VOL. XL., NO. 39.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1890.

PRICE, 5 CENTS.

Shall the Catholic Societies Unite in One Grand Organization?

This address has been issued to all Cathelic

societies in the United States :There have been periods in the world's history wherein it has been peculiarly and preminer tly apparent to the thoughtful ebserver of men of the time, current measures and pussing events that there was special occasion for united action in some particular direction, cause their defense was not of available strength and power sufficient to successful ing:
withstand the onslaughts and encroachments of the too-easily triumphing enemy. In the Unions and isolated Societies, while certainof the too-easily triumphing enemy. In the latter case, segregated elements of force, too weak single-handed to be of much weight in a

contest for the maintenance of chief principles, mutually dear to themselves and numerous others, in vain may have striven with all their individual might and main to resist the advances and stay the ravages of the assailants ; wherete, had there been an organized union of action and concerted mevement all along the line of the beset interests, sacred to all slike, so noble and imposing an array of resistance would have confronted the oncomers as of itself to dismay and to deter them by the grand show of strength, or, if prowess must be waged, readily vanquish them and vindicate the right.

ENERGETIC CATHOLIC MANHOOD. Aside from the incidental development of the general brotherhood, common to the children of Holy Mether Church, and the promotion of a more widespread, cordial and generous personal fellowship amongst the rank and file of the Catholic laity every-where, most meritorious objects in themselves, the signs of the times unerringly point to the ever-growing necessity for the vast body of our people to unite in a compact, workin force in temporalities even as they are a u-it in matters spiritual. Aye, in unmistakable language, we find our Holy

POPE LEO XIII,

speaking out in his noble (29th) encyclical letter, "Fapientia Christiana," put linhed throughout the world in January, 1890. quote the fellowing salient passages, bearing on the great subject herein under considers. tion, viz.:
"We have fallen on times of mighty and

da'ly struggle as to matters of the greatest monien -- a struggle in which it is most difficult for the multitude to escape being led astray, to avoid error, and maintain their courage. Everywhere the courage. Catholic religion is either openly attacked or secretly assailed; and by the great license permitted in these perverse errors the public profession of Christianity is often hindered by many difficulties. In so evil a state of effairs it is the first duty of everyone to refleot and be on his guard, that he may, by vigilant care, securely defend the faith which he has received, by guarding against dangers and being always armed against the fallacies

and sephisms of the day.
"To give way to the enemy, or to be silent before him, while on all sides is raised a clamorous opposition to truth, is the work of the wickedly slothful, or him who doubts the truth of his professions. Both are base and a dishonor to God; both are hostile to individual and universal salvation—a harvest only to the enemies of the faith, for it is too true that the lax discipline of the faithful is a strong ally to the wickedness of the faithless. And there is another reason why Christians should particulary avoid this sin of sleth; for though false charges are spread about with the greatest facility, it is considerably more difficult to meet and combat the wrong conclusion founded on them. Finally, let every man remember that there is no decree against practising and displaying the forti-tude which is the birthright of Christians, by which the counsels and plots of our enemies

are frequently brought to nought. . "And it should be remembered that whenever the Church is lawfully brought into connection with public affairs, these men should receive favor who are of known honestly and are likely to deserve well of the Christian name ; nor is there the last reason why men should be preferred who are filled with evil intentions against religion. Hence the importance of the duty to guide the minds of men becomes clear, particularly when in these days Christianity is pletted against with such a depth of cunning. . . We shall not here inquire how far the sloth and intestine discord of Cathelies have worked in the inter-eits of revelution; but this may be said, that evil men would have been less prompt in boldness, less ready to work so great ruin, If the faith 'that works by charity' had been strenger in the minds of many. Nor would the discipline of Ohristianity intrusted to us

from on high have failen so low. "Those who are called to bear a part in public life are menaced by two dangers which are to be avoided with all vigilanceprodence, falsely se-called, and rashness. Fer some there are who donbt of the expediency of facing and opposing wickedness when anocossful, for fear, as they allege, lest the evil-doers should be still further irritated.

