

## 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.

- Coloured covers /  
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /  
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /  
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /  
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /  
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /  
Seule édition disponible
- 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.
  
- Additional comments /  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

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 pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /  
Qualité inégale de l'impression
  
- Includes supplementary materials /  
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
  
- Blank leaves added during restorations may  
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these  
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que  
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une  
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,  
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas  
été numérisées.





RESEDA:

Or, Sorrows and Joys.

CHAPTER V.—Continued.

Mrs. Lemoyne was deeply touched by this token of affection, the first which she had received since her separation from her parents...

CHAPTER VI. PARTING.

"Waiter, is there not a lady here who came from Paris yesterday in a little cabin boat...

"Yes, sir," said the waiter, "she is here, and you will see her in the next few minutes..."

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

"Thank you," said the old gentleman, with a smile. "You are very kind, my child; what is your name?"

"Mignonette," answered Madeline gravely. "It is a pretty name, and suits you very well..."

"The old gentleman looked so good and spoke so kindly, that Madeline felt at once at ease with him, and told him that her mother was afraid she would be ill and had sent her out to walk by herself..."

"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 remarks..."

For, one of the chambermaids entered the room by one door, and Mr. Gerstin by the other. The old gentleman was in his dressing-gown...

"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..."

"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..."

"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..."

"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..."

"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..."

"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..."

"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..."

"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..."

quite well and calls them by their names, and they have given her many pretty things, such as a wicker cart, a basket woven of rushes from the marsh...

"The young woman put on her bonnet and shawl and turned round to look at the old man, who was still standing there..."

"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..."

"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..."

"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..."

"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..."

"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..."

"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..."

"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..."

"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..."

"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..."

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Employment for Women—Practice of Medicine—Ideas for Girls—Doing Men's Work—A New Fad—Household Hints—A Few Good Receipts—Fashions.

A new occupation for a woman is that of superintending of weddings. A young woman in her late twenties, who makes a success of the profession...

The right of women to practice medicine in Canada has been established by the successful application to Miss Mitchell, a graduate of Queen's University, Kingston, for a license. The Provincial Medical Board at Quebec recently granted the application.

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore is always saying sensible things, and the following suggestion to teachers is worthy of general attention: "Let our young girls be encouraged to acquaint themselves with the great questions that agitate the attention of our government..."

Dabblers in the industrial arts will be interested in a new fad. It is a kind of mosaic work in the style of the Indian name 'craquelé'. It is easily made and is ornamental and useful.

Directions for making the renowned southern beaten biscuit: The best flour must be used; butter and milk are preferred to lard and water, though the latter will answer.

Directions for making the renowned southern beaten biscuit: The best flour must be used; butter and milk are preferred to lard and water, though the latter will answer.

Directions for making the renowned southern beaten biscuit: The best flour must be used; butter and milk are preferred to lard and water, though the latter will answer.

Directions for making the renowned southern beaten biscuit: The best flour must be used; butter and milk are preferred to lard and water, though the latter will answer.

Directions for making the renowned southern beaten biscuit: The best flour must be used; butter and milk are preferred to lard and water, though the latter will answer.

in cooking oatmeal or cracked wheat, if the meal is put into a double boiler and salt added to the water in the outer receptacle, the food will be much improved in taste...

The white worm, which sometimes makes the 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...

None of the household arts are more ideal than those which relate to baby-making. Fashionably dressed mothers, who are superintending the making of the gowns...

The shortest veil now admissible completely covers the face. In Paris Japanese crapes are the favorite new 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 favorites for the spring gowns.

The dress collar now plays high, the waistcoat, in fashion's winter game. Double-breasted vests of manilla linen are among the treats of next summer.

The handsome new spring mufflers are in combinations 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 velvet sleeves gathered to a full deep cuff. For an all-around serviceable full-dress gown nothing approaches a good black real lace one.

A foreign fancy of the minute is to turn under the band of the long glove, leaving the fingers bare. The new color, "burnt rose," has more than a family likeness to the old-fashioned "ashes-of-rose."

Palmas now come in woolsen zephyr spun silk, and a flannel fine and soft enough for my baby or her baby.

MONTH OF THE HOLY FACE.

[Translated from the Annals by Rev. E. Didier, and read in March at the third Friday meeting of the Confraternity in St. Vincent's Church, Baltimore.]

DEAR ASSOCIATES—It is a sweet consolation for us to be able to offer to your piety a new feast of the Holy Face of Jesus...

What time of the year is most suitable for the month of the Holy Face? First, our Saviour, by the voice of the Church, His well-beloved spouse, seems to have answered the first question...

But what act of devotion will be most suitable for the month of the Holy Face? It is a devotion to the Holy Face of Jesus, which is the most precious and most efficacious...

THE HOLY FACE WORTHY HONORED IN A RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY. It is the question of a community of Bonnes: "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 confraternity..."

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

Hyacinths, orchids and heath, all as natural as life, are favorite flowers for the trimming ball gowns. Butterflies, too, are much used, either alone or dotted among the flowers.

Home and dinner gowns red bengaline combined with red crepon have full skirts, round shirred waists, and are often finished with a puff and full pink crepon about the neck.

Double-breasted vests, with lapels and buttons so exaggerated as to claim kin with the empire and directory gowns of young women, are the delight of some Fifth avenue swells.

Colored English crapes, the same as the black wrinkled mourning fabrics, are much worn for ball gowns, and are often finished with a puff and full pink crepon about the neck.

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

Young girls in Paris are wearing diamonds this winter, a thing heretofore unheard of. They are wearing them in all sorts of ways, set in line as dewdrops upon threads 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 Ireland, is a remarkable man in more respects than one.

The secret of the success in the thorough beating, which should be given to the public in connection with the struggle for Home Rule for Ireland, is a remarkable man in more respects than one.

Beaten tea cakes: One quart of flour, one tablespoonful of butter, two tablespoonfuls 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.

Oddish balls: Equal quantities of boiled codfish minced fine and mashed potatoes beaten together to quantity made, and a little butter. Fry in a kettle of hot lard.

Oddish puffs: Make up oddish and potatoes the same as for the balls, place in buttered zepans, butter the tops and bake in a hot oven.

Graham bread pudding: Two cupfuls graham bread crumbs, three cupfuls sweet milk, one teaspoonful sugar, one beaten egg, grated rind and juice of a lemon. Bake 20 minutes in a quick oven.

A CURE FOR DIPHTHERIA. The following extract from a South African paper is republished by request:—We can vouch 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.

Household Hints. Never stand still in cold weather, especially after having taken a slight degree of exercise, 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.

They should be minded as little as the changeable sky. It is of the utmost advantage for our own peace, that we should learn, as much as possible, to regard the little vexations which we meet with rather as annoyances than as annoyances, and to have patience with which we bare the occasional fogs of the changeable sky.

It is of the utmost advantage for our own peace, that we should learn, as much as possible, to regard the little vexations which we meet with rather as annoyances than as annoyances, and to have patience with which we bare the occasional fogs of the changeable sky.



