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FALSE BIBLE CRITICISM.

An Agnostic Professor's Absurdities.

A SELF-CONSTITUTED PROPHET REBUKED

[London University, May 4.] At the Church of the Immaculate Conception the claims of good Catholic literature, as represented by the Catholic Truth Society, to general support, were eloquently pleaded by Father Bernard Vaughan, S. J. After recalling the celebrated answer given by Talleyrand to Leberaux, when the latter questioned him as to the best means of propagating his new religion of humanity—"You had better get crucified, and rise from the dead"—the reverend preacher pointed out that the Resurrection was at the present day an object of constant and violent attack by so-called Biblical critics, who professed merely a desire to lead man back from the state of theology to the Bible—whatever that might mean. If the Resurrection was, as it is so volubly asserted by these so-called scientists,

A HISTORIC FAULT, and not a historic fact, then, indeed, would another Samson be needed to raze to the ground the sacred edifice of the Christian religion. The foundation upon which it rested being shown to be rotten, it became a mere question of time when it would come down with a crash. To be sure, there was one little point which these so-called Biblical critics seemed to have overlooked. It was this, that as the foundation had lasted for nearly two thousand years without as yet having given any premonitory signs of weakness or rotteness, it might possibly be premature to condemn both basis and building as utterly unreliable. Let them look at what these stupidly learned men had to tell them, poor benighted Catholics. Their contention was that Christ never really rose from the dead, or else He never really died on the cross. In an article contributed to the current number of one of the leading periodicals,

A SELF-CONSTITUTED PROPHET of agnosticism contended that our Lord did not really die. He was laid in the tomb, but He managed to creep out of it, and to get away into Galilee. The theory was not, he was happy to say, of English manufacture. Like many other daisy things, it was an export from Germany. It was spun in the beginning of the century by Paul of Heidelberg; later on it was offered to the public by Schliemann, but they rejected it as not being sufficiently respectable. As far as he (the preacher) could make out, the reasons adduced by the writer in support of his theory resolved themselves into these two—that ordinary Galilean peasants were known to live several days upon the cross, and that, according to the testimony of St. Mark, Pilate wondered that our Lord should have so soon died. The first was

NO REASON AT ALL. For though it was true that there were exceptional cases in which the crucified recovered, they never occurred except when the persons in question were well nursed and their wounds carefully treated. What the prophet of agnosticism had got to prove, and not merely to enunciate, then, was this—that our Lord was so nursed and that His wounds were so treated. As he could not and did not do this, he had no plausible reason for building up such a theory. Again, it was perfectly true that Pilate wondered when the news was brought Him the Christ was dead, but the Apostle was careful to go on to say that the Roman Governor refused to give up the body to Joseph of Arimathea until he had satisfied himself about the reality of our Lord's death. So that two reasons put forward in support of

THE NON-DEATH THEORY were in reality no reasons at all. The prophets of agnosticism conveniently ignored or rejected the testimony of the cloud of witnesses who gave positive evidence of the reality of our Lord's death. "With the exception of St. Mark," he declares, "all your witnesses are worth nothing; their testimony is not worth the paper on which it is written." But surely the so-called Biblical critics were bound to accept the testimony of St. Paul, who, in his first four letters, which were unassailably authentic, told them of the general belief in the reality of our Lord's death as well as in reality of our Lord's Resurrection. He told them that all the Churches, and all the Apostles, and different people at different times and in different places believed in His death and saw Him after He had risen. Why should not St. Paul be heard? Was he to be

PUT OUT OF COURT because the so-called prophet of agnosticism called him "a singular witness, a most strange man." Surely there was something stranger far who, in order to uphold a pet theory, was ready to reject the evidence of an unassailable witness and fling even his common sense to the wind—for in the name of common sense he (the preacher) asked how was it possible that a man taken down from the cross in an exhausted state and covered with wounds could recover in an enclosed tomb which was cold and damp; how if he so recovered, could he disengage himself from the bandages in which he was swathed, and how, if he did succeed in disengaging himself, could he have found strength enough to roll away the stone from his sepulcher? These were absurd propositions, but they were not too absurd for

SO CALLED BIBLICAL CRITICS, and so they rejected all the details given us about our Lord's death and Resurrection; and some of them went so far as to say that the explanation of it all was this; that Joseph of Arimathea and the Apostles helped our Lord into his place of retirement; a theory not only absurd and childishly ridiculous, but monstrous and blasphemous, implying, as it did, that our Lord originated, that the Apostles propagated, and that the whole world became sponsors to a gigantic fraud. Let them turn from this theory, and another

A JESUIT REPUBLIC.

The Only One the Black Robes Ever Ruled.

It Was Patagonia, and During Their Administration It Had the Model Government—Portuguese Jealousy Worked Not Only Against It, but Against the Order, too.

Have you heard of the only nation which the Jesuits have ever ruled, and how it prospered under their paternal care; how a republic, realizing the dreams of Plato, the aspirations of Sir Thomas More, the poetic conceptions of Harrington, as expressed in "Oceana," and the loftiest ideas of philosophical perfection as dreamt of by Lord Bacon in his "New Atlantis," was founded by those zealous pioneers of civilization at the uttermost ends of the earth; in a region which rumor had peopled with savages, more than common tall, and even furnished with walls?

The pages of history contain few more interesting records than the account of the Jesuit settlement in Patagonia. We read how, after the discovery of America by Columbus, vast hordes of Spanish adventurers poured over the fertile continent of South America, pursued the natives with fire and sword, and deprived the foci of their golden city, with its splendid temples and wealth of gold and precious stones, with its vestments of precious materials, with its unique chronicles of former ages, traced on vellum with pictorial letters, or treasured up by means of a marvelous system of knots on many colored strings. But in the southern portion of this newly discovered Eldorado was a vast plain inhabited by a race of giants, fierce and cruel, and who, with impunity, committed any enormity on the timid Arabs and Incas straggled back with dread from this superior and dreaded race, and allowed them to roam unobscured over their native pampas, although the country was believed to be rich in silver.

But when the love of fortune could not induce men to risk their lives, the love of science, the desire of Jesuits to bring the glad tidings of redemption to this formidable race; and accordingly a party of the heroic sons of Ignatius left their native Spain for the New World, and approaching near the dreaded region of Patagonia, they were warned into a boat and sailed up the river Plate. The natives, saluting the sight of white men, fled as black-robed fathers sang their evening hymn. Then they received them kindly into their villages, gave them to eat and to drink, and heard with joy the glad tidings of the better land.

The missionaries made no attempt to bring the natives under subjection to the Spanish crown, but they were their rulers, their judges, their physicians and their most trusted friends. They built schools and colleges, warehouses and factories, and taught the natives to exchange the silver of their native land for the necessities of life produced by the teeming west; and in the wide world was not a happier land than the distant plain of Patagonia, whilst every evening, when their tasks were done, the hymns of praise, sung forth from the churches, where were formerly heard the groans of victims to their pagan rites.

But the Portuguese minister, Pombal, saw with jealous eyes the influence of the fathers over the dusky tribes, and he persuaded the king that the Jesuits had alienated the natives from their allegiance to the crown; and induced him to order their expulsion from all Portuguese territory. But no mischief of a malicious minister could induce the inhabitants of La Plata to separate themselves from their trusted friends. Pombal, however, knew that a word from the Pope would instantly dissolve that noble band, and he threatened the Vatican with a schism of the Portuguese Church if the Order of the Jesuits were not dissolved throughout the world. In 1761 the Pope yielded, the decree was pronounced, a mightier one than Pombal had spoken, and the Society of Jesus was no more. The Patagonians were soon after attacked by the soldiers, some were driven out of their native land, others learned the vices of their conquerors, and in a few years all were extinct. The once fertile, which is now in possession of the Argentine Government, and is still known by the name of "Las Misiones" and hundreds of Irish men and women leave their homes every week to tend sheep on the plains of the erstwhile Jesuit Republic.

JERUSALEM'S GROWTH: A German newspaper published in Palestine, states that the city of Jerusalem is growing in size and population at a remarkable rate. Its growth is all the more surprising because neither its situation nor its trade are favourable to a rapid increase. It lies amongst a not very fertile group of mountains; it has next to no commerce, and it has no manufactures. Nevertheless, new buildings are rising daily; churches, gardens and institutes of various kinds are filling up the formerly desolate neighborhood to the distance of half an hour's walk beyond the old limits of the city. The Jews are to be seen at the front as builders. Their houses spring up out of the ground like mushrooms—uniform, ugly, one-storied, plentifully supplied with windows, but with no manner of adornment.

The Robothheids have completed a new hospital. Close by it there is a new Abyssinian church. The Russians are also great builders; they have erected a new church, consulate, lodging-houses for pilgrims of the orthodox national churches, and a hospital. Near the Russian group stands the German House for German Catholics, from whose top the German and the Papal flags float side by side. The Russians have also built a high tower upon the Mount of Olives, from whose summit the Mediterranean and the Dead Sea can be seen. The Greeks and Armenians are also busy builders, but they provide for the bodily rather than for the religious demands of pilgrims. The former build cafes and bazars, and the latter shops.

THEY STAND BY HIM.

Rev. Mr. Herridge Sustained by His Congregation.

Ottawa, May 16.—Rev. W. T. Herridge was

waited on this afternoon by about fifty members of his congregation in connection with his resignation on the Jesuita question. The prominent mover in the matter, when asked the object of the gathering, said it was none of the business of the public, but an entirely private affair. It was stated in this connection that an address of confidence in the reverend gentleman has been in circulation, but gentlemen alleged to be connected with it said there had been no formal address, but they were going to have a pleasant talk in an informal manner.

THE BISHOP OF KERRY. Something of the late Dr. Higgins and His Political Ideas. From the American Catholic News: The death of Most Rev. Andrew Higgins, bishop of Kerry, took place on May 1. For the week previous he was unable to leave his room in consequence of a chest affection. On the day of his death he partook of breakfast at 9 o'clock, the usual hour. At 11 alarming symptoms appeared, and Dr. Griffin, who had been in constant attendance, called in the assistant Dr. MacDonogh, but by the time that gentleman arrived at the place from the workhouse he had breathed his last. His lordship was born in Kullarney about the year 1828. He was ordained in 1851. He was appointed dean of Kerry during the episcopacy of the late Dr. McCarthy. His elevation to the episcopacy took place on Feb. 5, 1882. The bishop had been suffering from tonsillitis for some months; but erysipelas supervened somewhat suddenly, and proved fatal. Dr. Higgins became bishop at a time when the relations between landlord and tenant were very strained all over Ireland, and perhaps most particularly in Kerry. He unfortunately was unable, owing to the attitude on the landlord's side which he seemed to assume, to exert the restraining influence over the people which has been so beneficial in maintaining order in other portions of the country. Kerry, it is notorious, became during his episcopacy the theatre of moonlighting and other outrages from which most, if not all, of the different other counties and dioceses were fairly preserved. Towards the close, however, Dr. Higgins fell more into line with his brethren in the matter of agitating the country. Some of his recent utterances revealed a strong sense of the injustice under which the Irish tenants labor at the hands of harsh or neglectful landlords, many of whom, being absentees, are represented by exacting and unsympathetic agents.