For the definite plan of our enemies-and many among them do not hesitate to state it pression of the only true religion, the Catholic. To carry this out there is nothing they will health the more fear they excite in their dellar for the parcolical schools. A great adversaries the easier will be the fulfillment of shall compared than a full detailed statement of them have been in operation for the parcolical schools. They have turned of them have been in operation constitutes it.

In the "350,000 Catholics in viscosis explicity and beast of it apenly-is the op-

Christ, all who claim the rewards due to victors only, while they live like cowards and so take no part in the battle, not only are useless in resisting the onsiaughts of the hosts of evil, but make the way readier for their coming. . . Honor to those who, challenged to the struggle, go out into the battlefield, fully confident that unjust powers will perish and yield at last by the sanctity of God we always relied upon the zest of urpriests and the generosity of our priests and the generosity of eur people. We religion and of right.'

UNIVERSAL CONFEDERATION.

Alive to their timeinless and wisdom, pursuant to, and animated by an abiding leve for such principles and inspired by a fond desire to see them ever watchfully carried into the utmost possible effect, a majority of were the good of those most concerned at all consulted and meant to be maintained. History is replete with instances in point—some productive of good for these in the right and corresponding discomfiture for their illdisposed opponents; whilet, alas! on the
other hand, very many witnessed the overthrow or subversion of right principles because their defense was act of the control of which are thus set out in the duly-adoptstrength and power sufficient to successfully ed preamile and constitutional-clause follow-

ly more or less powerful for goed, are yet plainly too centracted in their separate fields of labor; whence arises the occasion for their aggregation into one graad whole, everywhore, for the fullest possible attainment of the general advancement of our Catholic people at large, and acquisition of the utmost success for our common efforts at a better maintenance of our co-religionists and their

temporal interests generally,
"The main objects and alms of the American Federation of Catholic Societies are the more thorough comenting, maintenance and promotion of cordial fellowship among the Catholic laity everywhere, and the upholding and conserving of the public welfare afour Catholic communities, in each and all respects, as regards either the advancement of our general bretherhood or the vindication of our common manheed against any and all

ignoble encroachments.
"Being especially dear and sacred, the due protection and furtherance of the individual and collective public rights and privileges of our Catholic peerle are momentus questions.

"In living testimony, then, of our practical and abiding interest in and solicitude for the support, defence and preservation of our common weal, as people alike leyal to our God and country, in the faithful service of either and both Oatholies being ever found forement, we, the assembled delegates of many Oatholic lay secleties in grand conference found, do now hereby band ourselves together in a general union of all our societies, in a permanent body of Federation; which, while net at all disturbing the various societies' separate existence and objects, shall specially see to the follest welfare of our Catholic people and the well-being of our just rights

and demands for merited public recogni-

tion." "Objects.-The objects and sime of 3 Diocesan Council shall be to effect, as nearly as at all may be, the cemerting, maintain-ance and promotion of a cordial fellowship among the vast majority of our Catholic laity, as found embraced in the various Societies w. tain the territorial confines of the Diocese, and rendering readily available prompt, united action of their tens of thousands' allied strength, upon eccasion requiring, in the upbelifing and conserving the public west of our Cacholic community at large in each and all respects. The Council being one of a series of Diocesan Councils, prejected and yet to be founded all over the Americas—and once asverall ther similar Councils shall have been established, with such to be and constitute the nucleus of a grand alliance to be knewn as the American Federation of Catholic Societies."