PARNELL'S GROWING POWER.

THE ENGLISH MASSES RALLYING TO THE IRISH LEADER.

T. P. O'Connor, M. P. Describes the Revolution of Feeling that has Taken Place...

LONDON, March 14.—You would suppose of considerable extent...

John Morley, who was asked with a certain trepidation whether they found that the constituencies were getting impatient of Ireland...

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

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

Snowfalls are said to be the result of lowing air currents where temperatures were much lower than those of the earth's surface.

Microscopic examination of emmetite, 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 base for an anti-rusting composition, as it protects the latter from the galvanic action of the iron.

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

The standing hall of the mountain in Japan built by steam by the recent earthquake, surrounded by sea, is described as being far grander than the others of the kind.

On the Antarctic, ash trees seem to suffer most from frost, while little damage comparatively is done to the ornamental conifers, which is usually the greatest sufferer from snow.

Speryllite, 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 platinum group.

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

THE PROBLEM OF LONG LIFE. The advanced age of the Italian Ecclesiastics who make up the college of cardinals is referred to as an evidence of exceptional longevity...

NOTURNAL PHOTOGRAPHY. EXCELLENT LANDSCAPE VIEWS TAKEN BY MOON-LIGHT. Various methods have been introduced for accomplishing nocturnal photography...

EFFECTS OF ENGLISH MISTRALE. The latest report of the Irish Registrar General—that for the quarter ending December 31, 1888—records the old familiar story of depletion and decay...

THE LEGAL VIEW. A Convincing Array of Arguments—Constitutionality of the Jesuits' Estates Act. (Toronto Empire) SIR,—Although much discussion has resulted from the reproduction of several legal articles upon this question with editorial comments...

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

THE LEGAL VIEW

A Convincing Array of Arguments—Constitutionality of the Jesuits' Estates Act

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

III. The de-termination of the mode of distributing within the Province of Quebec "the sum of \$400,000 is by the Act delegated to the Governor-in-Council."

IV. The articles 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."

FRANK A. ANGLIN. Toronto, March 20.

FRUIT AS MEDICINE. THE HEALTH THAT IS STORED UP IN OUR GARDENS AND ORCHARDS. Grapes come first, especially black grapes, which come first, especially black grapes...

DESIGNS OF CRUCIFIXION. SOME OF THEM MADE AS EARLY AS THE SIXTH CENTURY. Among the earliest representations of the Crucifixion is one of the date 580.

THE NEW REFORMATION. Such is the proud title which the authors of "Robert Elmore" have chosen for their particular school of unbelief.

FACT, FUN AND FANCY. Since life is but a span, why should a man waste a four-in-hand? A man makes his maiden speech when he asks a young girl to marry him.

HEALTH FOR ALL. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine Rank Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life.

HEALTH FOR ALL. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. It is searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

HEALTH FOR ALL. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and set most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels...

HEALTH FOR ALL. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. It is searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

HEALTH FOR ALL. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and set most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels...

HEALTH FOR ALL. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. It is searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

HEALTH FOR ALL. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and set most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels...

HEALTH FOR ALL. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. It is searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

HEALTH FOR ALL. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and set most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels...

HEALTH FOR ALL. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. It is searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

POETRY OF LENT.

What is that sweet sadness that steals upon the soul at this season, abounding her in gloom...

There is a sad grace and beauty about Lent that belongs not to the most joyous festivals of the year.

There is not on our sorrowing Queen the hidden gleam of grief that she wears upon the ancient daughter of Zion in her day of affliction.

Cold, bare and brown lie hillsides, bald and plain. They rest from labor now; yet flower fruit and grain.

Care in the selection of seed is of prime importance in securing good results.

THE STEAMERS OF THE LIVERPOOL MAIL LINE, sailing for Liverpool on THURSDAY, March 7, 1889.

Polynesian, Saturday, Feb. 23; Bardonia, Saturday, March 2; Christiania, Saturday, March 2; Portland, Saturday, March 2; Parisian, Saturday, March 2; Philadelphia, Saturday, March 2; Rotterdam, Saturday, March 2; Stockholm, Saturday, March 2; Valparaiso, Saturday, March 2.

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

THROUGH HILLS OF LINDSEY granted at Liverpool and all Continental Ports, to all points in the United Kingdom and Canada.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and set most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels...

It is searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and set most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels...

It is searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and set most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels...

It is searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and set most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels...

It is searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and set most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels...

It is searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

POETRY OF LENT.

What is that sweet sadness that steals upon the soul at this season, abounding her in gloom...

There is a sad grace and beauty about Lent that belongs not to the most joyous festivals of the year.

There is not on our sorrowing Queen the hidden gleam of grief that she wears upon the ancient daughter of Zion in her day of affliction.

Cold, bare and brown lie hillsides, bald and plain. They rest from labor now; yet flower fruit and grain.

Care in the selection of seed is of prime importance in securing good results.

THE STEAMERS OF THE LIVERPOOL MAIL LINE, sailing for Liverpool on THURSDAY, March 7, 1889.

Polynesian, Saturday, Feb. 23; Bardonia, Saturday, March 2; Christiania, Saturday, March 2; Portland, Saturday, March 2; Parisian, Saturday, March 2; Philadelphia, Saturday, March 2; Rotterdam, Saturday, March 2; Stockholm, Saturday, March 2; Valparaiso, Saturday, March 2.

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

THROUGH HILLS OF LINDSEY granted at Liverpool and all Continental Ports, to all points in the United Kingdom and Canada.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and set most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels...

It is searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and set most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels...

It is searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and set most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels...

It is searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and set most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels...

It is searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and set most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels...

It is searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

POETRY OF LENT.

What is that sweet sadness that steals upon the soul at this season, abounding her in gloom...

There is a sad grace and beauty about Lent that belongs not to the most joyous festivals of the year.

There is not on our sorrowing Queen the hidden gleam of grief that she wears upon the ancient daughter of Zion in her day of affliction.

Cold, bare and brown lie hillsides, bald and plain. They rest from labor now; yet flower fruit and grain.

Care in the selection of seed is of prime importance in securing good results.

THE STEAMERS OF THE LIVERPOOL MAIL LINE, sailing for Liverpool on THURSDAY, March 7, 1889.

Polynesian, Saturday, Feb. 23; Bardonia, Saturday, March 2; Christiania, Saturday, March 2; Portland, Saturday, March 2; Parisian, Saturday, March 2; Philadelphia, Saturday, March 2; Rotterdam, Saturday, March 2; Stockholm, Saturday, March 2; Valparaiso, Saturday, March 2.

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

THROUGH HILLS OF LINDSEY granted at Liverpool and all Continental Ports, to all points in the United Kingdom and Canada.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and set most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels...

It is searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and set most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels...

It is searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and set most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels...

It is searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and set most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels...

It is searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and set most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels...

It is searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.



FATHER KÖNIG'S NERVETONIC. A NATURAL REMEDY FOR Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Insomnia, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

This medicine has a direct action upon the nerves centers, influencing all irritations and increasing the flow and power of nerve fluid.

