

THE TRUE WITNESS
AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22 1890

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22, S.S. Vincent and Anastasia.

THURSDAY, Jan. 23, Expositio of B. V. Mary.

FRIDAY, Jan. 24, St. Timothy.

SATURDAY, Jan. 25, Conversion of St. Paul.

SUNDAY, Jan. 26, St. Polycarp.

MONDAY, Jan. 27, St. John Chrysostom.

TUESDAY, Jan. 28, St. Margaret of Hungary.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, St. Francis of Sales.

Catholic Statistics.

Hoffman's Catholic Directory, just to hand, contains a general summary of ecclesiastical and educational statistics, the figures of which, even if they do fall far below the mark present an interesting study. According to this summary, there are now in the United States and Territories 55 dioceses, including the Vicarates-Apostolic of North Carolina, Idaho, Utah, and Arizona. Of these 12 are Archepiscopal and 73 are Episcopal Sees. Throughout our whole country there are 8,463 priests, 7,420 churches, 2,718 stations, and 1,539 chapels (the report of the two last being marked incomplete). There are 202 orphan asylums, having (the report being incomplete) 22,704 orphans under their care; 80 theological seminaries, with 1,031 students (the returns of the latter being incomplete); 125 colleges and 632 seminaries (so far as enumerated). There are (the returns being incomplete) 3,209 parochial schools, with 654,838 pupils. The columns of "vital statistics," giving the number of baptisms of infants and adults respectively, of marriages and burials, are not summed up, no returns of these being received from a large number of dioceses. The total of "estimated Catholic population," as given in the summary, is 3,301,367.

That this total falls far below the actual fact, as do the estimates contained in almost every one of the diocesan returns, there is no room for doubt. Nor is it easy for the Ordinaries of the different dioceses to obtain accurate returns of the actual Catholic population of the parishes in their dioceses. To take an accurate census of a large parish is a work that requires more time, care and labor than many of the clergy are in a position to accord it. If by "Catholic population" is meant only those who attend to their religious duties, and are actually within the visible communion of the Church, the total stated—3,301,367—is, even with this restriction, much too small. But it by "Catholic population" be meant all who believe in Catholic doctrine, whether they actually attend or not to their religious duties, the number is at least twice that mentioned in the Directory. In 1841 the population of the United States was 17,000,000, of which 1,750,000 were set down as Catholics by the directories of that time. As the New York Freeman's Journal quite properly remarks: "Governing ourselves by the simple rule of three that number should by this time have increased to over 6,000,000. That is natural increase alone, but what about the increase by immigration and the natural increase of this immigration since 1841, the compound interest so speak? The Encyclopedia Britannica says that upwards of 5,000,000 souls left Great Britain and Ireland for the United States between 1848 and 1888, both inclusive. Of these 4,000,000 were Irish Catholics. Of German immigrants 7,000,000 landed on these shores during the same period, of whom at least half were of the ancient faith. The Dominion papers, quoting official figures, assert that since Confederation not fewer than a million French-Canadians have left that country for the United States. Then there has been a large immigration from other countries of the European Continent, of which a percentage was undoubtedly Catholic."

On the whole we feel more inclined to agree with the remarks recently made by Bishop Hogan, of Kansas City, than with the estimates of the Directory. The worthy bishop says he is "of opinion that there are more than sixteen millions of Catholics in the United States. The estimates of our Catholic population are based on the almanac, and these are very unreliable. The priests in very big parishes are not disposed to invite the clerical surveyor upon their territory by exaggerating the number of their people."

As compared with last year's totals there is an increase in the number of priests of 345; of churches, 67; of parochial schools, 410; of pupils attending these schools, 57,844.

The Dominion Parliament.