ANTI-IRISH CATHOLICS. Archbishop Walsh on their Address to Mgr. Perico. 4 Rutland Square, Dublin, April 26. To the Editor of the Dublin Freeman.—DEAR SIR:—I cannot but regard as singularly inopportune and injudicious the publication in the Times of the address prepared by the Catholic landlords and Liberal Unionists of Ireland for presentation to Monsignor Perico. But now that the address has been so infelicitously published, I would venture to make a suggestion to the distinguished noblemen and others whose names are attached to it. The address concludes with a prayer:—I have no doubts a sincere one—for "the increase of obduracy" and "the restoration in our country of Peace and good will towards men." It seems to me that a joint expression of opinion, backed by the same signatures, in favor of the course which I have on many occasions ventured to advocate in your columns would very notably contribute to the fulfilment of that prayer.

THE FATHER McFADDEN. In Another Traversy of Justice to be Witnessed in Ireland. It is impossible for any man, however bigoted or prejudiced, to deny the gravity of the situation the existence of which is so forcibly pointed out in the letters which we to-day transfer from the columns of the Boston Evening News, or the necessity which is now proven to have existed for the immediate formation of the fund which Mr. Gray has properly inaugurated in that journal. The four Archbishops of Ireland have united their voices in defence of the cruelly persecuted pastor of Gweedore, and have placed the shield of their august personality between him and those who seem greedy for his life. Never has there been more for any other nation published of the existing system of government in Ireland. Never has the consequence of attempting to rule Ireland by means of men, some of whom are aliens in blood, and all of whom are aliens in feeling, been more clearly testified by those whose testimony is unimpeachable. Hids it or disputes it as they may, even Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour cannot be denied the fact of the seriousness of the pass to which their policy has brought things in Ireland when his grace the Archbishop of Dublin has to express his "conviction that under the present system of legal administration in Ireland it is a matter of practical impossibility to secure a fair trial either for him or for any other prisoner, priest or layman, whom the Executive may be really determined to see found guilty on any charge, even on a charge of wilful murder, as in the present case; when his grace the Archbishop of Oshel declares that "the fact is that Father McFadden is set upon, because he has bravely taken his stand between his people and their oppressors; and the shepherd is struck at in the midst of his sheep."

A RITUALIST DEFEAT. LONDON, May 15.—An important decision has been rendered by the Archbishop of Canterbury in the case of the Bishop of Lincoln, who is under prosecution for ritualistic practices. The Bishop's friends, and indeed all ritualists, claim that the law of Henry VIII., snatching the last link which bound the Established Church to Rome, deprived the archbishops of the power which they exercised over all ecclesiastical dignitaries within their supervision, and they assert that no legislation has since restored that control or assigned it a certain residence in any Church Court. The Archbishop, however, had adopted the contents of the law of Henry VIII. in the Communion, and asserted his right to dispose of Dr. King's case as he sees fit. It is believed by some that Parliament will yet have to settle, by unambiguous legislation, the uncertainty as to what constitutes a final Court of Appeal in matters affecting the Established Church. There is only one thing certain at this stage of the proceedings, and that is that the fight will be long, bitter and costly.

THE FATHER McFADDEN. The centenary of the Very Rev. Theobald Mathew, the Apostle of Temperance, will occur October 10, 1890, and the Irish people are already taking steps to celebrate it. The Dublin Nation informs us that "among the patrons of the demonstration are the Eminence Cardinal Manning and their Grace the Archbishops of Dublin and Oshel; while the committee, of which the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Cork is President, consists of the chief magistrates of Dublin, Limerick, Waterford and Clonmel, many members of Parliament, clergymen and other representative citizens."

A RITUALIST DEFEAT. Mr. W. S. Lilly, dealing on the current issue of the Contemporary Review with the well-known but still interesting subject of "Mr. Herbert Spencer's philosophy," says that it appears that Mr. Spencer's philosophy rests upon insufficient ultimate grounds; that his primordial principles lack foundation in the order of being and eternal reality; and that his reasoning is not devoid of a mass of contradictions and a plexus of ambiguities.

A SERIOUS SITUATION.

Very Critical Position of Affairs on the French Coast of Newfoundland.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 20.—Private letters

from Bay St. George, Newfoundland, represent that the relations between Newfoundland and French fishermen on the disputed French shore are reaching a crisis. The commander of the British warship Lily issued a proclamation to the effect that he would not permit Newfoundland fishermen to set their nets to catch herring and if they did so he would confiscate the nets. An indignation meeting was held at which strong language was used. Rev. Dr. Howley, prefect apostolic of the west coast of Newfoundland, told the commander of the British warship that he was there with the apparent mission of protecting French instead of British interests. The commander replied that he was carrying out his instructions from the Imperial Government, and in the inhabitants of the Newfoundland Government. The proclamation, which was posted in public places, was quickly torn down by the infuriated people. St. George's bay is a great herring fishing ground. Some 2,000 persons are employed there, almost entirely by catching herring and exporting them to Canada. The French are given "concurrent rights by treaty to that part of Newfoundland, but claim exclusive jurisdiction, and now they cannot get bait." In other portions of Newfoundland they are asserting their claims of exclusiveness over Bay St. George and supplying themselves with bait there. This prevents the British fishers from getting fish, which would of course, "interfere" with the French, and a British warship is there to prevent any "interference." One writer says it is a question of bread for his children, and if necessary he will use his rifle to enforce his rights. They must either do or abandon that part of the British empire to France. The herring spawn this week and the writer predicts bloodshed.

THE BLESSED VIRGIN. Tributes from Protestant Poets. John Reble, a Protestant, addressed the following lines to the Blessed Virgin:— "Ave Maria! thou whose name All but adoring love we praise; Yet may we reach thy shrine; For He, thy Son and Savior vows To love all lowly, lofty brows With crown and joy like thine."

Many other Protestants have been poetically inspired by the sweet name of Mary, but we can give only a few. Edgar Allan Poe thus implores the constant companionship of the Blessed Virgin:— "At morn—at noon—at twilight dim— Mary! I thus have heard my hymn! In joy and woe—in good and ill— Mother of God, be with me still!"

Even Lord Byron, whose morality was not of the highest order, was compelled by admiration of the Immaculate Mother of God to ejaculate:— "Ave Maria! 'tis the hour of prayer! Ave Maria! 'tis the hour of love! Ave Maria! may our spirit dare Look up to thine and to thy Son above!"

Wordsworth pays the Virgin Queen of heaven this beautiful tribute:— Mother! whose virgin bosom was uncrossed With the least shade of thought to sin allied; Whence I above all women gloried! Our sainted nation's solitary boast! Purer than foam on central ocean tost; Brighter than eastern skies, at sunset strawed With fancied roses.

Mrs. Hemans pays the following tribute to the Holy Handmaid of the Lord:— "For such high tidings as to thee were brought, Chosen of heaven! that hour, but thou, O thou! E'en as a flower with gracious rains o'er-fraught, Thy virgin head beneath its crown didst bow, And take to thy breast 'all Holy Word!' And own thyself the Handmaid of the Lord!"

Last, though not least, we shall quote our own Henry W. Longfellow:— "This is indeed the Blessed Virgin's land, Virgin and mother of our dear Redeemer! All hearts are touched and softened at her name. Like the bandit with the bloody hand, The priest, the prince, the scholar and the peasant, the man of deeds, the visionary dreamer, Pay homage to her as one ever present!"

I have always envied the Catholics their faith in that sweet, sacred Virgin Mother, who stands between them and the Deity, intercepting something of His splendor, but permitting His love to stream upon the worshipper more intelligibly to human comprehension through the medium of a woman's tenderness.—Hawthorne.

A FATED FAMILY.

A Series of Sudden Deaths.

RICHMOND, Que., May 20.—A singular fatality

has befallen the family of the late Mr. James Mooney, of Alverton. It is not yet two years since the father was suddenly taken from them, and on the first of last March Miss Kate Mooney dropped dead, supposed to be from heart disease, though she was apparently in good health up to the time of her death. Her brother James, who was married, died suddenly on the morning of the tenth inst. Although for some time in poor health, he had been at Laverne in the previous evening, a distance of about four miles, and remarked that he was feeling much better. His aged mother was so prostrated with grief at this second shock that she died on the 13th inst., and last evening Mrs. Kelly, the mother of the young widow, walked to the house of her daughter, half a mile distant, and died soon after reaching the house. A young daughter at home on hearing the sad news of her mother's death became senseless and speechless, and for several hours it was feared she would not rally, but is reported better this evening, though still weak. The deepest sympathy is felt for the bereaved family.

The remains of Washington Irving Bishop were buried in Greenwood cemetery, New York, Monday.

THE FATHER McFADDEN. The centenary of the Very Rev. Theobald Mathew, the Apostle of Temperance, will occur October 10, 1890, and the Irish people are already taking steps to celebrate it. The Dublin Nation informs us that "among the patrons of the demonstration are the Eminence Cardinal Manning and their Grace the Archbishops of Dublin and Oshel; while the committee, of which the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Cork is President, consists of the chief magistrates of Dublin, Limerick, Waterford and Clonmel, many members of Parliament, clergymen and other representative citizens."

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AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE
IN PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
AT 761 CRAIG ST., MONTREAL, CANADA.
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION:
City.....\$1.00
Country.....1.50
If not paid in advance: \$1.50 (Country)
and \$2 (City) will be charged.
All Business Letters, and Communications intended for publication, should be addressed to J. F. WHELAN & Co., Proprietors of THE TRUE WITNESS, No. 761 Craig street, Montreal, P.Q.

WEDNESDAY.....MAY 22, 1889

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, May 22nd, St. Urbain.
THURSDAY, May 23rd, St. John Baptist de Rou.
FRIDAY, May 24th, B.V.M. Help of Christians.
SATURDAY, May 25th, St. Adhelm.
SUNDAY, May 26th, 5th Easter.
MONDAY, May 27th, St. Philip Neri.
TUESDAY, May 28th, St. Gregory VII.

The "Mail's" Intolerance.

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

For the want of a better reason to maintain its position the Mail asserts that "Mr. Laurier went round to them and told them "that if they followed their principles his "influence in Quebec would be destroyed "and the Catholic vote would be lost." Mr. Laurier did nothing of the kind. The question was discussed, as all questions are discussed by the Opposition, with a view to concerted action, if possible, and it was decided to leave it an open vote, each member being free to act as he thought best. Mr. Laurier may have stated what he thought would be the effect of a solid Liberal vote against an Act passed by a Liberal provincial government. That was within his duty as leader of the party. Sir John Macdonald did so openly in the House when he said that were his government to advise the veto and pass it, Mr. Merolier would dissolve the Quebec Assembly, go to the people, sweep the province in favor of the Jesuits, re-enact the Bill and defy the federal authority.