Agents: W. E. SANDERS & Co., 188 Dundas street, London, Ont. Price, \$1.00 per bottle; Six bottles for \$5.00.

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY. Bellows, Pumps, and all kinds of Brass and Iron Work.

BUCKEY MANUFACTURING CO. CATALOGUE WITH 1000 TESTIMONIALS.

ALLAN LINE. Under contract with the Governments of Canada and Newfoundland for the Conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES MAILS.

1888—Winter Arrangements—1889. This Company's LINES are composed of Double-ended, Cylindrical IRON STEAMERS.

Polynesian, Saturday, Feb. 23; Bardonia, Saturday, March 2; Christiania, Saturday, March 2; Portland, Saturday, March 2; Parisian, Saturday, March 2; Philadelphia, Saturday, March 2; Rotterdam, Saturday, March 2; Stockholm, Saturday, March 2; Valparaiso, Saturday, March 2.

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

THROUGH HILLS OF LINDSEY granted at Liverpool and all Continental Ports, to all points in the United Kingdom and Canada.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and set most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels...

It is searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and set most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels...

It is searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and set most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels...

It is searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and set most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels...

It is searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.







NEWS OF THE WEEK.

EUROPEAN.

Certain Wiseman and Dr. Peters have arrived at Zanzibar. It is rumored that Emperor Francis Joseph has been seized with a sudden illness. Heavy snow storms are reported in Styria. Immense tracts have been flooded by the melting of the snow. The Journal de St. Petersburg denies that Russia is massing troops on the frontier of Afghanistan. The Mexican legation at Paris denies the truth of the reported attempt upon the life of Premier Diaz. The Luxemburg council of state has resolved to invite the Duke of Nassau to become regent at Luxemburg. The nomination of Mr. Halstead as United States Minister to Germany gives general satisfaction in Berlin. A Vienna correspondence says the Duke of Nassau is about to start to Luxemburg to assume the regency. The Russian press will be given at Oberamunzgen in the autumn of 1899. The text and music have been received. The French Chamber has agreed to grant a credit of 20,000,000 francs for the erection of a memorial of the revolution. The condition of Empress Elizabeth of Austria is said to be serious. The court physicians are in constant attendance. All the German papers congratulated Prince Bismarck on his birthday. His political policy was the subject of many encomiums. The Sultan on Sunday evening received King Milan of Servia with imposing ceremony, and afterward gave a gala dinner in honor of his guest. A commission of the German Reichstag decided to prosecute Herr Gildener for offensive press comments concerning members of the Reichstag. The French Chamber of Deputies today passed a bill doubling the import duties on rye, and adding 5 francs 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 exhibition, was inaugurated on Sunday. Premier Tirard delivered an oration. The St. James Gazette commenting on the appointment of Mr. Robert Lincoln as American Minister to 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 untrue affidavits. It is officially announced that Sir Philip Currie will succeed Sir Julian Pauncefote 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 thrown out of employment through the bankruptcy of their employers. In one day 903 jobs of exchange were returned unpaid. The Swiss Federal Council suspecting that, 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 Zanzibar says: A party of 230 men landed from the German man-of-war Schwabe and burned Kunduchi after a conflict with the natives. The opposition to the Germans is everywhere increasing. The Freeman's Journal says: The appointment 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 Catholic 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 Moscow. He had long ago handed over the business to his son. In January and February there were twenty-one cases of suicide in Monte Carlo, and there have been several in this month. This season is considered the most prosperous in the history 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 Gatchina. It is said an obstruction was found on the line over which the imperial train was to pass, and that several persons have been arrested for connection with the alleged plot against the Ozar's life. At the Caracquet railway meeting in London, Mr. Price, chairman 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 Canadian holders. Advice from Belgrade shows 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. Rusophiles propose to make a Russian protectorate. Austria favors neither proposal. It is stated that the discovery of the illicit manufacture of bombs at Zurich furnished a clue to the gigantic plot existing throughout Russia for a new series of attempts upon the life of the Ozar. Numerous arrests have been made in Moscow, Kiev, Odessa and various other places in southern Russia. Hon. J. A. Chapple's health is completely restored and he returns to Canada on April 12 or 15. Writing to the Canadian Gazette respecting rumors of political changes, Mr. Chapple says: "The question of my abandoning political life will have, I am obliged to say, much against my peace and comfort, to be adjourned sine die." Despatches from Samoa state that the American men-of-war Trenton, Vandallia and Nipic and the German men-of-war Adler, Olga and Eber were driven on a reef during a violent storm and totally wrecked. Of the Americans only 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 sailing 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, under foreign secretary, replied that the time allowed for appeals had elapsed. The Berlin National Gazette thinks that the present bill is 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 Center and Freiwilrige parties, and that the defeat of the bill will thus be ensured. Count Herbert Bismarck returns from England on Monday. He says he has arranged for a public demonstration on the occasion of Emperor William's visit to England in July. Doubt as to English popular feeling towards the Emperor inspires 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 Comtesse de Paris celebrate their silver wedding. The Duo D'Orleans, eldest son of Comte de Paris, is now on his way home from London. He has a daughter in Orleans circles that he should marry Prince Clementine, youngest daughter of the King of the Belgians. The Paris Presse states that MM. Clemenceau and Bovier-Lapierre, both of whom are members of the Chamber of Deputies, have requested Mr. Constans, minister of the interior, to arrest Boulanger. The Cabinet to-day unanimously resolved to prosecute General Boulanger. The Senate by a vote of 207 to 83 today passed the bill constituting itself a high court of justice in cases of plots against the state. The bill will come 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. Stanley, dated September 4, has reached a friend of the explorer in Edinburgh. The letter contains nothing new. It is dated Sumpstari, September 4, 1888, and says 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 Pasha 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 contents. 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 Reichstag, interrupting, said he was only prevented by other matters from attending the sittings of the committee having the bill in charge, and added: "Those who consider that I am doing you a mistake. As a matter of fact foreign politics claim my principal attention. The work of the committee could not be in better hands than it is. The Reichstag ought to pass the bill by the largest possible majority." The Nationalist intimates that but for defection to M. de Freudenreich other lukewarm ministers, Gen. Boulanger, would have already been arrested. Gen. Boulanger, in an interview yesterday, declared the Government were insane; 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 to find anything against him. Therefore the rumored action against him would only mean a further triumph for the National party. The election to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons for the Enfield division of Middlesex, resulted in the return of Captain Powles, the Unionist candidate, who received 6,124 votes, against 3,612 cast for Mr. Fairbairn, the nominee of the Gladstonians, a Unionist majority of 1,612. At the last election Lord Folkestone, the Conservative candidate, received 3,267 votes, and G.T. Edgcombe, the Gladstonian, 1,068, leaving a Conservative majority of 2,200. In 1895 the Conservative majority was 2,200. The number of the figures increased by 1,857 over the last election it has fallen off by 357 from their vote in 1895. On the other hand, the Gladstonians have only gained 258 over their vote in 1895, 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 submitted by Lord George Hamilton, first lord of the admiralty, for increasing the strength of the navy. The eldest son of John Bright, who is a Liberal Unionist, will succeed the seat in the House of Commons for the central division of Birmingham made vacant by the death of his father. IRISH. Rev. John Mahan, curate of Luganorman, has been served with three summonses for offences under the Crimes act. A proposition has been made to confer the freedom of the city of Edinburgh on Mr. Parnell. A majority of the municipal authorities favor the proposition. That distinguished Tory, the Duke of Westminster 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 £50 to Foger Pigott. Thirteen tenants were evicted from their holdings at Clongary on Thursday. Twelve of the buildings were then set on fire by the agent and emergency men. The houses were not destroyed, but spared for police quarters. The trial of Father McFadden, the arrest of whom formed one of the crimes 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 similar to the plan proposed by Mr. Chamberlain. The ministry has also resolved to introduce in 1899 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 McCarthy, in the absence of Mr. Parnell, spoke for the Irish party, associating their sentiments with those expressed in the noble speech of Mr. Gladstone. He said that the memory of the Irish people endures and carried them back to the time when Mr. Bright championed the cause of the oppressed, and claimed the right of Ireland to lay an immortal upon the great Englishman's grave. A prima-facie case has been found against Father McFadden for participating in the murder of Police Inspector Martin at Gweedore in February. He will be tried at the first assizes. Martin with a party of police attempted to arrest Father McFadden for offences under the Crimes act. The time chosen to make the arrest was immediately after the priest had celebrated mass. Members of the congregation rescued 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 preaching in the St. Orlao church Rome on March 31st a bomb exploded. The explosion caused great excitement among the 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 preacher, Father Augustine. Several persons insulted the preacher 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 expected. He says the matter rests entirely with the Governor-General, setting upon the advice of his responsible ministers. BAITMORRE, 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 address of the American Bishops of the Temporal power, is as follows:—"We have read your powerful and impressive letter of 30th December. It does honor to you whilst it affords us no little consolation. 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 forcible possession of our city, endeavour by threats of punishment to stifle the very voices of those whose duty it is to proclaim the law of the church, and because you have made a defence with prudence and energy, both justice and religion owe you a debt of gratitude, and this debt because your defense has the merit of constancy. These striking proofs of your faith and zeal serve to bind our hearts in closer union. Moreover we are consoled not only because your declarations which are in accord with those of other dignitaries of the Church, may with reason be regarded as the expression of the mind of the faithful, but also because we are especially in this, that your prayers, united with those of the rest of the"

