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WEDNESDAY......MAY 22, 1889

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, May 22nd, St. Ubaldus. THURSDAY, May 23rd, St. John Baptist de

FRIDAY, May 24th, B.V.M. Help of Chris-SATURDAY, May 25th, St. Adhelm.

SUNDAY, May 26th, 5th after Easter. MONDAY, May 27th, St. Philip Neri. TUESDAY, May 28th St. Grogory VII.

#### The "Mail's" Intolerance.

The Mail finds it necessary to defend itself from the charge of intolerance, and attempts to do so in a two column double-leaded editorial. This marks another progressive phase in the agitation, for were the organ of horse-protestantism sure of its position before the public it would have maintained the attitude of attack. When a party, a newspaper, or an individual is compelled to assume the posture of defence, the fact that ground has been lost is evident. The Mail, it appears. has been driven to take this position by the explanation made by somebody that the Liberal members who voted with the government did so in tavor of the sacred principle of religious teleration, while those who voted the other way were voting for religious persecution. This the Mail characterises as "adding cowardice to hypocrisy, and to 44 hypocriny calumnious misrepresentation of "the character and motives of their oppo-"nents," We fall to see it in that light. The Liberal party of Canada, whatever may he its faults, has never been opportunist and owes its being in Opposition now and for years past to an obstinate adherence to prin-

For the want of a better reason to maintain its position the Mail asserts that "Mr. \*\* Laurier went round to them and told them "that if they followed their principles his "Influence in Quebec would be destroyed " and the Catholic vote would be lost."

Mr. Laurier did nothing of the kind. The question was discussed, as all questions are discussed by the Opposition, with a view to concerted action, if possible, and it was decided to leave it an open vote, each member being free to act as he thought best. Mr. would be the effect of a solid Liberal vote student of Iriah affairs. against an Act passed by a Liberal provincial government. That was within his duty as leader of the party. Sir John Macdonald did so openly in the House when he said that were his government to advise the veto and ing at Hamilton last week. They passed a pass it, Mr. Mercier would dissolve the ponderous series of resolutions, in which they Quebec Assembly, go to the people, sweep the province in favor of the Jesuits, re-enact the Bill and dely the federal authority.

But the Mail goes too far afield for a reason to account for the course taken by the Liberals, while the true reason is close at hand, They voted for the Bill because they could not do otherwise without stultifying their Province; and as all these evils would be dangerous and threatening witness of their whole line of policy pursued for years in defence of Provincial rights. Furthermore, their vote was in strict accord with Liberal professions of teleration and equal rights. They were not at all afraid of the Jesuits, had no desire to withhold justice from them any more than any other class of Canadians, and put no confidence in the men who would play in Canada the role played by Pompadour in France in relation to the famous Order.

But does it not stand to reason that the great body of Liberal representatives in par. on in Ontario, liament are more likely to act on the traditional lines of Liberalism, which include the Governor-General convene parliament in widest toleration, than a newspaper standing special session without delay for the purpose alone in the country as the champion of seventeenth century sectarian animosities? And which the Act for the settlement of the when we find Protestant clergymen of the Jesuits' estates was left to its operation in highest character taking the same view sa terms of a previous decision of the Governthat taken by the party led by Mr. Laurier, does it not stand equally well to reason that | that the House be dissolved so that the counthey, not the Mail, are in accord with the try may have the opportunity of pronouncing principles of justice and toleration?

Reason, however, is not the instrument on which the Mail relies for success in this agitstion. It is in precisely the same position as the lunatio who declared all the world was mad except himself. "The people are de-" prived of their natural advisers," it ories, and it is not easy for them to contend " sgsinst Torylem, Liberalism and Jesuitism ombined with all the regular political or-44 ganizations in their hands."

Alas, for the people left without a guide save the inspired scribe of the Pulp Tower ! The poor lost sheep of the sheepfold have and some of them might be padded out to fill nobody but him to gather them in. A free people in a free country, with free institu. be in the main recorded as they were record. I Protestant eccler ing and unmaking parliaments and governments in their own hands are wept over as so many lost, abandoned sheep by a newspaper lowance without breaking up his Government. ed lambs to join with it in refusing to "pay ance of a constitutional Provincial Act withfor the knife," with which the ferocious antism and the Commonwealth"!