But the Mail goes too far afield for a reason to account for the course taken by the Liberals, while the true reason is close at hand. They voted for the Bill because they could not do otherwise without stultifying their whole line of policy pursued for years in defence of Provincial rights. Furthermore, their vote was in strict accord with Liberal professions of toleration and equal rights. They were not at all afraid of the Jesuits, had no desire to withhold justice from them any more than any other class of Canadians, and put no confidence in the men who would play in Canada the role played by Pompadour in France in relation to the famous Order. But does it not stand to reason that the great body of Liberal representatives in parliament are more likely to act on the traditional lines of Liberalism, which include the widest toleration, than a newspaper standing alone in the country as the champion of seventeenth century sectarian animosities? And when we find Protestant clergymen of the highest character taking the same view as that taken by the party led by Mr. Laurier, does it not stand equally well to reason that they, not the Mail, are in accord with the principles of justice and toleration?

Reason, however, is not the instrument on which the Mail relies for success in this agitation. It is in precisely the same position as the lunatic who declared all the world was mad except himself. "The people are deprived of their natural advisers," it cries, "and it is not easy for them to contend "against Toryism, Liberalism and Jesuitism "combined with all the regular political organizations in their hands." Alas, for the people left without a guide save the inspired scribbles of the Pulp Tower! The poor lost sheep of the sheepfold have nobody but him to gather them in. A free people in a free country, with free institutions, the ballot and the whole power of making and unmaking parliaments and governments in their own hands are wept over as so many lost, abandoned sheep by a newspaper which cannot induce even a few of the desert, ad lambs to join with it in refusing to "pay for the knife" with which the "ferocious Jesuit is going to "cut the throat of Protestantism and the Commonwealth!" This is all very gruesome from a Mail point of view, only like the lunatic before mentioned, nobody sees it in that way, except those

few who make a trade of abusing the Pope and denouncing the Jesuits, and the public has their measure pretty well ascertained. The article winds up by saying: "The evils of the present agitation will be largely "compensated if it not only excites among "our people a frank interest in questions of "principle, but gives us, as I very likely "may, some fresh men." Fresh men! They would indeed be very "fresh" who would assume the position held by the Mail. But they would soon lose their freshness and be about as well salted as ever were harrings when "Toryism, Liberalism and the Jesuits combined" got through with them. The fact is that the Mail is in the wrong country and the wrong century. It does not belong to America and the nineteenth century, but to Europe and the seventeenth century, and should be exorcised as an unworth and not very reputable ghost.

Irish "Criminals."

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

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

To these must be added the large number of priests who have been imprisoned for no offence save the giving of counsel to their persecuted parishioners, as in the case of Father Mahar of Coolglass and many others whose names and sufferings will readily occur to the student of Irish affairs.

The Agitators' Folly.

The Anti-Jesuit agitators held a big meeting at Hamilton last week. They passed a ponderous series of resolutions, in which they expressed their "earnest sympathy with the Protestant minority of the Province of Quebec in view of the many disabilities under which they are placed, and the grievance against which they justly complain owing to the peculiar connection which exist between the State and the Roman Catholic Church in that Province; and as all these evils would be greatly intensified by the operation of the Jesuits' Estate Act." While these patriots were resolving thus, was proceeding in the County of Compton, and, though feeling ran high, not one word was said about the alleged "disabilities," under which the agitators pretend the Protestants of this province are suffering. This shows how very little interest the Protestants of Quebec really take in the agitation going on in Ontario.

The Agitators also demanded that "the Government-General convene parliament in special session without delay for the purpose of reconsidering and reversing the vote by which the Act for the settlement of the Jesuits' estates was left to its operation in terms of a previous decision of the Government; and failing this, to petition and pray that the House be dissolved so that the country may have the opportunity of pronouncing upon this question at the earliest possible moment." The Times of Hamilton points out the absurdity of this demand: "A special session of Parliament is a very expensive luxury. It involves indemnity and mileage for about 300 men, and extra payments of salaries and wages to the amount of some hundreds of thousands of dollars. All for what? Does anyone really believe that ten of the one hundred and eighty-eight members, who voted against disallowance a few weeks ago, would vote for disallowance a few weeks hence? The speeches made over again, and some of them might be padded out to fill extra pages of Hansard, but the votes would be in the main recorded as they were recorded before. Disallowance would be no nearer after the special session than before it. Sir John Macdonald could not consent to disallowance without breaking up his Government, and the Liberals could not vote for disallowance of a constitutional Provincial Act without virtually declaring that all the battles they have waged for Provincial rights and the Federal principle were sham battles. If the speakers at the Hamilton meeting intended to press the resolution relating to the special session, they ought to tell what good

they expect to come out of it. The demand for a dissolution of the House is also one that should not be lightly made. Lord Stanley of Preston has not the right to dissolve the House in opposition to the advice of his Ministers, unless he can find some considerable party ready to take the responsibility of his action. Were he to call upon Dalton McCarthy or John Charlton to form a Government on this issue, how long would the new Government last? The Reform party and the Tory party would be opposed to it, and a general election would bury it out of sight. A great expense would be incurred, and disallowance would be as far off as ever.

The Cronin Mystery.

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

The Western Catholic News of Chicago does not believe in the theory of murder. It says: "The Doctor will undoubtedly turn up O. K. sooner or later, and give a full account of his absence. We arrive at this conclusion from the fact that the Doctor was not only a most inoffensive man, but he was a deservedly popular man. His talents elevated him above petty jealousies. He had no cause to be envious of any one, because he was the peer of any of his fellow-citizens in all that makes a man what a man ought to be; therefore, he made few if any enemies. Hence we do not believe in the theory of murder. But if it should happen that the Doctor was assassinated—which we don't believe for the reason given—it was not by any of his associates in the Land League, as insinuated. Such an idea as that would be simply preposterous. Yes, even if the bitterest enmity existed between him and all or any of his associates in any of the numerous societies to which he belonged, it is not likely that they would place themselves in a position of the greatest peril by making away with so prominent a man as Dr. Cronin, not even to rid themselves of a dangerous and threatening witness of their alleged evil doings. But we don't believe that the class of men who made themselves most conspicuous in the management of the American end of the Parnell methods of procuring for the Irish people their national rights, would be mean enough to appropriate to their own use—as intimated in the interview referred to—the money that was collected for Parnell. But if they were mean enough to be guilty of such an act of treachery to the cause they publicly espouse and champion, they are too prominent in society and business to jeopardize their positions for such a sum as is alleged might have been misappropriated; and, therefore, we don't believe any of the Parnell funds have been misappropriated by any one here, and therefore there was no necessity for preparing a report of the money alleged to be misappropriated, and hence the Doctor could not have been engaged in the preparation of such a report, and consequently there could not have been any cause for ill feeling between him and them."

The British Empire and the Pope.

The somewhat erratic Toronto World has had a rather remarkable and, on the whole, well considered article on the advisability of Great Britain appointing an ambassador to the Vatican. The reason for such an appointment, we are told, "rests on the broad fact that the Pope exercises a considerable authority over a large number of British subjects, including some of the most troublesome among the inhabitants of the empire. If any Protestant over his spiritual flock as the Pope exercises over his Roman Catholics, had some millions of adherents in the British dominion, it would undoubtedly be expedient to keep a representative near him. The reason for passing over the heads of every Protestant body abroad and hesitating whether diplomatic intercourse with the Pope ought not to be resumed lies in the fact that foreign Protestant bodies are not acknowledged in their organization. To an American Baptist an English Baptist is nothing more than a

foreigner who happens to hold a form of creed slightly allied to his own. The two stand in a position of complete mutual independence. No authority is claimed on the one side and no obedience rendered on the other. Where Roman Catholics are concerned the case is altogether different. The action of British subjects professing that religion is influenced in a great number of ways by orders given and words uttered in an Italian palace. It does not matter a jot whether any of the ground outside that palace belongs to the ecclesiastic who utters these orders or speaks these words. His importance is not determined by the number of acres or square miles of which he is nominally sovereign. It depends upon the extent of his real sovereignty; and in measuring this the two things to be taken into account are: the character of the spiritual influence he exerts, and the number of persons over whom it is exercised. From both these points of view the Pope is still a very great personage, and as such it might often be useful to the Canadian Government to be able to communicate with him freely through properly accredited agents."

The power and the dignity of the Pope being thus recognized, "Canadians can see," says the World, "that for a Government to deprive itself of any kind of information that may be useful is simply to spite itself." Further consideration demonstrates the importance of the Catholic element within the British Empire, and shows the great lack of wisdom in those who would ignore or refuse to recognize Papal influence as a powerful factor in both national and international affairs. It is, therefore, pointed out that the total archiepiscopal and episcopal sees in the British Empire, including 27 vicariates or prefectures apostolic, amounts to about 145, being between one-seventh and one-eighth of the entire Latin Christendom. The number of priests is considerably over 20,000. The remaining Catholic population of the British Empire is not far short of 10,000,000, of whom above half belong to Great Britain and Ireland. Of the remainder 176,000 are Europeans and 980,000 Asiatics—chiefly in British India and Ceylon—135,000 Africans, 568,000 inhabitants of Australasia and the remaining 2,183,000 of British America.

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

This is exactly the vie u Bismarck was compelled to take and set upon, after he had assumed an attitude of defiance towards the Pope, but discovered that he could not maintain it. Men may shout from platforms, as we are accustomed to hear them, against Papal aggression, but all must acknowledge, as this writer does, that apart from all disputed theological theories of infallibility or absolute jurisdiction, the Pope is and must remain in a very real sense the de facto head of a vast and powerful organization. Protestants may hold him at arm's length, but they cannot dispossess him of his power or withdraw themselves from habitual contact with his omnipotent influence. Thus it is clearly shown from a Protestant point of view that it is the part of wisdom for Englishmen to conciliate the alliance of a power which it is impossible to coerce or destroy, if they can do so, as they surely can without any sacrifice of dignity or independence. The Government of China and Prussia—heathen and Protestant though they may be—find their account in negotiating with Rome on these and such like matters, and it is hard to see why Protestant England should scruple to do likewise.

The World writer furthermore points out, what is indeed quite true, that the present Pope has always rather gone out of his way to manifest a friendly disposition towards England, and particularly to that part of its dominion in which we are, and has spoken even in official documents of the religious faith and zeal of British Christians out of his own pale in a tone of appreciative sympathy and respect. From no European sovereign did Her Majesty in her jubilee year receive heartier felicitations than from Leo XIII., whom on her part were no less cordially welcomed. But in fact Leo XIII. did more than merely offer his congratulations. He took all pains to mark unmistakably by outward act at once his desire to pay honor to the high personal merits of the Queen, and his grateful acknowledgment of the justice and protection which the Roman Catholic Church had uniformly enjoyed during her reign throughout the vast extent of her dominions. He sent as his present a mosaic, said to be one of the finest and costliest ever executed at Rome, copied from Raphael's famous representation of Poetry in the Vatican fresco, and directed that a special Mass and Te Deum for the Queen should be solemnized in all the churches under his jurisdiction in England. More the Pope could not have done for a Roman Catholic sovereign.