their domestic circle and home, and was always around the house making love to Mrs. Adams, though he had warned him to keep away. His arrival there, where she proposes to get the divorce. HALIFAX, N. S., March 31.—Rev. Charles Warren, of Conception Bay, Nfld., 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 disease. SUNK BY A CYCLONE. BOTH AMERICAN AND GERMAN FLEETS AT SAMOA WRECKED. Apalling Disaster and Loss of Life. LONDON, March 31.—Further particulars of the disastrous storm at Apia have just been received. The hurricane burst upon the harbor suddenly. The German man-of-war Eber was the first vessel to drag her anchor. She became unmanageable, and was driven helplessly on the reef which runs across the harbor. She struck broad side on at 6 o'clock in the morning. 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 a soul of them escaped. THE ADLER 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 storm 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 NIPIC RUN ASHORE. In the meantime the United States steamer Nipic had been dragging her anchors and drifting toward the shore. The vessel was, however, managed to keep control and ran for the 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 VANDALLIA UTTERLY GONE. The United States steamer Vandallia was carried before the gale right upon the reef. She struck with a terrible shock and the captain was killed against a Gatling gun and stunned. Before he could recover a green sea swept the deck and washed him away. The vessel sank fifteen yards from the Nipic. 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 anxious to render assistance to the captured vessels and the unfortunate crews, but darkness having fallen on the scene they were wholly unable to be of service. Soon after the Vandallia had sunk the American warship Trenton broke her anchor and was driven upon the wreck of the Vandallia, whence she drifted to the shore. The bottom of the Trenton was completely stove and her hold was half full of water. On morning broke the German man-of-war Olga, which had hitherto withstood the gale, although her masts and rigging were heavy seas that constantly broke upon her, became unmanageable and was driven upon the 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 Vandallia, the captain, five officers and forty men; the Nipic, two men; the Adler, altogether 15 persons. Matsafua sent a number of men who rendered splendid service in trying to float the Olga. QUEEN VICTORIA'S SYMPATHY. WASHINGTON, March 31.—Queen Victoria cabled, through Lord Salisbury, to the British legation in this city directing that her earnest sympathy be expressed to the President on the terrible naval misfortune at Samoa, and the pleasurable relief she felt at the news of the British charge, accompanied by the Secretary of State, waited upon the President this afternoon and read to him the Queen's message. The President 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. THE NEWS IN BERLIN. BERLIN, March 30.—The first heard here of the Samoa disaster was a telegram from London 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 afternoon official telegrams were received. It is officially announced that five officers and seventy men from the Adler and twenty from the Eber were drowned. ADMIRAL KIMBERLEY'S REPORT. WASHINGTON, March 30.—The navy department has received a despatch from Admiral Kimberley confirming the report of the disaster at Apia. He says: AUCLAND, March 30. Secretary of Navy, Washington: Hurricanes at Apia, March 16. Every vessel in harbor on shore except English man-of-war Calliope, which rode to sea. Trenton and Vandallia total losses. Nipic beached, her rudder gone, she may be saved. Chance against it. Will send her to Auckland if possible. The following officers and crew were reported to be on board:—Capt. Schomacker, Paymaster Arms, Lieutenant of Marines Sator, Pay Clerk John Roche, Henry Baker, W. Brisbane, William Brown, Quartermaster Michael O'Brien, M. O'Brien, B. Davis, Thomas G. Downey, M. Erickson, S. O. Ghring, Adolph Ghring, George Gorman, U. B. Green, Joseph G. H. Hammar, John Hanchett, C. H. Hawkins, W. Howat, Frank Jones, George Jordan, M. H. Joseph, John Kelly, Thomas Kelly, E. Kinsella, C. P. Kratzer, Charles Levas, Francis Lesman, George Merrage, Aylmer Montgomery, Thomas Riely, H. P. Stalman, O. G. Stanford, John Sims, G. H. Wells, John Willford, Henry Wixley, Abkoo, Adolph Pandang and Fechor. The Nipic lost seven men, named; George W. Callan, John Gill, Joshua Heap, Thomas Johnston, David Kelleher, Henry Postel and William Watson. All saved on board the Trenton. The Trenton and Vandallia crews are saved, and the Nipic's crew have been rescued. 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 charter a steamer? Can charter one in Auckland to obey your orders. Fuller accounts by mail. KIMBERLEY. THE VICTIMS. NEW YORK, March 30.—The three American men-of-war in Samoa waters were the Nipic, Trenton, and Vandallia. The Nipic had been longest at the islands, having relieved the Adler. The Trenton is the flagship of Admiral Kimberley of the European squadron. Her arrival at Apia had not been reported, but she should have been there early this month. The Vandallia belonged to the North American squadron, and visited Montreal some years ago. She arrived at Apia late in February. Both of the last-named ships were ordered to Samoa in January. The Nipic was a third rate, unarmored wooden vessel of the cruiser type. She was 185 feet between perpendiculars, and carried 1,375 tons of displacement, and had compound engines, one eight-inch and one six-inch main guns. The Trenton was the most important of the unarmored wooden cruisers. She had a ram bow 250 feet between perpendiculars and had a displacement of 3,900 tons. She carried ten