CRGENT OCCASION FOR LIVING ATTENTION Now, let us indicate the occasion and fitness of these ideas, which, 'tis eminently feasible and salutary, should be carried out

to the full. In 1889 the President of the United States failed to recall two certain nominations, to Government appeintments of men who unhesitatingly and netoriously heaped injustice and wrong on the Church and its numerous Indian missions and schools, quickly calling out the loud and indignant protests (of individual Cathelies throughout the country. Lacking the most powerful force or organized concerted action everywhere, the cry for the Senate's rejection of the nominations, in a several menths' interval, went unheeded, and the Catholic heart was wrung by the ready confirmation in office and intrenchment their wanten assumptions of both Thomas J. Morgan as Commissioner of Indian Affairs and Daniel Dorchester as Superintendent of

Indian Schools.
Quite fresh in the history of the State of Wisconsin is the unprecedented appeal of the Hierarchy there to "not only our Ostholia voters but all friends of parental rights to stand together for the repeal" of the most obnoxious, unanimously passed Bannett School Law; "railroaded" through the Badger State Legislature "towards the close of the session, when bills of any great importance naturally cannot command the conelderation which they deserve." In the prelates' strictures on this flagrant piece of legislation, they pronounce it "an nunccessary law," since "in our three discesses 264 "in our three discesses 264 parochial schools, 14 celleges, academies and select schools and 9 orphan asylums," the Law's chief requirements have ever been characteristic features, so that "no special legislation is needed as a remedy; and, certainly, not a law to harsh and severe as the Bennet Law, fairly briefling with threats of prosecutions and fines." It is "an effensive law," The "350,000 Oathelies in Wiscensin

all who love wisdom according to the flesh, out bundreds and thousands of as good and and who presume to ignore the truth that useful citizens as any. It is consequently an outrage," etc. . "Are the fifty or sixty thousand C. tholic fathers and mothers of thousand C. tholic fathers and mothers of priests and the generosity of our people. We have never received one single cent of State help for our schools—we want no State interference with them either."

An alien neighbor, we find a Canadian Province cutetripping the State in its legislative manifestation of religious hate and rancor; as witness the follow-

"The school act abolishing the right of the Roman Catholics to have separate schools, and obliging all classes of the community to patronize the national secular schools, finally passed the Manitoba Legislature yesterday, and goes it to force May 1. The act has been blitterly opposed by the Roman Catholics of the Province."

The Massachusetts Committee of One Hundred, having first secured the introduction of bigoted text-books into the public schools of the Bay State and vality striven to abolish private educational institutions, are at present engaged in a high-handed endeavor to disfranchise Catholic citizans; as witness the following fanatical ranting in a printed address, quite recently premul-

"We have no hesitation in affilming that the oath of allagiance to our Government taken by Romanists, by which they have obt sined the rights of the ballot, citizenship and office, amounts to nothing, if they are good Romanists, and has no binding obligation where the interests of the Church or the Post ff require it to be disregarded.

We do not hesitate to say, as a measure fer self-protection, that no man who confesses allegiance to the Pontiff should he allowed to participate as a citizen in either holding an office or casting a ballot. The United States Supreme Court has decided that the law of one of our States dis-franchising Mermons is constitutional, on the theory that the man who takes the oath the Mormons are required to take cannot be a good citizen. Why should not this principle be any lied to those who confess all glance to Pup: I hierarchy? No beliet for the man who takes his pul ties from the Vati-

On December 10th, 1890, there was held in the Union Square Theat e, New York, a very produce the consent of Mr. Paraell to hold a largely-attended "conference of the executive convention of the League in this country in heads of all American patriotic societies and orders;" which prejected the now rapidly. Mr. Dillon as follows :muturing "American Patriotic League," "the idea being to harmonize all their work and, with a combined membership of over a unt lion, it is hard to estimate the work they are capable of doing (!) . . . to the enforcing by legislation the principles expressed in its platform, which contains in brief the leading points in all purely American orders;