To the anti-Jesuit agitation we may attribute the wonderful change of tone and spirit among Protestants of the more intelligent class, indicated by the World. They have been brought by it to consider the nature and extent of the power they have been called upon to combat, and the result is that they see it worthy of the most profound respect. The lofty personal attributes of Leo XIII. are freely admitted as having done much to

produce this change of sentiment. When His Holiness was Nuncio at Brussels he became personally acquainted with the Queen and Prince Consort, and afterwards by special invitation visited Windsor. His desire, since he became Pope, to renew diplomatic intercourse with Great Britain is well known. In fact, such intercourse has been carried on in an informal manner, and it only proved the necessity for the establishment of a regular embassy. "The difficulty is not one of legislation—that has already been removed"—as the article before us shows, "but of sentiment, custom, prejudice, etiquette. And in dealing with such difficulties, to make a beginning it half the battle. The public and honorable reception by the Queen of Monsignor Ruffi Sella as the commissioned bearer of the Irish gifts and messages of the Pope in itself constituted a new departure in the relations between England and the Vatican. A most pressing reason why that departure should evolve into a regular and official status is afforded by the existing situation in the most important of England's colonial possessions. The Roman Catholic is the religion of at least half the inhabitants of Canada. With them the Pope's word has very great weight upon all subjects connected with religion. It is consequently of some moment that the Canadian Government should know exactly what directions the Pope gives on these matters, and still more, that it should be in a position to ensure that he does not speak without accurate knowledge of the facts to which his words relate. Very often, no doubt, the questions upon which the Pope is moved to address his spiritual subjects do not touch secular affairs. But occasionally they may touch them very closely, and exceptional occasions are precisely those to which diplomacy is intended to apply."

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

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

The often-suggested scheme of making this country contribute to the military and naval expenses of the Empire has taken shape at last. A member of the British Government has announced that a garrison of regulars is to be established at Equival, British Columbia, and maintained at the expense of the Dominion. The cost is set down at \$7,000 or \$85,000 per year. It is rather strange that federal parliamentary estimates contained no appropriation for this service, which has caused considerable comment inasmuch as it is regarded as the entrance of the thin edge of the wedge of Imperial Federation. In a matter of such grave importance our House of Commons ought to have been consulted, Canada does not require a garrison at Equival, which is in reality an imperial naval station where British men-of-war put in for repairs, coal and victualing. But it seems the Macdonald government has undertaken to carry things with a high hand, spend money without the consent of parliament, and commit the community before the people are aware of it, to taxation for imperial military and naval purposes.

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

The first murderer to die by electricity, under the recently passed New York law, is likely to be William Kemmler, who on Saturday, at Buffalo, was found guilty of murder in the first degree. Kemmler's crime was of a most revolting character. He eloped from Philadelphia with a woman named Tillie Ziegler, and after his arrival in Buffalo, on March 29th, chopped her up while in a jealous fit. As Auburn Prison is the nearest of the places where the death penalty is to be carried out, he was taken there to meet his fate. The jury rejected the plea that alcoholic insanity led

Remember to his crime. A reporter attempted to interview him with reference to his coming fate. He had no fear of hanging, but displayed abject terror at the prospect of the mysterious horror of death by electricity. Mr. Craig will be remembered as the member of the Ontario Assembly who raised the row about French being taught in Ontario public schools. Strange to say this typical Anglo-Saxon has left the country for good and gone to settle in California. He reminds us of the old cartoon on Lord John Russell in French. "The boy who called 'No Popery' on a door and ran away."

LITERARY REVIEW.

St. Basil's HYMNAL, CONTAINING Music for Teachers of all the Sundays and Festivals of the year. Price 30c. Published by the Rev. J. P. McCreary, S.J., Rector of St. Basil's Church, Toronto. Together with Liturgical directions, prayer book, Mass, preparation and prayers for Communion, and Communion, and the office and Rules of the B.V.M. compiled from approved sources. Toronto: St. Michael's College, 1889.

This is really a superb book and should be in every Catholic choir and house. It is offered to the Catholic public with a considerable degree of confidence, since it covers a ground hitherto untouched by any single publication. St. Basil's HYMN BOOK will be found to supply the place of Prayer-book, Hymn-book, Vespers and Socially Manual. The efforts of our sodalities, to introduce congregational singing, have brought out in a bold relief the necessity for such a book as this. It will aid both choirs and congregations will be able to follow with ease the rubrical services of the Church on every festival of the year. For children's choirs and home use the book will be found invaluable. Its collection of nearly two hundred hymns, including the old and standard sacred songs of the Catholics, and the new English classics, that have never before been given to the public, in a cheap and convenient form. Appropriate hymns have been inserted for all the principal feasts, and particular attention has been paid to securing a good collection in honour of the Sacred Heart and the Blessed Virgin. The fact that the compilers have offered to the public this large and bound volume, of three hundred pages, at 30c. 50c. and 75c., is sufficient guarantee that their object is not merely a money-making one. Their labor has been given for a higher motive and they say that, if they have succeeded in bringing the grand old chants of the Church a little nearer to the people, and if it causes them to follow the priest at the altar, they will consider themselves amply rewarded. St. Basil's HYMN BOOK may be had on application to Rev. J. P. McCreary, S. J. B., St. Michael's College Toronto, Canada.

DONAHOE'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE for June, among its varied and interesting table of contents, contains a reply to the ex-Nun of Keenness and Her Heals, by Fear McCorry; New England a Memento; the coronation of Archbishop Ryan's paper on Christian Civilization and the Perils that Now Threaten it; the Hercules Stone and the Amber Spirit; History of the Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help; The Algebrones, a learned paper by Rev. Benben Parsons, D.D.; Memoir of Charles Russell O. C. M. P., by the able chronicler in the Farall trial with portrait. This is but a few of the various articles in the June issue. \$2.00 year, \$1.00 for six months. Address, Donahoe's Magazine, Boston, Mass.

THE MAIL-JESUIT CASE.

Argument Before the Court of Appeal on Saturday.

Argument was heard on Saturday before the Court of Appeal on the request of the Mail to appeal from the judgment of Judge Lacombe, eliminating certain portions of defendant's exception to the writ of Habeas Corpus. Sir A. D. B. and Justice Cross, Tassier, Baby and Bove were on the bench. On behalf of the Mail there appeared Hon. Mr. Leflamme, Q.C., N. W. Tremblay, Q.C., and R. G. Smith; for the Jesuits, Messrs. Lamotte, O. A. Geoffroy, Q.C., and U. J. Doherty, Q.C.

Mr. Tremblay presented the motion for leave to appeal. The motion which the Jesuits had made had no specific grounds in it, merely alleging that the defendant's exception was not sufficiently detailed. Upon the motion it would not be necessary to go into the merits at all, but merely to determine whether these allegations were sufficient to enable the plaintiff to answer. Mr. Justice Cross—"You contend that they could not prove you of your exception on a mere motion?" Mr. Tremblay—"Yes, Your Honour. The grounds of our exception are not the plaintiff's, La Compagnie de Gené, are not a body politic, incorporate, but a collection of persons who incorporate them *in ultra vires* of the Province of Quebec. All the allegations of the exception are merely in support of this." Sir A. D. B.—"It appears to me, that you have *prima facie*, a right to appeal from that judgment. You have been deprived on a simple motion of a portion of your property. It appears to me that you must examine and see, whether you have not the right to urge these grounds, and unless my learned colleagues disagree with me, we will hear what the opposing counsel have to say before calling on you to proceed further." The other judges concurring, Mr. C. A. Geoffroy, Q.C., claimed at length on behalf of the Mail to have the writ of Habeas Corpus issued. He alleged that the defendant's exception was not sufficiently detailed. The Jesuits were objected to were not specified. To which the Jesuits made objection. The Jesuits took a very chivalry, was this what defendant objected to? Learned counsel mentioned a number of other rules, and was proceeding to discuss the allegation of the exception which had been rejected when, Chief Justice Dorion interrupted with the remark, "Mr. Geoffroy, your argument merely comes forward on the basis that this is too important question to be decided on a mere motion. Leave to appeal is granted, security to be given within 15 days."

Industrial Designs.

To THE EDITOR, Sir, In order to encourage originality in Industrial Design in Canada, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association have for some years awarded medals to the pupils of the Ontario Art School for Prize Designs for specified subjects. This year the scope of competition has been enlarged by being now open to any persons residing in Ontario, and for each year and bronze medals were offered for the best designs, models, and specimens of carving in wood, for subjects selected by association. It was intended to close the competition upon the last day of May, but as on eight of the ten days competition was not sufficient to warrant an award being made, the time for receipt of competing designs has been extended until the 1st day of August for eight classes referred to, of which full particulars will be sent upon application to the Secretary of the Association, Wellington street, West, Toronto. In addition to awarding medals for the designs, the Association will also award a certificate of honor to the designers. To all those who have designs to submit, and who wish to be considered for special merit, and who open up profitable business for the designer. (Apart from the Association medals, the Armstrong of Ganagh offers one each silver and bronze medal, and the Bank of Montreal offers one each silver and bronze medal, and the Bank of Montreal offers one each silver and bronze medal, and the Bank of Montreal offers one each silver and bronze medal.) Specifications of subjects will be sent upon application to the Secretary of the Association, Wellington street, West, Toronto. Toronto, May 10, 1889.

MAY 22, 1889.

News of the Week.

EUROPEAN.