eight-inch muzzle-loading rifles and four light guns. The Vandallia was barque rigged, of 2,100 tons displacement, and 216 feet between perpendiculars. GERMAN VESSELS. The Olga has been the most formidable of the German vessels at Apia. She was unarmored and unexpecting, a single-deck cruiser built in 1880, and equipped with a battery of eight 6-inch Krupp rifles and a number of Hotchkiss revolving cannon. She had a speed of 14 knots. Her displacement was 2,200 tons. The German warships 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 equipped for torpedo service. Capt. Fritz, who commanded the Adler, was one of the seamen and fighters of whom Germany was proudest. THE NEW CRUSADE. THE ONTARIO AGITATORS TO CONTINUE THEIR CAMPAIGN. (Gazette Correspondence.) TORONTO, April 1.—A meeting was held to-night in the house of Principal Caven to organize a movement to save Canada from Roman rule. The meeting was held with barred doors, because the papers reported the private meeting on Saturday. A resolution was passed proposing that all sorts of opposition should be offered to the candidature of John Small, M. P., for the college of Customs. James L. Hughes was the principal speaker. OTTAWA, April 1.—A meeting of Orangemen held here to-night expressed disapproval of the action of Messrs. Perley and Robillard in voting against Mr. O'Brien's Jesuit resolution and assuring these members that they had alienated their support. The meeting resolved that a Protestant league should be organized in every city, town, village and other municipality of the Dominion 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 request the Evangelical Alliance to cause an action to be instituted for the purpose of contesting the constitutionality of the act which incorporated the Jesuits as well as that relating to the recent grant of money to the said society. THE HUNT AFTER MORRISON. NOT MUCH SIGN OF SUCCESS. SHERBROOKE, April 1.—The posse of Government police, detectives and others who left Montreal on Friday for Lake Megantic and neighbourhood, with the intention of making a capture of the fugitive, were disappointed to find to more fully understanding the peculiar circumstances 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 vicinity of Morrison's whereabouts and to make arrangements to locate and surround him. So far no success has attended their efforts in that direction, his friends being so numerous that quick warrants could be conveyed to him to avoid certain localities where any considerable number of police may be hunting. Singular to note, however, his whereabouts at 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. 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. Rev. Father James A. McCallen preached an eloquent and powerful sermon. The morning and evening services during the week were most largely 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 \$560. HISTORY IN BRIEF. Envelopes were first used in 159. Anesthesia was discovered in 1841. 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. The first lucifer match was made in 1798. The first iron steamship was built in 1830. The first balloon ascent was made in 1798. Coaches were first used in England in 1569. The first horse railroad was built in 1827-28. The Franciscans arrived in England in 1224. The first steamboat plied the Hudson in 1807. The entire Hebrew 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. Omnibuses were first introduced in New York in 1830. The first newspaper advertisement appeared in 1652. The first use of a locomotive in this country was in 1829. The first sawmaker's mill 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 Furber 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 northerly course at first, going as high as forty-seven degrees fifty-eight minutes north, in which latitude 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 crew 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 morning! For my own part I must say that it looked very strange to be in my diary, 'Friday, 9 July, No. 1,' 'Do, do, No. 2.'"

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY. ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.—THE ANNUAL REPORT. St. Patrick's Society met Monday evening and finished the election officers for the current year. The officers of the society are as follows: Mr. H. J. Cloran, president; Mr. F. Langan, first vice-president; Mr. F. Stafford, second vice-president; Mr. George Murphy, treasurer; Mr. M. Kelly, corresponding secretary; Mr. S. Cross, recording secretary; Mr. T. F. McGrath, assistant recording secretary; Rev. Father Dowd, chaplain; Dr. Guerin, Ghazay and Devlin, physicians; Mr. Joseph Cloran, grand marshal, and Messrs. P. Kelon, J. Foley, J. R. Shaughnessy, J. Craven, W. Rawley, S. Byrne, F. Callaghan, P. McCaffrey, George Craven, J. McLane, W. Davis, P. Conolly, W. Delahanty, F. S. O'Reilly, James Currie, T. Cunningham, M. Power, and B. Campbell, committee. Votes of thanks were passed to the Allan and Dominion steamship lines for accommodations 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 concert. The annual report was presented showing the receipts of the past year to have been \$388.88; balance on hand from last year, \$1,108.73; total of \$2,497.61. The expenditure was \$804.47 leaving a balance on hand of \$1,291.14. ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY 12 ANNUAL MEETING. The annual meeting of this Society was held in St. Patrick's Presbyterian Sunday afternoon. The attendance of members was very large. Mr. Edward Murphy presided, and Mr. Jas. J. Costigan officiated as secretary. The annual report of the Committee of Management was read and showed that the results of the past year was one of marked progress. During the year pledges were administered to over 400 persons, over 100 pledge cards were issued and the membership increased by 44 new members. The Treasurer's statement showed the Society to be in a good financial condition. The funds in hand were—Benefit fund, \$2,281.21; contingent fund, \$37.88; total \$2,399.90; liabilities, nil. The auditor's report was also read. All of the reports on motion were unanimously adopted. Several minor changes were made in the constitution, after which the meeting proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year. Messrs. B. Taylor, J. H. Feeley and John Walsh were appointed scrutineers. The following was the result:—President, Rev. J. A. McCallen; 1st vice-president, Mr. E. Doyle; secretary, Mr. James J. Costigan; assistant, Mr. J. H. Feeley; treasurer, Mr. James Tierney; assistant do., Mr. Thos. Lattimore. These gentlemen were all re-elected unanimously. Marshal, Mr. J. Milloy; assistant do., Mr. J. Lippin. Committee of management—Messrs. James Connaughton, M. Sharkey, A. Brogan, J. L. Jensen, J. Meak, P. Mahony, T. Martin, J. Walsh, B. Emerson, J. H. Kelly, J. Kirby and T. Finn. A vote of thanks was then passed to Mr. Edward Murphy for his conduct in the chair and the meeting adjourned. 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 microbe of malaria, which was described by Laveran, is the cause of intermittent fever. The power of a windmill has been successfully 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 originate the echo as now we do the shadow." English electricians boast that they are far ahead of us in the knowledge of the science of electrotonics, but acknowledge themselves behind us in the practical applications of electricity. Dr. John Morgan writes: "By applying boric 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 may be, dressing them while there is a good coating of powder on the skin, sweating of the feet may be effectually relieved. The application of cedar sawdust and the 'prova' factory." Washing before and after might help.—Medical Record. A simple recipe is given in L'Illustration for making luminous paper. The composition consists of forty parts ordinary paper pulp, ten parts of water, ten parts phosphorescent powder, one part gelatine and one part bichromate of potassa. The phosphorescent powder is composed of sulphide of calcium, barium and strontium, well ground and mixed with gelatine. The 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. O! bright may the skies be and gentle 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 lea or on the far away. For with fond remembrance and selfless devotion, The thoughts of each exile's father be his lot, Who to the wanderer bears, 'brightest gem of the ocean,' Where'er he may be—and oh! where is he not? Sadly, too, shall he ponder on what hath bereft thee Of the fondest ones, who are thus fore'd to roam, And but one answer hear, telling why they've left thee, 'Twas a blood's law drove them far, far from home. Then buoyantly turning from sad contemplation, Which bears his wing'd thoughts thus to scenes far seen, That 'bright land of promise,' with Faith's inspiration, 'I'm free and contented!' ere next St. Patrick's Day. With her own chosen rulers such wise laws command As 'er for some centuries there had been ass; With all classes and creeds in sweet harmony blending Their voices in praise of their own College Green. And as Erin's green flag he so proudly upraises On St. Patrick's Day nutters gaily and grand, O! what joy fills the breast of each exile who gares On that bright lovely banner of her own fatherland. And oft while the toast and the song are being given—For always 'mong Erin's sons about wit and mirth—He'll breathe a fond prayer that fall soon shall be, The buds that enslave the green lea of his birth. Oh, Erin! dear Erin! let thy hopes then awaken, Thy bonnets and sun-burnt soon, soon shall be past; For ne'er by one patriot will thou be forsaken, Till the sunlight of freedom beams upon us at last. M. G. O'DONOVAN. KENILWORTH, March, 1899. The Pope has conferred the dignity of Monsignor on the Hon. and Rev. Algernon Stanley, brother of Lord Stanley of Alderley. Stanley joined the Church about three years ago, and has been stationed at St. James', Spanish-place, London, ever since. Two of the priests of St. Anthony's Scotland-road, Liverpool, have instituted an action for libel against a local Tory paper arising out of an article commenting on their presence at the recent presentation to Mr. Teggart, a Nationalist member of the City Council. Mr. Baker, who has lately published a number of important Catholic works, is about to issue a second edition of Mr. David Lewis' "Life of St. John of the Cross," which the first part in the successful writings of the saint, including his "Ascent of Mount Carmel."

