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CATHOLIC PROGRESS.

Condition of the Church in British America

The history of the Church in Canada is not, indeed, a record of prodigious growth, as in the United States, but it is none the less interesting on that account. The early annals of the French colonies in North America are full of extremely romantic episodes, and of the heroic element, while, at the same time, they are a record of Canadian Catholicity. Whoever has read Father Charlevoix's invaluable history, or even the writings of the Protestant historian Parkman, need not be told that this history of the propagation of the Catholic faith in Canada is full of absorbing interest. When Jacques Cartier and his adventurous companions sailed for the shores of France to seek new domains for their sovereign they brought with them the cross and the Gospel. Black-robed missionaries were familiar figures on the banks of the St. Lawrence 300 years ago, and many a peaceful hamlet clustered around the spire of a Catholic church in old Quebec long before "King George's men," as the Canadian Indians used to call the British until less than thirty years ago, captured the "Gibraltar of America" by stealth. The beauty and charm of Longfellow's poem of "Evangeline" are due mainly to the fact that it is a perfect reduction of the peaceful and edifying life that was led by the early Catholic settlers of Acadia. The difficulties that were encountered and overcome by the Jesuit and Recollet Fathers when they went preaching the Gospel among the Indians, excite the admiration and amazement of a modern reader. Like their brethren in the far South, they plunged into huge forests and forded rushing streams. They braved the icy keenness of Polar blasts, as well as the many privations and hardships that necessarily accompany an expedition of pioneers into a vast wilderness.

Their success was great and lasting, and, in addition to the Catholics of French, Irish and Scottish descent, the Dominion to-day contains many hundreds of Indians whose forefathers derived the same faith from the early missionaries. The origin of the Scottish Catholic colonies in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton is the theme of a rather mournful story. After the battle of Culloden, when the hopes of the Stuart dynasty were irretrievably crushed, and the remains of the Jacobite clans were thrown into great disorder, a cruel work of forcible depopulation was begun in the northernmost counties of Britain. Hundreds of Catholic Highlanders were driven from their native glens to make room for southern strangers and their deer parks. The sad story of Ireland's wrongs and sufferings is, of course, unparalleled in the history of nations; but the injustice and severity with which many of the Celts of Scotland were treated, in several instances by their own apostate chieftains, were of a similar character, and such as to excite the sympathy of all Irishmen. The love of the fatherland is a well known characteristic of all people living in mountainous regions, and the exiled Highlanders displayed not a little of that noble sentiment when they named certain spots in Nova Scotia "Lochaber" and "Iona," "Glencoe" and "Keppoch," in memory of the distant land of their birth. The Catholic population of the diocese of Archa, which includes the counties of Pictou, Antigonish and Guysborough in Nova Scotia, and those of Inverness, Richmond, Victoria and Cape Breton in the island bearing that name, is estimated to be about 75,000. The great majority of them are of Highland descent, while some are of Highland birth.

The new province of Manitoba, some destined to become a thriving colony. It is, therefore, probably a large Catholic population around Lake Winnipeg in the near future. It is extremely difficult to exhibit the rate of the growth of Catholicity in Canada, on account of the scarcity of authentic statistics relating to thirty, fifty or eighty year ago; but it will henceforth be quite feasible to show the progress of the whole of what is officially called the Dominion of Canada, including (besides Quebec and Ontario) the maritime provinces, Manitoba, the Northwest Territory and British Columbia. For purposes of ecclesiastical jurisdiction this vast region is divided into four provinces, with two adjacent districts, one of which (comprising the island of Newfoundland) is directly subject to the Holy See, while the other is part of the province of Oregon, which, as the name implies, is chiefly within the United States. The four provinces are those of Quebec, Halifax, Toronto and St. Boniface, consisting respectively of ten, five, five and four dioceses of episcopal sees.

The total accredited Catholic population of the Dominion is 1,942,248, being considerably more than one-third of the entire population. The most populous diocese is Montreal, which has 412,000 Catholics, followed by Quebec with 295,866. Next in the order come Three Rivers with 124,000, St. Hyacinthe with 110,210, and Ottawa with 100,000. The total number of priests is 2,054, of bishops, 24; and of archbishops, 5. The number of churches is 1,568, and if to these we add the 387 chapels and missions that are scattered throughout the less thickly settled parts of the country, we find that there are no fewer than 1,923 places of Catholic worship in the Dominion.

That Catholic education flourishes may be inferred from the fact that there are altogether 130 establishments devoted to higher education, 45 of them being colleges and 85 academies, while rudimentary education is represented by 3,511 parochial schools. In connection with this subject it should be observed that the number of ecclesiastical seminaries is 17. One of them the Grand Seminary at Montreal, is very famous for the number of priests it has sent out. With regard to charitable institutions, the list is a goodly one, for there are 46 asylums and 58 hospitals. The bulk of the Catholic population of the Dominion is, of course, in Lower Canada, and the great majority of Quebec Catholics are of French descent. In the province of Halifax there are about 110,000 French speaking Catholics out of a total Catholic population of 278,000; in that of

Toronto there are about 75,000 out of a total of 265,000; and in that of St. Boniface about 13,000 out of a total of 38,000. The census of 1881 showed a grand total of the population of Lower Canada to be 1,359,027, of these 1,170,718 were Catholics. Since Quebec province has not received any great increase of inhabitants in the past few years, these figures may be taken as a fairly correct indication of the state of things at the present day.—Ex.

ATTACK ON FRENCH SCHOOLS.

United States Speakers Accuse Them of Disloyalty and Intolerance.

BOSTON, March 4.—As stated at the time of the trouble over the French Catholic school at Haverhill, the Protestants of the State are disatisfied with the decision of the judiciary in favour of the French schools, and are determined to compel the Catholic schools to come up to the standard of the public school and be amenable to the regular school committee or be abolished. A cast iron bill, aimed at the French schools, has been submitted to the legislature, and a public hearing before the legislative committee began to-day in the State House. The room was crowded by a distinguished audience of Catholic and Evangelical divines and prominent lawyers. Ex-Governor Long, one of the intellectual and legal lights of New England, appeared in support of the bill. The Governor at the outset boldly announced that the bill fairly represented the feelings of the native Americans of New England who considered it the duty of the State to see that all her children were educated in the public schools. When children were educated elsewhere, either in private or sectarian schools, or at home, it was the determination to enforce the letter of the compulsory education law, and see that their education was up to the standard. All that was under the inspection of public school boards. He presented Superintendent Bartlett, of the Haverhill schools, and seconded the latter's attack on the French Catholic school. Mr. Bartlett presented voluminous evidence in writing and printing. He declared the French Catholic school was an attempt to establish a New France upon the soil of New England. He read an extract from the letter of a French Canadian priest, who said it was the destiny of New England to be a French-Canadian province, and the Yankee must go. The French-Canadian was pouring into New England, particularly into Massachusetts, in swarms. The French papers published here were intensely disloyal and openly treasonable. A French society at a recent fair held in the State posted such mottoes as "Our language and our faith before all," "Let us educate our children as we were educated," "God watches over the French nation." A French paper, *Le Travailleur*, published in Worcester, in referring to the French to vote on all school elections and get control of the committees, so as to control the study of French and Catholicism in the public schools. The same paper ridiculed Washington, said he was a heretic, and said he should be hated, for he began his career by the massacre of a French officer in Ohio. Other witnesses testified to what their children had told them of threats made by the teachers and priests in parochial schools, denouncing public schools as "mouths of hell" and prophesying their early abolishment. During the hearing the Catholics present grew excited and denounced the witness. The hearing was continued.

LAI'D TO REST.

Simple Funeral Ceremonies of the Late Hon. J. H. Pope.

COOKSHIRE, Que., April 3.—The funeral of the late Hon. John Henry Pope took place here to-day, and was a simple yet imposing ceremony. The attendance was very large, a special train from Sherbrooke being run to accommodate the mourners. All the leading people from the country around, including Lake Magalloway, Sherbrooke, Stouffville, etc. were present, including Mr. Albert Pope, brother of the deceased, Father Conneally and other priests. The beautiful funeral service was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Falconer, of the Church of England, and amid general testimony of mourning the mortal remains of the deceased statesman were laid in the grave.

Funeral of Father McIntosh.

An Arthur despatch says: The funeral of Rev. Father McIntosh, who died in Dundas on March 31st, took place here to-day. The corpse arrived at the C.P.R. depot at 4.48 p.m., accompanied by many relatives and clergymen. A vast throng of citizens of all denominations, who knew Father McIntosh from his childhood, awaited the arrival of his remains. The coffin was borne to the church, where the Right Rev. Bishop Dowling performed the interring ceremony. This morning a solemn High Mass was sung in presence of the Bishop, Rev. O. J. Heenan, celebrant; Father Slaven, of Oakville, deacon; Father Cotey, of Peterboro', sub-deacon; Father Burke, master of ceremonies. There were present in the sanctuary besides those named: Rev. Father Cote, S.J., of Guelph; J. Floott, of Orangeville; Fathers Cosgrove, of Elora; O'Connell, of Paris; Cassin, of Mount Forest; Hinchey, of Brantford; O'Reilly, of Minton; Stephen, C.S.R., Berlin; Halm, of Hamilton, and Doherty, of Arthur. Bishop Dowling presided at the funeral service. The corpse was placed in a vault beneath the church. The sacred edifice was thronged with mourners of all classes, who felt very sad for the loss of this excellent young priest. Great sympathy is felt for his bereaved parents, to whom his death is a severe visitation.

Mr. Cox, M.P., for East Clare, and Mr. Tully, editor of the *Roscommon Herald*, were recently arrested on charges of conspiracy under the Crimes Act. They appeared, and their sentences have just been reduced to six weeks each.

THE JESUITS.

(Richmond Hill Liberal.)

SIR.—I am informed on credible authority, that in one of his recent lectures on the Jesuit Question, Rev. Mr. Perovial has attributed to that learned and illustrious society of Catholic Priests the doctrine that the end justifies the means.

I may say at once that the Jesuits teach nothing that is contrary to the doctrines of the Catholic Church. The doctrine that the end justifies the means, is wicked, and is repudiated alike by the Jesuits and the entire Catholic Church. I am told that Mr. Perovial gave some proofs to substantiate his charge against the Jesuits, and the teachings of the Catholic Church; proofs, no doubt satisfactory to himself and to his audience, and claiming to be from the writings of the Jesuits.

I presume Mr. Perovial never saw the passages in the original from which he took these proofs: and erred, like the rest of that credulous crowd, in pinning his faith to the sleeves of his fellow-workers against the Church and the Jesuits. He trusted that his audience would take his mere word for any anti-Catholic statement he might make, and he has rewarded them as they deserved by abusing their confidence, and deceiving them. The error is a serious one. A minister of the gospel, as he claims to be, should have had a little more discretion—and I may add, a little more conscience. It might be well for him to take a lesson out of the moral theology taught by these wicked Jesuits, and endorsed by the Church. They say it is a grievous sin, not only to slander another, but also to deliberately expose one's self to the danger of slandering him, by recklessly and without due inquiry accusing him of teaching what is blasphemous and subversive of the Ten Commandments. And the slander acquires a tenfold intensity when such ignorance is attributed, not to one individual, but to thousands of men consecrated to God, and in whose holy lives even a hostile world finds no matter for reproach.

It is a proud distinction for the Jesuits that their enemies find no valid weapons against them, and are compelled to resort to falsehood and slander. They are in this point faithful representatives of the Church of Christ at this day, as she is of the primitive Church of the Apostles. Are our Protestant friends aware that they are repeating against us them identical slanders that were hurled against the Church in the days of St. Paul? Then the wicked Jews and lying Pagans charged her with holding the maxim, that evil may be done for a good purpose.—Rom. III. 8.

I call upon the Rev. Mr. Perovial to prove from their own writings, not by second hand quotations, that the Jesuits teach that "the end justifies the means." It will not do to quote garbled texts from the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, of Chambers' *Encyclopaedia*, or the *Infidel Paul Bert*, or *Littell's*, or any but one of their own authors, where the context may also be seen. I shall leave the decision to any two professors of Latin, Protestant at that, in the University of Toronto. Let him obtain this decision and I shall surrender the entire case. Mind, isolated texts will not do. It must be shown that the Jesuits teach this, or even its equivalent, from their own authors; not from authors or authorities, which have been manufactured for them.

I have now before me the Text Book of Moral Theology, used in our Seminaries. It is by a Jesuit (Gury). I shall give a specimen of his theology on the subject:—*Omnis electio mali est in malis; sed non conversio, omnis electio boni est in bonis.* This is the very conditory of the proposition, the end justifies the means. To prove this the quotation is sometimes made—*Finis deservit probatim actus.* This does not mean "the end justifies the means." It means the end determines the propriety of an action and from the context it will be seen that the author is referring to actions indifferent, or at least, not bad in themselves, for if the action is *malum in se*, no end can justify it, as we have seen above. The mistakes that are made in attributing false doctrines to the Catholic Church are not always the result of ignorance or neglect. They are very often deliberate misstatements, ranging from the *suppression* of words to downright mendacity.

Who has not heard that Catholics are not allowed to read the Bible? That Catholics adore images, and are consequently idolaters, and all that kind of thing? Why, a priest or nun cannot, since this crusade commenced, walk the streets of Toronto without being insulted. And all this in the interests of true religion?

Take my word for it the day will come when this state of things will bring a reaction, and the reaction has more than commenced. When thinking Protestants will ask themselves, "Cannot our ministers attack the Catholic Church without misrepresenting her?" They will ask themselves, "Does the end justify the means?"

Has Rev. Mr. Perovial addressed even a mild rebuke to the champions of Protestantism who piously raided the Catholic celebrators of St. Patrick's Day, and smashed the windows of Catholic institutions for the love of God? Oh! I forgot, that would not be in accord with equal rights, or civil and religious liberty, for which he is now clamouring.

For the latter especially, who in many instances are dependent for a living on the good will of their Protestant employers. The doctrine that "the end justifies the means," would justify Catholics in deceiving, robbing, and even murdering their employers and benefactors, provided, for example, they thought it was for the good of the Church.

