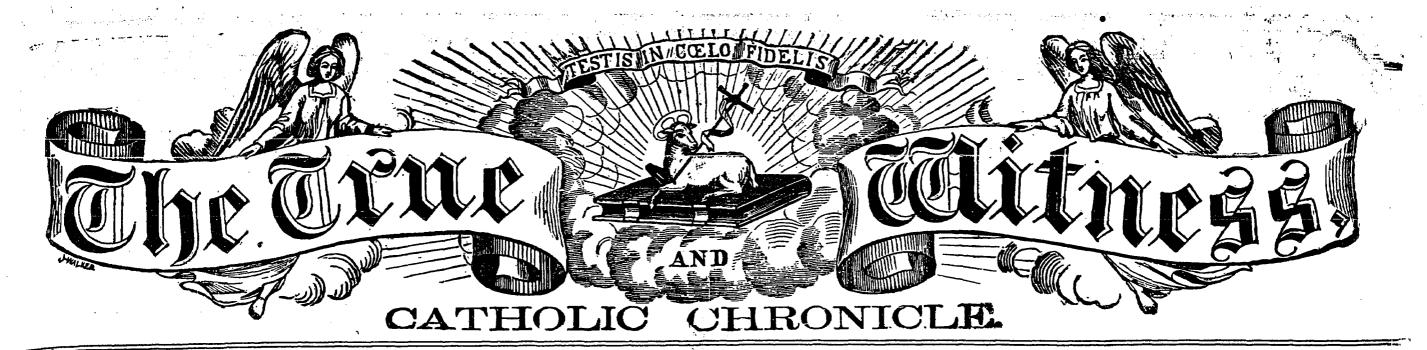
Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

	Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
	Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
	Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
	Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
	Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
]	Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
	Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	\checkmark	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
	Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material / Relié avec d'autres documents		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
	Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
]	Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.

Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:



VOL. XXX11.--- NO. 35.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1889.

PRICE. -- FIVE CENTS

The Good they can Accomplish.

(Sanfrancisco Monitor.)

It becomes every day more evident that the great need of our time is to create, so to say, a Catholic atmosphere in which Catholics may live move and have their being, without detriment move and nave oneir being, without deriments from those foul fetid odors of worldly and irre-ligious thought and association that prove the destruction of so many Christian lives. The destruction of 80 many Unristian lives. The bin op., priests and religious orders of Brothers and Nurs, are doing their part in this good work most fibly, but he same cannot be said of the Oatholic laity. One is inclined to with the oatholic laity. One is inclined to with the Catholic laity. One is inclined to with draw this as sertion just here, when one thinks of all the churches, schools, convents, colleges and hospitals that have been built by the dal-lars of the toilers in this coustary within the last fity years, but when one considers all the Catholics and children of Catholics who have lost the faith within that time, he apsolves to let the reproof stand.

OUR DUTY IN THESE CURSUMSTANORS

is to investigate the causes of the loss, and to ind out and apply means of presention. To succeed in this, one, and indeed many must try, succeed in this, one, and indeed many must try, and try again, and be content to take up a new plan when an old one has failed. It is a work repuring zeal, patience and friendly co-operation. Even those of us who put up to be teachers are ourselves learners, for we are all in a new country living among a society rudimentary in many ways and met by new and strange conditions. We have all much to learn from those more experienced, and much to learn from the events of contemporary history. The proper way to approach the treatment of such subjects is with patient humility and honest desire to do some little good.

THE CHIEF CAUSE OF THE DEFECTION

of so many Catholics from the Church is to be sought in the conditions of life in this country. Until recently there were thousands of Oatholic living in places where they never saw a priest and never had a charge of hearing Mass, ap-Drosching the Sacraments, or sharing in the Oatholic life of the Ohurch. They lived among children, became thoroughly Protestant. But it may be said that quite as many or more are lost to religion and to God in communities whre there are priests, churches and Catholio teachers in abundance. This may be true, and if true, it presents a real difficulty with which the church will have to contend in Americs. In this case as in the other, the same cause is at the bottom of the evil. These are true is at the church will have to contend in America. In this case as in the other, the same cause is at the bottom of the evil. These cast-aways have become so, because they have ceased to live the life of the church, because being among us and called by our name they were not of us. They

de Spagna. He is working very hard to gain his appeal from the decision of Rev. Father Augler, the Superior of the Oblats here, who Their Place in the Church. MUST BE THOROUGHLY CATHOLIC. MUST BE THOROUGHLY CATHOLIC. of having inspired or written certain articles in newspapers against hum. It is understood that the Pere has asked a number of his friends here for sworn depositions to be used by him in his defence, and to uphold his view of the difficul-ty. Among those who have been asked to prepare such declarations are some well-known of the Oblat order who came from France to Canada are too autocratic and meddlesome. He claims forther he is suffering under a great injustice.—Star.

that he has taken up his quarters in the Piazza

RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.

AT THE MOTHER HOUSE OF THE SISTERS OF PROVI-

DENCE.

A grand religious profession took place Fri-day morning at the Mother House of the Sisters of Providence, Fullum street, when a number of novices pronounced their Snal yows. The ceremony was presided over by His Grace Arch-biahow Fabre, and Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Nolin. Amongst the clergy pre-sent were : Rev. Fathers Reid, T. Cavanagh, Asv. Father Noin. Amongst the diergy pre-sent were : Rev. Fathers Reid, T. Cavanagh, Michaud, C. S. V., Archambault, professor of Laval University, Martin, Duras, Lamontagne, Vallee, A. Fobert, chaplain of the Mother Howay, and two Christian Brothers Saucier. Mass Julian Saucier Joseph Edouard ; Stanbridge. In 100, home, Joseph Edouard ; Stanbridge. In 100, home, of Pittefield, Mass., Miss Zenobicu Beatway of Egypt; Miss Eugenie in religion Sister Mary of Egypt; Miss Eugenie mailloux, of St. Anne, I., usey, of Ste. Ur-Mary Leon ; Miss Julians A. "gion Sister Ezilda Saucier, of Louisville, in 19, udel, of Mery Heloise; Miss Veronique D. dies Grace Nicolet, in religion Sister Madry A. "gion Sister Archbishop Fabre delivered a short addres, re-ferring to the good work performed by the sis-ters since the organization of the Order. A coincidence in connection with the day's ser vice 's that on March 19, 1844, the first sisters of the Order were perfersed Madame Fabre were by the 's that on March 19, 1844, the first sisters of the Order were professed. Madame Fabre, moth."



ORDINATION

Invalidity of Anglican Orders

A PRIEST ONCE. A PRIEST FOREVER.

The Apostate Bishop : A Penal Days' Incident.

SERMON BY REVD. P. GALLWEY, S. J.

Give alms, and be merciful actording to thy substance." Une of the best ways of giving alms was to bestow them on the souls of others. An excellent sing could be given by helping those with bare wandered away from God to comp back to Him. And so St. James the Apostle, addressing his brethren at the end of his letter, uses these very remarkable and con-soling words, "He who causeth a sinner to be converted from the error of his way shall save his soul from death and cover a multitude of

WHAT & MAGNIFICENT PROMISE

Sics,'

they had here-that any one who helped ano-ther to come out of his sins and draw near to God-that any one who helped another to come out of the darkness into light, not only converted the soul, but also covered a multitude of his own sins. Was there not here promise enough to induce them to study the work of fishing for the scule of men? "You shall fish for men," our Lord said to St. Peter ; and all can have a share in the work of the Prince of the Apostles. They had all abundant opportunities of giving alms yes, even though they might have neither gold nor silver. They were constantly meeting with men and women outside the Ohurch who were really seeking for the truth. Catholics ought really seeking for the truth. Catholics ought to be able to give them the right answer to their difficulties, to point out wisely to them where they think they are wrong, to show them clearly, and in a way they could understand, how the devil has deluded them, tricked them, cheated them. It was therefore the duty of the them was therefore the duty of Catholics to learn their religion well, so that they could exercise towards

THOSE OUTSIDE THE CHUECH

that great charity of giving them wise enswere aud counsel when they were consulted as to the dh. cultice which beset Anglicans honestly seek ing for the truth. And among these questions one of the most important was that of Anglican Orders. There were a great number of Anglicant who would to morrow enter the Church of God if they could understand their true position if hey could be made to see what was the true ount of Anglican Orders. There are a great an 'ount of Anglican Orders. There are a great num 'ber of pious Anglicans who believe most firm), v that in the Anglican Church there are firm), iests, real Bishops, real Sacraments, and the real Sacrifice of the Holy Mass just as in the Catholic Church, that, in fact, the Anglican Establishm.

ence, he was still a priest, truly ordained, ac-cording to the order of Melchisedech-well, IF LUTHER WERE TO STAND at the altar to-morrow and offer the Sacrifice of

the Mass, it would have its effect upon the dead and on the living just as it it were offered by St. Philip Neri or St. Francois Xavier. In the same way, if a Gatholic were dying and a very wicked priest came to attend him on his deathwhere a prise came to attend him on his deala-bed, and if he did the anointing properly, and duly pronounced the words of absolution, the soul of the dying man will not suffer for the sins of the minister. He receives the grace of the anointing and the absolution to the full. And so, if a Oatholic Bishop were to throw off his allegiance to the church and become a Mohermedon or a Buddib ha would still ra-Mohammedan or a Buddish, he would shill re-main a Bishop. A priest once, a priest for ever. A Bishop once, a Bishop for all eternity. There was a well-authenticated iphident illustrative of this occurred in

THE DAYS OF PERSECUTION IN IRELAND.

A Catholic could not receive his inheritance un less he abjured his religion. There was a certain Catholic Biskop who was heir to the tille of Lord Dunboyne, In a weak moment he gave up his faith and declared himself a Protestant in order that he might succeed to the territory attached to the title. For years after he gave attached to the title. For years after he gave up his bishopric he lived with his conscience broubled. One day he was walking along the road when a poor woman rushed out of a hovel crying, "My poor husband is dying. I cannot find a priest for him. Who will get a priest for my poor husband before he dies?" The appeal went like a dagger to the heart of the poor apostate, but he knew the Catholu doctrine. "I am a wicked man," hesaid in heart; "I am a had man and a grievous sinner, but I am still a a bad man and a grievous sinner, but I am still a priest and a Bishop. I have not lost my powers, spostate though I am." And he went in, heard the dying man's confession, and absolved him.

That act brought him back to his senses. From that hour he was a penitent sinner, and in THE GREAT COLLEGE OF MAYNOOTH.

which still exists, there is a fund which is known as "the Dunboyne Establishment." It is a bequest left by that Bishop for the express purpose that Catholic priests might receive a pro longed education and knew their work well. It was therefore plain that the Catholic Church did not reject Anglican Orders simply because they were cutside her communion. The Arians and the Nestorians were heretics, but the Church never thought of denying that they had real priests and real bichops. Arius was a priest, Luther was a priest, Nestorius was a bichop, and they did not loss their powers when they left the Church. There are three Sacraments Confirmation. If a Catholic priest or bishop were to become an Anglican, Catholics would not say that he had ceased to be a true priest or bishop. If Auglican clergymen were to go abroad and succeed in persuading a real Bishop o ordain and consecrate them—as it was stated three of them did some years ago-

CATHOLICS WOULD NOT DEFAM

of denying the validity of the Orders they received. In judging the question of Anglican Orders, what the church did was to inquire how where, and by whom they were conferred-just where there is a doubt about a baptism, the hurch wants to know whether the proper

109, 111, 113, 414 and 116 of the rules of the Oatholic committee of the Council of Public In-struction can be applied in a suitable manner. Ц These two reports being favorable and the locality chosen answering to the needs of the population, the School Commissioners will de-cide if the state of their finances will permits

them to take it under their control, such school will then receive an annual grant provided it complies with the rules of the Board of Health. If, for causes, the efficacy of which the Com-missioners will judge the means of support from lat September till 30th January are not arge enough the grant will be decreased or even

suppressed for the following year. The annual grant is fixed as follows :-

For schools conducted by principals, \$5.50 for each pupil.

each pupil. For schools conducted by preceptresses, \$2 75 for each pupil. This sum will be payable mon-thly in instalments. The directors of the schools supported engage and pay their assistants, who should be chosen from male or female, if they are of the laity. The Board is not responsible in any way for The Board is not responsible in any way for rent or damage to the property occupied a the school In all the schools receiving price the management is bound to teach the subjects and down in the curriculum by Catholic committee of the Council of Public Instruction and by the School commissioners, and to abide by the rules laid down by this body. The books chosen by the Board will only be obligatory in schools di-rected by the laty. rected by the laity.

A BOGUS PRIEST.

AN IMPUDENT SCAMP CAUGHT AT LAST.

"Jack Clark," alias Father Olark, Father McDonald, Father Hayes, etc., who has just been sentenced to five years penetentury at Toronto, for the "priest brick " as it is called Toronto, for the "priest trick " as it is called in professional circles, waswanted in Montreal for the same offence. He fleeced Messars Grothe and N. Beaudry, jewellers, last year cut of about \$400 worth of gold watches each, by going to their respective stores dressed in a priest's garb, and ordering gold watches in each place, saying he wanted them for prizes to pupils in St. Mary's College, As he had not the cash with him he told the jewellers to call on him at St. Mary's College, where he manag-ed to introduce himself to the porter as a priest. ed to introduce himself to the porter as a priest and waited in the parlor until the jewellers came in, then gave cheques for the amount, which were only found out to be forgeries next day

Jack Clark is probably one of the most successful men in this line in the world. "When a boy he studied at St. Mary's College, but was dismissed for bad conduct, but found employment in a dry goods firm, where he was shortly afterwards found out thieving and sent to gao for three months. On his return to society, he succeeded in obtaining thirtsen gold watches, valued at nearly \$2,000, from different jewellers here, pretending he was working at the G, T.

R. shops, and was delegated by his fellow-workmen to buy a gold watch as a present to their foreman. He was caught by Detective Robison and sent to penitentiary for three years. Then he began to play the priest game in Portland, Me, but managed to escape to Montreal, where he succeeded in taking in Messra Grothe and Beaudry. TRIPLE

A Man Shoots his Wife and two Daughters.

Arrested in Toronto-The Inquest-He is said to be Insanc.

GUELPH, Ont., March 26-A sensation was created in the city this morning when a rumor spread that W. H. Harvey, buokkeeper for J. W. Lyon, and at one time accountant for E. R. C. Olarkson, of Toronto, had been arrested for publicity of 4000 form Mr. Lawrence for embrzzling \$4,000 from Mr. Lyons. He was balled out, Dr. Lett going his bail for \$2,000. About 4 o'clock this afternoon the sensation of the morning was magnified to au intense degree by another rumor that Harvey had shot his wife and two children, and this report was soon confirmed. His wife and two children were found dead in the house, their bodies still warm. Harvey's whereabouts are unknown. Later developments throw no light on his motive for the grime. He wont to the Control oches! the crime. He went to the Central school about 11 o'clock this morning and took his youngest daughter home. It turns out that the amount he emberzied was only \$400, not \$4,000 an first reported His son. J. W. Harvey, a lithographer in Toronto, was notified, Harvey was superintendent of St. George's chusch Sunday school. No trace of him has been found. The general opinion is that his body will be found in or near the city.

DISCOVERY OF THE TRAGEDY.

Harvey. during the forencon, had purchased a revolver at John M. Bond & Co's., but what awful use he was to make of the weapon was never dreamed of until this afternoon when one of the most awful tragedies that ever occured in Canada was revealed. The tragedy war discovered by the Chief of Police and Constable Elhout going to the house. After an unsuccess-ful attempt had been made by Mr. Elliott to obtain an entrance before three o'clock, about half past three this afternoon the ohief proceed-ed to Harvey's residence on Woolwhich street. It is a long narrow cottage-looking building with two stories in front and a one storey ad-dition at the rear. On entering the front door the stairway ascends on one side of the narrow ball, and the parlor is on the other side. The hall runs into a well-lighted and spacious sitting room with a bed room off it behind the parlor. Behind the sitting room is the dinug room, back of that again is the kitchen and a clothes back of that again is the stiched such a choice room in the rear corner. Up stairs there is a front bed-room with closets and a couple of other bedrooms. The chief found the bause looked at both doors, but by raising the window to the back made his way inside.

ALL WAS SILENI AS THE GRAVE.

He passed through the kitchen, duning and sitting rooms, looked into the parlor and then went up stairs, where the first object on which his eyes rested as he turned to the front was Mr. Harvey's fair balred little girl of twelve or thirteen years lying on the floor of the front bedroom with her be ad in a pool of close toor. The bloody hole in her head at once told the means by which she had met her death. The chief raised the little one's head from its cramped position and laid it on a pillow. Turning from this awful sight he went through the upper hall, and in the back bedroom found the eldest daughter lying beside the bed, also stone dead. Horrified the chief went down stairs and in the clothes room off the kitchen found Mrs. Harvey stretched at full length, with a similar bullet wound. A further search through the house revealed nothing more, and no trace was found of the author of

called by our name they were not of us. They were not of us because their minds were nourished by other than Catholic doctrine and Catholic thought.

THEY MIXED WITH PROTESTANTS.

THEY MIXED WITH PROTESTANTS. or infidels from their childhood on the streets, in the public schools, in the workshops and in offices; they read bad, irreligious books and papers, they frequented demoralizing theatres, dancing halls and other places of amusement; in fine they thought, lived and acted with the world and not with the Ohurch, and in time they professed themselves openly of the world world w. This may happen and does happen on worldly. This may happen and does happen on a large scale in places like this city, where there are scares of churches and hundreds of priests. It happens because these people will not hear the Ohurch, and because they put themselves out of the prisets' reach as effectually as if they lived a thousand miles beyond civilization.

THE WORLD HAS CAUGHT there Catholics because their parents neglected their duty, and because the world offered them attractions, with which as a bait, the devil, that cunning old fisher, catches souls. It has now come to that pass, that the Church must fight the devil and the world with weapons like to theirs. She must cosx people to remain good, she too must offer attractions for the practice of virtue. This is now being done, and we may hope with a present success sufficient to warrant a very great success in the future. Catholic Sodalities, particularly

THOSE OF YOUNG MEN,

are forming literary and debating societies, which cultivate among the members a taste for Oatholic literature, and train them to observe and discuss social and political problems from a Oatholic standpoint. The questions for debate may be and are occasionally on matters of religious controversy. This sends the debaters a searching the Scriptures and the Fathers, and enables them to give a reason for the faith that is in them, a thing very desirable in our days, when in good truth no man pondereth in his heart the law and works of God and His mercies and dealings with men.

THE STAGE IS A FRATURE

of these Catholic literary societies well worth attention. It can be made, and ought to be the chief astraction. The stage is not at present in high repute with Christian moralists. This by no means signifies that the stage is necessarily evil, and incapable of being turned to any good and convents. Moreover "The Spanish drams," which is the finest in the world, has been from first to last thoroughly Oatholic and moral. Some of the greatest Spanish play writers were priests who made the stage a very able ally of e pulpit. There is no reason why this should not happen again.

WE MUST SET TO WORK to produce a strong, manly Oatholic literature here in America. If we must read fiction and witness dramatic representations and delight our sense of beatty with music and pictures, let them be Catholic and pure, and let them be natural and attractive. To make art and liter-ature Catholic and good it is not necessary to do violence to healthy human nature. Our Lord's Divine nature was united to His human nature without violence to the latter ; so let us seek to raise, perfect and consecrate our human nature, lives and works, by the divine and elevating influence of religion.

A second s

NEW YOEK, March 29 — The Journal has the following : Jeremiah O'Donovon Rossa and his particular friends are on the war path again, and this time they will be satisfied with nothing less than the total destruction of London and the establishment of an Irish Republic on the ruine of England. Rossa and his friends have mailed thousands of circulars to Irishmen all mailed toossands of circulars to frianmen all over the country, calling upon them to meet in convection and devise, plans to overthrow the common enemy. The circular is addre sed to "Irishmen, Revolutionists," and it says : "You to whom this call is addressed are looked upon as anxious to assist in rescuing Ireland from her brutal, bloodthirsty eveny, England. There is but one way to compel England to relinquish her grasp on the throat of our people, and that way is marked by the life blood of the Irish race. We believe in following the example of Robert Emmet, Wolfe Tone and John Mitchell, and

the Manchester rescue, the Clerkenwell ex-plosion, Joe Brady and O'Donnell, and we honor the memory of those nameless herces who have shaken the walls of England's buildings in the beart of her capital. Our hate grows strong "r toward the oppressor the older we grow, and from experience she has learned that agitation is not as dangerous as revolution ; therefore, we ask, are you true to your pledge, and to your instinct that it is by the sword alone that Ireland can be freed? If so we call for your cooperation along the true path in the old course, the only road that will lead Irishmen to freedom; the road where brave men have to encounter fight and force and peril." The circular calls

A CONVENTION OF DELEGATES

chosen by their townspeople and to meet at chosen by their townspeople and to meet at some place which shall be indicated by the majority of replies received by Rossa. It is, signed by Rossa, Michael O'Sullivan, "Rocky Mountain" O'Brien, Joseph P. Keeley, Tom Byrne, Pat O'Connor, Ed. O'Donnell, Peter Ryan and John Condon. A preliminary and secret convention was held at the Kenwood House in the Bowry, on St. Patrick's day, and a committee was appointed under whose direction the circular quoted was originated and sent

out. In an interview Rossa says: "We are going to make England quake sgain. We have been to make knothend quare again. We have been too quiet for some time past, and it is time now to stir matters up. Legislation will never do any good. We are going to use force, dyna-mite, gunpowder, poison, anything that will assist in destroying the oppressors of Ireland." "Have you received many replies to your cir-

cular ?" "Hundreds of them, and all breathing vengeance against the common enemy," said Ross. "The convention will be held in June or July. It is not likely to be held in New York, but in

some western city. All men willing to work to help free Ireland are invited to join us. We are ready and anxious to help any other Irish revolutionist, no matter by what means they

revolutionist, no matter by what means they propose to destroy." Patrick Therney, an ardent revolutionist, said: "The Celtic race has once more resolved to conquer or dia. We are resolved to be re-venged upon base, bloody England." The editorial page of Rossa's newspaper is studded with motross and quotations breathing death and destruction to England and English-men

men.

PERE PARADIS AT ROME FUSHING HIS AFFEAL TO THE HOLY Thomas Keegan, of Juniaba township, Pa., whose death is announced, was 108 years old. He parried a pike in the Irish rebellion of 1798,

A letter received from Rome states that His first vote was for Andrew Jackson and his Pere Paradis is still in the Eternal City, and Last for Cleveland.

TEB OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH. TWIN 875

Anglicans w 're constantly told bhat they had

Anglicans we re constantly told that they had Anglicans we grace which Catholics have— all the means on eprisets, true Bishops, true that they have true is true Sacrifice of the Mass. Sacraments, and the strue Sacrifice of the Apostolic See. But the was a phase of the Apostolic See. But the uct now considering. Question which they were vere no valid Now Catholics held that the urch. The Apos-Orders in the Protestant Che vians had always tolic See and Cathelic theologe alge arrived at held—and the judgment was on stive examin-after a most careful and exhapt e Anglican ation of the question—that in the shops, and Church there are no priests, no Bhe Mass; no therefore no real Sacrifice of the he absolu-Blessed Eucharist, no consersion, ze uld he Blessed Eucharist, no consecration, ze uld be tion in the confessional. If this point ce.

MADE CLEAR TO MANY ANGLICANS,

they would not remain a single week when, they would not remain a single weak when they were. They would at once enter into the unity of the one true Catholic and Apostolic Church. If it was a great act of charity to give alms to a person in want of food, it was a magniaims to a person in want of 1000, it was a magni-ficent aims to instruct Protestants wisely en this point of Auglican Orders, and this they could only do if they took a little pains to master is properly themselves. And the first point which he wished to impress on them was this, that the Catholic Church does not condemn Auglian Order to the state of the state of the state. Anglican Orders simply because they are Angli-can. The Catholic Church firmly believes, and unhesitatingly admits, that

THERE MIGHT BE ANGLICAN PRIESTS

and Bishops, just as true priests and Bishops as she herself has. To enable them to understand this thoroughly he would would remind them of this thoroughly he would would remind them of what was the Catholic doctrine with regard to the Sacraments. The Sacraments were outward ceremonies that Christ had ordained to give grace to the scale of His people. What, for instance, did the Church teach with regard to baptiem? The teaching of the Church with regard to baptism was actuled in the second century. The African Bishops believed that if a herevic baptized a child the baptism was not good, and the child must be rebaptized. Pope St. Stephen, inspired by the Holy Ghost, as the Apostolic See always is, stood forward at once and declared that no matter who baptized the and declared that no matter who baptized the child, if the ceremony were properly performed, that baptism was good, and should not be re-peated; and this has always been the doctrine field. When the baptizer a child of the Church. Whoever baptizes a child, whether it be a Jew, or

A MUSSULMAN, OB A BUDDHIST,

or a Methodist, or an Anglican, it matters not : God has so arranged things that if the baptism is properly done the child at once becomes a member of the Church of Christ. Our Divine Lord ordained this in his infinite mercy. He does not want little children to suffer for the sins of the man who performs the ceremony of baptism. If the greatest saint were to baptize a child the baptism would in itself be no better than if it were performed by the greatest rogue on earth. In the same way when our Lord in-stituted the Sacrifice of the Holy Mass, He when the same section of the roly mass, He know perfectly well that there would be good priests and bad priests; and He therefore se arranged that the value of the Mass shall not depend on the personal sanchity of the minus

words were prenounced, and whether the water was really poured on the infant's head. At every ordination service in a Catholic church a cert-in number of priests occupied places among certs in number of pricets occupied places among the ordinandi for the purpose of watching that everything was rightly done. If anything went wrong the Bishop would be bound to repeat the ceremony, otherwise Catholics would cry out, "We have a right to know that our prisets are properly ordained." They should therefore understand that when they spoke of Anglican orders they treated them exactly as if they were Roman Catholic. Roman Catholic.

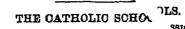
WHEN CARDINAL MANNING.

Cardinal Newman, Father Faber, and others whose names were known throughout the world, became Roman Catholics they were treated exacity as if they were laynen. They were or dained just as if they had never received Orders in the Anglican Church. If the Pope believed that Anglican Chargymen were really priests and Bushops, he would forbid the Cardinal and the English Catholic Bishops to ordain them again; for it is a great sacrilege to repeat the agrament of Urders. It was because, after a rough examination of the subject, Catholic logians believed Anglican elergymen to be 'y on the same level as ministers of ¢h. the.

THE KIRK Y SCOTLAND.

exact.

Weseleyan body, that they had to be or of the ordained w. by Anglican could write a book to-morrow a. the Anglican clergy were real proving that 3 would at one of the second hen they became Catholic priests. If a would at once ordain that they priests, the Pop. ted from recordination in case should be exemp. ted to the Catholic Church. should be exemp. rted to the Catholic Church, of their being conv. are of the Catholic priest-and becoming memb. at no such proof better and becoming memb. It no such proof had been hood. Up to the prese. Ugain and again the case argued for centuries: A can Orders had been for the validity of Angl. ino proof had been gone into, the Ohurch bel. Bishops or prisets addreed that there were rea.



SSIONERS. REGULATIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMA

The Jatholic Board of School Comunia tions have made public the following resolution which were adopted at a meeting held. 13th March, 1889 :--

Whereas, it is the duty of the School Oommissioners to place at the disposition of their sypporters, schools sufficient for the needs of

the municipality; Whereas, the Board of Commissioners of Oatholic Schools of the city of Montreal has not and will not have for a long time at its dispo-

and will not have for a long time at its dispo-sition means sufficient for school accomodation for the Catholic pupils; ; Whereas, the board since its existence with the view of responding to pressing needs, has granted to several well qualified lay and reli-gions schools fees to help their maintainance in several parts of the city; Whereas the new rules concering schools

whereas the new rules concering schools adopted by the Catholic committee of the Council of Public Instruction and by the Pro-vincial Board of Health demand hygisnic con-ditions very desirable, but which cannot be fulfilled in many of the schools receiving a grant

knew perfectly well that there would be good priests and had priests; and He therefore so arranged that the value of the Mass shall not depend on the personal sanctity of the mins ter. THE HOLINESS OF THE FRIEST will, of course, add something to the value of the Mass, but it has a value perfectly independent to stand at the school grant it is pecessary. Ist, that the princi-tice showing that the building in which the altar to morrow-he took Luther as the worst possible arample of had and wicked priests; but wicked as he was, although he had broken his religious vows of poverty, chastity and obedi-

•

months ago in Liverpool, England, where he made a haul of \$6,000 by pretending to be a priest commissioned to take a number of youths to Canada for which purpose he needed £1000 in American and Canadian money and request-ed a broker that that amount be brought to the presbytery of a Roman Catholic church in that city, addressed to Father McDonald. When the broker's clerk brought the parcel 'Father McDonald brok it saying he would go to get the Evaluation and the parce of the second second second second brok it say in the second se the English currency from the rector, but, of course never redurned. About a year ago he turned up in Quebec and fleecad a broker there of \$3000, and last week he stole about \$1,000

worth of gold vases in Uttawa College. be decamped to Toronto where he tried to play his Montreal game, but was caught at it. Jack Clark's mother lives on St. Urbain street and is frequently supported by the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge. The crime for which Olark was arrested in

Toronto was committed in Otbawa, the parti-culars of which will be found below :--A reverend looking gentleman, calling himself Father Foley, of Troonto, called at the Ottawa College on Annunciation Day, being a religious boliday, and desired permission to bring some friends to see the building, which was court-cously granted. He then went to McMillan's jewellry place and ordered six gold watches to be sent up to the College to permit his friends to select one there. He returned to the College, and when the watches came up told the bearer his friends were engaged for a time, but that be would retain the watches for a hour or so, and meanwhile, as security, gave the bearer a cheque for \$600 on the Back of Montreal. The watches were left with him, and he promptly left with the watches. The cheque proved forged. The police then looked for the alleged reverend father and traced him to Toronto, where he was arrested.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE. PETITION TO THE QUEEN ON THE JESUIT QUES TION-A NEW PRESIDENT.

The Evangelical Alliance has prepared a petition to the Queen setting forth that the refural of the Federal Government to disallow the Jesuits' Act was based on insufficient and

³ the Jesuits' Act was based on insufficient and il founded reasons, and ending,— "That your petitioners, therefore, lay the case here presented before Your Majesty, not only as a matter of private or local wrong, but one involving the honor and welfare of the a 'pire; and humbly invoke Your Majesty's inte, cosition therein in such a manner as may vindid, the the good faith and authority of the rights a. 'Your Majesty's loyal subjects in Can-ada;" The follow 'ing brief form of petition for gener-al use is also. suggested, with a declaration to

The follow 'ing brief form of petition for gener-al use is also suggested, with a declaration to the Protestant. 7 of Canada :--"That your pe, 'thioners, being loyal subjects of Your Majesty, je, 'lous of all that may infringe upon your royal rights and prerogatives, as well as determined to ma.'ntain their own liberties as established by law, de' now approach Your Ma-jesty, as the highest authority in the Empire, in support of the pleadings and pravar of in support of the pleadings and prayer of a petition in reference to the Quebeo Jesuita' Estates act of 1889, which has been laid at the

THE DREADFUL TRIPLE MURDER.

The last seen of him was as he was walking towards the Exchibition grounds, shortly after 12 noon, but tthough many are on his track, no trace of him has vet been discovered. The news-spread like wildfire, and in tew moments after the house was surrounded by an excited crowd. The doors were locked, and only these interest. ed admitted. About helf-past nine this morn-ing Harvey went into J. M. Bond & Co.'s store. Being well known the clerk had no besitation in selling him anything. Harvy asked for a good revolver and was shown the best goods in this class, he stating that it was for a young man whom Mr. Lyon had employed to go to Mexico and that the revolver was to be charged to Mr. Lyon. The one he picked was a 32 double action silver plated Smith and Wesson. He also bought fifty catridges. The clerk states that Harrey seemed perfectly rational, and, knowing him so well, the had no besitation whatever in selling him the revolver. When the story of his defalcation was known this morning the proprietors, having a doubt about the propriety of Harvey having the revolver, informed the police. Dr. Howitt was the first physician that was present. He arrived about four o'clock, and on being admitted stated that

THE BCENE WAS THE MOST HARBOWING

he had ever witnessed. Lying in a back pantry of the kitchen was the mother shot through the head from behind, upstairs in the bedroom in the rear portion of the house was the eldest daughter, about twenty or twenty one years of age, lying on the foot of the bed, also shot from behind. In the room facing the front street was the other daughter, a young girl about twelve years of age, lying dead in the enterende to a closet. Evidently she had been going into the closet when she was shot. The doctor is of opinion that the victims had been shot four or five hours before they were discovered. An in-quest will be held to morrow. It is reported Harvey was seen driving toward Schaw station of the Canadian Pacific railway. It was thought he may have taken the train for Toronto. His son, who lives there, has been warned for fear of insher blockbed further bloodshed.

THE MURDERER ARRESTED IN TORONTO.

TOBONTO, March 26.-W. H. Harvey, who murdered his wife and two children at Guelph, was arrested here at 9 45 to-night at the corner. of King and Xonge streets, where he was to have met his son, J. H. Harvey, an engraver in the employ of C. A. Sandrum, of Toronto, by appointment. Harvey arrived from Guelph at 11.45 this morning and on arrival sent the following message to his son :

My DEAR BOY-I am in town for the night, Will you come down and stay all night with me? Walk down the west side of Yonge street and the north side of King street to the Palmer House. I may come up and meet you.

YOUR LOVING FATHER. Continued on eighth page.

It is reported that Sheik El Senoussi has an presched to within a few hundred miles of Khartoum. Khartoum.

adduced that there were real in the Church of England.--

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

Or. Sorrows and Joys

Mrs. Lemoyne was deeply touched by this token of affection, the first which she had received since her separation from her parents, and it served to lessen the sorrow which she felt at the prospect of Teresa's departure. The business which had summoned Sir John to Paris was finished, and he and his family were to re-

RESEDA:

CHAPTER V.-Continued.

ST BRYNNY Y

12 and 11 1

turn to England early in December. The parting with Teress cost Madeline many tears, and she took more tender care than ever of the Migaonette plant, often speaking to it of her absent friend, in the pretty way that little children are wont to talk to birds and flowers.

The month of December passed saily enough Mrs. Lemoyne was full of care and anxiety, she Mrs. Denoyie was tail of tail and and any of the second se wished to enjoy her presence as much as possible during the few remaining weeks. But before ong she observed that the confinement seemed to be telling u oon the little one's health, and as was fine sue allowed her one day to the weather go and get a breath of fresh air in the Gardens of the Luxembourg, to which they were now very near, Mrs. Lemoyne having changed her abode some time previously, in order to be in Teresa's more immediate neighborhood.

Madeline having listened attentively to all her mother's advice, went to the Gardens. She thought that a solitary walk was rather dull, and presently went to look through the railing which closed the avenue of plane trees on one side. At the end of i the alley stood at this time James de Brosse's pretty fountain, and on its urn, on the green chain which bung between the trees, and on the leaf-strewn turf, hopped about a number of libble sparrows looking for the crumbs of bread and morsels of cake which they were accustomed to receive from the children and others who frequented the garden.

and others who frequents a use garden. The little girl was not the only one who found amusement in watch ng the birds. An old gen-tleman was also standing and looking at them, and from time to time diverted himself by frightening them for a moment away by shak-ing the stick he held in his hand. Presently the stick slipped from his feeble grasp, and roll-Before he had time to stoop and take hold of ed within the

Mignonette had put in her arm and recover ed it for him.

"Thank you," said the old gentleman, with smile. " You are very kind, my child ; what "Mignonette," answered Madeline, gravely,

" It is a pretty name and suits you well, and an uncommon one too; are you alone here little one ?"

The old gentleman looked so good and spoke so kindly, that Madeline felt at once at her ease with him, and told him that her mother was afraid she would be ill and had sent her out to walk by herself. "But I don't like it," she added, sadly, "and I am afraid to go

she added, sadly, "and I am afraid to go further, for fear of losing myself." "Well, my dear, you will come and take a walk with me?" said the old gentleman; "I go slowly, but you can run on and play, and then come back to me."