WITNESS few who make a trade of abusing the Pepe has their measure pretty well ascertained.

The article winds up by saying: "The "compensated if it not only excites among Minksters, unless he can find some consider other. Where Louis Catholics are conto essissup ai sersial. Aseri a signey ruo "! "principle, but gives us, as it very likely may, some fresh men." Fresh Men! They would indeed be very "fresh" who would assume the position held by the Mail. But they would soon loss their freshness and be about as well salted as ever were herrings when "Torylam, Liberalism and the Jeshitz | zight. A great expense would be incurred. combined" got through with them. The fact is that the Mail is in the wrong country and the wrong century. Is does not belong to America and the nineteenth century, but to Europe and the seventeenth century, and should be expressed as an upporth and net very reputable ghost.

### Irish "Criminals."

One day last week Mr. Balfour informed the House of Commons that there were ten Irish members of Parliament in prison undergoing sentences for alleged infractions of the Crimes Acts. Altogether, since the passage of the Act there have been sixty-four of these "Criminals." As the London Daily News remarked on a recent occasion, it would be safe to say that since the discovery of the secret of representative government, no parliamentary party in the world has been able to boast each an astonishingly large number of members who have suffered imprisonment in its behalf as the selid, unconquerable--or at any rate unsubduable-buoyantly hopeful group which represents the Irish nation in the British Parliament.

The brutality with which most of these gentlemen were treated in prison is a matter of world wide notority and marks an indelible stain on Tory government in Ireland, if anything could blacken so foul a record. Numbers of them had to fight for their clothes. Mr. Sheehy was knocked down by five warders, stripped and left in his cell for for two hours. Mr. Alderman Hooper was stripped by force, and Mr. Lane and Mr. Payne and Mr. Gilhoody, Mr. O'Brien's battles with the warders are familiar to everybody, and the death of Mr. Mandeville capped the climax of atrocity. But it is when the "Crimes" for which these representatives of the people were punished thus outrageously, are considered, that the iniquity of Balfourism becomes most glazing. All of them were imprisoned for doing what is not only regarded as a right but a duty by English members of parliament. Mr. Sheehy for a public speech; Mr. Hooper for allowing reports of League meetings to appear in his newspaper; Mr. Edward Harrington for the same reason; Mesers. Lane, Cox, Dillon, W. O'Brien, and others, for public speeches. Some of them broke down and were sent to the prison hospital.

To these must be added the large number of priests who have been imprisoned for no offance save the giving of counsel to their persecuted parishloners, as in the case of Father Mahar of Coolglass and many others whose Laurier may have stated what he thought names and sufferings will readily occur to the fore, he made few if any enemies. Hence we

# The Agitators' Folly.

The Anti-Jesuit agitators held a big meetexpressed their "earnest sympathy with the Protestant minority of the Province of Quebes In view of the many disabilities under which they are placed, and the grievance against which they justly complain owing to the peculiar connection which exist between the State and the Roman Catholic Church in that greately intensified by the operation of the Jesuite' Estate Act."

While these patriots were resoluting thuswise an election for the House of Commons was proceeding in the County of Compton, and, though feeling ran high, not one word was said about the alleged "disabilities," under which the agitators pretend the Protestants of this province are suffering. This shows how very little interest the Protestants of Quebec really take in the agitation going