I appeal to the good sense of Protestants themselves. Is this their experience of their Catholic neighbors and employees? People are very seldom better than they profess to be, and Catholics, neither in theory nor in practice, follow this rule. Why then repeat and perpetuate this cry against them? There are Catholics in this neighborhood who have established for themselves among their Protestant neighbors a reputation for upright and honorable integrity, of which Rev. Mr. Perovial with his quaint eloquent slander cannot deprive them.

I am afraid, Mr. Editor, I have trespassed too much on your valuable space, but I shall watch Mr. Perovial's answer, and perhaps soon ask you for more.

J. J. EGAN.
Thorhill, March 26th, 1889.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND HER MISSIONS.

The History of the Propaganda.

While Protestants are lamenting the ill-success of their foreign missionary work, Catholics may review with a laudable pride the completeness of the measures taken by their Church to further her mission to the pagan world. Not only has she created numerous religious orders supplying trained warriors of the cross, but she had founded or promoted a series of purely missionary institutions, which we shall now briefly present to our readers.

In Italy there is the Urban College for the Propagation of the Faith, founded by Urban VIII. in 1627, and designed for students from those parts of the world where the Sacred Congregation has been dependent missions. Then there is the Seminary of the Apostles, St. Peter and St. Paul, organized by the pious and learned priest Pater Avanzini, in 1867, and completed in 1874 by the munificence of Pius IX. Next may be mentioned the English, the Irish and the Scottish Colleges. The first established by Gregory XIII. in 1579, occupies the site of the English Hospital of St. Thomas of Canterbury and of the Holy Trinity, erected in 1558 for the accommodation of English pilgrims. The second owes its foundation to Ludwig, Archbishop of Bonn, by whose will it passed in 1633 over to the Jesuits. In 1733, however, it was transferred to secular priests, until the French occupation, in 1798. It ceased to exist, and was revived only in 1726 by Leo XII. The third or Scottish College, established in 1600 by Clement VIII., was originally opposite the Church of St. Mary at Constantinople, whence, in 1604, it was transferred to its present site. Another by later foundation is the College for the United States, established by Pius IX. in 1859. At Milan is the Milanese Seminary for Foreign Missions, dating from 1850, and due chiefly to the generosity of Angelus Ranzotti, Patriarch of Venice. Various hosts of a Seminary for Missions among the blacks, established in 1867 by the illustrious Apostle of Africa, Mgr. Daniel Comboni; and Naples educates future Indian Chinese missionaries in the College of the Holy Family. France also possesses several missionary institutions. The Seminary for Foreign Missions at Paris, erected in 1665, with the approbation of Alexander VII. and of the French Government; the Irish College also at Paris; the Lyons Seminary for the African Missions, founded in 1836 by Bishop Melchioride Maron Breillat and endowed with three Apostolic Schools in France, Ireland and Spain, and lastly, the College of Brigueles-Sala, built by the generosity of Anthony Brigueles-Sala and his pious wife, Artemisia, in 1855. In Spain is the English College, at Valladolid, owing its origin to Father Robert Parson, S. J., and the favor of Philip II.; also, in the same city, the Scottish College, sprung from the generosity of William Semple and his wife, Maria de Ledesma, in 1627. Portugal also possesses an English College, founded by the Portuguese nobleman, Pedro de Coimbra, and approved by Gregory XV., in 1622. Belgium is provided with the American College of the Immaculate Conception, at Louvain, built by the Rev. Father Kindelkin, for several years Missionary in North America and Vicar-General of the Bishop of Detroit. Holland harbors the Seminary of Steyl, erected in 1875 by the Rev. Father Janssen. Albania supplies a college for the want of seminaries, in that country, in Servia, and in Macedonia, whilst England owns St. Joseph Seminary, of Mill Hill, and St. Peter's School, Freshfield, both established by the present Bishop of Salford, the founder, also, of a missionary college at Baltimore.

The review of so many missionary institutions, due to the Church and her rulers, suggests the question, what are we doing to cooperate with these works? Let us all give a conscientious and practical answer, and then in our lifetime, at least, neither prayers nor alms will fail the Catholic Church and her missions.—*Illustrated Catholic Missions.*

TORONTO ARCHBISHOPRIC.

Little doubt that Bishop Walsh Will Succeed Archbishop Lynch.

Toronto Globe, April 4.
In reference to a rumor that Bishop Walsh, of London, had been appointed Archbishop of Toronto, a Globe reporter saw Rev. Father McBride. Mr. McBride says that nothing official is known, but that the statement is generally credited by the Roman Catholic priests of the diocese, as it is known that the bishop nominated Bishop Walsh for the position as "most worthy," and whoever got that nomination will almost certainly receive the appointment. Father McBride has no doubt that Bishop Walsh will be Archbishop Walsh in a few days.

The vacancy in the Archdiocese of Toronto was caused by the death of Archbishop Lynch in May of last year. Bishop Walsh was born in the parish of Mooncoin, county Kilkenny, on the 24th of May, 1830. From an early age he felt a great desire to enter the ministry. Accordingly after having completed an extensive preliminary course of sciences and classics, he entered St. John's College, Waterford, where he studied philosophy and a portion of his theology with success and distinction. In the fall of 1852 Bishop Walsh carried out his intention of serving God on a foreign mission and left home and friends and native land. Arriving in Canada he entered the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Montreal, and, together with the late Father Synnott, Father Hobin, of Toronto, and several other ecclesiastics of Irish birth, finished his divinity course with credit to himself and satisfaction to his superiors. He received tonsure at the hands of Archbishop Ballarsson, who also consecrated him bishop. On the 1st of November, 1854, he was ordained priest by Bishop de Charbonnel. Brock was his first mission, in which he spent nearly two years. In 1857 he was appointed to the pastoral charge of St. Mary's parish. For a short time he discharged the same duty at St. Paul's. After the consecration of Bishop Lynch, he was appointed rector of the Cathedral, and was again reinstated as pastor of St. Mary's, where he remained until November, 1867, when he surrendered up his charge to enter upon his retreat for consecration. Father Walsh enjoyed the reputation among the clergy of being a sound and deeply-read theologian, well versed in the sacred Scriptures and canon law and a eloquent speaker. He was consecrated Bishop of Sandwich in St. Michael's Cathedral on the 10th of November, 1868, and was installed in the cathedral of Sandwich four days later. In January, 1868, Bishop Walsh, by consent of the Holy See, removed the Episcopal residence to London, and since the following year has maintained the title of Bishop of London. Bishop Walsh visited Rome in 1876, and since that time has quietly superintended his charge.

ARCHBISHOP DUMAINE'S RETURN.

A Grand Reception to be Tendered him on his Arrival.

Ample preparations are being made for the reception to be tendered His Grace Archbishop Dumaine on his return from Rome. He will be met in Montreal by a large delegation who will accompany him to Ottawa by the C. P. R. At the Pacific depot he will be met by a large number of citizens in carriages and on foot who will escort him to the Basilica, where the address will be read in English and French. There will be no addresses from societies and both will be in the name of the citizens of Ottawa.—*United Canada.*

Leo XIII. to the Nations.

The N. Y. Catholic News has received the following special cablegram:

Rome, March 23.—Information from a very reliable quarter warrants me in saying that one of the most important encyclicals ever held under the Seal of the Vatican is now in course of preparation of Leo XIII. This encyclical has already been noticed, and it was said to be intended as an argument for the maintenance of the peace of Europe, but according to more informant, it will be an appeal to the European nations for a final settlement of the question of the temporal power. Premier Crispi and the Italian Cabinet have long known that the Pope had such an idea in mind, and it was this knowledge that made them bring pressure to bear against Gladstone and carry out his intention of calling on the Pontiff. Crispi feared that Gladstone, who had been credited as favorable to the idea of arbitration, would sanction the scheme of His Holiness, and that the appeal of the Pope would go before the world with the recommendation of an English statesman, who, more than any other, had worked intermittingly for a "United Italy."

The occupation of Rome was permitted by the European powers under certain conditions, expressed in the Papal guarantees. These guarantees have been violated, and the appeal of the Pope for reconsecration must receive attention. Italy's two alien (Germany and Austria), recognize the depressed condition of Italy under its present anti-Papal policy, to be strong under its present anti-Papal policy, and are known to be in favor of the restoration of the Leonine City. Emperor Francis Joseph has never recognized the occupation, and refuses to pay the visit he owes to King Humbert in the Eternal City. The letters that have been pouring in from the Bishops of every country proclaim the universal interest in the question, and have forced its attention more firmly on Old World politicians, who see at the horizon's rim the cloud that presages a storm in the world of diplomacy. The encyclical is expected to be published about the time the new penal code goes into effect, in June next. It is stated that the King of Belgium may be appointed to decide the dispute. Neither Humbert nor Leo XIII. could object to this. King Leopold is friendly to the Roman Pontiff, and Humbert has for a long time sought to have the Italian Crown Prince considered as the future husband of Leopold's daughter.

New York, April 4.—A vagrant, who died in St. Luke's hospital last month, proves to have been E. C. Daniels, who in 1870 was a trusted cashier in a Boston bank with a happy family with whom he resided in a suburb of the city. He robbed the bank of \$28,000, served a short term in prison, was pardoned, again betrayed his employers' trust and coming to New York became an outcast, finally dying a pauper's death.

Dr. Millman has resigned his position as Assistant-Superintendent of Rockwood Asylum. He removes to Toronto and enters upon the practice of his profession there.

THE END NOT YET.

Ontario People Inclined to Continue the Jesuits Agitation.

OTTAWA, April 5.—The vote of thanks tendered to Col. O'Brien and Mr. Barron by the recent meeting of citizens in the Opera house was conveyed to those gentlemen to the Parliamentary Library by a committee appointed for the purpose. Both gentlemen made suitable replies, Mr. Barron informing the deputations that this parliamentary action on the Jesuits question had been fully endorsed by the Liberal committee of South Victoria, Roman Catholics as well as Protestants approving of his course. A big Protestant demonstration is to be held at Bell's Corners on Wednesday, the 17th inst., to protest against the Jesuits' estates act. County Master McElroy has instructed the county secretary to call a mass meeting of all lodges in the county. It is not intended that the demonstration be confined to members of the order, but every loyal Protestant of Charlton is invited to take part and recent what is designated as the insult that has been offered to Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria by the interference of His Holiness the Pope in Canadian legislation. The chief speaker will be Rev. W. J. Hunter, D.D., of Toronto.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH.

The Wisdom and Men Foretold Which Has Distinguished His Actions.

Ireland has unquestionably been unfortunate in many things, but surely it must be conceded she has also been vouchsafed exceptional good fortune in at least one important particular. Where is there a country that can point to such an unvarying succession of illustrious prelates?—eminent either for conspicuous piety or for far-seeing statesmanship, or for both, but ever mixing with their higher qualities a guiding and guarding patriotism that won for them the love and confidence of their compatriots, whilst it paralysed not merely the actions, but frequently even the very intentions of their enemies. Truly, Ireland may be both proud of and thankful for the signal providence which has seemed to direct the appointment of its highest spiritual guides, for they have always been found equal, not only to the trusts of their sacred office, but to the ungenerous responsibilities too frequently forced on them by the position of their country. At the present moment we happily possess a striking example of this marvellous adaptability of "the man to the time" in the Archbishop of Dublin. Ever since his appointment Dr. Walsh has been adding proof to proof and emphasizing the wisdom which placed him in his exalted and onerous office, and he has been doing so with more serious and important difficulties, or administered with such tact and ability. Nothing affecting the spiritual or material interests of his co-religionists, or indeed countrymen, seems too trivial or profound for his Grace's earnest attention, and no sooner does he attempt the elucidation of a question than it assumes new and generally truer aspects. During the past week he has afforded another couple of powerful instances of his faculty for disentangling important issues from the mass of specious misrepresentation or obtrusive falsehood with which interest or bias may have surrounded them. No one can read his masterly comments on the tactics adopted to produce misconception between the people of Ireland and the Vatican without feeling that he has not only succeeded in unveiling the motives, but also the very mechanism employed. His address, too, before the Medical Society of the Catholic University is at once marvellous in its exposition of past injustice and failure, and a powerful important in its suggestions as to the possibility for future reparation. Nothing could better exemplify the impression his Grace has made on the people generally than the absolutely ecstatic enthusiasm he excited among all sections of the audience in the Cecilia street Theatre. As he proceeded with his splendid address, not merely the students, but both staid professors and the official general public succumbed to the influence of his earnestness, his comprehensive grasp of facts, and abnormal capacity for arranging them in a light which admitted neither of question nor equivocation. It is no exaggeration to say that Dr. Walsh's letter and speech have formed almost the exclusive topics of conversation in the city during the week— notwithstanding the many other interesting events transpiring elsewhere.—*Dublin Cor. Liverpool Catholic Times.*

GOODWILL TO AMERICA.

What "Jingo" Audiences Think of U. S. Soldiers.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Mr. G. W. Smalley's London cable to the *Tribune* says: "A curious proof of British goodwill to America was furnished by last night's performance at the 'Alhambra.' The new military ballet there brought out introduces the troops of different nations as guests at Portsmouth. Their reception varied greatly, but the most popular of all according to the morning papers were the American soldiers. France came next, then Italy, while both Germany and Russia were roundly hissed. Much applause, no doubt, peculiar, but not to be despised. It was a music hall which set Jingoism going in 1878. Note also that the appearance of the Royal Irish Fusiliers was greeted with cries of 'Good old Parnell.' More solid evidence of our English cousins' sympathy in reference to the catastrophe to the American vessels at Samoa, and by messages from the British squadrons. The last are here thought more remarkable than the Queen's." Very striking also is Admiral Hornby's letter. He is by common consent the most accomplished of British admirals, and it means much when he takes pains to point out that the good fortune of the British ship Calliope implies no superiority in seamanship over her less fortunate comrades.

NEW YORK, April 4.

New York, April 4.—A vagrant, who died in St. Luke's hospital last month, proves to have been E. C. Daniels, who in 1870 was a trusted cashier in a Boston bank with a happy family with whom he resided in a suburb of the city. He robbed the bank of \$28,000, served a short term in prison, was pardoned, again betrayed his employers' trust and coming to New York became an outcast, finally dying a pauper's death.