Dr. Harvey's SOUTHERN RED PINE

Dr. Harvey's SOUTHERN RED PINE



GREAT DEBATE On the Jesuits' Estates Act.

STATUS OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Dalton McCarthy Presents the Case for Disallowance.

SIR JOHN THOMPSON'S CRUSHING REPLY.

History of Jesuit Claims in Canada.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF MR. MERCIER'S ACT UPHOLD.

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

dissolved, and their properties vested in the Crown. It was therefore, plain that these estates had beyond question passed to the Crown. Sir James Murray's opinion, again evoked, declared that the Society of Jesus could not legally have any estates in Canada issued in 1763, and that the Crown had acquired the same by the 1770 General Lord Amherst's petition to be compensated out of the Jesuits' 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 1773 a special act of constitution, a government, a protest was raised against the King thus handing over the property to General Amherst, and the allegation was first put up then that these estates had been given to the Jesuits for the purpose of education. An agitation was commenced in the Legislature, and was kept up until 1831, when the Crown ceded these lands to the province for the purpose for which they were asked—that was for educational purposes. In 1856 the estates and all the proceeds funded or invested, were formed into a fund to be called the Lower Canada superior education investment fund. This special property, set apart for the minority as well as the majority of the Province of Quebec, had now been raised again by this act, which asked should be disallowed, taken away from the minority by a parliament elected under the excitement of race and revenge.

SOME REASONS FOR DISALLOWANCE.

If he had satisfied the house that these were public domains he had shown that Her Majesty was made to recede that these estates of hers had not been taken over 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 Pontiff. If the Surrender 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 the Governor-General not to disallow it. In answer to the appeal of the Evangelical Alliance the Minister of Justice had termed 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 Legislation. 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 Canada. He had never regretted the secularization of the clergy reserves. The act providing for this had provided the free and equal enjoyment of all forms of religion 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 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 slightest shadow of a moral or legal claim to any compensation. If there was a reasonable doubt about all he did not think it would be coming 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 upon it, but he thought there was no doubt in his mind 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 subject. It would have been equally objectionable had the intervention of the President of the United States been asked, because no subject or no province had the right to ask the President to intermeddle with our affairs. If Parliament could find any evidence that this grant was dedicated to educational purposes, then his case would fail; but he thought there could be no pretence in view of the facts that there had been a grant of four hundred thousand dollars as that announced. The incorporation and the grant of money to the Jesuits 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 to say the order is under the eyes of the Pope of Rome and that it is a matter of international religious question. During the reign of some pontiffs, it is received the support of that power under some other pontiffs it did not receive that support. In the Quarterly Review of 1874 it was stated in an able article on the objects of the Jesuit order that they are organized to war against the foes of the Holy See. The order is the only one in the world that has the mission of the Jesuit order was that to implicate obedience to their chief. They were educated so that they should have no will. Nothing, perhaps, 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 the mission that every member was bound to the most implicit and blind obedience. They must even sacrifice their lives if ordered to 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 interests. 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 seemed proper, and in October, 1763, the King introduced in the country the laws of the country, which laws continued in effect 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 the province of Quebec the Jesuit estates became forfeited to the Crown. 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 pleading for the restoration of the Pope's estates to them. The spiritual power of the Pope over the right to excommunicate kings and countries was what was struck out by the Act of Supremacy, not his temporal power, his guns and his men had never been so numerous as to excite the apprehension of any great power.

THE CLAIMS TO THE ESTATES.

Looking back at the history of that period it was found that the sovereign had declared the Jesuits beyond the pale, and that they could not be allowed to hold their estates, though the rest of the religious bodies were allowed to remain in possession. On the 13th of August, 1763, in the instructions to Governor Murray it was stated that though the King's Roman Catholic subject in Canada are not to be restrained from exercising their religion, they were allowed to do only in so far as the laws of Great Britain would permit. The Government was directed to exercise diligence in observing the action of the priests, so that no other privileges should be assured. A later instruction was to the effect that while the Jesuits were to be allowed to live on their estates for life, they should not be allowed to alienate or encumber these estates, possession of which was to be held to the King at their death. Sir James Murray had reported on this particular question that the rights of the Romish Church were to be exercised only so far as the laws forbade the practice of that religion interpreted by their letter, and there remained a proposition to be worked out to reconcile the treaty stipulations with the British law. In the Quebec act the religion of the inhabitants of the country was protected, but the civil institutions were dealt with as something entirely distinct. In 1775 express instructions were given to Governor O'Brien that the Society of Jesus should be

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 now in the House. He had read and roused 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 purpose of personal aggrandizement. The agitation 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 this act. He would ask hon. gentlemen to say whether it was nothing but biling and cooing between the Protestants and Roman Catholics in the province of Quebec as stated by the member from Stanstead speaking in this House. He had referred to Mr. Joly Why, that gentleman had been deposed and had resigned his seat, being practically driven from public life.

