Humbug.

LEADERS LIVING IN LUXURY.

While the Rank and File Suffer and Want.

SAD STORIES OF FORSAKEN FRENCH GIRLS

A Corrupt Organization Run in the Interests of the Booth Family.

In the Toronto Newslast week, their appeared a communication from a member of the Salvation Army, setting forth a startling account of the rosteness of that organization. The statemen's of the writer, are substantiated by the testimony of prominent Salvationists. Among these is Mr. A. Sumner, a gentleman described as well informed on the inner workings of the organization. Formerly he was editor of the War Cry, the official army organ. de has been behind the scenes, so to speak, and his evidence must be indisputable. He was visited at his residence, and the following statement obtained :-

It is only right that the public, which has dealt librally with this institution, should learn something of its inner history. There are hundreds in this Province and in other places who will hear out the statements made. When General Booth began this business, he was actuated only by a desire for the welfare of his tallow. only by a desire for the welfare of his tellow-beings. The movement has flourished, but as with other great crusades, the acquisition of property and influence has allowed abuses to in, and the movement is degenerating from its wonted place for the accomplishment of good in the world. Practically it has fallen to a scheme for acquiring property and glurilying the Both family, and for providing lucrative positions for members thereof or their influential

"But what of the lovely toilers who have trod the streets, and without return have given the best years of their life and energies to the movement? If they sicken and become useful for active work, their lot is lamentable, indeed. Either they must finally come to destitution or return to their friends. The Army, with all its resource in the way of fine buildings and funds for the prosecution of the work, and many ways of raising money, makes little or no provision for decrepit workers. True, there is the Home of Rest, but in the souse of providing a place for all down brodden soldiers the term is farci cal, as only a small fraction ever obtain admitt-

the many namy members of the Both family, but that is not the most unjustifiable phase of the business which oppresss the humbler workers in this country. Of late years all, or nearly all the local officers in good positions which are only to be had in the cities, have been dispo only to be had in the cities, have been dispo-seesed by officers sent out from England. Old pinneers who threw themselves into the work at the commencement, and stood by the wheel have been thrust down to make way for strang. ers with influence at headquarters in England. These newcomers arrive with authority, and must be provided with positions. I do believe that if Coumissioner Coombs who has charge of the work here, were left to his own dictates he would not act fairly, but undue influence is brought to bear upon him. Then these officers are often dominiering and arrogant, and a spirit of opposition has been aroused against

These are a few of the facts which thre teen to annihilate the movement, or at least its power for good. The total neglect of aged and invalid workers, who gave their strength and time to the cause when they were able, only to meet with harsh treatment and no recognition when they are useless for the aggressive work when they are useless for the aggressive works must deter others from going into the field, and those who are soldiers now will have foresight enough to abandon the movement in time. Then the dispossessing of local and popular officers to provide positions for imported individuals with influence must arouse a spirit of

Now, look at another side of this matter. Even in Canada he army owns somewhere near a million dollar's worth of property. Every other interest is subservient to the gain of pro perty. The organization is not an incorporated body; they always were opposed to that, so they cannot hold property. All properties in Canada are deeded to Commissioner Coombs, is heirs and assigns. He in turn transfers them th General Booth and his heirs. Really Gener al Booth is the owner of all Army property, and the disposal of it is subject to the whim of one

"Looking fairly and critically at this matter you can draw conclusions as to the wisdom of such a policy. You might ask, what would become of this wealth, scattered over the civilized abuses which have crept in and are sapping its vitality? Two years ago in Toronto the Army people owned four buildings and had 2,000 members. Now it owns twelve buildings and here are air hundred members. world, were the Army to collapse by reason of there are six hundred members. This does not show much progress, but the rapidity with which property is procured is demonstrated. The public are frequently asked for contributions for one object and another, but few know that all the moneys are frequently not devoted to the object for which the contributor denated them, but to the satisfying of mortgages, or the

parchase of new buildings in other places. Then take the trade department. All stocks of the many articles of clothing, uniforms, literature, musical instruments, etc., are forms, horsatire, include instantial control of the brought from England, where they are manufactured, at a good profit to the organization there, and sold at a high figure to the workers here, which is an injustice to this country, and to this as well as to other branches of the

