Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

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

VOL. XXXIX.--NO. 34.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1889.

PRICE. -- FIVE CENTS

Some Protestant Objections Answered.

(London Universe, March 9) At SS. Peter and Paul's, Rosoman Street, his course of sermons on the "Infallibility of the course of sermons on the "Infallibility of the Pope," the church being crowded, as it had been each previous Sunday evening since the opening of the series. Taking for his text the werds, "This is a hard saying. Who can bear it? And Jesus, knowing that His Disciples murmured, said, 'Doth this sean-Disciples murmur Disciples murmured, said, 'Doth this scan-dalize you?'" the rev. preacher accepted them as being applicable to the Protectant attitute towards the Catholic. testant attitute towards the Catholic dogma of the initialibility of the Sovereign Pontiff. "This is a hard saying," Protestants declared when the doctrine of Papal infallibility was mentioned; and Catholic, repeating the words of our Devine Lord, asked, "Doth this

soandalize you ?" Why SHOULD PROTESTANTS BE SCANDALIZED at this doctrine? Did they not believe in doctrines far more incredible, if reason were to to the final and only judge in these matters?

Did they not believe, for instance, in the Sacrament of Baptism, and which was the greater stultification of reason—to believe that a few drops of water poured upon the head of a child made it an heir to life eternal or to believe that God protected the Head of His Church from teaching erroneous doctrines when he told the faithful what was truth and what was error. Again, how inconsistent it was of Protestants to cavil at this doctrine of Papal infallibility, when they themselves proclaimed the Bible to be infallible, In other words, they declared that the men who wrote the Old and New Testament were not only infallible, but that God put into their minds the thoughts which they wrote down. Our Lord declared of John the Baptist "Greater man born of woman there has not been," and yet the least member of the Church of Christ is greater than John the Baptist. If John the Baptist was infallible, and if the least member of the Christian Church is greater than John the Bapsiat, how is it a stultification of reason to believe that he who is first in that Church is prevented from error when he teaches the flock of Uhrist committed to his care ? It was, however, nothing wonderful that the doctrine of

PAPAL INFALLIBILITY WAS ASSAILED. and misrepresented. There was not a single dogma of the Christian faith which had not been attacked at one time or another, and at the present day had they not Atheists who denied the existence of God and Socinians and Unitarians who denied the divinity of Christ? they not men who denied there was any such place as hell, or who, admitting its existence, asserted that if you got there it would not hart you very much? No, as he had said, from the existence of God downwards there was not a dogma of the Christian faith that had not been denied. Oatholics held that if you give up the Catholic Oburch you had no lugical alternative but to give up the existence of God. There was no logical standpoint between Catholicity and atheism. Even theism had its mysteries, and refused to be-lieve in the doctrines of the Catholic Church because they involved mysteries incomprehensible to unaided reason; and at the same time, to plunge into the mysteries of theism was strongly inconsistent and self-contra-dictory. The first objection urged by Protestants against Papal infallibility was that it was a new doctrine—that it was not heard of before 1870. Protestants failed to see that the Church only defined a doctrine when that doctrine has been called in question, and that if it had not been denied it would probably never be defined at all. The doctrine of the divinity of Christ was not defined until the year 325—something like in this way if they believed that 290 years after His ascension into heaven. The Divine maternity of Mary was not defined until the year 380. The eternity of hell was not defined until the sixth century. A new doctrine! And yet they had St. Bede inculcating the absolute necessity of belongonly infidels, heretics, and schismatics separated themselves from the See of Rome. They had St. Bernard writing to the Pope, asking him to correct any errors in his book-" because I think

THE WOUNDS OF FAITH

should receive their healing in that Church whose faith can never fail." They had St. Augustine declaring that they only had the Oatholic faith who had the Roman faith. They had St. Cyprian proclaiming that " he cannot have God for his father who has not the Church for his mother." A new doctrine And yet every Father of the Church had inculcated the necessity of being in communion with Rome under the penelty of not belong-ing to the Church at all. The objection was a properterous one, and could only be advanced by those who were ignorant, or who were in had fuith.

AND THE PROTESTANT OBJECTION

arged against the doctrine of Papal infallibility was that some of the Popes were bad men. If every one of the Popes were bad men it would not matter so far as this dogma went. The fact would leave the question untouched. Whether the Pope be a holy man be said for the Catholic Church. or not matters to himself. He stands and falls to his Master like the least member of the Church. His personal sancitly had to do with himself as a private individual; his infallibility had to do with the whole Church of Christ. His infallibility was given; not as a personal gift, it was given for the sake of all the members of the Church of Christ that they the members of the Course of Christ that they might know what to believe and what not to question "Is the Pope an alien in Canada an Apostle. The Soribes and Pherisess were | save : they say, do ye." Why? Because they were ruary, 1763, contains the following clause: Are these, then, proofs of unlimited freedom ence, and, in an information of the land whether the Pope were hely or not mattered only to himself; grant to the lababitants of Canada the liberty the question touched his private life, not his of the Catholic Union and Times.

The apple Eve longed for an ence, and, in an information in Italy?

The apple Eve longed for an ence, then, proofs of unlimited freedom ence, and, in an information in Italy?

The apple Eve longed for an ence, and, in an information in Italy?

The apple Eve longed for an ence, and, in an information in Italy?

The apple Eve longed for an ence, and, in an information in Italy?

The apple Eve longed for an ence, and, in an information in Italy?

The apple Eve longed for an ence, and, in an information in Italy?

The apple Eve longed for an ence, and, in an information in Italy?

The apple Eve longed for an ence, and, in an information in Italy?

The apple Eve longed for an ence, and, in an information in Italy?

The apple Eve longed for an ence, and, in an information in Italy?

The apple Eve longed for an ence, and, in an information in Italy?

The apple Eve longed for an ence, and, in an information in Italy?

The apple Eve longed for an ence, and, in an information information in Italy?

The apple Eve longed for an ence, and, in an information in Italy?

The apple Eve longed for an ence, and, in an information in Italy?

The apple Eve longed for an ence, and, in an information in Italy?

The apple Eve longed for an ence, and, in an information in Italy?

The apple Eve longed for an ence, and, in an information in Italy?

The apple Eve longed for an ence, and, in an information in Italy?

The apple Eve longed for an ence, and, in an information in Italy?

The apple Eve longed for an ence, and in Italy and information in Italy?

The apple Eve longed for an ence, and in Italy and information in Italy and information in Italy?

The apple Eve longed for an ence, winked men, yet our Lord, said. "Whatsoever

official capacity. Considering what human nature was, and taking all the other circumstances into consideration, he declared that it was simply miraculous that out of

THE LONG LINE OF 259 POPES so few could be pointed out as having led unworthy lives. But if all the bad Popes were multiplied by ten it would not affect in the At SS. Peter and radia, recommend Street, Indiana, England, on Sunday evening the selightest degree the question of Papal infallible. W. Sullivan, D.D., delivered the last of bis course of sermons on the "Infallibility of bis course of sermons on the "Infallibility of the church being grounded as it work." The specimen of Papal infallible to the church built upon a

yet did any Protestant hold that the efficacy of the Sacrament of Baptism was invalidated because the parson who administered had been drunk the day before? Infallibility belongs to the Pope as spiritual head of the Church. He might be a sinner, but the Hely Ghost would still preserve him from error in teaching, lest that by false teaching the faithful should be led to err. Another objection which was frequently levelled against the dogma of Papal infallibility was that it had never been accepted by the Eastern Church. "It is all very well," they are told, "for the Westerns to talk about Papal infallibility, but it was never accepted by the patriarchs of Alexandria, of Jerusalem, or of the Sees of Asia Minor." The rev. preacher pointed out that the objection had much in common with the plea with which he had already dealt, that the dogma of Papal infallibility was a modern one. As a proof that it was equally unfounded, he quoted from the for-mula signed by 2500 of the Oriental Church, which to his mind, distinctly laid down the dogma of Papal infallibility. That formula declared that "in the see of Rome the faith of Christ has always been preserved immacu. late." If such a formula were to-day presented by a Papal Envoy to