On Thursday last the Dominion Parliament was opened with the usual ceremonies. Owing to the strong cold "La Grippe" has taken on

the leading citizens of Ontario and on several members of both Houses of Parliament, many of whom usually figure prominently on the occasion of the opening ceremonies were conspicuous by their absence. Lady Stanley, the wife of our deservedly popular Governor-General, is the last prominent victim of the universal influenza, and as a consequence most of the life of the usually gay capital at this season is wanting. The speech from the Throne is variously commented upon, according to the political predilections of the critics. Sir John A. Macdonald, the Premier, considers it an admirable document. Hon. Mr. Laurier, on the other hand, describes it as a bag of lifeless bones. The people will give a sigh of relief that from all appearances they are not to be startled by any new departure, and that, in so far as the measures of the Government are concerned, nothing will be inaugurated but what the needs of the country demand. The proceedings in the Senate were marked by the usual solemnity, and in the House of Commons the leading feature of the occasion was the proposing of the Address by Mr. Pope, son of the late Minister of Railways, who made his first appearance in the House as the successor of his late father, member for the County of Compton. The young gentleman's speech gave promise of a useful and, probably, a brilliant parliamentary career. He is self-possessed, has a good voice, an emphatic delivery, and is gifted with a large share of the dry humor that made his father so popular in his day. Mr. Earle, the new member for Victoria, B. C., was to have seconded the motion, but was unfortunately stricken down at the last moment by an attack of the prevailing malady, and his place had to be filled by Colonel Prior of the Pacific Province. The Colonel did his duty well, and made a valuable contribution to the literature of the country in Canada's rights in the Bahrings' sea difficulty. Both gentlemen were highly complimented by the leader of the Opposition on their eloquence and ability. If the Government programme is meagre, the House may be the scene of some stormy debates before the end of the session. The redoubtable Dalton McCarthy has promised to bring forward resolutions against the separate schools and the French language in the Northwest, and lively times may be expected. The member for Simcoe will, no doubt, be seconded in his efforts by Mr. Charlton, who was going to carve his way down to the sea a few months ago, but who has taken a milder view of things since, probably having postponed his warlike operations until the spring.

On the other hand, we are promised a renewal of the Orange Incorporation movement by Clarke Wallace, M. P., the G. M. of the order. On this subject two of the principal speakers in the House, Hon. E. Blake and J. J. Curran, have already expressed their views in memorable speeches, and it is likely the debate will not be long nor acrimonious, most of the members wishing to get rid of the subject with as little elation of feeling as possible. Some of the members on both sides, it is hinted, amongst the Protestant contingent, will endeavor to square themselves with their electors on this subject as a compensation for their vote on the Jesuits' Estate Act. Time will tell whether the Orange body will have more success in their present venture before the House than on the two former occasions, when their bill was defeated by large majorities. One thing is certain, Orangemen have no reason to die in this country. It is about the last remnant of the organized bigotry of former times. Every country has its own native difficulties to contend against in its onward course without being the cause of imported transatlanticisms to overcome; and it is to be hoped that in a few years the wretched institution will have lost all power or significance in the politics of our country.

Not Ripe for Dissolution.

A slight surprise was occasioned during the past week by the publication of a despatch to the effect that the British Government would no longer endeavor to postpone a general election, but would dissolve Parliament as soon as the essential business of the session can be finished. The ingenious correspondent was not at a loss for reasons to support his prediction of a dissolution. He trotted out the theories of Balfour's popularity, the favorable condition of the finances to be shown in the Budget, the victory over Portugal and last, but not least, the imaginary injury done to Home Rule by Mr. Parnell's divorce suit. The despatch was warmly received when it was denied. It lacked the element of authenticity and it was relegated to that class of exploded "fakes" which marks the progress of sensational journalism in the United States. Lord Salisbury knows very well that at present it would not be safe for him to risk a test of the public sense upon the great political questions before the English people. The charge has been repeatedly brought against him and his Tory followers by the Liberals that they really represent a minority of the electors and that they are kept in power by a combination with the Unionists, which the next general election would end for good and all. Certainly the bye-elections of the past two years must have demonstrated to the government beyond doubt that they are playing a losing game, for the tide of popular feeling is running strongly against them. For them to build upon the popularity of Balfour is absurd, for the few friends which he may have made in the pursuit of his vigorous coercion policy are rendered insignificant when compared with his enemies among the masses who as vigorously oppose his line of conduct toward Ireland. Again if the government have gained any prestige because of the building of Portugal or from the surplus in the treasury they will be apt to justify their continuance in office by these advantageous conditions rather than go to the country when they are