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

Mr. McCarthy—Well, whether by the minority or not I don't know, but his successor was a matter of congratulation. He 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 getting 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 Principal Oaten, and he adopted all that gentleman had said on the question. That gentleman had said that the Government should allow the duty of the Dominion Government to revise provincial legislation, and he believed that the Jesuit Estates act should be revised by the central Government.

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

Sir John Thompson, minister of justice spoke on the question after recess. He felt, he said, in addressing the House upon this question and in presenting it at this stage of the debate the reason which he conceived justified the Government in asking His Excellency not to exercise his power of disallowance of the bill that he must ask more than the usual indulgence of the House. He would be compelled in the first place to deal at some considerable length, and he would have to speak under a sense of feeling that one great portion of the community of Canada nothing that he could say in recognition of His Excellency's duty and he hoped the greater portion of the people 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 the patience of the House to make a plain statement of the reasons for which the Government advised His Excellency to allow the act and for which he was held responsible to-night. He wished to take exception to the statement of the hon. member from North Simcoe (Mr. McCarthy) with reference to the position the Government occupied in this debate. The hon. member complained that no member on the Treasury bench had the right to take part in the debate upon this question, and complained of it almost as a matter of discourtesy. 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 as the close of the debate last night no argument was made in answer to the question as to the Treasury benches. No member on either side of the House was unaware at the commencement of this debate that the main ground on which the right to the Government in this matter would be assailed would be presented by the hon. member from North Simcoe. He (the speaker) was the most, if there be a difference between him and his colleagues, a missionary zeal and the work of teachers that had directed in this country they were erected into a corporate body by one of the most solemn acts of the King of France, passed 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 the land was bought in the battle of the Plains of Abraham was fought. What were those terms? By the law of nations, recognized in every civilized country in the world, the conquering power took possession of all the rights and privileges which the conquered monarch had in the country. He took the king's stores, cannons, arms, and ammunition and the king's treasury, the country, but he was powerless by the law of nations to lay his hand upon the property moveable or immovable of the humbled subject in the country, and if he had been otherwise it would have been an outrage upon the law of nations, which the conquering general solemnly swore he would observe. In the terms of the capitulation had been made by the terms of the capitulation their property they were placed at the very feet of the conqueror. He did not so read the international law as that being the rights of the conquerors. Article 3rd of the terms of capitulation referred to the property, revenues, etc., of the signatory and asked that their estates should be preserved to them, but that the property of the conquerors should be reserved. 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 mercy. The preceding section 33 was declined until the king's pleasure be known. Not that there was any distinct question of the Jesuits, but that the British Government had been thought fit to be encouraged in this country. The Jesuits were expelled from Germany in 1772. They had been admitted into Prussia by Frederick II. Their expulsion from that country was especially applicable to this country. Having obtained a foothold in that country they began to spread. Ultramontan principles that were considered inimical to civil government.

THE DOMINION'S INTEREST.

It was no argument to say that because a certain piece of legislation was within the power of local legislation it should not be disturbed. The legislatures were not to be allowed to run riot in Great Britain issued a proclamation suppressing in the order of Jesuits in the province of Quebec. 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. The Parliament only of Great Britain could have brought in the whole body of the common law and applied it to the province of Quebec. The law by which the British Government had been made in violation of the treaty which had been made in 1763, and by the terms of the Treaty of Paris which had had

made he had reserved all those rights which touch 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. The year 1804 the last year of the order, the last of the last year of the order the Crown could have taken possession of the property 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 situated. He would admit the constitution of his friends from North Simcoe that by the law these estates should have been sequestered to the Crown. There was

NO CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION.

which was binding on the conscience of the Legislature of the province of Quebec. The consideration of that more 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 hierarchy of the province of Quebec made a solemn protest against the sale of these estates. They might have said, at least the church reserves the right 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 referring the matter to some person who had authority over both parties to the dispute. It so happened that the hierarchy of Quebec and the other contesting parties who struggled for contention in this claim, did not belong to the head of the church as the authority to settle their claim. The head of the church had the power by their choice to settle their claim. In 1834 the Pope named the Archbishop of Quebec to act for him in the matter of the settlement. In 1837, and this was one of the means of creating hostility to this act, the least the church reserves the right to settle that claim, and withdrew the authority he had given to the Archbishop of Quebec. He simply withdrew the authority 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 deemed it their duty in 1876, 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 the representations from exalted personages at the time. To avoid further difficulties, 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 become purely a sanitary one."

Under these circumstances, I deem it my duty to ask Your Excellency if you see any serious objection to the Government selling the property pending a final settlement of the question of the Jesuits' estates."

This his hon. friend from North Simcoe conceived to be a petition on the part of the Government to a foreign potentate, to sell the property. 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 man who would buy the sale of property that had been made before, and so on. Mr. Mercier went on to say in his letter—

"The Government would look on the proceeds of the sale as a special deposit to be disposed of hereafter in accordance with the agreements to be entered into between the parties interested with the sanction of the Holy See. As it will, perhaps, be necessary upon this matter to consult the legislature of our province which is not to be convened very shortly, I respectfully solicit an immediate reply."

They were told that it was absolutely necessary 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 the head of the church to sell these lands and to put them on the market, he was not necessary as the province 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 absolutely necessary to consult the Holy See. Another letter from Hon. Mr. Mercier to the Rev. J. Turgeon, procurator of the Jesuits at Montreal, stated—

"That you will grant to the Province of Quebec a full, complete and preperal concession of all the property which may have belonged in Canada, under whatever title, to the fathers of the old society, and that you will renounce to them all rights generally whatsoever upon such property, and that you will renounce to them 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 the Government of the province will be binding on the province, and that you will give to the Legislature of this province."

It appeared to him from this that the object 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 obtained the release from every party who might have any claim to this property, and that the society of presbyters 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 endowment of a hospital under church control.

THE HISTORY OF DISALLOWANCE.

MR. MCCARTHY CASTIGATED. He had listened with some surprise to the statements of Mr. McCarthy respecting the teachings of this society. When the case of some opposition to the money 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 the Governor-General had said that His Excellency held 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 His Excellency that the act should be disallowed because in 1874 the 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 acknowledge that they had been. Similarly with the other arguments put forward by Mr. McCarthy and to which the speaker referred in detail. In conclusion he would say that for the securing of good will and kindly charity toward all our people two principles must be allowed to prevail in the government of the country, first, that as regards theological questions the state must have nothing to do, and second, that as regards the control of the Dominion over provincial legislatures no section of this country, whether it be the great province of Quebec or the humblest province of the confederacy could 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 resolution. 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 earnest solicitation of Messrs. Mills, Cartwright, Mulock and Laurier, the adjournment was agreed to, and the debate was adjourned to to-morrow.