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

would he sign it? Cartainly not. And yet they were told that the Eastern Church knew nothing about Papal infallibility! St. Irenæas, who was a disciple of Polycarp, who was a disciple of Ignatius, who was a disciple of St. John, confounded any one who denied any doctrine of the Uatholic faith by referring them to Rome, declaring that with the Church of Rome, " on account of her greater supremacy, it is necessary that evey Church. that is, the faithful wherever dispersed, should be in communion,' in which Church had always been preserved "that tradition which is from the Apostles." Would Ireknew nothing of that method. He simply said, "You must be in error, because your doctrine does not agree with that of Rome.' Again, there was Theodore, the student who wrote that there was only one Church. Was that the Church of Christ or not? He calls the Roman See "the See of the Coryl.cus" the see of the Master of All; the see in which Christ has deposited the keys of the faith, and from which we all receive the certainly of the faith." Would this Eastern writer have written this if he believed that the Roman Church could err? Sergius, the Metropolitan of Cyprus, addressed the Pope in these words: "O Holy Head, Christ our God has destined thy Apostolic See to be the immovable foundation and the pillar of faith ; for thou art, as the Divine Word truly says, Peter." Having quoted other Eastern writers and patriarchs in support of the contention that the Eastern Church was in accord with the Western in acknowledging the primacy and the infallibility of the successor of St. Peter, in inculcating obedience to it, the rev. preacher asked if it was possible to conceive that they would have written

THE CHURCH OF ROME could err Would these Eastern fathers have pointed to a Church out of their own Church and said, "There is the Church you must follow" if they did not believe that the occupant of the See of Peter was in-St. Thomas of Canterbury telling them that fallible! Having slluded to the inconsistency and self-contradictiveness of Protestant writers—Archbishop Usher for example—in admitting that the Church of Rome was at one time pure and orthodox in denying to her the possession of these prerogatives any longer, while at the same time they were obliged to confess their inability to point out the particular period when she forfeited them, the rev. preacher insisted that individual Protestants were now suffering for the sins of the men who brought about the so-called Reformation. But though Catholics did not blame them, the truth had to be spoken, and the solemn truth was, that as God is God and Christ is our Redeemer, the Roman Church is that Church which Christ founded, end with which it is necessary that all men should be in communion. Addressing the Protestants present, he exhorted them to let nothing stand in the way of their learning the whole truth as it is in Christ. Some of

THE BEST AND NOBLEST

members of the Protestant communion had given up positions of honor and emolument to become humble members of the Catholic Church. They would not have done this if there was not at least a great deal to

PAPAL SUPREMACY.

AN IMPORTANT CLAUSE WHICH APPEARS IN THE TREATY OF PARIS OF 1764.

Mr. Amyot, M.P., apropos of the Jesuit believe. Judas was a bad man, yet he was in a question affecting Catholic matters ?" He

The Treaty of Paris of the 10th of Feb.

will give most precise and effective orders so it exposes the country to all the evils which entirely agreed that the Holy Father was not a that her new Roman Catholic subject may progress and practice their religion according to the rites of the Roman Church in so far as the laws of Great Britain permit."
The essence of the organization of the Roman Catholic Church is to have but one head, which is the Pope. Who can say that, the treaty being still in force, the Pope exercises a foreign jurisdiction in Canada in so far as Roman Catholic interests are concerned? The Pope occupies in Canada the same position in 1889 that he occuiped in 1763. He then appointed and still appoints blahops in Canada, etc. Without his supremacy the Catholic Church could not then, and cannot now, exist in Canada nor anywhere else. It appears by the terms of the treaty that the words "Roman" and "Catholic" were then considered synonymous, and they still are so the whole of the Globe's augmentation falls to the ground.

THE SOVEREIGN PONTIFF.

To the Sacred College.

The Holy Father at the audience on Saturday, the 2nd inst., addressing the members of the Sacred College of Cardinals, said: We could not fail to be sensibly touched by the devotion and affection that mark the words which you, my Lord Cardinal, address to Us in the name of the Sacred College, and by the good wishes that you offer for Our preserva-tion and prosperity. We are consoled and strengthened in seeing the Sacred College taking a most sincere part in Our joys and sorrows, joys and sorrows which always alternate in life, but which this last year have displayed themselves in more striking con-We are infinitely indebted to the Lord for the special assistance He has granted Us, not only during this year, but also during all the eleven years of Our Pontificate which have now elapsed; and in commencing the eightieth year of Our life We feel more than ever the necessity of Our humble strength being powerfully sustained by grace from on high. We feel this all the more because the difficulties of the government of the Church in such critical times requires on his part who bears its weight numerous and most serious cares at all momente.

The general condition of Europe and the world, as the Sacred College knows well, is an uncertain and full of danger a possible, and its effect is sadly felt by the Holy See. Deprived of a real sovereignty to ensure its independence, and subject to another power, it cannot but feel the uncertainties, the perils, and the evils to which Italy is exposed internally and externally. Every agitation, therefore, which arises at home, and particularly range have referred the heretics of his day to Rome, every disaster threatening from abroad Rome if it was possible that it could err? excites amongst the Catholic fears, auxieties, Had they not men who denied that Baptism Why did he not send them as modern Pro- and an alarm with regard to the destiny of gave to a child the right to eternal life? Had testants would, to search the Scriptures? He shall have to a child the right to eternal life? foundamental cause of Our anxiety are added others likewise most serious in consequence of the lamentable state of religious affairs in Italy. It is said, and it has even been repeated in high places, that the Church enjoys the greatest liberty in Italy, and is in a most envisble position. How can such enormities be listened to without a righteous sense of in lignation? The very fact of having despoiled the Holy See by the occupation of the civil principality of its sovereign independence constitutes of itself an offence which comprehends and embraces all others. The offence is a direct blow at the supreme head of the Catholic Church and at her freedom of action in the world, for when once this freedom is violated or obstructed in any manner whatever, the entire government of the Church

necessarily suffers. But, besides that, We have to deplore other offences against Our spirtual power in Italy. Here the exercise of the episcopal ministry on the part of the pastors whom We name, suffers from delays and obstacles, owing to the requirement with regard to the so-called exequator which is always systematically with-held for several months, and which becomes in the hands of the lay authority the means of subjecting persons chosen by Us with the most earnest consideration to fiscal inquires, often of the lowest kind. More than once, also, We have seen the possession of the manse denied to persons who were most worthy, and who were judged by Us most suitable for the special demands of the diocases for which they were selected. This, besides depriving them of the necessary means of subsistence, involves sad consequences with respect to many acts of the episcopal jurisdiction, which is indispensable to the government of a diocese. But more remains to be told, for in the case of some nominations the greatest impediments are place in the way under the pretext of the right ... patronage, formerly abandoned, and not exeroised for several years, but then resumed and stoutly maintained. The effect of the exercise of these rights, which We can nowise admit because they are not supported by any judicial foundation or by the conditions desired for their exercise by the sacred canons, would be to leave a considerable number of dioceses indefinitely without pastors As a matter of fact there are several that have remained vacant for some years and that are extremely desirous of having in their midst Bishops whom we have long since

named. But this is not all. Let Us remind you, simply by mentioning soem of the difficulties experienced in recruting the ranks of the young clergy, and in the matter of ecclesiostical vocation and of the reduction of the number of evangelical workers owing to the dispersion of the religious orders; of the exciusion of their influence from the public schools; of the measures against the clergy contained in the Penal Code; of the confiscation of great part of the ecclesiastical property; of the steps already taken and those about to be taken to the deteriment of pious works, plous associations, and every Catholic Institution : and of the favour hestowed on the secret, the aworn enemies of Christanity.