very well aware that not one quarter of their Liberal-Unionist supporters could be returned should a general election be ordered. As regards the "cloud" resting over Parnell because of the O'Shea-Times conspiracy, the Boston Pilot very appropriately remarks that "the prime minister knows that but little hope of advantage may be placed in it by the Tory party and its allies. The country is more than disgusted already by the exposure of the Times' foul attack on the Irish leader, by the forgeries of Pigott and the flat failure of Le Caron. Then, too, there is a troublesome scandal smoldering under the very noses of the British aristocracy, which may break out any moment and attack noble lords and gallant gentlemen very close to the doors of government houses."

A general election would mean a general rout for the Tory cabal and their Hartington-Chamberlain confederates. Lord Salisbury and his advisers are very well aware of this, and they may be trusted to cling with grim determination to their official station, despite the fact that they are not supported by the public sentiment of the country. Their majority does not represent a majority of the British electors; it is a combination of dishonest politicians banded together for the purpose of preventing an honest expression of the people's desires touching the Irish question. It will never be broken until public sentiment becomes strong enough to overwhelm it."

The Hon. Mr. Foster.

Our readers will remember that in common with other Catholic papers in the Dominion, and indeed most of the leading Protestant organs as well, we felt constrained to express our opinion on the question of the alleged marriage of the Dominion Finance Minister with a Mrs. Chisholm, who had just been granted a divorce from her husband, in a court of Chicago. It is not our intention to recur to the circumstances now. The action of the Governor-General in declining to invite the lady to the Government House, at the opening of the session, with the wives of other Ministers, has brought the matter to a point of decision. The friends of morality and sound principles will everywhere endorse the action of His Excellency. It is hard on Mr. Foster, but he cannot complain. In this country the marriage tie is held to be sacred; it cannot be trifled with, and it is well it is so, for therein lies the best hope for the future of our country. Other lands may boast of greater material progress, perhaps of more marvellous prosperity, but nowhere is the sanctity of Christian marriage held in higher esteem than in our Dominion, and thereby we are laying the foundation of a country destined to be great, strong and enduring. Mr. Foster, by his act in marrying a newly divorced woman, whose husband is still alive, trampled upon the convictions and outraged the feelings of the overwhelming majority of the people of Canada. The Governor-General and Lady Stanley could not ignore such a flagrant breach of morals, and to-day it is difficult to comprehend how the Minister of Finance, who sought to brzen the matter out some months ago, can much longer remain in public life. We desire to say not an unkind word that may be avoided—Mr. Foster's position is sufficiently painful—but our duty is imperative. With his ability and perspicacity he must feel that his usefulness is gone as a Canadian statesman, and the sooner he disappears from the scene the better for all concerned. In fact, he should have resigned his portfolio the day he contracted his alliance with Mrs. Chisholm.

The Late Father Perry, S.J.

The world of science has sustained a serious loss in the death of Rev. Stephen J. Perry, S.J., who with the late Rev. Father Scofield, of the same society, ranks among the great astronomers of the nineteenth century. The deceased scientist visited Montreal at the time of the meeting of the British association in this city and was the guest of Father Jones, S.J., at St. Mary's College. Father Perry was an Englishman and became a Jesuit at Stonyhurst College, Eng., in 1853, at the age of twenty. He was for several years Director of the Meteorological and Astronomical Observatory of Stonyhurst College. In 1868 he undertook a magnetic survey of the west of France, and the following year the same work was done for the east of France. He was chosen head of several British Government expeditions in the interest of astronomical progress—among them that to Cadiz, to observe the total eclipse of the sun in December, 1870; and that to Kerguelen, Iceland, in 1874, to observe the transit of Venus. At the time of his death he was returning on board H.M.S. "Comus," to British Guiana, from the Sala Islands, whither he had been sent by the English Government to take observations of the eclipse of the 22nd ult. He was a devout priest and eminent scientist. May his soul rest in peace.