The Agitators also demanded that "the of reconsidering and reversing the vote by ment; and failing this, to petition and pray hence the Dootor could not have been engaged upon this question at the earliest possible moment." The Times of Hamilton points out the absurdity of this demand : A special session of Parliament is a very expensive laxury. It involves indemnity and mileage for about 300 men, and extra payments of salaries and wages to the amount of some hundreds of thousands of dollars. All for what? Does anyone really believe that ten of the one hundred and eighty-eight members, who voted against disallowance a few weeks ago, would vote for disallowance a few weeks hence? The speeches made over again, extra pages of Hansard, but the votes would tions, the ballot and the whole power of mak. | ed before. Disallewance would be no nearer authority over b' after the special session than before it. Sir John Macdonald could not consent to disalwhich cannot induce even a few of the desert, and the Liberals could not vote for disallowout virtually declaring that all the battles

they expect to some out of A. The demand his action. Terre he to call upon D'Aiten McCarthy ox John Charlton to form a Govand the Tury party would be opposed to it, and a general election would bury it out of and disallowance would be as far off as ever,

## The Cronin Mystery.

For about two weeks the newspapers have been busy over the disappearance of Dr. Oronin, a highly respected citizen of Chicago. A great many sensational reports have been published and it is freely alleged in some quarters that he has been murdered or kidnapped. It is known, said one paper, that some members of a certain Irish American secret society of Chicago were at bitter enmity with him on account of information which he claimed to possess showing that there had been serious corruption in the administration of the funds of the society in question; and briefly, it was suggested openly that those members had conspired in some way to remove the doctor. Subsequently it was reported that Dr. Oronin was seen and interviewed at Toronto, but the recorder's atory is not credited. It was also stated that he was seen at other places, but no valid foundation has been discovered for any of these reports. On Sunday before last a meeting to representatives of the various and numerous Irish-American societies of Chicage was held to consider what action should be taken in regard to Dr. Cronin's disappearance. Is mystery, and the spirit that prevailed is demonserated by the fact that from the Irish societies of the City of Philanelphia alone came an offer of \$10,000 if necessary, to be expended it the investigation. The supposed appearance of Dr. Cronin in Toronto was referred to, but it seems to have required more evidence than was then before the meeting to induce them to believe that Cronin was not dead. Finally, the gathering appointed a Committee to take what steps they saw fit to clear up Chicago's latest and most amazing mystery. This committee is working energetically, and will do everything rossible to

The Western Catholic News of Chicago does not believe in the thory of murder. It says: "The Doctor will undoubtedly turn up O. K. sooner or later, and give a full account of from the fact that the Doctor was not only a most inoffensive man, but he was adeservedly popular man. His talents elevated him above petty jealousles. He had no cause to be envious of any one, because he was the peer of any of his fellow-citizens in all that makes a man what a man ought to be ; theredo not believe in the theory of murder. But if it should happen that the Doctor was ass. assinated—which we don't believe for the reason given—it was not by any of his associates in the Land Lague, as insinuated. Such an idea as that would be simply preposterous. Yea, even if the bitterest enmity existed between him and all or any of his associates in in any of the numerous societies to which he belonged, it is not likely that they would place themselves in a Position of the greatest peril by making away with so prominent a man as Dr. Cronin, not even to rid themselves of a alleged evil doings. But we don't believe that the class of men who made themselves most conspicuous in the mangement of the American end of the Parnell methods of proouring for the Irish people their national rights, would be mean enough to appropriate to their own use-as intimated in the interview referred to-the money that was collected for Parnell. But if they were mean enough to be guilty of such an act of treachery to the cause they publicly espouse and champion. they are too prominent in society and busi ness to jeopardize their positions for such on age is alleged might have been misapp to nriated; and, therefore, we don't believe any of the Parnell funds have been misappr opriated by any one here, and therefore there was no necessity for preparing a report money alleged to be misappropriate d, and in the preparation of such a report, and consequently there could not have been any cause for ill feeling between him and them."