Madeline gladly agreed ; she went round the garden with her aged guide, who was much amused by her prattle. He accompanied her home and said that he would wait for her every day until mother was herself able to go out, if she would come and walk with him. Madeline answered simply that she would be very glad to go, and they parted. She eagerly told her mother of her walk with the nice old gensleman, who had such a beautiful white hair and said that he had a grandchild just about her age. Mrs. Lemoyne did not think it well to object to a repetition of the walk, but charged her little girl never to stay out too long, and never on any account to leave the Gardens. Moreover, she had taken the precaution of specially recommending her little daughter to one of the caretakers of the Gardens. This official was well known to a very respectable woman, who lived in the same house as Mrs. Lemoyne and had been employed by her since her illness, and that very evening she was able to assure Mrs. Lemoyne, on the caretaker's au-thority, that Madeline's new friend was a most excellent man and had been spending some

tin had not perfectly performed a mother's part, and although her irritable disposition had often been a cause of deep sorrow to those whose happiness ought to have been her great object in life, the tidings of her death could not but be

life, the tidings of her death could not but be very heavy on her daughter. "Did she forgive me, father?" she asked at last in a smothered voice. "Forgive you! My child, she asked your pardon. Death is a great counsellor. As long as there was any hope of her recovery, she refused to undertake the dare of our grandchild. To once in my life I would have my way, and that your child should be brought up under my own eyes. The day before her death she called me to her side. All the sad prejudices were gone to her side. All the and prejudices were gone and she only grieved that you were not there. I have only messages of blessing for you. Un-fortunately your last letter came in the midsh of all this sorrow and I delayed writing in re-ply; afterwards, when I had made up my mind to come to you at once, I could nowhere find it. Nevertheless I started and did everything could think of to find you. I have now been a month in Paris, trying one way after another and only taking a little respite in the afternoon, for, accustemed as I am to an out-of-door life, I need something more than the air of the streeds. To-day I learned that all my inquiries through the Central Police Office had been in vain, and I was inclined to go back in the hope that you might again have written to Kerprat when Providence made me aware of the real

name of my little Mignonette." After much conversation, plans were settled. It was decided that Mr. Gertin should remain in Paris until it was time for his daughter to go to Havre, that he should accompany her there and see her on board, and then return with the child to his home in Brittany.

CHAPTER VI.

PABTING.

"Waiter, is there not a lady here who came from Paris three days ago ?" asked a listle cabir nov one evening in the month of March, of a waiter at the Marine Hotel, at Havre.

"You mean Mrs. Lemoyne, I suppose ; you want to speak to her, my boy ?" do 'Yes. sir.

"Well, go up to the second floor, and on your left you will see number 36; that is her room, knock at the door."

The boy thanked him and found his way ac cording to the directions given.

In answer to his knock at the door a woman's voice said, "Come in "

Mrs. Lemoyne was sitting by the fireside, and

her eyes were fixed upon Mignonette, who was playing and chattering to her grandfather.

There was only one bed in the room and sav-eral trunks stood in a corner.

eral trunks atood in a corner. When Mrs. Lemoyne saw the cabin boy she shuddered and turned pale. "Madam," said the little fellow, doffing his cap respectfully, "the wind has changed and the Captain bid me tell you that we are to set sail to-morrow at break of day." "Very well, my boy," said Mr. Gertin, speaking instead of his daughter, who was sick at heart at the tidinge, expected though

at heart at the tidings, expected though they were. "Thank Captain Tressac, and tell him that we shall be ready."

The boy left the room and no sound was beard but the measured ticking of the clock. Mrs. Lemoyne had covered her face with her hands, and tears were flowing down her slender ingers. Mr. Gertin looked at the glowing em-bers in sad meditation. Mignonette had stop ped playing and sat motionless on her stool watching her mother's tears, while an expres-sion of deep distress overspread her little face. She had given up asking questions, and trying to comfort her mother, for her questions remain unanswered and her caresses only served to prolong the outburste of grief which she could not understand.

Ten o'clock presently struck. "Ten o'clock already !" said AIrs. Lemoyne, suddenly sitting upright in her arm chair, " it is time for you to upright in her arm chair, go to bed, father ;" and as the old man did not move, she presently added, " pray do go, you will have to be up very early to morrow morn-ing and you must not make yourself ill."

This last reason had weight with Mr. Gertin: he rose and after silently kissing the mother and the child, went to his room. Mrs. Lemoype then called her little Madeline

and took her on her lap, and after many loving caresses had been exchanged, she began to tell her a story, a confused, dim sort of story in which one thing alone was clear ; that a mother was once obliged to leave her darling child, and take a long voyage alone, and that the good little girl wisely made up her mind to the se-

fcur, one of the chamber maids entered the room by one door, and Mr. Gertin by the other. The old gentleman was in his dressing gown "You have not been in bed," he said, in a tone of ten-der reprosed; "I ought to have gnessed it, and,

ing her eyes on the child. Ten minutes later two sailors came and took

the trunk which Mr. Gertin pointed out to them, and then the old man came near to his daughter. "Captain Tressa is waiting for you," he

said softly.

She rose up pale as death, folded the sleeping child in her anns, kiased the little face over and over again, then kissed her father and took a few tottering steps towards the door; but again she turned back, fell on her kness, and joining her hands in dispair, exclaimed many sobs: "Oh! how can I leave her? My God! I cannot do it!"

Tears rolled down the wrinkled cheeks of the old man, and tears dimmed the eyes of a brown, weather beats unified the system who stood in the open doorway. Mr. Gerbin raised the poor nother with gentle force, and the seaman came to her side ; she looked at him

with her startled eyes. "I must go, thee," she said ; "go and leave her ! Have pity on me, Captain ! give me a few minutes more."

"The wind will not wait for anyone, madam," said the Captain, sadly; "I cannot tell you how much I would give to go without you." "She will wake," said Mr. Gertin; "have courage my daughter."

Mrs. Lemoyne dragged herself to the bed. imprinted one burning kiss on her child's brow, then took the Captain's arm, and went forth. Soon a ship in full sail was leaving the port of Havre. The wind was fair, but no joyful song was heard as she went forth. No shout of fare well rose from the ship or from the shore. For everyons saw upon the deck a woman clad in incurning, looking towards the town and weep-ing. The dispair portrayed on that pale face was so deep that the strong rough men who stood around grew sad. And the women on the quay, who themselves had known grief, said one to another, "A poor mother, no doubt !

CHAPTER VII.

KERPBAT.

Kerprat is a pretty village enough, though it has no sort of right of the title of town bestowed on it by some of its most ambittous inhabi-tants. To give a brief description of it : there is, in the first place, a church, an old Gothic building, externally of gloomy aspect, bare and poor within, which has seen generation after generation pass beneath its arches, while the blue sky and golden stars of its chancel roof have been dimmed by the dust of ages : then there is the presbytery, whose barred windows look on one side to the sea, and on the other to the burying ground; and then a collection of thatched cottages and of houses which have risan up here and there, without order or symmetry, or any rule save the will of the builder The authorities of Kerprat would indeed have taken it ill if any adventurous proprieto had sought to build on the little common, where the dogs, the poultry, and the pige wandered freely; but they cared not if the houses turned their backs on one and another, and followed no definite line, and the consequence of this was, that there were no streets.

From the pedesbal of the great stone crucifix which stands amid the lowly wooden crosses and the grass-grown graves in the cemetery, you you, and beyond it a large bay and a magnifi-cent extent of open see, on your right hand a grove of fine trees overshadowing an old tur retied manor-house with an ivy-grown porch built some hundred paces back from the cliff which here rises from the beach; on your left, a less ancient but larger and brighter-looking house, surrounded by gardens, with its avenue passing so near the church that in the evening the shadow of the steeple falls upon the entrance gabe.

This presty and modern abode is known by the name of the White House, and we will here make our visit and present its mistress to our gentle reader. Do you see that slight, graceful-looking little girl standing in the doorway? Kiss your hand to ber, for she is the lady of the house, and, moreover, is an old, and we hope, a dear acquaintance. She is Madeline, little Madeline, or Mignonette, if you prefer the name. Her little face is hid by the broad brim of her straw hat, but now she raises her head. How bright are her eyes, how smiling her lips, and how rosy her cheeks ! A month has passed over her great grief: a month ha-gone by since the morning when she wakened and her mother's sweet, sad face was gone. Has she forgotten her mother already ? you ask. Ub, no ! do not imagine such a thing for a mo-

quite well and calls them by their names, and pockets on the outside panel for holding cabinet they have given her many pretty things, such as a wicker cart, a basket woven of rusbes from the and larger phonographs. The panel may be covered with diagonal cloth, Roman satin or marsh, a bunch of wild primrozes. a nest full of

plush, and the pockets to correspond, or of rather broad ribbon velvet, drawn tightly to form a pocket for the photographs. In cooking oatmeal or cracked wheat, if the

meal is put into a double boiler and sals added to the water in the outer receptacle, the food will be much improved in taste, the rescon being undoubtedly because the meal is better cooked by this process. As salted water does not boll at so low a temperature as unsalted, therefore, the meal is subjected to a greater heat and is proportionately better cooked and much im-proved thereby.

The white worm, which sometimes makes th earth in a plant jar look as if it is alive, can be driven out by stopping the hole in the bottom of the jar, then cover the earth with water in which you have dissolved a little lime. Let this stand for several hours and it is not likely that you will be troubled with the worms any more.

None of the household arts are more ideal than these which relate to table napery. Fortunately fashion sometimes condescends to the idea, and at present it prescribes minute atten-tion to the table liner. There is a tendency now towards decoration that offers a wide field for the amateur embroiderer, and next to an altar cloth or a baby's frock, perhaps, there is no work that better becomes a woman's leisur with colored cloths stimulates the embroiderer, by allowing her work to tell so finely,

THE FASHIONS.

The shortest veil now admissible completely overs the face.

In Paris Japanese crape is the favorite per stuff for tea gowns.

The palest, most delicious tones of all colors are now much used.

Soil twilled serge, soft and fine, will be long favorits for the spring gowns.

The dress collar now plays high, the waist-coab low, in fashion's winter game.

Double-brested vests of manilea linen are among the threats of next summer.

The bandsome new spring mufflers are in com biuations of black and steel gray.

Camel's hair serge braided in self-tones is a favorite stuff for youthful tailor gowns.

A new feature of dressy short wraps is the full velves eleeves gathered to a full deep cuff. For an all-around servicable full-dress gown nothing approaches a good black real lace

A foreign fancy of the minute is to turn under the band of the long plove, leaving the fingers bare.

The new color, "burnt rose," has more than family likeness to the old fashioned "ashesof-roses.

Palamas now come in woolen zephyr spun ilk, and a flannel fine and soft enough for my lady or her baby.

The deep borders of the winter reappear in spring goods, and are supplemented by woven corner peices as well.

Very pronounced plaids in all fashionable colors will be much used for the costume of girls and very young women.

Metal and fancy buttons are only suited to woolen gowns, silk-especially black silk-requires a crocehet or jet fastening.

The shape of foundation shirts is unchanged, but the single steel is put much lower, and the pad at the top is very small.

The combination of soft gray and shell pink will be almost as much in favor for spring toilets as it has been for winter ones.

The soft "art" brocades are much used for swells tes gowns. In copper shades they have usually a very full vest and a front of soft pink сгаре.

The empire has conquered everything. It patterne, small, firm and close set, appear in all stuffs from white embroidered mull to black Chantilly lace.

Paris has begun to wear wool for its under clolbes, and chooses the finest cashmere in the most delicate shades and made up as daintly as either silk or linen.

Hyacinths, orchids and heath, all as natural Home and dinner gowns red bengaline combined with red crepon have full tkirts, round birred waists, and are often finished with puff and frill pink crepon about the neck. Double breasted vests, with lapels and but-tons so exaggerated as to claim kin with the empire and directoire gowns of young women, are the delight of some Fitth avenue swells. Colored English crapes, the same as the black wrinkled mourningfabrics, are much worn for ball gowns, of which they form the skirt and sleeves with a low waist of velvet or satin.

MONTH OF THE HOLY FACE

APRIL 3, 1889

[Translated from the Annals by Rav. E. Didier, and read in March at the third Friday meeting of the Confratenity in St. Vincent's Church, Baltimore.] DEAB ASSOCIATES-It is a sweet consolation for us to be able to offer to supervise a set

DEAB ASSOCIATES-It is a sweet consolation for us to be able to offer to your piety a new and fresh gift from the Heart of Jesus-the month of the Holy Face. Already for a long time this favor has been sought for with earnest-ness by a large number of souls devoted to re-paration. To-day there is no more hesitation or delay; the time is at hand. For some years the question has been asked with much axiety. Whither are we tending ? Henceforth, we will no longer ask ourselves that question. Each one, in his inmost soul and conscience, sees the abyes wide open, and society at large precipione, in his inneces soul and conscience, sees the abyss wide open, and society at large precipi-tating itself therein with a giddy and frightful rapidity. It is a terrible sight and destruction, The justice of God is about to exercise its power. See the reason why Jesus, the supreme Mediator, by the voice of his Pontiffs, urges, Mediator, by the voice of his Fouths, urges, prays, conjures, "the charity of Christ presses us," See why the good Master, after having inspired us with the thought of asking of our dear associates, each Friday of the year, the devotion of the Way of the Cross as a repara-tion for the wants of the Church and of society, makes of us to day a new request, "a month of the Holy Face.

Here two questions present themselves; 1. What time of the year is most suitable for the month of the Holy Face ? 2. What acts of devotion are most proper? First, our Saviour, by the voice of the Church, His well-beloved spouse, seems to have answered the first ques-tion. A month of the Holy Face cught to be, above all things, a month of penance, a month of reparation, a month of more intimate union with Jesus, our Reedemer. But, dear associates, the month of April seems naturally designed because, different from other months of the year, it seems to expect something special from the piety of the faithful, and chiefly because it the picty of the faithful, and chieny Decause it is most frequently during this month that the Holy Church proposes for our adoration the Holy Face, disfigured by the humiliations of His Passion, glorious in the triumphs of His Resurrection. We invite you, therefore, dear associates, to unite with us during this month, and to participate with heart and soul in the and to participate, with heart and soul, in the pious exercise, which will take place each day pious exercise, which will take place each day at 5 o'clock in the Oratory. Secondly, But what acts of devotion will be most suitable for the month? "The Month of the Holy Face," prepared long since and with great care by one of our dear conferes, shows you the way. You will there find for each day a short meditation, which will fill you with de-votion toward the Holy Face, will make known to you its advantages, and will inspire you with practical resolutions in regard to making re-paration. There is also added a Mass in honor practical resolutions in regard to making re-paration. There is also added a Mass in honor of the Holy Face, Acts of Reparation, and various other prayers of M. Dupont and Sister St. Fiere, which each one may recite according to his attraction. To work, then, dear associ-ates, to work; the time is pressing, labors hasten. To a society which is weakening, which is crumbling, and which is hastening to its run, let us offer the plank of salvation, the sovereign Mediator; and to the divine justice. sovereign Mediator; and to the divine justice, which is ready to strike, let us oppose the sorto repeat during the month: "Look, O Lord, upon the Face of Thy Christ, and show us mercy.'

C. BALZBAU, Director. TOURS, February 4.

THE HOLY FACE WORTHILY HONORED IN & RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY. It is question of a community of Bourges

what it does, may serve for an example to others: "I don't wish to forget the name of Rev. Father B M. a Franciscan. I had promised myself to try and make him a promoter of our myself to try and make dim a promoter of our confraternity, but the few hours he passed in Tours in your society have made of him an apostle of the Holy Face. He is entirely de-voted to the interests of the work, and he loves the Oratory of M. Dupont with all his heart. From the 17th to the 21st of November the Hev. Father gave a little retreat to our scholars; and all his love for the august Face of Jesus was surved in the heavier of these dear of Jesus and all Dis love for one august race of Jesus was spread in the hearts of those dear children, and it has completly renewed them in their de-votion to the Holy Face. Since their retreat they have chosen a day of reparation each week, and it is really consoling to see them praying, their arms extended before the holy image, in

their arms extended before the nory image, in order by atone for poor sinners. "As for us, Rev. Father, reparation is going on every day, being made by a professed Sister and a novice. Each evening I have the privi-lege, as zelator, of notifying the two adorers of the morrow; in this way there is no danger of forgetting. In the morning, on awaking, the two chosen must direct their intention for the special duty of reparation. Each offers up during the day whatever of sacrifices, morbifica-tions, etc., the rule may permit; that is the secret, known to God alone. But what every one knows is that, in the morning for the Sister in the evening for the novice, each must go and make acts of reparation before the holy image, and recits the litanics and other prayers. It is seldom that, in entering the chapel, some one of the community is not found before the Holy Face, toward which we all are filled with devo-tion and confidence. From our Rev. Mother General down to the youngest postulant the question is who shall do the most; and truly our Saviour is very good to us for having inspir-ed our Mother, Saint Roch, to come to an understanding with the good Father Janvier in establishing in our chapel a confraternity which brings us so many spiritual favors." ST. JOSEPH AND THE HOLY FACE. It would be superfluous to ask what is the relation between the reputed father of Jeans and the Holy Face. After Mary, was he not the first apostle of reparation? Did he not befold the first after her, the adorable face of the In-fant Jesus? Did he not, with Mary, love and admire. His smile, wipe away His tears ? Was he not for almost thirby years an adoring angel of the Holy Face at Bethlehem, in Egypt, at Nazareth ? Which was, think you, the happiest day in the life of St. Joseph ? Was it, perhape, the day of his repousals to the Blessed Virgin ? the day when the angel from heaven came to dispel the cloud and snatch from the loving heart of Joseph the cruel doubt which was making him a martyr? or was it the day when he saw the images of Egypt falling down at the feet of the Infant God? To find that fortunate day, to salute that blessed hour, we must go to the crib of Betblebem. It is at midnight; al-ence reigns around Joseph and his holy spouse; poverty, neglect, suffering are their por-tion; and yet the heavens how down, the moment is solemn, the earth waits for its Saviour the clouds are about to rain down the Just One. He appears, all on a sudden, in the arms of Mary, smiles on her, and gives her a look of tender ness and love. Joseph remains prostrate on the ground ; he adores, he blesses, he is transported with joy, with gratitude and love. But Jesus has turned also His joying countenance toward him, and Joseph has fels penetrating his coul the ray of light which calls him to contemplate the sweet visage of the word made flesh. He dares then raise his eyes toward Jesur, look upon his divine face, answer to His filial love. He approaches on his knees, and Mary places Jesus in his arms, and Joseph presses Him to his heart, and, encouraged by his God, he smiles upon Him, loads Him with caresses, and always kneeling, with religious respect, he gives a holy kiss of paternal tenderness to able face of the Saviour Jesus is all to Joseph, and Joseph is all to Jesus. What a delicious hour, what a heavenly moment for the saintly patriarch !

blue eggs, and an alder flute. (To be Continued.) ABOUT WOMEN

Sec. - .

FOR AND Employment for Women-Practice of Medi-

cine-Ideas for Girls-Doing Men's Work -A New Fad-Household Hints-A Few Cond Receipts-Fashions.

A new occupation for a woman is that of superintendent of weddings. A young woman in her labe twenties, who makes a success of the profession, is installed in or near the house of he bride prospective some little time before the ceremony. She selects the trousseau, advises what is latest and finest in underwear, buys the material, designs and makes, or superintends the making of the gowns. She is au fait in stockings, boots, laces, and bandkerchiefs. She area to the millinery and the jackets and wraps. She gowns the bride's mother and the younger sisters, if any. She dictates to the bridesmaids,

selves with unarxious mind. One family who have found her valuable, recommends her to another, and she has obtained quite a clientage.

application to Miss. Mitchel, a graduate of Queen University. Kingston, for a license. The Provincial Medical Board at Quebec received the application.

ensible things, and the following suggestion to

"Let our young girls be encouraged to ac-quaint themselves with the great questions that engage the attention of our government, and especially with those that are discussed in congress, legislatures and by the leading papers of the time, Let them know what are the social and educational movements of the day, and what is their bearing on the future of the nation Talk with them about the sectional wrongs that should be righted, the great reforms that are battling with injustice, the needed legislation that is pending and slowly progressing. These matters can be made as intresting to them as Greek literature or Roman history, as fascinat-ing as the everlasting novel. Brief political monographs, terse, clear and compact, are pre-pared by specialists and college professors, for bhe instruction of our young legal voters. Let them enter into the studies of their sisters, who

will find some knowledge of the great problems with which a nation wrestles, as powerful a tonic mentally as are physicially the out-door games they share with their brothers."-Journal of Education.

Dabblers in the industrial arts will be interseted in a new fad. It is a kind of mosaic work called by the Italian name scaplicia. It is easily made and is ornamental and useful. The cement is colored with oxides and made to re-present marbles. In making designs, the the patterns are of any form desired so long as they it together, and are either tin or sheet-iron In these shallow boxes cement is poured, and the little stones of a great variety of colors and sizes are set in this cement to form a solid surface. When dry, these are removed from the boxes and set in a bed of a different color, and when the cement is hardened the whole surface is evened and polished by holystoning and with sand. Beautiful effects may

tained and they can be utilized as panels, tables, mantles or for hearths or vestibules. There are probably a thousand women work ing in the iron mills in Pitteburg, making bolts, nuts, hinges and barbed wires. Three years ago, owing to a difficulty with the men working in the bolt mills, the proprietors decided to try women, and since that time they have been employed very generally in all the iron works. Women are also employed in Pratt & Letch-worth's malleable iron works at Black Rock.

N. Y. Four years ago the proprietors engaged two young women to do office work. That they employ ten women in that department to day s proof of the success of this movement. firm employ in all about 150 women in the different departments. The work there is a^{2}

and is the fairy godmother, who thinks of every thing and lets the engaged couple enjoy them

-Philadelphia Times. The right of women to practice medicine in Canada has been established by the successful

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore is always saying

teachers is worthy very general attention :

The old gentleman had made acquaint ance with another old containt with another old gentleman was also in the habit of who frequenting the Gardens; Madeline generally found the two sitting and talking together on one of the benches near the entrance. as she came towards him. she thought that he friend looked very sad, and he kissed her without even making his usual inquiries for her mother.

'Are you ill, sir ?" she asked. anxiously. "No, my dear, but I am sad; I have lost my grand-ohild." "Oh! I am very sorry; was she stolen irom

you ?" said Madeline, quite alarmed. "I don't know, but I can't find her." "Take my advice and apply to the police,"

said the other gentleman; "some day or other you will be sure to hear of her." "I have applied to the police, already," said

Madeline's friend, "and it is because they have completely failed in gaining any information that I am so unhappy. How could I lose that unlucky letter ?"

What was the name of your little grandchild ?" asked Mignonette "Madeline, my dear ; Madeline Lemoyne."

"Then her name was just the same as mine !" "What do you mean? the same as yours !"

"Yes, I had a good friend who called me Mignonette, but my real, true name is Madeline Lemoyne.'

The old gentleman took both her hands in his. and with evident emotion, said, "Tell me, dear child, where is your papa? do you know?"

"He is far, far away." "Not in Paris, then ?"

"No, he went away with my little brother Charles. And now Charles is dead, and mother is very often crying for him."

"But it is hereelf, it must be !" exclaimed the old man, pushing back Madeline's hat to see her face better. "Where were my eyes ! see her face better. "Where were my eyes ! My child," he added, "take me home with you at once; I must see your mother." He rose from his seat and begged the other

old gentleman to wait for him, then set off walking so quickly that Madeline was obliged to run in order to keep up with him. In a few minutes they had reached the house. When they had gone up-stairs Madeline opened the by way of announcement said, here is the old gentleman !" door and 'Mother, here is the

Mrs. Lemoyne raised herselt in her bed, and looked at the visitor, then stretched out her

arms to him. "At last !" she said. "My child !" cried Mr. Gertin, for he it was;

" my poor, dear child !" Madeline, standing at the foot of the bed. looked with the greatest surprise at the old gentleman who embraced her mother tendorly. "Come here, Madeline," said Mrs. Lemoyne;

and taking her hand she added. "dear father bless your grandchild. Madeline, kiss your grandfather.

The old gentleman took Madeline's head between his hands and kissed her affectionately. "So you are my grandpapa?" she said, joy-

"So you are my portion of the little girl I "Yes, my darling, you are the little girl I have been looking for and feated I should never see again." "Why did you not write to me?" asked Mrs.

" Because I had lost the letter in which you gave me your address; it came when I was in great trouble!" and the old man bowed his head in silence.

"What is it, father ? " said Mrs. Lemoyne.

Again there was silence. Although Mrs Ger.

So Madeline went daily to the Gardens, daily pration. By and by, her mother came back, met the kind old gentleman and took alittle walk with him.

after. "Would you be as wise as that little girl, if we had to be perced from each other for a while, Madeline ?" asked Mrs. Lemoyne when she had finished the tale.

Mignonette raised her dark eyes to her mother's lace, clasped her arms tightly round her mother a naswered unhesitatingly, "No! I would rather die like brother Charles than see you go away. Oh t mother, that little gid did not love her mother as I love you. Do not cry," she added, wiping away with the corner of her pinalore the teases which actin colled down her mother's which again rolled down ber mother's a, "tell me another story ; that is a horcheeks,

But alas! the story was too true, Mrs. Le-

but mass i did soury was noo brie, Mirs. Le-moyne had hoped to make her child at least suspect that a parting was near. Up to this day she had as much as possible kept all the agony to herself, but it seemed as if she could not go without knowing the effect which her sudden departure would have on the little one. And Madeline was so delicate and so full of feeling that the result of the shock might be With children the first moment very serious. With children the first moment of a grief is the worst; when that is once over they resign themselves and in general they

forget Mrs. Lemoyne had therefore resolved to endure the sorrow of seeing Madeline's grief, and herself to cause her tears to flow while she was bere and could kiss them away.

She changed the subject and spoke much to She changed the subject and spoke muce to Madeline of her father, who was so lonely and so and without Charles, and awakened her ten-der sympathy for him." To go and comfort him seemed the most natural thing in the world to the child who had no idea of the long distance between France and America. But when at last she understood that her mother was going to underbake the long journey without her, her grief was unmeasured. After weeping and sobbing came the most tender supplications, and it would have been hard to imagine that such eloquent words, such persuasive reasons, and such loving reproaches could come from the heart of a child only seven years old. The mother's part was a hard one, her heart was breaking beneath this storm of affection and misery. She stood firm, for she could not yield, but she softened her decision by the promise to return. She told the child how happy she would be living with her grandfabher who was so foud of her and so kind ; she spoke of the country and of all the

Mignonette shook her head sadly and mur-mured amidat her sobs, "But you will not be there. mother !"

She only grew a little calmer when her mother repeated over and over again her promise to return. Mrs. Lemoyne then poured into her little daughter's heart many a wise and loving counsel snited to her tender years and prepared her for her rest. The pretty hair was for the last time arranged by the loving hair was for the last time arranged by the loving mother's hands, and when she was quite ready for bed, she wrapped her little feet in her mother's dress, and laying her head on her shoulder, said, "Let me stay a little on your lap, mother, for I won's go to sleep. I will go to the ship with you. If I do go to sleep and you put me in bed, promise to wake me." Mrs. Lemoyne answered by a kiss, and they talked for some time, but soon the child's words grew incoherent, her hands became still, and she no longer looked up in her mother's face; she was asleep. Mrs. Lemoyne rose as if to lay

she was saleep. Mrs. Lemoyne rose as if to lay her in her bed, but presently sab down again and held her sleeping in her arms till morning. The first light of dawn found her in the same position. Her lips were often pressed against

ment ! Every day comes over that smiling face , machinery." the melancholy expression which for a time was always there. The cyclids droop, the sweet little mouth becomes contracted, and the hands clasp one another. The grandfather, on these occasions, is ready with the question, you ill. little one?" "Are

The name of Madeline is almost forgotten by him, he always says, "little one," or "Mignonette.

And Madeline, who with a woman's courage, for fear of saddening him, represses the tears that are about to break forth, always an-'No, grandpapa; but I am thinking of 8**w**er8, mother."

At this moment abe is going to visit the dif-ferent living creatures whom she loves and has taken under her care. She half-opens a stable door and caresses a lamb which comes bounddoor and careses a hand which comes bound ing towards her, and then pats the beifer with her little hand. In the middle of the farmyard stands, like an ancient towor, the pigeon-house; its roof is covered with grey pigeons, and they are waiting for their daily meal. Madeline calls them, takes a handful of corn from her apron whose two corners are fastened to her waistband so that it forms an ample bag; she throws the corn on the ground before her, the living roof of the tower rises into the air, and the pigeons come and feed at her feet. Sometimes she stoops down, takes one in her hand, strokes and kisses it, then sets it free and takes another. Soon her apron empty and the store of corn has vanished. The pigeons disperse, she watches them in their flight knowing that evening will bring them back to their tower, and when they have all dis-

appeared she goes into the house. Mr. Gertin is at the door. with a straw hat on his bead and his stick in his hand.

"The horses are starting," he says ; "will you come, Mignonethe ?" Madeline follows him to the stable-yard

Two horses are harnessed to the up turned plough. Guillo, the young farm-labourer, is just about to crack his whip and make them set off. When he sees Madeline running towards him, he stops, stoops down and takes her in his arms, and seats her on one of the horses-she graps its long rough mane with her two hands, and thus proceeds to the field, where work is go-ing on. Mr. Gerein has a great many labourers on his farm, and himself overlooks them. Ma-deline accompanies him at a distance ; she is

sometimes before and sometimes behind him. sometimes at his right and sometimes at his left. When a flower attracts her, she plucks it ; when she finds a very shady pleasant place she sits down; when she meets a brook she turns aside to gaze on the beautiful reflections in the water or to plunge her little hands into it. Her eyes follow the birds in their rapid

flight, the insects that dance around her when when she is sibbing down, and the horses that slowly trace the long furrow. Sometimes she recalls the songs and hymns learned at the In-

fant school and begins to sing them. The shepherd boys who are keeping their flocks in the reighbouring fields are silent to listen to the sweet little voice which mingles increases to the swept increases which mitfield with the warbling of the goldfinches, and you may see them standing still on the bank, among the tufts of furze or between the trunks of the osk trees. As Madeline passes by she will pay. osk trees. As Madeline passes by she will pay very bibter and quite unwholesome. As Madeline passes by she will pay very bibter and quite unwholesome. A gargling, and he never lost a patient, from a little visit to each a she knows most of them . A novelty in screens are those with flame or dinh theria."

attentive to business and faithful; they are nearly all under 20 years ot age, and it is our experience that girls of 14 know more than boys of the same class at 18. When they get through their work they wash every supplicion of dirt from faces and hands, change their shoes and gowns and smooth their hair. Then they don comfortable and becoming wraps and hats and sally forth. No one, from their appearance, could guess that they had not been handling ribbons and laces all day over a dry goods counter instead of operating oily and face-blacking

A FEW GOOD RECEIPTS.

Directions for making the renowned southern eaten biscuit : The best flour must be used ; beaten biscuit : Lutter and milk are preferred to lard and water, though the last mentioned will answer. One quart of flour, one tablespoonful lard (or butter) one-half teaspoonful salt. Mix all together with aweet milk or cold water, to as stiff a dough as can be handled, then beat, beat, beat, till the

dough pops and blisters, and becomes soft and pliable. Roll out half an inch thick, cut and prick with a fork, and bake in a moderately hot oven. The secret of the success in the thorough beat ing, which should be done on a marble slab on stone, with a rolling pin, wooden mallet, or a new hammer kept for the purpose. These biscutts are very nice for travellers as they will keep a week. A little more butter or lard added to this recips and rolled quite thin after the besting, out square and baked in a hot oven, will make crisp and delicious crackers. Bake the same without pricking, and they will make puffs,"

Beaten tes cakes: One quart of flour, on tablespoonful of butter, two tables poontuls of sugar, one egg well beaten. Mix all together to a stiff dough using any flavor desired, and beat as above directed, roll thin and cut into little cakes .- [Margaret A. Oldham in Dress, Codfish balls: Equal quantities of boiled codfish minced fine and mashed potatoes beaten together with one or two or more eggs, accord-ing to quantity made, and a little butter. Fry in a kettle of hot lard.

Codfish puffs: Make up codfish and potatoes the same as for the balls, rlace in buttered gem pans, butter the tops and bake in a hot oven.

Graham bread pudding. Two supfuls gra ham bread in gem orumbs, three oupfuls swee milk, one tea-cupful sugar, one beaten egg, grated rind and juice of a lamon. Bake 20 minutes in a quick oven. An agreeable varia tion of this may be made by substituting sliced apple for the lemon.

Hash puffs: Form mashed potatoes into a paste with one or two eggs, roll out with a little flour, and cut saucer shape. Lay upon these cold minced meat, well seasoned, fold like s 'surnover, and bake five minutes in a hot oven. Lobster scorp: Into one quart of milk and one pint of water drop the finely chopped mean of a large lobster. Season with butter, salt and red pepper, and thicken with a tablespoonful of flour. Boil ten minutes.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS,

Never stand still in cold weather, especially after having taking a slight degree of esercise, and always avoid standing on ice or snow, or where the person is exposed to cold wind.

A fruit now found in the market is the bitter acid grape fruit. It is excellent for people of bilious habit, and many people learn to like it after eating it a few times. In eating it every

the second stranger of the second state of the second strangers of the second straights

Parisians of the great world now wear the creat embroidered on the cuffs and collars of their gowns, but have quiet banished it from the bandkerchief corners, where it was for so long supreme.

Young girls in Paris are wearing diamond this winter, a thing heretofore unheared of. The stones, however, are small and fine, and set in line as dewdrops upon thread of gold to form necklaces.

SIR CHARLES RUSSELL'S THIRTEEN DAUGHTERS.

Sir Charles Russell, who has been brought prominently before the public in connection with the struggle for Home Rule for Iteland, is a remarkable man in more respects than one He is about fifty years of age. He stands 5 feet 11 inches high, and is built like an athlete. His complexion is florid, and his hair is dark brown, slighty tirged with grey. He was born in County Wexford, Ireland, and has practised bis profession with distinction in Ireland and England for a quarter of a century. He was knighted when he was made "Attorney General of England, and no man ever left the office with higher reputation.

His domestic life is one that any man might envy. He lives in a princely mansion at No. 22 Harley street, in the fashionable West End. Nearly all the property in that vicinity is owned by the Duke of Beaufort. His family worship in the beautiful Oatholic Oburch in Ogle street, near by. They are the admiration of the congregation, and no wonder they should be. It is a sight to observe the handsome lawyer and his graceful wife with their thirteen presty daughters as they enter church.

Yes, thirteen splendid girls, who raise one above the other like the steps of a stairway. There is no boy in the household. It takes three pews to accommodate the family, and father and mother always sit in the last pew. They say in this country that thirteen is an un-lucky number, but in the part of County Wex-ford from which the Russells hail no family is considered complete till it numbers twenty-one. By that time there may be several sons.

A CURE FOR DIPHTHERIA.

The following extract from a South African paper is republished by request :--We can youch for the efficiency of the following remedy for diphtheria: A few years ago, when this dreaded disease was raging in England, a very simple and rapid remedy for it was discovered by the celebrated Dr. Field. He put a tea-spoonful of flour of sulphur into a wine glass of water, and stirred it with his floger instead of a spoon, as the sulphur does not readily amal-gamate with water. When the sulphur was well mixed he gave it as a gargle, and in ten minutes the patient was out of danger. Brimstone kills every species of fungues in man, beast and plant in a few minutes. Instead of spitting the gargle out, he recommended the swallowing of it. In extreme cases, to which swallowing of it. In extreme cases, to which he had been called just in the nick of time, bilious habit, and many people learn to like it when the fungus was too near closing to allow after eating it a few times. In eating it every gargling, he blew the dry sulphur through a particle of the skin should be removed from the sections of the pulp, as the inner white skin is shrunk to allow of it, then he resumed the

PETTY VEXATIONS.