The new Bishop of Waterford is dying. It is stated that Christians are being massacred by Turks on the Montenegrin frontier. William James Spoocher has been appointed official liquidator of the Canadian Asbestos Amalgamated company. The Earl of Malmesbury is dead. He was secretary of Foreign Offices in Earl Derby's cabinets. The will of the late Sir Thomas Gladstone, brother of the Ex-Premier, bequeaths an estate valued at \$254,075. The Czar has appointed the Czaritch a member of the council of the empire of the committee of ministers. The Independence Roumanian says Prince Ferdinand of Roumania has been betrothed to Princess Alice of Hesse. Whiteley Reid, the new American minister, was received by M. Spuler, French minister of foreign affairs, yesterday. Le Paris says the French Government has decided to introduce in Parliament a bill to aid the Panama Canal Company. Capt. Wimmann will soon attack Kiliva, which is in the hands of the insurgents. Dr. Peters has gone to Bagamoyo. The betrothal of the Archduchess Marguerite of Austria to Prince Albert of Thurn and Taxis has been proclaimed. In the House of Commons, the bill providing for additional naval defences passed its third reading by a vote of 183 to 101. The House of Lords by 108 to 23 rejected a proposal made by the Earl of Meath to allow women to sit in county councils. The Executive Council of the Swiss Confederation at Berne has promulgated an order forbidding exhibitions of hypnotism. The Czar has issued a ukase placing on the market a second series of 810,468 0/10 gold rouble 4 per cent consolidated railway bonds. The annual manoeuvres of the Austrian army will begin on the Russian frontier about the end of May, and will continue for a month. The Sultan presents to the Emperor William exceed \$300,000 in value. The Sultan sends to the Emperor a necklace valued at \$150,000. The Radical members of the House of Commons propose to give a banquet in honor of Senator Sherman on his arrival in London. Besides the naval review at Spithead, a grand military review is in preparation at Aldershot in honor of the coming visit of the German Emperor. The House of Commons, by a vote of 201 to 160, rejected Mr. Labouchere's motion to abolish hereditary seating in the House of Lords. The case of Perrin, who fired a shot at President Carnot, has been sent to the police tribunal. A light sentence will probably be imposed. The American burglars Guerin and Derrin, arrested in Paris for robbing the Societe Lyonnaise, have been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment each. Mr. Gladstone has received addresses of sympathy signed by the governors, senators, representatives and other state officials of Minnesota and Wisconsin. Many arrests have been made in St. Petersburg, Moscow and Cronstadt, in connection with the discovery of the new plot against the Czar. It is stated that the Czaritch will soon be betrothed to Princess Helen, fourth daughter of the Prince of Montenegro. The Princess is now in a convent. The Municipal Council of Berlin has voted 150 marks for the purpose of decorating the streets on the occasion of the visit of King Humbert of Italy. Sir G. B. Malet, Mr. Kasson and Herr Molten from the committee appointed by the Samoan conference to consider the question of the government of Samoa. A great deal of damage has been done through Austria by storms. At Boskowitz eight persons were killed by lightning and a number of houses were burned. Anarchists are fomenting a loud agitation in Lombardy. There has been serious rioting in a number of houses have been ransacked. Troops are suppressing the disorder. Portugal will send delegates to the International Anti-Slavery Congress which will be held in August, in accordance with the arrangements of Cardinal Lavergie. The claims for damages arising out of the Chafso riots have been settled. The English and American flags have been rehoisted, the Chinese troops saluting them. It is rumored that an English doctor found General Boulanger suffering from diabetes in an advanced stage, and advised him to go to Vicby and Carlsbad to take the waters. In the Spanish Congress the Conservatives proposed a bill increasing the duties on foreign cereals and flour. Many Liberals supported the measure, but the Government opposed it. The leading merchants and commercial associations of Berlin are debating a project for the formation of a society to promote the settlement of German merchants and manufacturers abroad. Strikes among the Italian peasants in the province are spreading. A conflict occurred today between the strikers and military. One peasant was killed and eight were injured. Four cabinet ministers were injured. Emperor William, in reply to a toast to his high given at the banquet Brunswick, said "I hope God will permit me to lead the Fatherland in the way of peace to which the policy of my grandfather pointed." A conference of Austrian and Hungarian sugar merchants was held at Trieste on Tuesday. Resolution were adopted urging the Government to withdraw from the London sugar bounties' conviction. The Alberta Exploration company is registered with a capital of \$20,000. It is proposed to construct railways. Mr. Davies, of North Dakota, and Mr. J. Evans, of Toronto, are among the subscribers. The Yorkshire miners threaten to strike unless their employers concede an advance in wages. Fifty thousand notices have been distributed among the men advising them to quit work unless an increase is granted. The Queen to-day laid the foundation stone of the new buildings at Eton college on the 16th. The students presented Her Majesty with an address to which she replied in a brief speech. The Queen was heartily cheered. A correspondent at Westbuden says: Although the physical health of the Emperor of Austria has been much benefited by Dr. Metzger's massage treatment, so far as her mental condition is concerned, there has been no improvement. Nearly two hundred members of the House of Commons, including John Morley and Mr. Parnell, have signed an address to President Carnot expressing regret that Lord Lytton, the British ambassador to France, was absent from the opening ceremonies of the Paris exhibition. An Anarchist-Republican conspiracy has been discovered in Lyons, Spain. The conspirators, all peasants, planned to take the town to-day and ransack the houses of the wealthy. The police and soldiers arrested many persons having firearms and pass-ports from South America. Advice from St. Petersburg state that the police in their endeavors to discover the full extent of the recent plot against the Czar, learned that the conspirators of the conspiracy belonged to the Germanists, Cronstadt. It is reported that the Czar will dismiss General Gourko from the governorship of Warsaw owing to his unpopular system of administration. The Shah of Persia, twenty miles outside of St. Petersburg, and that the two monarchs will go directly to the Gatchina palace. The original intention was to give the Shah a grand reception at St. Petersburg. The change of programme is said to be due to fear of a Nihilist plot. The powder magazine of the fortress at Koenigsstein, Saxony, was to-day struck by lightning, which caused an explosion. The magazine contained thousands of shells. The shells, many of them escaped, but windows in adjacent villages were shattered. In the House of Commons Mr. Dillwyn's motion in favor of disestablishment of the church in Wales was rejected by a vote of 280 to 231. Most of the Unionists voted with the majority, but Mr. Chamberlain voted with the minority. Mr. Gladstone and Lord Hartington were absent. The Czar has addressed to Mr. Durnovo, the new minister of the interior, a description in which he outlines the late Count Tolstol and charges him to endeavor to continue his policy. It is reported that General Ignatieff will be appointed chief of the state police for the purpose of assisting M. Durnovo in the performance of his duties. War is reported to have broken out again between the Dutch and Malays in Sumatra. Immense numbers of natives attacked the port of Achon, but were repulsed with loss of 160 killed. The garrison lost five men killed and twenty-five wounded. Reinforcements have been sent. The Bulgarian Government has decided it will no longer pay the Roumelina tribute to the Porte, and has notified the authorities at Constantinople. The Ottoman Government will immediately send commissioners to Sofia to combat the decision, and in the event of failure to overthrow it will appeal to the powers to give cognizance of the deliberate violation of the Treaty of Berlin. The British Ship Almore, Capt. Weeks, from N.S.W. and S. for San Francisco, has been wrecked at Neira, an island in the South Pacific. The captain and a portion of the crew have landed at Lavanka. The first officer was drowned. A boat containing the remainder of the crew and the passengers is missing. The French Senate by a vote of 184 to 82, exempted students for the priesthood from military service after a year's drill. Premier Tirard protested against such exemption, promising that in the event of mobilization the Government would send medical and theological students to serve in the ambulance corps. M. Numa Gilly, member of the French Chamber of Deputies for the Department of Gard, has been tried at Montpellier, on the charge of libelling M. Salis, member of the Chamber for the Department of Harault. The trial resulted in the conviction of M. Gilly, and he was sentenced to a month's imprisonment and paid a fine of 200 francs. The Shah of Persia, who is now journeying from Teheran to St. Petersburg, is meeting with a grand reception in Russia. In Erivan the streets through which he passed were lined with troops, and at several points there were triumphal arches bearing the inscription "To the Shah's sacred person." The entire town was brilliantly illuminated at night. General Boulanger received a severe snuff from a policeman in London on Saturday. He went to the police court to see Rochefort. He showed his card and explained who he was. The constable replied: "I don't care who you are. You just wait your turn with the rest." Henri Rochefort, who assailed M. Pilote in the street on Saturday, was arraigned in the police court to-day and held under bail to keep the peace for six months. The Dis-Nihilism Society, in an apparently inspired article, says the Senatorial court finds difficulty in framing a specific charge against General Boulanger. Some Senators propose that a *notte proqui* be entered, others that he be tried at the assizes, and still others that he be court-martialed. It is believed, the paper says, that the proceedings against Gen Boulanger will be abandoned. The banquet given in honor of the Cabinet on Saturday by the delegates of the American republics taking part in the exhibition, seemed to be a demonstration of Republics against Monarchies. All the European ambassadors were invited to attend the banquet, but with the exception of the Belgian minister all held aloof. Mr. McLane, who presided at the banquet, was supported by Whiteley Reid, the new United States minister. A large portion of the German miners have resumed work, relying upon the Emperor's active influence with the employers. The miners at Gelsenkirchen and Eschweiler are also resuming work. Emperor William sent an envoy to Westphalia recently to make private enquiries regarding the strikers. Seventeen thousand men are on strike in Silesia. The situation is very serious. The Reichstag *Westphalia* Zeitung states that 30,286 miners have resumed work. The Court of appeal at London has unanimously decided in the case of Lady Sandhurst that women cannot sit in the county councils. The matter will be carried to Parliament. Although Lady Sandhurst was ejected from the council because the male candidate next to her claimed the seat, Miss Cobden sits on because no adverse claim has been made. Mr. Cobden also sits as alderman, because no contest has been made. The Canadian cattle season is opening well. The Lake Nepegon's cargo of 300 head met a ready sale, and not a single beast was lost on the voyage. The Lake Superior with 600 head is expected in a few days. The idea prevails in some quarters in London that prices will be much higher than last season, but the Chicago Grain and Flour market imports of frozen mutton and beef, and warm Dominion exporters to avoid a speculative rush on the stock of sheep. Telegrams received from Brussels assert that the strikes in Westphalia and Silesia are due to the agitation started by German provocateurs, in the hope of causing trouble among the workmen in France, Belgium and Switzerland. It is believed that the agitators will be ordered to return to their own countries. These worthies carried their machinations too far and the result is that Wolgemut, and others of his kind, are hoist with their own petard. The German authorities will not concede them this, but there is abundant evidence that they are aware of the true cause of the disturbances, hence their sympathy with the strikers in the endeavor to restore order. At Shoreditch Mr. John Morley, who addressed a meeting of Liberal servants, condemned a speech made recently by General Wolsey at Oxford, in which the latter said many harsh things about the Liberals. Mr. Morley said: "It is a bad sign for the welfare of the country when an officer of Her Majesty's army stoops to do the dirty work of the Prime Minister. It is a bad sign that a servant of the Crown should impugn bad motives to men, who have been, and may again be, his colleagues and superiors." Mr. Morley also declared that the Government must be hard pressed when they were forced to employ the army and Government employees to defend their wavering cause. In the House of Commons Thursday evening Mr. Bradlaugh's motion opposing the Government proposal to confer post-natal pensions was rejected by 264 to 205. Mr. Bradlaugh urged the abolition of pensions having an unworthy origin like those of the Dukes of Grafton and Richmond. Mr. Hanbury (Conservative), in seconding the motion, insisted that a distinction ought to be drawn between pensions arising from public service and those to private individuals. He said that the families of Nelson and Gwynne should receive the same treatment. The effect of the division is to enable all perpetual pensioners to commute at 27 years purchase. Mrs. Maybrich, a niece of Jefferson Davis, and a French-Canadian aristocrat by birth, has been arrested at Liverpool on the charge of poisoning her husband with arsenic. Mr. Maybrich, who was prominent in connection with the movement of slave emancipation. His brother, Michael, known as Stephen Adams, a musical composer, and other relatives hesitated to set on the report circulated as to the cause of death. To-day, the county magistrate, Col. Biddell, accompanied by the chief of police, went to the