. . . local leagues (of other citizens having similar views) will be (are being) organized in every city, town and village in the Union . , and the influence of the combined forces will be used with telling effect (!)' The platform of principles adopted embraces "Rattiction of Immigration, Extension of the time required for natural zation, An educational qualification for every voter, One general, non sectarian (non denominational) free school system, Public funds and public property not to be used for sectarian (denominational) purposes, American lands for American settlers." call for the original "gathering of the clans" recited that the conference would consider " The means we have in hand and can use, and the plans we can inaugurate to meet, to fight, to master and overturn these wicked things that would take away our liberties!" A member of the national executive committee, resident in Pittaburg, in a terse interview in the local daily press of January 5th, 1890, said "Almost everyone realizes the importance of legislative action on the subject. Organization is all that is needed. . The names of members, their place of meeting and their proceedings will be kept strictly secret. . The great mass of

free thinking citizens will readily join. It will be demonstrated that practical werk can In the foregoing recital is seme illustration of the prevailing distemper—its scope and character ever extending and intensifying; whence, the premises being so marvellously clear and expansive, the conclusions are very plain and emphatically suggestive !

A MIGHTY LEAGUE.

We cordielly invite generous encouragement and active co-operation everywhere, as to eminently befits our unquestionable lay apostolate, in the utmost amaigamation of the great majority of our Cathelic laity through-out, as comprised within our societies; and specially solicit correspondence and assistance to that grand and imperative end.

Sincerely and faithfully,

WM. A. GOLDEN,

Corresponding Secretary of the Peneer
Diocesan Council of the American Federa-

tion of Catholic Societies.

PITTSBURGH, PA., April 8,1890. The lights that have come down on you from Heaven all your life long are not more abundant than the graces of the Hely Spirit, which have been bestowed upon you to impart the knowledge of self and the knowledge of God. The showers that water the earth

No Date Fixed for a National Convention.

The Executive Committee of the Irish National League of American assembled in the Lindell Hotel, St. Louis, on the 16th inst., President John Fitzgerald presiding. The delegates present were the Rev. Dr. O'Rellly, treasurer; John P. Sutton, secretary; Patrick Martin, third vice-president; Hubert Cassidy, Delaware; John F. Arm-strong, Georgia; Daniel Corkey, Illinois; Michael J. Burns, Indiana; the Rev. James bate and rancor; as witness the following telegraphic summary, which we cult from the secular daily press of March 21st, 1890:—

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1890: Jeremiah J. O'Connor, New York; William J. Gleason, Ohlo; P. J. Flannigau, Tennessee; John J. O'Connor, Texas; the Rev. J. Flannery, Ontario; Charles McCarron, Quebec, and H. J. Cleran, Montreal. In addition, State Delegates Henry Cassidy, of Delaware, and James Killdea, of Nashville, Tenn., were present as guests. A number of leading men from various States had also received invitations from Mr. Fitz erald to connecate with the Eventure Communities. co-operate with the Executive Committee.

We have received no report of the proceedings of the meeting in detail, but the most important business to be disposed of was the question of heldings national convention of the League this year. Some of the members of the committee favored holding a convention. A majority of the State [delegates, however, took the opposite view, basing their argument on the fact that Mr. Parnell and the other leaders were opposed to a convention at present. Mr. Parnell was on the field and ought to know what was best for the cause, and it was agreed that it was best to await hie advice.

There was a general conversation as to fin-There was a general conversation as to inances. Nearly every delegate was promised
anostantial aid from his district. Even delegates from Statis in which the Irish pepulation is small reported a strong feeling of sympathy, and it is confidentially expected that a
large sum will be sent across the Atlantic this fall to help the cause, wheter the conven tion is held or not.