able blessings of peace. This applies in a special manner to Italy, which, having become, thanks to Rome, the centre of the Divine religion, and being favoured by Providence more than any other nation, would ex-perience all the more seriously the consequence of its abandonment of Christ in that its ingratitude would be greater. Nations, like individuals, when they depart from the way that Providence has marked out for them, of a certainty fall miserably into decadence and ruin. It is folly to hope that Italy can have peace, security, and tranquility as long as the struggle is continued against the Papacy, as long as its rights are trampled under foot, and as long as it is denied that condition of true sovereignty which is the effective safeguard of its independence. May the Italian people see and recognize where and who are their true friends, and in accordance with the promptings of their profoundly religious and Christian character, may they always be inspired by the glorious traditions of their

forgetfulness and contempt of religion bring

best days. Amidet the difficulties which surround u We confide in the aid of Heaven and in the sanctity of the cause which We uphold, and assured of the constant co-operation of the Sacred College, we shall pursue our work with courage, awaiting and hastening by prayer the moment of mercy for the Church and society. In conclusion, expressing once more to the Sacred College the gratitude of

HIS HOLINESS LEO XIII.

To the Bishops of Quebec Province.

The following communication has been received ed by Cardinal Taschereau and the bishops, in reply to addresses for the restoration of the

Catholic religion with scorn, and to turn away its servants from their duty by the fear of penal-Your letter caused us the more pleasuse because it displayes an admirable unity of senti ment and eveness of language and expression with those which we have received on the same subject from the bishops of several other countries. This unanimous agreement affords us no light consolation. It shows us that Divine Power which involves into one body all the parts of the flesh of our Lord, nothing being more secure and more calculated to conquer the audacity and baffle the designs of the enemies of

the Church, who desire above all things to create dissensions among the faithful. We hope also that the divine union display-We hope also that the divine union displayed amongst so many men of great wisdom and great authority will be able to influence the minds of a good number of those who have fied to the camp of the enemy, or who adhere to it by carelessness or wiful ignorance. And let not man neglect to hear your advice and your demands to which we attach very great important. auce, and to the universal zeal, which is very pleasing to us, which cause us to pray, in unison with your brothers in the Episcopacy, that God the Sovereign Ruler of all things, might render powerless the thoughts of the unbelieveing, that he might bring their prospects to naught, and that He might spread abroad among His people the fruits of peace possessing our souls in patience and in the firm hope that Divine and patience and in the firm hope that Divine aid will never be wanting to the Church. We address to you cur deepest thanks for the devotion that you bare, and we call down upon you the hountiful gits of heaven, which will make you powerful in accomplishment of all good. In token of this gratefulness, and as a proof of the value we place on your regard, we bestow upon you our dear son, in the name of the Lord, the Apostolic Benediction, upon the other arch. Apostolic Benediction, upon the other arch bishops and bishops who are joined with you in the letter which we have received, as well as upon the clergy and the faithful who are confin-

"LEO XIII."

FATHER HAND'S THIRD SERMON (Toronto Empire, 25th. March.)

ed to your care.

Father Hand, preaching at St. Michael's cathedral last evening, again dealt with the Jesuit question, discussing various charges made against the order, such as justification of means by the end, mental reservations, etc. would be the last time he would treat the sub-ject, and he could not conclude without calling attention to a charge made against the priests of Toronto, on Saturday. in the editorial page of a city newspaper. He quoted Mr. Peter Ryan's letter to the Globe and the editorial remarks thereon, as the expression of "the well-known and elequent Roman Catholic Liberal, Mr. Peter Ryan. The opinions that he expresses are, we are happy to know, shared by many of his co-religionists, including several of their

clergy."

Re said had this paper confined itself to dealing with the correspondent "and his co-religion-ists," he would not have had anything to say upon the matter from the pulpit, but a grave obarge had been made against the loyalty of the Catholic clergy of the Arch-diocese of Toronto to the Holy See. Catholic laymen were quite capable of speaking for themselves about these newspaper charges, and they had abundant proof of the trend of opinion from the weekly press of the province, without depending on the speedical of any local correspondent. He (Father Hand) had many facilities for knowing the views of the clergy upon this particular queswon. Within the last two weeks the priests of the Deanery of Toronto had a confer-

foreigner in this er any other country. He is elected by the College of Cardinals, and in that college Canada, the United States and England are represented. The Pope is elected not as the arrangement of any State in Italy, but forgetfulness and convey, the control of the contro question, they would not allow themselves to be placed in the same category with Henry VIII. who refused to recognize the supremacy of the Pope; they would prefer to be classed with Fisher and Moore.

RICHARD PIGOTT'S DIARY.

IT IS IN THE HANDS OF MR. PAR-NELL'S SOLICITORS.

Great Dismay in the Tory Camp-It Contains a Complete Record of All the Dead Forger's Negotiations With the "Times" and the Government -How Michael Davitt Got Hold of It.

(N. Y. World.)

London, March 23.—All eyes are anxious for a peep at Pigott's diary, especially the men who have been persecuting Paruell. The Times and the Government are using in vain all their powerful resources to obtain even an inkling of the revelations promised from is pages. The Irish members were planning to spring a sur-prise on Attorney General Webster by means of the diary, and are not a little annoyed with Mr.
Timothy Healy, M. P., for leating the cat out of
the bag in his speech in the House of Commons. Mr. Healy vows that he did not positively say that the diary was secured, but only Our heart, We grant as a pledge of our special affection to all its members, and to the Bishops, Prelates, and all present the Apostolic Benediction.

It was say that the Nationalists hoped to secure it. Mr. Healy himself knows nothing definite about the the Bishops, Prelates, and all present the Apostolic Benediction. George Lewis and Mr. Henry Labouchere, it is doubtful if anybody has been permitted to look st it. Mr. George Lewis said to the World cor respondent to day while discussing the subject:
"All that I can tell you is that the diary is in the hands of Mr. Parnell's solicitors, and will be safely kept there till produced before the commission. All statements as to its con-tents are mere guesswork. No one will be allowed even a glimpse of it till it is put in evidence.

reply to addresses for the restoration of the Pope's Temporal power:—

"The Apostolic salutation and blessing be unto you. We have received a letter filled with affection and respect for us as well as with zeal and pastoral solicitude, which in concert with the other prelates of the Diocesses of Quebec. Montreal and Ottawa, you have addressed to us. It is extremely proper, in virtue of the sanctity and the grandeur of your office, to vindicate the liberty and the rights of the Apostolic chair, and to demand an account for the malice of those men who only seek to lessen the cignity of the Sovereign Pontiff, to cover the Government and the police to make out any Catholic religion with scorn, and to turn away Catholic religion with scorn and the police with the Cignity of the Sovereign Pontiff, to cover the Catholic religion with scorn and the scorn and the prominent Irish member of Parliament included in the Times indictment, remarked to The World correspondent to-day:—"I know for a certainty that the did ay the World correspondent to-day:—"I know for a certainty that the diday will furnish some lauded in the Times indictment, remarked to The World correspondent to-day:—"I know for a certainty that the diday will furnish some lauded in the Times indictment, remarked to The World correspondent to-day:—"I know for a certainty that the diday will furnish some lauded in t A prominent Irish member of Parliament in-

case at all." was obtained. But the following is believed to be the correct version: In one of the visits to Mr. Labouchere's house Pigott could not re member a certain name, but casually mentioned that he could have done so if he had brought his diary with him. The remark did not make much impression on Mr. Labouchere in the ex citement of the moment. But sitting next to Mr. Michael Davitt in Court a few days after wards it occurred to him again, and he told Mr Davitt. The first chance that Davitt had he slip ped off to Kingstown, went to Pigott's house and soon got on the track of the diary. It was in the hands of a Dublin man, who declined to give it up without the payment of a large sum of money. Mr. Davitt came back here, raised the manay and got the book. If the secret history of this great case is ever written, the quiet, energetic personal work of Mr. Michael Davitt will form an important part in it.