Dr. Millman has resigned his position as Assistant-Superintendent of Rockwood Asylum. He removes to Toronto and enters upon the practice of his profession there.

ARCHBISHOP RYAN

On the Superiority of Christian Civilization

AND THE PERILS THAT THREATEN IT.

A Mastery Survey of the Church's Benefits

TO THE HUMAN RACE.

(From the Philadelphia Catholic Standard, March 23, 1889.)

Not since the days of the Very Rev. Dr. Marcellus, O. S. A., and Very Rev. Father...

Before the time came for the Most Reverend lecturer to make his appearance, invited guests...

ARCHBISHOP RYAN'S LECTURE.

The Archbishop had been announced to deliver a lecture on "Christian Civilization and the Perils that Now Threaten it."

I propose to speak to you this evening, ladies and gentlemen, on the perils that now threaten Christian civilization.

Let me first speak to you of the material wealth and the material progress, more than the Christianization of any country marks a new and most interesting era in its history.

Principles of Cohesion Necessary to Society. The spirit of self-sacrifice is essential to the continued existence of civilized society.

Fortunately, only a portion of society has been rash enough to reject them; and, as Christianity is immortal, like its Founder, that rejection can never become universal.

Paganism Christianity and Civilization. To do this intelligently and effectively, we have to fully appreciate the connection between Christianity and the civilization to which it has given name.

Historical Importance of Christianity. Christianity is a fact in the history of the human race, the most mysterious in its nature, the most stupendous and universal in its effects.

The Church Legislating against Child Murder. Sublime dignity of these little ones! God's angels are their angels also, appointed to shield them, and only wait the Divine permission to strike down the scandalizers and persecutors of their charge.

The Heroic Magdalen. Such was the fallen woman under paganism and stern Judaism, when one of her class, with singular apparent audacity, which was really supernatural courage, entered the presence of Simon, and by the presence of his indignation and fell broken-hearted at the feet of the Founder of Christian civilization.

Far-Reaching Effect of Christian Principles. We beheld the same spirit animating the various religious Orders, as we saw in private life, during the civil war, in a less heroic degree, it is true, because such sacrifice was not demanded, but still influenced by the same principles and motives.

Some Sheet music—Snooring. One kind of footman—Shoemakers. Live to the last—A well-made boot. True longest in this world—Tall men.

Approved of long engagements—Actresses. Presumably a fault-finding fish—The carp. Something of a wag—The tip of a dog's tail.

and the creature, such a one can never adequately understand the philosophy of human history.

"Christianity," says Mr. Gladstone in his "Studies of Homer," speaking of it as from the third century onwards, "has marched for fifteen hundred years as the head of human civilization."

It is the fashion of a class of modern humanistic political philosophers who have some influence in this age, to praise the pagan civilization, to exhibit its proofs of what unaided man can do, to practically ignore the civilization of Christianity, and to hold forth the pagan nations as magnificent models for the emulation of our own young Republic.

Relative Condition of Woman under Paganism and Christianity. From the consideration of childhood under pagan and Christian civilization we come naturally to consider the condition of woman under their influences.

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Woman was exalted in the person of the Mother of Christ. Therefore it was, as it were, the triumphant "Magnificent" canticle of liberated womanhood!

Behold, then, the appalling spectacle! Helpless infancy exposed, killed, cast to dogs. See the yellow Tiber, as it sweeps by the marble palaces, by the temples and luxuriant baths of ancient Rome, bearing upon its water the floating bodies of pure, innocent, holy childhood.

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withering glances of our Common Parent is upon her. Nervously she draws from beneath her shawl the concealed offspring of her sin.

She was found on Calvary at her old place, at his feet, the bloody feet; she threw her arms around the bloody rood as he hung expiring upon it.

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when Judas betrayed and Peter denied, and even John followed but at a distance, she ever remained the same devoted, penitential lover.

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his wife, who inherits what, with all his faults, distinguished her gifted grandfather love and pity for oppressed nationalities, shared his sentiments. Sir Wilfrid Blunt had the courage of his convictions, boldly declared that the Government, and delivered that he was regarded as dangerous speeches. He was accordingly cast into prison for some months. I first met him on the day of his liberation, and at the first dinner of which he partook outside the prison-gates.

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FATHER KENNEDY'S NERVE TONIC. A truly well known and useful medicine.

SAVED FROM AN INSANE ASYLUM. A lady well known to the wife of whose family I am a friend, was afflicted with a nervous disease for a long time and cured at last by Rev. Father Kennedy.

Our PAMPHLET for sufferers of nervous disease will be sent FREE to any address, and POOR patients can also obtain this medicine FREE of charge from us.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Father Kennedy, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direct supervision.

KOENIG'S Medicine Co., Chicago. Agents: W. E. SAUNDERS & Co., 188 Dundas Street, London, Ont., Price, \$1.00 per bottle; Six bottles for \$5.00.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED. L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868, for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the Louisiana Constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its MAMMOTH DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place weekly. It is the only lottery in the world, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS. For Integrity of its Drawings, and Prompt Payment of Prizes, Attested as follows:

Commissioners. We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay in Prize drawn in the Louisiana State Lottery which may be presented at our counters.

R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisiana Nat'l Bank. PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank. CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING. At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, April 16, 1889. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000.

100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Half \$10. Quarters \$5. Tenths \$2. Twentieths \$1.

IMPORTANT. Address H. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La. or H. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D. C.

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La. REMEMBER that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY THE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution whose charters rights are recognized in the highest Court of the United States.

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CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY. SUCCESSORS INHERITORS BELLS TO THE BLYMER MANUFACTURING CO. CATALOGUE WITH 1800 TESTIMONIALS. BELLS, CHURCHES, FOUNDRY, ETC.

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First Shopping Friend—Madam that's my wife. Second Shopping Friend—Why how anxiously I long to pick up an imitation monkey skin.

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All Business letters, and Communications intended for publication, should be addressed to J. P. WHELAN & Co., Proprietors of THE TRUE WITNESS, No. 761 Craig street, Montreal, P.Q.

WEDNESDAY.....APRIL 10, 1889

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, April 10th, St. Patrons. THURSDAY, April 11th, St. Leo the Great. FRIDAY, April 12th, The Seven Dolours of the Blessed Virgin Mary. SATURDAY, April 13th, St. Hermenegild. SUNDAY, April 14th, PALM SUNDAY. MONDAY, April 15th, The Penitent Thief. TUESDAY, April 16th, Sol. Prof. St. Francis.

Effects of Restriction in Nova Scotia.

Proofs are accumulating that the restrictionist policy of the Ottawa government is slowly but surely ruining the trade of the country except in a few favored localities and for a few pampered manufacturers. The exodus from Ontario and Quebec has been greater during the past year than ever before. But nowhere are the evils of bad government and a false policy more marked than in the maritime provinces. The Eastern Echo, of Antigonish, Nova Scotia, draws a gloomy picture of the change that has taken place in the far east. No man of middle age, it says, who has spent his days in eastern Nova Scotia, can have any doubt concerning the advantages which free trade with the United States would confer on that part of the province. Such a man has had an opportunity to observe at first hand the state of trade and business during the reciprocity treaty and he probably knows by hard experience that a tremendous change for the worse has succeeded at the present day. The trade which under the reciprocity treaty built up fortunes has disappeared; the merchants of that day are gone and none have succeeded them; the men they employed on land and sea are scattered because the country no longer affords means of livelihood. Take for instance the Strait of Canso. Twenty-five years ago that strait was lined with flourishing settlements which were bustling scenes of business activity. The shores were studded with important and prosperous firms which bought and sold, imported and exported, and gave employment both directly and indirectly to hundreds of fishermen, sailors, and laborers of the neighborhood. Fish and supplies were the chief articles of trade, but in those days the fishing business was in a flourishing condition; the fish were bought for cash at a good price and the consumers paid cash for their supplies and both the fishermen and the merchant made money.

Such was the happy state of affairs till the blight of Confederation, Tory government and finally restrictionism, by successive steps destroyed the trade till, as the Echo says, the general prosperity has departed. Few of the old firms survive. Their stores are in many cases tenantless and crumbling in ruin; the wharves which a quarter of a century ago resounded to the song of the sailor and the hurrying feet of those who loaded or discharged cargo are silent and deserted by all but a few solitary fishermen. The inhabitants, who were once employed at home in large numbers to the United States every spring. From the little settlement of Harbor au Bouche alone, it is estimated that 280 men yearly seek employment in a foreign land. Very many have removed permanently to the adjoining republic.

This melancholy change our contemporary attributes to the policy of restriction. The Tory government promised marvellous prosperity as the result of their tariff contrivances and sought to fulfill its promises by barring and damping up the trade of the country. The result is that the natural trade of eastern Nova Scotia has been crippled and almost destroyed. The cause of the decline of prosperity being thus clearly understood, the way to restore prosperity is plain: Reverse the policy of restriction. The Echo puts the right policy clearly before its readers. By opening up the channels and by securing intercourse with the United States unfettered by tariff and unobstructed by custom houses that trade will revive. It is to such a step the Liberal party is pledged. That is the meaning of unrestricted reciprocity. Those who desire the return of the prosperity of years ago will not fail to have this in mind when next they cast their votes for a Dominion representative.

The Agitators' Catholic Allies.

The fact that the Ontario papers, which have shown the most bitter spirit towards Catholicity and the most furious opposition to the Jesuits, parade, under big heads, the article that appeared in Le Canadien of Quebec on the 1st of this month, is proof sufficient of the mischief the Bleu organs are doing in the present controversy. The Toronto World, which, as our readers will remember, threatened to "clear out Quebec in two weeks" civil war, has a translation of Le Canadien's article under the heading:—"The Cardinal and the Jesuits." "The organ of His Eminence charges them with Conspiracy, and Papal Diplomacy with Weakness." "The Beginning of a Bitter Struggle between the Hierarchy and the Orders," and a lot more equally offensive

sensationalism. The imputation on Cardinal Taschereau contained in these headlines is gratuitous. The World had no warrant, no justification whatever, for the assumption that a newspaper article reflecting on the conduct of the Pope was inspired by His Eminence. In order that our readers may fully understand the attitude assumed by the new ally of the World and Mail, we give Le Canadien's article in full as follows:—

The agitation continues in the matter of the dealings with the Jesuits Estates. In the press has acquired new violence since The Globe has thrown itself into it. The Protestant associations and the ministers of the different churches, of the Presbyterian church above all, are making an inflammatory campaign in which the history of the Jesuits is recited after the manner of those who know not whereof they speak. Catholicism, the French element, are deemed as a danger to the country. A big meeting in Ottawa, after the vote in Parliament, broke up in swearing to unite against all those who supported the Governor-General in Council in his attitude on the act of 1885.

It is evident to anyone accustomed to observe the course of opinion that these hastily-formed judgments have attained a great force against the Province of Ontario, where not a journal defends us. The vote of Parliament will exercise a certain influence on the crowd, but this action of the House only bears on the questions between the central power and the legislatures.

The law, the cause of all this trouble, remains with its preamble bristling with correspondences immediately displayed, and the choir against the Jesuits, against the French-Canadian, against the Catholic hierarchy, is in loose.

Nothing is more to be deplored. Nothing would have been more easily avoided. To express our idea briefly, pontifical diplomacy as well as that of the Order of the Jesuits has proved us in a ruinous and false and painful. The See of Rome had charged the premier dignitary of the church in Canada, His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau, to confer with the Government of Quebec on the subject of the Jesuits Estates.

Without any notice to this prelate, we have been assured, the Papal Court withdrew the authority from him and in his place substituted the Father of the Company of Jesus, Compare the dates.

Mr. Mercier wrote, from Rome, on Feb. 17th, 1888, to Cardinal Simeoni asking permission to sell, on certain conditions, the site of the old Jesuit College.

On March 1st the First Minister received an answer. The correspondent continued and on April 27 Rev. Father Turgeon, procurator of the Jesuits at Montreal, transmitted to Mr. Mercier "copy of an official letter dated from Rome March 27th, 1888, by which the Sacred Congregation authorized the Jesuit Fathers to treat with the government on the question of the Jesuit Estates."

Evidently a court intrigue had occurred; the Order of the Jesuits influential at Rome, had, with the aid of Mr. Mercier, convinced the Vatican that the Jesuits were in a better position to treat with the civil power than Cardinal Taschereau, or the entire Canadian Episcopate. There was a slap in the face of the whole country in the person of the prelate and his order in the hierarchy, in order to lessen their prestige in the eyes of Catholics. The particular circumstances attendant on this incident only aggravated their position. A section of the clergy was in open resistance to the Episcopate. Rome, without knowing it, without even questioning it, gave countenance to this faction, which had supported Mr. Mercier in the election of his chief.

What has been the result of this regrettable course of conduct? We have the Jesuits assailed on every side, Catholics, French Canadians checked in their purpose; in brief behold us in full discord. And what profit have the Jesuits drawn from it? Out of \$400,000 they receive \$150,000. This compensation is light, the result is right in the terms of the law, but the discriminations employed, of the complications that may succeed.

The recent circular addressed by Archbishop Fabre to his clergy—a circular clothed, we believe, with approbation of high quarters, shows that the Episcopate have their eyes open to the breakers to be avoided. The school of minor-ty which the Bishop represents the church universal, the Church in Canada, the titles of which are not and cannot be contested. The realities and the ecclesiastical orders only render real services to religion in all countries where they are careful to march in union with the heads of the national clergy. Other- wise they are centres of dissension and a source of trouble to the State and against the Episcopate, results, sooner or later, in disaster to themselves.

The Jesuits know very well that if Catholics are united against the intervention of the federal power for the disallowance of the law of 1888 they are divided on the policy followed by a certain number of the members of their Order for the support of the law. We repeat what we recently wrote: it would be unjust to hold the Order entirely responsible for the error of some of its members, but that which has occurred ought to serve as a lesson to the Jesuits and to all other communities, whether of a man or of a woman. There have come to us at times foreign orders who have brought with them and continued to exhibit a spirit of intolerance sufficient to produce the most deplorable results. The division which has been introduced in the secular clergy has been caused by this spirit, which, if it takes root among the people, will place us in the situation of Ireland and will array against us the majority of the citizens of the empire. We have need here of peace, of concord, of harmony.