Ireland's Prospects.

With the opening of the New Year Ireland's prospects of success in her fight against the oppression of the the British Government appear of the brightest. In spite of all the measures of coercion adopted the enemies of Ireland have been unable to achieve a single result which these oppressive measures sought to bring about. United Ireland, in the course of an article on "How Goes the Fight?" speaks bravely and hopefully of the future of the afflicted country. The paper says: "Bravely, most bravely, goes the fight! Victory is shining on our banners. The foe is crippled and dismayed. Never in the whole course of our agitation were our hopes higher or our speedy success more absolutely assured. We have an encouraging belief that the brave new year that is coming will carry to final victory the banner which the faithful old

year will give unconquered. Into his hands Three long years of coercion have passed over our heads, and let the coercionists strive to hide the terrible truth as they may, no single object for which coercion was devised has been accomplished. The much-proclaimed National League, which was declared 'a thing of the past' nearly two years ago, is more powerful and more active than ever to-day. The very news vendors through the country flout with impunity, under the noses of the police, the criminal reports of the 'repressed' branches of the league. Three years ago this was an offense punishable with three months' imprisonment. To-day it is open, every day, common-place defiance of coercion, so largely has the terror of the law increased under the fearless administration of the brave Mr. Balfour. The Plan of Campaign still holds on in its unconquered and unconquerable career. On the few remaining estates where its victory is as yet unachieved the fight is unflinchingly maintained. Defeat is unknown. So much even its enemies have been from time to time compelled to confess, swallowing their own falsehood."

The Nominations.

The nominations for Mayor and Aldermen of the Canadian metropolis took place on Monday. In accordance with the new City Charter the papers were all handed in at the City Hall. This departure has its advantages, as it does away with all that speculating and ill-concealed animosity manifested in previous years, when nominations were held at different parts of the city.

Mayor Grenier the oldest representative in the City Council, received a pleasing testimonial from the citizens for the faithfulness with which he has filled the office, by being returned again by acclamation to fill the chair of the Chief Magistrate of Montreal. His long service as alderman, as chairman of the Finance Committee, and as Mayor during the past year has won for him many friends, and the citizens are perfectly satisfied with his administration. In the ward elections the electors showed their gratitude to their present representatives by the re-appointing unopposed, Ald. Cunningham for St. Lawrence, Ald. McBride for the West, Ald. V. Grenier for St. Jean Baptiste and Ald. J. M. Dufresne for the East. In all the other wards there will be keen contests except perhaps in the Centre and St. Anne's Wards, where the opposition to Ald. Malone and Ald. Farrell is said to be of a factious character.

A Third Rebuff.

The enemies of the Jesuits have received another setback as will be perceived by the judgment of Judge Doherty in another column in the case of the society against the Mail for libel. This is the third rebuff the Mail party have received since the case started and now it is probable that the biggest sheet will allow the case for libel to proceed on its merits. The exception to the form was thrown out by the Superior Court and this judgment was sustained by a majority of the judges of the Court of Appeals. An effort to amend the exception to the form has now been disallowed by Judge Doherty, who declares in plain words the incorporation of the Jesuits is legal and an act within the powers of the Legislature of Quebec. What is to be the Mail's next move?

The latest piece of rascality perpetrated by the celebrated bully of Ireland, Balfour, is made known in a despatch which represents him as the senior partner of the firm of Balfour, Guthrie & Co., of Glasgow, who have been trying to get ahead of the United States customs authorities by importing fire brick and fire clay into that country by way of Canada, involving their goods at the cost in Glasgow and thus seeking to evade the additional duty which would be levied if the cost of transportation to Canada, nearly thirty per cent. of the entire valuation were added. The Boston Pilot in speaking of this piece of rascally scheming says: "The Treasury Department objects to this sharp practice, and will probably make the canny knaves pay full duty on past as well as future importations. Balfour would not be the ideal Minister whom Victoria has pronounced her 'most satisfactory' servant if he lacked the finishing touch of commercial rascality so characteristic of the shopkeeping nation."