HEALT'S STORY ABOUT COL. NEW.

Mr. Tim Healy was dining with some friends in the House of Commons when he heard that Col. New was appointed the United States Consul-General to London, and forthwith proceeded to tell the following story. He said:
When I was speaking in Indianapolis seven
years ago, the paper edited by Col. New, made
a most unfair attack on me and on our cause. I called at the Journal office and was presented to Col. New. Before he gave me a chance to speak he exclaimed: 'Oh, sir, we know all about you and your crowd.' As he speke he took from his deak a copy of the Fortnightly Review and showed me the article whence he derived his information. That article," added Mr. Healy, "was written by Richard Pigost." THE ATTORNEY-CENERAL LOOKS ILL.

Despite his powerful physique Attornep Gen eral, Sir Richard Webster looks harassed and aged after his week's siege in the House of Commons. Now that the strain is over he is going into the courtry to rest till he comes before the Commission to face the pages of Pigots's dreaded diary. In addition to the diary, Solicitor Lewis is believed to have secured several letters which will make a sensation.

DEATH OF A PATRIOT PRIEST.

The comparatively sudden death of Father Corn of Woodford, Ireland, on the 6th inst., has caused intense grief, not only among the people of his parish but to all who have heard of the good priest's martyr like devotion in the cause of the poor and oppressed.

With a puble courage worthy the Soggarth

Aroon of Ireland's bravest days, Father Coen flung himself into the battle for the people's rights, directed their course, roused their course, shared their privations and braved the tyrant's wrath.

He bore the flag of his oppressed people

against the rack renting robbers of the Olan-ricarde estate; and when at last landford prowess, backed by Baifour's bayonets and bullets succeeded in evicting the people from their humble homes—flinging them onturon the road-side to perish—his was the great heart that made every sacrifice for their shelter and sus-

Father Coen's last public utterance was a stern defiance in behalf of his people of Clanricarde and his wretched little tyrant minions. It seems a pity that in this day of their supreme struggle the poor people should lose such wise guides and heroic leaders. It is also a melantholy though that such converges souls who for boly thought that such generous souls who for oug dreary years treaded with their people forced in the descripte duringess, should be taken from shem just as the dawn begins to break,-Catholie Union and Times.

The apple Eve longed for and ate at last

Denounced at a Toronto Meeting-Disallewance Demanded-Father Drummond Replies to Hostile Criticisms-The "Mail's" Plan of Campaign.

TORONTO, March 25.-The Protestant demon-TORONTO, March 25.—The Protestant demonstration against the Jesuit Estates act at the Pavilion this evening called nearly three thousand people, as many as the Pavilion could hold, and many were turned away. Ex-Mayor Howland presided and Public School Inspector J. L. Hughes acted as secretary. A list of resolutions had been prepared, strongly condemning the act. There were numercus speakers, among them the chairman and secretary, Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, Rev. Principal Caven, Henry O'Brien and J. J. Maclaren, Q.C., who discussed the legal aspect of the case. County Orange ed the legal appect of the case. County Orange Master Ald. Bell, H. A. E. Kent, chairman of the Public School Board, J. H. Macdonald, J. T. Small, Dr. W. W. Ogden, Rev. A. A. Oourtice and Rev. Dr. Sutherland. The following resolutions were presented and unanimously endorsed with the utmost enthusiasm:—

THE JUSUITS ARE DENOUNCED.

1. This public meeting of citizens of Toronto expresses its emphatic condemnation of "The Jesuit Estates Act" passed by Quebec Legislature in violation, as we believe, of the true prinoples of civil and religious liberty and equality.
We would, at the same time, protest against the recent incorporation of the Jesuits, a measure which we are persuaded is unconstitutional in any British dependency. It is our conviction that the disqualifying of the Jesuit society to hold property by the Imperial Parliament in 1774 after the abolition of that society by the Pope in the previous year and the taking pos-session of the property by the Crown were not only justifiable, but an imperative duty in the interests of good government and public morality. THE CLAIM OF THE CROWN.

2. The title of the Crown was reaffirmed by act of the Legislature of Lower Ganada, passed act of the Legislature of Lower Ganada, passed in the year 1832 (2 William IV., 41 C.), by which this property was accepted in accordance with Imperial direction "for the purposes of education exclusively," and its application for such purposes was further reaffirmed by act of Parliament of the province of Canada in 1856. We, therefore, protest earneably against the diversion of these proceeds in breach of the trusts upon which they were accepted by Canada. Canada,

THE RECOUNTION OF THE POPE.

3. We further object to this act because it recognizes the right of the Pope to intervene in our national affairs, and because such recognition is in direct contradiction of the Imperial statute and derogatory to the supremacy of the Queen.

THE DOMINION INTEREST.

4. Inasmuch as under Confederation the in-

terests of all the provinces are inseparably con-nected, we hold it to be the duty of all good citizens, irrespective of creed, to oppose measures which seriously threaten the peace and prosperity of the Dominion, and to use all legitimate means of preventing such legislation from being finally sustained.

DISALLOWANCE DEMANDED.

5 Believing, as we do, on the grounds set forth in the previous resolutions, that a measure of such a character should clearly be disallowed by the Dominion Government, we call up in the representatives of the city in the House of Commons to prove themselves faithful in this crisis to the great principles of civil and religious freedom, and to record their votes in favor of dis allowance.

READY FOR FUTURE ACTION. 6. That the co-operation of our fellow-citizens throughout the Dominion be asked in taking such action as may be necessary for the maintaining and enforcing of the principles embodied in the foregoing resolutions and that to that end the following committee be appointed, viz:—W. H. Holland, J. L. Hughes, Rev. Principal Cavan, Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, Rev. A. A. Courtice, J. J. Maclaren, Q.C., S. O. Duncan Clark, Dr. W. Ogden, Dr. S. B. Pollard, J. W. Carter, Ald. Wm. Bell. F. Somers, H. A. E. Kent, Wm. Wilson, W. J. McMaster, R. Newman, W. Gordon, L. Walker, A. Fraser, J. Steel, B. A. Scott, John T. Small, Rev. Dr. Sutherland, G. H. Robinson, Henry maintaining and enforcing of the principles Rev. Dr. Sutherland, G. H. Robinson, Henry O'Brien and Wm. Gooderham, with power to

FATHER DRUMMOND'S REPLY.

add.

OTTAWA, March 25.—Rev. Father Drummond, S.J., preaching at St. Patrick's church to-night, replied to the pamphles written by Rev. J. J. Roy, of Winnipeg, against the Jesuit order. The personal attack against bimself was also dwelt with at great length. He contended the the the brief of suppression issued by Clement XIV. was not an infallible decree, only papal bulls carrying these functions. The various houses of the order in Canada were in debt, and they did not possess the fabulous wealth attributed to them by their enemies. For instance, when he went to Montreal in 1870 St. Mary's college was in debt to the extent of \$190,000, and although this amount has been reduced from time to time the order is still in debt. It was the same in every Jesuit order where he had taught. Portions of his remarks were of a very humorous character. He tried to show that it was a matter of money which caused the parents of Mr. Roy to abjure Catholicity and embrace the Protestant faith.

THE "MAIL'S" PLAN OF CAMPAIGN. TORONTO, March 25 .- It is understood that

the Mail Printing Company is making preparations for its libel suit with the Jesuits wholly regardless of expense. The company will send a commissioner at once to France and Belgium for the purpose of arranging with prominent statesmen there to come over and give evidence touching the operations of the Jesuit society in these countries. A distinguished Paris advo-cate will also be engaged to assist the Mail's counsel in Montreal and Toronto in preparing interrogatories to be put at the trial to the heads of the Jesuit order here,

A PROTEST PROM BELLEVILLE.

