, but if St. Bernardine would auggest anything, the cards with the dangerous devices would be abandoned. Thereupon the saint recom-mended the letters I. R. S., saying that they atead for "Jesus Hominum Salvater-Jesus, the Savier of men." They were at once adopted and their success was complete.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

As Discussed by the Newspapers

NONE OF HIS BUSINESS. The Toronto World's Ottown correspondent

reports that Hon. Edward Blake has declared that the Jesuit Estates Act is perfectly constitutional and within the authority of the Quebec Legislature. If that is the case, Retormers caunot consistently urge the dieallowance of the act by the Dominion Government. The people of Quebec, and not the people of the Dominion, have the right to pronounce upon the quality of the Act. Sir John Macdonald has no more business to disallow the Act than he had to disallow Manitoba's railway charters and the Ontario Streams Bill.—Hamilton Times.

HOW THE MONEY GOES.

The revenue of Canada last year from all sources was \$35,908 463. It will be about the same as this year. But the Items of expenditure for the present year are as fol-

Estimates, 1889-89......\$44,635,887 Supplementaries, 1889-90....... 1,313,757 Further supplementaries..... Supplementaries, 1888-89..... 2,097,000 Atlantic mail service, per annum... Australian and Atlatic services per 500,000 250,000 ·1,491,771 Qu'Appelle & Long Lake Railway, 30,000 per annum.....

In addition 5.557,000 acres of land, worth probably a dollar an acre, were voted for rallway purposes. This is the result of Tory government.—St. John Golbe.

GOOD NEWS.

The day of general emancipation for the political slaves of the Tory party is not far off. - London Advertiser.

A FITTING APPOINTMENT.

The appointment of Hon. J. J. C. Abbott to the position of minister of Railways by Sir John Macdonald will be quite in accordance with "the eternal fitness of things." Mr. Abbott was one of the accoucheurs at the birth of Sir John's coodle railway policy in 1872, when the late Sir Hugh Allan was bled to the extent of \$360,000 to furnish campaign funds for the Tory party. It was Mr. Abbott that acted as negotiator between Sir John and Sir Quebec legislature, and " in what Orange- the chief use of a Minister of Railways is to men might regard as the irony of events it squeeze money out of the contractors and seekers after charters and subsidies. Sir John will naturally select for the post the gentleman who bled Sir Hugh so successfully at time when money was so badly needed by the Tory party. —Ottawa Free Press.

IT WOULD BE TERRIBLE.

The Canadian Legislature has decided to economize by dispensing with the services of a chaplin, whose salary is \$400 a year; but it has sternly refused to discharge the stately usher of the Black Rod, who draws a trifle of \$1,350 a year. Without an usher of the Black Rod constitutional government in the British Empire would go to sternal smash.— New York Tribune.

THE COMEDY OF LEGISLATURE.

Next year, of course, some little comedy will be prepared to beguile either the Maritime men or the Upper Province people, or both, but while Sir John can work the House of Commons in one direction, and the Senste in the other, as he has done in this case, he probably cares little for the grumclings of men who are only of use to him at election times. -Montreal Hearld.

GOES AS HE PLEASES, The Toronto Empire asked: "What is Mr. Mowatt trotting about the United States for anyway?" This is clearly a case in which the old familiar answer, it is none of your busi-noss, will apply most fittingly. Mr Mowat has as much right to trot about the United States as any other Canadian, and in doing so he neither sponges on those whom he visits nor on the Province of which he is Premier. He goes where he has a right to go, and he paysible way like an honest man.—Winnipeg Free Press.

GET BACK TO CORRECT PRINCIPLES.

The Dominion Government has managed to get the flour millers into difficulty by taxing wheat, their raw material, and not taxing flour so highly. An exchange says that dur-ing the past nine months not a mill in Ontario has made a single dollar, and the proprietors of some of the largest milis in the country have decided to close up, rather than go on grinding and losing money. We do not be-lieve in curing one wrong and perpetrating another. Wheat is the raw material of the miller, but flour is the raw material of every man who does a day's work in the country The true remedy is to take the tax off wheat, and not to increase the tax on flour. The millers prospered when neither wheat nor flour was taxed. The farmers were certainly not any worse off than they are now. Get back to correct principles-free trade in the necessaries of life-and the grumbling will stop. - Hamilton Times.

HARD ON SIR JOHN MACDONALD.

Taking the most lenient view of the circumstances, this conclusion forces itself upon the unprejediced, namely that the public man who will resort to lakehood when not under oata la not to be trusted under ordinary cir-oumatancer.—Belleville Intelligencer.

INFECTIOUS GERMS.

Uz oleanliness the Most Potent Fac. tor in Spreading Diseases.

Wises, enths of all diseases, if not all, are caused by specific low organisms. Among those white we have already isolated distincity are the bacillus of consumption. Typhold orly are the opening of consumption. Typhold fever, yellow fever, look-j-w, pneumonic cholers, dysen tary, plague, etc. There is a great difference between these different bases. great difference is between large animals. A fance which wa be perfectly asso against cattle may prove of ... no account against dogs; and where cattle may grow we may be able to raise elephants. St. ullar differences exist also between these back, it.

All of these germs of di seases require mole. ture for their plantation and growth. They are not killed by dryness; they only do not develop. A well-authenticated case is on record where the plague, which we have now pengly any reason to doubt 74 curses ph s baciline, broke out in a town in Germany two hundreds years after the hat plague had been there—and while no cases of plague tearing down of an old house, in the masony of which a mumpy was found that had been comented in. From records it was evidently the corpse of a person who had died two hundred years age of the plague. This shows the wonderful tenselty of these microbes. The whole medical science has been revolutionized by their discovery.

Uncleanliness is not much better understood as being the factor in spreading diseases. Virchow examined the usils of school children, and underneath those nails he found, with particles of dirt, aggs of all the intestinal parasitical worms and bacilli, which, of course, would be eaten by the children with their bread. - Sanitary Era.

Wit and Wisdon.

It is stated that American women pay \$62.

000,000 a year for cosmetics, and yet there isn't
a man living who ever heard an American
women admit that she'd use cosmetics. Mrs. Stratt-The Carter divorce case will be

Mrs. Strau—Ine Carter divorce case will be a bad thing for Chicago. Mrs. Sprigg—Why so? "Why, it will take a month, and what if the impression should get out that it takes a month to get a divorce in Chicago.

"I say, offshur, ishn't that high-stoop brown-stone house mine?" "Yes, Mr. Saunders that's your house." "Well, I wish when it (hic) comes thish way 'gain you'd stop it." "You're looking bad, Bromley."
"Yes. Been up every night for a week with

the baby,"
"You wished him at the bottom of the Dead Sea many a time I suspect ""
"Why, no. I sin't so brutal as that. But I was very thankful he wasn't twins."

Equally Dangerous-" Have you ever been through the St. Lawrence rapids?"
"No; but I married my third wife last



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such as full ros, bowling, croquet, lawn tennis, boating, etc., the Baline Byrings in connection with this hole offer a sure eare.

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