America by the Salvation Army to proselytize | are so foolish as to remain, but that is obvious. a French Canada. Touching on the same case, a Toronto man said last evening: "The most heartless cate I have known of neglected Army missionaries at outlying stations was that of the privations of a French girl who a few weeks ago died in the Montreal Hospital. For her death the Army must answer. Poor girl! She was The Collapse of a Gigantic brought over from France as a convert, and placed in the little village of St. Jean, near placed in the little village of St. Jean, near Montreal, to do missionary work. Great oppo-sition was shown by the inhabitants, few conerts were made, and disheartened and in sickness, she wrote repeatedly to headquarters for hele, but received no reply, and when the fever took hold of her she was taken to the public hospital in Montreal and there died. During the several months of her privation she had un-successfully tried to raise money to take her home to France, but her desires were never re-

Another said: "The public will appreciate this expose of the Army abuses. The public would be surprised to know how much money is some lines taken in during a time when some wonderful prodigy or attraction is on exhibition, and they would often be puzzled to discover what becomes of that same money. Why, you remember the Hindoos who were here last summer. Among other requests donations were asked from wealthy people to pay the pas-sage of any missionary out to the heathen lands of Índia. The glorious work was described and the blessings that would flow to any person who had a missionary representing him in the distant field. The reponses were liberal, but when two different parties chose the same mis-sionary, and plumped down the cash to pay his parange, no money was returned, nor was either of the general contributions informed that the missionary he had chosen was also selected and paid for by another. I have known as many as ave plasages for one individual to be paid at that time. Nearly everyone of those Hindoos parages were paid more than once. The over plus money did not go to India, either." Far away in many a remote hamles the Sal-

rar away in many a remote naming the Sat-vation Army during the last decade established stations. There are many, many hundreds of these humber places, with a very meager and sometimes well-nigh destitute crop of w rkers, whose uncertain livelihood is almost as precarious as though they depended solely on charity.
These less r posts are scattered from the Maritime Provinces to British Columbia, and there is a preponderance of them in Ontario. The crusaders had aggressive and effective tactics in organizing these outlying stations, and general ly as the neginning the receipts were especially good. A detachment of great guns would be despatched to carry the quiet country town by storm, and the local people, who are easily caught by novelty, usually in the English-speaking provinces, treated the new comers liberally while the fever lasted. In many cases, wealthy men, struck by their seeming power for good, combined in a community, and free barracks for the soldiers was the result, although the donors themselves, except in very exceptional cases, would not identify themselves with the Army they so liberally paronized. At all times its adherents have been drawn more largely from the humbler classes, but the contributions of rich people and the general public have been something enormous, taking into consideration the many thousands of corps at work daily. After storming the rural town for about the emonths or half a year, the principal part of the contingent would be withdrawen, as the public interest in the novelty of the thing had subsided, and consequently the finances were falling off. But several important points had been achieved. Perhaps the barracks were paid for, or the mortgage thereon partially liquidated, besides large sums having been raised direction of the purposes. In many cases which could be referred to, the barracks, when paid for by local men, were mortgaged by the Army people to pay for a building in some other towns where the general public were not so liber-ally dieposed. After the withdrawal of the major part of the contingent, that which

remained fared illy in many places, for all expenses must be paid out of the funds raised palore any worker received his wages. At the mail out post the male workers are supposed to receive \$6 per week, and the lady coldiers \$5 per week. A married couple are alleged to receive \$10 a week, but after the first year the receipts do not show a large balance over the expenditure, if haply they equal it, and the poor worker who has gone out from friends, frequently at a sacrifice on his or their part, is soon verging on destitution. Popular report says that if in the dark days this remote toiler should venture to write to headquarters for succor, his epistle would be treased with the collect kind of forgetfulness, almost contempt, and a former officer of the Army stated that this he was with pain com pelled to observe in his experience. "The Army people at head quarvers," he said, "bave the people at nead quariers. he said, have the cooleat way of withholding a request, without appearing to refuse, that is imaginable. It almost equals their system of treeze out towards anyone whom it is deemed expedient to get out of the way whether he be a brokendown soldier or of high station. He will not be told to go, nothing unkind may be said, but the systematic freeze-out process is the most effective and pe-