A telegram was sent to Mr. Parnell asking his advice as to holding the convention; but up to the adjournment on the 18th no answer had been received. Just before the adjournment the committee voted that the next con vention should beheld in Baltimore; and they deputed Dr. Thomas O'Reilly, of St. Louis, and honored member of the ex-committee, to write to John Dillor, M.P., and ask him to the near future. The doctor has addresse

"The meeting of the executive council of th Irish National League of America has adjourn ed after passing a series of resolutions, among them one to call a convention, to be held at Baltimore, Md. This, however, was condition al, and subject to the consent of Mr. Painell, and, therefore, no date has been settled upon. As you have Mr. Painell's confidence, permit and, therefore, no date has been settled upon. As you have Mr. Parnell's confidence, permit me to impress upon you that the necessity just present organization in this country is morphund. The apprehension feared by you on the other side of the Atlantic that the disturbing element on this side would do something calculated to the compromise the friendly relations existing between your party and the Liberals throughout England, Scotland and Wales is without foundation. This element, though small in numbers, is noisy, and makes itself hard cutside of a deliberative body; but in convention it cuts no figure, for the reason that the conservative sense of our people preponderates, and would not tolerate the language calculated to embarrass you in a policy likely to be successful, and which up to this time has corrected many bad laws under which the Irish local. 24, '89. 1,000 loc. 24, '89. 1,000 lo calculated to embarrass you in a policy likely to Nov. 19, '89. 500 be successful, and which up to this time has Dec. 13, '88. 3,000 corrected many bad laws anderiwhich the Irish Dec. 24, '89. 1,000 parple have suffered. Welhold ourselves and ordinate to the Irish organization controlled by Charles Steward Parnell, and will conform to any proper course which may be dictated by The character of the men who assembled him. The character of the men who assembled during the past week in the city from every State within the United States and the provinces of the Dominion of Canada would satisfy the most sceptical that no influence, except that which pertains to the welfare of Ireland, could control any convention. I write this letter with the knowledge and consent of all the delegates, including President Fitzgerald, and thus you will communicate with him an early

day. Truly yours. "THOMAS O'REILLY, M. D." Rev. Dr. Charles O'Reilly, treasurer, has published the audited report of the funds of the League, which is a clear, concise, and satisfactory document. The Auditing Committee end

tory document. The Auditing Committee end their report as follows:

Your committee find that the treasurer reported at the last National Convention in August, 1886, a balance of \$21,885,78. That he has since received from all sources, as shown by schedule herewith submitted, the sum of \$257,922,79. That he has paid out for operation are paper of all binds, a schedule of which ing expenses of all kinds, a schedule of which we submit, the sum of 22, 225, 27.

That he has remitted to Ireland as shown by

the vouchers, the sum of \$237,248,08. and presented for examination and inspection of your committee, a certified certificate of deposit in the Peninsular Savings Bank of Detroit, on Jan. 1,

1, 1880, for the sum of \$10,335.22.

Thus accounting for all sums received in a manner unanimously approved by your committee. The item of expenses of \$25,225,27 not only includes the expenses incurred by holding the last National Convention of the Irish Na-tional League of America, at Chicago, in August, 1886, but also President Fitzgerald's salary of \$3,000, which sum was by him donated back to the treasury, thus leaving the actual exprases at \$19,225.27, being less than seven per cent. of all

moneys received.

We are led to say, that upon the score of economy and honesty, the League is to be congratulated on the admirable manner in which its finances have been administered by the Rev. of God. The showers that water the earth are not more exhiberant than the graces of sanctity which God has poured into your hearts.—Cardinal Manning.

We recommend that a full detailed statement

and papers examined by this committee per-taining to this report, be preserved and sub-mitted to the next national convention for veri-

R. C. Cushing, Chairman, J. W. Fitzgerald, J. J. O'Connor, Martin Battle, Wm. J. Gleason, O'Brien J. Atkins Martin Battle, O'Brien J Atkinson Thomas P. Tuite, Felix Carbray. Thomas I Phil. McCahill, Secretary.