Maybrich residence. They were told that the lady was ill in bed. Medical men were summoned and after an examination they pronounced her fit to hear the charge. Her solicitor demanded to know the nature of the evidence. The chief of police responded that he had grave evidence that the woman had given arsenic to her husband from time to time. The officials went to the bedroom, where the woman lay haggard but composed. The magistrate directed that she be removed to the Kirkdale jail, where she is now being attended by doctors and a nurse. The case has caused a great sensation. Arsenic has been found in beef tea which she prepared for her husband and also in a bottle in an ante room. ROMS, May 19.—King Humbert started for Berlin to-day, accompanied by the Prince of Naples and Premier Crispi. A large number of societies with bands and banners, and a large and enthusiastic concourse of citizens gathered outside the railway station to witness the departure. Inside the station were assembled the Cabinet ministers, members of the Chamber of Deputies, the syndic of Rome and others. LONDON, May 18.—While Henri Rochefort, accompanied by friends, was walking in Regent street to-night he met M. Pilote, the artist. Angry words were exchanged and Pilote threatened to strike Rochefort unless he assented to a duel. Rochefort drew a revolver and was about to fire at Pilote when a bystander seized the latter. A policeman arrested the man and took them to the station, where Pilote charged Rochefort with assault. The revolver was found fully charged. Rochefort was bailed. LONDON, May 18.—Advices from St. Petersburg say it has been discovered that the conspiracy among military officers against the Czar which was recently unearthed in that city, has many and widespread ramifications. Officers of regiments in Moscow and Warsaw are implicated in the plot and the members of the Chamber of Deputies. A bomb was found in the quarters of one of the officers in Warsaw. Hundreds of the conspirators have been placed under arrest. The discovery of the plot has completely unnerved the Czarina. LONDON, May 20.—The hearing of the case of the persons who were arrested for gambling at the Field club was continued on Monday and resulted in the conviction of Mr. Season, the proprietor who was fined \$500. The players were discharged. Counsel for the Countess of Dudley, whose son, Lord Dudley, was among those arrested, denied that she had had communication with the police concerning the character of the Field club or that she instigated the raid. The police prosecutor announced that it was the intention of the authorities to suppress gambling clubs, hundreds of which exist in London. CATHOLIC. The seventh annual state convention of the Catholic Benevolent Association opened in Troy, N. Y., Tuesday, 7th. Cardinal Lavergie has entrusted to Mgr. Merril the organization of the Catholic Anti-Slavery Congress at Lucerne. Mr. Balfour boastfully declared in a speech delivered in London, that he is fighting a battle for the Irish Protestants against the Catholics. Father Sewell, S. J., has been again nominated as Councillor of the municipality of Minneapolis. Father Sewell was formerly an officer in the army. The Empress of Austria is reported to be nearly restored to health. The accounts of her illness, which were exaggerated in the press were full of exaggeration. May 8th was the anniversary of the relief of Orleans by Joan of Arc. This year the janyeric was presided by Mgr. de Cabrières, the Bishop of Montpellier. The American Pilgrims have visited the Holy Places in Palestine, and been most hospitably received by the Superiors of the Franciscans in Jerusalem. James D. Coleman, of New Orleans, has been elected Supreme President of the Catholic Knights of America. The Supreme council will meet next time in Philadelphia. A deputation of Catholics from the transvaal has left South Africa for Rome. Among the gifts they are to bring to the Holy Father is a quantity of native gold in the rough. The Uruguayan Catholic Congress has been a great success. It affords one more evidence of the strength and solidity of the Catholic revival now in progress in the South American republic. The Duc de Nemours has arrived at Bushey Park from Paris, and will remain in England until after the 30th, when the Comte and Comtesse de Paris will celebrate their silver wedding. The idea of a marriage between the Princess Clementine of Belgium and the Prince of Naples has been definitely abandoned. The project was very distasteful to the Belgian Catholics. Mgr. Silvano, the Secretary to the Patriarch of Goa, has just resigned his office in order to enter the Jesuit novitiate. His predecessor, Doctor Antunes, took the same step some three years ago. The Rev. Father Gaughan, on returning to Buenos Ayres from the Irish colony at Naposta, reported that the colony has considerably improved, and that with this improvement in the spirit of the people. The Right Rev. Mgr. Fisher, Provost, and Vicar-General of the diocese of Liverpool, died May 17th at Southport, aged 77 years, and was buried in the cemetery adjacent to St. Peter and Paul's, Great Crosby. A work on "Cardinal Lavergie and the Slavery in Africa" is about to be issued by Messrs Longmans and Co. The publication will appear under the authority of the Cardinal, and will contain the latest details of his work. At Chattanooga, Tenn., the Supreme Council of the Catholic Knights of America was in session last week. The total disbursements during the year were \$950,000; increase of branches during the year, 420; and total membership, 17,872. Mgr. Bonomelli, Bishop of Cremona, having publicly retracted the pamphlet *Roma e l'Italia e la realta delle cose* censured by the Pope and placed on the Index, the Holy Father has written to him warmly approving of this act of submission and comparing his modesty to that of Ferdinand upon a similar occasion. The late General William S. Harney buried with military honors in Washington on Saturday. He was the oldest officer in the United States Army. He was a Catholic, and Rev. Father J. J. Creed of Orlando, Florida, who attended him in his last hours and celebrated the Requiem for him at that place, came North with the remains of the gallant hero. Since the end of last year the process for the Beatification of the founders of the Faithful Companions of Jesus, Madame d'Etoupe de Langey, has been before the Council of the diocese of Paris. At the instance of the Archbishop of Paris the process will soon be opened before the Ecclesiastical Court of the diocese of Shrewsbury, to examine witnesses in. Count Schonbrunn, the Archbishop of Prague who will be created a Cardinal at the next Consistory, was an Austrian cavalry officer before he received Holy Orders. He distinguished himself at Sadowa, in the desperate charges by which the Austrian cavalry covered Benedek's retreat. He left the army for the seminary in 1871. Mr. Gladstone having been presented with a book on divorce, written by Mr. J. A. Gemmill, a Canadian author, has addressed a reply to the author in which he says:—"Reflection tends to confirm me in the belief that the best basis for law is the indisolubility of Christian marriage; that is to say, to have no such divorce or severance as allows re-marriage." The Holy Father's Townley for many years pastor of St. Mary's Cathedral, Kingston, who has been promoted to the parish of Morrisburg, was presented with an address and a purse of gold, at a large meeting in Kingston a few nights ago by the Catholics of that city. During his pastorate he was a zealous pastor, and his duties have been most faithfully discharged. The penitentiary of the Convent of St. Mary's of

the Lake, of the Convent of Notre Dame, Secretary-Treasurer of the Church Building Association, Spiritual Director of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Chairman of the Separate Board, and as rector of the Cathedral, Father Townley laboured with great zeal, and endeared himself to his people. At the Catholic Congress which assembled in various parts of Europe and America in the last fortnight have passed strong resolutions asserting the necessity of the perfect freedom and independence of the Holy See. On this point priests and laymen, prelates and politicians speak the same language, and almost identical resolutions were forwarded to the Vatican from Vienna, Madrid, Oporto and Monte Video. Queen Mary of Bavaria, mother of King Otto, died May 16th, from dropsy and cancer of the liver. Queen Mary is widow of Maximilian II. of Bavaria, who died in 1864, and the mother of the late King Louis II. and of the present King Otto. Her health began to fail immediately after the tragic end of King Louis, which it is believed was caused, drowned himself in Lake Starnberg. In 1874 she became a convert to Roman Catholicism. The latest convert to Catholicism, the Rev. Charles Westel Worledge, for some time Anglican curate of St. Peter's, London Docks, and latterly chaplain to St. Andrew's Convalescent House at Rolkestone, is a son of the late Mr. John Worledge, a well-known Country-Court squire, who died in 1864. He was educated at Ipswich School, whence he gained an open scholarship at Peterhouse, Cambridge, taking a respectable degree, and he was, for a short time, assistant master of the old school. The Supreme Council of the Catholic Knights of America met in Chattanooga, Tenn., Tuesday, May 9th, every State and Territory in which the order exists being represented except Montana. Supreme President Coleman of New York presided. The reports of Supreme Treasurer M. J. O'Brien showed that the receipts from April 23d, 1887, to April 25th 1889, on account of widows and orphans' fund, were \$234,344; total disbursements to the beneficiaries and Sinking Fund Commissioners for the same time, \$324,107. TORONTO, May 17.—The Separate School board met again to-night and the disgraceful scenes of the last meeting were more than repeated. The meeting was stormy throughout, epithets being hurled from one member to another and general loud talk indulged in. The obstructivists were Messrs. Cahill and Smith, the gentlemen who blocked business at the previous meeting. Several insulting remarks were made to Vicar-General Rooney, the chairman, and Father McClellan, who had just arrived in Toronto. There was no hope of getting along amicably but the board had better discontinue and appeal to the people. This rather quieted those who were raising the row, and business was afterwards proceeded with. NEW YORK, May 15.—Rev. Father Francis Denis, formerly connected with the Franciscan religious community, of Olean, N. Y., has filed papers in Brooklyn in a suit against Bishop Ryan, of Buffalo, Charles E. Barron, a newspaper editor in Olean, and a Brooklyn priest for libel. Father Denis claims \$225,000 damages. FERIA III, May 15.—St. Mary's Cathedral, a magnificent white stone structure, erected by the Catholics of this diocese, was dedicated to-day. It is one of the handsomest buildings in the state, and is a monument of the untiring industry of the Right Rev. Bishop Spalding of this city, through whose labors it was erected. The meeting was opened at 10:30, but for some time work was abandoned owing to the lack of funds. The ceremonies at the church were preceded by a march of the German and Irish Catholic societies of the city with bands of music. The rain fell in the morning quite heavily, but ceased before the hour of the parade. About two hundred Catholic priests, among them Archbishop Ryan of Chicago, Bishop Cosgrove of Davenport, Bishop Ryan of Buffalo and Bishop Hennessy of Dubuque were present. The services at the church were very impressive, Right Rev. Bishop Spalding being the dedicating prelate. Archbishop Faehan, of Chicago, celebrated Mass. A highly trained choir rendered the most delicious music. A very interesting programme was executed at the church this evening. VIENNA, May 15.—In the Reichsblatt to-day Premier von Taafel stated that the recent Catholic congress was purely private and it would not affect the friendly relations between Austria and Italy. ROME, May 18.—Upon inquiry at the Vatican to-day it was learned that the report that the Pope had been taken suddenly ill was not well founded. It was stated that His Holiness is in good health and that he gives daily audiences. IRISH. In a libel suit of William O'Brien against Lord Salisbury the damages are laid at £10,000. Evictions were resumed on the Ophert estate on Monday, the efforts to settle the differences being neglected. Mr. Biggar will be the next member of parliament to be examined by the Parnell commission court. It is stated that the Government is urging the Opherts to submit the Arctarian dispute on their estates to arbitration. Mr. Parnell has placed his entire correspondence from 1881 to 1878 at the disposal of the solicitors for the Times. Lord Salisbury's solicitors have accepted the libel writ obtained by Mr. O'Brien. The trial will take place in Liverpool. United Ireland says: "The Viceroyship, although degraded, must be maintained, as it is a sign of Ireland's separate nationality." Mr. Harrington has again refused to pay a fine of £500 to the commission court, and the secretary has intimated that steps will be taken to force him to pay it. Patrick Egan, American minister to Chili, was given a reception on Friday night by the Chicago Irish American club. Mr. Egan is on his way to South America. J. L. Carew, M. P. for North Kildare, imprisoned as Belfast for offences under the Crimes act, has been liberated a month in advance of the expiration of his sentence. The London Standard says: The Ulster peers and the Unionist members of the House of Commons are pressing the Government to abolish the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. It is stated that Parnell had an insurance of \$5,000 on his life in a London and Scottish Life Office and as it had been running over five years the fact of his suicide will not invalidate it. Mr. Dillon telegraphs from Australia that immense meetings have been held at Ballarat under the auspices of the Irish deputation and that grand donations of the Irish fund have been received. In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland, stated that the Irish minister had a letter to the Government from the Ulster peers and the Unionist members of the House of Commons. He said they are all enjoying good health. The annual convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians met on the 14th, in session at Tammany, hall, New York. There were present between 400 and 500 delegates. National delegate Wm. Sheridan presided. The Times's Irish witnesses, the crowd of informers, bailiffs, boycotted farmers and shopkeepers and hard cases of all kinds are in a bad way in London. They can get no money from the Times, and are going to sue for their pay. Patrick O'Brien, M. P. for North Monaghan, has brought a motion for libel against the London Times, Liverpool Courier, and Thomas Wallace Russell, Unionist, M. P. The defendants accused the plaintiff of refusing relief to a Protestant tenant at Falcarragh. A memorial nominally signed by magistrates of every county in Ireland of all shades of political and religious opinions, has been presented to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in favour of the Sunday Closing Bill signed by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. William O'Brien has obtained a writ against Lord Salisbury on the charge of libel. In