The popularity of the shrine at St. Anne de Beaupre goes on increasing yearly. Not only is it largely visited by the people of Canada alone but from the different parts of the States pilgrimages are now organized yearly on an extensive scale and many have been the miraculous cures which have followed their edifying visits to the holy shrine. According to statistics furnished by the religious authorities we find that a larger number of pilgrims visited the holy spot in 1889 than in any previous year. The total number is set down at 100,951; being 9,604 more than in 1888. There were altogether 111 pilgrimages; 97,700 pilgrims partook of communion and 3,047 masses were celebrated. Among the pilgrims were ten archbishops and bishops.

The returns furnished by the Immigration Bureau show that the number of emigrants to this country during the past year has considerably increased, and on the whole are of a better class than those of former years. Manifesto received 21,780 settlers, of whom 12,693 are adult males, 4,705 females and 4,382 children. This is indeed gratifying. As the great resources of the Dominion become known to the masses in the Old World, the number of emigrants will continue to

increase, and in the near future the Canadian North-West will rival the Western States in productivity and population.

According to a Vienna despatch the Star of Bethlehem will be again visible during the present year, this being its seventh appearance since the birth of Christ. It comes once in 315 years and is of wondrous brilliancy for the space of three weeks. Then it waves and disappears after seventeen months. It will be a sixth star added to the five fixed stars in the constellation Cassiopeia while it remains in sight.

NOT ULTRA VIRES.

Jesuits Rightly Incorporated.

Mr. Justice Doherty Dismisses the "Mail's" Petition—Nine Months Too Late in Filing It—Obstructive Tactics.

Mr. Justice Doherty Monday morning rendered judgment in the Jesuit-Mail case relating the amendments to the exception of a la forme. The following is the text of the judgment, which, it is believed, practically puts the Mail out of the merits of the case. The text of the judgment is:

This action was met or rather evaded by a preliminary plea of exception of a la forme produced and filed on the 29th day of April last, the action having been returned on the 25th of the same month. By article 107 of the Code of Procedure, all such exceptions to the form must be filed within four days from the return of the writ; and by article 112, no such plea can be filed unless accompanied with a deposit of such sum of money as is fixed by the rules of practice of the Court. This shortened delay of four days and this deposit of money are conditions and limits introduced by law in order to discourage resort to dilatory pleas, too often made in bad faith; indeed so often that they had become an abuse and an obstruction in the administration of justice, occasioning long, unnecessary and expensive delays, without in any way contributing to, but on the contrary impeding and obstructing the administration of justice. It will be seen, therefore, that the plea of exception of a la forme, raising only, as the name imports, objection to the form of the proceedings, and retarding the court in the case I do not say improperly, in reaching the merits of the case, cannot and ought not to be looked upon or received with favor; and that the exceptions are comparatively few in which such plea are not

WORTHY THAN USELESS.

I am not aware that any precedent is on record of the amendment to an exception of a la forme. The Superior Court and the Court of Appeals had already rejected the grounds of these amendments, whereupon, eight or nine months after the exception had been filed, the defendant presented this motion now in question. Now Article 111 of the Code of Procedure, as it is emphasized and give full effect to Article 107, declares that the party failing to file his preliminary exception of a la forme within four days is by law foreclosed from so doing, unless the court, upon cause shown, has extended the delay. Now as it is shown, the defendant's amendment is a mere subterfuge to evade the exception already produced within the four days, and granting such motion as to the formal part thereof would be but restoring the exception in its original integrity. The amendment to which the premises legally and logically lead does not in my opinion essentially weaken defendant's position as based on a plea of ultra vires. The judgment rejecting certain paragraphs of the exception of a la forme have left but just enough to try the exception on its merits; because the first three grounds of this exception are