onliar I have ever known." Another ex-member of the Army who was in terviewed, asked that his name be withheld, stated :- "The Army people will take the best years of a young man or woman's life, and abso-lately give nothing in return. Should failing health overtake them, they are cast aside, scarce nearen oversage them, they are used aside, sourcely to meet recognition, lest their claim on the benevolence of the institution would merit attention. In the face of this the Army goss on acquiring building after building, raising money for the inflation of the movement, and while utterly forgetful and unmindful of its own while unterly forgetted and that deserving poor. Then gaze at another produce. The Booth family are said to have become very wealthy, as they could scarcely fail to be, enjoying the lucrative positions that they do. Why, some of the officers at headquarters in Toronto live in fine houses, magnificently furnished, which could not have been acquired had not their offices been of the most paying kind. These, too, are the officers and from England to dispossess native men Then gaze at another picture. sent from England to dispossess native men here, who bore the burden of work in the infant days of the army movement in this country. I tell you I had once great faith in this denomination. It was effective then, and the mammen of property worship was not, as it is now, like a great mountain obscuring the future. the present system of operation is not reversed, I will venture to prophesy that before five years the Safvationists in Canada will have disappeared altogether. I fully agree with what has been factured, at a good profit to the organization there, and sold at a high figure to the workers here, which is an injustice to this country, and to this as well as to other branches of the Army."

(Toronto Ness, March 5th.)

Four thousand miles from home, in suffering and want. Such was the story of Mr. Clasin in the Ness and any and soul together at the present the Ness and any and soul together at the present the Ness and any people in the small towns can scarcely seem body and soul together at the present time. There are perhaps 400 of these little country stations, and if it were not for charley they would perish. You might ask why they

Most of them have come out from friends at home, and they have no other means of livelihood or course before them. Then they live in hope of seeing better times, and some are devoted people, whose hearts are in the work, and they toil on. Hundreds have in this way inured their health permanently, and have gone home to their friends mere shattered wrecks after doing years of faithful service. These are some of the deplorable features of the movement which are has ening its annihiliation.

TROUBLE IN THE SALVATION ARMY [Montreal Gazette,]

There is trouble in the Salvation army. A short time ago the captain took facewell of the Montreal corps without permission from head-quarters. He announced to the meeting that he left them clear of debt and a few dollars to the good. The lady piano player left at the same time, and it is eaid that the ex captain and she are going to be married. A new captain was appointed, when to his consternation he found that instead of being free of debt the corps was \$500 behind. Commissioner Coombs will shortly hold an investigation at the barracks here.

Orange Mass Meeting at Toronto.

Resolutions and Speeches — Mayor Clark Throws Cold Water on the affairs.

[Toronto World Report.]

The Pavillion has been the scene of many great gatherings when the accommodation has been baxed to the utmost, and there never was perhaps a larger and more enthusiastic assemblage than that of last night when the Orange men of this city turned out in thousands to hear speeches protesting against the passing of the Jesuit Bill. Seats and aisles on the ground Seats and aisles on the ground floor and in the galleries were crowded long before the speech was delivered.

PROMINET PEOPLE PRESENT. Ald. Wm. B-ll. County Master, who acted as chairman; His Worship Mayor Clarke, J. L. Hughes, P. C. M.; H. A. E. Kent, D.C. M.; Ald McMillan, D.C. M., centre district; J. Graham; J. M. Lukeman; John Kerr, D. M.; Geo. Downard, D.C. M., West Torouto; Frank Somers, P. C. M.; Link Kent, H. Addreson, W. M.; E. P. ard, D.C. M., West Toronto; Frank Somers, P.C. M.; John Kent; W. Adamson, W.M.; E.P., Roden; E. W. Powers, W.M.; J. C. Daron, D. M.; Alf. Coyle; J. G. Holmes; John Hewitt; J. A. F. Livingston; J. McCleary; E. Medoalf, W. M.; J. S. Williams, Grand Registrar; Frank Lloyd, P.D. M.; A. Maxwell; A. H. Lea; W. Lee; S. I. Scott; D. M. West. These ministers were present:—Rev. J. Sipbald, Rev. Dr. Griffith, Rev. G. Scott, Rev. A. F. McGregor, Rev. W. F. Wilson, Rev. Dr. Parker, Rev. Dr. Shaw, Rev. Dr. Blackstock, Rev. John Cockburn, Rev. Wm. Galbr tth.