Belleville, Ont., March 25 .- The Ministerial Association to day adopted resolutions de-ploring and condemning the incorporation of the Society of Jesus by the Quebec Legislature.

ANOTHER BIG HOME RULE VICTORY.

A GLADSTONIAN MAJORITY DOUBLED. Kondon, March 28 .- The election in the Gorton division of Lancashire, to fill the vac-(Gladstonian) resulted in the return of William Mother (Gladstonian) who received 5:155 rotes, against 4:309 for Ernest Hatch (Conservative and Liberal Unionist) At the last election Peacock (received 4:592 rotes and Liberal Unionist). At the last level of the las ्रांचारी त्री को को पार्च नेपारीके प्रयोगी की की की की विकास करते हैं। जा की पार्च की किया है <u>की कि की किया है</u>

RESEDA:

Or, Sorrows and Joys.

CHAPTER IV .- Continued.

Mrs. Lemoyne did not insist, but raising herin bed, looked about the room apparently it rob of something; then falling back on her low she pointed to the letters of which Migranette had spoken to Terosa, and to a book with fided binding which had fallen on the floor

with raded binding which had taken on the noor in the overthrow of the work basket.

"Read them, dear Miss Teresa," she said with an effort; the girl hesitated; "Oh! do not refuse me," she implored, and the tears came again to her eyes, "my troubles are there, my life is there, it will save me the pain of machine."

Teresa took the letters and the book and promised to read shem when Mrs. Lemoyne was adleep. She gave her the soothing draught, and than she could have hoped saw her patient fall into a quiet sleep. She then put the amp on a table behind the oursain, opened the letters and began to read them.

The first letter was as follows:

"I have received your letter, my dear Louisa. with all its tender reproaches; you are longing for news of me, but I would give ten years of my life to be silent. Oh! my beloved, be brave, and remember that you are all I have on earth. How can I tell you of this fresh blow? My hand trembles and my eyes aredim. Alas! alas! our boy, our little Charles is dead, my brother is dead, I am here alone, alone and broken-hearted! And this has come just when my business was beginning to prosper, when the reward of my banishment seemed to be drawing near, and I could look forward with some certainty to the end of my separation from you, from Madeline, and from my native land; in the midst of my bopes this double grief has come upon me? In one week brother and son were carried off by fever, and I myself laid on a bed of sickness which I am only beginning to leave. John was the first to be struck down. In him I lost an affectionate brother and an intelligent below, but still my how was left to. telligent helper; but still my hoy was left to me; but when I saw him also die I was almost overwhelmed by deepair. I languished on for a month, regardless of my own sufferings, and remonth, regardless of my own sufferings, and refusing all remedies; my strong constitution at
last got the better of the malady; I lived to
suffer. But though my bodily strength is beginning to return, my moral power is gone. I
have no energy, no courage—with these two
graves before me, I am utberly broken down
Louisa, if you love me, grant my prayer! Come
to me! When I have you with me! will begin to work, I will make up my mind to live; but without you my days will pass away, I shall not be able to do anything, and before a year is gone I shall be dead. I am asking you to make a great sacrifice. The climate here, though healthy for bhose of mature age, is often fatal to children born in another country, therefore, you will have to part with our little daughter for a while. I cannot advise you to bring her with you. Let us at least preserve one of our children. Your mother cannot surely make her share the unjust aversion she has shown me, you might entrust Madeline to her care till our return. Or, if you prefer it, choose any school you like for her and I will undertake to meet you like for her and I will undertake to meet the expense. In four years we shall be able to return to France. Have you courage to be separated from your child for so long? I know I am asking an immense sacrifice, but think of the void which these two deaths have made in my life, remember how lonely I am, and forgive my selfishness. The ship which is now starting from France next February.

"Five o'clock striking and Unaries is now take! It is really too bad! And mamma used to lament that he was not a lawyer or a doctor or a clerk or, in fact, in some profession. Oh! what it would have been! He would have been the salience. Thank and his wife would have been left alone. Thank and his wife would have been left alone. Thank and his wife would have been left alone. Thank and his wife would have been left alone. Thank and his wife would have been left alone. Thank and his wife would have been left alone. Thank and his wife would have been left alone. Thank and his wife would have been left alone. Thank and his wife would have been left alone. Thank and his wife would have been left alone. Thank and his wife would have been left alone. Thank and his wife would have been left alone. Thank and his wife would have been left alone. Thank and his wife would have been left alone. The would have been left alone. my selfishness. The ship which is now starting will set sail again from France next February. She is the 'Hope of Hayre.' Captain Tressac, who is a friend of mine, has promised to do everything he can for you. Come with him if you come. Kiss our little Madelines the usand times for her poor father; do not let her know that he is taking you away from her. Fare, well I my own dear wife! your how is an angel. well my own dear wife! your boy is an angel in heaven, but his father is a poor, desolate creature almost driven to despair. My fate is

in your hands. - CHABLES." The second letter was shorter; it ran thus:

" MADAM,-Mr. Lemoyne has given me this letter to despatch by the mail, and as his old friend, I take the liberty of myself writing to you and informing you of his condition. He is troken down by sorrow at the death of his brother and of his boy: his very reason has been brother and I assure you have a my house. in danger, and I assure you, upon my honour, that I do not believe it possible for him to live America, where his establishment is situated. I do not know what would have become of him but for the thought of you, madam. The only thing that upholds him is the hope that you will consent to come and join him. Your answer will be, I feel persuaded, life or death to him. I have seen him for a moment and I wished to bring him back to France, but he would not hear of it, and will never return until he has carried out his engagements towards the family which has been ruined by his misfortunes.

which has been ruined by his historiums.

"I shall set sail to-morrow and hope to be at

Hâvre by the end of January, starting again at
the end of February or beginning of March.

When you have come to a decision,
write to me, addressing to the postoffice at Havre, and be assured, madam, that I will do my best to make the long passage, always so trying to a lady, as easy as possible to

> "Believe me to remain yours truly, MICHAEL TRESSAC.

When she had read the letters, Teresa opened the manuscript book. It was a journal, such as many of us may have begun to write in early youth, and afterwards prodently burned when life has brought sorrows and dispelled our illusions, and we'no longer care to keep for some fu-ture day an exact record of our past or even of OUR DIESERS.

Teresa's eye ran rapidly over the first part of this journal, which was written with the greatest care and neatness. It was a simple and charming account of the happy life of a young girl. It spoke of winter days spent in town girl. It spoke or winter tays spent in town with their pleasures and gaieties, of summer days in the country or at the sea side full of enjoyment of another kind, but no less innocent and no less keen. The tale was bright as a song and no less keen. The tale was origin as a song and bore no trace of tears. Some litble clouds were caused, it seemed, by the peculiar temper of some one who was dear to the writer, but that was all.

The events recorded were not of a very startling character: the visit of a friend some delightful surprise provided by a beloved father, who was constantly mentioned in the journal, the first ball, a boating party, a concert, a village; such were the subjects of the story which evidently came fresh from a heart full of youth, love, poetry, and mirth.