Montreal, has been accepted. The judge asked to be relieved from his duties on account of continuous ill health. The late Major Short was buried at Kingston on Monday, and the late Sergeant Wallick at Quebec the same day. A five thousand dollar brick of gold was crushed from 211 tons of quartz at the Molegaines, Nova Scotia, last week. Mrs. George Robertson, of Brand River, P.E.I., aged 58, suicided by hanging, last Monday. She leaves a husband and ten children. The Governor-General and viceregal party are expected to leave for the Maripedia in a few days, where he will remain during the summer months. Grave robbers have been at work at Lower Montevideo, P.E.I. The body of James Johnston, formerly a well known resident of Annandale, has been stolen. There is a boom in the iron ore district above Springfield, Picton, and capitalists are bidding against each other pretty lively. Several properties have changed ownership. Provincial Treasurer McMillen was elected by acclamation for centre Winnipeg Saturday. His election was a foregone conclusion and very little interest was manifested in it. It has been decided to abolish the Dominion land office at Montreal at once and to include the district in the Winnipeg district under agent Whicker. All the lands about Montreal have been taken up. The estimate of Land Commissioner Hamilton, of the Canadian Pacific railway, of the area under cultivation in Manitoba and the Northwest is 3,360,000 acres wheat and 357,000 acres in other grain. The death of Hon. A. G. B. Bannayue occurred at St. Paul while on route home from Texas, where he had been minister for his health. He was a prominent landowner at Montevideo, and at one time represented Provencer in the Commons. The phosphate mines in the Ottawa district are being worked briskly and a good deal of ore has been shipped to Europe. It is expected that by the end of the month several tons will have been forwarded by English shippers to the English markets. Col. White, deputy postmaster-general, said in a delivery upon the subject, that the private delivery of mail was illegal and would not be tolerated by the Government. It was provided that a fine of \$20 should be inflicted on each case of the kind proved. Mr. Joseph Pope, private secretary to Sir John Macdonald, speaking to a reporter of the report that Sir John intends visiting England in reference to the Baring gas question shortly, said that there was positively no foundation for such a report. Sir John might, he said, go to England in the fall. The death is announced of Dr. Robert McDonnell, an eminent lawyer, member of the medical profession. Dr. McDonnell was of great interest in the history and antiquities of Ireland, and was a member of the Royal Irish Academy, to the proceedings of which he contributed numerous interesting papers. Some changes are about to take place in the representation of the United States Government in Canada, which will result in Ottawa becoming a consulate-general for the province of Ontario. The new consulate agency, as at present, The new consul-general will come into operation on the first of July. A fight took place recently near Fort McLeod between Bloods on the one side and cow boys and Eric Ventres on the other. It seems that the Bloods had been stealing horses from the Gros Ventres, and the latter, assisted by whites, attempted to recapture them. Quite a number are reported to have been killed and scalped, the Bloods being defeated. An epidemic of elopements is reported from Hamilton. The first instance is a young contractor and midwife establishment has left the city and the governess in his employer's household disappeared at the same time. The governess is a young and handsome English woman, and had been with the family several years. A city truckman has disappeared with a servant girl. A wife and family of young children mourn his departure. There is a hitch in the negotiations between the Northwest Central Railway Company and the Manitoba & Northern Pacific. The sale or transfer of the charter and franchise of the first named company to the latter. The Northern Pacific company demanded that the land granted by Parliament in aid of the Northwest Central road shall be located and surveyed by the Government before they take hold of the project. Speaking in reference to a statement which appeared in a San Francisco paper to the effect that Esquimaux, B. C., was being made into a second Gibraltar, a Cabinet minister stated that such a statement was untrue. As the same time he remarked Esquimaux is being much strengthened and improved year by year. The principal work is the grading dock where British men-of-war may lie up to repair and refit. The statement referred to said that the Americans were aware that the British Government were constructing at Esquimaux a second Gibraltar, which command the second port of entry to the United States, which could close up at a moment's notice and which would be a menace to the peace of the two countries. The article concludes by remarking that no other country than the Great Britain would permit the erection of such work. "What sensational nonsense," said the minister, laughing. "If the United States have any objection to the Esquimaux being fortified they can retaliate by building a fort directly opposite." TORONTO, May 19.—The residents of the upper part of the city are excited over the supposed elopement of a well known street preacher, a pretty dressmaker. Both leave their legitimate partners and small children. The former is Charles Morant, who resided at 533 King street East, and the latter, Mrs. John Dowell, of 583 King street East. Morant was well known for years in the southeast end as an evangelist on his own responsibility, being in the habit of preaching in the evening on the street corners, conducting prayer meetings in private houses and visiting. He also figured in Sunday school work for a time at Parliament Street Baptist church, but the good people there a year ago discovered, it is said, that something was wrong with Morant and he was expelled. Since then he was accustomed to attend the First Avenue Baptist church, over the Don. Mrs. Dowell is the wife of John Dowell, who has been out of the city for some time. Morant left home at midnight on Monday night last on the pretence of catching the 1 a.m. train at the Union station. It was discovered that he and Mrs. Dowell went away on Tuesday morning and booked as Mr. and Mrs. Scott, with baggage checked for Grand Haven, Mich. THE ORONIAN MYSTERY. Big Rewards Offered for Information. CHICAGO, May 20.—The friends of Dr. Cronin, who so mysteriously disappeared two weeks ago, are so firmly convinced now that Cronin has been made a victim of a conspiracy and foul play, and that he has been murdered, that they have offered a reward of \$5,000 for information leading to arrest and conviction of any of his murderers. To disabuse the public mind of the impression that the Doctor is still alive, and that his disappearance was voluntary, his friends have offered a further reward of \$5,000 for any satisfactory evidence that will prove that he is not dead, and that would lead to the discovery of his whereabouts.

Dr. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE For Coughs and Colds is the most reliable.

PEN-PICTURE OF PARNELL.

As he Appeared Upon the Witness Stand in London.

T. P. O'CONNOR, M. P., Draws a Graphic Sketch of the Irish Leader's Appearance and Behaviour—Parnell Had Smartened Up, the Outer Man for the Occasion and Was as Imperturbable as Ever.

LONDON, May 1.—I have been for the last two days in the Commission Court listening to the examination of Mr. Parnell. The occasion was intensely interesting, and I dare say that the readers will like to have a description of the chief incidents. Parnell is a man whose appearance changes very frequently. There are some who remember him when he looked positively old and shrunken, and shabby and slovenly. He is usually very careless as to his clothes. There are those who remember him when he entered the House of Commons fourteen years ago, and then he used to be dressed in a simple and unassuming manner. But now he had not been in the House of Commons long when he began the policy of observation, and that policy required study by day and stopping up all night, and under the pressure of that terrible work he had to dress in a more respectable manner one seeing him in London during this period, and I was very much struck with the extraordinary character of his attire. He had a short shooting-jacket made of coarse Irish flannel, and he carried a big black-thorn stick in his hand. He looked for all the world like a young and innocent country fellow who had just come from the country and who, when he fell an easy victim to the first confidence man that tempted him. This era passed away and he took to the long frock coat which nearly every member of Parliament wears in England. These coats he has ever since worn, and nearly always all they were shabby and even to shabbiness. His hair, too, has become even with those of Mr. Biggar, and he has become bald and shabby in the House of Commons. Of recent years this tendency has had clothes has increased, and especially since his illness. Mr. Parnell has taken to an attire that represented the timid anxiety of old age for comfortable as distinguished from neat attire. Especially has this been the case with his wigs, which are of some fluff with minimal hair the skin of some animal, or have been made of rough brown worsted, and always are two inches too long. When you add to all this the fact that his hair appeared to be cut not more than twice in the course of the twelve months and that accordingly it hung down his back, you will understand that Parnell was not a very clean man—I once heard an American lady declare that he looked like one of the saints of old—was certainly a very different person from the fashionably dressed youth of his early Parliamentary days. The haggard look, the lack-lustre eyes and the yellow and jaundiced complexion, which he often had during the bad days of his illness, joined to all these things, made him of ten look in recent years like a prematurely broken and elderly man.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

As discussed by the Newspapers.

Not For Imperial Federation.

We believe the constitution of Canada to be good, and the material condition of Canadians as a people to be better than that of any other people under the sun. Under these circumstances we believe it wisest to encourage the Canadian sentiment that the imperial sentiment to educate the Canadian people into the belief that they are the architects of their own fortunes, and that they must trust their own destiny rather than serve as a cohort in an imperial legion. They were not vain dreamers who coined the phrase "Canada first." Let us be satisfied that the idea contained in that phrase is impracticable before we give it up. Hamilton Spectator (Tor.)