THEY SHOULD BE MINDED AS LITTLE AS THE

CHANGEFUL SKY. It is of the utmost advantage, for our own pesce, that we should learn, as much as possible, to regard the http://wexations which we may, or rather must, often meet from the crossing and jarring of interests opposite to our own, with Jarring of inversess opposite to our own, with the same patience with which we have the occas, sional fogs of the changeful sky. The caprices of men are as little at our disposel as the varie-ties of the seasons. It is a folly very similar to expecting in wirter all the flowers and sunshine of men and a flowers and sunshine of spring; and of lamenting that the snow and leleet, which have failen everywhere else, should have fallen on our little garden,

And the state of the second to the state of the state of

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

PARNELL'S GROWING POWER.

APBIL 3, 1889.

THE ENGLISH MASSES RALLYING TO THE IRISH LEADER.

T. P. O'Connor. M. P., Describes the Revolution of Feeling that Has Taken Place-Eathusiaam Now Sweeping On with Tidal Swing-The Contest at Kenningion - Ladies in the Battie.

LONDON, Mars. 14 -You would suspect me LONDON, Mlaft. 12 - 100 would suspect me of considerable exign eration if I were to at-tempt to convey in work an idea of the faver passion, the frenzy we are I ving through in passion, the frenzy we are I ving through in passion, the frenzy we are thug unough it England at the present moment over the Irish question. Some time ago several on us wera afraid that we had reached that stage which afraid that we had reached that stage which comes in all prolonged popular weariness.

John Morley a short time are asked with a certain trepidation those who had visited the constituencies whether they found that the constituencies weeting impatient of Ireland, and meetings were seen in particular of ireland, and whether it would be possible to keep up the steam, as the Tory Government intended apparently to make us wait before the constituen st were consulted. The answers were contradictory. Some people thought that Ireland was for the moment played out, while others were for the moment played out, while others were as strongly of opinion that Ireland was still the first thing in everybody's thoughts. That was the impression which Morley himself carried away from his meetings. He told me that the moment he left general and it would though and came to Ireland the and He told me share and came to Ireland the audi-imperial topics and came to Ireland the audi-most at once seamed to brush up and to signifiences at OI canly prick up their ears. However, there the feeling was that Ireland was beginning to pall and that we should have to get some other topic on which to assail the Ministry. All that has been so transformed within the last few weeks that it is almost impossible to recall the feeling that it is almost imposence to recail the recing at all, and we are now talking, writing, agitat-ing, demonstrating about I relaud with the same freshness as if we all heard of the question for the first time within the present week.

If an Irish-American had found himself in the and the national Liberal Club-the great headquarters of Liberalism of the militant and agquarters of Liberalism of the militant and ag-gressive type-last night, he would have had strange reflections. There had been the great meeting of the national protest at St. James's Hall, and the persons who were present were gathering to have their belated dinners or their comforting support. I though I observed on comforting supper I thought I observed on some coass green sprigs that had a suspicious some costs green sprigs that had a suspicious resemblance to the shamrook which Irishmen sport on St. Patrick's Day; yet I could acsrcely believe my eyes, thinking that I must be mis-taken. But I was not. It is a fact-a very significant and curious fact. I think that last night hundreds-nay, thousands-of English men and English women wore the national emblem of English women wore the barothal emblem of Ireland, and with characteristic disregard of Irish fact, wore it not on the 17th but on the 13th of March. The idea originated with some lady of the Ladies' Liberal Association, and was taken up enthusiastically with the result aforesaid. Indeed, green is now the color per excellence in England. Last night I was down at a meeting in connection with the election in Kennington, and all the Liberals present wore green rosettes.

In short, the Irish cause has brought out at this moment all the emotionalism which is a very strong, though our fully concealed element in the English character. It elicits all the latent in the English chiracter. Is ending at the factor enthusiasm of this curious and uncouth people. Poets, arbists, musicians, pedagogues, quiet clergymen, have come out of their retirement and are working for the success of the Irish cause with almost apostolic fervor. For in cause with aimost apostolic lervor. For in-stance, last night there was at the great meet-ing in St James's Hall a spleudid picture, the work of Henry Holiday and Walter Orane. It was a representation of England and Ireland. They were both represented as beautiful women, having their arms about each other's waist. By the side of England in her scentric her the side the side of England is her sceptre, by the side of Ireland is her harp, and over both there is an angel with outspread wings calling for peace on earth among men. In fact, one almost runs the eard among men. In 1800, one simols rule the risk of getting sentimental one s self in the midst of the wild and raging and infectious enthusiasm around. The phrase is often used foolisbly and stupidly and falsely, but it can be used now with truth. The heart of England is stirred by the Irish question to depths which have rarely, if ever, been reached in the many I did not go to the National protest meeting last night-for I had to be at Kennington. Bisides, there was a subtle satisfaction in not see ing the consummation in splendor and publicity of a work that one had begun in silence, privacy and almost solitude. It is about six weeks since a gentleman came to the Star office and asked if something could not be done to give voice to the hot and widespread passion which he thought was ragine all over England with regard to the treatment of O'Brien and the other political prisoners. There and then he and I sat down, wrote a manifesto, sent out a score of telegrams, and it was from this small beginning that there came yesterday one of the most representative and enthusiastic gatherings that have ever come together in London. I was not present, I say at the meeting in St. James's Hall, but I heard all about it from the National Liberals who had come fresh and hot from it ; and they all agreed that the reception of Parnell was the most extraordinary and moving sight they had ever seen. The cheering lasted so long that at one time it seemed as though it would never stop. A gentleman who sat at the meeting in Bingley Hall, in Birmingham, told me that, allowing for the difference in the size of the hall and the meeting, the reception was quite as great as the tremendous and historic reception to Gladatone at the end of his speech. Indeed, Parnell to-day is the most popular and powerful man in England. I believe he is more popular and more power-tal than Gladstone himself. He is spoken of constantly in the Liberal papers as one of the greatest statesmen of his time. After the evidence of Le Caron and the extraordinary revelation that spy gave of the fierce eddies and currents and cross-currents of Irish politics, Asquith, the clever young assistant of Charles Russell in the case, declared that he regarded Parnell as even a greater man than Bismarck. Last night at Kennington I beard a curious sentence from the lips of an Englishman. Mark Beaufoy, the Liberal candidate, was raplying to the taunt of the Tories that he was a Parnellite. "Well," said he, "I am proud to call myself a follower of that great man, Charles Stewart Parcell !" Time has strange whirligigs. And now what does it all come to? Are we going to get a general election? Are we going to get to the country? Are we going to have the Irish question settled soon or indefinitely postponed? I cannot answer these questions satisfactory just yet. A great deal will depend on the pending elections, especially on Ken-nington. Kennington, as you know, is a London constituency, and London has always been the great obstacle to Home Rule. If we win Kennington, then it is clear that there is a vast change in the opinion of the country, and that the English people have definitely come over to the Irish side. There is another election in Gorton, a small suburb of Manchester, but as a Liberal held the seat before, a violory there will not be so important. In Kennington there has never yet been a Liberal, and, therefore, no-body could deny the significance of a Liberal victory there. You will know the result of the election long before this letter can be published. If we win it is a great victory : If we lose, it will undoubtedly be a great disappointment. We have, indeed, reached a orisis in the his-tory of the Irish question and events the most petty become magnified. There isn't a bye-election now that isn't fought with a straining of nerves on all sides. One of the curious re-sults of this struggle is the prominence into which it has dragged women. For instance, in Kennington, the great chance of the Tory caudidate is the enormous amount of canvasung gone for him by the dames of the Primrose League. These emissaries have an advantage over men in that they can bribe. He and threaten without much fear of being brought to legal ag-And the second second

President, has become a very powerful and a very active organization. They also have taken the field, and are tracking the Primrose dames, exposing their lies and misrepresentations. If we win Kennington, then I think a change must soon come. The Tories are getting very

must soon come. The Tories are gooing very sick of Ballour, and he is gotting rather such of his position himself. He is growing visibly older, and he must feel the palpable failure of his policy. The other night he was at a big reception. He stood leaning against a wall in an attitude of lily-like languor—which is char-acteristic—with stooped shoulders and bent had and with pole of the as a cit A witty head and with neck as thin as a girl. A witty Liberal lady observed him, and she described him "as like a worm on end." Certainly he is

now resorting to wriggles that are very wormish. Yesterday in the House he announced a com-plete change of front of the question of prison treatment. Of course, he minimized what he was doing as much as he could, but everybody was doing as much as he could, but everybody saw he was retreating. Retreat is a bad policy at any time, but retreat from such a policy as Balfour'a is madness and ruin. T, P. O'CONNOR,

THREE MINUTES OF SOLENCE.

No year since 1876 has had so small an amount of sunshine in England as 1888.

Thick brass wire has been made as brittle as glass by being kept extended and subjected to vibrations.

It has been determined that crystallization may occur during the period when fused matter begins to solidify.

Four ceratives were recently taken of a cannon ball that occupied only one-third of a second in passing a given point.

The tensile strength and elastic limit of cer tain classes of iron increase during reat after stress beyond the elastic limit.

The Deloro mine in Ontario was too extensive for working as a gold mine and has been worked for the arsegic it contained.

Snowflakes are said to be the result of lowlying air currents where temperatures were much lower than those of the earth's surface. Microscopic examination of emmensite, the

new explosive, tends to confirm the opinion that it is a chemical compound and not a mere mixture.

Red lead applied to iron makes an excellent basic for an anti-fouling composition, as it protects the latter from the galvanic action of bhe iron.

The Atlancic lines accomplish their high rate of speed with a consumption of one and one-balf to one and three-quarter pounds of coal per horse power per hour.

The standing half of the mountain in Japan cleft into by the recent earthquake, surrounded by steam, is described as being far grander than the geysers of Iceland,

On the continent ash trees seem to suffer most from frost, while little damage compara-tively is done to the ornamental conifers, which is usually the greatest sufferer from snow. Sperrylite, a new discovery, is said to be the first mineral yet found containing platinum as an important constituent other than the natural alloys with various metals of the plati-

num group. The great improvements in the construction of apparatus, and the application of the microscope to lithology, have resulted in suc-cessful attempts at the reproduction of all the modern volcanic rocks.

THE PROBLEM OF LONG LIFE.

The advanced age of those Italian Ecclesiastics

who make up tho college of cardinals has been referred to as an evidence of exceptional longe-vity among the people of that country, supposition being that there is something in the Italian method of life which tends to prolong activity beyond the average limit in other coun-bries. But the fact is that Italy is not partic ularly favored in this respect. Taking the whole number of Italians, the percentage of those over 60 is just 7, against 7.7 in Germany, 78 in Sweden, 8 m England, 8.7 m B szil, 9.9 in Belginm, and 12 in France. The life insurance companies have made of the question of longevity almost a determined science, with an ample array of figures and rules. According to these the average man who has reached the age of 60 who has reached the see of 60 a little more, who has reached the see of 60 a little more, than fourteen years of life. But the expectation of life does not, relatively, diminish with the advance of years, for at 80 the man's chance is somewhat less, and the woman's somewhat more, than five years and a half. According to the English standards, the persons who live longest are members of the clergy, while in other pur-saits longevity ranks in the following order :---Farmers, merchants, soldiers, clerks, teachers ard physicians. The death rate among the clergy of the Established church of England is exceptionally low, being, in the years o: active clerical service, only ten in one blousand of population, whereas that of the E glish Catholic clergy is fifty per cent, higher. The figures of the insurance companies, which are ample re-garding every point involved, show that, at the age of fifty passed, the expectation of life is more than twice as great for the temperate as for the inebriate, the proportion being as seven to three. The proportion of the vich as compared with the poor, over seventy, is about four to one, and it is generally higher among women than among men. There is said to be no country of the world where the science of life, accompanied with good health, unimpaired mental faculties, good digestion, and preat activity is better understood than in France, and there, of 1000 persons born, 120 reach the age of 70, and the percentage continues to be high until 85 is

THE LEGAL VIEW

Convincing Array of Arguments-Constiintionality of the Jesuits' Estates Act

(Toronto Empire) SIE,—Although much discussion has resulted from the reproduction of several legal articles upon this question with editoral comments

thereon in the Globe of Saturday, the 16th inst., thereon in the Globe of Saturday, the 165n man, nobody seems disposed to challenge or dispute the conclusion to which they point, viz, that the "Jesuit's Estates Act" is unconstitutional I have now waited several days, hoping to see an answer to these articles from the pea of one give skilled in legal argument and better versed in constitutional law than I can pretend to be. No such answer has yet to my knowledge ap-peared. This letter, therefore, is written lest it should be supposed that because unanswered the arguments adduced against the constitutionality of this Act admit of no reply. It is at presen unnecessary either to comment upon the new pub position then taken by the Globc when it lished the articles taken from the two legal journals of this city, or to consider the character of the motives or reasons, hidden or avowed, which induced it to abandon a vacillating and uncertain policy for one of outspoken hostility to the allowance of the Jesuite' Estates Act. the legal issues presented, and with those I purpose dealing only so far as may be necessary be meet the arguments advanced to establiha the proposition that the Act is unconstitutional To specify to which of the various classes of subjects assigned by the B.N.A. Act to the Provincial Legislatures the subject of the Act now in question properly belongs is, therefore, unnecessary. The only grounds upon which the constitutionality of the Act is disputed in the legal articles taken from the Canada Law Journal and Canadian Law Times may be

stated as follows : I. This Act concedes to the Pope the power to ratify or veto at his pleasure an Act of the Legislature, and therefore by implication recognizes in him a jurisdiction or authority over th Legislature and its acts.

II. Its preamble recites that the Holy Fathe "reserved to himself the right of settling the question of the Jesuits' estates in Canada, and that the Pope allows the Government to retain the proceeds of the sale of the Jesuits' estates as a special deposit to be disposed of hereafter with the sanction of the 'Holy See.' Therefore, it is argued, a temporal soversignty or jurisdiction over the territorial possessions of the Crown in Canada is admitted in his Holi 1000

III. The de'ermination of the mode of dis tributing within the Province of Quebec "the grant of \$400,000 is by the Act delegated to the Fops." This, it is contended, in fact gives to a "foreign potentate" executive powers in the controlling of public moneys, which the Legis-lature is incompetent to delegate even to a British subject.

In these three objections are stated, so far as I can analyze them, all the arguments urged in the aforesaid articles against the constitutionality of the Act. They contain various citation Without at all concluding that any of these statutes are in force in Canada, I shall, except as to one point, at once dismiss them from con sideration as inapplicable for reasons given be low to the present case. The only point to which, in passing, I wish to direct attention is this:

In the article taken from the Law Journal for March, the statute 25, Henry VIII., is cited: "It expressly prohibits the sovereign from procuring licences, delegations, etc., or any instrument in writing from the Bishop of Rome, 'called the Pope,' says the writer; and in the same article I find the following legal gem :

The ratification or veto of the P. pe and his decision respecting the distribution of public money in Quebec are to be signified by the written acts of the Pope, which, when deposited in one of the public departments of the Urown in Quebec, will be instruments in the writing from the Bishon of Rome, called the Pope' (forbidden by the statute of Henry.)" How complete that little canon of constitution is ignored which confines general words in a statute-following particular words, to thing ejusdem generis. Fancy, legal reader, "a decision respecting the dis-tribution of money "being classed in the same category with "licenses, delegations," etc., mentioned in the statute of Henry and for this weighty resson, that "both are instruments in "a decision respecting the div category with writing." This is merely selected as a sample of the ingenuous line of argument of the legal scholar who writes "that it is ulttra vires the constitutional power of a colonial Legislature 'to do what he is pleased to assert the Quenec Parliament has done. To return now to the three objections. That the answer to the three objections, which appear the answer to the three objections, which appear so formidable, may be properly understood, it is unavoidable to state a few "facts" that seem to have been "overlooked." A subject of agita-tion and discussion for many years in the Pro-vince of (Juebec, two very important and estirely distinct questions are involved in this master of Jesuits' estates "-the one public, a the question between the Church and the State-between the Government and Jesuits; the other domestic or internal, a question between the Jesuits and the Catholic educational and ecclesiastical authorities in the Province of Quebec. No two questions could be more dis-tinct. The former is a question of international and municipal law, the latter a question of and multiply law, the nucley a question of canon and ecclesiastical law. Though the power of a local legislature to deal with "a foreign potentate"—qua—"for-eign potentate" may be seriously doubted, its right to deal with a foreigner as a private individual.or as head of a recognized body corporate. cannot be questioned. The Pope is b that great body corporate-the Catholic Church. According to the doctrines of common law, upon the suppression of the Jesuit order, if 1b ever were suppressed, its property would revert to the Church, and it was this principle of can on law that gave rise to the internal or domestic question above referred to. By ecclesiastical law a question must be decided by an ecclesi-astical tribunal, and only the Pope's decision is final upon it. Having stated these "facts," the three objections may now be dealt with. 1. "The Act concedes to the Pope the power of ratification or veto over an Act of the Legis-latare." Answer—The Act does nothing of the kind. It is a fundamental principle of the law of agency that an agent's power to bind his principal is limited by the scope of his authority. Now, in the making of the agreement embodied in the Act in question, respecting the Jesuite' estates, the parties were, the Urown on the one hand and the Church or its head, the Pope, on the other. The former soled through his sgent, the Government of the Province of Quebec, and the latter through his agent, Father Adrien Turgeon, S.J., each agent, as in duty bound, settled the terms of the agreement, subject to the ratification of his principal; the clause in the agreement, which was made by correspondence, is "that any agreement made between you and the Government of the province will be binding only in so far as it shall be ratified by the Pope only in 90 marks it shall be rained by the 100 m and the Legislature of this province." The ratification on the part of the Legislature is given before that of the Pope, and, of course, one principal could only ratify conditionally on ratification by the other. So that this alleged recognition of a right of veto in the Pope is re-duced to the ascention of a right by an event duced to the reservation of a right by an agent to his own principal of ratifying or rejecting the arrangement effected by the ag nt. But Mr. Mercier had another very good and sufficient reason for requiring the express assent of the Pope to the agreement. He knew of the serious question of canon law involved; and he guards his province against any danger on that score by this province ..." That you will grant to the Government of the Province of Quebec a the Government of the Frovince of Quebec a full, complete and perpetual concession of all the property which may have belonged to Canada, under whatever title, to the Fathers of the old society, and that you will renounce to all rights generally whateoever upon such property, and the revenues therefrom, in favor of our province, weighs from eight to twelve ounces. How often

in general." Speaking at Costicook last August, Mr. Mercier used the following language:--"But we are told that the law states that the sauction of the representative of Her Majesty will not be sufficient to put it into force, but that it must also receive the sauction of the Pops. That is nonsense; there is nothing of the kind. These who say a know they say a

the kind. These who say => know they say a lie. "The truth is this: According to the Oatholie doctrine the ownership of all religious pro-perties is vested in the Church at large, and de-

siring to make a fair settlement, I had to make it with the Pope, who is the recognized head of the Church. The Pope, being unable to deal with me in person, appointed a special attorney. After the papers were signed by the at torney, I thought is prudent to have them rati-fied by the principal, the Pope. That is all ! What is the harm? Where is the insult done

to the Queen or her representative? "2. The Pope reserved the right to himself of settling the question of the Jesuits' estates in Oanada," etc. Answer-(a) The Pope did re-serve the right to himself but only so far as the question was internal or domestic, i.e., as be tween the Jesuits and the Ecclesiastical and educational authorities of the province. This he was perfectly justified in doing. It was a ques-tion of canon or ecclesiastical law, and upon such questions the Pope is by such law consti-tuted final judge and arbiter. The settlement This discussion will be confined exclusively to the legal issues presented, and with those I pur-Church and the Governmenv, he reserved to himself only in this sense and to this extent, viz-that he would deigate to no agent or attorney the power to make any agreement except subject to his own ratification as principal. (b) The Pope allows the Government to retain t proceeds of the sale as a special deposit to be disposed of hereafter with the sanction of the Holy See"-therefore, etc. This clause is based upon to the same effect contained in Mr. Mercier's letter to the Prefect of Pronsgands. dated February 17th, 1888, containing his original proposal for the settlement of this Jemits state question. It was insisted on by Mr. Marcier, because he thought it essential to the protection of the interests of the Province of protection of the interests of the Province of Quebec, under the proposed soreement, (see his latter of March 24ch, 1888, in reply to that of Cardinal Simeoni, of March 1st, 1888, both of which are recited in the Act.) Again it was because he was aware of the cauon law point in-volved and because, on this account, he deemed the assent of the Pope indispensable. That at Mr. Mercier's instance, this atipulation was in-carded in the account.

erted in the agreement. 3. "The Pope is given power to control the distribution of public moneys." A weighty objection indeed 1

Answer-One of the principals-parties to an agreement-is allowed to determine the destination of the consideration given for his assent to the agreement. A girevious wrong, is it not? The only man who can put an end to this troublesome question-this internal and domes-tic question once more-is authorized to do so. But is this discretion absolute? Not so. The famous agreement contains this provision :

4. "That the amount fixed as compensation shall be expended exclusively in the province." Moreover, the act does not give to the Pope power to dispose of public moneys; it only authorizes the Lieutenant-Governor in Council "to pay out of any public money at his disposal the sum of \$400,000, in the manner and under the conditions mentioned in the documents above cited and to make any deed that he may deem necessary for the full and entire execution of such agreement." So that the final approval is not to come from the Pope, but from the "Governor-in-Council," and he is to make the disburaement.

I fear, sir, I have transgressed too much upon your space. Thanking you for inserting my communication, let me conclude by saying that whenever the advocates of disallowance can produce arguments more convincing than those above dealt with in support of their cause, I

trust a more able adversary may be prepared to meet them. FRANK A. ANGLIN. Toronto, March 20.

All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's FITS. Great Nerve Restorer, iNo Fts after first day's use. Marvelous cure. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

FRUIT AS MEDICINE.

THE HEALTH THAT IS STORED UP IN OUR GARDENS AND ORCHARDS.

POETBY OF LENT.

What is that sweet sadness that steals upon the soul at this season, shrouding her in gloom. yat comforting with the happy light of hope? There is joy in penance, there is poetry in tears. Ah 1 ye tears, that fall "like rain upon the dried parchment" of the soul, washing out "the hand-writing of sin," gently recreating the heart over wrought in the slavery of passion ; ys are the elixir of life, giving to the troubled spirit peace, buoyancy, a very ravelry of glad.

Blest tears of soul-felt penitencef In whose bengin redeeming flow Is felt the first, the only sense

Of guiltless joy thas guilt can know.

For all its outward severity this is truly a pathetic season. Its lash of retribution falls not in anger, but in pity. The sounds of wailing that break forth from penitent hearts are a sweel music to the ear of G.d. They are the language of reconcilation. They are the tide that bears the exiled soul homeward to the sanctuary of God. Through chastening her inno cence is renewed ; through self-abasement she is lifted up ; through sorrow she is comforted and rejoiced.

How true the postry of penance to that de eres of nature that out of pain and travail only life may spring ! The flower cannot bloom til the bonds are burst that inclosed it and hid it from the light. The seed shall not be fruitful till it shall have known the blight of decay. Naught can spring into light and life that has not first known the gloom of darkness and the chill of death. This is the law of spirit as of matter, and it compels the soul to seek through sorrow and chastisement the renewal of its true life.

There is a sad grace and beauty about Lend that belongs not to the most joyous festivals of the year. Let other seasons come, like vestal choirs, full of brightness and joy, radiant in white and gold, resonant with hallelujahs, perfumed by the fragrance of flowers consecrating their bloom to the sauctuary, and growing immortal by the aitar's hallowed touch. See the Queen cf Sorrows advancing stately and beautiful in her dark mourning robes. Her head is bowed in grief and garlanded with violets, em blems of holy retirement, of hidden affliction. Her voice murmurs with low, inexpressible weetness the sad ulaint of the Misercre. She is dark yet comedy, this daughter of stricken Zion. "Weeping she bath wept in the night, and her tears are upon her cheeks, and her heart is overburdened by a sorrow that knows no comforting. . . Oh ! all ye that pass by the way, behold and see if there be sorrow like unto her sorrow."

Is there aught in that region of poetry more touching than this tigure drawn for us by the plaintive prophet? Yet it breathes the very oul of this season of the Church's woe. He children had deserted her, and walked with the heathen in the idolatry of their flesh. Yot there is not on our sorrowing Queen the hopeless gloom of grief that sat upon the ancient daughter of Zion in her day of attliction. Zion's was a figure of sordid, cheerless despair. Her canticles were the last groan of irremediable woe. The sceptre was to pass away from her hand, the diadem to fall from her brow, never again to be replaced. Her children's hearts be came estranged, never again to return to her in homage and love. Not so our Queen of Sorrows. She weeps

but her tears reflect fathomless rays of tender hope and splendor renewed. She laments, but her plaints fore echo the glad outburst of com ing triumph. Dignity, tenderness, matronly pride preside over her mourning, moderate ib, give to it an unspeakable charm, make her sorrows sweeter than any joy, and her tears more beautiful and precious than the brightest gems that crown the brow of earthly empire.

Cold, have and brown lie hillside, hald and plain. They rest from labor now; yet flower fruit and grain Shall cover them again. Complain not that

they sleep-Sow worthy seed ; a worthy harvest shalt thou reap,

Care in the selection of seed is of prime im-portance in securing good results. Get worthy seed; seed that is pure and fresh; such seed as James J. H. Gregory of Marblehead, Mass., raises on his own farms, and has sold to the public for thirty years, and worthy harvests shalt thou reap. Send for his 1889 cutalogue la to all

A NATURAL REMEDY FOR

Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Inetricty, Slaeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spin-

al Weakness.

This medicine has a direct action upon the nerve conters, allaying all britabilities and increasing the low and power of nerve fluid. It is periodaly manu-less and layes no inviewant effects. Our Premethies for sufferers of nervous diseases 'I be soft free to sufferers of nervous diseases

an also dotain this mentine free of courge from us. This remedy has seen prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Warne, Ind., for the dus ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG Medicine Co., Chicago Agents : W. E. SAUNDERS & Oo., 188 Dundes street, London, Ont. Price, \$1.00 per bottle ; Six bottles for \$5.00.

to \$8 a day. Samples and duty FREE. **b** to \$8 a day. Samples and duty FREE. **D** Lines not under the horse's feet. Write BREWSTER'S SAFETY REIN HOLDER CO., Holly, Mich





Under contract with the Governments of Canada and Neucloundland for the Convegance of the CANA-DIAN and UNITED STATES MAILS.

1888 - Winter Arrangements-- 1889.



past NOCTURNAL PHOTOGRAPHY.

EXCELLENT LANDSCAPE VIEWS TAKEN BY MOON LIGHT.

Various methods have been introduced for ac complishing nocturnal photography, and some of the most beautifut landscape views taken at night by the full moon have been produced in France, the time of exposure of the plate being one hour; the clearness of the plate is described as being wonderful, and except for the lights in the buildings and on the bridges, and their reflection in the water, the picture could hardly be distinguished from one taken in the daytime. Another photographer obtains very excellent views of his library at night by ordinary gas-light; in this case the time of exposure was thirty minutes, an achievement somewhat re markable, in view of the fact that the wet callodion plates were slmost entirely unaffected by the light from such a source.

EFFECTS OF ENGLISH MISRULE.

The latest report of the Irish Registrar Genthe quarter ending December 31, eral-that for 1888 - records the old familiar story of depletion and decay. During the period named -a period be 15 remembered when the tide of emigration by its at its lowest ebb-no less than 9,344 people left the shores of Ireland. This decrease is not made good by the excess of births over deaths, which was 6,992, thus making the net decrease

which was 0,5%, shus making the net decrease in the population 2,852. These are saddening figures. We need, it is true, no such evidence to convince us of the pre-sent wretched state of Ireland; but that nearly ten thousand people should emigrate at this in clement season of the year imparts a fearful vividness to our mental picture of the situation. Of course with the advent of the spring a vast

impetus will be given to the exodus, Ireland's rulers have usually accounted for her poverety on the ground that the island was over-populated. The absurdity of this contention, of course, needs no demonstration. A sim-ple and conclusive answer to it is furnished in the fact that poverty so far from decreasing proportionately with the decrease in population is, on the contrary, actually on the increase. The present estimated population is half a mill-Ine present estimated population is fair a mili-ion less that it was ten years ago, while the pumber of paupers have almost double in that period 1. The truth is, Iraland could, under self-government, maintain in comfort three without much fass of being brought to regain and the present population. Lie drouting po-count. The Liberals have followed the example of their opponents, and now the Women's Lib-eral League, of which Mrs. Gladetone is the the destruction of its cause. N.Y. Tablet.

Grapes come first, especially black grapes, which are most nutritious and at the same time purifying to the blood. Grape cures are quite the fashion in some parts of the continent, and are said to work miracles at times. Peaches

also are most hygienic to the human system, as well as being one of the most avquisite fruits in nature. Nothing, indeed, is more palatable wholesome and medicinal than a good ripe peach. Peaches should not be eaten over-rine powever. They may be eaten at meals or be tween meals. They are particularly bygienic tween meals. They are particularly hygienic when eaten at breakfast. An orange eaten be fore breakfast will, it is said, cure dyspepsia sooner than anything else. Apples are also very hygienic, especially when baked or stew ed. They are excellent in many cases of illness ed. and are far better than salts, oils and pills to cure constipation and complaints.

When oranges are taken only the juice should be swallowed; the juice of oranges, as of le-mons, is most valuable to make drinks in case of fever. Tomatoes are also excellent remedies in liver and bowel complaints, and are certainly more pleasant than medicines; only the juice, lowever, should betaken. Figs raspherries, strawberries, currents and cherries are all cooling and purifying to the system, while being nutritious at the same time. If we but only knew what health there is stored up by nature in our gardens and orchards, we should rarely have need to seek the chemist. How litble, for instance, is the watermelon known, yet there is not a better medicine for fever and kidney complaints than the juice of a watermelon. It may be taken in sickness and in health, and almo in unlimited quantities, except when cholers is is raging when it must be avoided, like most other fruit. This alone will tell hew beneficial fruit in general is in all ordinary times.

It is claimed that the juice of a lemon squeezed into a cup of coffee will afford immedite relief in neuralgic headache. A tes made of ripe or dried whortleberries

and drank in place of water is a speedy cure for many forms of scrofulous difficulties. -Home Juardian.

FACT, FUN AND FANCY.

Since life is but a span, why should a man want a four-in-hand?

A man makes his meiden speech when he asks a young girl to marry him.

Some things are cheap. You can buy all the cologne you want for a scent. A man has invented a stove to carry in the

hat. Wanted to utilize a stove pipe probably. "Uncle John, can you tell me what time it is by that thermometer?" Yes, sir winter time. The butcher who had his whole stock attached

complained that there was too much lien on his meat. The poor old King of Annam is dead. His is

the most natable case of suspended Annamation on record. There are over 7,000,000 pores in the human

body, and yet we are surprised because some men are sponges.

The rake and the buzz saw are never troubled with a bad breath, although they often have imperfect teeth.

"You seem to walk more erect that usual, my dear sir.' 'Yes, I have been straitened by circumstances.',

A physician says the heart of a human being weighs from eight toitweive ounces. How often

DESIGNS OF CRUCIFIXION.

SOME OF THEM MADE AS EARLY AS THE SIXTH CENTURY,

Among the earliest representations of the Orucifixion is one of the date 586. "It is on the first page of a manuscript of the gospels in the Laurentian Library at Florence. Here the figure of Christ is entirely draped, hanging upon cross somewhat higher than those on each where hang the two thieves." The next in date is A. D. 642, among the treasures of the Cathe dral of Monza, where is a small cross, sent by Gregory the Great to the Queen Theodolinds on the birth of her son Adulowald, "The figure of Christ is here designed as standing on a sup-pedaueum and nailed to an inlaid piece of the true cross, His body being draped from the neck to the feet, the arms and feet being left bare." These are both Greek. Reverence was shown in the famous Orucifix at Lucca by the figure of "Christ as the Lord of Life standing before the cross crowned." The date of this is probably not later than the sixth century. It was brought to Lucca in A. D. 782. A similar instance was found in painting in a manuscript of the gospels belonging to the nunnery of Nie dormuenster, at Regensburg, which represent Chris standing drappd before the cross, with a nimbus. The date of this is early in the eleventh century. A wall-painting in the Julian Cata-comb at Rome represented the Savicur, clothed from the neck to the feet in a long white robe, standing before the cross on a sappedaneum. The general conclusion drawn from these instances is that, with very few exceptions, down to A, D. 1000, the figure of Christ was repre-sented alive, and that types of suffering and death date from the eleventh century.

THE NEW REFORMATION

Such is the proud title which the authoress of "Robert Elamere" has chosen for her par-ticular school of unbelief. In an article in this month's Nincleenth Century Mrs. Humphery Ward dtscueses and explains the improvements which she desires to make upon the religion of Ohrist. They come very much to this-that it is not necessary to believe in anything super-natural, except the fact that a God (of Whom little or nothing can be known) exists ; and that man's own feelings, yearnings, and strivings are the only matters of real importance. There is nothing new about this error but its dress of modern verbosity and its name; and old fashioned Protestants will of course have noth ing to do with it. But the truth is that Mrs. Ward has chosen a good title for har favourite from of infidelity. What the great apostacy which men call "the Reformation " was to Catholicism, this wider scepticism is to the Catholidam, this wher contrision is to the doctrine of English and Scotch Protestants. The new "reformers," like the old, contend for a purer, higher, nobler, finer religion than that which God has revealed to us. They, too, select a few virtues, and mangnify them at the ex-pense of others. And like their predecessors of the doth amount they are their predecessors of the loth century, they say they are carrying the world with them. Our Protestants friends will find out, sconer or later, that so far as non-Catholich Christendom is concerned the boast is only too true.

Amongst those who received the honorary degree of LL.D., at the centennial celebration of Georgetown college, were Mr. Bayard, the Secretary of State in the late American Cabinet, the Hon, Mr. Mercier, Prime Minister of Que bec, General Rosencrans, Dr. John Gilmary Shea, and Mr. John Boyle O'Reilly of the Boston Pilot.

Str millions of france have been subscribed in the diocese of Cambrai, and three million in that of Arras for the Catholic University of Lille,

1.1.

Circassian	
Polynceian	
Sardinian	
At two o'clock p.m.	or on the arrival of the Grand
Trunk Railway train fre	
	LIVERPOOL VIA HALIFAX
Polynesian	
Sardinia"	Thursday, March 7

At one o'clock p.m., or on arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway train from the west Railway train from the west Railway train from Montreri via Hallfax: Cabin, 558-75, 873-75 and 583-75, according to accommoda-tion Intermediat., \$33-50. Steerage, \$25-50. Rates of Passage from Montreal via Forland: Cabin, 507-50, \$72-50, and \$82-50, according to accommoda-tion. Intermediate, \$36-50. Steerage, \$25-50. GLABGOW LINE.

GLAEGOW LINE.

During the season of Winter Navigation steamors will be despatched regularly from Glasgow for Boston, and regularly from Boston to Glasgow direct, as follows. From Boston:

Norwegian.....About Peb. 15 Scandin .vian.....About March 1

"Best cure for colds, cough, consumption is the old Vegetable Pulmonary Balaam." Cutler Bros. & Co., Boston. For \$1 a large bottle sent prevaie

HEALTH FOR ALL

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine Rank Amongst the Leading Necessa-ries of Life.

These Famous Fills Furify the BLOOD, and sot most powerfully, yot soothingly, on the LIVES, STOMACH, BUDNEYS and BOWELS, giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN 6FRINGS OF LIFE. They are con-fidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become, impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficiency in all aliments incidental to Females of all agos, and; as a General Family Medicine, are unsur-passed

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Its searching and Healing Properties are . Known Throughout the World,

FOR THE CURE OF

BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS, OLD WOUNDS SORES AND ULCERS.