#### The British Empire Pope. and the

The somewhat erratic To pronto World has had a rather remarkable sond, on the whole, well considered article or , the advisability of Great Britain appointing an ambassador to the dominions. He sent as his present a mosaic, Vatican. The reason for such an appointment, we are told, " rests on the broad fact that the Pope exerc ises a considerable authority over a large , number of British subjects, including som e of the most troublesome among the inhabit ints of the empire. If any fastic, exercising as much exercises over / Roman Catholics, had some millions of adh erents in the British dominion. it would und .oubtedly be expedient to keep a representati ve near him. The reason for among Protestants of the more intelligent Philadelphia with a woman named Tillie passing ov or the heads of every Protestant class, indicated by the World. They have body abre ad and hesitating whether diplo been brought by it to consider the nature and March 29th, chopped her up while in a jealous Jesuit is going to "out the throat of Proest they have waged for Provincial rights and matic int encourse with the Pope ought not to extent of the power they have been called fit. As Auburn Prison, is the nearest of the the Pederal principle were sham battles. If he result not list in the fact that foreign Pro. upon to combat, and the result is that they place where the death penalty is to be car-This is all very grusome from a Mail point the speakers at the Hamilton meeting intend. testant bodies are not commenced in their see it worthwort the most profound request. of view, only like the lunatio before mantion, and to press the resolution usiling for the organ. To an American Baptlet an The lofty personal attributes of Leo XIII ly be taken there to meet his fate; The jury

foreigner who, happens to held h from of produce this change of sentiment. When | Kemmler to his crime. A reporter atten for a dissolution of the Hr and is also one that greed pleasly allied to his own. The two His Heliness was Nuncio at Brussels he be should not be lightly my de Lord Henley of greed in a position of complete mutual indeshould not be lightly my de. Lord Stanley of stand in a position of complete mutual inde-Preston has not the right to dissolve the pendence. No authority is claimed on the evils of the present agitation will be largely House in opposition to the advice of his one side and ne obedience rendered on the invitation visited Windsor. His desire, since able party ready to take the responsibility of corned the case is altogether different. The course with Great Britain is well known. In action of British subjects professing that religion is influenced in a great number of ways an informal manner, and it only proved the erument an this issue, how long would the by orders given and words attered in an new Government last? The Beform party Italian palace. It does not matter a jot whether any of the ground outside that palace belongs to the ecclesiestic who have these orders or speaks these words. His impertance is not determined by the number of acres or square miles of which he is nominally sovereign. It depends upon the extent of his real sovereignty; and in measuring this the two things to be taken into account are: the character of the spiritual influence he exerts, and the number of persons over whom it is exercised. From both these points of view the Pope is still a very great personage, and as such it might often be useful to the Canadian Government to be able to | the most important of England's colonial poscommunicate with him freely through properly accredited agents."

The power and the dignity of the Pope being thus recognized, "Canadians can see," save the World, "that for a Government to deprive itself of any kind of information that may be useful is simply to spite itself." Farther consideration demonstrates the importance of the Catholic element within the British Empire, and shows the great lack of wladom in those who would ignore or refuse to recognize Papal influence as a powerful factor in both national and international affaira. It is, therefore, pointed out that the total of archiepiscopal and episcopal sees in the British Empire, including 27 vicariates or prefectures apostolic, amounts to about 145. being between one-seventh and one-eighth of the entire Latin Christendom. The number was after some discussion determined that no of pricate is considerably over 20,000. The money should be spared in investigating the | remaining Catholic population of the British Empire is not far short of 10,000,000, of whom above half belong to Great Britain and Ireland. Of the remainder 176,000 are Europeans and 980,000 Asiatics-chiefly in British India and Caylon-135,000 Africans, 568,000 inhabitants of Australasia and the remaining 2,183,000 of British America.

These figures demonstrate the extent to which the British Empire is Catholic, whence it follows, as the article we are considering boldly declares, that Englishmen are intimately and practically concerned in the administration, and therefore bound for their own sake to cultivate friendly relations with discover what has become of the missing the ruling authorities of the Roman Catholic Caurch. "It is easy enough," the writer proceeds, "to protest on Protestant platforms against the aggressive action of imperium in imperio, but as Bishop Butler justly observed : 'things are what they are,' his absence. We arrive at this conclusion and no volume or vehems nee of angry protestations will alter facts. The problem for sensible and practical men is how to deal