AMPLY SUFFICIENT

for that purpose, and I see no reason why the defendant may not still plead ultra vires by an exception preceptive in droit, if in law the Legislature have exceeded their constitutional powers, which is the sole question involved in the exception of a la forme itself, as in the motion to amend. This excess of jurisdiction I am disposed to doubt; but the exception not being before me I express no opinion beyond what is unavoidable in disposing of the motion to amend. For those reasons and others that might be urged, and holding as I do, I quash this motion only, and as against the provisions thereof, that the Legislature, in passing and enacting the act 50 Vic., 28, complained of by defendants, acted within the scope of its constitutional attributes, powers and authority; and that having such attributes and powers, it is not only the right but the duty of the Legislature to incorporate under proper conditions all or any persons or societies fit and proper to be so incorporated, of which fitness it is the sole judge, without reference to it or thought of what may or might be the opinions of the courts in regard to the character, fitness or rights of the corporations in this respect. The Parliament, the Legislature is supreme quoad the courts, and legislating within its constitutional powers, cannot be controlled by, nor made amenable to, the subordinate jurisdiction of the courts. It is the prescribed and limited duty of the latter to administer the law as they find it, without enquiry into or criticism of the motives, objects, nature or objects of the incorporation, or of the Legislature in creating the corporate body. It is said that the men who are incorporated are terrible men; that they take a vow of chastity, a vow of obedience. You cannot incorporate men of such stamp. That is simply begging the question. The material, if I may so call it, of the incorporation, the incorporation, were obliged to furnish the Legislature with their rules and regulations, and it is presumed that the Legislature examined these rules. The motion to amend is therefore dismissed with costs.

THE LATE SENATOR TRUDEL.

He Passes Away After a Long and Painful Illness.

Hon. Francis Xavier Anselme Trudel, senator for the division of St. Lawrence, died Friday last after a lengthened illness. The deceased senator and journalist (for he was editor, and formerly proprietor, of L'Espresso) was born at Ste. Anne de la Perade, Champlain county, on April 29, 1838; he was in his 52nd year. He was the son of F. X. Trudel, a farmer of St. Prosper, and of Julie Langevin, a grand-daughter of A. Hamelin, seigneur of Grandville, and grand-son of Oliver Trudel, of St. Genesieve de Batiscan, who represented Champlain in the Lower Canada Assembly for a lengthened period. He was educated at the Nicolet College, and was called to the Bar in 1861;

In October, 1880, he was made a Q.C. by the Conservative party. For many years past he had practically given up the practice of the law. One of the greatest cases in which he figured was the Guilford case, in which he was counsel for the Secretary of St. Sulpice, together with the present Judge Jetté and the late Mr. Francis Cassidy. In 1884 he married Marie Zoé Almes, daughter of the late Senator Louis Hamand, and who still lives. He has four sons, a young man of talent and promise. For a short time in 1868 Mr. Trudel edited La Minerve. He was always a great contributor to the French Canadian periodicals, especially "La Revue Canadienne." He was first returned to Parliament in 1871 for Champlain in the Assembly, and occupied the seat until the general elections. In October, 1873, he was raised to the Senate by Sir John A. Macdonald, to succeed his father-in-law, which seat he has since occupied. For several years he was president of the "Chaire Littéraire" and the "Union Catholique" of this city, and was the author of several pamphlets. In August, 1885, he complimented Sir Adolphe on the title bestowed on him for services in the rebellion. On the execution of Riel, however, he joined the Nationalist movement and remained linked to it to the end. The "Caster" party, so named from the fact of their political principles having set forth in a pamphlet prepared by Mr. Trudel and others and signed "Caster," became merged in the National party and a restless, unceasing warfare was declared against the Conservative party. Since the advent of the Meaker administration he has had to stand the whole brunt of the incessant vituperations which were poured on the Conservatives who had gone back on the party.

The deceased senator was a keen and incisive writer, perhaps one of the most talented writers on the French-Canadian press. He was possessed of strong convictions on religious and clerical matters, and always had the courage of his convictions. His death makes a vacancy in the Senate.