SORES AND ULCERS. It is an infallible remody. If effectually rubbed on the Nack and Chest, as sait into mest, if Ourse Bors throat, Broundites, Cought, Colds, and even Asthima. For diandular fivellings, Abcoesses, Piles, Pistulas, Gout, Encumatism, and every kind of Exim Disease, it has never been known to fail. "Both Fills and Oni mont are cold at Professor Hollo-"Throat List is the field, is. 6d., is. 6d., its., 922. and SSs. sech, and by all medicine vendors throughout. F.B -Advice gratic, at the above address, daily be-tween the hours of 1 and 4, or by letter.

AND CATHOLIC CHRONI'OLE THE TRUE WITNESS

APRIL 3, 1889

AND OATHOLIG CHRONICLE IN PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At 761 URAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION : If not paid in advance : \$1.58 (Country) and \$2 (Oity) will be charged.

All Business letters, and Communications in-tended for publication, should be addressed to J. P. WHELAN & Co., Proprietors of THE TRUE WITNESS, No. 761 Graig street, Montreal. P.O.

WEDNESDAY.....APRIL 3, 1859

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, April 3rd, St. Richard. THURSDAY, April 4th, St. Isadore. FRIDAY, April 5th, The Precious Blood. SATURDAY, April 6th, St. Celestine. SUNDAY, April 7th, PASSION SUN-DAY. MONDAY, April Sth, St. Dionysius of Corinth. TUESDAY, April 9th, St. Mary Cleophas.

The Debate on Disallowance.

Great principles in the constitution of **Canada** have been established by the debate and division in the House of Commons on Col. O'Brien's resolution demanding disallowance of the Jesuito' Estates Act. That only thirteen members in a full house could be found to vote for the resolution is certain proof of the overwhelming preponderance of opinion in favor of Mr. Mercier's settlement. for it cannot be contended that undue influence could have secured so unprecedented a majority in the face of the violent agitation carried on outside against the Act.

The Toronto Globe contends that the resolution was designedly framed so as to "repel rather than to attract support," and accuses Col. O'Brien of treachery to the cause of disallowance. On the other hand, the Mail praises the resolution as covering the grounds on which disallowance is demanded. This point may be left to those newspaper wer. | political parties or the Dominion itself, the thies to settle between them. We regard the resolution as quite proper, since it em. | the Catholic people none of their rights as bodied all the objections to the Act and, in I free citizens of a free country, Its defeat by an almost unanimous parliamentary vote, establishes the fact that neither of the great political parties place the smallest value on the arguments arrayed with so much passion 'and persistency in the press and on the platform at Toronto. Never did fanatics receive a more crushing or a more deserved rebuke, Even Hon, Alexander Mackenzie, enfeebled in health, appeared in the House at night, contrary to his custom, to vote against the resolution.

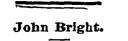
On the whole, the debate was conducted with great moderation, the legal and histori cal aspects of the question having been presented by Mr. McCarthy on one side, and Sir John Thompson on the other, No one can read the speeches of these two gentlemen. which will be found in fall in this issue, without being struck by the superior cogency and force of the arguments of the Minister of

an alarming national disturbance would ensue."

not disallowing the Act they cannot deny of public policy. For, let the legal, historical and religious merits of the question be what they may, the forecast made by Sir John Macdonald is perfectly correct. Therefore, it is better in the interests of the country at large that the settlement made by Mr. Mergier should stand, than that a national orisis, the final result of which no man could foreace, should be precipitated. It is asserted that the majority voted against disallowance because they "feared that their "constituencies would be rendered intolerable to them, in case of a general election, " by the antagonism of the Roman Catholics," This is very frank, and we may as frankly say in reply that we rejoice that such is the case, for wherever it is otherwise Catholics get but scant justice or consideration. Evidently also, if the Catholic vote is of so much importance, Protestant opponents of the Act would show more wisdom and greater patrlotism by striving to live on terms of good-will and mutual forbearance with so powerful a the settlement valid, effective, permanent, class as the Catholics of Canada are thus

The severe check administered to the fanatics by parliament should admonish them of the dangerous spirit they are invoking. Catholics have no desire to emulate their example. Throughout this whole discussion no word has been said by the Oatholic clergy or published by the Catholic press which either have reason to regret. The storm has been met with calmuess, weathered without excliement. Nevertheless, we do not expect that those who have been worsted will accept defeat with becoming humility. Out of their agitation may grow a movement which we may vaguely estimate. But of this we are confident-whatever the effect may be on Catholic Church will lose none of its prestige,

shown to be.



John Bright was one of those great men of whom it has been truly said that they lived too long. His fame would have been greater, his name more honored, his services to mankind more enduring, had he passed away before his delusion into the Radical knot in the tail of the Tory kite along with Chamberlain and the gang of recreants who deserted Mr. I the dealers ! Gladatone when that great statesman deolared bimself in favor of justice to Ireland. All will admit the magnificent services the | to the situation. Every member gave his vote deceased rendered to the popular cause in the early and meridian portions of his career, but his desertion of principle and the vindictive fury with which he turned on his old friend and leader was, perhaps, the saddest little the politicians fear the loud-mouthed pectacle in the public life of England during this century. Bright's sympathies had gone out warmly on all occasions to the struggling and oppressed of all lands; his eloquence and great personal influence was ever exerted for the right, till the redress of Irish wrongs claimed his services. Then he failed to answer the call of duty and of justice. The Pole, the Hungarian, the Italian, the Bulgarlan, the African, the Indian, all had in him a powerful advocate and pleader at the bar of British public opinion. But when it | tion into the narrow groove of their prejudices, came to the Irish victims of Tory misgovern. ment and landlord tyranny, the fountains of his pity and mercy, the well-springs of his sympathy, became immediately congealed, and remained solidly frozen till the Angel of Death summoned him away. Thus a spirit, an intellect, a personality, which men had learned to admire and love, passed into an eclipse which must unhappily cloud them forever. But we must not be too exacting in our judgment of the frailties of a really great man. Robust as his nature undoubtedly was, it lacked the true temper of growth beyond certain limits. Charlty and a desire to find an excuse for him auggest that he was long past the period of liberal expansion when he sank into an apologist of opercion and a defender of Toryism. Herein he presents a striking contrast to Mr. Gladstone. whose career has been a magnificent example of progressive development. John Bright, born a Radical, died as much a Tory as possible for a Quaker. William Ewart Gladatone, born a Tory, stands pre-eminent to-day as man of the people. Bright drew the line of his human sympathies at the Irish; Gladstone, more magnanimous, has grown with the times and espoused the cause of humanity where his elequent friend abandoned it. Yet Bright did great and good work in his day, bat having outlived his usefulness and deserted his principles, we may draw a broad mantle over the great error of his later years. and since he can no lenger raise obstacles in the path of freedom, let us hope that the good he has done may survive in the memory of his countrymen as an example arging to noble effort, while his failure may stand as an impressive warning for all future time.

lature would have been called together and] It is rather singular that Mr. Ryan should the measure re-enacted. Then what would have fallen into the same error that has made have happened No Government could be the Pavillionists of Toronto ridiculous in the formed that could take the responsibility of eyes of all sensible men. We incline, howagain disallowing it and continue to live, and ever, to the view that he was not altogether guided in his writing by a single oye to the defence of those alleged Liberal principles Thus, whatever motives may be attributed which he professes. In every city there are to the Premier by those who blame him for | one or more persons who elect themselves to speak on all possible occasions for the conthat the reasons given in the above quotation atituency vaguly defined Irish Catholic. Mr. are eminently sound on the broadest grounds Ryan appears to be one of these, and being a man of considerable force and ability, he has managed on several occasions to impose his ideas on the public. His favorite role is to defend the Protestants whenever he thinks they are unfairly dealth with by Catholics. His criticism of Bishop Cleary's misreported remarks on the "loudness" of certain young women in public, will not have been forgotten. Such champions may serve a useful purpose to the party they belong to, but in the eyes of Catholics generally they

> appear dangerously akin to demagogues. The point insisted upon by Mr. Ryan, however, is not well taken ; in fact, there is nothing in it. The Act confers no measure of soverignty whatever on the Pope. It is simply in effect an Act to quiet the title to the Jesuits' estates and, as such, had to take cognizance of the Pope's authority as recognized within the Oatholic Church. As a Catholic Mr. Ryan ought to know that this was absolutely necessary in order to make Since the passage of the Act the Pope has had no more anthority in this country than he always had, the Globe, the Mail, Goldwin Smith and Peter Ryan to the contrary notwithstanding.

We have not heeltated, when occasion demanded, to warn members of the priesthood of the danger they ran when they unduly ininterfered in politics, while we hold they have an undoubted right to exercise their functions as free citizens. But this is a very different question. Catholics belonging to the Liberal party have had much to suffer in the past, in this province particularly, and when at last these who persecuted them have found them, when in possession of the government, willing and able to legislate without prejudice to the Church, they are justly surprised at seeing men calling themselves Liberals and Catholics in another province joining in a hue and cry against them started by their Tory enemies. But this paradox, like all | Irish has given us both these terms, deriving phenomena of the kind, has an explanation close at hand. The Globe's great object is to prevent a Protestant bolt from the party, Mr. Ryan's to prevent a Catholic bolt. The Tories are precisely in the same position. If the Liberals have a Catholic who favors disallowance, the Tories have an Orangeman who opposes disallowance. The parties must be kept together, and honors made easy by

But the debate in the House of Common on Col. O'Brien's resolution farnishes a key equarely with regard to the feeling of his constituents, and the division list informs us exactly where Protestant prejudices are strongest. The debate also clearly shows how very

knowledge of these is most likely to be prop agated through a society, by the instruction ous consequences of this great fact, nor the of the public worship of the Deity, and of Bublic Instruction in morality and religion; therefore, to promote these important purposes, the people of this State have, a right to mpower, and do hereby fally copewor, the Legislature to authoriza, frem, time to time. the several towns, parishes, bodies corporate, or religious societies, within this State, to make adequate provision, at their own expense, for the support and maintenance of public Protestant leachers, of piety, religion. and morality.—New Hampshire State Constitution.

Here is bigotry crystalized into a constitutional enactment in a state of the American republic where it is a popular boast and an article of political faith that "all men are born free and equal" ! New Hampshire was founded by Protestants who, in the article quoted above, established theirides of freedom of conscience and worship-an idea which over one third of its people have the bigotry to preservo to the present day. What a splendid contrast the Catholic founders of the State of Maryland present to the Protesiant fanatios of New Hampshire. Religious rights were established in Maryland, as follows :-

WHEREAS, The enforcing of the concience in matters of religion hath frequently fallen out to be of dangerous consequence in these Commonwealths where it has been practiced. and for the more quiet and peaceful govern-ment of this province, and the better to preserve mutual love and amity among the inhabitants no Person within the Province Professing to believe in Jesus Christ, shall be anyways Troubled, Molested, or Discountenanced for His or Her Religion, or in the free exercise thereof .- Act of the First Colonial Assembly of Oatholic Maryland.

We would recommend the persons who are now howling against the Jesuits and demand. ing an intolerant exercise of the veto in the name of teleration to ponder on these historical proofs of Protestant and Catholic spirit as displayed where each was in the ascendent. when laying the foundations of new commonwealths in America.

Boycotting and Pigottry.

As the term boycotting has passed into language and even into statutory legal phraseology, expressing [an idea, not new in itself, but singularly developed under prevailing with almost equal celerity been accepted as expressing a certain sort of turpitude devoloped under prevailing moral conditions. The them from the names of individuals made notorious in a particular way, and, it must be confessed, that the very sound of the syllables eem to convey their meaning. In this respect these words are true language of thought and emotion, as well as of fact and allasion. Had Captain Boycott been Captain Smith, he would never have attained the unique distinction of adding a new word to the dictionaries of all modern tongues.

leader could not have failed to observe now

It has evolved the new Gospel of Industry in a way which its advocates themselves seem

party generally have not realized the stupend) " The Entombment " by Fra Bartolomm effort it is likely to have in England hereafter.

By their resistance to an obsolete system of industrial injustice the Land Leaguers gave us the term "boycott." On the other hand, the Tories, by the means they took to defeat the Leaguers, gave us the term "pigottry." The words indicate the spirit and character of the opponents. On the one side open, fearless combination to secure that justice which the law denies; on the other side subornation of perjury and forgery with corruption of instruments by money. - When contestants for the control of a state get down to these conditions the end cannot be far off.

ADVOCATES of disallowance of the Jesuits' Estates Act are not satisfied with the action of parliament and have expressed their determination to continue the agitation. It is proposed to carry the case to the courts and, if necessary, to the Frivy Council. This is the view of the more moderate among the agitators, but another section proposes to get up an agitation on a great scale, so as to force the hands of the government. Both the Mail and Globe have declared that the people of their province would rather secede from Confederation then accept the interpretation that parliament has given to the Act. This is strong language and we will wait with curiosity to see whether these papers really and ity to see whether these papers really and traly represent the feeling of the people of Ontario. There can be no objection in the world to a legal inquiry into the constitution-world to a legal inquiry into the constitution-but from the Washington Portrait. which from al merits of the questions at issue, but when it comes to secession, things assume a very different aspect. We have no fear, however of a smash up of Confederation. The smashers are neither strong enough nor numerous enough to smash anything but their own heads in butting against a stone wall.

WERE O'Donovan Rossa and his abettors in the paid employ of Balfour, they could not Works"; Mrs William C. Eddy contributes the do anything more pleasing to the Tory Coercionist government of England than what they are now doing. Elsewhere we give the press renort of his latest oriminal move, and hope social conditions, so the term Pigottry has every man and woman who loves Ireland and who wishes to see her cause triumph alike over English enemies and these worse enmiss who would bring infamy upon it, will frown down Rossa and his schemes. He lives upon this sort of thing, but his want of money does not palliate the troacherous, cowardly blow he is trying to strike at the heart of Ireland at a time when the hope of centuries appears on the eve of realization. Any one can see what a handle will be made of this vile move-ment by the English Tories to check the tide of popular feeling now running strongly throughout Great Britain in favor of dome Rule. It has ever been the grane of the ber relates to the prevention of collisions at sea,

> CARBOLL RYAN, late editor of The Montreal Daily Post, has decided to retire from the and production of the first play. himself hereafter to literary and scientific

"The Entombment" by Fra Bartolommeo. The first instalment is given of "The Missions and Martyrs of the Georgia Coast." It tells the story, too little known, of the Jesnit and Fran-ciscan missions in the Sea Islands, with some very striking sketches of the locality. Special reference is made to Dr. Shea's great history, now publishing. The poem "Death as a Friend," with a remarkable illustration by a Spanish artist, as an effect to the despairing cry of Du Maurier's work, so often reproduced. The short biography of the foundress of the communities of the Good Shepherd in this conturning of Mr. Barnaby, continues the story of the short bild of a 'drummer', dealing with the hero in a real and practical manner. The article on the "Bells of Ireland," by D the rise and fall of a 'drummer', dealing with the hero in a real and practical manner. The article on the "Bells of Ireland," by P. J. Colsman, has illustrations and details not readily accessible outside of technical works. readily accessible ontside of technical works. There is also, in a line, proper to the Messenger, the narration of "A Pair of Graces," one con-nected with the death of an actress, the other include mell-brown poeters. Eleganor C Day by the well-known poetess, Eleanor C. Don-nelly. "The Reader" takes up the question of Commencement books, and there is the usual variety of devotional articles.

The Magazine of American History for April is exceptionally strong and interesting. The feature of first importance in washington's letter feature of brat importance in wasnington's letter-from Philadelphia to John Landon is fac-simile, written on his memorable route to New York in April, 29,h 1789, in which he states when he aball reach Trenton and New Brunswick, from which latter place he expects to drive in the morning to meet the committees from New York at Elizabethtown Point. This in Wash-ington's own handwriting is one of the most timely and precious treasures the centennial up-heaval has brought ont. The issue contains two other of Washington's letters in fac simile, and the De Peyster Portrait of Washington, usver before published. The editor's admirable arti-cle, "Washington and Some of his Contempor-laries," includes brief sketches, among others, of shall reach Trenton and New Brunswick, from cle, "Washington and Some or ins Consempor-aries," includes brief sketches, among others, of John Landon the first president of the senate, James Duane, the mayor of the city, George uniquely illustreted. General J. W. de Peyster
describes the Washington Portrait, which forms
the frontispiece; Hon. J. W. Longley, of Hali-fax, writes a graphic account of "The Romance of Addle Hugo," daughter of Victor Hugo, R.
A. Perkins discusses "Commerce and the Con-stitution," and does it very eleverly; Hon.
Charles K. Tuckerman gives us some very rad-able "Reminiscences of Washington City"; General Marcus J. Wright contributes the "Diary of Col. Charles Porterfield," throwing light upon the attack on Quekec of Dec. 21, 1775; Dr. Cyrus Thomas, the eminent anti-guarian scholor, offers some strong arguments quarian scholor, offers some strong arguments on the "Mound Builders and Their Ancient autobiography of her grandfather, Postmaster-General Osgood ; and Edmund Smith Middleten a short poem on Washington. Among the to Sir John Sinclair. The departments are all delightfully varied. It is a superb number, Price, \$5 a year, 743 Broadway, N. Y. City, THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW for A pril' is

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW for A pril is particularly noteworthy for the timely conracter of its principal articles. Colonal Ing. robit takes brought into special notice by P. rolessor Hur-ley's recent paper in the Nir. rolessor Hur-and in his usual brilliant sty is decrihed. Contury, his opinion, the Agne of articude is more reasonable than the convision's faith. Senator Chace, of Rhode alland. who has use resigned. Chace, of Rhode, island, who has just resigned, the dictionaries of an inverse Pigett, too, by the peculiar fitness of his name to his orime obviates the need of explaining the meaning of pigottry. the meaning of pigottry. the base studied the Irish struggle Coercionists to manusacture, surrages as an excuse for oppression, and this move of Rossa's has all the appearance of having been concocted in Pablin Oastle. The base studied the Irish struggle Coercionists to manusacture, surrages as an excuse for oppression, and this move of Rossa's has all the appearance of having been concocted in Pablin Oastle. The base studied the Irish struggle Coercionists to manusacture, surrages as an excuse for oppression, and this move of Rossa's has all the appearance of having been concocted in Pablin Oastle. The base studied the Irish struggle Coercionists to manusacture, surrages as an excuse for oppression, and this move of Rossa's has all the appearance of having been concocted in Pablin Oastle. The base studied the Irish struggle Coercionists to manusacture, surrages as an excuse for oppression, and this move of Rossa's has all the appearance of having been concocted in Pablin Oastle. The surrages of "La Champages." In a charming article, the writing of "La Ohampagae." In a charming article, Dion Boucicault tells the story of the writing Daily Post, has decided to retire from the Assurance." The ever-interesting history of field of active daily journalism and devote Josephine furnishes a theme for the versatile "London play of Gail Hamilton's trenchant pen. The Rev. Dr. Abbott, editor of the Christian Union The points out the difference between the underly-ing principles and methods of Christianity and those of Socialism. The difficulties in the way of Americans who wish to marry when it of Americans who wish to marry when in foreigh countries are set forth in a scholarly paper by the Hon. Eugene Schuyler. Yan Phou Lise, who was recently graduated from Yale College, makes a strong plea in behalf of a Chinese in America, and Mr. George Haven Putnam tells of the advantages that would result from International copyright. An interest ing chapter in reference to the assassination of Lincoln, with inside facts regarding Booth, Mrs. Surrett and others, is narrated by John T. Ford, formerly proprietor of Ford's Theatre, in which the martyred President was shot Dr. W. S. Searle describes many of the idiosynorasies of alcohol, and the same entertaining apeculations in reference to the probability of navigating the air are furnished by Karl Blind, In the department of Notes and Comments, In the department or Notes and Comments, "Thought-transferrence," "Count Tolstoi and His Critics," "Some Newly-Discovered Heroes," and "Geographical Dalusions" are among the topics discussed,

Justice. Mr. McCarthy made the most of his material and neglected nothing that could strengthen his case. But its inherent weakness was too much even for his admitted ability and legal skill. At best, his speech was but an echo of what the Mail has been printing day after day with tiresome iteration, and a forlorn baker's dozen, an unlucky thirteen, were all who agreed with him, though a mass meeting of fanatics were howling themselves hoarse a few blocks away. At Toronto the vote appears to have fallen like a blizzard on the agitators, for even the Mail was silent on it the day following.

But the great point established by parliament is a constitutional one. It not only secures the principle of Provincial Rights by the wholesale conversion of the Conservative party to the doctrine contended for by the Liberals, but also the status of the Cathelic people. It must now appear to the most obtuse in the ranks of the agitators that no government, no parliament, no political party can safely invade the rights of Catholics in Canada and that it is hopeless to try to divide the people on religious lines. A great danger has been averted, and those who were taught by a fanatical and unscrupulous press and by the mouthings of bigots, that a religious civil war was imminent in this country, will be relieved of all apprehension, A continuance of the agitation is proposed by its premoters and threats are freely used against the members who voted against disallowance. These exhibitions of anger are natural under the circumstances and, perhaps, excusable, but the thing is dead beyond hope of resurrection. Those who created the disturbance will no doubt come to their seases after a while and calmly arrive at the conclusion that the powers, constitutional, political, social and economic, are not in these intelligent times to be diverted into instruments of reactionary revolution. Furthermore, they will have to realize a few facts, the most important of which, perhaps, is that they wakened the wrong passenger when they started this agitation.

Statesmen like Sir John Macdonald may be trusted to take the most practical view of great questions in their bearings on public polloy. The Mail says "the Minister of "Justice made a good legal argument, but " atterly failed to meet the question of public " polloy, which, after all, is the chief issue "involved.' On the contrary, we think this is the very thing which the Minister of Justice most clearly meant. But if his remarks on this head do not satisfy the Mail we would draw attention to Sir John Macdonald's remarks. "If this bill had been disallowed,"

Political Parties and the Jesuits' Estates Act.

It would be impolite, perhaps, to say with reference to Mr. Peter Ryan's letters in the Toronto Globe, that-

" Fools rush in where angels fear to tread," but it would not very inaptly describe his action. As a Catholic, he wrote in support of the Globs's famous "flop over" on the said. Sir John, "Mr. Mercier would have Jesuits' Estates question, his objection to the grounded on evangelloal principles. will give

threats of press and platform fanatics. may go further and say that the same debate proves how remote is the apprehension entertained by the keenest and most adroit of onr public men of "Jesuit influence" and "Catholic aggression," Rather is the apprehension felt, though not very clearly expressed, that the Puritan element, made up largely of dissenters, is most to be feared as enemies to public tranquility. The constant efforts of dissenting ministers to force legislatheir unceasing attempts to usurp the functions of government and the administration of the law, their Sabbatarianism. Prohibitionlsm, Law-and-Order-ism, are all indications of a Levitical spirit that would, if it could. trample every spark of human liberty out of existence. Although they are everiastingly

talking about equal rights for all, their only idea is contained in the lines from Blackwood-

" Permit me to prevent you Having liberty, mirth, or grog."

These people really constitute a dangerous class, and, when led by firebrands like Gold. win Smith and Dr. Wild, there is no telling what mischief they may do. Already their ravings in getting up this agitation have stopped immigration, injured the public credit and placed the country at an immense disad. vantage in the eyes of foreigners. Our merchants feel the effects of the threat of civil war in impaired credit and decreasing business. An enormous impetus has been given to the exedus, and it is not improbable that still greater misfortunes will follow the insame conduct of the men who have fomented this most stupid and reckless agitation. That an Irish Cathelic Liberal should be found to take sides with them would be astonishing did we not know that politics are at the bottom of it all.

Protestant Bigotry and Catholic Toleration.

While certain newspapers and ultra-Protestants in this country are raking history to find instances of Catholic intolerance in bygone times, an instance of glaring Protestant intolerance is given to the world by the State of New Hampehire. An attempt was recently made in that state to wipe from the statute book the un-American enactment imposing disabilities on Catholics in regard to public offices. A two-thirds vote was necessary to secure the / proposed amendment to the constitution, but though there were 9,000 major. ity in its favor the vote fell short of the number required. The obnoxious clause reads as follows :---

Art. 6. As morality and plety, rightly

out vaguely to apprehend. If a man decline to have social intercourse or dealing with another, he "cuts" him, but if a number of men act towards him in the same way they "boycott" him. Now, since the individual exerts an unquestionable right in cutting an undesirable acquaintance, how can the same action by a number of individuals be a orime ? They deprive the boycotted person of no right which he can justly claim, inasmuch as his own conduct is the cause of their action.

He may be in the right, they in the wrong. or vice versa. All human history is full of instances illustrating both positions. In fact, the idea of the boycott is the root of natural justice. The weakness of individuals forms the strength of the community, and to preserve society men boycott certain obnoxions persons into prison and, in extreme cases, boycott them out of existence sltogether, This is what we are accustomed to call law and justice.

But in the progress of society towards a higher civilization the rights of industry have come into conflict with hitherto prevailing ideas of the rights of property. The claim that a man shall enjoy the fruits of his own labor, and shall not be compelled to share those fruits with another who has not labored is not recognized by acts of parliament, yet it is founded on the deepest of human convictions, It is not recognized because industry has had no hand in the making of acts of parliament. Those acts have been made by men who, as a rule. made nothing else. They made them in order that they might appropriate to them. selves the earth, which is the work of God, and the fruits thereof, which are the work of man. while giving little thanks to the One and the least possible compensation to the other.

Industry, however, has come to a pretty clear understanding of its rights and, as it in every Catholic heart. cannot legislate for the protection of those rights in parliament, it constructs such machinery as it can to suit its purpose outside, knowing well that parliaments were never yet reformed from within. The rectitude of its position is undoubted, though the means it employs may produce some suffering. As the surgeon's knife inflicts pain for the patient's good, so the industrial hammer at work on the body politic means renewed health, if the body be not too enfeebled.

Ireland, in giving this new Gospel of Industry to the world, has also taught mankind that

can dispense with government, as usually

pursuits. He is now engaged preparing a new edition of his peems, for publication during the coming summer. It will contain a number of pieces not before published, with the original notes, and will be one of the handsomest volumes of Canadian poetry ever published.

LITERARY REVIEW.

TOLD BY THE FIBE-LIGHT. A collection stories for boys and girls. Re printed from "Ave Maria." Boston : Thomas B. Noon an & Co., Boylston street.

Good, healthy literature for boys and girls. stories especially that will tend to develop the better aspirations of young minds by the right sors of stimulure, is what the world is most in need of to-day. The enormous sale of the pernicious and often criminal dime novel and stories of its class shows how great and eager is the demand for juvenill literature. Oatholic publishers are making praiseworthy efforts to supply more wholesome reading. The book be-fore us, beautifully printed and artistically bound, is a good specimes of what is so much needed. It is a volume of the

Library,' and we presume will be followed by others in the same style. We cordially recom-mend it to parents selecting reading for their children.

THE POOR SOULS' ADVOCATE, a Oatholic Mag-azine, devoted to the holy souls in Purga-tory. Published by an Association Priests, the second day of each month, at Evansville Ind.

As the very title suggests, this magazine aims to spread the knowledge and practice of the de-votion for the holy souls in Purgatory. Countless publications appear daily for every conceiv-able purpose All classes of laborers, all kinds of charities, have their special organs to represent and advocate the cause of their clients. Many other Catholic devotions are explained and recommended, by special papers and magazines. Why should the beautiful and consoling devotion for the holy couls not enjoy the same privilege? Why should the greatest and most privilege? Why should the greatest and most worthy of all sufferers not be represented by |n advocate who will constantly appeal to the sympathy of religion and charity in their be-half ? Certainly the cause and object of the

Poor Souls' Advocate strike a responsive chord in every Catholic heart. The Magazine will induce the faithful to more frequent and earnest prayers for the souls departed ; to practice good works in their behalf ; to gain indulgence, to make offerings and sacrofices in their favour ; to have the Holy Sourifice of the Mass offered for these holy souls, etc. ; in short, to stimulzte all those practices which will benefit the poor souls those practices which will benefit the poor scales in purgatory. To this end it will furnish such reading matter as may directly or indirectly tend to promote this devotion. The future pos-sible proceeds will be at once devoted to the same sacred purpose. The magazine commends itsel especially to priests, as a great auxiliary in their actions of the same sacred purpose. their arduous and responsible vocation-The salvation of souls. Every one knows how the devotion for the holy souls tends to promote piety and virtue. It commends itself to all Ubristions, in particular those (and who is not try to the world, has also taught mankind that its acceptance can be best obtained by evolu-tion, not by revolution. Without assailing the institutions of government as they stand, the Irish people have demonstrated that they the institutions with grave demonstrated that they the institutions are demonstrated that the institutions are demonstrated the institutions are demonstrated that the institutions are demonstrated the institutions are

The Measenger of the Suureu Heart (Phila said. Sir John, "Mr. Mercier would have Jesuits' Estates question, his objection to the grounded on evangelloal principles. will give and govern themselves in their delphia, Pa.) presents for April its usual ascort-the bash and greatest scourity to government, and will lay, in the hearts of men, the strong. and will lay, in the hearts of men, the strong having a measure of soverignty in Ganada. est obligations to due subjection ; and as the parliament. Salisbury, Balfour and the Tory productions from the great artists—phis month

DEATH OF HON. J. H. POPE, MINIS-TER OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

OTTAWA, April 1,-The Hon, John Henry Pope, minister of railways and canals, died at five o'clock this afternoon. Yesterday after noon at one o'clock he took a chill, after which he sank rapidly.

he same rapidly. Mr. Pope was born at Compton in the year 1824, and came of U. E. L. stock, He began life as a farmer, and to the end took a dose interest in all that pertained to agricultural pursuits. He was an active volunteer for many years, commanding the Onokshire cavalry, and retired with the rank of major. He was one of the oldest members of the House of Comfor the ordess memoers of the House of Com-mons. He first presented himself for parliamentary honors in 1854, but was defeated. In 1857, ten years before Con-federation, he was successful, and ever since has represented the county, first in the Parliament of the old province of Canada and later in the Parliament of the Dominion. During these thirty-one years he has been four times elected by acclamation, and when opposed always headed the poll with majorities that strongly headed the poll with majorities that strongly emphasized the hold be had on the constituency. In 1874 he defeated Mr. H. E. Cairne by 535 in 1876 Mr. H. Leonard by 668 in 1882 Mr. Cairne again by 789, and in 1887 Mr. T. B. Munro by 823. He was sworn of the Privy council and became Minister of Agriculture on 25th October, 1871, going out with the Government in 1873 Five years later. on the defeat in 1873. Five years later, on the defeat of the Mackenzie administration, he was re-appointed on the 17th October, 1878, to his old Five years later, on the defeat portfolic, becoming Minister of Railways and Canals on the 25th September, 1885. In 1880, in company with Sir John Macdonald and Sir Chs.Tupper, he visited England, and took an sotive share in the negotiations that led to the form-ation of the Canadian Pacific rainway. While Minister of Agriculture he greatly improved the laws relating to contagious diseases among live stock, and established the quarantine system, which two years ago proved its usefulness by checking the distribution through the country of a number of hards infected with pleyro pneu monia. Outside of politics and the militia Mr. Pope has been a promoter and president of the International railway and the Compton Colonization company, a trustee of St. Francis col-lege, and a director of the Eastern Townships bank.

The funeral took. place from the hon, minister's late house at Obsawa, Tuesday alternoon, and thence by special train over the Canadian Facific railway, via the Lachine, bridge to Cookabire. The funeral service was held at 280 on Wednesday afternoon at Cookabire, where the interment took place in the family. · mar - italian

APBIL 3, 1889.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

EUROPEAN.

Cartain Wissman and Dr. Peters have arrived at Zanzibar. It is rumored that Emperor Francis

Joseph has been seized with a sudden ill-

Heavy snow storms are reported in Styria. Immense tracts havelbeen flooded by the melting

The Journal de Et. Petersbourg denies that Russia is massing troops on the frontier of Afghanistan.

The Mexican legation at Paris denies the much of the reported attempt upon the life of Premier Diaz.

The Luxemburg council of state has resolved to invite the Dike of Nassau to become regent

at Luxemburg. The nomination of Mr. Halatead as United States Minister to Germany gives general satis-

A Vienna correspondence says the Duke of Nassau is about to start to Luxembourg to assume the regency.

The Passion play will be given at Oberam-mergan in the autumn of 1896. The text and music have been received.

The French Ohamber has agreed to grant a the rection of 20,000,000 france for the erection of a memorial of the revolution.

The condition of Empress Elizabeth of The continues of Huppess Entraceon of Austria is said to be serious. The court physicians are in constant attendance.

All the German papers congratulated Prince Rismarck on his birthday. His political policy was the subject of many encomioums.

Was the subject of many enconnoums. The Sultan on Sunday evening received ex-King Milan of Servia with imposing ceremony, and afterward gave a gala dinner in honor of

his guest. A commission of the German Reichstag de cided to prosecute Herr Grillenderger for offensive press comments concerning members of the Reichstag.

The French Chamber of Deputies, to day pass-ed a bill doubling the import duties on rye, and adding 5 fraces per hundred weight to the duty on rye meal.

The great Eiffel tower, which will be one of the principal features of the coming Paris ex-hibition, was inaugurated on Sunday. Premier Tirard delivered an oration.

The St. James Gazette commenting on the appointment of Mr. Robert Lincoln as American Minister of England says :--- "It is certain that Mr. Lincoln will be popular."

Lord Mandeville, heir to the Duke of Manchester, has been pronounced bankrupt. It has been decided to institute criminal proceedings against him on a charge of having made untrite affidavits.

It is officially announced that Sir Philip Heary Currie will succeed Sir Julian Paunce-fote, the new British ministerrito the United States, as permanent secretary of state to the Foreign office.

At LeMans, the centre of a large French farming district, large numbers of persons have been shrown out of employment through the bankriptey of their employers. In one day 903 bills of exchange were returned unpaid.

in the event of a Franco-German war, Germany would violate the territory of Switzerland, has recommended to Parliament the adoption of a credit for the purpose of fortifying St. Gothard.

A despatch from Zauzibar says : A party of 230 men landed from the German man-of war Schwalbe and burned Kondutchi after a conflict with the natives. The opposition to the Germans is everywhere increasing.

The Freeman's Journal says : The appoint. ment of Patrick Egan as American minister to Chili will keenly delight Irishmen. It is a comment on the policy toward Ireland pursued by England, where Mr. Egan is a hunted outlaw.

M. Gaume, the great Oatholic book-seller at Paris, has died at the age of eighty-nine. He was one of the last survivors of Napoleon's armies, and took part in the expedition to Mos-tow. He had long are handed over the business to his son.

In January and February there were twenty-

ed M. Constans, minister of the interior, to arrest Boulanger. The Cabinet to day unanimously resolved to prosecute General Boulager. The Senate by a vote of 207 to 63 to day passed the bill constituting itself a high court of justice in cases of plots against the state. The bill will ome up in the Chamber of Deputies to-morrow. The Government intend upon the passage of the measure to apply it to General Boulanger. Proceedings against Boulanger will be instituted without delay. It is probable the first steps will be taken to morrow.

A letter from Henry M. Stayley, dated Sep tember 4, has reached a friend of the explorer in Edinburgh. The letter contains nothing new. It is dated Smuputuri, September 4, 1888, and isys he is well and in good health. He met Emin Pasha on the shores of Albert Nyanza, and they were together for twenty-six days. When Stanley left Emin the latter was enjoying good health. Sir Francis DeWinton, president of the Emin Bey relief committee, says the letter will make five newspaper columns, that it will not be published before to-morrow, and that the Government is ignorant of its conben te.

During a debate in the Reichstag Saturday on the aged and disabled workmen's bill, Herr von Boetticher, minister of the interior, repudiated as offensive the insinuation that Prince Bismarck attached no importance, to the measure. The Ohancellor, interrupting, said he was only prevented by other state business from attending the sistings of the committee having the bill in charge, and added :- "Those who consider that I am dying make a mistake. As a matter of fact foreign politics claim my principal attention. The work of the com-mittee could not be in better hands than it is. The Reichstag ought to pass the bill by the largest possible majority."