This is exactly the vie w Bismarck was compelied to take and act u pon, after he had assamed an attitude of defiance towards the Pope, but discovered that he could not maintain it. Men may 'shout from platforms, as we are accustomed to hear them, against Papal aggression, but all must acknow as this writer does, that apart from all disputed theologica', theories of infallibility or absolute jurisdic tion, the Pope is and must remain in a ver , real sense the de facto head of a vast and powerful organization. Protestants may hold him at arm's length, but they cannot dispossess him of his power or withdraw themselves from habitual contact

with his cos mopolitan influence, Thus it i a clearly shown from a Protestant point of v lew that it is the part of wisdom for Engli ahmen to conciliate the alliance of a power v , bich it is impossible to coerce or destroy . If they can do so, as they surely can wither t any sacrifice of dignity or independence. The Government of China and Prussia- heathen and Protestant though they may be- -find their account in negotiating with Ro me on these and such like matters, and it is hard to see why Protestant England should

oruple to do likewise. The World writer furthermore points out. what is indeed quite true, that the present Pope has always rather gone out of his way to manifest a friendly disposition towards England, and particularly to that part of its dominion in which we are, and has spoken even in official documents of the religious faith and zeal of British Christians out of his own pale in a tone of appreciative sympathy and respect. From ne European sovereign did Her Majesty in her jubiles year receive heartler felicitations. than from Leo XIII., which on her part were no less cordially welcomed. But in fact Leo XIII, did more than merely offer his congratulations. He took all pains to mark unmistakably by outward act at once his desire to pay honor to the high personal merits of the Queen, and his grateful acknowledgment of the justice and protection which the Roman Catholic Church had uniformly enjoyed during her reign throughout the vast extent of her said to be one of the finest and costlicat ever executed at Rome, copied from Raphael's famous representation of Poetry in the Vatican fracces, and directed that a special Mass and Te Deum for the Queen should be solemnized in all the churches under his jurisdiction in England. More the Pope pvereign.

To the anti-Jesuit agitation we may attribute the wonderful change of tone and spirit ed nobody sees It in that way, except those special session, they ought to tell what good Engli ah Baptist is nothing more than a are freely admitted as having done much to rejected the plea that; alcoholic insanity led

and Prince Consert, and afterwards by special he became Pope, to renew diplomatic interfact, such intercourse has been carried on in necessity for the establishment of a regular embassy. "The difficulty is not one of legislation—that has already been removed"—as the article before uz shows, "but of sentiment, custom, prejudice, etiquette. And in Panch. "The boy who chalked 'No Pepery dealing with such difficulties, to make a beginning it half the battle. The public and bongrable reception by the Queen of Monsinor Ruffo Soilla as the commissioned bearer of the friendly gifts and messages of the Pope in itself constituted a new departure in the relations between England and the Vatican. A most pressing reason why that departure should evolve into a regular and official status is afforded by the existing situation in College, 1889

This is really a superb book and should be in every Catholic choir and house. It is offerd to the Catholic public with a considerable degree of confidence, since it covers a grownly ligion. It is consequently of some moments that the Canadian Government should know exactly what directions the Pope gives on these matters, and still more, that it should be in a position to ensure that he does not appear to which his words relate. Very often, no doubt, the questions upon which the Pope is doubt, the questions upon which the Pope is includes all the older will be found invaliable, moved to address his spiritual subjects do not includes all the old and standard sacred songs touch secular affairs. But occasionally they may touch them very closely, and exceptional occasions are precisely these to which diplo-

macy is intended to apply." That there is no impediment in the way of resuming relations with the Vatioan is shown by the fact that express provision was made for restoring diplomatic relations by an Imperial Act of 1848, though it was virtually reduced to a dead letter through the insertion -by a majority of three only in the House of of the government of the day-of a clause requiring the envoy from the Vatican to be a layman. There is no logical impediment at onto, Canada. this moment in England sending an ambassador to the court of Rome, and the repeal of this foolish clause, almost avowedly foisted in to make the act unworkable, would remove the only difficulty to her receiving one from