Rev John Cockburn, Rev. Wm. Galbr 1th.

THE SPEAKER CHARACTERISTICS. Clark was observed moving through the throng there were great cheers sent up and His Wor ship was as well received when he spoke, al-though he did not seem to reliah the pointed renarks of one of the speakers about his being an Orange" mayor.

A PROTESTANT PARTY WANTED. The first resolution, proposed by Mr. James

L Hughes, was:—
That as the Roman Catholic Church is a political organization, and as recent events in the political history of the Dominion of Canada and of the various provinces of which it is com-posed show clearly the subserviency of both the Conservative and Reform parties to the Church of Rome, and as this political ascendancy of the Church of Rome is recured by the agency of corporate vote, the time has come when it is the manifest duty of true Protestants to organize on a distinct political platform whose shall be the defence of civil and religious liberty, the securing of equal rights for all the subjects of Her Majesty in the Dominion, and the pre-vention of the political assendancy of Roman-

In support of this Mr. Hughes spoke for about three-quarters of an hour, reviewing the Roman Catholic Church as a political institution, which he described as one of the most dangerous kind, and more especially that branch of the Church known as the Society of Jesus. Various reason were given why this Order was dangerous, special stress being laid on the idea that prelates and leaders of the Church both in England and elsewhere had declared as their avowed purpose the overthrowing of Protestant liberty as generally understood. He advocated a secession from party and the rising by the masses of a popular cry of "No Popery," or to go still further "Non-Political Papacy," Complaint was made that the Roman Ca-holies in Canada had already such a political influence that no matter what demand they made on either the Dominion or the Local Governments they were sure to get what they asked. "In the future," said he, let us vote as we think and feel and not as we are led by party, for if we want our representa tives to vote right we must vote right curselves. Therefore if we will succeed let us unite as these Romanists do, and let us vote for the truth and not for party." Then the story of the curtailment and manipulation of the public school system of Ontario by the Church of Rome was repeated, and Mr. Hughes closed his perch with an extrest and passionate appeal to protestants to forsake party and vote for truth until such times as party would adopt truth and

right as the platform.

John Kent, seconded the resolution amid cheers, and said further that while he was opposed to an unjust discrimination, he was willing and anxious to live on good terms with all his Roman Catholic brethton, and thought it was outrageous to say they should be shot This shatment was received with a storm of hisses, which were however, quickly turned to cheers when Mr. Kent continued that he drew the line when the Roman Catholics presumed to dictate to the civil authorities. He referred to the custom, now unfortunately so universal, of pandering to the Roman Catholics, and said he was glad to know that the worthy bearman, Ald. Bell, did not try to eatch votes by attending the opening services of St. Mary's Church. The educational system and the Separate Schools came in for a rub in saying that the teachings of the Jesuits made a great low, ignorant clats, which were a detriment and a stagnation to the country. With a classic quotation the speech ended and the audience by a unanimous vote adopted the resolution.

SHALL THE CONSTITUTION BE REVISED !

that the language of this resolution appeals to; Its resources and ability are still superior, but the people of Canada to bring about the desir-

ed state of things : That after an experience of more than twenty-one years under the British North America Act we find it to be defective at most vital points, notably in its recognition of race and denominational distinctions and the continued possi-bility of extending class privileges to an almost unlimited extent, thereby hindering that fusion of races and unity of action and feeling that must exist between all classes in order to build up a great nation, and we believe the time has new come for a revision of the constitution of the Dominion, in order to promote the harmonious development of thought and action between all peoples engaged in building up this great

and rapidly growing country.