But by and by the style seemed to change, the careless, laughing girl grew dreamy and thoughtful. There were apprehensions and uncertainties in view of an important decision which was to be made, evidently the girl's fate was about to be determined. She became a wife

and then began the second part of the journal, The second part was as full of storms and darkness as the first had been of calmness and The beginning of the life might be compared to some clear stream whose limpid and transparant water flows gently on between the grassy banks reflecting the beauty of the blue sky, and of the trees with their long graceful branches and light trembling foliage; the later course was like that of the torrent fed by the heavy rains of winter or spring, rushing dark and muddy down from the mountains to the valley beneath, and carrying away many an uprooted shrub or sapling, and many a broken flower, and leaving to mark its devastating pass-

age nought but a deep, bare furrow. This second part of the journal, which was written hastily and briefly, contained few dates, was not, however, without some rays of sunshine. The first pages indeed breathed nothing but happiness and love. It was like a strain of wild music whose opening chords, by their marvellous sweetness, bore the soul away into a region of superhuman felicity, of unmixed joy; but graver tones soon mingled with the harmony? the music grew heavy and its character mony? the music grew heavy and its character to justify his aversion. This second part of the journal, which was writwas altered. A storm was coming, the sky to justify his aversion.

grew dark, the air became heavy; the storm "What need was there to reproach him so some burst and nothing save mournful wailings harshly now, after three years have gone by, and cries of despair was to be heard; Joy had flown with the little debts he had incurred when a vertisement in another column.

back to heaven, and his brother, Sorrow, had laid hold on the once happy existence. The music ended with a cry of bitter anguish.

Such was the journal of the young wife, but much was there before the last sad cry.

For the better understanding of the story we

will lay before our readers this second ploture, which, with its scanty lights and its thick heavy shadows, is like some audient painting of the death of a saint. All is dark, the painter has shadows, is like some ancient painting of the made insupportant to him? Danking death of a saint. All is dark, the painter has a quiet with me and my children, and they will skilfully cast gloom over his figures, save where see if he leaves home by choice. My poor one ray of heavenly light illuminates and, as it father grouns and often says to me, 'Alas! I were, transfigures the features of the saint. was always affaid that she would not get on the saint. We have some account of the leaves has grown irrit. were, transfigures the features of the saint. Was always affaid that she would not get on The first two pages of the journal furnish this ray of brightness. In those which follow our sales will find the gloom.

"At last we have left town. We have en-

tered on that life together to which we have looked forward as our greatest happiness. There tered on that life together to which we have looked forward as our greatest happiness. There are no more visits, no more interruptions. On my God! how happy I am! I am so happy that, during my husband's short absence, I must write it down in this book, which has been the confident of my girlish dreams. I think that even my mother, stern as she is and hard to please, now feels that she did well to yield and to let me marry for love. And, indeed, Charles is a most dutiful and charming wind in the stern and she was a stern as the confident of the same and the stern as she is and the stern as the same and the stern as the same and the same are to give up. Charles for her sake. She has exaggerated his faults, and made the most of his apparent neglect, and told me that I should be as a stranger to her if I consented to leave her and go to to him. Oh! to coats me more than I can say to leave my old father who is so loving and so kind: but I must do my duty. If my husband yield and to let me marry for love. And, indeed, Charles is a most datiful and charming
son. The sight of my happiness makes my
good old father young again. He loves Charles
almost as much as I love him, and only yesterday, when his heart was touched, he told me
that if he had known him he would not have
that if he had did. He heritated because I hesitated as he did. He hesitated because am so young. Eighteen is early to be a wife, and many wise friends have shaken their heads and said, 'It is very young!" And so it is, for those who marry for the sake of riches or ambition; but for me! am I not quite devoted to my husband? and is not he quite devoted to me? Why should we look anxiously into the future? The present is so smiling, so delightful! I desire nothing! I wish for nothing— I am happy, happy, happy !"

that all my beautiful calmness is gone. I have done a little of everything but settled to nothing. I have put flowers into the vases— Charles loves flowers as much as I do; I have read a column or two of the newspaper to papa, who smiled to see how I kept looking at the time-piece, which moved its hands with a most annoying slowness; I have settled Charles's things, for, like all men, he has very little idea things, for, like all men, he has very luttle idea of order; I have done some sewing, I have embroidered a little, I have tried to amuse myself at my pisno, and now I come back to my journal to cheat my impatience. Poor Charles! I am sure he is wearied to death. He will amuse himself by buying eveything he thinks I will like. He is so generous! a little too generous perhaps; but I am here, and it is my business to look after things and see that our supersess. o look after things, and see that our expenses are not beyond our means. Happily, too, papa's

purse is ever open to us! The only pity is that very little money is entrusted to him! Five o'clock striking and Charles is not back! It is really too bad! And mamma used his only fault, really his only one, and I shall never try to drive him into a more active kind of life. There is quite enough for him to do here. He will take an interest in my father's farming operations, and I will go out to the fields with him when it is fine, so we shall have an object in our long walks.

There is Médor barking ; can some neighbor have been ill advised enough to choose this day for a visit? No, Medor has stopped barkday for a visit? No, Medor has stopped barking and seems delighted. He knows it is his master. It is Charles; he is looking about for me and wondering that I am not in my accustomed place, by the glass door. Shail stay here and make him search for me? No, he would read my journal and lands he

"This is the 15th, I find; I have been married a year to day. Just a year! The cares of life have come upon me early. Where are the blissful dreams of last year? Alas! they are gone! It is not enough to have a husband one loves; life is made up of a great many little things, which must be attended to. We risk our happiness if we are too hard to We risk our happiness it we are too hard to please, or too exacting towards others. I find this to my cost. I am not of an exacting temper, nor is Charles. He is kind, though his impatience often grieves me: but my mother. Oh! I do not understand my mother. I am as submissive and gentle as when I was but a child, and that is not enough for her; not only must her will be always mine, but it must only must her will be always mine, but it must also be imposed upon Charles, and the yoke is becoming more than he can bear. He rises against it, the tyranny provokes him and he gets out of the way as often as he can, although it is by leaving me. To-day again, I have begged him to listen to reason and not to continue a useless struggle; he promised to be patient, and now some fresh annovance has driven him. and now some fresh annoyance has driven him to fury. He has gone without even telling me where, and has left me alone by an empty cradle —empty, but for a little longer. Oh! when the little stranger is there, all my sorrows will be

over! "A child brings life and joy to a house. Everyone will be trying to win a smile from the baby, and blessings will be poured down on its little head. Delightful prospect! I shall never be lonely or forsaken. Peace and harmony will be restored between Charles and my mother, the will become less imparious, and he will be be restored between Charles and my mother, she will become less imperious, and he will be less violent, for my Charles has a good heart. He is distracted with joy at the idea of being a father, and I must say, that but for his quarrels with my mother he would be all that he was in the early days of our wedded life. I don't have what to say between them. don't know what to say between them, but soon there will be another with me, and the grand-mother and father will leave off their dreadful discussions to listen to the babble of the infant. O my God, let it live and become an angel of peace and love to the household !"

"I have found this book by chance. I used once to write in it day by day a record of my life. I have read the journal written when I was a young girl, and during the first months after my marriage, and tears have filled my eyes which are now well used to weep. Mine is a strange fate! I suffer only hrough those I love dearly. I see hatred and opposition springing up around me, while my own heart is full of love and forgiveness. The daily scenes between my mother and my husband are killing me. In their presence I still control myself, but when I am alone with my two babies I can do nothing but weep. Poor little things! they look at me and wonder. Madeline, who can but lisp a few words, but whose intelligence and heart are already awakened, wipes away my tears with a kind of impatience and kisses me until no trace of them was a young girl, and during the first months impatience and kisses me until no trace of them is left. Charles begins to ask a great many questions which are often very hard to answer. He is quite aware of the constant disagreement which exists between his grandmother and his father; indeed, when carried away by anger, both too readily forget the presence of this innocent witness of their quarrels."