But strong as the arguments are in favor of England's resumption of friendly relations with the head of the Catholic Church, they are even stronger when applied to Canada. The almost daily reporte in the press show how constant and important are the matters referred to between this country and Rome. and all candid men will admit that it would be far better, to have these things transacted through a responsible, accredited, recognized representative of the Pope than have them managed as they are and have been by selfappointed agents. Therefore, we agree with
what the World says is the meaning and the
moral of its article:—"Canada should be in
a position to do her talking herself with the managed as they are and have been by selfa position to do her talking herself with the Pope or any power she may come in contact

THE often-suggested scheme of making this country contribute to the military and naval alleging that the defendant's exception was expenses of the Empire has taken shape at not sufficiently detailed. Upon the motion it last. A member of the British Government has announced that a garrison of regulars is to be established at Esquimalt, British Col. tiffs to answer them.
Mr., Justice Cross—" You contend that they umbia, and maintained at the expense of the Dominion. The cost is set down at \$7,000 or | mere motion ?" \$35,000 per year. It is rether strange that \$35,000 per year. It is rether strange that grounds of our exception are that the plaintiffs, federal parliamentary estimates contained no La Compagnie de Gesu, are not a body politic, appropriation for this service, which has incorporate, because the act purporting to incorporate them is ultra vires of the Province caused considerable comment insemuch as it is regarded as the entrance of the thin edge of the wedge of Imperial Federation. In a matter of such grave importance our House of Commons cught to have been consulted.

cauada does not require a garrison at E:qu
whether you have not the right to urge these imalt, which is in reality an imperial naval grounds, and unless my learned colleagues dis-station where British men-of-war put in for station where British men-of-war put in for repairs, coal and victualling. But it seems the Macdonald government has undertaken to carry things with a high hand, spend money without the consent of parliament, and commit the community before the people are aware of it, to taxation for Imperial military and naval purposes.

IRISH NATIONALISTS would not we believe, look with disfavor on the relection of the Prince of Wales for the position of Vicercy of Ireland. On several occasions the Prince has shown himself to be a man of good instincts and fair judgment, and there can be little doubt that where he brought into direct contact with the Irish people and afforded an inside view of Castle methods of government. his conversion to the policy of conciliation, if it has not already taken place, would surely follow. No living Englishman can be said to be more deeply, or more personally interested in the abolition of all causes of trouble within theempire than the heir to the throne. He is slevated above parties and one of his kindly nature would be sure to revolt against a system which can only have the effect of perpetuating ill-will and disorder.

THE first murderer to die by electricity. under the recently passed New York law, is is spiritual flock as the Pope | could not have done for a Roman Catholic | likely to be William Kemmler, who on Saturday, at Buffalo, was found guilty of murder in the first degree. Kemmler's crime was of a most revolting character. He eloped from Ziegler, and after his arrival in Buffalo, on Baptist is nothing more than a are freely admitted as having done much to rejected the plea that alcoholic Insanity led. Toronto May 10,1889.

ed to interview him with reference to coming fate: He had no fear of hanging, but displayed abject terror at the prespect of the mysterious horror of death by electricity.

Mn. Craig will be remembered as the member of the Unterio Assembly who raised the row about French being taught in Ontarie public schools, Strange to say this typical Anglo-Saxon has left the country for good and gone to settle in California. He reminds us of the old cartoon on Lord John Russell in on a door and ran away."

## LITERARY REVIEW.

Basil's Hymnal, Containing Music for Vespers of all the Sundays and Festivals of the year. Three Masses and our 200 hymns. Together with Litenies, daily prayer at mass, preparation and prayer for confession and Communico, and the office and Rules Sodalities of the B. V.M. compiled from approved sources. Turonto: Sa Michael's College, 1889

of Catholics, besides several new English classics, that have never before been given to the public, in a cheap and convenient from. Appropriate hymna have been inserted for all the principal feasts, and particular attention has been paid to securing a good collection in honour of the Sacred Heart and the Blessed Virgin.
The fact that the compilers have offered to the The fast that the compilers have offered to the public this large and well bound volume, of three hundred pages, at 250 50c and \$1.00, is a sufficent guarantee that their object is not merely a money-making one. Their labor has been given for a higher motive and they say that, if they have succeeded in bringing the grand old chants of the Church a little nearer to the morals, and made it essuer for them to folby a majority of three only in the House of the people, and made it easier for them to follow the priest at the alter, they will consider of the government of the day—of a clause re-BOOK may be had on application to Rev. L. BRENKAN, C. S. B., St. Micheal's College Tor-