Canadian Fortifications.

Big fortifications are being built on Puget Sound by the Dominion government. This fact has not escaped the attention of Washington authorities, but the circumstance is not deemed of sufficient importance to have official inquiry made regarding the matter. The answer given by Chanany M. Dewey, U. S. Senator from the Washington Territory in New York the other day, expressed the general feeling as to our relations with Canada. Mr. Dewey, who is President of the New York Central Railroad, was asked: "Do you think any other country—in Europe, for instance—would permit such fortifications to go up and never ask a question about them?" "No," he replied. "The fact is that in the United States our relations with Canada are not thought to be unfriendly. It seems to be the popular idea that if there were war it would only take a couple of days campaigning to settle it." Providence (R. I.) Visitor.

McCarthy and Charlton.

Now, in regard to the votes in the House of Commons, it is useless to say that they were engineered by the Government. The fact is that the Liberal went against Mr. Charlton, and very largely for the reason that he was acting out of accord with the record of the party on previous rights. The case did not come before Parliament in a shape calculated to merit the support of members outside of the thirteen, who feel that they have immortalized themselves, and that nothing should arise to thwart or overtake them. The great congress of the country, Liberal and Conservative, have held that the act, as it passed the Quebec Legislature, could not be honestly declared unconstitutional, and they voted accordingly. To have consented to Mr. Charlton's eleven hour motion would have been to countenance what the majority of the House, and not the Deputy-speaker, was really responsible for its defeat. As for the Protestant minority of Quebec, it has really not been as much agitated as the Protestant minority of Ontario, and Mr. McCarthy's leadership of the latter is looked upon as a piece of political diplomacy. Certainly the unpopularity of Mr. Charlton, under any circumstances, is one of the curiosities of the age.—Kingston Whip.

Pauses and Consider.

Rev. W. T. Herridge, moderator of the Presbytery of Ottawa, has like Rev. Mr. Barclay, moderator of Presbytery of Montreal, put himself on record as opposed to the anti-Jewish agitation being conducted in the Dominion. While no one questions that the ministers and laymen who differ from these gentlemen, on this question are just as honest, in their opinions, the fact that two such prominent clergymen, both held worthy of honor by their fellow-ministers, take such strong ground in opposition to this movement, should lead others to consider with much more freedom of mind the question which has already provoked language as dangerous as it is unjustifiable.

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Parnell is cheerful, coarse and almost brutal—the attitude of a man who knows he is being beaten. "Come, sir." "Give a plain answer, sir, to a plain question." "You know, sir, that is not what I ask." These are specimens of the style of language in which this gentleman indulges. When one reflects that this is the very man who a few weeks ago had to act as the fittest and fittest champion ever brought before a public man, this coarse and almost brutal attitude is not surprising. Sometimes one of the Irish members of the court might be heard uttering some strong protest, and there was a feeling that Sir Charles Russell or some other of the counsel for Mr. Parnell should have risen and protested.

"He is addressing Parnell" said one of these counsel, "as if he were a recalcitrant bargainer in an ordinary case." And this admirably sums up the manner of the Attorney-General. The counsel for Mr. Parnell, however, held their peace, and for this reason they thought that the contrast between the brutal boorishness of the Attorney-General and the imperturbable calmness, the unbroken and high-bred courtesy of Mr. Parnell was useful. It was not a case of keeping silent at every moment; and sometimes a laugh in the court—as loud as the rigorous decorum of an English court of justice will permit—gave bold testimony to the utter futility of the attack. "They'll not get much change out of Parnell," chuckles a good old Liberal, who a few years ago hated and now admires the British Empire. "They'll not get much change out of Parnell." "They'll not get much change out of Parnell." T. P. O'CONNOR.

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FRESH FACTS FOR FARMERS.

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AGRICULTURE.

FRESH FACTS FOR FARMERS.

Clover-Feeding Methods. It is evident that the silo will be turned to account in more ways than in the converting of fodder corn into silage. Prof. Henry, of the Wisconsin Experimental Station, in his nineteenth bulletin, says: "The much cannot be said in favor of clover for the silo. There has been considerable hesitation about preserving clover in this way; chiefly, perhaps, on account of the extremely bad ensilage which resulted from some of the first experiments in siloing clover. As in the case of the first corn ensilage the clover was put into the silo in a watery and immature condition. The result was a watery ensilage of very offensive odor. By allowing the clover to become more mature, and cutting it when the dew is off, it is found that a bright, sweet, palatable ensilage can be made. One of the silos at the station was filled in the summer of 1888. The clover was first grown, and owing to the drought had become rather woody. The only precaution taken was to see that the dew was dried off before cutting, and that in filling the clover was evenly distributed and well tramped down in the corners and along the sides. The silo was filled rapidly and immediately covered. On opening the silo the contents were found to be well preserved, with a slight aromatic odor, and at a temperature of 55°. It was fed out by the ton, and formed a valuable addition to their rations. Profitable farming cannot be carried on without the help of this wonderful plant; and we all know how difficult it is to cure into hay and get it just right, but by putting it in the silo the risk and expense of handling the crop is reduced. Five days were required when putting clover into the silo. The mow can be started as soon as the dew has dried off in the morning, and by noon enough will be cut to keep two men with a team and wagon busy all the afternoon hauling the fresh cut clover and placing it in the silo. It is not necessary, when putting clover into the silo to run it through a cutting machine, so that the expense of filling a silo with this crop is very light. To those who appreciate the advantage of having a succulent food in the winter, are willing to incur the expense of building a silo, but are restrained by the cost of the machinery necessary for reducing and elevating corn, we would say, build a silo and fill it with clover.

Good Advice.

Stick to your flannels, Tom, Till the end of May; Don't take them off, my boy, And catch pneumonia. Stick to your flannels, Tom, However glows the sun, Or you will be an angel, Tom, Before the spring is done. —Boston Courier.

Chinese Horrors.

The Pekin Gazette gives a horrible story from the official report of the governor of Yunnan of the burning to death of farmers of that province for stealing an ear of corn. It seems that during the Yunnan rebellion a law was passed making thefts of corn fruits in the field an offense punishable by burning to death. The victims' relatives were required to sign a document declaring they agreed to the penalty, and were forced to light the fire with their own hands. The horrible practice the authorities have tried to extirpate, but vainly. A few months ago in harvest time, a farmer named Peng Chao Sheng, while going to watch his field, plucked an ear of corn from his neighbor's field. He was seen and being shouted at, dropped the corn. The master was referred to the case and demanded the death penalty. Peng's mother offered to make restitution by forfeiting all her property, but this was refused. She was forced to give her written consent under threats of death, and was actually made to light the heap of brushwood and witness the terrible dying agonies of her son. The case was reported to the prime to the authorities. The two men were arrested and tried. The landlord was punished by the lingering process—that is, his flesh was hacked with knives until he slowly expired in awful torment, the farmer, who lost the ear of corn, being beheaded. There is no question of these facts, as the report is the official.—San Francisco Chronicle.

A Protestant Tribute to the Jesuits.

It is in the New World that Jesuits have exhibited the most wonderful steps in their civilization of the heathen. They have effected the benefit of the human species. The conquerors of that unfortunate quarter of the globe acted at first as if they had nothing in view but to plunder, to enslave, and to exterminate its inhabitants. The Jesuits alone made humanity the object of their settling there. About the beginning of the century they obtained admittance into the fertile province of Paraguay, which stretches across the southern continent of America, from the east side of the immense ridge of the Andes to the confines of Spanish and Portuguese settlements on the banks of the river de la Plata. They found the inhabitants in a state little different from that which takes place among men who have been united together by strangers to the arts, subsisting precariously by hunting and fishing, and hardly acquainted with the first principles of subordination and government. The Jesuits set themselves to instruct and to civilize these savages. They taught them to cultivate the ground, to rear some animals, and to build their villages, they trained them to arts and manufactures, they made them taste the sweets, and accustomed them to the blessings of security and order. These people became the subjects of their benefactors, who have governed them with a tender attention resembling that with which a father directs his children. Respected and loved almost to adoration, a few Jesuits presided over some hundred thousand Indians. They maintained a perfect equality among the members of the community. Each of them was obliged to labor not for himself alone but for the public. The produce of their fields, together with the fruits of their industry of every species, were common to the majority of the people from which each individual received everything necessary for the supply of his wants. By this institution almost all the passions which disturb the peace of society and render the members of unhappy were extinguished. A few magistrates chosen from among their countrymen by the Indians themselves, watched over the public tranquility and administered the laws. The sanguinary punishments frequent under other governments were unknown.—Robertson's History of Reign of Charles V.

The Body and its Health.

Windows should be opened at both top and bottom in order to secure proper ventilation. To attempt hard work or close study within an hour after eating invites derangement of the digestive organs. So-called unhealthful occupations can be made less so by properly understanding and practicing the laws of breathing. Because the air is invisible is no reason why pure air is not as essential to good health as any wholesome food and drink. When a felon first begins to make its appearance, take a lemon, cut off the end, put the finger in, and the longer it is kept there the better. ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH is often curable by means of lemon juice after all kinds of antacids have failed. The expense is this—A deacidifying agent of the mucous membrane of the stomach, dependent on less tone, is one of the sources of acidity. And this state is often subdued by the tonic action found in the lemon juice. So also have persons with stomach or bowel derangement depending on excess of acid, accidentally cured themselves by draughts of some tannin.

Rev. W. T. Herridge, moderator of the Presbytery of Ottawa, has like Rev. Mr. Barclay, moderator of Presbytery of Montreal, put himself on record as opposed to the anti-Jewish agitation being conducted in the Dominion.

While no one questions that the ministers and laymen who differ from these gentlemen, on this question are just as honest, in their opinions, the fact that two such prominent clergymen, both held worthy of honor by their fellow-ministers, take such strong ground in opposition to this movement, should lead others to consider with much more freedom of mind the question which has already provoked language as dangerous as it is unjustifiable.

Way.

"May, the fairest daughter of Spring, 'with breath all income and with cheek all bloom,' has come again to cheer, to brighten and to bless the weary toilers of earth. It is the month that Catholic devotion has dedicated to the honor of our most saintful of creatures—the Virgin Mother of Jesus. During its joyful presence, flowers fall sweet and fair, will bloom round our Lady's statue and many a fervid prayer will arise to the 'Blessed among women' to implore her intercession before the throne of Mercy. Month of fragrant bloom and tender thought, all hail!"—Buffalo Insignia and Times.

The Ottawa Free Press gives the following list of men whom it declares to be Orangemen, who voted with the government against O'Brien's resolution:

Sir John Macdonald, Hon. Mr. Bowell, Hon. Mr. Haggart, Hon. Mr. Foster, and Messrs. Cochrane, McKay, Taylor, Boyle, Dickinson, Ferguson of Leeds, Taylor, Hickey, Madill, Marshall, Manson, Skinnar, Spruille