If this affair of the Jesuits Estates had been conducted with prudence, if the Court of Rome had, in the circumstances, exhibited that tact and ability which ordinarily distinguishes it, the present tempest would have been avoided. And furthermore, in face of what result do the Jesuits expect? The Toronto Globe commended by demanding \$900,000 "the half of the real value of only one of the properties which the Jesuits had bought with their own funds," and be finished by accepting \$400,000. The Holy See ratified the arrangement, the struggle was transferred anew to Rome for the division of the money and the Order received \$100,000. Why support the Jesuits, to the detriment of the prestige of the Bishops, to treat with the Government if they could get nothing better than this miserable amount? In trusting this mission to the Jesuits did we not recognize their right to the estates which they formerly possessed before the suppression of their Order?

Papal diplomacy has been vacillating, illogical and inconsistent throughout the negotiations. These vacillations, these contradictions have produced a bad impression in the country and we pray God that the spectacle will not be seen again for many a day.

stances they are doubly criminal because they furnish arms to the fanatics who ask nothing better than to use them."

There was a time in this province when the Tory party and its organs were ceaseless in denunciations of the Liberals as Ronges, Athletes and Revolutionists. They were described as identical in principles and purposes with the Communards of France. The persecution they suffered was of the bitterest kind and it had the effect of keeping them long in the cold shades of opposition. But the Riel affair opened the eyes of the people to the true character of the Tory party with which the Blues were allied. The national movement swept them from place and power. Exposure was followed by condemnation and punishment. The conduct and policy of the Mercier government soon dissipated the slanders industriously circulated against the "Ronges." So long as the Blues could pose as the champions of the church and thereby enjoy the sweets of office, they were the most devoted and obedient Catholics. But out of office they do not hesitate even to assail the Pope himself, accuse the authorities at Rome of all sorts of blundering and intrigue after the manner of Le Canadien. Nothing more is needed to permanently fix in popular condemnation the men who for years successfully traded on religion for party purposes but who now stand confessed in their true colors.

Irishmen Honored.

The appointment of two prominent Irish Americans to important missions as United States ministers abroad is a recognition by President Harrison of Irish worth and influence which has given universal satisfaction in the United States. Hon. Thomas Ryan, of Kansas, appointed U. S. Minister to Mexico, is a native of New York, where he was born in 1837. He served as a volunteer during the war. Since that time he has held various legal offices in Kansas and has been a representative in Congress in six successive Congresses.

The Irish World says of him:— He has been an active worker in the Land League cause and acted with ability and zeal as President of one of the branches. The State he leaves is sorry to lose his services in Congress but is glad that he has been honored. As Secretary of State he showed himself worthy of the confidence of the people and their pleasure at his appointment is sincere.

The Atherton Champion speaks of him thus:—

He is undoubtedly well qualified for the position, and he is, moreover, a Republican who has done something to maintain the integrity and promote the success of the party. Beyond the fact, therefore, that the action was official duty in Congress there can be no objection to his selection. He was a soldier during the war and served his country gallantly. He has been a member of Congress for six consecutive terms and was elected for a seventh. In that body he maintained a high reputation for integrity and ability, and was universally respected by his colleagues. We have no doubt that he will represent the country well and faithfully in its diplomatic service.

The Emporia Republican says: He has been a most faithful and useful member, not only to the interests of his district but to the interests of the State and of the country. That his services have been appreciated was amply shown in his repeated elections, each time by increasing majorities. It is probable that, had he so preferred, he could have continued to represent this district indefinitely. As Minister to Mexico he will uphold the dignity and honor of the nation and discharge his official duty with credit to himself, to the administration that sends him and to the State from which he is chosen.

Patrick Egan, appointed U. S. Minister to Chile, was born in Ireland in 1841. He took part in the revolutionary movement which culminated in the attempted insurrection of 1869, and was one of the organizers and a member of the Council of the Home Rule League formed in 1871. When Davitt, in 1879 started his Land League movement, Mr. Egan, Joseph Biggar, and William H. O'Sullivan, members of Parliament, became trustees of the League, and Mr. Egan was appointed its acting treasurer. The work of the League in propagating its principles and aiding evicted tenants in 1880 led to a prosecution of Messrs. Parnell, Dillon, Sexton and others. The prosecution failing to secure a conviction, the English Government suspended the habeas corpus act and also devised a scheme to seize the funds of the League. At the request of the leaders of the movement, Mr. Egan went to France to protect the money, and also to act as an intermediary between the branches of the League in America and Australia and the National Leaguers in Ireland and England. In 1882 he returned to his native country, but fearful of oppression and unfair treatment on the part of the Government, he in 1882 came to America and went to Nebraska, where he has since lived. He has been engaged in the grain trade while in this country, and has also taken an active part in politics as a member of the Republican party. From 1884 to 1886 he was President of the American branch of the Irish League, of which Parnell is the chief. He was a delegate at large from Nebraska to the Chicago convention.

THE TRUE WITNESS, in keeping with its character, and to avoid the possibility of any one charging it with misquotation or garbling, gives in this issue the full text of two remarkable articles on the Jesuit question. One is from Le Canadien, the Quebec organ of the French-Canadian Bleu Tories, the other from the Orange Sentinel, official organ of Ontario Orange Tories. These strangely assorted allies are working each in its own way for an identical object, namely, the preservation of Sir John Macdonald's government. Le Canadien cares as much for Catholicity as the Sentinel does about Protestantism, and both seek to influence their co-religionists to prevent harm to the government and the party to which they owe first allegiance. No one, however, can read both articles without giving the Orangemen credit for superiority of temper and plausibility over his brother ship on the Catholic side of the fence. But, were the conditions reversed, a Liberal administration at Ottawa, and Tories on top at

Quebec, we can imagine how vigorously these strange bed-fellows would kick out and howl as if they had both gone to bed with spurs on. It therefore appears pretty plain that so far as these organs are concerned the main question is politics, not religion. Neither of them would care what became of their particular friends, so long as each organist managed to snuff the Ottawa pap-bottle. "Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." They sink their differences and cry for peace, because they fear the loss of that by which they are fed from Ottawa.

It would delight the heart of Colonel Bob Ingersoll to hear that a proposition has been made to revise the Presbyterian Confession of Faith. The object is to make Presbyterianism admit of all Protestants subscribing to it, but the old hard-shell object because they say such a revision would be nothing less than the wiping out of Presbyterianism; that if all the sects were to surrender all their peculiar and distinctive tenets, the result would be an incoherent theological hash without character or spirit of cohesion. That such an idea should be seriously entertained is a pretty good indication of the invertebrate condition of modern Protestantism. Were the sects to surrender their "stan-jards," and modify their "essentials," so that all could unite on some general plan we can imagine a vast increase of latitudinarianism if not a considerable advance towards Agnosticism. But a better plan may be suggested. Let them all march back to where they came from, acknowledge their errors and seek admission into the one true fold. In this way, and in this way only, can Christian unity be obtained.

An "Old Farmer" writes to a rural exchange giving his opinion of the reason why Canadians who work hard have not much money to spend. He finds that the estimated expenditures of the Dominion Government, including interest on the public debt, amount to over \$40,000,000, while the total exports of Canada for the year just closed are: For agricultural products.....\$15,436,360 For animals and their products..... 24,719,297 \$40,155,657

In other words it has taken all the horses, cattle, sheep, lambs, butter, cheese, pork, wheat, barley, peas, oats and all other farm produce exported from Canada to meet the demands of the Ottawa Government, who are now prating about the prosperity of the country and loyalty in order to lead the public mind from our serious financial position. They speak in the interests of monopolies and combines, but never in the interests of farmers. Do they give a passing thought how we are to raise interest on our mortgages or to place us in a position to secure better prices for stock, grain, wool, etc.?

A correspondent of the Toronto Telegram, who was sent into the counties of Prescott and Russell to investigate the extent to which French is taught in the public schools, has evidently been "privately instructed" to manufacture charges against the Ontario government if they can be had in no other way. That he is carrying out these instructions there is no room to doubt. The Globe's Ottawa correspondent thus explodes one of his charges: The Telegram's correspondent stated, among other remarkable things, that in the Township of Cumberland, Russell county, there are six or more schools that are wholly French. As a matter of fact there are not more than half a dozen schools in the entire township and not one of them is French. They are all exclusively English, and it could not be otherwise, seeing that the population of Cumberland consists of 2,544 English to 990 French. From this it will be seen that but little reliance can be placed upon any of the statements made by the Telegram.

The northern boundary of Ontario was finally settled at Ottawa last Friday, when Hon. Oliver Mowat met the Privy Council, and an agreement was reached on behalf of both Governments. Legislation will be introduced into the present Parliament ratifying the final settlement of the long-standing dispute. The Albany River is agreed upon as the northern boundary of Ontario.

ARCHBISHOP RYAN'S lecture on Christianity and Civilization, which we present in full in this issue, is a splendid answer to those who try to make out that civilization owes nothing to Christianity. The lecture throughout breathes a lofty spirit and the diction is in keeping with the grandeur of the theme. Everyone should read it and lay to heart the noble lesson it inculcates.

PROHIBITION has received a tremendous setback on the 4th inst. Twelve counties and two cities in Ontario and one county in Nova Scotia voted on the petitions to repeal the act, and in not a single instance was the act sustained. The majorities in all cases were large enough to leave no doubt as to the feelings of the people on the act.

ANOTHER charge of murder preferred against National Leaguers has been exploded. The ballist, reported shot while in charge of an evicted farm, turns out to have killed himself in a fit of delirium tremens. Sic semper.

FRANCE is well rid of Boulanger the disturber, and if he will only keep himself out of the country all will be well. Oh him it may be said with more than ordinary preciseness that he left his country for his country's good.

An Ottawa correspondent announces that Sir John Macdonald will go to England during the ensuing summer, and that Lady Macdonald will accompany him.

THE JESUITS ESTATES ACT.

Official Organ of the Orangemen on the Motion for Disallowance.

(From the Orange Sentinel, April 4)

On Friday morning last the Dominion Parliament witnessed the closing scene of one of the most important and far-reaching debates that has ever taken place in the Canadian House of Commons—important in that it has once more raised the whole political question of church and State, and also the social standing and relationship of the Protestant and Roman Catholic people of this country, and of the French and Anglo-Saxon population as well. That all the subject matters raised in the debate have been settled by the tremendous majority against Mr. O'Brien's motion we cannot believe. It is true that the particular question of the Jesuits' Estates Bill may have received its quietus so far as our Canadian Parliaments are concerned, but even that question cannot reach finally until a decision of the English Privy Council has been given. The graver, broader questions, a thorough discussion and settlement of which must result from the debate, however, still remain, and must and can only be settled by the popular voice and sentiment of the people of Canada; and it is the duty of the whole people of the country, Roman Catholic and Protestant alike, to bring their best intelligence to a settlement of this grave subject. It must not be approached in a spirit of partisanship or in a spirit of religious animosity, much less of bigotry. The people of Canada must take the whole matter into their consideration calmly and quietly, with only the good of our common country in view, and with a fixed and unalterable determination that no injustice shall be done to the humblest citizen of this Dominion; that the vested constitutional rights of no class shall be disturbed and that neither the feelings nor matters held sacred by any religious sect in this great community shall be offended or outraged. At the same time we must stand up boldly for equality before the law, and equality only, for every class and creed; but above all, we must not allow ourselves to be misled or our judgment clouded by canting or political cries, no matter from which quarter they emanate. If the Canadian people approach the subject now forced upon their consideration in the spirit we have indicated the vexed problem can be solved, and the Jesuits will, at least once in their history, have done a lasting service to a country they have invaded. But if both sides to this great conflict of opinion approach its settlement with bitter words in their mouths, or with illiberal, unfair or unpatriotic sentiments in their minds, that settlement may indefinitely be delayed. Nay, it may be the means of a civil war, and of the final disruption of this Dominion.

We deem it our duty fairly and squarely to point out to our readers the possibilities and the issues involved in the crisis now agitating the minds of the people of Canada. The Orangemen of this Dominion have taken and must now continue to take a prominent part in this great controversy, although, as we have said, we should have preferred had they deemed it advisable to take part in it as disinterested Protestant citizens and not as members of the Orange association. In any event they should bear in mind that having once placed their views upon record, the prestige of the whole association is at stake, and that prestige cannot and will not be maintained if the members of our great Protestant brotherhood listen to wild vapourings or frenzied nonsense, or approach the present grave controversy in anything but the most tolerant and forbearing spirit. Now is the time for the true fundamental principles of our great organization to assert themselves. Now is the moment to give the lie to our detractors. Now is the time for Orangemen to be mindful of the obligations which have cemented and for centuries held together our great Christian confraternity. The true Orangeman must be a Christian, a loyal subject, a tolerant man, and as well a defender of civil and religious liberty; and when he stands upon those fundamental principles and upon them alone, he will fulfil the highest duties of patriotic citizenship, of Christian manhood and of tolerant Protestantism. But if he allows himself to be misled, if he permits his prejudices to be excited or his passions inflamed by ranting demagogues, he will not only defeat the object he has sincerely at heart, but he will be false to his duty and obligations, will bring obloquy upon the society he loves, and will put a false construction upon the principles he should unflinchingly uphold. We caution our brethren to be on their guard, and we do so fearlessly and with a single eye to the welfare of our noble order. There is no party political question involved in this controversy, as was evidenced by the vote given; and if the Protestant Anglo-Saxons of this country—assuming the decision of the English Privy Council to be in favor of Mr. Mercer's Bill—force the crisis to a conclusion in accordance with views now loudly expressed in certain quarters, the result will be an appeal to religious passions and prejudices, if not a war of races and religions in this Dominion. We have been told, and the Protestants of Canada are being told, that sooner than this Jesuit Bill shall become law, it would be better to smash this Confederation into atoms. Nay, even that it would be better that the English and Protestant provinces should haul down the Union Jack and seek shelter under the Stars and Stripes. We earnestly pray that such a catastrophe may not be precipitated, and the Sentinel raises its voice in solemn protest against such mad advice—one more appeal to the members of our association as loyalists and as tolerant Protestants, to bear and forbear in the interest of this Confederation and for the sake of the greater Imperial Federation which we hope soon to see cemented, but which will be rendered impossible if a race and religious war is now precipitated in Canada. Let us rather depend for reform upon the rapid advance of education and enlightenment than upon force or intolerance. We have abiding faith that the day is not far distant when, as regards matters of civil government at least, the Roman Catholic people of this Dominion will see eye to eye with their Protestant fellow-subjects, and when our French-Canadian citizens will of themselves forego their special privileges and exclusive laws; and when that time comes it will bring with it a great and united Canadian nationality, a greater Britain upon this side of the Atlantic, one and indivisible in its loyalty and patriotism to the flag under which every man is free, and in its maintenance of genuine, civil and religious liberty. But if we attempt to coerce our Roman Catholic and French-Canadian fellow-citizens we shall render such a national unity impossible, and will destroy the future of our young and growing Dominion.