The National intimates that but for deference to M. de Freycinet and other lukewarm ministers, Gen. Boulanger, would have already been arrested. Gen. Boulanger, in an interbeen arrested. Gen. Boulanger, in an inter-view yesterday, declared the Government were nsane ; otherwise they would see that their action would only frustrate the end they had in view. He had never committed an illegal act; he had done everything openly. Therefore his prosecution would only result in sympathy for the martyr. Had he committed the slightest illegality he admits that his case would be made, but he defies all the lawyers in the world number of the second state of the second sec

The election to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons for the Enfield division of Middlesex, resulted in the return of Captain Bowles, the Unionest candidate, who received 5,124 votes, against 3,612 cast for Mr. Fairbairns, the nominee of the Gladstonians, a Unionist ma-jority of 1,512. At the last election Lord Folkestone, the Conservative candidate, received 3,287 votes, and G.T. Edgcombe, the Gladston-3,287 ian, 1,068, leaving a Conservative majority of 2.220. In 1885 the Conservative majority was 900. A comparison of the figures shows that while the Conservative vote has increased by 1,837 over the last election it has fallen off by 357 from their vote in 1885. On the other hand,

the Gladstonians have only gained 128 over their vote in 1885, but have polled 2,545 more votes than at the last election.

LONDON April 1.—The committee of the House of Commons, by a vote of 151 to 75, to-night approved the proposals recently sub-mitted by Lord George Hamilton, first lord of The Swiss Federal Council suspecting that, I the mimiralby, for increasing the strength of the

navy. The eldest son of John Bright, who is a Li beral Unioniat, will contest the seat in the House of Commons for the central division of Birmingham made vacant by the death of his father.

IRISH.

Revd. John Mahar, curate of Luggacurran, has been served with three summonses for cffences under the Crimes act.

A proposition has been made to confer the freedom of the city of Edinburgh on Mr. Par-nell. A mejority of the municipal authorities favor the proposition.

That distinguished Tory, the Duke of West-minster a short time ago sold Mr. Gladstone's picture to mark his disapproval of that distinguished man. It is now discovered that his Grace contributed £450 to Forger Pigott. Thirteen tenants were evicted from their

holdings at Clongarry on Thursday. Twelve of the buildings were then set on fire by the agent and emergency men. The best house was not destroyed, being spared for police quarters. The trial of Father McFadden, the arrest of whom for offences under the Crimes act led to the killing of inspector Martin at Gweedore, was begun March 29th. While the case was in progress Father McFadden fainted, and the court adjourned. The British Cabinet has decided to propose at the next session of Parliament a land purchase scheme for Ireland. The measure will be simi-lar to the plan proposed by Mr Chamberlain. The ministry has also resolved to introduce in 1891 an Irish local government bill. The measure provides for extensive changes in the management of internal affairs in Ireland. After Mr. Gladstone's eulogy on John Bright in the House of Commons, Justin McCurthy, in the absence of Mr. Parnell, spoke for the Irish party, associating their sentiments with those expressed in the noble space of M. Glad-stone. He said that the memory of the Irish people endured and carried them back to the time when Mr. Bright championed their cause. He, therefore, claimed the right of Ireland to lay an immortelle upon the great Englishman's

Faithul, confirm and increase our confidence in the almighty power and ever watchful provi-dence of God. AMERICAN.

Mary Anderson, the actress, is better. The New Jerssy Legislature has passed the Australian ballot bill.

It is estimated that there has been a decrease of \$12,500,000 in the public debt since March

Emperor William, of Germany, has sent a check of \$150 for the benefit of the new hospital now being erected at Baltimore.

An absolute divorce has been granted in New York to Mrs. Helen G. Bishop against Washington Irving Bishop, the mind reader.

Robt. T. Lincoln, when asked if he would ax-oept the position of minister to England, said : "I shall consider the matter. I shall consider my business interests carefully. but what my business interests are I do not care to make

public. President Harrison received his first month's salary March 26th. It amounted to \$3,888,88, and was delivered to him in the form of a

treasury draft. It was for March minus the first three days. Mr. Cleveland received the salary for that portion of the month.

Gen. Torres, governor of Lower California, has sent the following message to the Mexican has been the following message to the mexican consul,—" Please publish through the press that the richness of the Santa Clarajplacers has been much ϵ_{xy} gerated. None but practical miners find gold. Possible new discoveries may be made, but up to date the placers found do not justify the exitement that has been caused

The Sannte in secret session discussed the nomination of Murat Halstead to be minister to Germany. The nomination was holly debat-ed, the criticism of Mr. Halstead coming principally from the Republican side of the chamber. Senators Ingalls and Teller led the attack upon him. A vote on the nomination resulted in its rejection, the Democrats voting solidly against

The President has sent the following nomina-tions to the Senate. John Hicks, of Wisconsiu, to be minister to Peru; George B. Loring, of Massachusetts, to be minister resident and con-sul-general to Portugal; Robert T. Lincoln, of Illinois, to be minister of Great Britain; Murat Halstead, of Oho, to be minister to Germany; Allen Thorndyke Rice, of New York, to be minister to Russis; Patrick Egan, of Nebraeka, Kanras, to be minister of Maxico.

A Glasgow correspondent cables he has learn ed on very reliable authority that Lord Dunraven has issued a challenge for a yacht race for the American Cup. The challenge has been sent to reach New York this week in time for the six month's notice which is required. This makes it probable a race will take place in New York in October. For the purpose of the race Lord Dunraven is having a new yacht built. It is a 60 feoter, designed by Watson, and is in course of construction at Southampton.

The Treasury department has affirmed the action of the Collector of Customs at Ogdensburg exacting a fee on twenty four cars of the Rome. Watertown and Ogdensburg railroad brought to to Ogdenaburg by the ferry steamer W. Arm-strong. These cars were laden with merchan-dise from Canada, and objection was made to the filing of separate car manifests on the ground that the manifest filed by the master of the steamer covered the entire cargo, including the cars and contents. The collector has been informed that the department is of opinion that each railroad car laden with merchandree destined to the United States from a conterminous territory is subject to the requirement of a separate manifest without regard to the manner of its arrival,

Recently the assurance was conveyed to the widow of Stonewall Jackson, at the request of one who represented that he spoke for the President and Postmaster General, that they desired her to accept an appointment as postmistress of Lexington, Va. Mrs. Jackson is living in Randolph county, N. O. Mrs. Jackson wrote to a friend that she must positively decline. She stated that her father is 91 years old and Due stated unty her rester is 31 years old and needs her presence, that although she loved Lexington and its people the place did not suit her health and she was confident she did not posses the qualifications for the office. A promient Virginia Republican who, it is believed, stands in high layor at Washington, told Mrs. Jackson's friend that President Harrison and Mr. Wanamaker in this movement desired to express their high appreciation of the noble wife

Adams' arrival there, where she proposes to get the divorce.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 31.-Rev. Charles Warren, of Conception Bay, Nfid., contracted smallpox while attending the funeral of a sailor who died of that disease, and died. His two children are also stricken down with the same



BOTH AMERICAN AND GERMAN FLEETS AT SAMOA WRECKED.

Appailing Disaster and Loss of Life.

LONDON, March 31 .- Further particulars of the disastrons storm at Apia have just been re-ceived. The hurricane burst upon the harbor anddenly. The Garman man of war Eber was the first vessel to drag her anchor. She became nomanageable, and was driven helplessly on the reef which runs around the harbor. She struck broad side on at 6 o'clock in the merning. The shock caused her to lurch and to stagger back and she sank in a moment in deep water. Most of her men were under hatches, and scarcely soul of them escaped.

THE ADLES GOES NEXT.

The German warship Adler was the next to succumb. She was lifted bodily by a gigantic wave and cast on her beam ends on the reef. A terrible struggle ensued among the officers and sailors aboard. Many plunged into the raging surf and struck out, some reaching the shore in safety. Others clung to the rigging until the masts fell. Of the latter two gained the shore safely. The captain of the Adler and several other officers were saved.

THE NIPSIO BUN ASHORE.

In the meantime the United States steamer Nipsic had been dragging her anchors and drifting toward the shore. The captain, how ever, managed to keep control and ran her on a sandbank. Boats were immediately lowered, and the whole company were saved with the exception of six men who were drowned by the capsizing of a boat.

THE VANDALIA UTIBBLE GONE.

The United States steamer Vandalia was carried before the gale right upon the reef. She struck with a terrible shock and the captain was against a Gatling gun and atunned. hurled Before he could recover a great sea swept the deck and washed bim away. The vessel sank fifeen yards from the Nipsic. Several officers and men were washed overboard and drowned, Others perished while making desperate efforts to swim to the shore. Some remained for hours clinging to the rigging, but heavy waves dashed unceasingly over them and one by one they were swept away.

A TERRIBLE NIGHT.

By this time night had set in and many natives and Europeans had gathered on the shore, and all were anxicus to render assistance to the wrecked vessels and their unfortunate orews, but darkness having fallen on the scene they were wholly unable to be of service. Soor after the Vandalia had sunk the American wat ship Trenton broke from her anchorage and was driven upon the wreck of the Vaudalia, whence she drifted to the shore. The bottom of the Trenton was completely stove and her hold wa half full of water. As morning broke the Ger man man of war Olga, which had bitherto with stood the gale, although much battered by the heavy seas that constantly broke upon her, be came unmanageable and was driven upon th beach, where she lay in a tolerably favorable

position. The following is a record of the officers and men lost :- The Eber, the captain, all the other officers except one, and 76 men : the Vandalia. the captain, four officers and forty men; the Nipsic, seven men; the Adler, altogether 15 persons. Mataafa sent a number of men who rendered splendid service in trying to float the Olga,

QUEEN VICTOBIA'S SYMPATHY,

WASHINGTON, March 31,-Queen Victoria cabled, through Lord Salisbury, to the British legation in this city directing finat her earnest sympathy be expressed to the President on the cerrible naval misfortune at Samoa and the decorride naval misfortune at Samoa and the de-plorable loss of life. Mr. Edwards, the British charge, accompanied by the Secretary of State, electricity. waited upon the President this afternoon and read to him the Queen's measage. The Presi-dent expressed his warm appreciation and that of the whole people of this country of the Queen's considerate sympathy. A more formal reply to the message would be made, the President said, through the Department of State.

their domestic circle and home, and was always around the house making love to Mrs. Adams, though he had warned him to keep away. He says Pears is now in Chicago awaiting Mrs. pendiculars.

GERMAN VESSELS.

The Olga has been the most formidable of the German vessels at Apin, She was unarmored and unprotected, a single-deck cruiser built in 1880 and equipped with a battery of eight 6 inch Kropp rifles and a number of Hotchkiss revolving cannon. She had a speed of 14 knots. Her displacement was 2,200 tons.

The German was 2,200 tone. The German war vessels Adler and Eber were inferior to the Olga both in size and strength. The Adler carried four Krupp guns and the Eber carried three.

The Eber was equipted for torpedo service. Oapt. Fritz, who commanded the Adler, was one of the seamen and fighters of whom Germany was proudest.

THE NEW ORUSADE.

THE ONTABIO AGITATORS TO CONTINUE THEIR CAMPAIGN.

(Gazette Corespondence.)

TORONTO, April 1.-A meeting was held to night in the house of Principal Caven to organize a movement to save Cauads from Remish rule. The meeting was held with barred doors, because the papers reported the private meeting on Saturday. A resolution was passed propos-ing that all sorts of opposition should be offered to the caudidature of John Small, M. P., for the collectorship of Customs. James L. Hughes

was the prime mover. OTTAWA, April 1.—A meeting of Orangemen held here to night expressed disapproval of the action of Mesers. Perley and Kobillard in voting against Mr. O'Brien's Jesuit resolution and assuring these members that they had alien.wed their support. The meeting resolved that a Protestant league should be organized in every city, town, village and other municipality of the Do mision and that, in as much as a move has been made in Toronto to hold a general conference in that city in the matter, it was " resolved to re-quest the Evangelical alliance to cause an action to be instituted for the purpose of contesting the constitutional by of the act which moorporated the Jesuits as well as that relating to the recent grant of money to the said so ciety.'

THE HUNT AFTER MORRISON. NOT MUCH SIGN OF SUCCESS.

SHERBROOKE, April 1.- The posse of Govern ment police, detectives and others whe left Montreal on Friday for Lake Megantic and neighbourhood, with the intention of making an inquiry into the Morrison case, with a view Mcesrs. B. Taylor, J. H. Feeley and John Walsh wore appointed scrutineers. The follow-ing is the result :- President, Rev J. A. Mo-Callen ; 1st vice president, Mr. Ed. Murphy ; 2nd vice-president, Mr. P. Doyle ; eccretary, Mr. James J. Costigan ; assistant do., Mr. J. H. Feeley ; treasurer, Mr. James Tiernay ; as-sistant do., Mr. Thos. Latimore. These gentle-men were all re-elected unanimously. Marsbal, Mr. J. Milloy ; assistant do., Mr. J. Lappin. Committee of management-Messes. James Connaughton, M. Sharkey, A Brogan, J. L. Jensen, J. Meek, P. Mahony, A. T. Martin, J. Walsh, B. Emerson, J. H. Kelly, J. Kirby and T. Finn. to more fully understanding the peculiar cir-cumstances attending the failure to make the arrest, completed their enquiry at the Lake and left Stornoway early in the morning to continue it in the more immediate vincity of Morrison's whereabouts and to make arrangements to locate and surround him. So far no success has attended their vefforts in this direction, his friends being so numerous that quick warning is conveyed to him to avoid certain localities where any considerable number of police may be hunting. Singular to note, however, his whereabouts ab some hour of the day is generally known two or three hours after he had left. The excitement in the townships in which he moves about is at fever heat.

SCIENTIFIC CURIOSITIES.

One hundred per cent. of sugar is digested. Paper is now used as a covering for lead-pencils instead of cedar.

It is now proposed to clear the air in mills and factories of all dust by means of electricity. The evidence is accumulating that the mi-

crobe of malaria, which was described by Laverau, is the cause of intermittent fever. The power of a windmill has been success-fully applied to the generation of electricity for

domestic purposes by Professor Blyth of the Glasgow Philosophical Society.

Emerson, it is recalled, thus foretold, in a way, as far back as 1851, what is now the phonograph : "The sun plants ; presently we shall organize the echo as now we do the shadows." English electricians boast that they are far

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR -THE ANNUAL BEFORT.

St. Patrick's Society met Monday evoning and finished the election of officers for the current year. The officers of he society are as follows: Mr. H. J. Cloran, president; Mr. follows: Mr. H. J. Oloran, president; Mr. F. Langan, first vice president; Mr. F. Staf-ford, second vice-president; Mr. George Murphy, treasurer; Mr. M. Kelly, correspond-ing secretary; Mr. S. Cross, recording secre-tary; Mr. T. F. McGrsil, assistant recording secretary; Mr. S. Cross, recording secre-tary; Mr. T. F. McGrsil, assistant recording secretary; Mr. J. Foley, J. R. Shaughness; Mr. Joseph Cloran, grand marshal, and Messrs. P. Kehoe, J. Foley, J. R. Shaughnessy, J. Graven, W. Rawley, S. Byrne, F. Callaghan, P. McCaffrey, George Craven, J. McLane, W. Davis, P. Conelly, W. Delahanty, F. S. O'-Reilly, James Currie, T. Ounringham, J. Power, and B. Campbell, committee. Votes of thanks were passed to the Allan and Domunion steamship lines for accommadations

Dominion steamship lines for accommadations extended and to Mr. and Mrs. H. O St. Pierre, Mr. J. B. Trudel, Mr. R. C. Verner and Miss Skiddy for voluntary services at the late con-

cert. The annual report was presented showing the receipts of the past year to have been \$986.38; balance op hand from last year, \$1,108,79; a balance op fand from last year, \$1,108,79; a total of \$2,695.17. The expenditure was \$501. 47 leaving a balance on hand of \$1,291.

membera.

liabilities, nil.

ly adopted.

T. Finn.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOUIETY 13 ANNUAL MEETING. The annual meeting of this Society was heid

In St. Patrick's Presbytery Sunday afternoon. In St. Patrick's Presbytery Sunday afternoon. The attendance of members was very large. Mr. Edword Murphy presided, and Mr. Jas, J. Costigan officiated as secretary. The annual report of the Committee of Man-

agement was read and showed that the results

of the past year was one of marked progress.

During the year pledges were administered to over 200 remains, over 100 pledge cards were issued and the membership increased by 44 new

The Treasurer's statement showed the Society

to be in a good financial condition. The funds in band were—Benefit fund, \$2,-281,21; contingent fund, \$57,88; total \$2,399.90;

All of the requits on motion were unanimous

Several minor changes were made in the con-

stitution, after which the meeting proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year. Meesrs. B. Taylor, J. H. Feeley and John Walth more appoint of articles.

A vote of thanks was then pussed to Mr.

Edward Murphy for his conduct in the chair

LADIES' RETREAT.

The ladies' retreat at St. Patrick's church, which was opened on the 24th of March, was brought to a close last Sunday evening with imposing services. Rav. Father James A. McCallen

preached an eloquent and powerful eermon. The morning and evening services during the

week were most largly attended, the capacity

of the sacred edifice being taxed to its utmost

extent. Several solos were beautifully rendered

by the choir under the direction of Professor Fowler. The collections amounted to \$500.

HISTORY IN BRIEF.

Envelopes were first used in 1 59.

Anusthesia was discovered in 1844.

The first steel pen was made in 1803.

The first air pump was made in 1654.

The first daily paper appeared in 1702.

Mohammed was born at Mecca about 570.

and the meeting adjourned.

The auditor's report was also read.

one cases of suicide at Monte Carlo, and there have been several cases this month. This sca-son is considered the most properous in the his-tory of the place. The winnings in February alone amounted to £150,000.

The Ozar and Ozarina had a narrow escape while travelling from St. Petersburg 'to Gata-china. It is said an obstruction was found on the line over which the imperial train was to pass, and that several persons have been arrest-ed for conmection with the alleged plot against the Czar's life.

At the Caraquet railway meeting in London, Mr. Price. chatrman of the English Association of American Bond and Shareholders, presiding, it was decided to form a committee to protect holders' interests and take legal steps to recover the £10,000 unpaid capital due from the Oanadian holders.

Advices trom Belgrade show the rapid growth of the strength of the Russian party since the departure of Milan. The central Liberal committee favors a Balkan federation with a Balkan customs union. Russophiles propose to federate under a Russian protectorate. Austria favora neither proposal.

It is stated that the discovery of the illicit manufacture of bombs at Zarich furnished a

Hon. J. A. Chapleau's health is completely restored and he returns to Canada on April 12 or 15. Writing to the Canadian Gazette respector 10, wriging to the Canadian Gractice respect-ing rumors of political changes, Mr. Chapleau says: "The question of my abandoning politi-cal life will have, I am obliged to say, much against my peace and comfort, to be adjourned size die."

Despatches from Samoa state that the American men of war Trenton, Vandalia and Nipsic and the German men of war Adler, Olga and Eber were driven on a reef during a violent storm and totally wrecked. Of the American crews four officers and forty-six men were drowned and of the German crews 9 officers and 87 men lost their lives.

Sir George S. Baden-Powell asked in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon whether the case of the three scaling (ships arrested in Behring Sea in 1887, and condemned by the Alaskan court, had been admitted to appeal by the Supreme Court. Sir James Ferguson, urder foreign secretary, replied that the time allowed for appeals had elapsed.

The Berlin National Gazette thinks that the penal bill is merely a tactical measure intended to serve the necessity for a renewal of the anti-Socialist law. It says that the National Liberals, resenting such a scheme, will offer a strong opposition, in which they will be joined by the Centerist and Freisinnige parties, and that the defeat of the bill will thus be ensured.

Count Herbert Bismarck returns from Eng-land on Monday. He says he has arranged for a grand public demonstration on the occasion of Emperor William's visit to England in July. Doubts as to English popular feeling towards the Emperor inspire the semi-official declaration that the Emperor's supposed dislike to England is a mistake, as after Germany he loves England most.

There is to be a great gathering of the Orleans family at Sheen House on May 30, when the Comte and Comtess de Paris celebrate their silver wedding. The Duc D'Orleans, eldest son of Comte de Parig, in now on his way home from India. There is a strong desire in Orleanist tine, youngest daughter of the King of the Baloiana

The Paris Presse states that MM. Clemenceau and Bovier Lapierre, both of whom are mem-bers of the Chamber of Deputies, have request-

grave. A prima-facie case has been found against Russia for a new series of attempts upon the life of the Czar. Numerous arrests have been made in Moscow, Kieff. Odessa and various other places in southern Russia. February. He will be tried at the first assizes. Martin with a party of police attempted to ar-rest Father McFedden for offences under the Orimes act. The time chosen to make the arcued Father McFadden from the police and he had nearly reached the door of his house when Martin seized him. At that moment a stone was fired which struck the inspector on the head inflicting injuries of which he died.

CATHOLIC.

While Father Agostino was presching in the St. Oarlo church Rome on March 31st a bomb exploded. The explosion caused great excitament and several women fainted, but the preacher continued his sermon.

An enormous crowd assembled at the Church of San Carlo at Rome on the 27th of March to hear the famous pracher, Father Augustine. Several persons insulted the prescher and a riot ensued. Many arrests were made. The British Colonial Secretary's reply to the Protestant alliance's demand for an Imperial

veto of the Jesuits act was quite what was ex-pected. He says the matter rests entirely with the Governor-General, acting upon the advice of his responsible ministers.

BALTIMORE, April 1.—Pope Leo has sent the following letter to the American Archbishops, which was read to day by Cardinal Gibbons. The letter, which is a reply to the ladvocacy by American Bishops of the Temporal power, is as follows :—"We have read your powertul and impressive letter of 30th December. It does honor to you whilst it affords us no little conso-lation. Nothing could be more appropriate to the time or more worthy of your high office than the public defence of liberty and rights of the Apostolic See and the devoted clergy of Italy against the attacks of those, who, holding for-cible possession of our city, endeavour by threats of punishment to stiffe the very voices of those whose duty it is to proclaim the laws of the ahurch, and because you have made this defense with prudence and vigor, both justice and re-BALTIMORE, April 1 .-- Pope Leo has sent the with prudence and vigor, both justice and re-ligion owe you a debt of gratitude, and this more because your defense has the merit of con-stancy. These striking proofs of your faith and

of a great Confederate and to give evidence of their fraternal feeling for the Confederate soldiers.

CANADIAN.

A woman of St. Joseph d'Alma killed her child while beating it with a stick.

The date of voting on the petition to repeal the Scott Act in Leeds and Grenville is fixed for April 25th.

Twenty-five lower port vessels have been chartered for Montreal to carry lumber to South America during the coming season.

It is rumoured that Mr. C. C. Colby, who supported the Government on the Jesuit ques-tion, will succeed the Hon. J. A. Chapleau as Secretary of State, Mr. Chapleau becoming Minister of Railways.

A jury at Thursday's sitting of the Toronto Assize court awarded a young woman \$7,000 damages in a seduction case against a school teacher in a neighboring township. There was also breach of promise of marriage.

Mr. Howard, the chairman, and Mr. Hughes secretary of the Toronto Citizens Anti-Jesuit Committee, wired a complimentary message to Colonel O'Brien, Messare. McCarthy, Barron, Wallace and McNeil, M. P.'s at Ottawa.

The Hereford Railway Company has paid the volunteers who were called out in the fall to quell the Italian disturbance \$4.50 each for their nine days on duty. The whole amounted called upon to pay the remaining \$4,000 for transport and keep of the volunteers while on duty. The Minister of Militia disclaims all liability.

Dr. Oaler, the celebrated physician of Philadelphia, on Tuesday night held a consulation with Drs. Wright and Powell, of Obtawa, upon the case of the Hon. J. H. Pope, Minister of Railways. After a careful disgnosis Dr. Osler expressed the opinion that the case was not hopeless although serious. Internal troubles existed. Mr. Pope was considered in a critical condition yesterday, but was much easier during the night. His friends are very anxious.

WINNIPEG, March 29.—The first two detach-ments of the immigrants from Ontario, on Tuesday, srived this evening and a third train will reach here during thenight. All speak in the highest terms of the trip. Since the 1st January last 2,130 immigrants have arrived, against 2,459 during the same time last year. More have arrived during this month than in the first quarter of any year. The country is full of land hunters and a large number of pur-chases are being made for cash...A couple of yeary fine Oanadian Pacific railway cars passed WINNIPEG, March 29.-The first two detachvery fine Canadian Pacific railway cars passed through on Monday night with American people on board. On being asked the question why they did not go through on their own line, why shay they could not get anything life the accommodation supplied by the Canadian Pacific railway....It is believed by residents of Selkikr that Fletcher, the escaped lunatic from the asylum who perished, was eaten by wolves.

TORONTO, March 81.—Another domestic soandal has just cropped up here. Mr. Thos. Adrms engaged in a dry goods firm, five years ago married a widow named Mrs. Patterson, who at that time had three little girls, and a forth has since been born. At the time of the marriage Mrs. Patterson was worth \$60,000. The parties now want a divorce. Mrs. Adams claims that Adams married her for her money claims unau Avams married her for her modey and she did not love him at the time, but mar-ried him to spite another lover. She charges him with cruelty, saying that he has thrown her down stairs, kicked her out of bed and threaten-Moreover we are consolid not only because in closer union. Moreover we are consolid not only because in the would not allow him to manage her your declarations which are in account of the wear getting a good salary, and she had to of other dignitaries of the Oburch, may win but we rejoice aspecially in this that your prayers, united with those of the rest of the prayers, united with those of the rest of the

er an the state

THE NEWS IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, March 30 .- The first heard here of the Samoa disaster was a telegram from Lon-don this morning. The Admiralty and the Foreign office were loath to believe the report. Enquiry at London confirmed the story and there was general consternation. The after-noon official velegrams were received. It is officially announced that five officers and sevonty men from the Adler and twenty from the Eber were drowned.

ADMIBAL KIMBERLEY'S BEPORT.

WASHINGTON, March 30.-The navy department has received a despatch from Admiral

Kimberley confirming the report of the disaster at Apia. He says :

AUCELAND, March 30.

AUCRLAND, March 30. Ecerctary of Navy, Washington: Hurricane at Apia, March 15. Every vessel in harbor on shore except English man-of-war Galliope, which got to sea. Trenton and Van-Callia total losses. Nipsic beached, her rudder gone, she may be saved. Obances against it. Will send her to Auckland if possible. The Vandalia lost four officers and thirty-

Will sond her to Attackind in possible.
The Vandalia lost four officers and thirty-nine men, namely: Oaptain Schoonmaker, Paymaster Arms, Lieutenant of Marines Sut-ton, Pay Olerk John Roche, Henry Baker, W. Brisbane, William Brown, Quartermaster Michael Cashen, M. Orsgin, B. Davia, Thomas G. Downey, M. Erickson, S. O. Ghring, Adolph Goldner, George Gorman, U. B Green, Jos. Griffin, E. M. Hammeur, John Hanchett, C. H. Hawkins, W. Howat, Frank Jones, George Jordan, M. H. Joseph, John Kelly, Thomas Kally, E. Kinsella, C. P. Kratzer, Charles Lrauss, Francis Leesman, George Merrage, Aylmer Montgomery, Thomas Riely, H. P. Stalman, O. G. Stanford, John Sims, G. H. Wells, John Millford, Henry Wixted, Ahkow, Ahpesck, Pendang and Fechor. The Nipsic lost seven men, namely ; George W. Callan, John Gill, Johnas Heap, Thomas Johnston, David Kelleher, Heury Poutsell and William Watson. Alliam Watson.

William Watson.

All saved on board the Trenton. The Tren ton and Vandalia orews are ashore, the Nip-sic's on board. All stores possible saved. The German ship Adler and Eber are total losses. The Olga is beached and may be saved. German loss, 96.

Important to send 300 men home at once. Shall I charter a steamer ? Oan charter one in Auckland, Lieutenant Wilson will remain in Auckland to obey your orders. Fuller accounts

acid thoroughly to the feet, particularly about the nails, between and under the toes, and to the soles, two or three times a week or oftener as the case muy be, dressing them while there i a good coating of powder on the skin, sweating of the feet may be effectually relieved. Thu application is easily made and will prove satis-factory." Washing before and after might help.—Medical Record.

A simple recipe is given in L'Illustration for making lumicous paper. The composition con-sists of forty parts ordinary paper pulp, ten parts of roray parts ordinary paper pull, ten parts of water, ten parts phosphorescent powder, one part gelatine and one part bichromate of potassa. The phosphorescent powder is com-poved of sulphides of calcium, barium and strontinm, well ground and mixed together. bichromate of potassa acting on the gelatine renders the paper, which is manufactured in the ordinary way, impermeable.

[FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Of bright may the skies be and gonial the weather, As will warm beat the hearts on each St. Patrick's Day, Of the sons of green Erin assembled together In their own native Isle or oxiles far away.

For with fond remembrance and sculfelt devotion, Then the thoughts of each exile whate'er be his lot, Will to theo wander back, "brightest gem of the

Where'er he may be-and oh i where is ho not?

Sadly, too, shall he ponder on what bath beroft thee Of the fondest sone, who are thus forc'd to roam, And but one answer hear, telling why they have left theo, "Twas Albion's laws drove them far, far from home.

Then buoyantly turning from sad contemplation, Which bears his wing'd thoughts thus to scenes far

Bees that "bright land of promise," with Faith's in-spiration, "Ireland free and contented" ere next St. Patrick's Day.

With her own chosen rulers such wise laws commend

ing As never for some centuries there had been seen; With all clauses and creeds in sweet harmony blend

ing Their voices in praise of their own College Green.

And as Erin's green flag he so proudly upraises On St. Patrick's Day flutters gaily and grand, OI what Joy fills the breast of each exile who gazes On that bright lovely banner of her own fatherland.

And oft while the togst and the song are being given For always mong Brin's cons abound wit and mirth Will he breathe a fond prayer that full soon shall i

riven The bonds that enslave the green isle of his birth.

Oh, Erini dear Erin i let thy hopes then awakén, Thy bondage and suffring soon, soon shall be past; For ne'er by one patriot will thou be forsaken, Till the sunlight of freedom beams upon these at last.

Kenilworth, March, 1989.

The Pope has conferred the dignity of Mon-signor on the Hon, and Rev. Algernon Stanley, brother of Lord Stanley of Alderley. Father Stanley joined the Church about three years ago, and has been stationed at St. James', Spanish-place, London, ever since.

M. C. O'DONWELL

Two of the priests of St. Anthony's Scotland road. Liverpool, have instituted an action fo libel against a local Tory paper arising out of an article commenting on their presence at the recent presentation to Mr. Taggart, a Nationalist member of the Oity Council.

. . 1

The first lucifer match was made in 1798. The first iron steamship was built in The first balloon ascent was made in 1798. Coaches were first used in England in 1569. The first borse railroad was built ib 1826-27. The Franciscans arrived in England in 1224. The first steamboat plied the Hudson in

1807. The entire liebrew Bible was printed in 1488.

Ships were first "copper-bottomed" in 1783. Gold was first discovered in California in

1848. Christianity was introduced in Japan in

1549,

The first telescope was used in England in 1608

The first watches were made in Nuremberg in 1477.

Omnibusses were first introduced in New York in 1830.

The first newspaper advortisement appeared in 1652.

The first use of a locomotive in this country was in 1829.

The first sawmaker's anvil was brought to America in 1816.

Percussion arms were used in the United States Army in 1830.

The first almanac was printed by George von Furback in 1460.

TWO FRIDAYS IN ONE WEEK.

A PHENOMENON KNOWN TO VOYAGERS ON THE PACIFIC.

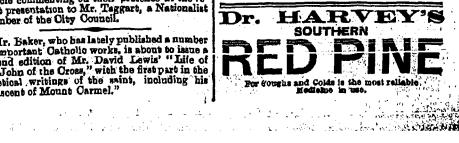
A day is added or taken from the calendar when a ship is crossing the Pacific Ocean. Those who remember this fact will be interested in the following extract from the journal of a traveller on his way from China to San Francisco. "We ran a northeasterly course at first, going as high as forty-seven degrees fifty-eight minutes north, in which istitude we crossed the 180th degree of longitude on July 9, and consequently had two Fridays and eight days in the week. This fairly puzzled one of our party, who came to breakfast in a bewildered state of mind, asking whether to day was yesterday or to-morrow and, declaring that he had certainly gone to bed on Friday night, and yet had got up again on Friday night, and yet had got up again on Friday morning ! For my own part I must say that it looked very strange to see in my diary, 'Friday, 9 July, No. 1, 'Do., do., No. 2.'"

The current reports of the illness of Cardinal Lavigerie are very much exaggerated. His Eminence suffered recently from an attack of neuralgis, to which he is occasionally subject, but he is now completely recovered.

A great meeting organised by Catholic stud-ents was beld in Paris under the presidency of Senator Lucien Brun, for the purpose of organ-ising a demonstration of the youth of the Catholic schools on behalf of the Pepal authority.

The Armenian Catholics of Tocat and Erzeroum have sent the Holy Father a protest against his ill treatment.

The Lenten preachers of Rome, on the occa-sion et being received by the Holy Father, make a profession of faith.



by mail. KIMBEBLEY. THE VICTIME. NEW YORK, March 30,-The three American

NEW YORK, March 30,—The three American men-of-war in Samoan waters were the Nipsic, Trenton, and Vandalia. The Nipsic had been longest at the islands, having relieved the Adams. The Trenton is the flag-ship of Admiral Kimberly, of the European squardon. Her arrival at Apia had not been there reported, but she should have been there early this month. The Vandalia belonged to the North American squadron, and visited Montreal some years ago. She arrived at Apia late in Febuary. Both of the last-named ships were ordered to famoa in January. The Nipsic was a third rate, unar-mored wooden vessal of the cruiser type.

mored wooden vessel of the cruiser type. She was 185 feet between perpendiculars, of 1,375 tons displacement and had compound

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

APRIL 3 1889



Dalton McGarthy Presents the **Case for Disallowance.**

SIR JOHN THOMPSON'S CRUSHING REPLY.

History of Jesuit Claims in Canada.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF MR. MERCIER'S ACT UPHELD_

Only Thirteen Members Vote for Col. O'Brien's Resolution.