"I am crushed! broken-hearted! What will be the consequences of this terrible scene when my husband's hand was almost raised against my mother? Charles is completely changed, his outbursts of passion are terrible. My mother has provoked him past all bearing, and he charles regists her.

youth, and which he had confessed to my father before our marriage? What evil genius in-duced her to repeat to him, with exaggeration, the accusations made against him by that trea-cherous friend who knew full well that she was casting oil upon the fire of our domestic dis-cord? He goes to the cafe, and he plays, and my mother storms? But why is home to be made insupportable to him? Let him but be

"A separation was threatening—now it is de-

"We are now at Havre. Charles has become a stock-broker, and has invested my fortune as well as his own and his brother's. He is full of hope, and has become affectionate and kind as of old. Every efford I have made for reconciliation with my mother has been in vain, she lation with my mother has deed it vall, its looks on me as an ungrateful and unnatural daughter. But was I to become an unfaithful wife and a bad mother? Was it not my duty to teach my children to love and respect their father? Poor little things, they are a great company of the strong the strong of the in the phaeton which has but two places It is very tiresome. Charles told me in a whisper as he started, that some day or other he would drive very badly. He is just as much vexed as I am; but how can he refuse my mother, who has never been contradicted? I have begged him to have patience, and I have put on a look of resignation to show him a good example.

But, alas! as soon as he is out of the patience, and is not a soon as he is out of the patience, and is not a soon as he is out of the patience.

For to me! Charles is growing a fine strong boy; he looks like ten years old, and he is only just seven. My little Madeline is very different, she is such a delicate child and requires the greatest possible care. Her tather is perfectly devoted to her, and his anxieties, for he is often anxious though he does not admit it, are dispelled by her caresses. Charles and John are working hard; but I dread the arrows. generous and too ready to trust others. May God bless their efforts and provide for the welfare of my children !"

"It is all over; we are ruined, nothing is left us, nothing—not even a hope. Charles has had fits of despair which have made me fear that his mind would give way. The thought of the family whose ruin is involved in ours, adds another burden to that which is overpowering him. It has not been his fault, but what matter? The inexorable reality is pefore us. A whole year of terrible anxiety has ended by a catastrophe whose results surpass all our fears. Thy will be done, O my God! Complete resignation is the only stay of my weary heart. Charles is ill, but so calm that I feel more alarmed than by the violent outbursts of his grief; he must be meditating some fresh, some fatal project. Oh! if we had at least been able to save the wreck, the two thousand pounds that be-longed to that poor family, I could courageously enter on the life of self-denial and privation

which is before me, but with this memory how can we be at peace?"

"They are gone! my husband, my boy and my brotner! What I have suffered hitherto was nothing compared to this If only I could have gone with them! but the life of my little girl was at stake. O Blessed Virgin, keep them from all dauger, and pray for them that their hopes may not be disappointed in the distant land to which they are going. Above all, watch over the child who is so early removed

from his mother's loving care !
"My darling Charles! how could I ever make up my mind to part from him? How could I consent to the sacrifice which my husband asked of me, not as a right but as a favour? Alas! it would have been selfish of me to persist in reusing, and I yielded. Since I saw the last of the ship which is bearing them away I have

been but half alive, my heart is torn in two.

"My mother writes to me and says that I have only got what I deserved; that as my husband has squandered my fortune, which came in great measure from her, she cannot assist me, her own affairs being also in a very bad state, thanks to my father's negligence and in-capacity. I will do without her help, but it pains me to receive instead of consolation this cold letter which contains not one

cold letter which contains not one word of sympathy or of affection.

"I am going to Paris. There, unknown among the multitude, I will work for my child beneath the eye of God, Who alone can soften the sorrows of this time of trial, and Who will bless those who receive with submission the purifying sufferings which He lays upon them."

After reading these mournful pages. Teresa After reading these mournful pages, Teresa looked with tearful eyes at Mrs. Lemoyne, who was still asleep. Her very sleep was restless, and the heart breaking realities of her cruel position pursued her even in her dreams. Sighs broke from her lips, her hands were raised in broke from her lips, her hands were raised in supplication, and tears flowed from her closed eyes. From the suffering mother, Teresa turned to the cot where lay the child. Mignonette had thrown saide the coverings and unfastened her cap, and her head with its chestnut curls rested on her rounded arm. The little face was quiet, and the graceful delicate form still. Doubtless one of the angels who watch over little ones was apreading his wings over her, and Louddess one of the angels who watch over little ones was spreading his wings over her, and through them came that mysterious light which sheds over little features an expression of innocence, of calmness, and unspeakable peace, and refreshes the eyes of mothers even when they are weary with weeping.

Think of the approaching separation of these two beings, who were one in heart and soul, Teresa brushed a tear from her cheek and murmured with a sigh, "Poor mother! Poor

CHAPTER V. CONSOLATION.

Teresa spent the next day and several more with Mrs. Lemoyne. She was witness of the conflicts which rent the young wife's heart, between the motives which called her to go forth to the New World, and the maternal love which urged her to stay with her little daughter. Several doctors were consulted, and they un-summously declared that Madeline's delicate constitution could scarcely bear the fatigues of the long jurney and the great change of climate. the long jurney and the great change of climate.
After many anxious uncertainties and much hesitation, she made up her mind that it was her duty to go, wrote to her husband telling him of her decision, and to her father entreasing him to wastle over the child during the four reary of expersion. Targes had required her years of separation. Teresa had promised her, that if the grandparents refused this sacred trust, she herself would take Mignonette with

her to England. The answer was not long delayed. It came from Mr. Gerbin, Mrs. Lemoyne's father. He said that his wife, who was ill, had not been consulted, but he bimselt would go for his grandchild, and that the warmest welcome should be hers. A considerable sum of money accompa-nied this letter.

(To be Continued.)

A BLOOMING FLOWER GARDEN!

Who of our lady readers would not like to have one this coming summer. Surely not one, especially as it can be had without any expense whatever. All lovers of flowers who fail to take advantage of the liberal offer made by S. H. Moore & Co., New York City, in this issue of our paper, will miss a really good thing. This publishing firm is eldestablished and thoroughly reliable—and the offer they make to give away 200 varieties of Chelos Flower Seeds with a three-months' subscription to their charming ladies' paper -The Ladies' World-for the insignificant

HINTS FOR THE HOME.

Pulverized soapstone is beneficial to chaied feet. When traveling a good precaution is to

have your written address about you, toserve In case of accident. Those whose dislike to see the arms un-

covered when evening dresses are worn, will Pull open with the fingers and butter. be glad to know that sleeves are again a feature of full dress toilet. English ladies wear broad veils, about a

yard in length. The centre of the veils are of spotted net, and the borders of real lace in beautiful paterns.

Brass and copper articles can be given a coat of lacquer at a foundry, after which no polishing will be needed, but dusting only like any brig-a-brac.

All the girls in Philadelphia's upper tendom are now wearing silk stockings with their monograms worked on the instep, where, with low slippers and dainty raised skirts, they are made to show to advantage. A two-letter monogram costs \$2.

The woman who, six months age, was wild to have a garden, is now crazy to have her husband bury a small pile purchasing a green flower-stand and a lot of Roman hyacinths, to freeze as stiff as the kitchen boiler during the next cold spap.

A reader's position should be such that the light may fall on the page, not on the eyes.
Reading by insufficient light, whether natural
or artificial, is very damaging to the sight. The best wash for inflamed eyelids is a weak solution of salt and water. Half long sleeves of black or white lace are

trimmed with ribbon epaulettes, bands of velvet laid upon the sleeves diagonally, arrangements which give the effect of inserted puffings of lace, and embroidered flaps with pendent bead fringes.

Not only lamp chimneys but glass dishes will be much toughened by boiling. Place in a kettle, with a folded towel to keep them from contact with it, fill with cold water and heat to bolling, let cool before removing the

FACTORS IN COLDS.

In every case there are two factors, an irritant and a susceptibility of the system, Among the irritants are microscopic germs pharynx, lungs, stomach or bowels.—Youth's Companion.

COCOA AND CHOCOLATE.