There could be no better ground for hope in the future than the moderate spirit which pervaded the debate upon the Jesuit Bill, and if that spirit of moderation and toleration is only emulated by the people of this country and by their leaders, in the pulpits, in the press and upon the platform, the debate just concluded is only the beginning of an amicable, an honorable and lasting settlement of many of the points in dispute which now divide the Roman Catholic and Protestant people of this Dominion, and which every

now and then set the Anglo Saxons and French-Canadians of this country by the ears. The money grant to the Jesuits is only a small matter when compared with the graver troubles and dangers that a race and religious war would bring upon us. The proper course is to bring the whole matter before the Judicial Committee of the English Privy Council, and if the Act is declared unconstitutional that will end the controversy; as we have not the slightest doubt but that French-Canadians would uphold without a murmur. But if the Act is upheld we are powerless, unless we demand a revision of the Canadian constitution, a course of action which we firmly believe would result in the destruction of British power upon this continent; in the disruption of our great confederation, and in the annexation of the Western provinces to the United States. Are the people of Canada prepared for such a denouement? If so, and if the decision of the Privy Council is adverse to our views, by all means let us go ahead; but let us be prepared for and informed of the worst. We must not permit ourselves to be misled by gingerbread political intrigues or by well-meaning political doctrinaires, whether lay or clerical. We must face the issue fairly and squarely, and that issue, we hold, can only be solved by toleration, moderation and forbearance on the part of the Protestants of this Dominion, or by the precipitation of a race and religious war that will smash this Confederation into atoms. In this grave national crisis the Sentinel will not descend to mislead the members of the Orange order, no matter what the consequences may prove. We do not conceive it to be the duty of the Orange order to countenance offensive intolerance of any kind; and while the Sentinel is the organ of our great association, it cannot be made the medium for the propagation of false cries or misleading issues.

It would be superfluous for us to say much of the debate in which so many of the leading statesmen of this Dominion took part. We honor the stand taken by the gallant thirteen who nobly fought for what they considered to be right, and who took their stand upon the sound constitutional axiom that all classes and religions in this country should be placed upon a footing of equality before the law, and that special privileges should be granted to none. They have earned the undying gratitude of the people of this country, and when their noble effort is properly understood and appreciated by both Protestants and Roman Catholics will have opened up a discussion that will end in a more comprehensive and liberal agitation for equal constitutional rights for all classes in Canada, and for a better understanding between opposing sections of the Canadian people. But, while we gladly accord our admiration to those who so ably championed disallowance, we must not permit our judgement to be clouded as to the motives of those who voted otherwise. In some quarters it is broadly hinted that those members who voted against Mr. O'Brien's motion were only actuated by political expediency or partisanship. The circumstances of their position and the arguments of the debate do not justify such a statement, more especially in the case of Ontario members. If the present popular Protestant outcry in this province may be relied upon, motives of political expediency would have prompted them to vote exactly opposite to the way in which they did, and as the vote was a purely non-political one, motives of partisanship cannot be said to have largely entered into it. At all events we search in vain for an explanation of these grounds of such votes as that given by the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie. Surely it will not be said that the aged Premier carried political favor of any kind! The largeness of the vote is what is to be attributed to various causes, and while, no doubt, there were some Conservatives who voted solely to sustain Sir John Macdonald's Administration, and while, perhaps, there were members upon both sides who desired to conciliate the Roman Catholic vote in majority were actuated by a belief in the constitutionality of the Act, and by an adherence to the Liberal political principle of Provincial rights.

We point with pride and pleasure to the able, moderate and eloquent deliverance of the Grand Master of British America, M.W. Bro. N. Clarke Wallace, who was nobly seconded by W. Bro. Col. Tyrwhit, John Barron, Alexander McNeil and Bell. There were, it is true, other members of the association who voted against disallowance, but we do not conceive it to our duty to add acrimony to this already over heated discussion by attributing motives for their course of action; because unless disloyalty or partiality to Romanism, to the detriment of Protestantism and civil and religious freedom can be established, we cannot reconcile with the true principles and just freedom of Orangemen a coarseness over the official opinions of the humblest member of the association; and we refuse to concede that Orangemen who voted against disallowance upon the grounds of the constitutionality of the act or upon the political principle of provincial rights, have outraged any fundamental dogma of our order or have exceeded their rights as Orangemen.

To those who desire to study the legal aspect of the case we recommend a careful perusal of the admirable addresses of Mr. Dalton McCarthy and of the Minister of Justice, Sir John Thompson. The points for and against are fully brought out, and their eloquent arguments cannot fail to have a powerful effect upon the minds of the thinking men of Canada in dealing with this vexed problem. We have endeavored to put our views upon this question fairly before our readers, but we must not be misunderstood as endorsing the Jesuit Bill or the action of Parliament in sanctioning its allowance. We hope the bill will fall upon the points of constitutionality and will finally be disallowed by the Privy Council of England, and we hope the day is not far distant when the voice and sentiment of both Catholics and Protestant opinion in this country will proclaim in thunder tones for the suppression of the Jesuits, for the complete separation of Church and State, and for equality before the law for all races and creeds in Canada, but we do not believe these ends can be achieved by the formation of a shillbustle third party or by precipitating a struggle of races and religion in this mixed community; and we deem it the duty of the Sentinel, representing the Orange Association of this Dominion, to lead in the path of moderation and to show that Orangemen, while staunchly Protestant and thoroughly loyal and patriotic, is neither bigoted nor intolerant.

Death of Father Walsh of Trenton. TRENTON, Ont., April 8.—Rev. E. J. Walsh, P.P., died this morning, after ten days' illness. His death is a great shock to the community, as he was beloved by all. Several Rev. Bishop Cleary, Mgr. Barry and other priests were at his bedside, and the day is not far distant when the voice and sentiment of both Catholics and Protestant opinion in this country will proclaim in thunder tones for the suppression of the Jesuits, for the complete separation of Church and State, and for equality before the law for all races and creeds in Canada, but we do not believe these ends can be achieved by the formation of a shillbustle third party or by precipitating a struggle of races and religion in this mixed community; and we deem it the duty of the Sentinel, representing the Orange Association of this Dominion, to lead in the path of moderation and to show that Orangemen, while staunchly Protestant and thoroughly loyal and patriotic, is neither bigoted nor intolerant.

The Grand Jury of Wexford has awarded Constable Cornelius O'Brien £500 compensation for injuries received at an eviction at Colroo last August.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

EUROPEAN.

The Welsh tithe war is getting more and more bitter.

The report of the death of King John of Abyssinia is confirmed.

The Duke of Bohemia is about to send his sons to Russia to be educated.

London bankers propose to banquet Lord Salisbury and Mr. W. H. Smith.

Ex-King Milan of Serbia has started from Constantinople on a six weeks' tour in Palestine.

The Geological Society, of London, by a vote of 33 to 23, has rejected a motion to admit lady fellows.

During the past two years 2,757 evictions have taken place in London. In 187 cases force had to be used.

Emperor Francis Joseph's visit to Berlin has been fixed for August 10. He will remain here until the 16th.

Rev. H. H. Montgomery, of St. Mark's Kennington, has been appointed Bishop of Tasmania, vice Bishop Sanford, resigned.

A bill is before the British Parliament providing that members shall appeal to their constituents on appointment to office.

An extensive Nihilist training establishment has been discovered in Warsaw and many persons connected with it have been arrested.

The steamer Vancouver, that left Liverpool on Thursday, had on board 40 boys, from 10 to 17 years, for service in Ontario, and nine for Manitoba.

Capt. John Gladstone, who has succeeded his father in the baronetcy, has enjoyed the reputation since the death of Col. Burnaby of being the strongest officer in the Guards.

The refusal of Lord Randolph Churchill to contest the Birmingham seat was due to the combined advice of Lord Hartington, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Mr. Chamberlain.

The message of the Duke of Anseba accepting the regency of the Emperor of Abyssinia was read in the Chamber of Deputies to-day. The chamber unanimously resolved to assent to the regency.

H. M. Stanley has for consignment to England 600 tons of ivory at £800 a ton. Nearly £5,000,000 ought to pay well for the expedition and leave something over for "the intrepid" himself.

The House of Lords, by a vote of 97 to 77, to-day elected the Earl of Morley, a Liberal, chairman of committees rejecting the Marquis of Salisbury's candidature, Lord Balfour of Burleigh.

In the House of Commons in the report stage of the naval proposal motion by Mr. Childers against the financial method of the scheme was rejected on a vote of 158 to 125. Mr. Gladstone supported the motion.

In compliance with the wishes of the State Council the Dutch Parliament has agreed to the establishment of a regency. Pending the appointment of a regent bill will be introduced vesting royal power in the State Council.

A member of the Government will go to Birmingham to deliver speeches in behalf of Mr. Bright, who is a candidate for the parliamentary seat in a state of anxiety.

This indicates an end of the Conservative-Unionist feud.

It is rumored that in consequence of the extraordinary activity of the British Admiralty the Russian Government have in contemplation a great scheme for increasing the Czar's navy, at a cost of 120,000,000 roubles, for which sum an extraordinary credit will be asked.

The recent hurricane on the South Pacific Ocean caused great damage on the island of Tahiti. Pats of the island were submerged and many persons were drowned. On the island of Tonga the hurricane created great havoc. Thirty persons perished there in the storm.

The paper manufacturers of England are organizing a trust. They say there is no money in the business now, but the *Pall Mall Gazette* quotes four paper makers who have died recently worth in the aggregate £215,000. Every newspaper in the country is against the trust.

Advices have been received from Massowah, to the effect that King John of Abyssinia was defeated and slain in a recent battle, and that the whole country is in a state of anarchy. The Italian Cabinet will decide to-morrow whether or not to alter Italy's present course toward Abyssinia.

The most important event in the British Parliament last week was the second reading of the bill which proposes to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sundays. The Prohibitionists' victory was due to the connivance of the Government, and their supporters are already voting in vengeance.

The Mayor of Leicester received an anonymous letter warning him that a plot had been arranged to shoot the Prince of Wales when he attended the race meeting there. Through the authorities placed but little credence in the statements of the writer of the letter, they took every precaution to ensure the safety of His Royal Highness. Of course, nothing happened.

Forty-nine crofter families, under the state-aided scheme, sailed on the steamer *Arcturion* from Glasgow April 8. Every one will be glad to see them in Canada, with the aid of Sir Charles Tupper, to avoid the mistakes of last year, and ensure the success of the settlement at Wolsley. Regarding general emigration, the steamship companies report a continued decline in the bookings to Canada.

The Congo State Government has received a report on the exploration of the Zomani, an affluent of the Congo. A steamer sailed from the river to the falls, 50 miles, to within three days' journey from Nyangyie. It is a fine stream, 270 yards wide, from 12 to 18 feet deep with a current of three miles an hour and easy of navigation. The Zomani proves to be a direct route to Lake Tanganyika.

Advice from Stanley Falls states that Arabs who have arrived there report that Henry M. Stanley and Emin Pasha were heard from in February. They were then marching toward Zanzibar with several thousand men, women and children. They also had 6,000 mules of ivory. The Arabs who brought news of Stanley and Emin arrived at Stanley Falls in February. They claimed to have seen Stanley several months before that time.

LONDON, April 4.—Baron Henry de Worms, under-colonial secretary, replying to Mr. Bicket in the House of Commons to-night, said the Manitoba guarantee bonds of the Winnipeg & Eastern Railway were a matter entirely for the provincial and Dominion authorities, and it would be improper for the Imperial Government to interfere.

The president of the Local Government board to-night moved for and obtained a select committee to enquire into various schemes to facilitate emigration from congested districts of the United Kingdom to the colonies elsewhere.

Mr. Chamberlain's and other Northwest colonization efforts will be specially examined to see if the Imperial Government could assist schemes on a similar basis. An influential body of members of Parliament, headed by Mr. Chamberlain, is urging upon the Government Sir John Lubbock's proposal to create twenty-eight settlements in the Northwest for crofters and other British emigrants.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 4.—It is stated that the Sultan has discovered a plot to depose him and place his brother's heir upon the throne.

LONDON, April 5.—There was a meeting of the Tory Council at Birmingham to-night. The feeling was that there should be no surrender to Government or the Liberal Unionists on the subject of nominating a candidate in place of John Bright. The name of Chamberlain, who engineered the withdrawal of Lord Randolph Churchill, was most heartily hissed.

LONDON, April 5.—H. M. Stanley's letter to the Royal Geographical Society was read at the meeting of the body this evening. The letter consists mainly of a repetition of what has already been published. He describes at length the various devices by which the natives endeavored to prevent the advance of the expedition. One of these was to dig shallow pits across the

path of the column and fill them with skewers which were daily covered with leaves. The skewers pierced the feet of Stanley's men inflicting wounds that in many cases developed into gangrenous sores. The men who were lamed in this manner were seldom of further service. Mr. Stanley calls the natives "cunning rascals," and says that for the purpose of extortion they always present the country as suffering from the famine. "The 'friendlies,'" he says, "withheld information, but the natives who were captured by the expedition imparted all they knew. Mr. Stanley believes that the lake he discovered in 1876 belongs to the Congo.