Orrawa, March 27 .-- Resuming the debate on Col. O'Brien's Jesuits act resolution this after-noon, Mr. Dalton McCarthy said that consider ing the nature of the motion before the House is would have been not unreasonable for some member of the Government to vaste to the House upon what grounds they had allowed the bill before the discussion had proceeded so far, and he would not have moved the adjournment of the debate had it not appeared that the debate was in danger of terminating for want of speakers. It was due to those who had already condemned the action of the administration that some defence should have been made from the some defence scould have been made from one Treasury benches. He did not think the de-fence made by the member for Lincola (Mr. Rykert) required consideration, but the remarks of the member for Stanstead (Mr. Colby) be would deal with at some length. The question had to be considered in a twofold aspect, as to its constitutionality in the narrower sense of the term, and as to its constitutionality in the wider sense of the term. Whether intra vires or ultra vires of the Provincial legislature, the act should have been disallowed. It would not do to ignore the past, or, as Mr. Colby had said, avoid fine spun legal arguments. The first question which the Minister of Justice had to report upon was whether the act was beyond the power of the province before the next ques-tion came up, whether it ought to be disallowed on the ground of public policy. He would give

SOME OF THE SALIENT FRATURES. of this extraordinary piece of legislation It commenced with a letter from Premier Mercier asking of the Pope if he had any serious objection to the Guebec Government selling property providing if the settlement of the Jesuits estates' claims followed. You might search the records of any British parliament in vain without finding a parallel for this humi-liating passage. It had not excited surprise, however, in the quarter from which permission was asked, for the answer came graciously was asked, for the adawer came graviously was content on particular participation and the set of the state of ed upon, with the result that the estates were to be left intact and a money compensation grant-ed. Two millions were asked, but as halt this property belonged to the Dominion be supposed that even the Government of Canada wou be asked to give recompense for this half. But to come back to the Quebec bargain. it was only to be valid when ratified by His Holiness the Pope, upon whose act the province is thus made dependent. This act in effect sneaks away from the purposes for which the Jesuits' estates had been appropriated. He could only be astonished at the indifference which it had ex-Cited among the minority in the province of Quebec. The school funds of the province were misappropriated from their original purpose without serious protest from this minority. These estates were originally given to the Jesuit body for their own purpose. It was not an uncommon thing for the Jesuit fathers to acoumulate both lands and goods. Notwith-standing the yow of poverty they had, avarice was commonly charged against them. It was sometimes forgotten in the province of Quebec that

dissolved, and their properties vested in the Crown. It was therefore, plain that these estates had beyond question passed to the Crown. Sir James Marryatt's opinion, again evoked, declared that the Society of Jesus could not legally have any estates in Canada invested in them, and, therefore, could not transfor any tioned to be compensated out of the Jeruits estates for his conquest of Canada, and the King ordered that he be so compensated. Another proof of the King's possession of the lands was that when the province was granted in 1792 a

apecies of constitutional government, a protest was raised against the King thus handing over the property to General Amherat, and the alle-gation was first put up then that these estates had been given to the Jesuits for the purpose of ducetion. As agitted are commended in education. An agitation was commenced in the Legislature, and was kept up until 1831, when the Orown ceded these lands to the province for this purpose for which they were asked—that was, for educational pur-posses. In 1856 the estates and all the proceed funded or invested were formed into porceeds funded or invested, were formed into a fund to be called the Lower Oanada superior a find to be called the hower Oanada superior education investment fund. This special pro-perty, set spart for the minority as well as the majority of the Province of Quebec, had now been swept away by this act which it was asked should be disallowed, taken away from the minority by a parliament elected under the excitement of race and revenge.

SOME BEASONS FOR DISALLOWANCE.

If he had satisfied the house that these were public domains he had shown that Her Majesty was made to recite that these estates of hers had not been taken, owned and granted by her, that this was all child's play and that all the time the lands were at the [disposal of the Sovereign Pontifi. If the Surremacy act is in force, and whether it is in force or not, he held it to be a rule of international law that no foreign authority, whether temporal or spiritual, could be allowed to interfere with the Government of another state. He thought that the Minister of Justice should have made some report upon this measure when he asked Governor-General not to disallow it. In answer to the appeal of the Evangelical Alliance the Minister of Justice had formed it a mere fiscal matter. He claimed this it a mere fiscal matter. He claimed this designation to be an erroneous one. He hoped that His excellency would yet be pleased to disallow the act and wipe from the statute book this blot on Legislature. He held that this act was virtually an attempt to establish a state church amongst us, to interfere with the liberty of religion guaranteed to the people of Ganaia. He had never regreted the secularization of the clergy reserves. The act providing for this had prescribed the free exer-cise and enjoyment of all forms of religion not in contravention of the law of the land. This act of the Quebec Legislature granting a sum of money to a particular church renewed the connection between the church and state swept away by the Clergy Reserve Act. He thought no man of common sense could say that this grant was not a recognition of connection be-tween church and state. He had heard it said that this grant was made for the purpose of education. But while the six thousand dollars granted to the minority was tied up for purposes of education within the province of Quebec, the rest of the grant was not so restricted.

THE ACT OF INCORPORATION,

he thought, was not worth the paper it was written upon, and the other had not the slight-est shadow of a moral let alone a legal claim to any compensation. If there was a reasonable doubt at all he did not think it would be becom ing in a Minister of the Crown to advise the disallowance of the act, because the parties should have the right of a decision of a court should have the right of a decision of a court upon it, but he thought there was no doubt in this case as to the intervention of a foreign potentate. It had been held that such intervention was common for purposes of arbitration. He did not, for he could not, deny this, but this intervention could only be asked by the sovereign, not by the sub-ject It would have been qually objectionable hed the intervention of the President of the had the intervention of the President of the United States been asked, because no subject or no province had the right to ask the Presi dent to intermeddle with our affairs. If Parlia ment could find any evidence that his grant was dedicated to educational purposes, then his ment could have any service the facts that there had before stating the reasons, before which he him-case would fail; but he thought there could be before stating the reasons, before which he him-been such a distribution of the four hundred bear his accuser before he made his statement, after which his mouth would be closed. The bon after which his mouth would be closed. The bon

the people of Ontario?. The same persons who were incorporated did visit the province of Ontario. Mr. Amyot-Do you object to them going to

Ontario ? Mr. McCarthy said certainly he did. That was why he was here now. What had awakened and aroused the people of the province from which he had the honor to come as they had never been awakened and aroused before was the principles of the order. It was impossible to suppose that men of the principle who were

behind this agitation were inspired by any pur-pose of personal aggrandizement. The agitapose of personal aggrandizement. The agita-tion was genuine, heartfelt and sincere. He was not here to explain the cause of the laxity of the Protestants in the province of Quebec in not protesting against the act. He would ask hon. gentleman to say whether it was nothing but biling and cooing between the Pro testants and Roman Catholics in the province of Quebec as stated by the member from Stan-stard Speaking of this televance by the member ity, the member for Stanstead had referred to Mr. Joly Why, that gentleman had been de-posed and had resigned his seat, being practic-ally driven from public life.

Hon. Mr. Laurier-Mr. Joly was deposed by the minority.

Mr. McCarthy-Well, whether by the min-ority or not I don't think the choice of his sucority or not 1 don't think the choice or his suc-cessor was a matter of congratulation. Mr. Colby had said if they raised this question the Quebec Protestant representatives would lose their seats. If these Protestants were only here to carry out the wishes of the Roman Catholics then they represented the majority and not the Protestant minority. Let the Protestants of the province feel that they were get-ting justice from this Parliament and they would then be up and doing. He had heard no one here say he approved of it; so far the measure had gone without defence. He could not do better than close with the language of Deinsing Course and he adouted lithou gotte not do becter onan close with the language of Principal Caven, and he adopted all that gentle-man had said on the question. That gentleman had said that occasions did arise when it was the daty of the Dominion Government to revise provincial legislation, and he believed that the Jesuit Estates act should be revised by the cen-tral Covernment tral Government.

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

Sir John Thompson, minister of justice spoke on the question after recess. He felt, be said, in addressing the House upon this question and in presenting to it at this stage of the debate the reason which he conceived justified the Government in advising His Ex-cellency not to exercise his power of disallow ance of the bill that he must ask more than the usual indulgence of the House. He would be compelied in the first place to deal at some con-siderable length, and he would have to speak under a sense of feeling that to one great portion of the community of Canada nothing that he could say would be satisfactory and to another, and he hoped the greater, portion of the peeple of Canada no defence of the Government would be necessary upon this question. Considering the interest this measure had excited in all quarters in Canada it was only necessary that he should ask for the patience of the House to make a plain statement of the reasons for which the Government advised His Excellency to allow the Government advised His Excellency to allow the act and for which he was held respon-sible to night. He wished to take exception to the statement of the hon. member from North Simose (Mr. McCarthy) with re-ference to the position the Government occupied in this debate. The hon. member complained that no member on the Trea sury benches had risen to take part in the debate upon this question, and complained of it almost as a matter of dis courtesy. He seemed to think that the way the debate should be carried on was a mere matter of convenience. He would leave it to the House that at the close of the debate last night no argument remained unnuwered that called for a reply from the Treasury banches. No mem-ber on either side of the House was unaware at the commencement of this debats that the main eround on which the right to the Government in this matter would be assailed would be pre-sented by the hon, member from North Simcoe. He (the speaker) was the most, if there be a difference between him and his colleagues, re-sponsible primarily for the allowance of the act by this Government. He submitted to she fair.

made he had reserved all those rights which tonch this question even in the remotest degree, and it was the idle for them to discuss how far he could have made penal laws applicable to this country. In the year 1800 the last Jesuit died, and on the death of the last surviving member of the order the Crown could have taken possession of the pro-perty of the order. The Pope had suppressed the order all over the world and the properties, instead of reverting to the order, passed to the ordinaries of the diocese in which they were sit-uated. He would admit the contention of his hon, friend from North Simcoe that by the law these estates should have been escheated to the Crown, There was

NO CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION

which was binding on the conscience of the Leg-lalature of the province of Quebec. The consid-eration of that mora right was shown from year to year when the province went on to assert its rights to these estates and to put them on the public market for sale The whole bierarchy of the province of Quebec made a solemn protest against the sale of these estates. They might look at this question as a business matter, as relating to a piece of property situated in the city of Quebec. How was the title to be cleared of such a dispute? It could only be done by re-ferring the matter to some person who had authority over both parties to the dispute. It so hs ppened that the hierarchy of Quebec and the other contesting parties who struggled for con-tention in this claim both belonged to the same church, and they applied to the head of that church as the authority to settle their claim. The head of the church had the power by their choice to estile their claim. In 1884 the Pope named the Archbiehop of Quebec to act for him in the matter of the settlement. In 1887, and this was one of the means of creating hostility to this act, the head of the church reserved to to this act, the head of the church reserved to himself the right to settle that claim, and with-drew the authority he had given to the Arob-bishop of Quebec. He simply withdrew the au-thority from one to whom he had given it. In his letter on the matter to the Prefect of the Sacred College of the Propaganda, Hon. Mr. Mercier had said :---

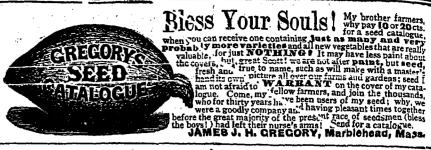
" My predecessors in the Government deem ed it their daty in 1376, I believe, to order the demolition of the college and the division of the property into building lots in view of an immediate sale, which, however, did not take place owing to certain representations from exalted personages at the time. To avoid further dificulties, as I suppose, my predecessors let the matter lie and allowed the property to be so neglected that it has become a grazing ground and a receptacle for filth, so much so that it is openly said in Quebec that the question has be-

come a public scandal. Under these circumstances, I deem It my duty to ask Your Eminence if you see any serious objection to the Government selling the thirty-seven years behind, because in 1852 the St. Mary's college was incorporated to teach the doctrines of the Jesuitz. For this act of incor-poration twenty-nine Protestants and thirty-seven Catholics voted, and there were all told only seven who voted against it. The religious toleration of that day seemed to be more mark-ed than at the present. He referred to the numerous educational institutions under the control of the low it order in Group Ratio and property pending a final settlement of the question of the Jesuits' estates."

This his hon, friend from North Simcoe con-ceived to be a petition on the part of the Gov-erament of the province of Quebec to ask per-mission of a foreign potentate to sell the promission of a roreign potentate to sell the pro-perty. Permission to sell the property they did not need, because from year to year they had sold portions of it and put the proceeds in the public Treasury. They simply did not want to be put into the position when they put that property into the market of being met with a solemn i rotast against the sole of property and solemn property mite the sale of property, as had been made before, and so on. Mr. Mer-cier went on to say in his letter :--

"The Government would look on the pro-ceeds of the sale as a special deposit to be disposed of hereafter in accordance with the agree-ments to be entered into between the parties ments to be entered into between the parties interested with the sanction of the Holv See. As its will, perhaps, be necessary upon this mat-ter to consult the legislature of our province which is to be convened very shortly, I respectfully solicit an immediate reply."

They were told that it was absolutely neces-sary to go to this foreign power, and that it had been stated that perhaps it would be necessary to consult the Legislature of the province of Quebec. The province already had the right to sell these lands. But once it was agreed with pristed the property to which it is related, he held that in regard to the sale of the property the statute gave the province no greater title than it had before. The minority of the pro-vincel of Quebec had not suffered one whit by the passage of the act. The re-venue from these estates had from year to year the head of the church to sell these lands and to put aside the funds there was no necessity to consult the Legislature, because the Legislature already had the power to sell the property ; and yet this matter had been put before the House this very day as being only perhaps necessary to consult the Legislature, but that it was absolbeen paid into the Consolidated Revenue fund not to the fund for higher education. The utely necessary to consult the Holy See. Ano-ther letter fron Hon. Mr. Mercier to the Rev. ther letter fron Hon. Mr. Mercier to the Rev. allowance for education paid from the Con-Father Turgeon, procurator of the Jesuits at Montreal, stated :-



had reported the Quebec clergy entitled to col-lect tithes. In 1817 the Roman Catholic bishop

at Quebec received a mandamus calling him as such to be one of the legislature of the province.

In 1839 Governor Colborne incorporated the bishop of Quebec and all his successors. In 18-

38 a Romau Catholic college was incorporated in Prince Edward Island, and the law officers

of the Orown advised that there was no abrog-stion of the Act of supremacy if the act could be held to apply to that province. Since then the provinces of British North America have

received free institutions and legislative powers, and except in these matters of Imperial concern

we are made self-governing. And yet we are told that we are under the restrictive legislation

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

We had been told that a provincial legislature was only a delegated authority, but he con-tended that within its sphere the provincial legislature is as absolute as the Imperial Parlia-

ment itself. The B. N. A. act gave such au-thority, though the act seemed to contain in the

129th section a reservation against repealing or modifying an Imperial statute relating to a sub-

ject under control, but he did not so regard it. We had three distinct decisions of the Judicial

Committees of the Privy Council that legislating

upon a power within its control a provincial legislatura has power to repeal an imperial statute even if it could be contended that this statute of the province of Quebec was in any

way a derogature from the oppressive restric-tions of the Supremery act. In the year 1850 all the Roman Catholic bishops in Ontario were incorporated with their successors from time to

time, and incorporated on the one condition that they were in common with the See of Rome. In 1854 the same thing was done for Quebec. In 1862 all the bishops of New Bruns-

THE PROTESTANT PROTEST.

THE PROTESTANT PROTEST. We have been told that because by a lapsus there had been no protest against the incorpor-ation of the Jesuits in 1837 the people had not forfeited their rights to protest; but in protest-ing those who did so were not only one year but thirty-seven years behind, because in 1852 the St.

control of the Jesuit order in Great Britain and

taking from the wall a rusty weapon which has hung there for two years. There were shatules yet unrepealed which would put one third of the people of this country into prison to morrow for

heresy for not taking the sacrament, for profess-ing the Unitarian doctrine and for similar pre-

scribed grounds of offence. In 1871, by the statute of the province of Quebec there was an order incorporating the Jesuits under the name of the missionaries de Notre Dame de Societe

de Jeaus, and no protest against this had been raised, though it was the same in effect as that

THE EDUCATION CHANTS.

As to the branch of the arguments put for-ward that the Jesuits' Estates act misappro-priated the property to which it is related, he

of 1887.

of three hundred years ago.

rick were incorporated.

restrictive on the people of this country than PERSECUTING A PRIEST IN LOR. the sovereigns of Great Britain had been to RAINE. the sovereigns of Great Britain had been to themselves. In 1776 the Attorney-General

The Germanizing of Alsace-Lorraine necas-sitates a system of Balfourism, or petty per-secution, in that province. The Imperial Chamber of Leipsic has just pronounced an edict which will not tend to minimise the strug-cla accient the suppression of the French law edict which will not tend to minimize the strug-gle against the suppression of the French lan-guage. It has deprived of his stipend the parish priest of Neuenkerchen, near Sarregue-mines, who has been condemned to six weeks' detention in a fortress for "exciting the people against law and order." The rev. gentleman had refused to substitute French for German at his church, basing his refusal on the fact that by a Decree of the Ererch Council of State of 1865 French was introduced as the official lan-guage of the Ohurch. The Pressian authorities regard this plea as an aggravation of the priest's regard this plea as an aggravation of the priest's offence.

Arrangements are already in progress for the second International Scientific Congress of Catholics, which will be held in 1891. The organizing committée meets in Paris, and is also engaged in publishing the transactions of the first congress, held last year. The secre-tary is Monsieur J. Guien, 20, Rue de la Chaise Chaise.

LINPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION 1 OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED



Louisiana State Lettery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868, for Educa-tional and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its MAMMOTH DRAWINGS take place Semi Annualy (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS

For Integrity of its Drawings, and Prompt Payment of Prizes, Attested as follows:

A USES USE AN INITIAL DESCRIPTION AND A USES asked for any evidence of evil resulting from the teaching of those institutions. There was no provincial legislature in Canada which would consent to have its powers curtailed by



Commissioners

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay an Prizes drain in The Louisiana State Lolleries which may presented at our counters.

R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisia 78 Nat'l Br PIERBE LANAUX, Pros. State National Bank A. BALDWIN Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, April 16, 1889. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000 100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves \$10; Quarters \$5 Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1. LIST OF PRIZES

THIS WAS A BRITISH COUNTRY

and that affect must be given to the laws to which the country became subject at the con-quest. At the time of the treaty of 1763 the Jesuits had the estates. It was in the power of the conquering state to enact such laws as seeme proper, and in October, 1763, the king introduc-ed into the country the laws of the country, which laws continued in affect until 1774. The power of the king to introduce these laws is not now open to controversy. The Jesuits at that time were an organization which could not be, and were not, tolerated by the laws of England. It was an illegal one, and the moment British laws were introduced into this country the Jesnit estates became forfeited to the Orown Not only had we the law as stated, but we had the action of parliaments before and after the union, declaring possession of the estates, and yet a hundred years later we saw the Premier of Quebec in the humiliating position of sung for the sanction of the Pope to dispose of them. The spiritual power of the Pope of the right to excommunicate kings and countries was what was struck out by the Act of Supremacy, not his temporal power, his gurs and his men had never been so numerous as to excite the apprehension of any great power.

THE GLAIMS TO THE ESTATES.

Looking back at the history of that period it was found that the sovereing had declared the Jesuits beyond the pale, and that they could not be allowed to hold their estate, though the rest of the religious bodies were allowed to remain in possession. Un the 13th of August, 1763, in the instructions to Governor Murray, 1763, in the instructions to Governor Murray, it was stated that though the King's Roman Catholic subject in Canada are not to be re-strained from exercising their religion, they were allowed so to do only in so far as the laws of Great Britain would permit The Govern-ment was directed to exercise diligence in observing the action of the priests, so that no other purpless should be accurated. other privileges should be assured. A later instruction was to the effect that while the Jesuits were to be allowed to live on their estate for life, they should not be allowed to alienate or embezzle these estates, possession of which was to be ceded to the King at their death. Str James Marryatt had reported on this particular question that the rights of the Romish Church were to be exercised only so far as the laws for-bade the practice of that religion interpreted by their letter, and there remained a proposition to be worked out to reconcile the treaty stipulation with the British law. In the Quebec act the religion of the inhabitants of the country was protected, but the dvil institutions were dealt with as something entirely distinct. In

۲.

· . ,

***,*

under any pretence or pretext by a provincial legislature was an act that should be disallowed.

THE PRINCIPLES OF THE JESUITS.

He denied the right of any hon. gentleman t say the order is under the eyes of the Pope of Rome and you must not interfere. It was not a religious question During the reign of some pontiffs, it is received the support of that power under some other pontifis it did not receive that support. In the Quarterly Leview of 1874 it was stated in an able article on the objects of the Jesuit order that they are organized to war The oath the foes adverse to the Papal system. The oath that was taken by the members of the Jesuit order was that to implicit obedi-ence to their chief. They were educated so that they should have no will. Nothing, per haps, was more true than the statement made in the report of the Attorney General of Paris, who was called upon to investigate the guiding principles of the order. He found from this investigation that every member was bound to the most implicit and blind obedience. They must even sacrifice their lives if ordered b do so. Other authors represented the Jesuits as bearing a two-faced shield, one representing the glory of God and the salvation of souls, and the other side the glory of the society and its future ascendancy. As the society has been in the past so it is now. There has been no change or shadow of turning. Quoting further from the Quarterly Review of 1874, it was found that the charge that the Pope who suppressed the order had been poisoned by Jesuits was exploded. The writer endeavored to show, and he thought he did show, that probablism, mental reserva tion and that the end justified the means were still the benets of the order. What was the history of the order? Were they held respon-Were they held responsible for the revocation of the Edict of Nautos? Cardinal Duffy had written of the Jesuits that they were the same to-day as they were two hundred years ago. It was useless to make citations, but he did think their expulsion from France would have been of use to his friends. Everybody else could not always be in the wrong and the Jesuits always in the right. They had been expelled from

every country. Mr. Amyot-They were not expelled from Russia.

Russia. Mr. McCarthy—They were expelled from Russia, and their expulsion put an end to the concordat that had existed between St. Peters-burg and the Papal authority at Rome. After reading from endorsed reports of the debates at Paris on the Jesuits at the time their expulsion was discussed, he said is would be for the House to judge whether the Jesuits were an order who were thought fit to be encouraged in this coun-try. The Jesuits were expelled from Germany in 1872. They had been admitted into Pressie ory. Inc. Jesuius were expelled from Germany in 1372. They had been admitted into Prussia by Frederick II. Their expulsion from that country was especially applicable to this coun-try. Having obtained a footbold in that country they had begun to spread Ultramontain principles that were considered inimical to civil governinent.

THE DOMINION'S INTEBEST.

It was no argument to say that because a cer tain piece of legislation was within the power of local legislation it should not be disturbed. The legislatures were not to be allowed to run in different directions. Different provincial legislatures should not be allowed to make grants of money to this or that religious body. If this were allowed they would find the bonds of Confederation in danger. If they were to say the law that has been passed is within the legislative pro-vince of the provincial legislature, they would soon see that the provinces would get more and king of England could not bring in the common king of England could not bring in the common king of England could not bring in the common king of England could not bring in the common king of England could not bring in the common king of England could not bring in the common the religion of the inhabitants of the country way protected, but the dvil institutions were dealt with as something entirely distinct. In 1775 express instructions were given to Gover-in 2 dealther to be was not a matter of concern to ner, Color that the Roman Catholic subjects in the volue of Quebec. The reported that the Roman Catholic subjects in the volue of Quebec. The reported that the Roman Catholic subjects in the volue of Quebec. The reported that the Roman Catholic subjects in the volue of Quebec. The reported that the Roman Catholic subjects in Creat and applied it to the provinces would got more and the ophical subject in the volue of Quebec. The reported that the Roman Catholic subjects in Creat and miss Ada Walmeley Williams, and miss Ada W

memoer for Norm Sincoe had addressed the House for three hours and presented the case upon which the greatest doubt must lie. He presented the case from step to step, for the purpose of proving that the Jesuits of Quebec had no legal title to the estates in question, which was admitted in the preamble of the bill.

THE JESUITS' POSITION.

Long b-fore the cession of Canada to Great Britain the Jesuits had labored in the wilder-ness of this country and in the schools and churches of Canada. As the reward for their missionary zeal and the work of teachers that missionary zeal and the work of beachers that order had directed in this country they were erected into a corporate body by one of the most solemn acts of the King of France, pass-ed under his hand and by private donors who wanted to place in their hands that by which their work could be carried on. These were the terms by which they had their lands when the battle of the Plains of Abraham was fought. What were those terms? By the law of na-tions, recognized in every civilized country in the world, the conquering power took possession of all the rights and privileges which the con-quered monarch had in the country. He took In the king's stores, cannons, srms, and ammuni-tion and the king's treasures in the country, but he was powerless by the law of nations to lay his hand upon the property moveable or im-moveable of the humblest subject in the coun-try, and if he had been otherwise it would have an outrage upon the law of nations, which the conquering general solemnly awars he will ob-serve. In the course of this debate it had been said by the terms of capitalation of their property they were placed at the very feet of the conqueror. He did not so read the international law as that being the right of the conquerers. Article 3rd of the terms of the conquerers. Article 3rd of the terms of capitulation referred to the property, revenues, etc., of the setgniory and asked that their estates should be preserved in their rights and exemptions. The answer to this was granted, and yet they were told to-night that these estates, which came within the direct working of these terms, were reserved for the king's mean. The areading section 38 was desilved of these terms, were reserved for the kings marcy. The preceding section 33 was declined until the king's pleasure be known. Not that there was any distinct question of the Jesuits, that article relating not t. the property only of the Jesuits, but provided that in addition to that they should have all their rights and privileges of their religion, and to this section the answer was reserved until the king's pleasure in known. But to that section that they should keep their property, the answer was given "granted." The gist of the supremacy act was that persons outside of the realm of England should not exercise within the Queen's domin-ions any spiritual supremacy. If there was spiritual supremacy in the province of Quebec then there could be no priest in the province of Quebec, and if no priest uo bishop and if no priest in the province of Quebec no sacrament for a dying person in the province of Quebec, Obviously

THE TREASY MEANT NO SUCH THING. Reference has been made to the fact that there was no freedom of worship for Roman Catholics at that time in Great Britain, but that was not Britain, as Great Britain permitted freedom of Britain, as Great Britain permitted freedom of worship in her colonies twenty-five or thirty years after the conquest of Canada. The King of Great Britain issued a proclamation suppress-ing the order of Jesuits in the province of Que-beo. The King of England had not the power to revoke the terms of the charter which the Jesuits had received from the King of France.

them all rights generally whatsoever upon such property and the revenues therefrom in favor of our province, the whole as well in the name of the old order of Jesuits and of your present corporation as in the name of the Pope, of the Sacred College of the Propaganda and of the

Roman Catholic Church in general. That any agreement made between you and ble Government of the province will be binding only in so far as it shall be ratified by the Pope It appeared to him from this that the object and

was that before the Legislature of Quebec should be asked to pay a dollar of the money they would be in a position to say that they had obbained the release from every Larty who might have any claim to this property and this letter, which was taken such grave objection to, was more against than in favor of the Holy See,

THE HISTORY OF DISALLOWANCE

in this country, in the history of disallowance of cur own statues in the old country, search would be made in vain to find that an act was disallowed because the preamble was an impro-per one. The preamble of an act was to explain anything that was doubtful in the act. Ninetenths of the agitation that had been aroused about this act was on account of the following telegram, received in March from [Cardinal Simeoni :

"The Pope allows the Government to retain the proceeds of the sale of the Jesuits' estates as a special deposit, to be disposed of hereafter with the sanction of the Holy See."

This telegram was was erroneously interpreted to mean that the Pope had given his permission to the Government to retain the proceeds of the sale of the Jesuit estate, whereas if the telegram was taken with the other communita-tion, it was clearly found to bear a different meaning, for the Legislature possessed the right to sell these lands and retain the proceeds as already shown. It was said with much gravity and force in this House that the bill denied the subtority of the Queen. The bill did not in the slightest degree deny any right spiritual or temporal of Her Majesby the Queen. It had but what was its real meaning. He denied that this act derogated from the authority of Her Majesty as the head of the British Em pire. It did not, as had been charged, place the public money of Quebec at the disposal of a foreigner. When the \$400,060 was paid out of the treasury, Her Majesty had not the elightest claim to it. In ordinary course it would have been paid to one of the claimants; it was left in this instance to the head of the church to say how the claimants should have share in it.

ROMAN CATHOLIC BIGHTS,

He would be content to rest the case here were it not that we had been taken back to the legislation of three hundred years ago, and were asked to apply to this measure the Supremacy act, and had we not been told that the Dominion was to apply to one of its provinces the coercive legislation which used to exist three hundred years ago. In 1765 the law officers of the Grown reported that the Roman Oatholic subjects in the colonies were not subject to the same inca-

Montreal, stated :--That you will grant to the province of Que-bec a full, complete and prepetual concession of altogether too small to be a security for pur-poses of higher education. There was no divis-altogether too small to be a security for pur-poses of higher education. There was no divis-bec a full, complete and prepetual concession of altogether too small to be a security for pur-poses of higher education. There was no divis-tion of trust by the authority of this act, and this being so be thought the member for Simcoe must agree with him that he was right in de-there all rights generally whatenever unon much claume the built to be call a final matter. The claring the bill to be only a fiscal matter. It was rather late to treat it as anything else. The principle of supporting the higher education carried on by the society in the province has been recognized in the Supply bill for fif been years past, yet we are asked now to disal-low this act because it recognizes the principle low this act because it recognizes the principle to a larger extent. It was as absurd to discuss the provisions of this bill in this Par-liament as it would be year by year to take up the Quebec provincial sup-ply bill and discuss it here. We were told that the grant of money to this corporation was a church endowment which violated the separ-ation of church and state in this country but stion of church and state in this country, but

he failed to see how the grant of money to a society of preachers and teachers could be held to be an endowment of a church. It was no more a violation of the principle of the separation of church and state than would be the en-

dowment of a hospital under church control,

He had listened with some surprise to the statements of Mr. McCartby respecting the teachings of this society. When the case of bhose opposed to the society was placed in the hands of such an eminent legal authority as the member for Simcoe, it was only reasonable to suppose that if the act should be disallowed the reason for disallowance stated by him should have been such as to be fittingly presented by the Minister of justice in asking the Governor-General to disallow the act. But he thought that if he appeared before His Excellency with

the reasons given to the House this afternoon he would be just fit to be expelled from His Excellency's presence just as fast as he could be put out. If he told Ris Excellency that the act out. should be disallowed because in 1874 the Quarterly Review had published a series of Quarterly Review had published a series of articles, opposed to them, His Excellency would probably ask him if these had not been answered. He would have to acknow-ledge that they had been. Similarly with the other arguments put forward by Mr. McCartby and to which the speaker refer-ed in detail. In conclusion he would say that for the securing of good will and kindly charity hatween all our people two principles must he temporal of Her Majesty the Queen. It had been stated that the preamble was passed as a protection, yet we were asked to advise His Excellency that it was no protection at all, but a distinct challenge to Her Majesty. In advising the Governor-General on the subject of disallowence or allowance of an act the Ministry had to consider not the skill of the drafteman who had made the act, but what was its real meaning. He denied of Quebec or the humblest province of the con-federacy should be dealt with in accordance with the legislation of three hundred years ago. THE DEBATE AGAIN ADJOURNED.

Mr. McNeill followed, speaking for only a few minutes in support of the disallowance re-

solution. Hon. David Mills moved the adjournment of the debate. It was then 11.40, and Sir John Macdonald objected, that the debate might proceed for an hour yet. However, at the earn-est solicitation of Messers. Mills, Cartwright, Mulock and Laurier, the adjournment was agreed to, Sir John and Mr. Laurier stating that they would do their best to have the debate

and to-morrow. The House adjourned at 11 50 p.m. (Continued on seventh page.)

A marriage is arranged, and will take place in Easter week, between Mr. Charles Russell, second son of Sir Charles Russell, Q.C., M.P. and miss Ada Waimsley Williams, eldest daughter of the late Mr. William Williams, of

LIST OF FRIDER	
1 PRIZE OF \$300,000 is	\$300,000
1 PRIZE OF 100,000 is	100,000
1 PRIZE OF 50,000 is	50,000
1 PBIZE OF 25,000 is	25,000
2 PRIZES OF 10,000 are	20'000
5 PRIZES OF 5,000 are	25,000
25 PRIZES OF 1,000 are	25,000
100 PRIZES OF 500 are	50,000
200 PRIZES OF 300 are	60,000
500 PHIZES OF 200 are	100,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
100 Prizes of \$500 are	\$50,000
100 Prizes of 300 are	30,000
100 Prizes of 200 are	20,000
TERMINAL PRIZES	

Norg.-Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not ev-titled to terminal Prizes.

Theo to terminal Prizes. Set For CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and Number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

IMPORTANT.

Address M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

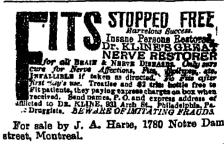
MA DAUPHIN. Washington, D.C.

By ordinary letter, containing MONEY OBDER issued by all Express Companies, Now York Exchange, Draft or Postal Note. WE PAY CHARGES ON CUREROY seat to us by Express in sums of Fivo Dollars or over.

Address Registered Letters containing Currency to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK. New Orleans, Ls.

REMEMBER that the payment of Prizes is **GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS** of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the Prosident of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware all imitations or anonymous schemes. **ONE DOLLAR** is the price of the smallest par or fraction of a Ticket **ESURD BY US** in any Drawing. Anything in our name offered for less than a dollar is a swindle.



INFORMATION WANTED

of one Eilen Elligett, daughter of John Elligett deceased, who lived in the Parish of Kilkon-nelly, County of Kerry, Ireland, Blacksmith. The party who desires this information is James Elligett, a brother of Ellen. The last known of Ellen Elligett was that she left Ireland for Of Ellen Enligers was that the fell field formed Ganada about twenty-six years ago. Parties having any knowledge of the whereabouts of Ellen Elligett are requested to address JAMES ELLIGETT, Fremont, Obio,

WRGANA And Exchanged. Free Catalogue, E. B. OHAPPIN & CO., Bichmond, Va

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTHEAL, Superior Court. No. 826. DAME GUTA. BEBECOA MECKLENBURG, of the City and District of Montreal, duly authorised a setter en justice, Plainriff, against JAOOB BOBHEGOIANY, ovids ROGALSKY, of the same place, trador. An ac-tion for separation as to property has been instituted in this case on the 14th intern.

Montreal, 27th February, 1850. 81-6 \$.29,27M-3A T. C. de LORIMIER Atty. for Pliff

and an and and a start of the

APRIL 3, 1889.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

THE GREAT DEBATE

(Continued from sixth page.)

. . .

, - ,

on the Jesuits' Estates Act.

THE MEMBER FOR BOTHWELL.

Hon. David Mills prefaced his speech on the Hon. David Mills prefaced his speech on the Jewit question by stating that since he had a gest in Parliament he did wot think there had sist in Parliament he did wot think there had sist a question which had exhibited the tacti-sist a question which had exhibited the tacti-cal skill of the First Minister to better advan-cal skill of the First Minister to better advan-tage. The hon. gentleman, to meet the dangers of the position, seemed to have divided his forces a that has might take either side. One was led of the publication, sound we have divided ins forces so that he might take either side. One was led so that ne minister of Justice and the other by the by the Minister of North Sincoe (Mr. McCarthy.) The member of North Sincoe (Mr. McCarthy.) The husiness of these distinguished lieutenants was to look after the noble army of Conservatives and look after the noois army or Conservatives and keep them together. After reviewing the argu-ments of the two members for Lincoln (Mr. Ry-kert), at some length, he said he would not kers, at tomo to believe after the relations that bring nimed between the hon. member for North since and the Government that he would have supported the resolution if he had shought it ald have displeased the administration. to the position of the hon member from West York (Mr. Clarke Wallace) on this question he said rumor had it that there was a round robin said rumor had to block benches in favor of findfitting about the back belongs in layor of nuc-ing for that member a seat on the Treasury benches. He thought this rumor was strength-ened by the fact that the Minister of Customs was somewhat of a failure. The position of the hon members on the other side of the House hon memoers on the osure side of the House on this question was that they might follow whichever leader they wished and still feel that they were supporting the Government. He was

COING TO SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT on this question, but he felt that whenever he stood in such a suspicious position he must ex-lan his position. The motion was in some respects the most important resolution that had spects the most important resolution that had ever been before this House. It was in some respects a mischievous resolution, because it mingled religious animosity with the question. They had on the one side the right of self-govrepresent on the out and on the other the med-eromet of a province and on the other the med-dlezome interference of the central dovernment. Some hon. gentlemen referred to historical events, but the times had altered and even the events, out the nines had all even the most orthodox Prebyterian would not like to be treated according to the times in which John Knox had lived. The local legislatures youn Knox had hive to the gentlemen on the were responsible not to the gentlemen on the Treasury benches, but to their electors. This Treasury benches, but to their electors. This Government had no more right to interfere with such a matter than they had with the New York state legislature. They had no right to assume that this Parliament was more competent to say what was within the purview of the local legisistures than the local legislatures themselves. The Government could never safely undertake to correct the local legislatures, even when errors were made and such matters should be left to the electors. The Queueo Legislature, he contended, was free to deal with the funds of the province as it thought fit. The provincial legislature was supreme in such atters The property in question had come into the pos-ession of the Jesuits for the propagation of re-ligion. After the property had been escheated by the Crown, the order, when revived, set up a moral claim only that Mr. Mercier had recog-nized. It had been said by some that the Jesuits would make an improper use of any money awarded to them, and that this was a proper reason for refusing to consider the moral claim. It would be just as recombined p. It would be just as reasonable for a moral man owing money to another who was an idle drunken fellow to say, "I will not pay my creditor this money, because if I do he will only spend it in getbing drunk and will beat his wife when in that condition."