The speaker exclaimed emphatically that no
Orangeman ever conceived the idea of wronging any citizen of this country no matter what his race or religion might be. Then referring to Switzerland, he showed the results of the teachings of the Jesuits as ending in an appalling lack of education. He thought the Jesuits were the only black spot educationally on this Dominion. He declared that Roman Catholics had no more right to Separate Schools than the

S. G. Holmes in seconding the motion was decidedly of the opinion that the British North America Act is more full of defects than any act that was ever written. Ontario was too yield ing and gave in for the sake of poace in respect to the B. N. A. Act when she should have held out for her rights. "Why should we have two languages, two systems of education—dual everything, in fact?" demanded the young orator. In conclusion Mr. Holmes declared that we will be the conclusion of the constitution of the constitution to the const that now is the time to rise and overthrow the great evil. "I give you a party cry." said he: "'The revision of the constitution!"

LET ALL UNITE FOR OPPOSITION.

In a speech glowing with eulogy of what Canada and the Canadians ought to be and would be were it not for the aggrandizement of Rome, Rev. W. F. Wilson moved this:

That we pledge ourselves to co-operate with all Protestants and liberal Roman Catholics who will unite with us in strenuously opposing the granting of special privileges to the members of any creed or nationality, and in vigorously resisting the establishment and endowment of the Jesuits in Canada.

Reviewing the Jesuit question as a whole and

hurling invecatives at that institution, stigmatized as bad from core to core, the reverned speaker said it was time to cry halt when an Italian prelate deredictate to Canadiane "I hang my head with shame," said he, "as I think that not one of our number has dared to vindicate in Parliament the rights of our 200,000 Orangemen in Outsrio." [Applause and hisses.] There was but one course to pursue, and that course was to demand their rights and stand up

H. A. E. Kent in seconding the resolution raid he saw no reason why liberal minded Ro-man Catholics should not units with generous Protestants in protecting every religious body, and opposing them also in getting any special and opposing them also in getting any special is the occasion as one which reminded the Units the members of the Company of Jesus are insultances or privileges over any other body. Sain of his state as a martyr, that is a witness to Following a historical review of the Society of God and to his duty. Every Christian Jesus the resolution was put to the meeting and opposing a historical review of the Society of God and to his duty. Every Christian be said, was a martyr to his duty, sacrificant and great applause, climaxed by "Boyne Waters" played by the Orange band in the his obligations. More especially also were the history was by which they under the pulpic like the burnary was by which they under the pulpic like the burnary was by which they under the pulpic like the burnary was by which they under the pulpic like the burnary was by which they under the pulpic like the burnary was by which they under the pulpic like the pulpic

WHAT MAYOR CLARKE SAID. Rev. Galbraith moved, and Ald. John Mc-Millan seconded, in appropriate speeches the following resolution, which was also unarmiously adopted, and then in response to enthusiastic applause, His Worship Mayor Clarke came

That the Executive Committee of the Toronto Orange Lodge be appointed a committee to represent the Orangemen of Toronto in co per ating with the representatives of all other bodies in sympathy with this movement in tak-ing such action as may be deemed best in the present grave cricis in the affairs of our coun-

Mayor Clark evidently came forward to speak with some reluctance, for, as he said, he had not come propured to speak and before coming had been advised by a number of his friends to keep away and as he put it, 'show the white feather," and by as many others to come and make himself prominent. "But," he said, I haven't come here to night to make myself prominent or con-picious, but simply as a mem-ber of the Orange Lodge to show that I am in sympathy with your purposes." [Applause and cheers.] He declared that he was not in sympathy with everything that had been said at the meeting, but as regards the Jesuit Estates Bill and the opposition that it should receive he was in hearty accord. "I am corry to learn," said he, "for the first time that the B. N. A. Act is ne, for the Briss sime that the B. N. A. A. Act is so badly in need of amending—laughter—and I must say it surprises me." [Laughter.] Briefly reviewing the work of the Fathers of the Confederation, he inested that no such wholesale condemnation was to be meted out to these promorers of national life, for the evidences as seen around us to-day in Canada showed their work had not been a failure. For his part he was not nad not been a failure. For his part he was not going to try to gain their popular favor by acceeding to everything that had been said, but would place himself at the disposal of his fellow-citizens to act as they should direct, so long as what they required did not infringe on what he considered his duty.