Summary of the Accounts. The following are the receipts from August, 1896 (the Convention of the Irish National League of America), up to Jan. 1, 1890 :-

ending of with allers? The congue re re-	· · · ·
labaua	\$1,113 20
rizona	5 00
rkansas	532 50
alifornia	13.425 20
olorado	3,532 15
nnecticut	7,169 04
anada	16,706 85
akota	335 25
elaware	951 00
istrict of Columbia	1,415 25
	1.988 60
eorgia	59 90
	6.232 59
linois	3,925 16
idiana	4,681 75
wa	1.923 62
ansas	2.579 15
entucky	
ouisiana	4,713 60
aine	157 00
anitoba	5 00
aryland	2,627 91
assachusetts	34,901 66
lichigan	4,340 35
Innesota	5,014 03
ireissippi	32 00]
Issouriirunasi	7,722 15
lissouri Post-Despatch	5,280 00
ontana	4,775 25
ebraska	12,739 85
evada,	347 00
ew Hampshire	705 00
ew Jersey	5,874 14
ew York	23,965 33
orth Carolina	202 00
ova Scotia	2,764 53
ew Brunswick	787 44
hio	9,356 74
regou	1,922 50
ennsylvania	40,738 41
hode Island	7,506 79
outh Carolina	900 00
enhesses	2,341 80
	2,552 40
exastah	762 40
Uhii	459 00
irginia	
ashington	
leconsin	6,666 00
yoming	10 00

To balance on hand at last convention held at Chicago in August, .\$279,908 57 Total Cash..... Sub divided as follows :--

Parliamentary Fund.............\$ 37,321 71 Anti-Eviction Fund. 98,441 38
Paruell Defense Fund. 80,102 82
Roll of Honor Fund. 19,631 67
Tenants' Defense Fund. 5,531 72
Mondayilo Evind. 98,000 5,531 72 20 00 Mandeville Fund.....

League Branch dues...... 16,873 49 \$257,922 79

Remittances to Trustees in Ireland :-\$14,535_00 24,227 80 24,227 80 24,256 25 9,731 50 9,731 50 9,731 50 14,572 50 1,000 00 24,425 50 24,425 50 9,775 00 4,882 50 9,775 00 9,765 00 4,888 75 4,901 53 89,180 00 2,348 75 14,566 00

Amounts forwarded .. \$237,248 08 Aug., '86, to Dec. 31, '87,
Current Expenses... \$11,348 79
Dec. 31, '88, do ... 5,329 14
Dec. 31, '89, do ... 5,550 34
Balance Cash on hand
per Certified Certificate of Decesition

cate of Deposit in Peninsular Savings Bank of Detroit, Mich. ... 20,335 22

The foregoing statement is correct.

R. O. Cushing, Chairman. PHIL. McCAHILL, Secretary.

HARVEST FOR BALTIMORE GLAZIERS.

An Ill Wind that Blows No One Good,

BATIMORE, Md., April 27 .- This city was isited this afternoon between 20 minutes of and 4 o'clock by hall of a size and destructive power never before seen here. The hail was not like the enow coated commonly seen but was plain, hard and frezen through and through, clear as crystal and solid as a rock. It went through thick panes of glass as if they were tissue paper and the amount of daniage done by it can only be figured up when all the broken panes are counted and the glass actters' bills are paid. The loss will run up into the tacusands. The ballstones are like rocks, some of them sharp on the edges as a steel blade, many of them were as large as a man's fist and came down like earnon balls. The storm came from the west, was local in its character and swept to the east with a rattle like heavy musketry, making some of the superstitions think that the Day of Judgmet had some, and hitting those on the streets many hard knocks and driving them into places of shelter. All over the city the damage was heavy, particulary in the way of broken glass. No glass that met the full ferce of the hall was strong enough to stand the force of the atone-like klocks. Charles street windows looked as if they had been on

BALFOUR'S LAND PURCHASE BILL.

Mr. Gladstone Says It Will not Solve the Difficulty and is a Violation of Equity,

London, April 24.—Mr. Gladstone resumed the debate on the Land Purchase bill in the Heuse of Commons this evening. He said he opposed the bill under an overwhelming conviction that it was complicated, without undertaking to solve the difficulty. He was disappointed when Mr. Balfour stated the measure pledged the country to the extent of £30,000,000 without mentioning the possibility of further amounts being asked for. Mr. Parnell's plan was new in principal. Its general purpose was clear, but he was not sure he comprehended the details. (Conserva-tive laughter.) It was honorable, even oblivalrous, in Mr. Pa nell, opposing the Government as he did, to propose an alter native. He strongly sympathized with one object of Mr. Parnell's plan whereby the landlords would not be expatriated but would

A SORROWFUL CONCLUSION.