A HIT AT THE "GLOBE."

He thought that those who had been converted by the opinion of the Toronto Law Journal might be converted back again by the opinion of Lord Selbourne on the reference of questions of this kind to the Pope. After the United States had gained their independance there were no episcopal bishops in the country and the Archbishop of Canterbury had, at the request of the American Government, ordained bishops for the United States. This was not looked upon by the American Government as the usur-

question ? Had it occured to any one what the bad made attempts, but without success. Pre-result would be if this resolution were to be misr Mercier had the course to grapple with it adopted ? It would mean that there would and to raise the storm which we not to be an appeal to the country and that ha the issue would be one of race and religion, one between Protestants and Roman Oatbolies and the country would be divided into two great camps. Could any one imagine a more disasmatter. The hon, gentleman who moved this resolution had said that the Roman Ustholic Ohurch was a menace to every institution in the

country. Mr O'Brien rose and defied the hon. gentle man to find anything in his speech that would justify such a statement.

Mr. Mulock readily retracted what he had said and expressed the wish that his remark would not have to apply to others who supported the resolution.

THE MEMBER FOR HUNTINGDON.

Mr. Scriver, after eulogizing the remarks of the hon. member for Stanstead, with which he said he agreed, referred to the pordial relations existing between Protestants and Roman Oatholics in Quebec, which he said were strong ly emphasized in his constituency, where, not-withstanding the fact that he was a good Protestant, he had been elected to this Parliament by Protestants and Roman Catholics constitutes five times. In his country the rights of muni cipal councils were seriously endangered, a part of a township was erected into an ecclesiastical parish by an act of the Quebec Legislature, and by an appeal to the courts this parish allowed to have representation in the County council. This had caused a good of dissatisfaction among the Protestants of the country who had opposed the demands of the parish for representation in the County council. And following this was the legislation which they had for the past three days had been considering. There was a very general opinion in his constituency that this legislation was unwise. He did net agree with the member for Stanstead that no representations had been made on the part of the Pro-testants of the province of Quebec against this bill.

MR. COLBY EXPLAINS

Mr. Colby explained that the resolution of the Protestant Ministerial association of Montreal, which had been read by the hon. member for North Norfolk (Mr Charlton), had put into his mouth words he had never used, and had put upon him strictures for whathe had never utter-ed. He had not said no representations had ed. He had not said no representations had been made against this bill. He had said that he was not aware that any representations had gone to the Legislature of the province of Que. | the allegiance of France. If they were of French bec against the act.

Mr. Soriver, in conclusion, said he agreed mainly with the spirit of the resolution of the member for Muskoka, but he believed it was inexpedient to introduce it here with the certanity that it would be voted it down by a large majority of the House.

ANOTHER SUPPORTER OF O'BRIEN. Mr. Sutherland declared his determination to | who was not liberty to give people liberty ? support the resolution because the act gave a grant for sectarian purposes.

MR. M'MULLEN

Dr. McMullen believed the bill was within the constitutional power of the province of Q tebec, and notwithstanding that he was no friend of the Jesuits he was prepared to vote for the act. He would not vote for the resolution of the hon member from Muskoka, unless he was satisfied that if adopted that would end the venge by pitching into the Government, matter.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION. Hon. Wilfrid Laurier spoke next. It was

not often, he said, that the members on this side of the House were found supporting the policy of the administration, but in this instance they gave to the Government the assent of a part of their supporters to their action in this question, and they had truth and principle in their opfor Bothwell had made an admirable speech on the question, and the Government would receive with a few exceptions—and they respected there exceptions—the entire support of the Liberal party. No other course which they on this side of the House could take would be consistent with the course they had taken here for the last fif teen or twenty years. He congratulated the Government that at last they had come to the srue policy, which they had always fought against, and had recognized that the only basis pation of spiritual supremacy in their country against, and had recognized that the only basis by a foreign power. The authority of the Pope rested wholly on the acceptance of his views by tion was to recognize provincial rights. The Government had made the trouble in their own camp, which the hon. member for Muskoka said they had not seen the last of. It was due of their administration and the policy with which they had governed this country and the means they had taken to get supporters. This was a family quarrel. There slways was a day of retribution, and that day he thought, was coming for the Government. The two chief provinces of which this Confederation was comconed were vastly different, the one Freuch-Canadian and Roman Catholic, and the other English and Protestant. Each had its prejudices egainst the other. Whenever they found an exaggerated feeling very apt to carry people be-yond conviction. Since 1854 the Conservatives had been able to obtain power chiefly by dering to the prejudices of one province and by nandering to prejudices of the other province. In Ontario the school question excited much feeling. The Premier of Ontario was charged feeling. The Premier of Ontario was charged with unduly favoring the teaching of the French language in the public schools. There had been much written on this question, but he would only read one paragraph. It was from La Mi-nerve, and it was to the effect that the exception to the speeches on this subject was the mild and liberal speech of Hon. G. W. Ross, the minis-

saw gathered. It was easy for the editor in his easy chair or the clergyman in his cabinet to settle a question on principle, but it was not so easy for the country would be divided into two great camps. Could any one imagine a more dias-trous effect than this would have to the country? Was this patrichian? Was its to the interest of Canada? He was no Roman Catholic, but he thought the whole truth should be told in this matter. The hon, gentleman who moved this is associated of the parameter of the parameter of the parameter would he in the social of the parameter of the parameter of the parameter would he in the parameter of the parameter of the parameter would he in the parameter of the parameter of the parameter would he in the parameter of the parameter of the parameter would he in the parameter of the parameter of the parameter would he in the parameter of the parameter o the administrator in practical life. There had place of the harmony which now existed, disord, the consequences of which he feared to contemplate. When this act was discussed only two of the twelve Protestant members of the Legislature objected, and their sole obcition was to the appearance of

THE NAME OF THE POPE.

in the act. Premier Mercier had explained why it was necessary to deal with the head of the church interested and the act was then unanimously passed. If the Protestants of Quebec were satisfied, who should be dissatisfied ? Those elected to represent them in the Legislature were the best qualified to speak their sentimente. The member for Simcoe had expressed a want of confidence in those re-presentatives, but he wished to point out that when Col. Rhodes went to Megantic for election as one of Mr. Mercier's ministers, the election taking place some months after the passage of the act, and the act being made an issue, Col. Rhodes had not only got a majority in the county but had got a majority of the Protestant electors of that county. He contended that the Protestant

MINORITY HAD NOTHING TO COMPLAIN OF in Quehec, but if they had and would bring their grievances before the Legislature of the province he would undertake to say that there would be remedial legislation enacted. As to the Jesuits it must be remembered that they repelled and devied all the charges made against them. They were a body of able and pure men, but they were only men and not infallible. Some of them might be found write objectionable things, but for this the whole order should not be condemned. He re-pudiated the charge made by the member for North Simcoe that the French Canadian citizens of the province of Quebec forgot that they were residents of a British province. He declared that he was a Canadian before everything and if to morrow an opportunity offered to decide between allegiance to France or to England he would unhesitatingly declare for a continuance of his allegiance to England, and if a poll was taken in Quebec he did not think that a single vote would be cast for a return to origin they were not likely to forget it. Day after day the Mail had been calling on the French Liberals to vote against the act If they were Liberals they were Liberals of the old Freach school. They were toud they should not allow this act because the principles of the order of the Jesuits were inimical to liberty. He would not be surprised to hear such a state ment from a Liberal of the new French school

THE PREMIER'S ANSWER.

Sir John Macdonald, who followed, said he did not wish at this late hour to address the House at any great length. He was g'ad to see the hon. leader of the Opposition supporting the Government. It was a bitter pill for the hon. gentleman to vote with them, but he dared not do otherwise. He dared not face Quebec if he did not vote with them. He took his re brought in the double-faced policy of the Conservative party since 1854. The hon. gentleman had made a mistake. He was a young man He could not refer to him as the hon. member from Northumberland had to an hon, member as a fledgling politician, but he forgot the poli tical history of Canada since 1854, when in Upper Canada the people were acoused as Englishmen, as Anglo-Saxons, as being opposed to French communities. The hon. gentlemen had forgotten the history of his country. He had forgotten that he (the speaker) was in the minority in his own province. He had re-mained that way attacked by the army of the Liberal party for years as being the tool of the subservient Conservatives who supported the separate schools and the principles of representation by population against the whole Liberal party of Untario led by the late George Brown. The principle of representation by population had been denounced by the late belle, Labrosse, Landerkin, Landry, Lang, whole party. He (the late George Brown) had also to support him in the paper which he so ably conducted and owned, and that paper had late George Brown had opposed him on that late George Brown had opposed him on that late George Brown had opposed him on that (Picton), McDougall (Cape Breton), Mc Question because he held that the French people Greavy McInters' McKay McK question because he held that the French people must be put down. That feeling in Ontario against the people of Lower Canada was so strong that he was in the minority in Upper Canada from 1854 to 1866. The hon, gentlemin was rather ungrateful for the stand he took for the French race of Lower Canada. But though he was in the minority he had respectable Cor servative support in Ontario from the Orange body. A large majority of the Orange body was Conservative. He had in his following the Grand Master of the order, the late George Bennett, who never failed in voting with him for the PROTECTION OF THE FRENCH CANADIANS. their race, their liberties and their religion, For the attacks that were made upon them after the late Geo. Bennett disappeared he had another Grand Master of the Orange order, the present Minister of Customs, who had long sup The hon. member fof Northumber ported him. land (Mr Mitchell) had said that the Govern ment should have spoken earlier on this matter but if they had taken the responsibility of dis allowing this bill they ought to have been called ter of education of Ontario. The Government to day was reaping what it had sowed. They upon to state their reasons and define their course. As a matter of course, the Legislature of each province was independent, subject to the restrictions in the constitution. It required no defence of the Government of the day to allow the act of local legislature to go into operation. That was their duty as a general rule. There was no defence required ; an attack must be made if they had improperly allowed the act to go into operation. All laymen and lawyers were unanimous upon that point. If he had any doubt upon the question, the clever and able speech of the member for Bothwell, who, it seemed to him, would remove all doubt upon the matter would have convinced him. They the matter would have convinced him. had carried out the principle fully and fairly since 1869 that was recommended to the govern ments of the various provinces, and laid down to govern the power of disallowance by the Governor General on the advice of his cabinet, and although that had not been formally approv ad of it had been continually acted upon by this House and quoted in the press as being the right upon which disallowance should be acted. If this bill was within the competence of the Legislature it must, as a matter of course, be allowed to go into operation. That was laid down in 1869 and had been carried out ever since, that when a bill was within the competence of a provincial legislature it must be allowed to go ino operation unless it was injurious to the Dominion as a whole. Of course it was a serious responsibility for the Government to say that an act was injurious to the Domin-ion as a whole. But that was put in the Confederation act for that purpose, and if the Government decided that the act was injurious to the whole Dominion it was their duty as well as their right to disallow the bill. That was the doctrine, and now they pursued it with the responsibility of allowing this bill. If it was not within the competence of the province it did not st all follow that the Dominion Government should interfere. Look at

as much a Catholic institution as Victoria college is a Methodist institution, or as Queen's ollege is a Presbyterian institution Hon. Mr. Blake-It is called the Jesuits' col-

lege. Sir John-Yes, it is well known as such. IO the 54 who voted for the incorporation 29 were Protestants and 25 Roman Catholics. The members who voted egainst the bill single Protestants returned from the province of Quebec voted against the bil. This is a full justification of what the member for Stanstead said that the Protestants of Quebec had no animosity towards the Catholics. This college, they had not heard, was engaged in injuring the youth of the country. That institute had gone on and continued to go on doing its work. It would seem from the newspapers and fro the agilation going on that this was a new invasion, that these lesuits had come here to overrun the country like Huns and Vandals. One would think that they were not here thirty-seven years ago. The act of 1871 was passed in the Quebeo Legislature and the act of 1878, limiting the act of 1871, was also passed with no outside opposi-tion. He looked back and remembered.

THE GREAT SOCIAL AGITATION

on the religious question which agitated this country fifty years ago, and when William Lyon Mackenzie came back into Parliament of Uanada. After his exile he said trouble was caused by religious strife. He (Slr John) felt that this country was deeply injured by this agitation, and could not say what the result might be. He did believe that it might fade away like other cries. He hoped that in the province of Ontario when the excitement passed way and when the matter was discussed and weighed the people would see that the agita-tion is unfounded and that

THE COUNTRY IS SAFE.

In all the Dominion of Canada there are only book or missal, and we were told that 01388 with these weapons there was danger of their conquering Canada. The idea was absurd. He had told his staunch Protestant friend, Dr. Potts, of Toronto, that he would match him bodily or spiritually against any one of these 71 Jesuit priests-(laughter)-and he thought he could similarly match the other seventy. The Jesuits were a teaching body exclusively in Canada now. The Jesuits share of this grant was \$160,000 and over this all the row had been raised. It reminded him of the anecdote told of a Jew who, going into an eating house, was seduced into eating a slice of ham. As he came out there was a crash of thunder, and the poor Jew, astonished, exclaimed "Good heavens, what a row about a little bit of pork." As the Jew escaped the thunderbolt, so he thought the effect of the agitation now heard in the country would not be serious. It this bill had been dis-allowed, Mr. Mercier would have acheived a great triumph; he would have been the cham-pion of the church; bis legislature would have been called together and the measure re-enacted. Then what would have happened ? No Government could be formed that could take the responsibility of again disallowing it and continue to live and an alarming national disburbance would ensue.

An Overwheiming Defeat.

Sir Richard Cartwright made a brief speech explanatory of his vote and at 1.30 o'clock a division was called. The vote on the resolution stood 13 for 188 against, as follows :-

Yeas-Messrs Barron, Bell, Charlton, Cockburn, Denison, Macdonald, (Huron), McCarthy, McNeill, O'Brien, Scriver, Sutherland, Tyrwhith. Wallace-13

Nays-Messra. Amyob, Armstrong, Audet, Bsin (Soulanges), Bsin (Wentworth), Bernard, Beausoleil, Bechard, Bergeron, Bergin, Bernier. Blake, Boisvert, Borden, Bourassa, Bowell, Bluke, Boivert, Borden, Bourassa, Bowell, Bowman, Boyle, Briev, Brown, Bryson, Burdett, Burne, Camerot., Campbell, Cargill, Carling, Carpenter, (Sir Richard), Casey, Cas-grain, Chisholm, Choquette, Chouinard, Cimon, Cochrane, Colby, Colter, Cook, Corby, Cough-liu, Coulombe, Couture, Curran, Daly, Daoust, Davies, Davin, Davis, Dawson, Dessulniers, Des-inding, Dussing, Davison, Dessulniers, Des-inding, Dussing, Davison, Dessulniers, Desjardine, Dessaint, Dewdney, Dicky, Dickinson, Doyon, Dupont, Edgar, Edwards, Eisephauer, son, (Welland), Fiset, Lisher, Flynn. Forter, Freeman, Gauthier, Gigault, Gilmor, Girouard, Godbout, Gordon, Grandbois, Guay, Guillet, Haggert, Hale, Hall, Herson, Hickey, Holton, Hudspeth, Innes, Ives, Joness Jones (Digby). Jones (Halifax), Kenny, Kirk, Kirkpatrick, La-Greevy, McIntyre, McKay, McKeep, Mc-Millan, (Hurov), McMillan (Vaudreuil), McMullen, Madiil, Mara, Marshall, Mas-son, Meigs Mills (Annapolis), Mills, (Bothwell), Mitchell, Moffatt, Moncrief, Mont-plaisir, Mulock, Neven, Paterson (Brant), Pat-terson (Branty), Parley Paren terson (Essex), Perley, Perry, Platt, Porter, Prefontaine, Prior, Purcell, Putnam, Rinfret, Riopel, Robertson, Robillard, Rooma, Rosa, Rowland, Rykert, Ste. Marie, Scarth, Semple, Shanly, Skinner, Small, Smith (Sir Donald), Smith (Ontario). Somerville, Sproule, Steven Smith (Ontario), Somerville, Sproule, Steven-son, Tavlor, Temple, Therein, Thompvon (Sir John), Tisdale, Trow, Tupper, Turcob, Vanasse, Waldie, Ward, Watson, Weldon (Albert), Wel-don (St. John), Welsh, White (Cariwell), White (Renfrew), Wilmot, Wilson (Argenteuil), Wilson (Elgin), Wilson (Lennox), Wood (Brock-ville), Wood (Westmoreland), Wright-188.

Montreal and six Jesuit priests, and this is just DEATH OF JOHN BRIGHT.

The Great Orator and Statesman Passes Away Over to the Majority-Brief , Sketch of His Life,

A cable despatch announces the death on Wedneeday, of John Bright, M.P.for Birming-ham, the 78th year of bis age. The deceased statesman, M.P. for Central Birmingham. was born Nov. 16, 1811, near Rochdale. His father, Jacob Bright, was a cotton spinner and manufacturer at Greenback, a short distance term Reddela and at a some source spinner and manufacturer at Greensauk, a short distance from Rochdale, and at a com-paratively early age young Bright became a partner in the firm, after having received the rudiments of a substantial English education. He nover entered an academy or college, never studied at a university, and has all his life re-garded with disfavor what is known as classical education. At a comparatively early age he began to address local audiences on social and politico-economic questions. Among these were a series of lectures embodying his reminiscences of a tour to the Holy Land in 1835. It was at such gatherings he began the acquisition of that

rare faculty of expression and clearness of diction, which caused him subsequently to be regarded as one of the most formidable debaters and one of the most impressive orators who ever spoke in Parliament. He took part in the Reform agitation which preceded the enactment of the Reform Law of 1832; but he first distinguished himself in political life by becoming in 1889, a member of the Anti-Corn Law League. It was in this connection that he became prominent as a public man and as a powerful platform speaker.

generally conceded that to the efforts and ora-tory of Bright, Cobden and Villiers the repeal of the obnoxous corn laws was mainly due. His first condidature for Parlisment was in 1843,

seventy-one Jesuits. They were armed with a when he contested Durham against Lord Dun string of beads, a sash around their waist and a gannon, a Conservative and Protectionist. He was defeated, but Lord Dungannon having been unseated on petition, Mr. Bright, in July of the same year, was cleated by a majority of 78. He sat for Durham till 1847, when he was elected to represent Manchester. He made his maiden speech in Parliament on Mr Ewart's motion to extend the principles of free trade, August 7, 1848. During this period he constantly took part, inside and outside of Parliament, in the great discussion on free trade which was then carried on from one end of the country to the other. Financial and political reform, the repeal of the taxes on knowledge, and every move-ment which had for its object the elevation and education of the veople engaged the earnest advocacy of the young and rising statesman. In the House of Commons he proposed to apply the remely of free trade in land to the state of things which produced the Irish famine. H appealed, but unfortunately unsuccessfully, for the despatch of a royal commission to investi gate the condition of India; and in 1843 he was appointed one of the members of the celebrated select committee of the House of Commons or official salaries. In 1852 he had to fight for hi seat in Manchester but was successful Two years after when the Crimean way broke out, he plunged into the thickest of the opposition to the policy of the Government,

and denounced the war as a cruel and useless equandering or the blood and treasure of the nation. His speeches on this subject were perhaps the most powerful and eloquent he ever delivered. He, however, found little support in either Parliament of the country. The war was popular and terminated in he treaty of Paris, and a display of fireworks and candle if powers. Just before the close of that war Mr. Bright had a severe attack of illness, which compelled him for a time to withdraw from active public life. He was on the Continent whon Lord Palmerston's Ministry was defeated in 1857, and when the Premier appealed to the country, Mr. Bright was defeated in Man-chester. In August of the same year he was elected for Birmingham, of which town, up to the time of his death, he has been one of the representatives. Among the reforms which he strenously advocated at that period, was exten eion of the suffrage, and it is perhaps to hin more than to any other individual that Great Britain is indebted for all reforms in this di rection since the days of Earl Grey During the civil war in the United States he was uncompromising advocate of the right North to queil the rebellion and abolish slavery and when that struggle had ended he renewe his agitation for electoral and other reforms in prevailed upon by Mr. Gladstone to accept office as President of the Board of Trade. In 1870 illness compelled his resignation and for three years he was practically an invalid. When restored to health, he was, in 1873, appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancas Government was defeated in 1874. He remain ed in opposition with the Liberals till 1880, when they were returned to power and Mr. Bright was again appointed Chanceller of the Duchy of Lancaster. On July 17, 1882, he annourced in the House of Commons that be had resigned that position as he differed from his colleagues on their Egyptian policy, which led to the bombardment of Alexandria and the subsequent shortstruggle with Arabi Pasha. He wa not what might be termed a "peace-st-any-price man," as he held office during the Transvaal war, but he was often found exposed to war wared by England. On the question of Home Rule for Ireland, he deserted Mr. Gladstone and supported the Unionist Opposition. His denunc ation of the measure, it is claimed, went far to ensure its rejection and the subsequent return of Unionist majority to Parliament. In October 1887, Mr. Bright shared with Mr. Gladston the honor of being invited by the United States Government to the celebration of the Centenary of the American Constitution. He, however, as well as Mr. Gladstone, was notable to accept the invitation. Of late years the vetran statesman has taken very little part in the active life of the House of Commons, advancing years and increasing infirmities having render-ed it impossible for him to do so. He passes away at a ripe old age, honored alike by politi-

cal opponents and friends, revered for his hon-est, worthy and busy life, and admired by the

The Porta Pia is the spot at which "civilian

tion and modern progress" entered Rome in 1870 ! And upon their fruits this latest vanda-

INGHAM

THE BEARER OF A GREAT NAME PASSES AWAY

Council under Earl Derby's third administration, in July, 1866, and succeeded the Earl of Canarron as Secretary of State for the Colonies March 2, 1867. He held the latter office until Mr. Gladetone came into power in December, 1868. In July, 1875, he was appointed Governor of Madras, and he held that post till 1880. He was elected chairman of the Bucks Quarter Sessions in 1867, and was re-elected to that post on his return from India in 1881. On the death of Lord Redesdale he was chosen chairman of committee of the House of Lorge.

FRESH FACTS FOR FARMERS.

The Country Gentleman gives the following RULES FOR ENSILAGE.

As many farmers are now preparing to build siloes, we offer the following suggestions : 1. Siloes should be made deep or high when any should be made deep or high when practicable, so that the ensilage itself may exert

a greater presence on all below. 2. The bottom should be on a level with the stable floor, so as to admit of easier feeding. 3. It may be filled in at the top, either by

means of a carrier driven by the machine in cutting; or on an elevated bridge or causeway. 4. If the sile stands on a steep hillside, an

earth road may be made to carry up the loads of stalks to the cutter and silo.

5. The silo may be constructed of timber and plank, and while it lasts will be as rood as when built of costly masonry. 6. Good walls may be made of boards or plank

nailed on the two sides of a stiff timber trame forming an air-space lined with parred building paper, to make it air-tight and prevent freezing much

7. If the planks are well soaked with petroleum, they will last many years. The portion next to carth may be treated with gas tar; or it may be of n asonry. 8. A plank duor, capable of being strongly

barred, should open next to the passage towards the stable

9. If the walls are fairly even, it will make no difference in the settling of the ensilage whether the planks are set upright or borizontal.

10. The bottom or floor should have perfect drainage. 11. Siloes of moderate size, or larger ones

with divisions, are more convenient for filling and emptying, provided the cutter can be easily placed to feed all. 12 After filling the silo, during successive

days, the contents will settle in the course of a week or two, to about two thirds of their former bulk. 13 Eusilage, after settling, will weigh about

45 pounds to the cubic foot, if cub short and weighed heavily; but will be considerably less in weight at top if cut longer and not weighted.

RAISING AND MANAGING THE FODDER.

14. A ton of good ensilage contains no more nutriment than an equal amount of well dried and cut cornstalke, but it is liked better by cattle and is better assimilated, digested, and goes further than the dry fodder.

15. It has nearly the same advantages as greeu food given in summer, 16. Two modes are adopted in raising the

stalks-planting in thick drills, and thus obtaining the heaviest crop, with no grain ; or thinner, and obtaining fewer stalks, with some eorn,

17. The grain obviates feeding dry meal with the en-ilage, and is believed by many to be more profitable than the heavier thick crop requiring a me meal.

18. The best ensilage is obtained by allowing the stocks to riven enough to let the grain glaze, and the leaves to dry on their edges. Failure results when cutting too green.

19. From four to six inches apart in the row is a suitable distance for the stalks ; small corn and sweet corn nearer than large Southern corn. 20. The amount of fodder which may be grown on an acre depends chiefly on the richness of the soil. Common or good growing northern corn, planted thicker than large Southern, will yield from filteen to twenty tons of green stalks to the acre on rich land. Large corn will yield rather more in stalks but less in grain.

21. Cutting the folder half an inch in lergth 21. Gutting the bottler ball an incention of the solution of t the silo in filling; the central portion will be-

come solid without much tramping. 23. Weighting the silo packs the top layer ore nearly sirtight . L soveral inches to rot on the top. A layer of soveral inches of dry straw holds a purtion of the steam from the hot ensulage and tends to 24 A weight of a hundred pounds to the equare foot is ample. It may be stones laid on plank cover ; or it may be sand, sawdust, earth, bags of grain, or tube of water on the plank, ac-cording to convenience Weights are better 25. In feeding out, expose as little of the ensi'age to the air as convenient, either by cutting down perpendicularly in successive sections; or in small silos with large herds, by taking off successive lavers over the whole surface. Elias Most writes in the same paper on

those who belonged to the society that regarded him as their head, and those who placed themselves under him had the right to ask him to give them counsel. There was, he thought, nothing more dangerous than to pass opinious on the religious belief of a portion of a com-unity in a popular assembly. He was not afraid that if they had fair play that Protestants would suffer in this country. How could they expect fair play from the Roman Catholics of this country unless they exhibited a spirit of tolerance? He was unwilling to concede to any Roman Catholic institution in this country any. thing that he could not grant to a Protestant institution. If their clergymen were sincere and preached religion and not politics, he thought that Protestantism would be perfectly sale. He was as anxious as any one to oppos encroachments by any denomination, but he would rather be the victem of the wrongful judgment of others than be the instrument in the hands of anybody to wrong his fellow. countrymen.

MR. CHARLTON SUPPORTS THE MO-TION.

After recess, Mr. Oharlton spoke. His convictions forbade him voting with the majarity on the question. The position he took he felt would be unpopular in this House and it would, he bhought, send him into private his at the close of this Parliament. One feature of the had affirmed ase that had not been dwelt upon to any exent was the peculiar enthnological position this country. He made no apology for saying that civil and religious liberty should be jealously guarded and that any encroachment apon these liberties should be resisted. He held that the incorporation of this order was at he root of all the trouble. A few years ago corporation of the Orange order by the ario Legislature was refused and it seemed to him a strange thing that such a loyal order was unable to obtain incorporation when the esuit order was incorporated. It was the ounden duty of Parliament to enquire into he morality of the Jesnit order. It was a mestion that had a bearing upon the wellsinglef this country. He dwelt upon the an-Recedents and character of this order and ame to the conclusion that the Pope had ppressed the order because it was as he had described it in the bries, and he, the bon. member for North Norfolk, generally indorsed the action of Pope Clementine IV. and expressed the opinion that the order was unworthy of legislative recognition in Canada. He held that the incorporation of the order was moonstitutional, as the existence of the order vas illegal in England. The measure should be Other provincial acts had been disallowed. Other provincial acts had been us-allowed, and this one could very properly be disallowed. They would consult the present and future interests of this country if they would not permit to be established in this Doallo a society, whose whole history was one of turmoil intrivue and attempts to pull down astituted authority wherever they were placed. es and the resolution on the question passed the Protestant Ministerial association of iontreal and concluded by asserting that the ot was unconstitutional because it was divert bg public school moneys in the province of Quebec from the purpose for which they were htended.

UULOCK ON THE GOVERNMENT SIDE.

Mr. Mulock supported the Minister of Justo and said he thought it had not been estab-shed beyond a doubt that the act was ultra vircs, and if it had been established that the act Was ultra vires, it was a question whether or not this Parliament should take from the proper ibunal the right to say whether the act was onstitutional.

THE DOGTRINE OF DISALLOWANCE.

and the Protestants now called upon them to exercise the powers of disallowance which had to often been exercised in the past. Uupn this question, upon this policy rather, there was the proader point in the money question. The Con-servative party always held they had the right to review the legislation of the local legis-latures. The opposition, on the other hand, had always contented that the only way to carry out this confederation was to admit the proper ephere alloted to the legislatures and to admit that the Dominion Parliament had no more todo with the local legislatures than the local legisla-tures had to do with the Dominion Parliament. The Premier had maintained again and again that he had the right to review local legislation, and to say whether it was wrong or right. Thu he had disallowed the Streams bill. The Min-ister of Justice had, in the Jesuits' estates matter, declined to interfere because the matter was one of the provincial concern only, a sound lib eral doctrine, but it had taken a long time for this principle to penetrate the minds of the Gov ernment.

HE COULD NOT IGNORE THE AGITATION

now going on in the province of Ontario, nor rith deep concern the atview otherwise than titude of a large portion of the province of On-tario towards this Jesuity' estates act. He hoped that the attempt to rouse the feeling of the province would fail. The cause of the agitation and the legislation which had created so much turmoil was found in the hatred which France and England brought over with them when they came to Canada. All these was changed in the old world now. The war which had been raised in Canada was ended with the treaty of Capitulation. The British Govern-ment treated the religious communities with the menu preaved one religious communities with the greatest generosity. An exception was made in the case of the Jesuits, mainly because of the covetousness of Lord Amherst, who applied for, and was granted, a title to their estates in 17-70. When npon the death of the last Jesuit, the heirs of Lord Amherst claimed the estate, the heirs of Lord Amherst claimed the estate, the heirs of Lord Amherst claimed the estate, the protests against such a disposition were general from the Catholic community, and these protests had been continued ever since, with the result that the property was well nich value-ing the legal members of it, had no doubt of the fact that it was within the competence of the provincial legislature. He felt that it was left to them to decide up in the question. Thirty-seven insertied claim upon the title. The question had often been strompted to be settled. The mier de Boucherville and Hon. Mr. Charlean the proper body than this to decide this mier de Boncherville and Hon. Mr. Chaplean porators of that college were the Bishop of

THE REPORTS OF DISALLOWANCE.

It was said that certain acts were ultra vircs, and as they did not effect the interest of the whole Dominion they were recommended to be

TO THE DEAF.

A person cured of Deafness and poises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy Will send a description of it FREE to any person who applies to NICHOLSON, 177 McDougal Street, New York.

A COSTLY SCRUPLE.

An Anglican clergyman, resident in Paris, stated publicly the other day that the French Education Department had lately discovered that certain grammer-manuals in use in the public schools contained an objectionable word, Considering that the books, were for this reason. unfit to put into the hands of young people, the educational authorities ordered them to be destroyed, and new copies printed. This cost no less than £24,000. The word which the French Board would not allow the obildren's eyes to rest upon was-the name of the Almighty

GEORGE T. DAVIS OF DETROIT IS AN

God.

T. Davis of Detroit, Mich., each drew \$15,000 on one-twentieth tickets of No. 5,882, which drew in the January, (1880.) drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery the prize of \$390,000. Mr. Davis received \$15.000 by the Southern Express Co. He is fifty two years of age, and is transfer forman of the Wabash road. This was his third dollar investment in the lottery, and he feels much elated. Three relatives died during the past year leaving him an aggregate of \$14,000, so that now he is rich.—Detroit (Mich) Sunday Sun Feb. 3.

The Discussione of Naples publishes the rebraction of the Abbate Francesco Nicastro, one of the so-called Garibaldian chieftains.

LONDON, March 27 .- The Duke of Bucking-Hollowsy's Pills and Uintment.-The comham and Ohandos is dead. The Duke was how in 1823 and was Lord President of the Council bined ill effects of over-crowding, sedentary occupations and monotony of life are only to well from 1866 to 1867, Secretary of State for the colknown to those who have to pass the best part onies 1867-1868 and Governor of Madras from of their lives labouring in factories and crowded | 1875-80.

workrooms. The compulsory confinement weakens the general health and induces chronic workrooms. The compusory continement weakens the general health and induces chronic constipation, indigestion, and various forms of skin diseases. Holloway's remedies are of priceless value to persons of this class, for they can be used without entailing loss of work, be-ing purely vegetable in their composition, and consequently act without harshness on the most delicate. system. The experience of more than the instance of the London and North. Wather B. Scient Construction of the London and North. Wather B. Scient Consequently act without harshness on the most delicate. system. The experience of more than the instance of the London and North. Wather B. Scient Construction of the London and North. Wather B. Scient Construction of the London and North. Wather B. Scient Construction of the London and North. Wather B. Scient Construction of the London and North. Wather B. Scient Construction of the London and North. Wather B. Scient Construction of the London and North. Wather B. Scient Construction of the London and North. Wather B. Scient Construction of the London and North. Wather B. Scient Construction of the London and North. Wather B. Scient Construction of the London and North. Wather B. Scient Construction of the London and North. Wather B. Scient Construction of the Stangen the Scient of the Stangen the Scient Construction of the Stangen the Scient of the Stangent of the Stangent of the Scient of the Stangent of the Scient of the Sci

1 10

THE SILO IN CANADA.

The silo has made little headway in Canada. This backwardness may be accounted for in various ways. Old country ideas as to the value of root crops prevail here to a great ex-tent. Then there is the constitutional aversion to adopt new methods that is noticeable among farmers everywhere. Again, we in Canada copy largely the useful inventions that have been seated in the United States, and now, as the silo has been so greatly simplified and improved by practical men on the other side, we may ex-pect the more progressive farmer here to take the benefit of so valuables discovery—at least so far north as cora will flourish. There were a number of siloes built in Onta-

rio, so far back as 1880, all of course upon the old expensive, massive plan, and filled with thickly grown, immature corn, making a very sour inferior food. Some of these have been filled yearly to the present time (the owners adopting the newer ideas as they cropped up) with very satisfactory results ; others, after one or two years' use, became yawning chasms, monuments for the cautious farmer to shun. Within a year or two, however, a change for the better is noticeable. Our silo, built and filled on the modern plan, and costing less than \$150, with capacity for 150 tons (the only one of the kind in the country) is creating a good deal of interest among the farmers bereabout. We are feeding the ensilage to horses, cattle and piga with satisfactory results. The corn being well matured makes a wonderfully cheap ration with the addition of a little bran for all store animals. This maturity is necessary to make the so-called "sweet ensilage" with sound keeping qualities; temperature and weighting then become secondary matters and will take care of themselves. We fill fast or slow as is most con-venient, but we tramp well, so that the silo may

be nearly full when settled. For convenience in feeding, we use a flaring box holding about 15 bushels, balanced on a pair of wheels a few inches from the floor, and a large-sized scoop shovel. We have fed both from side and too surface of the silo--either will do how server from the source the silo--either will do-but severe frost affects the exposed top more than where cut down in sections. I quite more than where cut down in sections. I quite an agree with Prof. Cook that for this latitude an earlier corn than the dent varieties (taking the earlier corn than the dent varieties. We average of seasons) is the more suitable. We cannot get much weight to the acre, but quality is what we are after more than bulk.

HOW POSTMASTER HILL OF TEXAS GOT \$15,000.

Buckingham_and Chandos (Duke of). the The telegram of the drawing of the Louisiana The telegram of the drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, announced that Manor, Tex., had fallen heir to a portion of the \$600,000, prize. The lucky holder of part of the ticket was Post-master John E. Hill, a deserving man. Al-though a staunoh democrat (his father having been killed while serving in the Confederate army.) Mr. Hill has the unanimous enforce-ment of the diffusion of Managine theory or its ment of the citizens of Manor for the re-spointbirds by sense proves that no means surpass Hollo. I and the London and North Western Railway in use to visit parts of the money he drew last ways remedies for ouring bad leze, had breasts, Oumpany in 1855, and resigned in 1861. His month he has bought a farm of 400 acress for piles, and wounds of all kinds

. . .