Three ringing cheers, God Save the Queen and the usual de monstrations closed the recet.

and the usual de nonstrations closed the meeting and the immense audience slowly got out satisfied that the Orange portion of Toronto's population had havingly expressed itself on the Jesuit question. There was no unseemly incident and all passed off quietly.

GOT THE BLIND STAGGERS. THE PRESTIGE, POWER AND INFLUENCE OF THE LONDON "TIMES" DEPARTED.

LONDON, March 7 .- The position of the Times continues the chief subject of gossip. Various individuals and societies have discontinued their subscriptions to the Trans. Its preserves. mills are said to be working four days a week. It is evident its circulation is very much damaged. The Times is discredited as an organ of public opinion and as an indispensable purveyor of news. Its temporary loss is very heavy. Besides legal expenses, the proprietors antic pute a libel with damages of two hundred thousand pounds. Mr. Walter is said to con-

template the sale of his country estate to save

the shareholders' ground.

The London Times, has suffered incalculably The London Times, has somered incessoriative in prestige on this account, is owned by a company of which John Walter is the leading member. This gentleman is a grandson of the John Walter who published the first number of the Times, January 1, 1788, and had previously during three years issued the Daily Universal Register, its immediate ancestor. John Walter, the Second, continued the publication of the John Hewitt dealt in red-hot language with Times with increasing enterprise and success. His question of the liberties and individual. His recovers meets already compatition, and rights of the people of this country, and urged the paper is not as supreme as in lits best days.

its course on Irish questions had impaired its dignity and influences before the complete collapse of its charges against Mr. Parnell. John Walter was born in L ndon, in 1818. He re-ceived his preparatory education at Eton, and was graduated in honors at Exeter College Oxford. In 1843 he was made Master of Arts, and in 1847 was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. Since that year he has been a member of almost every Parliament elected. His views are moderate, perhaps best described by the now

little-used term, Liberal Conservative.

The work of the Special Commission sitting in London has shown that the suicide Pigott was the forger of the Parnell letters, and that the Times has erred disastrously in judgment. Previous to the Buckle administration that newspaper had the reputation of being fair and and "level-headed." Its opinions were moderate, as its news was trust worthy, and stated with gentlemanly tone and expression. Those who have read the great newspaper of late years have noticed that its anger against the Irish party has impaired its dignity both in its editorial and reportorial columns. The oracular print become a scold, no less so because of the great abilty still manifested in its columns. The cholarly Mr. Buckle is at the helm when the Times ship strikes the rocks. To this bad eminence has a man of great ability and attainments fallen.

ST. VICTOR THE ROMAN.

INSTALLATION OF HIS RELICS IN THE MOTHER HOUSE OF THE SISTERS OF PROVIDENCE.

His Grace Archbishop Fabre on Thursday afternoon presided over the installation of the relics of St. Victor in the mother house of the Sisters of Providence, 797 St. Catherine street The beautiful chapel, all white and gold, was adorned, and the high alter was lit up with many colored lights interspersed with artificial flowers; candles were also burning on the altar of the Blessed Virgin, and beneath the altar of St. Joseph the crypt for the relics was beauti fully lined in satin and gold. Long before the beginning of the ceremony, over 800 people had congregated in the chapel, and at 3.30 o'clock a procession of about 200 young ladies dressed in black, with white veils over their beeds and garments, filed into the centre sisle, followed by nuns, each bearing a lighted candle. Then came the relice, a bier draped in the richest atuffs bordered in gold, and on it lay the wax figure of a youthful soldier, life like and dressed in the Roman costume. This figure had been Adolpho. The bier was borne by four nuns, and followed by and Rev. Mesars. Lavatic, Dugas, Charpentier, and by the deacons of honor, Rev. Mr. Rousselot, parish pricate of St. James Church, and Rev. Mr. Laubert, he charles in the conventional methods the conventional methods. the chaplain of the convent, and between them His Grace the Archbishop in full pontificals, with mitre and crook. On arriving at the main alter the choir intened the Latin chant, "Quam admirabilisest Deus in Sanctis suis," after which His Grace addressed the assembly, speaking of the occasion as one which reminded the Chrissisters martyrs by their vows by which they undertook more special sacrifices and burdens. He exharted the audience to live up to this standard as martyrs, and thus win

THE PALM OF VICTORY.