THE HOUSE ADJOURNED AT 11.50 P.M.

(Continued on seventh page.)

ROMAN CATHOLIC RIGHTS.

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 not been told that the Dominion was to apply to one of its provinces the coercive legislation which need to exist three hundred years ago. In 1765 the law officers of the Crown reported that the Roman Catholic subjects in the colonies were not subject to the same laws as the Roman Catholics in Great Britain were. In dealing with this question of supremacy we should not be



restrictive on the people of this country than the sovereigns of Great Britain had been to themselves. In 1776 the Attorney-General had reported the Quebec clergy entitled to collect tithes. In 1817 the Roman Catholic bishop at Quebec received a mandamus calling him to act to be one of the legislature of the province. In 1839 Governor Colborne incorporated the bishop of Quebec and all his successors. In 1838 a Roman Catholic college was incorporated in Prince Edward Island, and the law officers of the Crown advised that there was no abrogation 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 of three hundred years ago.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

We had been told that a provincial legislature was only a delegated authority, but he contended that within its sphere the provincial legislature is as absolute as the Imperial Parliament itself. The B.N.A. act gave full authority to the provincial legislatures, and in 1891 the 19th section an Imperial statute repealing or modifying an Imperial statute relating to a subject under control, but he did not so regard it. We had three distinct decisions of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council that legislating upon a power within its control a provincial legislature 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 derogation from the oppressive restrictions of the Supremacy 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 to come with the See of Rome. In 1854 the same thing was done for Quebec. In 1862 all the bishops of New Brunswick were incorporated.

THE PROTESTANT PROTEST.

We have been told that because by a lapsus there had been no protest against the incorporation of the Jesuits in 1837 the people had not forfeited their rights to protest; but in protesting those who did so were not only one year but thirty-seven years ago, because in 1837 the Mar's college was incorporated to teach the doctrines of the Jesuits. For this act of incorporation 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 marked than at the present. He referred to the numerous resolutions passed under the control of the Jesuit order in Great Britain and 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 taking from the wall a rusty weapon which has hung there for two years. There were statutes that were repealed which would put the people of this country into prison to-morrow for heresy for not taking the sacrament, for professing the Unitarian doctrine and for similar prescribed 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 of the Holy See, de Societe de Jesus, and the protest against the incorporation, though it was the same in effect as that of 1837.

THE EDUCATION GRANTS.

As to the branch of the arguments put forward that the Jesuits' Estates act misappropriated the property to which it related, he held that in regard to the property the statute gave the province no greater title than it had before. The minority of the province of Quebec had not suffered one whit by the passage of the act. The revenue from these estates had from year to year been paid into the Consolidated Revenue fund not to the fund for higher education. The allowance for education paid from the Consolidated Revenue fund was three times the revenue from the Jesuits' estates, which were altogether too small to be a security for purposes of higher education. There was no division of trust by the authority of this act, and this being so he thought the member for Simcoe must agree with him that he was right in demanding the bill be only a fiscal matter, and 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 fifteen years past, yet we are asked now to disallow this act because it recognizes the principle to a larger extent. It was as absurd to discuss the provisions of the bill in the Parliament as it would be year by year to take up the Quebec provincial supply bill and discuss it here. We were told that the grant of money to this corporation was a church endowment which violated the separation of church and state in this country, but he failed to show the grant of money to a society of presbyters 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 endowment of a hospital under church control.

Bless Your Souls! My brother farmers, why say 10 or 20 cents for 100 lbs of potatoes? I can give you 100 lbs for 10 cents. GREGORY SEED CATALOGUE. JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

PERSECUTING A PRIEST IN LORRAINE.

The Germanizing of Alsace-Lorraine necessitates a system of Balfourism, or petty persecution, in that province. The Imperial Chamber of Leipzig has just pronounced an edict which will not tend to minimize the struggle against the suppression of the French language. He has deprived of his stipend the parish priest of Neuchâtel, St. Arsequemines, who has been condemned to 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, having his refusal on the fact that by a Decree of the French Council of State of 1865 French had been introduced as the official language of the Church. The Prussian authorities 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 committee meets in Paris, and is also engaged in publishing the transactions of the first congress, held last year. The secretary is Monsieur J. Guieu, 20, Rue de la Chaise.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED



Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature in 1869, for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present Constitution. In 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its MAMMOTH DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other months of the year. The drawings 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, its Attraction is as follows:

"We do hereby certify that we are the legitimate agents for all Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties. We guarantee the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

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

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

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, April 10, 1899. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000.

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

Table with 2 columns: Prize Amount and Number of Tickets. Includes categories like 1 PRIZE OF \$300,000, 2 PRIZES OF 100,000, etc.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 100 Prizes of \$500 each, 500 Prizes of \$200 each, 1000 Prizes of \$100 each, 5000 Prizes of \$50 each, 10000 Prizes of \$25 each.

TERMINAL PRIZES. 50 Prizes of \$1000 each, 100 Prizes of \$500 each, 200 Prizes of \$250 each, 500 Prizes of \$100 each, 1000 Prizes of \$50 each.

For CURE RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, and enclosing a return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

IMPORTANT.

Address M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La. By ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDER issued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange Draft, Postal Note, or any other form of remittance, sent to us by Express in sums of Five Dollars or over.

Address Registered Letters containing Currency to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

REMEMBER that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS. The President of an Institution whose charters rights are recognized in the highest Courts therefore, beyond all question, is an honorable character.

ONE DOLLAR is the price of the smallest part or fraction of a Ticket ISSUED BY US in any Drawing. Anything in our office offered for less than a dollar is a swindle.

FITS STOPPED FREE

Warranted Success! Insane Persons Restored. NERVE RESTORER. For sale by J. A. Harris, 1780 Notre Dame street, Montreal.

INFORMATION WANTED

of one Ellen Elliggett, daughter of John Elliggett deceased, who lived in the Parish of Kirkcubbin, County of Kerry, Ireland, Blacksmith. The party who desires this information is James Elliggett, a brother of Ellen. The last known address of Ellen Elliggett was that she left Ireland for Canada about twenty-six years ago. Parties having any knowledge of the whereabouts of Ellen Elliggett are requested to address to JAMES ELLIGGETT, Fremont, Ohio.

VIRGINIA FARMS and MILLS SOLD

By the Hon. J. G. B. O'Connell, Esq., Barrister at Law, 100, St. James Street, Montreal, P. Q.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court, No. 836.

DAME GUYA BEBECCA MEKELBURN, of the City and District of Montreal, duly authorized, on Justice's Writ, to sell the premises situate in the PARISH OF ST. ROCH, of the same place, under an Act of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, for separation of a property has been instituted. Montreal, 27th February, 1899.

T. C. O. LORIMER, Attorney for Plaintiff. 31-6 3-29, 27-M-5A