LONDON, April 5.—The emigrants on the Red Star line steamer *Noordland*, which collided off Beachy Head yesterday with the schooner *Carrie Dingle*, and which put into Southampton for repairs, were forbidden to land. Sixteen Englishmen, however, fought their way to the shore and complained of the bad quarters provided for the passengers on the steamer.

SHANGHAI, April 8.—Yonkwang Poi, formerly of the Chinese embassy at Washington, advocates the expulsion of every American in the service of China, as a reprisal for the exclusion of Chinamen from America. In a memorial on the subject he refers with contempt to the American navy, which, he declares, would be powerless in an aggressive movement.

HAMBURG, April 8.—The body of a boy named Steinfall was found at an early hour this morning on a road near this city. The boy's throat was cut and his abdomen ripped open and his entrails removed. The body was otherwise shockingly mutilated. It had evidently lain on the road throughout the night.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 8.—Gen. Resensbach, governor of Turkestan, reports that tranquillity prevails along the Afghan frontier. The Amerer of Afghanistan is returning to Cabul.

IRISH.

The London *News* states that the Irish prison board has revised the prison rules.

The Committee of the National Liberal Club has unanimously elected Mr. Farnell an honorary member of the club.

The body of a wood ranger named Gildom, has been found in the river Nore at Kilkenny with his skull crushed.

A bill was shot dead in Colesraie, county Londonderry. He had charge of a farm for which the tenant had been evicted.

Patrick Casey, whom Piggott claimed as an accomplice in his forgeries, had a dozen detectives on his track in Paris, but eluded all.

A distillery syndicate has been formed in Dublin with a capital of \$1,000,000. Messrs. John Jamieson & son, the well-known distillers, has refused to join the syndicate.

Lieut. Geoghegan, who ordered his soldiers to leave a church at Omeau because the priest flouted him from the pulpit against the Government, has been fined £3 for disturbing the congregation. He has appealed.

The *Irish Times* has in its "quasi-authoritative" source that an Irish land bill will be introduced next year which will propose to apply £50,000,000 to carry out on a comprehensive scale the operations of Lord Ashbourne's act.

The American plan of monopolizing the production and sale of marketable commodities has spread to Ireland, an enormous whiskey trust having been formed in Dublin. It is understood that the capital involved in the pool is all Irish.

A decision was given on the 4th inst. on the appeal of Mr. Kilbride, member of Parliament for South Kerry, recently convicted of offences under the Crimes act and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. The court decides against Mr. Kilbride and confirms his sentence.

THE PARNELLITES' DEFENCE.

LONDON, April 5.—When the Parnell commission met this morning Sir Charles Russell resumed his argument in behalf of the Parnellites. He contended that the objects of the Irish National League were of a political character, and that the issue before the commission depended upon the proof that Mr. Parnell and his colleagues under the cloak of a land movement had planned murders and outrages. If no such evidence was produced the commission must declare the accused to be men who were earnestly endeavoring to lift an intolerable burden from the shoulders of their countrymen.

The case of Mr. Parnell has been fixed for Tuesday next.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

LONDON, April 2.—The Parnell commission resumed its sitting to-day. Sir Charles Russell resumed the case for the Parnellites. His remarks thus far have been characterized with singular moderation. He declared that the testimony of the 340 witnesses produced by Attorney-General Webster, leading counsel for the *Times*, was irrelevant. He admitted that crime prevailed in Ireland to a greater or less degree, and said that the *Times* case against the Parnellites was the result of the alleged Parnell letters abolished the pith and marrow of the enquiry. The court was asked by the *Times* to indict a whole nation, a proceeding which Burke had declared to be infeasible. Judicial rules were invalid where a whole people moved. He declared that thoughtful minds were convinced that the time had come to try the experiment of home rule in Ireland.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE'S OBJECTS.

LONDON, April 4.—Sir Charles Russell continued his speech in behalf of the Parnellites before the Parnell commission to-day. He explained the constitution and objects of the League formed by Mr. Davitt, of which Mr. Parnell was president, and said that of the persons constituting the executive of the League, only five were connected with secret organizations. The League's appeals, he declared, were based upon the necessity of the farmers, and were of a political character. They were intended to guide the farmers, in their distress. He pointed out that Mr. Parnell and his followers had been vilified and misrepresented like Messrs. Bright and Cobden in the early days of their reform movement. Sir Charles Russell said prominent members of the League were in favor of boycotting, which, up to one point, they considered a justifiable and right. He held that Mr. Parnell was not liable, criminally or otherwise, unless he was a party to murder and outrage as a part of the agreed objects of the League.

AMERICAN.

A mania of suicide is prevalent at Pittsburgh.

A movement is on foot at Pennsylvania to form a coal trust to keep the price up.

The agreed tariff of rates adopted by the large express companies will go into effect April 11.

Edwin Booth, who was stricken with illness at Rochester on Wednesday, is better and will take a short rest.

In Rhode Island the election of governor is very close. The Democrats have hopes of seeing the Legislature.

George W. Ward, assistant postmaster of Elmira, N. Y., has disappeared. So has \$1,500 of Government funds.

The Government of Chili has formally signified its intention to participate in the congress of American nations to be held in Washington this year.

There is not sufficient evidence forthcoming to warrant the return to Antwerp of the 400 musicians who were landed at Oastle Garden, and they were permitted to leave the garden.

The United States State Department has been officially informed that Sir Julian Pauncefote, the new British Minister of the United States, will sail for New York on the 13th inst.

E. P. Allen, head of the Reliance Works, one of the largest foundries and machine shops in the country, died Thursday at Milwaukee. He was aged 500 years. At one time he was the Greenback candidate for Governor.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: President Harrison has intimated to his friends that the Republican Senators who voted against Mr. Murat Halestead will be remembered and their recommendations of office looked upon rather coolly. One of the six Senators who voted against the President's wishes in the Halestead

matter said when he heard of his feeling against them: "I wonder when he thinks his majority is coming from his legislators."

The special Senate Committee on relations with Canada, charged with investigating the commercial features of the subject, will meet in Chicago on May 3rd, and thence take a trip probably over the Northern and Canadian Pacific Railways. The members of the committee are Senators Hoar (chairman), Allison, Hale, Dolph, Fair, Butler and Voorhes.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Robert T. Lincoln called upon the President and Secretary Blaine to-day and formally accepted the English mission. He will sail for England about the 15th of May.

CANADIAN.

The customs collections in March amounted to \$50,125,80.

John Lacroix, who was a native of Montreal, died at Grand Forks, Dak., aged 104.

Rich coal deposits are reported to have been found near Swift Current, Manitoba.

One hundred miners passed through Winnipeg in one day from the south for the Galt mines.

Thirty-two cars of cotton have passed Winnipeg within 48 hours for China via the Canadian Pacific railway.

The by-law granting \$15,000 to the Kingston & Smith's Falls Railway has been carried in the Township of Boxford.

The number of immigrants arriving at Winnipeg in March was 6,015, the largest number in any month on record. Last week's arrivals numbered 1,403.

The Nova Scotia Government brought down a bill on Monday to borrow three hundred thousand dollars to spend on the main post roads of the province.

Gabriel Dumont, whose visit to Winnipeg was kept very quiet, he remaining with friends in the Red River, has gone to see his brethren on the Saskatchewan.

Louis Frechette, the Canadian poet laureate, and ex-M. P. for Lewis, has been appointed clerk of the Legislative Council, in place of George de Boucherville, superannuated.

Prominent French-Canadian of North Essex are contemplating the establishment of a new paper in Windsor to be published in the French language. There is said to be plenty of capital behind the scheme.

The Governor-General has declined the invitation to open the Brandon fair on September 15, because he has to be in Quebec to receive the new admiral, and because he has arranged to visit British Columbia in the latter part of September.

An order-in-council has been passed extending the time for homesteading in the railway belt in British Columbia to the 1st January, 1891, and increasing the price of lands in the belt which are sold for agricultural purposes without conditions of settlement from \$2.50 to \$5 per acre.

At a meeting of the Toronto Separate School Board Tuesday night, a motion was carried against the protest of Mr. G. C. McRoyce in ordering the removal of the agreement between the Board and the Christian Brothers, whose members act as teachers, be laid before the Board.

It is understood that an agreement has been come to between the Government and the Canadian Pacific railway for the construction of the short line between Harvey and Salisbury, N. B., thus having the missing link built and securing a continuous line from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The sixth colonist party from Ontario to Manitoba left Toronto Tuesday night. It consisted of five trains with about 500 passengers. Mr. McLaughlin, the Manitoba Government agent at Toronto, says a large number of Ontario farmers are going to Manitoba next summer to look over the country and get land.

Lieut. Stairs, so prominently mentioned by the explorer Stanley in his account of the relief of Emin Bey, is a Canadian. He is the son of the late Mr. J. F. Stairs, ex-M. P., Halifax, and graduated at the Royal Military College some time ago. He is still unaware of the death of his father, who left him an income of \$2,000 annually.

A sensational elopement is reported from near Windsor N.S. The man is a well to do trader and ship builder, aged 40, and leaves a wife and family. His paramour is a handsome woman, the wife of a rival merchant who also leaves a young family at home. The couple are believed to have sailed on the steamer *Halifax* under assumed names.

Hon. Mr. Evers, a wealthy Englishman who owns the Ridgeway stock farm, Manitoba, has decided to make the same trip as that just completed by Earl Lonsdale. He has engaged his party, purchased the necessary equipments for his long and hazardous journey and leaves here next Thursday. Mr. Evers expects to be away about two years, exploring the region of the Arctic circle.

Despite reticence shown by the Canadian Natural Gas company and their employees at Kingsville, it has been ascertained apparently by authority that a vast reservoir of petroleum has been tapped by a new well in that village. Drilling has been suspended, but the derrick is to remain at the works. Drilling another well a little east of the Cosse well at Kuthven will be commenced immediately.

Mr. E. E. Eddy, in pursuance of his extending manufacturing plans, is going to dispose of his large saw mill and piling grounds in Hull, together with his very valuable timber limits on many of the tributaries of the Ottawa. On these limits are large and well cultivated farms, some valued at \$1,250,000, and will be sold by auction at the Russell house on the 14th of August. Mr. Eddy is going into manufacturing exclusively, and relinquishing the lumber business.

LONDON, April 5.—At the annual meeting of the Canadian Cattle company at Aberdeen it appeared that the seven shipments of stores from Canada last autumn involved a loss of \$162. This result is entirely due to the heavy loss at sea during the last voyage, costing \$50,000, to the *Albatross*, 2339. The directors suggest reverting to the original design to act merely as consignees, and not incur the risk of chartering ships and purchasing cattle in advance, Canadian farmers and shippers sending cattle to Aberdeen direct being certain to realize a profit.

The late Hon. John Henry Pope left an estate worth four hundred thousand dollars. One-half of this was in cash and the balance in bank stock and stocks in the Patent Manufacturing company of Sherbrooke. Most of the money invested in bank stock is in the Eastern Townships bank, of which Mr. Pope was one of the incorporators and a director until his death. He was also one of the founders and a director of the Patent Manufacturing company. By his will he bequeathed four thousand dollars to the endowment fund of St. Peter's church, Cookshire, \$5,000 to the High school at Cookshire, and \$2,000 to the hospital at Sherbrooke. Some old-fashioned friends remembered in Mr. Pope's will, and the balance of his property is left to his widow, his son, Mr. Rufus Pope, and daughter, Mrs. W. B. Ives. The rumors about the late Mr. Pope leaving a million dollars are entirely erroneous. He was worth more by \$200,000 in 1873, when he entered the Cabinet, than when he died.

A drowning catastrophe is reported in Windsor, N. B., by the 28th ult. Messrs Mosher, ship-builders, of Avondale, near Windsor, despatched five men in a small boat to the head of the Avon river. Their names was Sweet, Knox, Reynolds, Satter and Teat. They took a quantity of chain with them to help a crew at the head of the river drive down a lumber raft. The expected assistance not arriving, the crew at the head of the river came to Windsor on Thursday for assistance. This was the first hint that the five men had been lost. Search parties were organized, and yesterday the boat was found bottom up near Sangerday's Mills, two miles above Windsor. Some of the men's hats were found in the boat. The boat was overturned. It is said that much of the boat should have carried. The supposition is that the boat capsized by a

square, and that the unfortunate men were buried in the sand under the chain. Three of the five were married.

CATHOLIC.

Ohio's oldest priest, Father Edward F. Leib, who was born in Austria in 1802, died Wednesday.

The party of American Catholic pilgrims reached Jaffa on Sunday at Jemmalis, and proceeded at once toward Jerusalem.

The Pope is engaged on a long encyclical letter chiefly devoted to the question of state socialism. The letter will soon be completed. The Pope has of late been in frequent communication with Catholic statesmen and economists throughout the world.

The nomination of Mgr. Agliardi as Papal Nuncio at Munich has been approved by Prince Bismarck. Mgr. Agliardi is an intimate friend of Mgr. Galimberti, Papal nuncio at Vienna, and is desirous of promoting concord between the Clerical party and the Government.

Rev. Father McIntosh, assistant of Chancellor Keogh of St. Augustine's Church, Dundas, Ont., died on Monday, April 1st, at the House of Providence, Hamilton. He was taken ill with inflammation of the lungs about a month ago, and his death was fully expected, little hope being entertained of his recovery. He was 23 years old, and was a student of law. He was ordained at Montreal last June. The remains were sent to Arthur, where the funeral took place on Wednesday.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Rt. Rev. S. T. Duhamel, bishop of Ottawa, arrived here yesterday on the *Umbria* from Liverpool. He was met by Rev. Father Callaghan and taken to the residence of Archbishop Corrigan. He left for Canada last night. He has been on an extended tour of Europe.

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(Continued from third page.)

ARCHBISHOP RYAN.

On the Superiority of Christian Civilization.