19 J. A.

1 1

listic performance is an elequent commentary. THE DEATH OF THE DUKE OF BUCK.

HEIR. J. D. Dickerson, a telegrapher, and George

who, at the suggestion of the Italin Government, have been pulling down monuments of antiquity, despite the protests of art lovers in England and Germany. The latest piece of vandalism in the partial destruction of the his toric Porta Pia, one of the works of Michael Angelo. Fortunately, before it had proceeded far, the demolition was arrested by an official with some sense of artistic beauty in the soul.

beople of other nations wherever his name and fame have spread. VANDALISM. It used to be said of the Barbarini that they were more destructive in Rome than the Bar barians. The accusation might still more fit tingly be brought against the modern vandals

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

APRIL 3 1889

COLUMN



8

strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, slum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER OO., 106 Wall street N.Y.

STILL LOYAL TO ENGLAND

Will the States Annex Canada ?-- Canadian's Ideas on His Country-Annexation. Popular Loyalty and Home Bule.

[London Edition N. Y. Herald, March 14] Mr. Alex. F. McIntyre, Q.C., of Ottawa, Canada, who is on a visit to London, was seen yeaterday by a representative of the *Herald*, and asked for his views on Canadian questions. In response to the query: "What do you think is the sentiment as to the fealty of the mass of the Canadian people to the Mother Country?" he replied : "There is only one sentiment pervading the

masses of the Canadian people-that of complete loyalty to the traditions of the Mother Country and the interests of the Empire. They appreciate the parliamentary system of England, and have adopted it, not only in the federal but the provincial legislatures, as the form of gov-ernment best calculated to promote the welfare of all classes."

"You have in Canada a large population of French descent. Is this element as loyal to Great Britain ?"

"Yes, most decidedly. The French element of our population is no less British in sentiment than is the English-speaking element. The French element has mastered the parliamentary system, and bolieves in it, for that element knows that it flourishes under the system thoroughly. I speak emphatically, because of my intimate acquaintance with the French-Oandian people, their clergy, and their political leaders.

NO FRENCH SYMPATHIES.

Being asked if the French Canadians, in the event of war between France and Great Britain might not support the former, he said :-"I do not believe, as I notice Mr. Goldwin Smith has lacely stated in Canada, that there is any likelihood of a war between France and Great Britain. I spent some months in France in 1888, and the opinion I formed during that period was that the French people were far more likely to engage in a civil war than to be a formidable antegonist to any country. In the contingency you suggest occurring, the French people of Canada would continue to throw in their aid and fortunes with the British interests. "They have undoubledly a sentimental af-

fection for the land of their forefathers, and for this they are to be commended rather than con-demned; but it must not be forgotten that so many generations have intervened since the country became British that the French Cana-dian is French traditionally only whilst British in fact, and is thoroughly satisfied with his existing conditions.

the enforcement of any such measure as this supposed retaliation must benefit both our cosan and railway carrying service to the detriment of the United States ports and railways. "The refusal of ratification of the treaty re-cently presented was largely due to collateral causes. The proximity of the Presidential elec-tion, the unknown factor the ratification might be in that election, the desire of the Irish-Ameri-can element that Mr. Chamberlain should be unsuccessful in his diplomatic mission after his can element that Mr. Chamberlain should be unsuccessful in his diplomatic mission after his improper and ill-advised speeches in Ireland, and his Home Rule apostasy-all impinged upon the body of politicians forming the United States Senate, and militated against the treaty, whilst unquestionably the preponderance of public sentiment seemed in favor of it,"

BECIPBOCITY.

"The people of the United States have for a long time been agitated on the question of a re-ciprocity treaty in Cauada; how do the Can-adians feel toward this matter?" I asked. "All Canada is in favor of a much more ex-

tended reciprocity treaty than the one that ex-isted prior to and was abrogated in 1866. I think the conditions are exceedingly favorable on both sides of the line to bring about the ne-gotiation of such a treaty between the United States and Canada. It is more than likely that we shall settle the isheries differences and the trade relations of the two countries at one and the same time. No one knows the deirability of a reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States better than Mr. Blaine, the newly-appointed Secretary of State in Washing-ton, as he lives almost on the very border of Canada.

"Senator John Sherman, a power in the party at present in the ascendancy in the United States, has declared in favour of a commercial union between the two countries, which is a much broader measure. Commercial union is, however, out of the question. It is an impracticable idea. Canadians believe it would lead to political union, and so will not accept the scheme.

NOME RULE AND IBELAND.

"The Canadiane, regardless of party, take a deep interest in the question of Home Rule for Ireland. As a proof of this, I may say that the Canadian Parliament and most, if not all, the provincial legislatures have each, on succes sive occasions, passed resolutions, almost unanisive occasions, passed resolutions, almost duali-mously, recommending a measure of Home Rule for Ireland. It is the general opinion that a Legislature should be created in Ireland having full power to deal with all local affairs, while the Imperial Parliament, as now constiwhile the imperial farmanian, as now construction to bed, shall deal with Britush and Imperial affairs, and, as I understand it, the Irish leaders have expressed a readiness to accept such a solution of the trouble as satisfactory.

solution of the trouble as satisfactory. "I think the time is near at hand when the obviou:ly equitable demands of Ireland will also be adopted for England, and be accorded to both Scotland and Wales. We in Canada have experienced the advantages of a federal aystem, such as this in which the legislative labour is divided, and without it the Dominion Confederation could not be maintained for a year. By permitting each province to deal with its own local affairs we avoid a vast deal with its own local affairs we avoid a vast deal of legislative friction, and we have no doubt that the interests of each province and the whole country are vastly advanced by the sys-tem. So direct has been the advantage of this mode of government to Canada, and so great has been our advancement under it, that one wonders at the opposition to its adoption by the

pecple of this country." CANADA AND FOREIGN TREATIES.

" Bas there not been considerable agitation in business and other circles relative to Canada

being accorded the right of making her own commercial treatles?" "That is a question on which the people are divided. Many believe that had the Canadian

Parliament such power it could deal more advantageously with foreign countries, as the Dominion would be freed from the treaty obli-gations of the Mother Country. Canada will doubtless be granted such power, or Imperial federation will be brought about.

JESUITS AND QUEBEC.

"In common with a majority of the people of Canada, I think the utterances of these clergy-men and newspapers extremely stupid. It is well known that the Quebec Legislature acted within its power in making the restitution, and sensible Protestants can see no objection to a restoration of property which fell in to the

house to St. George's church, and thence to the Union cometery. An immense orowd was on the streets, and hundreds were unable to get in-to the church to hear the service, which was conducted by Archdescon Dixon and Rev. Geo. Harvey. The three cofins were covered with flowers from friends. Harvey'sson was present, and, although looking very pale and dejected, bore up well under the sad afflotion. There was a large turn-out of citizens is conveyances, and the public schools were doneed in the afterand the public schools were closed in the after-noon out of respect to the family. The inquest was again gone on with, After examining Debookive Stark, the telegraph messenger from Toronto, and the livery men from Galt and Hespeler from whom Harvy procured horses to Hespeier from whom Harvy procured norses to drive to Harrisburg, the inquest was adjourned until Tuesday, the 2nd of April. Harvey has not yet spoken a word, and took only a little soup after a threat to use force to compel him to take it. He is very weak, and sat all day with his has howed low his head bowed low.

HABVET'S DOINGS IN MONTBEAL.

Harvey, it appears, was well known in Mon treal, having been employed in 1875 by Mr. John Livingston, the then manager of the Dominion Paper company and the Dominion Bolt company, as assistant accountant. He was found a man of enperior ability and his salary was increased from \$400 year by year until 1881, when he was receiving \$1,400 At that time Mr. Livingston moved to Toronto and Harvey was left in Montreal. "As to his, antereducing heters I fort mathing in Montreal T antecedents before I first methin in Montreal. "As to his? antecedents before I first methin in Montreal I knew nothing personally, said Mr. Livingston, "but what I do know comes from good author-ity. He was most reticent about his affairs, and in Lieurad methods." so I learned nothing from him. I understand that his father and his wife's father were the proprietors of a large iron business in England and that Harvey was connected with the business. But the firm came to grief, and Harvey early in the seventies came to America, and either in Montreal or Ottawa engaged in the publication of Zell's Cyclopedia, in which he invested all his money and lost it. Then in Montreal he opened out as an advertising agent, but was in this business only a short time. Quitting this he edited and managed Chisholm's Railway Guide for two years, till 1875, when I first engaged him." Ha was regarded as of excellent character, never drank, was fond and proud of his family.

FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.

SAINT PATRICK'S LAND.

BY JAS. T. NOONAN.

Draw near brave sons of Ireland, draw near without delay,

The glorious time is now at band and 'tis Saint Patrick's Day; Let's clasp each other by the hand for divided we would fall.

Let's raise the Cross of Patrick high and show it forth to all :

Among the nations of the earth let Erin take her stand -The beautions Queen of East and West, the

sainted Patrick's Land.

See heaven smiles upon us and darksome days depart ! See glorious "Sol." his brighest rays sends down

to raise the heart, That strives to gain for Erin dear the prize she

nobly won, And place it like a glorious wreath that sparkles

with the sun, Upon her pare devoted brow the gift of lovers'

hand To Ireland our noblehome, our queenly Patrick's Land.

No wonder sons of Ireland your tears unstinted

fall : No wonder comrades noble your voices one and all

Are lulled by strong emotion and memories so dear -

Of country crushed and strangled and patriots chained in fear ; And successors of Saint Patrick are forced by

cruel hand To prison cell or dungeon gloom for loving Patrick's Land.

But that glorious Faith unsullied, as pure as

was taken, and an adjournment made to enable all to attend the funeral of the victure. The bodies were conveyed in three hearses from the house to St. George's church, and thence to the Union constant.

quoted at \$1.33 to \$1.35, and No. 2 do. at \$1.30 to 1.32. Upper Oanada winter and spring wheat is nominal at \$1.18 to \$1.20.

CORN.-Receipts for week 4,184 bushels There have been several pronsactions in No. 3 corn at 495 to 493 to duty paid, delivered here, and for spring shipment afloav a round lot of No. 3 has been placed at 48c. No. 2 has been cold at 50c, delivered in Quebec, and we quote 50c to 52c here as to quality in car lots, duty paid.

PEAS .- Receipts for week 6,211 bush. The market is very quiet with virtually nothing doing for shipment. In the Stratford district, ales have transpired at 572c, holders now ask-ing 58c. In this market, prices are more or less nominal at 72c to 74c per 66 lbs. OATS,-Receipts for week 17,003 bush. The State of Sta

OATS.--Receipts for week 17,003 bush. The market is quiet, with sales during the week at 314c to 32c in car lots per 32 lbs. BARLEY.-There is said to be a good deal of bailey held here, but owners are holding off in anticipation of better figures. A lot of about 6,000 bushels was bought in the country at equal to about 55c here, the quality being No. 1 two rowed Western. Uther sales are reported at 52c, and we quote 50c to 55c.

BCCKWHEAT .- Market unchanged, 50c to 52c ner bushel.

SEEDS .- Sales by farmers at about \$2 per busbel. Resales at \$2.25. American timobhy, \$1.65 to \$1.90 per bushel. Clover seed quist at \$5.40 to \$5.75 per bushel, or 9c to 92e per lb. Alsike, 13c to 15c per lb.

PROVISIONS.

WESTEBN HOG PACKING.-The Cincinnati Price Current, March 21, writes: Receipts of hogs in Western markets continue liberal, considerably exceeding corresponding time last year. Returns and estimates of number of hogs packed show a total of 285,000 for the week, against 230,000 the preceding week, and 170,000 last year. From March 1 the total is approxi-mately 590,060, against 395,000 a year ago. With this liberal supply the trade has expenenced difficulty in rallying prices of product, and the large operators whose methods have been such as to keep sales for future delivery con-stantly in excess of current holdings have had the advantage of influence calculated to pro-mote their interests. While the manufacture since March 1 represents 195,000 hcgs more than the moderate number handled during corresponding time last year, the gain in the export comparison for the same period has been equal to the product of 110,000 hogs. At the same time the domestic demand from Western

centres is reported as unusually large, so that the indications are that the increased reduction since the close of the winter seasons has been offset by the enlarged distribution of product for consumption, at home and abroad.

PORK, LARD, &c.-In this market, prices of hog products have ruled steady during the week with sales of Canada short cut mess at \$16.25 to \$16 50 per bbl, but the inside figure it is said has been shaded for larger quantities. Prices in Chicago have gone up 55c to 60c per bbl since our last report. Lard has been placed in pails at 9³/₄c per 1b. A steady trade is reported in smoked meats, both city and Hamilton brands meeting with fair sale at steady prices.

Canada short cut clear, per bbl. \$16.25-Chicago short cut clear, per bbl...15 75-16.00 restoration of property which fell in to the Grown, not through any offence committed against the State by the Society of Jesus, but simply through the technical operations of the law. It is not at all likely that the Federal (Government will pay any attention to the clamour of any of these people and disallow the Act. The talk of civil war is absurd." Hut that gleame upon the sharrock's crest, resplend-in the valley of old Ireland and on its hillsides clamour of any of these people and disallow the Act. The talk of civil war is absurd." Hut that gleame upon the sharrock's crest, resplend-in the valley of old Ireland and on its hillsides clamour of any of these people and disallow the Act. The talk of civil war is absurd."

with fancy single barrels at \$3. Poor stock. CARSLEY'S however, is hard to seil at any price. Sales of Bardwins shipped from this city a short time since brought 7s 6d, whilst a lot of the same description of apples shipped at the same time from the West, fetched 16s, the difference in price being accurated to be multismed and Bleached table damasks, with napkins to Bissoned table damashe, which deputes to match. A splendid assortment just received as S. Caraley's ; latest designs and best value ever price being accounted for by quality and packing. DATES.-Layer in boxes, 2c per lb. Kadawle Gentlemen's silk ties in all the nowest shapes and colors just received at S. Carsley's. Prices from 12c up to 60c each.

ab blc, Hellowe at 5c per lb. FIGS.-Bag fige, 4c to 4lo per lb, and layer in boxes, 9c to 10c. Crystalized figs, crown brand, 17 to 18c per lb. EVAPORATED APPLES.-Jobbing lots 7c per lb in 50 b boxes pound lots 52 to 52

lb. in 50 lb boxes, round lots 52 to 6c. DRIED AFFLES.-32c to 5c as to quantity and

quality. OBANGES.-Owing to spring-like weather a fair enquirey has been experienced with sales of Valencias at \$5. Messina have sold at \$2.50 peri box, and Florida at from \$3.50 to \$4.25

as to quality. LEMCNS.-Under a good enquirey prices are firm with business reported at \$2. 25to \$3.25 per

box NUTS.--Walnuts, Grenoble, 12c to 12½c per Ib; Bordeaux 8c, Chili 8c; filberts, Turkish 8c; Sicily 9½c; almonds, hardshells 11c per lb, Jylea, soft shells 14c; Brazil nuts 9½c, pecans 64c to 9c; peanuts, Virginia 8c to 9c, Tennessee 7o per lb.

POTATOES .- The market is dull and lower at

So to due per has for car loss. ONIONS.-C. Carings liberal, and prices rule in buyers' favor. Span. h. 800 to 908 per crate, Montreal reds, 75c to \$1.25 as to quality, and Western yellows, \$1.25 to \$1.50.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eccs.-The market is changed with prices ower than last quoted, American new laid being

imitation honey at 8c to 9c MAPLE PRODUCTS.—There is a good deal of last season's mapl syrup offering in this market which sells at lowest prices. Sales of new are reported at from 65c to 80c as to size of tin and

quality. There have been sales of new thin syrup at 60c and some report sales at even lower figures. Sugar sells all the way from 61 to 81c as to quality and quantity. Hors.—There has very little done in this market since our better the solution of the sales

Hops.—There has very little done in this market, since our last report, and we quote Canadian as follows:—Fair to choice,18c to 22c, old, 6a to 10c. The English market is improv-ing with a better demand for American. HAX.—Loose has been sold at \$10 to \$11 for good to choice Timothy, and dark cow hay at \$8 50 to \$9 per ton. Pressed hay is lower at \$12.50 for No. 1, and at \$11.50 No. 2. In Toronto sales of No. 1 have been made at \$14. AsHES—Market unchanged. First pots at \$4 to \$4.05, seconds at \$35.55 to \$3.60, and pearls at \$5 85 per 100 lbs.

at \$5 85 per 100 lbs.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE.

The receipts of horses for week ending March 30th, 1889, were as follows, 199; left over from last week 25; total for week 224; shipped during week, 127; sales for week 10; left for city, 72; on hand for sale and shipment, 15, The horse trade at these stables during the week has been quiet. There was a fair demand but the supply was short. There was a fair demand but the supply was short. The sales were 10 horees at prices ranging from \$90 to \$140. Pros-pects for week encouraging We have on hand for sale 15 very fine workers and drivers, with three car-loads to arrive on Monday. Mr. John Dalgleish, of Glasgow, is here with four very fins imported Clydesdale Stallions for sale.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS. The receipts of live stock for week ending March 30th, 1889, were as follows: Cattle 370; sheep, 60; hoge, 162; calves, 244; left over from last week, cattle, 00; total receipts for week, cattle, 370; sheep, 60; calves, 172; on hand for sale, 35; receipts last week, cattle, 252; sheep, 49; calves, 239 Receipts of cattle at these yards were somewhat larger than previous week, and trade was considerably batter throughout doceare trade was considerably bester throughout drovers having managed to clear off all they had, with better results than the previous week. Hogs were small, but choice ; plenty of calves of me dium quality. We quote the following as being fair values:

Received this week, a large variety of damask tray cloths and fancy runners at S. Careley's, The finest stock of linen goods in Montreal, A large assortment of ladies' white skirts just received at S. Carsley's ; embroidered, tucked, etc., etc. SPECIAL VALUE -18-LADIES' KID GLOVES.

> S. CARSLEY,S

-THE-

LEADING KID GLOVE HOUSE

IN THE DOMINION, 40c.

A Good 4-Button Kid Glove,
55c.
Fine Kid, New Spring Shades.
60c.
Binal
4-Batton Embroidered Black.
75C. The Best glove is the City.
\$1. 00. Ask to be shown this line, Best Quality Sutton.
\$1.25.
Very Choice Skins, perfect Fitting with
SPECIAL LINES. 45c
8-Button length Mourquetaire in colors an black, worth \$1.25, reduced to 45c.
A lot of 3-Button Kid Gloves, 1st choice his Glove is usually sold at \$1.40, reduced \$ 5c.
19c
A lot of Opera and Colored Kid Gloves, be cleared at 19c.
S. CARSLEY.
SPECIAL IMPORTATIONS.

8-BUTTON SUEDE MOUSQUETAIRE 8-BUTTON SUEDE MOUSQUETAIRE 8-BUTTON SUEDE MOUSQUETAIRE

Just to hand a very fine assortment, new olors, newest stitched backs, Sede Musquetaire Gloves.

S. CARSLEY.

CHILDREN'S KID GLOVES CHILDREN'S KID GLOVES CHILDREN'S KID GLOVE3 Special attention given to the Children's Kid

Gloves, the stock will be found well assorted. S. CARSLEY.

LADIES' PURE SILK GLOVES LADIES' PURE SILK GLOVES

LADIES' TAFFETA GLOVES

LADIES' TAFFETA GLOVES

LADIES' SIKK HALF MITTS LADIES' SILK HALF MITTS

LADIES' JERSEY HALF MITTS

LADIES' JERSEY HALF MITTS

LADIES' CASHMERE GLOVES, 18c LADIES' CASHMERE GLOVES, 18c

CHILDREN'S CASHMERE GLOVES

CHILDREN'S CASHMERE GLOVES

FRENCH CANADIANS LOYAL

"As an evidence of the unity and confidence that exist between the English and French elements of our population, the leader of the Liberal party in the Parliament of Canada, the Hor Wilfred Laurier, is a French Capadian, and no later than the other day Sir Chas. Tupper, in a speech made in the St. George's Club here, appear inside in the St. Georges Club Berg, nominated Sir Hector Langerin, another French Canadian, as the leader of the Conservative party of Canada upon the possible retirement of Sir John McDonald, and this though the Freuch Canadian in the Dominion Parliament is a minority, perhaps not above one-fourth.

'I am convinced the statements are erroneous that Sir John McDonald will retire and be succeeded by Sir Charles Tupper."

ANNEXATION NOT WANTED.

"Do you believe there is any material desire among Canadians for annexation to the United States ?" "Not the most infinitesimal. We appreciate

the people of the United States, thus highly of their intelligence and energy, and admit their capacity for merging other nationalities in their own ; but we think our own institutions more nearly perfect, and we are satisfied we are making a progress equal to, if not greater than, theirs in material development and wealth. With a comparatively good knowledge of the two countries. I would say the average comfort of our people is even greater than that enjoyed by the people of the States, and when people are confortable, you know, they don's readily change Constitutions. Besides, we believe in the future of Canada. We have a vast and vir-gin barritory, with all varieties of climate and inexhaustible mineral ressurces, and we know inexhaustible mineral ressurces, and we know the time will soon come when the tide of emigration, biassed by benefits obviously to be ob-tained, will turn towards Canada from the United States.

WILL GANADA BE INDEPENDENT ?

"Is there not a formidable idea in Canada looking towards an independence of the Dominion?

"There is some feeling in that direction .. but I doubt if its exists to the extent the which it did some years ago. The desire for independence is entertained chiefly by some of the young and wholly against separation from the mother country. They realize that for all practical purposes Canada is now independent. They under-shand that they are possessed of almost every legislative rights as it is, and they appreciate the advantage of being enabled to apply the money they would be compelled to apply to the main-tenance of any army and navy, were they inde-pendent, to the material development of the country inchead country instead.

"The solden rule applied nationally will be the future Canadian policy towards the United States. We have always been devirous of being friendly with the people of the United States, and this feeling will be continued while it is reciprocated.

THE FISHEBIES QUESTION.

"So far as the Oanadian Government is con-cerned, there is nothing to settle in the dispute on the fisheries question. It has fallen back on the treasty of 1818, and any approaches for settle-ment on terms other than those therein provided must come from the Government of the United States. The belief is that the United States will sequiesce in the terms of that treaty, and not consider a strict enforcement of it a casus belli. Should the United Shates undertake a system of ron-intercourse, as agisted last September, or insane. some like retaliatory measure, is would be more instance of several citizens who saw Har-instance of several citizens who saw Har-instan

INFLUENCE OF THE "HERALD."

I asked him what influence he thought the publication of the Herald in London would have on the English and American peoples. "The publication of such a journal as the

Hcraid, having such opportunities as it pretwo countries, and being in such a position of independence to express it, cannot fail to be most beneficial to each. I look upon the Herald as the greatest ambassador and messenger of peace that the United States could possibly send to this country, and to seeing through its agency the two peoples comented in bonds of friendship for all time to come."

Continued from first page. A TRIPLE TRAGEDY.

A MAN SHOOTS HIS WIFE AND TWO DAUGHTERS.

The message was written at the Palmer house on a belegraph blank, and sent to the boarding house of Harvey's son who was not at the house, however, and the message was placed in the hands of the police. The police waited for Harvey at the corner of King and Yonge streets and arrested him there.

HARVET'S INSANITY.

TOBONTO, March 27.-W. H. Harvey, the Guelph murderer, was up before the magistrate to day. The charge of murder was not prefer-red against him, but the one of embezzlement instead. Prisoner refused to eat anything, and was assisted up the stair-way to the court room, and as, almost doubled, he drew himself up with his hands clusching the dock railing for support, his hands clutching the dock railing for support, he presented a picture of abject misery. The court room was crowded to the doors, and as the prisoner faced the magistrate with his head bowed almost to the railing, a low murmer went up, and two hundred pairs of curious eyes took in the scene. Harvey did not seem to under-stand what was going on around him, and when he was taken to his cell staggered along blindly, groping his way. The magistrate ordered him to be sent back to Guelph, and he was taken there at noon to day. There is no doubt what ever that Harvey came to Toronto with the de-liberate intention of murdering his son and then butting an end to his own life. When arrested the ravolver which did the shooting was found on him ; three of the chambers were empty and two loaded.

THE MURDERER TAKEN BACK TO GUELPH.

GUELPH, Ont., Merch 27.-Harvey arrived, at 3 o'clock this afternoon. fully two thousand the inquest was commenced in the council the fact that the St. Louis straight rollers and chamber. Harvey maintained a dogged silence supply of wheat. they can under it is the the st. Louis millers have a liberal supply of wheat. all through the journey on the train from Tor-onto and during the inquest sat in silence with bowed head and seemed to feel as mistrable and sad as he looked. He has not partaken of any nourishment to day, and refuses to take it or even speak. Although and ineverate smoker, and having had a cigar in his mouth when ar-rested, he refuses to touch one now, shaking his head and turning away from it. Much sympa-thy is expressed for Mr. Ifarvey's son. Very little ill-feeling is heard against the father; on the contrary, a general feeling of piby for the man seems to prevail. It is thought he is

has been; In every clime both north and south the Irish

priest has fanned Its light to flame unceasingly the gift of Patrick's Land.

And the achemes of dark ambition framed by proslety zers vain, They failed so ignominiously their authors were

incane With wrath and rage, with guilt and shame,

down to perdition drawn-The vilest of the vile on earth, the hateful

tempter's spawn ; But Saint Patrick's children famishing—a shoe-

less starving band-

They clupy the closer to their faith and to Saint Patrick's Land.

And would we sell our birthright pure for title, gold or fame? Or would we sell our heritage, our glorious

country's name? Not though the tyrant's heel should crush our heart's blood from its core;

Not though the dungeon cell should close on us for evermore; Oh 1 no for faith and freedom and for Old Ire-

land grand, We'll stand or fall, we'll live or die for noble Patrick's Land.

We ask no favors of the proud, no privilege from the mean :

We demand our lawful liberty, our native island green, Her vales and hillsides picturesque with sham-

rocks covered o'er, Our native laws, our native faith from near to

distant shore ; Then wave the Shamrock and the Green with

vigor in your hand, And give three cheers for Ireland free, devoted

Patrick's Land

Brockville, Ont., March 18th, 1889,

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET UOTATIONS

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR .-- Receipts during the past week were 5,765 bbls. The market has been quiet, the de-mand being shut off to some extent by the bad country roads, and this increased the dulluess country roads, and thus increased the dullness. On the choice grades of flour made from hard spring wheat holders are keeping up prices, city strong bakers' being quotable at \$6.10 in small lots, and probably \$6 might be accepted for larger quantities. Ordinery strong bakers' are quoted at \$5.75 to \$5.90. Sales are reported of several lots of St. Louis straight rollers and rollers are offsring at equal to \$5.05 here, whilst the same grade of Ontario flour would cost \$5 25 to \$5.30 laid down here in quantities. In Ontario, it appears that the wheat has got into the hands of jobbers, farmers being pretty well cleaned out. And as the middle men are asking much higher prices than the millers can after the pay there is quite a scarcity of wheat in the hands of millers. The milling trade of Ontario is in a very unenvisible position and many mills have closed down rather than con-tinue to run at a loss. Straight rollers are sell-ing here in small lots at \$5.40 to \$5.60 as to milling here in small lots at \$5.40 to \$5.60 as to

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BOTTER.-Receipts during week were 106 pkgs. It is believed that stocks will suffice to tide us over until the new make comes in more liberally. Since consumers have got a baste the new make, old goods are more difficult to sell, and the demand, therefore is decreasing, The New York market is dull and demoralized and sales have been there for Newfoundian and sales have been there for Arboundania account. Oleo is offered at St. John's, Nfid., at 94c c.i.f. A few small lots of butter have been shipped from this city to country points, which is usual at this time of year. New putter sells at 24c to 25c, a fancy package bring ing more money.

" Fair to good	23 - 29
Eastern Townships	20 - 23
Richmond	17 - 19
Renfrew	17 - 19
Morrisburg,	19 22
Brockville	19 21
Western	17-18 ¹ / ₃
Kamouraska	.18— 19
ROLL BUTTERReceipts have fallen o	ff some.
what, but sales are reported at adou	b same

Br W

range as last week, namely, at18cto 19c of bbls and 20s to 21c for baskets. CHEESE.—The market remains in much about

the same shape as quoted last week, the season being pretty well over so far as this side is con-cered. Still there have been sales of finest fall goods on this market at 10%, and we quota 101 to 11c as a fair range for finest. The sales at 102 were make by the agent of a Liverpool house. Advices from England state that offer-ings of English medium goods are more liberal than was expected, and this in conjunction with the low price of bacon and other products has a tendency to keep down prices.

GENERAL MARKETS.

SUGAB, MOLASSES, &C .- The sugar marked SUGAB, MOLASSES, &C.—The sugar markeb still keeps advancing, owing to the general scarcity of the raw article. We quote refined here at 72c for granulated and 53c to 63c for yellows. Molasses 36c to 38c for Barbadoes. PIOKLED FIGH.—The market is steady for green cod at \$5.25 for large and \$5 for No. 1 ordinary. Dry cod \$4.25 to \$4.50, and is plenti-ful. Labrador herring are quoted at \$4 to \$5 as to quality. Sea trout \$10 to \$11. Newfound-land salmon \$13.50 to \$13 per bbl. First Olls.—Newfoundland Cod oil is quiet

FISH OILS .- Newfoundland Col oil is quiet at 40c to 42be as to quantity, and Halifax at 36c to 38c. Steam refined seal oil is steady at 48c to 50c as to quantity. Cod liver oil, 60c to 66c for Newfoundland, and 90c to 95c for Norway.

Way. LEATHEB.—Sole—No. 1 B. A. 191 to 211; 2 17 to 19; 1 Ordinary 181 to 191; 2 00 to 00; Slaughter, 23 to 26. Black—Waxed Upper, 35 to 33; Grained, 27 to 35; Harness, 20 to 26; Splits, lorge, 15 to 22; light, 20 to 35; juniors 12 to 13; Buff, 10 to 121; glazed, 9 to 121; Dull Kid, 9 to 121; Pebble, 8 to 12; Calf, Canadian, 50 to 55; French, 40 to 60; Rough Leather, 18 to 20: Inperial Kid, 22 to 36

50 to 55; French, 40 to 60; Kough Leavner, 18 to 20; Inperial Kid, 22 to 36 HIDES.-Green butchers' No 1 5; Green but-chere' No. 2, 4; Green butchers' No. 3, 3; Calf-skins, 6 to 7; Toronto, No. 1, 5³/₂ to 6; Toronto, No. 2, 4²/₂; Hamilton, No. 1, 5⁹/₂ to 6; Hamilton, No. 2, 4⁴/₂.

FRUITS,

MONETARY.

The Stock Market has been more active during the past week and prices have improved all around. Bank of Montreal has gained over two per cent. and Gas a like amount. Commerce per cent. and Gas a like amount. Commerce and Merchants show no very material change but are fractionally higher. Canadian Pacific has risen a full three per cent. and is now sale able at 514 our market having sympathized with the London figure which is 525 this pm. Ow ing to the law suit now in progress Telegraph has been vacillating between 94 and 904 and closed this evening at 914 to 904. Until the Telegraph dispute is definitely settled the stock is sure to be nervous and easily effected by all kinds of rumours, which by the way are by all kinds of rumours, which by the way are being vigoronsly circulated for speculative pur-poses. Although (owing to the stock being cli qued) no transactions have taken place in Rich-elieu, the security is about one per cent. stronger at 56½ asked and 56½ bid. The Gas Co. have shown a remarkably fine year's busi-ness, having made 15½ per cent., and this is the cause of the present strength of the stock. The rise in Bank of Montreal is merely attributable to the fact of there being a slight demand for the security, and this coming upon an oversold market, quickly jumped the price. The ques-tion of a bonus in Bank of Montreal is being freely discussed, and the "street" are unanim-ous in the opinion that the institution has earned more than its dividend, and should divide the profits among the shareholders, but they are not at all certain what the policy of the back will be as regards paying anything over the usual dividend of five per cent. There is little news upon the street, and taken on the whole business is quiet. The Bank of Eng-land rate is unchanged at 3 per cent, and money on call is quoted at from 3 per cent, to 4 per cent.—*Trade Bulletin*.

WEATHER OROP BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, March 23.-The weather has been favorable for growing crops and farm work throughout the central valleys and farm work throughout the central valleys and Southern States. Recent rains in the wheat region as far north as the latitude of Central Illinois, extend-ing from Ohio to Kausss, have doubtless im-proved the condition of the wheat crop. The method and the condition of the south rest indice weather conditions in the southwest, including the Gulf States, have enabled the farmers in that section almost to complete the planting of corn, and to prepare the ground for the cotten crop. Reports from the South Atlantic States, indicate that the favorable weather has improved the small grain and fruit crop in that section. In New England the ground is generally frozen and covered with snow. Farm work has been retarded in New Jersey owing to the recent storm which left the ground covered with from four to six inches of snow. In New York and Pennsylvania it was generally favorable, result-in an improved condition of the wheat, rye and grass crops.

A woman named Thuring was arrested in A woman hamed Thuring was arrested in Allegheny city at midnight charged with con-spiring to kill her husband, Joha Thuring. The latter had a \$2,600 insurance policy on his life, and it alleged she entered intola conspiracy with a man who was to de the job for \$20. Instead of killing Thuring, however, the man informed the police. The Lusband was dazed when he heard of the affair

MoLACHLAN.-At Lancaster, on Sunday,

DIED.

The right place to buy Fine Glove prices is at the Leading Kid Glove House of Canada.

S. CARSLEY,

S. CARSLEY.

The times are so hard that an Irishman says he has parted with all his elegant wardrobe except the armholes of an old waistooat. -Tidbits,

LADIES' LADIES'	SPRING SPRING	UNDERWEAR UNDERWEAR UNDERWEAR
LADIES'	SPRING	UNDERWEAR UNDERWEAR

Just received a full assortment of Ladies Merino Vests from 45c, and Cashmere Vests from 85c, in all shapes ; also Combination Suiss in all shapes and weights. The best assortment of underwear ever shown in Canada, all at very reasonable prices.

S.CARSLEY.

LADIES' LADIES' LADIES' LADIES' LADIES'		UNDERWEAR UNDERWEAR UNDERWEAR UNDERWEAR UNDERWEAR
LADIES' LADIES' LADIES'	RIBBED RIBBED	UNDERVESTS UNDERVESTS UNDERVESTS

A splendid lot of Ladies' Fine Wool and Wool and Silk Mixed Ribbed Undervests, selling from 50c each.

S. CARSLEY.

CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR OHILDREN'S UNDLRWEAR CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR OHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR OHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR

Boy's and Girls' Merino and Cashmere Undervests, Drawers and Combination Suits, in all shapes and sizes, just received and put is stock this week. Prices from 23c; hetter value bhan aver.

S. OARSLEY.

A Mr. Wallop is a grammar school teacher, and the boys are afraid that there is a great teal in a name. - Tit Buts.

CASHMERE CASHMERS CASHMERE	HOSE HOSE HOSE HOSE HOSE
----------------------------------	--------------------------------------

Ladies' and Children's Cashmere Hose, inill weights and sizes. Just received, a large ship-ment, in assorted qualities, selling from 23c pair in Ladies' sizes.

S. CARSLEY.

SPLENDID WORK.

It is admitted that CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON is fast becoming the popular Sawing Cotton in Canada, as it has long been in the Old Country.

SEE THAT YOU GET IT.

When you ask for CORTICELLI SEWING SILK see that you get it. The name Corticelli is on every spool. None other is genuine.

The FLORENCE KNITTING SILK is ' making great headway in the Oanadian market. Value and quality always tell.

S. CARSLEY. 1765. 1767. 1769. 1771. 1778. 1775, 1777 NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL. 1 . p. m.