After several other chants His Grace offered particle of the relics kept seperate in an ostensorium to the faithful to kies, all those present availing themselves of the occasion. The relics were then placed in the sanctuary, where they will remain exposed for the next eight days during which there will be a sermon every after Hoon at 5 . clock, with prayers and a chance to kiss the particle. The relies of St. Victor were ound n the catacombs, in which the remains of St. Paucratine were found in Rome in the year 1879. One of the crypts was opened and there a headstone appeared with the inscription "Victor Miles," and the figure of a palm, denoting martyrdom. Under the atone were found human remains to which the inscription as is customary in the catacombs, referred. When Bishop Blanchet, of Oregon, visited Rome shortly afterwards, he took a portion of the relies home with him, a piece of the skull both upper arm-hones, some ribs and hones of lower limbs. When arrived in Portland he pre-sented these duly authenticated relics, to the Sisters of Providence there, who kept them in their chapel. Last year the Mother Superior of the Sisters of Providence, Sister Marie God-froy, visited Portland and obtained the relics for the Mother House here whither ahe took them last August. It is not precisely known of which St. Victor these are the relics as there are over sixteen martyre of that name; but it forfeited by the nature and character of the society. The champions who vociferate so wildly Roman Soldier, who during the reign of Emperor Diocletian was pointed out to the they do to the accurate statement of historical form. authorities at a Christian, was brought before the tribunals and there at first tempted by promises of emolument and promotion, and, as there failed, threatened with fearful punishments. But all without avail. He was then put to the rack, but remained steadfast, was tied to a post, whilst the executioners tore his living fiesh from his body with red-hot punchers. Fven amid these tortures he professed his faith as landly as before, until he anally was put to death by being torn to pieces by wild animals. The fatthful gathered the remains and buried

CTTAWA IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Offawa, March 8.—At a meeting of the Gladetone Irish National League here, last night, Mr. Curran moved, seconded by Senator Power, a resolution congratulating Parnell on the colleges of the Times' charges. Father Coffey moved a resolution dondsmuing the callous treatment of Irish members, particularly of Mr. O'Brien. Dr. Landerkin moved that the country desired British misgovernment of Ire-land to cease. Hon. Mr. Costigan moved a re-solution hoping that the Salisbury administration would be forced to make an appeal to the people on the home rule question. This was onded by Mr. Cook.

The Irish societies of New York have decided to make the celebration of St. Patrick's day a demonstration in honor of Parnell and the Irish patriets.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal states that among Pigott's documents have been found letters addressed to the forger from Lord Salisbury, Lord Stalbridge, the Duke of Argyll and the Earl of Derby, the latter Parnellites."

THE JESUIT QUESTION

Father Hand's Sermon in St. Michael's, Toronto.

Words Directed to the "Mall"-Prof. Goldwis Smith and Rev. Dr. Wiid.

St. Michael's Cathedral was crowded last evening when Rev. Father Hand preached on

the Jesuit question. He took as his text:
"Why have the Gentiles raged and the people devised vain things? The kings of the earth stood up and the princes met tegether against the Lord and against His Christ," Paslm ii, verse 1-2. He said: "Many years before the advent of the Messiah, David spoke of the hostility of the