The doctrine of Christianity, especially those of the origin of man, the doctrine of the Incarnation, and of the destiny of the immortal soul...

Poor under Paganism and under Christianity.

With regard to the poor, we know that pagan civilization practically ignored them, except perhaps to regard them as a nuisance...

And Especially the Sick Poor.

This care of Christians for the poor was shown most strikingly in their devoted self-sacrifice towards the sick poor, especially in regard to leprosy and syphilis...

from shedding human blood who worshipped gods that shed blood, as did Mars and Bellona? How could they spare even their own parents, who adored Jupiter, who drove away his own father?...

Natural Goodness of some Pagans.

If many pagans were good and noble—and unquestionably they were—it was because of the natural goodness of their hearts, which were better than their religion, and also because of the truth of natural religion, such as the existence of God, and of future rewards and punishments...

Charity Among Non-Catholic Christians.

Another objection may be urged to what I have said—namely, that I have attributed chiefly to the Christian civilization among these peoples the side of its pale, or as if they, too, had not made great sacrifices in its cause. God forbid that I should deny to human nature, even without Christianity, much that is noble and benevolent...

Historian Lecky's Testimony in Favor of the Church.

In the last three centuries Protestants have done noble work in the cause of benevolence, and have done it from high motives of Christian charity. Look at the institutions of beneficence erected by the various denominations...

Our Present Position on Civilization's Debt to the Church.

After hearing this testimony of a man like Mr. Lecky, no one can regard as exaggerated the increased words of our present great Pontiff, Leo XIII. In his first Encyclical, speaking on the obligations of civilization to the Church, he says: "We know with certainty, Venerable Brethren, that civilization has no firm foundations unless it rests upon the eternal principles of truth and upon the unchangeable laws of right and justice..."

Degradation in Countries Falling Away from Christianity.

As a confirmation of what I have said, that it is the spirit of Christianity which has so ameliorated the condition of suffering humanity, let us observe the countries of the world which have remained pagan, and those also which have become nominally Christian. Take as an example the most advanced of the latter, the United States of America...

Paganism Essentially Cruel.

I might continue to multiply these evidences of self-sacrifice among Christians, but I think enough has been told to convince you of the real blessings to humanity conferred by the civilization of Christianity. To what I have said two objections may arise in the minds of some of my hearers: the first, that I have been unfair to paganism...

Christianity than Seneca, and yet they could not save society from the civilized barbarism of paganism.

Paganism Under Another Name.

We must remember that though the new religion of the future of which some men dream may not be called paganism, it is paganism under another name. We occasionally hear of the "Religion of Humanity." What is this but paganism, which deified all that was true and beautiful and good with all that was vile in our nature, and called these things by various names the deities of its religion...

A Christian Bishop's Protest.

In the name of our Christian civilization, I, a Bishop of the Christian Church, lift up my voice to-night to warn the representative men who have met to discuss the popular modern system of teaching morality without the doctrines that motivate it, whether that system be called Christian ethics, or moral instruction, or a Christian teaching, is saying the very foundations of Christianity and Christian civilization.

The Balm Religion Brings to the Afflicted.

Look, again, at the influence and doctrinal teaching in the hour of affliction. Look at that poor, broken-hearted wretch who feels that the "good has been done for him" in his affliction. Why should he endure "the stings and arrows of this outrageous fortune?" There is nothing left to live for, and suicide seems his only relief. Then Christian faith descends like a comforting Angel of Gethsemane and whispers to him: "There is one beyond the stars who takes cognizance of every sigh and tear and heart-moan. He is full of love and sympathy for every child. He will not forget thee, His creature. Bear your sufferings for a little time; He will aid you in bearing them and reward you for having borne them?" But tell him, "There is no God to bear you? or, if there be a God, He is relegated to the unknown and the unknowable by agnosticism. There is no God; or, if there be one, He is too far away and too far from care for a broken-hearted wretch like you."

Suicide Increases Where Faith Decays.

And, as faith diminishes, suicide must increase. In Germany, for example, in ten years it increased thirty per cent. In France, it is increasing in France, and will increase in proportion as faith loses its hold upon the children of men. One thing is remarkable in the statistics of suicide, and that is the disproportion of women to men. Women are supposed to be feeling more and trust more deeply than men, and one of the most common causes of suicide is where suicide was attributable to weariness of life, there were found but six women to one hundred men. It is known that among Germans who endeavor to act out their faith, as the Catholics and the Lutherans, suicide is almost unknown. So that it is not to be attributed to national temperament, but to the loss of faith. It is remarked of the Irish, who have deep faith, that suicide is almost unheard-of among them; and this is to be attributed, at least to a great extent, to the influence of faith upon them in the hour of their trying afflictions. Some have asserted that it is rather pugnacity than piety. An Irishman does not commit suicide because of a "right of life," and regards suicide as an act of cowardice, which in truth it is. But this is not sufficient to account for his victory over affliction. I remember asking a poor fellow who had been very badly treated by his Irish landlord, and who had other wise great sorrows, if he ever felt tempted to commit suicide. His mother tongue was Irish, and English came later to him as a sort of step-mother tongue, and he occasionally blundered in it. "No, Your Reverence," he replied, "I never felt tempted to commit suicide; that is, never on myself, Your Reverence?" "And why did you not think of it in all your misfortunes?" "Why, Your Reverence, I would not have committed suicide. I could not ask pardon of God Almighty, and I would go to hell for all eternity to live under as bad a landlord as I had in Ireland. He could not be worse. Besides, I have hope that God will reward a poor man in the end if he is only patient and bears the sufferings the Almighty sends him. All this poor man's hopes were dashed, and he severely punished now as he would have been in the future."

Result of Lightly Regarding Perjury.

I think I can already see in the comparative levity with which men began to regard the great levity of perjury, and in the fact that it is not as certainly and as severely punished now as it was formerly, evidence of the effect of neglecting to realize the importance of doctrinal teaching. Perjury supposes belief in two great truths—first, that God may be called to witness with you and Him; that He will punish any man who calls on Him to witness a lie as the truth. In proportion to the depth of our faith in these truths is our dread of perjury. If we deny them entirely, perjury is no more than lying, which is proverbially easy to many people. Thus are imperilled our lives, property and character, as they also are dependent on an oath.

Danger of Straying from the Right Path.

But some one may say that it is utterly impossible that we should go back to the paganism from which Christianity has liberated us. There is no danger of our going back to precisely the old forms of that paganism. Yet we must remember that human nature is always the same, and that mere culture will not save us. We have a greater sin than a great pagan, Rome and Virgil, or a greater one than a great orator, Cicero, no greater moralist inside the pale of

Christianity than Seneca, and yet they could not save society from the civilized barbarism of paganism.

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Result of Lightly Regarding Perjury.

I think I can already see in the comparative levity with which men began to regard the great levity of perjury, and in the fact that it is not as certainly and as severely punished now as it was formerly, evidence of the effect of neglecting to realize the importance of doctrinal teaching. Perjury supposes belief in two great truths—first, that God may be called to witness with you and Him; that He will punish any man who calls on Him to witness a lie as the truth. In proportion to the depth of our faith in these truths is our dread of perjury. If we deny them entirely, perjury is no more than lying, which is proverbially easy to many people. Thus are imperilled our lives, property and character, as they also are dependent on an oath.

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But some one may say that it is utterly impossible that we should go back to the paganism from which Christianity has liberated us. There is no danger of our going back to precisely the old forms of that paganism. Yet we must remember that human nature is always the same, and that mere culture will not save us. We have a greater sin than a great pagan, Rome and Virgil, or a greater one than a great orator, Cicero, no greater moralist inside the pale of

Advertisement for a telescope, featuring an illustration of a telescope and text describing its features and price.

SIR CHARLES RUSSELL, Q.C.

Sketch of Parnell's Great Counselor.

His masterly conduct of Mr. Parnell's defence in the Times Forgery case has made Sir Charles Russell so large a share in the public attention fixed on his distinguished client, that a few words about himself and the well-known Irish statesman are not out of place.

A Christian Bishop's Protest.

In the name of our Christian civilization, I, a Bishop of the Christian Church, lift up my voice to-night to warn the representative men who have met to discuss the popular modern system of teaching morality without the doctrines that motivate it, whether that system be called Christian ethics, or moral instruction, or a Christian teaching, is saying the very foundations of Christianity and Christian civilization.

The Balm Religion Brings to the Afflicted.

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PROTESTANT "SISTERHOODS."

Where Monasticism is like a Fish out of Water.

The experiment made by the Protestant Episcopal order to establish "Sisterhoods" in imitation of the Roman Religious Orders in the Diocese of New York, is everywhere being regarded with disfavor. The new idea flourished among the females of that peculiar persuasion as long as it was new, novel and interesting, but the moment Love's dart made a dent in the fair maiden's heart, that instant she fell from grace, left the monk and nun, cast aside the borrowed costume, and gave her hand and heart to some Henry Jenkins Jones.

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THE DEAD SISTER OF CHARITY.

E. V. OWENS.

Cold are the hands, ah! they long had worked wearily. / E'en in their pleasure—the doing of good; / Closed are the eyes that had ever glanced so cheerily. / Over the poor as she gave them their food; / Motionless now what shone radiant purity. / Heavenly still tho' the spirit has fled— / Spirit! who knew her can doubt its security? / Ours be thy rest, oh, immaculate dead!

INFORMATION WANTED.

One day a little boy came home from school and announced: "Mamma, I am at the head of my class." "Indeed! How did it happen?" "Oh, Kitty Gray stayed at home!"

STOPPED FREE.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS, and BOWELS, giving tone, energy and vigor to the system.

HEALTH FOR ALL.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine Rank Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life. These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS, and BOWELS, giving tone, energy and vigor to the system.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

It is searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World. FOR THE CURE OF BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS, OLD WOUNDS, SORES AND ULCERS.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

A HURRICANE OF FLAME. The American Northwest Swept by Fire.

Whole Towns Wiped out—Many Lives Sacrificed and Scores of Settlers Lost their all.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 4.—During the last two days South Dakota and Minnesota have been swept by a series of windstorms which have caused thousands of dollars damage to property and several lives have been lost.

TOWNS ALMOST COMPLETELY DESTROYED. Are Volin, Olivet, Pukawane, Lesterville and Mount Vernon and three or four other villages were badly damaged.

THE END OF THE WORLD HAD COME. Farm houses and barns were swept away and houses and cattle were burned to death by scores.

ABERDEEN, Dak., April 4.—Leola, the county seat of McPherson county, was destroyed by a prairie fire during Tuesday's whirlwind.

LAKE BENTON, Minn., April 4.—The most devastating prairie fire ever known raged over the prairies west and north of Lake Benton on Tuesday and Tuesday night.

PERISHED IN THE FLAMES. HURON, Dak., April 4.—No prairie fire in the history of this part of Dakota equalled that of Tuesday.

THE COUNTRY DEVASTATED. BLUNT, Dak., April 4.—The whole country around Blunt was devastated by the wind and fire last night.

FORTY DESTITUTE FAMILIES. MILLER, Dak., April 4.—Prairie fires last night destroyed about forty houses, many barns, a large number of horses and cattle, and left about forty families destitute in the southern part of this county.

gale added to the terrors of the situation. The loss is estimated at \$50,000. The county commissioners are in session and will see that no one suffers for the necessities of life.

SPRUDY REBUTITION. JACKSON, Minn., April 4.—The prairie fires were more general than was at first believed.

HORRORS ON ALL SIDES. YANKTON, Dak., April 4.—Stories of terrific losses by the hurricanes of fire that swept over the country north of here continue to come in.

THE FURY OF THE FLAMES. BLUNT, Dak., April 4.—Stories of the fire continue to be brought into town by stragglers.

A WONDERFUL WEAPON. The Dynamite Guns of the New Cruise Veauvius Successfully Tested.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—The contract between the Dynamite Gun company and the Government stipulates that before the Veauvius can be accepted, each of the three fifteen inch guns must be fired five times in fifteen minutes, or on an average once in two minutes.

THE QUEBEC BRIDGE. Sir John Macdonald Gives the Delegation Cold Comfort.

OTTAWA, April 5.—A deputation from the City Council and Board of Trade of Quebec and from the surrounding municipalities, numbering altogether nearly a hundred, waited upon the Ministry this afternoon to urge the Government to guarantee for twenty-five years the interest at four per cent. on three million dollars worth of bonds to be expended in the erection of a cantilever bridge over the St. Lawrence near Quebec.

BOULANGER'S FLIGHT. He Issues a Manifesto from Belgium—To be Prosecuted for Seeking to Overthrow the Republic.

PARIS, April 3.—The Figaro has received by telephone from Brussels a proclamation from General Boulanger, who addresses a manifesto from that city to his countrymen.

A rumor is current that the Government is about to issue a decree of banishment against Boulanger. Boulanger has been warned that his expulsion from Belgium will follow any intrigues on his part against the French Government.

BRUSSELS, April 3.—General Boulanger and Mr. Arene, a member of the French chamber, arrived at Mons, Belgium, this morning. They were met at the railway station by Henri Rochefort.

BRUSSELS, April 3.—The Belgian Government has caused General Boulanger to be officially notified that he will be expelled from Belgium if he continues to engage in political intrigues in France, a Government

with which Belgium desires to continue its friendly relations. Boulanger is now remaining quietly at the Hotel Monarque, at Mons, under the name of Monsieur Breton.

PARIS, April 5.—The Opportunist and Radical press regard the vote in the Chamber of Deputies authorizing the prosecution of Boulanger by the Government as a death blow to Boulanger.

THE LATEST MANIFESTO. PARIS, April 5.—General Boulanger has issued a manifesto dated Brussels, April 5. He says that in their robustness the electors know how to deal with the tissue of falsehoods and abominable slanders against him.

HOW HE WILL BE TRIED. PARIS, April 5.—The Senate will begin the trial of Gen. Boulanger on Monday. During the trial no session of the Chamber of Deputies will be held.

HE HAD BETTER KEEP IN BELGIUM. PARIS, April 5.—A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Boulanger the moment he touches French soil.

PROHIBITION'S WATERLOO. Great Majorities for Free Will and Personal Liberty.