It would be a sorrowful conclusion of the life of the landlord class if when local government was established in Ireland they did not take part in adjusting affairs. Mr. Balfour's bill presented a number of dubious points. Some were so obviously objectionatle as to justify their rejection. A bill of this kind should not encourage landlords to become buyers of land in order to take advantage of the enormous benus offered. The provision respecting the two years' arrears also required justification which it would be difficult to find. (Choers.) The method proposed for ascertaining the net rent of the land would enable the landlord to obtain compensation. He also took the strongest objection to placing an embargo upon the local funds of counties. That proposal violated a principle which the House ought to hold sacred.

A VIOLATION OF EQUITY.

The only really available and valuable guarantee provided in the measure were grants from the Imperial exchequer on acount of products, duties and other public charges. The Government had given England and Scotland similar grants, placing them at the disposal of the local authorities. Was it possible that the Government would tell the counties of Ireland that the grant to that country must be used to the benefit of persons contracting under the bill? Hear, hear.) It was a viciation of equity in governing the three kingdoms of which he never knew a more glaring in times. (Hear, hear.) Coming to the constitutional objections, any one of which, he asserted, formed an absolute reason against the second reading of the bill, he urged it was obvious Ireland opposed the measure, as five-sixths of the Irish members deliberately and determinedly opposed it. (Cheers.)

PLEDGES NOT KEPT.

As the Government was going to make Ireland its debter it was important to censider the attitude of the persons about to be subjected to the debt. He objected, also, to the use of the English credit. In inc last general election both the Conservatives and the Opposition were pledged against the use of public credit. Tris Parliament could not in conformity with its obligations pass a bill instituting a loan and having an interminable operation. (Cheers) Besides, the bill endorsed conditions which would shock humanity and make werse the relations between the two countries. State landlerdism applied the use of soldiers against the tenants.

IMMENSE PECUNIARY RISKS.

It was a sad disappointment to find under the name of a voluntary arrangement be-tween landlord and tenants a degree for bringing a pressure upon the tenant with a view of extorting for the Lindlord. Mr. Gladatene said these objections covered only a part of this measure, which was probably the most complicated one he had ever seen. In conclusion he said : "I feel it to be my duty to protest against the principles of so flagrant an act, and one so tending to embark the country in immense pecuniary risks; while making land purchase not an aim in the settlement of the general problem, to further plunge us into the deepest political embarrassment." (Cheers.) Messrs. Goschen and Russell defended and

Mr. Dillon opposed the bill. Mr. Dillon said he did not wholly approve Mr. Parnell's alternative, but it was a scheme of the only man possessing the power to help Ireland.

A True Act of Heroism.

NEW YORK, April 27.-Fire in the fivestory flat house, 2560 Eighth avenue, early this morning, caused a panic among the twelve families occupying the building, whose ercape by the stairway was cut off by the flames. Some escap d by way of the roof; the others became blackaded on a defective fire escape. Daniel Rossler, one of the latter, obtained a rope and lowered the women and children to the street, the men then climping down the same way. Rossler was the last, and by this time the rope was worn away and broke, letting Rossler fell to the pavement, but he weenct badly hart Butfor his coolness and presence of mind, several lives might have been lost. Damage \$30,000.

The Catholic Church is the only degratio religion that knows what dogmatism really implies, and what will in the long run be demanded of it; and she contains in herself all appliances for meeting these demands. She alone has seen that if there is to be an infallible voice in the world this voice must be a living one, as capable of speaking now as it ever wee in the past; and that as the werld's capacities for knowledge grow the teacher must be sir a able to unfold to it a