DONAHOE'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE for June, among its varied and interesting table of costents, contains a reply to the ex-Nun of Kestents, contains a reply to the ex-Nun of Kestents, contains a reply to the ex-Nun of Kestents, contains and Her Libels, by Peter McCorry; New mare and Her Liness, by reper monocry; New England a Misnomer; the conclusion of Arch-bishop Ryan's paper on Christian Civilization and the Perils that Now Threaten It; the Hercules Stone and the Amber Spirit; Hustory of the Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help The Albegenses, a learned paper by Rev. Reuben Parsons, D.D.; Memoir of Charles Russell Q C., M.P., the able advocate in the Parnell trial, with a portrait. This is but a few of the various articles in the June issue. \$2 00 year, \$1.00 for six months. Address, Donahoe Magazine, Boston, Mass.

# THE MAIL-JESUIT CASE. Argument Before the Court of Appeal on Saturday,

Argument was heard on Saturday before the Mail there appeared Hon. Mr. Lylamme, Q.C., N. W. Trenholme, Q.C., and R. C. Smith; for the Jesuits, Messra. Lamothe, C. A. Geoffrion Q.C., and U. J. Doherty, Q.C. Mr. Trenholme presented the motion for

leave to rppeal. The motion which the Jesuits had made had no specific grounds in it, merely

could not deprive you of your exception on a

Mr. Trenbolme-"Yes, Your Honour. Th of Quebec. All the allegations of the exception are merely in support of this."

Sir A. A. Dorion—"It appears to me, that

you have prime facie, a right to appeal from that judgment. You have been deprived on a whether you have not the right to urge these counsel have to say before calling on you to

proceed further.

The other judges concurring, Mr. C. A.
Geoffrion, Q. C., replied at length, on behalf of
the Jesuiss. He claimed they had a right, under article 135 of the code, to urge preliming ary grounds by motion. They objected to those allegations which spoke of the vows and rules of the Jesuits. The particular rules which were objected to were not specified. To which yow or rule was objection made? The Jesuite took a vow of chastity, was this wast defend ants objected to? Learned counsel mentions a number of other rules and, was proceeding to discuss the allegation of the exception which had been rejected when, Chief Justice Dorion

interrupted with the remark,
"Mr. Geoffrion, your argument merely confirms us in the belief that this is too important a queston to be decided on a mere motion. Leave to appeal is granted, security to be

given within 15 days. Council for the Mail at once took out the writ of appeal.

# Industrial Designs.

To THE EDITOR, Sir, In order to encourage originality in Industrial Design in Canada, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association have for some years awarded medals to the pupils of the Ontario Art School for Prize Designs for speci-Ontario Art School for Prize Designs for specified subjects. This year the scope of competition has been enlarged by being thrown open to any persons resident in Osnada, and ten each silver and bronze medals were offered for the less designs, models, and specimens of carring in wood, for subjects selected by association. Less was intended to close the competition upon the lat day of May, but as in eight of the ten classes competition was not sufficient to warrants. ass day or may, out as in eight of the ten distinct to warrant, any award being made, the time for receipt of competing designs has been extended until the lat day of August for eight classes referred to the late of which the contract of the late Ist day of August for eight classes referred of which full particulars will be sent upon application to the Becretary of the Association, wellington at set. West, Toronto, In addition to awarding medals for the designs, which latter remain the property of the competitors, the Association endeavors to sell these which is the considered designs. onsidered of special merit, and thus open up profitable business for the designer. Apart from the Association medals, Mr. 132 Armstrong of Gualph offers one each silve bronze medal as Kirst and Becond prize Specifications and working drawings, we details of a 10 Holles Seam Rowing Colored