TORONTO, April 4. NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.—The Scott Act was defeated in Northumberland and Durham counties to-day by 600 majority.

FRONTENAC.—The Scott Act was defeated in Frontenac county to-day by 300 majority.

WELLINGTON.—The Scott Act was defeated in Wellington county to-day by 1,000 majority.

LAMARK.—The Scott Act was defeated in Lamark county to-day by 600 majority.

ONTARIO.—The Scott Act was defeated in Ontario county to-day by 600 majority.

LENOX AND ADDINGTON.—The Scott Act was repealed in Lennox and Addington to-day by 400 majority.

GUELPH.—The Scott Act was defeated in Guelph city to-day by 452 majority.

KENT.—The Scott Act was defeated in Kent county to-day by 2,000 majority.

CITY OF ST. THOMAS.—The Scott Act was defeated in the city of St. Thomas to-day by 570 majority.

VICTORIA.—The Scott Act was defeated in Victoria county to-day by 500 majority.

BRANT.—The Scott Act was defeated in Brant county to-day by 130 majority.

CARLETON.—The Scott Act was defeated in Carleton county to-day by 125 majority.

PETERBORO.—The Scott Act was defeated in Peterboro county to-day by 430 majority.

LINCOLN.—The Scott Act was defeated in Lincoln county to-day by 600 majority.

COLCHESTER, N. S.—The Scott Act was defeated in Colchester county, N. S., by a large majority.

STANLEY'S TRAVELS. A Gloomy March Without a Ray of Sunshine.

LONDON, April 3.—Stanley, in his letter to his Edinburgh friend Bruce who is Livingstone's son-in-law, gives a general idea of the journey without entering into the fullest details. The letter contains a picturesque description of the scenes traversed by him and his forces.

AUSTRALIA'S POLICY. Will Back up the States Against England.

NEW YORK, April 5.—A letter received to-day from a prominent American merchant in Sidney, Australia, says:—“The Samoan question is absorbing a great deal of attention in this country, and Australians are with the Americans in every step taken against Germany and will second America's efforts to preserve the neutrality of the island, even as against England.

Prince Albert Victor is to visit Belfast on the 21st May. The number of emigrants who left Irish ports in 1892 was 79,211, a decrease of 3,991 as compared with 1891.

SCOTTISH NEWS.

Right Hon. Charles Thompson Ritchie, President of the Local Government Board in the present British Government, was born at Dundee 61 years ago.

Mrs. Jessie Macaulay, or MacKenzie, has died at Stornoway at the remarkable age of 105 years. She lived during the reigns of four Sovereigns of Great Britain.

The Edinburgh Town Council has resolved by a majority of 22 to 14 not to elect representative elders to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

A memorial tablet has been placed next to the Montrose monument in St. Giles, Edinburgh, recording the execution of a baronial burg by the Marquis of his friend and follower Sir William Hay, of Delgaty.

Rev. John Robertson, of Stonehaven, believes he will see the post Burns in heaven not far distant from the apostle Paul. He says “Robbie Burns was ten thousand times better than many of his white-tied contemporaries.”

At the instance of the Marquis of Bute, who is now proprietor of the Falkland estate, excavations are at present being carried on at and near the site of the Old Falkland Palace, with the view of discovering any objects of historical interest which may be lying among the ruins.

Surely there are fewer salmon in this stream now than there were some years ago, a keen Scotch angler remarked to a west country recluse “the salmon don't” he replied “Ever since the ‘Disruption’ the salmon have been leavin' the river; but,” he added, in a more cheerful tone, “Dr. MacKay says that whenever the church will get her rights again, which he thinks will be very soon, the fish will all come back.”

THE MEGANTIC BRIGADE.

Morrison, the outlaw, supposed to be frantic, is now at large in the woods of Megantic; He says his revolver was many times tested, And that while he lives he'll not be arrested.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTEAL MARKET QUOTATIONS. FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.—Receipts during the past week were 5,054 bbls. The market has been very dull since our previous report, and dealers have had to concede 5c per bbl, and, in some instances, more.

WHEAT.—Receipts for past week, 5,994 bbls. Millers are buying scarcely anything in this market, as they claim to have sufficient for present wants. Prices, however, are lower.

CORN.—Receipts during the week were 4,204 bushels. We quote car lots 45c to 51c duty paid as quality.

PROVISIONS. PORK, LARD, &c.—The market is quiet and steady, dealers report small jobbing sales of Canada short cut mess pork at \$16.50, confirming sales by showing their books. Other articles, however, remain the same as bought for less money.

MONTEAL HORSE EXCHANGE. The receipts of horses for week ending April 6th, 1893, were as follows: 366 left over from last week; 157 new for week 381; shipped during week, 247; sales for week 48; left for city, 70; on hand for sale and shipment, 16.

MONTEAL STOCK YARDS. The receipts of live stock for week ending April 6th, 1893, were as follows: Cattle 475; sheep, 106; calves, 130; hogs, 388; left over from last week, 85; total receipts for week, cattle, 560; sheep, 191; calves, 136; hogs, 388; calves, 162; hogs, 244; exported via Portland per S.S. Toronto 95 cattle.

MONTEAL STOCK YARDS. There was a better feeling this week than last and more business was done at higher prices. No stock left over.

short rib sides for May compared with a week ago. The week's exports of hog products were large in both meats and lard, continuing to show a very marked increase over same time last year.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—Receipts during week were 509 pcks. Stock is light, and cheese quotations very scarce. All arrivals are picked up as soon as landed at from 23c to 25c as to quality, very fancy single packages bringing a little more.

CHEESE.—The shipments of cheese from Canada from the close of navigation to date were 194,374 boxes, against 178,434 boxes for corresponding period of last year, showing an increase of about 17,000 boxes, but owing to the returns being given this year of through Western cheese than last year, it is said that the actual shipments of the two seasons since the opening of navigation are about equal.

EGGS.—Receipts during week 1,225 pcks. The receipts of American eggs have been heavy, and in order to work off supplies dealers have been compelled to make concessions. The sale of a lot of 60 cases of American eggs was effected at 12c. A slightly better feeling, however, is reported at the moment, and sales in single cases are reported at 13c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS.—Market very dull, white medium lower at \$1.10 to \$1.60 per bushel as to quality and quantity.

MAPLE SYRUP AND SUGAR.—Receipts during the week have been heavy, with sales of syrup at 50c to 70c for new as to quality, and size of can. In wood, sales have ranged from 5c to 6c as to quality and size of keg.

APPLES.—Sound Spies and Baldwins, \$2 to \$2.50 in small lots, and fancy single barrels \$3. Four stock, however, is still difficult to sell at any price.

FRUITS, &c. APPLES.—Sound Spies and Baldwins, \$2 to \$2.50 in small lots, and fancy single barrels \$3.

DATE.—Market quiet, \$10 to \$12 for good choice Timothy hay, 10c to 12c for No. 1, and \$12.00 for No. 2.

ASHES.—Market unchanged. First pots at \$4 to \$4.45, seconds at \$3.55 to \$2.60, and pearls at \$5.80 per 100 lbs.

EVAPORATED APPLES.—Jobbing lots, 7c per lb. in 50 lb. boxes; round lots, 8c to 9c.

DRYED APPLES.—Market dull and stocks large, 3c to 5c as to quantity and quality.

ORANGES.—Valencia, \$5. Messina, \$2.50 per box, and Florida at from \$3.75 to \$4.00, as to quality.

BANANAS.—Sales at \$2.50 to \$3.25 per bunch. LIME APPLES.—A few lots selling at \$3.25 to \$4.00 per do.

STRAWBERRIES.—A few lots arriving from New York and selling at 55c per quart.

LEMONS.—Market firm at \$1.75 to \$3 as to quality per box.

POTATOES.—Stocks are large and prices range from 35c to 40c per bag for car lots.

ONIONS.—Spanish, 75c to 80c per box. Canadian, 75c to \$1.50 per bbl.

GENERAL MARKETS. SUGAR, MOLASSES, &c.—The sugar market is quite but firm. We quote refined base at 7c for granulated, and 6c to 6c for yellow.

PICKLED FISH.—The market remains quiet. Green cod at \$5.25 for large and \$5 for No. 1 ordinary. Dry cod \$4.25 to \$4.50, and is plentiful.

FISH OILS.—Newfoundland Cod oil is firm at 40c to 42c as to quantity, and Halifax at 37c to 38c. Steam refined seal oil is steady at 45c to 50c as to quantity. Cod liver oil, 60c for Newfoundland, and \$1.10 to \$1.15 for Norway.

LEATHER. Sole—No. 1 B. A. 19c to 21c; 2, 17 to 19; 19; Ordinary 18c to 19c; 2, 00 to 00; Slagher, 23 to 26. Black—Waxed Upper, 35 to 38; Grain, 27 to 30; Harness, 20 to 26; Split, large, 15 to 18; light, 20 to 25; 12 to 18; Buff, 10 to 12; glazed, 9 to 12; Dull Kid, 9 to 12; Pebble, 8 to 12; Calf, Canadian, 50 to 55; French, 40 to 60; Rough Leather, 18 to 20; Imperial Kid, 22 to 26.

HIDES. Green butchers' No. 1, 5 to 5 1/2; Green butchers' No. 2, 4 to 4 1/2; Green butchers' No. 3, 3 to 3 1/2; Calfskins, 5 to 7; Toronto, No. 1, 5 1/2 to 6; Toronto, No. 2, 4 1/2; Hamilton, No. 1, 5 1/2 to 6; Hamilton, No. 2, 4 1/2.

RAW FURS. Beaver, per lb \$4 to \$4.50; Bear, per skin \$12.00, \$17.00 to \$20.00; Bear cub, per skin \$4, \$8 to \$8; Fisher \$5 to \$7; Fox, red, \$1.25 to \$1.50; Fox, cross \$3 to \$7.50; Lynx \$3.50 to \$4.50; Marmoset \$1 to \$1.25; Mink \$1 to \$1.50; Murrelet, spring 20c to 25c; Otter \$10 to \$12.50; Raccoon 40c to 60c; Skunk 40c to 50c.

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CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

Navy Blue Indigo dyed vest of England serge. Special makes just received at S. Carsley's. Prices from 38c per yard.

FIRST COMMUNION.—Do not delay but go at once and secure the best patterns in Swiss skirts from S. Carsley's, where you have the largest stock and lowest prices to choose from.

LADIES REQUIRING comfort, ease, and perfect fitting corsets can best study their interest by paying a visit to S. Carsley and find the largest stock to choose from with all the latest novelties.

ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY

FOR SATURDAY FOR SATURDAY FOR SATURDAY FOR SATURDAY

IN LADIES' KID GLOVES IN LADIES' KID GLOVES IN LADIES' KID GLOVES IN LADIES' KID GLOVES

AT 40c PER PAIR AT 40c PER PAIR AT 40c PER PAIR AT 40c PER PAIR

The quality of this Glove is equal to any sold elsewhere at 85c. The colors are good, made in the latest style, are both lasting and economical.

S. CARSLEY.

Really a 75c Glove of beautiful finish and pronounced by all ladies to be perfection.

AT 60c PER PAIR AT 60c PER PAIR AT 60c PER PAIR AT 60c PER PAIR

This is wonderful value and is really becoming a favorite Glove, in good fashionable shades.

S. CARSLEY.

AT 75c PER PAIR AT 75c PER PAIR AT 75c PER PAIR AT 75c PER PAIR

Comment is useless on this line, they already have a first-class reputation for perfect fitting, good wearing, stylish and at the most economical Glove any lady can wear.

S. CARSLEY.

LADIES' KID GLOVES LADIES' KID GLOVES LADIES' KID GLOVES LADIES' KID GLOVES

OF THE HIGHEST CLASS OF THE HIGHEST CLASS OF THE HIGHEST CLASS OF THE HIGHEST CLASS OF THE HIGHEST CLASS

The above varieties are really worth inspecting and a carefully selected stock to be had at S. CARSLEY'S.

In a ball-room a soft young man said to a sweet girl, "May I sit on your right hand?" Her quick answer was, "Why, of course not you'd better take a chair."—Tit Bits.

SCOTCH MERINO HOSE SCOTCH MERINO HOSE SCOTCH MERINO HOSE SCOTCH MERINO HOSE

A special line of Heavy Scotch Merino Hose full fashioned and finished, all made with long ribbed tops, Navy, Sea and Dark Green. Prices for Children's sizes 19c. Price for Ladies' 25 to 35c.

S. CARSLEY

CASHMERE HOSE CASHMERE HOSE CASHMERE HOSE CASHMERE HOSE

A full line of Children's assorted sizes in Cashmere Hose, good heavy quality. Prices 19c and 25c.

Ladies' fine Cashmere Hose, all prices, from 23c.

For best value in Cashmere Hose go to S. CARSLEY.

LADIES' CASHMERE UNDERWEAR LADIES' CASHMERE UNDERWEAR LADIES' CASHMERE UNDERWEAR LADIES' CASHMERE UNDERWEAR

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Fine Cashmere Underwear just received. Prices from 85c, \$1.00 and upwards.

Full range of sizes in Cashmere Combination Suits.

Ladies' fine Ribbed Vests from 50c. S. CARSLEY.

SCOTCH MERINO UNDERWEAR SCOTCH MERINO UNDERWEAR SCOTCH MERINO UNDERWEAR SCOTCH MERINO UNDERWEAR

Ladies' and Children's Scotch Underwear, in Merino, Elastic Merino, Gauze Merino, and fine Cashmeres, Full Vests, Drawers and Combination Suits. Full assortment of qualities and sizes. Best value in the trade.

S. CARSLEY.

SPLENDID WORK. It is admitted that OLAPPERTON'S SPOON COTTON is fast becoming the popular Sewing Cotton in Canada, as it has long been in the Old Country.

SEE THAT YOU GET IT. When you ask for CORTIOELLI SEWING SILK see that you get it. The name Cortioelli is on every spool. None other is genuine.

THE FLORENCE KNITTING SILK is making great headway in the Canadian market. Value and quality always tell.

S. CARSLEY,

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777

NOTRE DAME STREET

MONTREAL.