The annual weekly meeting of La Club Nationale was held Friday evening. In the absence of the president, Mr. G. Guizot, who has gone to Toronto to attend the annual dinner of the Toronto Reform Club, Mr. W. Larose took the chair. The following resolution of condolence with the family of the late Senator Trudel was passed:

That La Club Nationale, of Montreal, has learned with regret of the death of the Hon. Francis Xavier Anselme Trudel, Senator for the division of St. Lawrence and one of the founders of "La Patrie Nationale" in this province:

That they recognize in him a man who was at all times devoted to the best interests of the country, an honorable citizen, and one of the best friends of the party in this province;

That out of respect to his memory the members of this club wear mourning for the space of one month and attend in a body at his funeral;

That copies of this resolution be forwarded to his family and also to the daily press of this city for publication.

Annual Meeting of the Shamrock Club.

The annual meeting of the Shamrock Lacrosse club was held Thursday evening, and was the largest gathering of the kind that the club has had since 1884. The officers elected were: Hon. president, Mr. Wm. Safford; president, Mr. C. J. Doherty, Q.C.; first vice-president, Mr. T. F. Macoe; second vice-president, Mr. F. E. Donovan; secretary, Mr. H. E. McLoughlin; assistant secretary, Mr. R. L. Lunny; treasurer, Mr. A. D. Mers; committee, Messrs. W. J. McKenna, C. J. Maguire, M. J. Polan, M. Creagan, and E. Manfield; auditors, Messrs. W. Snow, W. J. Barclay and E. Manfield; delegates to the M.A.L.A. convention, Messrs. C. J. Doherty, M. J. Polan and J. Hoban. The treasurer's report was submitted and was of a very satisfactory character, there being a good balance on hand.

NEW BRUNSWICK ELECTIONS.

The Government Supported.

ST. JOHN, N.B., Jan. 20.—The following are the results of the day's elections, which have everywhere passed off quietly:

Albert—Emmerson, Government; Lewis, Opposition.

Carleton—Ketchum, Government; Atkinson, Opposition.

Charlotte—Douglas, Mitchell, Russell and Hubbard—by acclamation.

Gloucester—Ryan and Poirier, Government.

Kent—Leblanc and McInerney, Government.

Kings—Pugsley, White, Taylor, Government—by acclamation.

Madawaska—Theriault, Government—by acclamation.

Northumberland—Tweede, Burchill, O'Brien and Robinson, Opposition.

Queens—Palmer and Hetherington, Government.

Restigouche—Murray and Labllois, Government.

St. John City—Alward and Smith, Opposition.

St. John County—Speckton, McKenna, Rourke and Shaw, Opposition.

Sunbury—Harrison, Government; Parley, Opposition.

Victoria—Porter, Independent.

(He claimed to be a Government supporter when nominated.)

Westmorland—Melanson, Government.

Hastington, Independent; Powell and Stevens, Opposition.

York—Blair, Wilson, Balfany and Anderson, Government.

Summary—24 Government, 15 Opposition, 2 Independents.

THE TRAPPISTS AT OKA.

Make an Appeal for Funds From the Faithful.

We have been requested to publish the following appeal which was read in the Church of Notre Dame on Sunday:

The Trappist Fathers of Notre Dame of the Lake of the Two Mountains at Oka, already constrained by the growth of their community from constructing a monastery appropriate to their needs and life, have met in the late summer with distress which obliges them to have recourse, without delay to your charity. Their building, solemnly, for some time insufficient for their needs has been seriously shaken and they have been nearly left without an asylum. Father Joseph, trappist of Oka, will call upon you at your residence to ask for charity and will give you in exchange the benediction of the poor of Saint Christ. He dares to hope that despite the hardness of the times that you will find some trifle to place in his hand that will merit you in return to the hundred promises of the alms and which will assure you of a mention in the prayers, the works and the merits of the religious.

Sir Thomas Cook and John Biddulph Maritz husbands of Tennis Claffin and Victoria Woodhull, have placed in the hands of their solicitors, on behalf of their wives, the papers in an action for libel against the Brooklyn Eagle, claiming \$50,000 damages on account of an article in that paper, slandering Claffin and Woodhull with common adventures.