Gentiles and the malicious devices of the people against the Lord's authority and decrees. The rulers of the world combined to overthrow the dominion of the Saviour and smash to atoms the Divine machinery of His Church. The prophets spoke in the past tense. It was after reviewing the struggle of Christian principles and the maievolent attacks of proud and haughty expires upon the teaching of the new testament that he made such pronouncement. He saw in prophetic vision the whole dark panorams of persecution, calumny, treachery and assessmention meted out calumny, treachery and assassination meted out to Christ and his followers. In the sacress of his royal heart he exclatmed: 'Why have the Gentiles raged and the people devised vais things.' The truth of this vision has been only too terribly realized. From the cold gloom of Bethlehem's stable down to the present moment the world has never cessed to misrepresent Him. self, His doctrine and its teachers. consulation, a sweetness that the calumnistor has never tasted, in following in the footsteps of the Saviour. The more terrible and revolting are the lies and the denunciations, the more bloodthirsty and infernal the onelaughters, the more tranquil the mind, the more calm the spirit, the more peacefull the heart of the devoted servant who plods along in the narrow way of the Lord. The servant is not above the ma-ter ; he should not exp-ct superior treatment to his model and exempler. There is more real joy, more genuine estisfaction in feeling that the prophicy of Christ is fulfilled in his conduct that could be experienced in the caresses of the world and the flattery of kings. To feel that the Master meant to comprehend him in his discourse on the mount, and that nothing has been wanting on his part in the accomplishment of its execution, is an honor and a joy unknown to the proud, arrigant and wicked ones of earth. Blessed are ye when they shall revile you and persecute you and speak all that is evil against you, untruly, for my cake; be glad and rejnice, for your reward is very great in

THE JESUITS.

It is not my purpose this evening to show that the members of the Company of Jeans are included in this beatification. Day after day we find columns of foul calumnies and filthy libels ing ambers from a forged turnace Language which must sound strangely in a place of ship, has flowed from lips that can only pollute the name of Jesus like the muddy freshets through the sewer channel. Men unaccustomed to control the animal appetites of the coul, unable to reason calmly, have ventured to offer to the public through the medium of press and mulnit their heated opinions on the local question of indemnifying the Jesuit order. It is one that concerns, if at all, very remotely, the people of Ontario. However, some busy-bodies have been good enough to hestow their attention upon the management of Quebec offairs ; they have brought the master on the tapis, and are not slow in dealing out summary destruction to all parties and creeds in the Province of Quebec. I need hardly say that dense ignorance of the question at mane has been exhibited by the expounders of pulpit instruction and by the correspondents who have been inflicting their confused ideas in illiterate form on suffering subscribers to certain journals of the city. I may go further and state that few of those parties have exhibited an inclination to understand the principles of justice which underlie the cestitution made to the Jesuits. It is a rather dry subject one of an historico-legal character in which right and justice sometimes are ignored. I shall not attempt to

APPRAL TO YOUR PASSIONS. The parties who oppose the grant to the Jesuits do so upon one or both of these grounds: 1st. That they have no right to such indemnity; 2nd Admitting that such a right existed, it has been forfeited by the nature and character of the so-The Jesuits should not receive enviling from the Government of a country but that to which they have no right to remuneration for the loss of their ancient estates : therefore this grant or part of a grant of \$400,000 should not be given to them. I shall speak upon the question of the Jesuits' right to remuneration this evening. Two weeks ago, in terms more elegant and graceful than I can employ, you heard of the arrival and early struggles of the Jesuits in

Their only object in ife, the end of their mission was the conversion of the Indian and salva-tion of his soul. With an enthusiasm beyond the power of description and above the excess of praise, they set about their arduous task. It was a slow and disagreeable job. There were many pathetic and deeply interesting phases to the Indian character, which the learned and refined fathers made known to their countrymen through the Retainers des Jesuits; the French heart was moved by the touching incidents narrated in the plain unvarnished annals. A new race was discovered. Prince and peasants. were alike attracted by the chivalrous heroic effects of their ecolesiastical countrymen midthe suows and forests, in the wigwam and on the chase with the dusky savages of New France. (Continued on eighth page.)

Canada.

THE BAN IS REMOVED.

It will be remembered that some months age Father Dowd speke in critical terms of the Catholic Order of Foresters whose head-quarters are in Chicago and which has gained a considerable number of members here. A deputation from St. Patrick's court. No. 95walted on Archbishop Fabre and laid the constitution of the order before him and explained it fully. After examining the one His Grace gave his approval and appointed

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