Cocea and chocolate are both delicious and nourishing drinks which the average housekeeper rarely makes well. The trouble in the material used, and it simply makes the stir the whole about with a skimmer. When milk taste sickly. Chocolate requires more oare in making, and is rather more expensive than cocos. It is really no trouble to make than cocoa. It is really no trouble to make the latter, as put up by a well-known English firm, and it is an excellent thing for the children's breakfast during the winter. It must also be most highly recommended to nursing mothers, providing additional nutriment for the extra strain on the system. And | put on a cool cake, important to lean and angular girls, it is a great thing for rounding out curves and giv. the apples with sugar, butter and candied ing generous covering of flesh. lemon peel. Brush all over with sweetened

BED AND BOARD.

sensible, as they protect the table-cloth, four cups of sifted flour and two tablespoon-Crocheted mats are the most useful, easily fuls of baking powder. Bake in layers, put washed and durable. Hemstitching on both tart jelly between them. and ice the ton table and bed linen is universal. With the former the housekeeper can choose between plain hematitching, drawn work, and fringed borders. Tray cloths, napkins and square and centerpieces for the table are finished to match the cloth. Some linen sheets are hemstitched at both ends, and the pillow and bolster cases match them. An upper sheet | eggs chopped fine and a glass of wine. Garfor the guest chamber, besides hematitching nish with hard-boiled eggs.
at the end which is to fold over, has open work and fine embroidery extending nearly half a yard from the hem. The shams are done in the same pattern. A bolster sham is less trouble than the embroidered sheet, as a tablespoonful of salt; then beat three eggs, it can be easily removed when the bed is a tablespoonful of dissolved sods and a teaabout to be occupied. When the same pillows are to be used, plain cases are first put on, and the embroidered ones are taken off for the night.

FASHION POINTS.

Pinkand black isstill a favorite and stylish combination.

Good black gimp in wide open patterns renains a favorite trimming for both black and colored silks,

More velvet, both black and colored, has been sold, bought and worn this season than for ten years past.

Woolens for spring and summer are very sleazily woven, with straight threads or else in canvas patterns.

The genuine leg-o'-mutton sleeve, full several inches below the elbow, will be a feature ground cinnamon. Make a crust as for an o new spring gowns.

Black butterflies, perched on the extremest tip of the trimming, will be a favorite ornament for spring bonnets. Wide braid of gold or copper divides honors

with moire ribbon as the favorite trimming for spring cloth gowns. The old-fashiened puffed undersleeves of lace or thin muslin have been brought out

-r wear with silk and velvet gowns. loose bunches of heliotrope or a bright jonquil or two are now more chic with walking

gowns than the universal violet. Pearls are quite the rage, and most stylish when worp in perfectly straight rows. Roman pearls are used almost as artistically as

the real gem. The fancy for different sides goes even to the sleeves of ball gowns, many of which now have a puff upon one arm and a flat strap on

Many of the new spring woollens show twoinch blocks of various colors. They will be made up in combination with plain stuff of

their dominant shade. With brown and tan woollen gowns silk sashes of gay Sootch plaids will be worn. Sometimes a panel of the gay stuff will appear in the skirts as well.

If trains are worn they must be soft throughout, simply faced with silk, and quite independent of the foundation skirt, which barey reaches the floor.

It is told as a fact that wigs, not frizzettes, nor braids, nor puffs, but actual wigs, are to cover women's heads this summer, and he suited to the gown they go with.

Heavy woollen serge in dark colors will be much used for spring walking suits. Black cord gimp, underlaid with bright cleth, will be the most stylish trimming for it.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

THIN BISCUIT.—One quart of flour, one stock of a gun.
tablespoon of lard and butter mixed, and one A restaurant tableapoon of sait; make into a stiff paste with cold water; beat dough until it blisters roll thin, prick with a fork and bake quickly

BUTTERMILE MUFFINS. -- Beat hard two eggs into a quart of buttermilk and stir in nour to make a thick batter (about one quart), stir in a teaspoonful of salt, add the same of soda; bake in a hot oven in well-greased tins.

CHICKEN POT PIE -Wash and cut chicken and boil for fifteen minutes, then take out and put in a kettle with several slices of salt pork and two or three pints of water, one tablespoon of butter, a sprinkling of pepper and add dumplings. Let cook about an hour.

COLD SLAW.—Shave off a large white head of cabbage and season with the following dressing: Une oup of cream, one and a half teaspoons of mustard, one teaspoon of salt, one teaspoon of butter, one tablespoon of sugar and yolk of one egg beaten light. When boiled, add one cup of strong vinegar, stir well and pour over the cabbage.

CRUMB PUDDING .- One quart of sweet milk, one pint of bread crumos, three quarters of a cup of sugar, yolks of four eggs, butter size of an egg, flavor with lemon; bake in a slow oven; when done spread over a layer of jelly, whip the whites of the eggs to a froth, add one cup of powdered augar, pour over the jelly and bake a light brown. Serve cold.

CHICKEN CUTLETS.—Trim the remains of a cold roast of boiled fowl into nice cutlets, Cut pieces of bread of the same size and shape. Fry the bread to a pale brown in good die hung.' butter, and put in the warming oven, with "You are fr door open to keep warm. Dip the cutlets in

CREAM CAKES .- One cup of hot water, onehalf cup of butter; when it boils add one cup flour and cook till thick. Set this aside and let it get cold, then add three well-beaten eggs and a half a teaspoonful of soda. Drop this on a buttered tin, a tablespoon for each cake, 11 inches apart. Cream for filling: Scald one cup of milk, add one egg, two desertspoons cornstarch and one-half cup of sugar; a small teaspoon vanilla.

BAKED INDIAN PUDDING .- Boil one quart of milk, keeping out one small cupful; mix taken in without, as in influenza, and certain this with five even tableaponards of Indian poisons which are developed from nutrition meal, stir it into the milk and boil for ten or imperfect assimilation within the body, minutes. Take the kettle from the fire and and which it is the office of the liver to des melt into the much two ounces of butter, atirtroy. Indeed, the effects of the two causes ring it well in. Then stir in one tenganist of ring it well in. Then stir in one teacupful of are essentially the same, for the germs act by brown sugar, one teaspoonful of molasses, generating certain violent poisons, which irritate the mucous membrane of the nostrile, ground cinnamon, half a teaspoonful of ground cinnamon, half a teaspoonful cinnamon, teaspoonful cinnamon, teaspoonful cinnamon, half a teaspoonful cinnamon, teaspoonful cinna cloves and four eggs beaten very light. Bake two hours.

Ecc Snow .- Put into a saucepan a pint of milk, adding two dessertspoonfuls of orange water and two cunces of sugar and let it boil. Take six eggs, seperate the yolks from the whites, beat the latter to a froth or snow, and put into the boiling milk by spoonfuls; done take the eggs out and dress them on the dish for serving. Thicken the milk over the

four or five minutes, then stir till cold and

water, and sprinkle with bread crumbs browned in hot water. Bake.

JELLY CARE. - One cup of butter, two cups Table-mats are again in fashion, and this is of sugar, one cup of sweet milk, three eggs, tart jelly between them, and ice the top.

BOILED TONGUE. Take a corned tongue and boil tender: split it, stick in a few cloves, cut one onion, a little thyme; add some browned flour. Have the tongue covered with water, in which mix the seasoning; add three hard-boiled

HOMINY MUFFINS.

Take two cups each of cold boiled hominy and sour milk, two tablespoonsfuls of melted butter, one tablespoonful of white sugar, and cupfull of flour. Can't bake too quickly.

CHOPPED SCALLOPS.

Chop fine a medium sized onion and fry it with one onnce of butter; while the onion is frying, chop fine one quart of scallops and put them in with the onion, stir until half fried, then turn the juice off; take from the fire, mix the yelk of an egg with it and add a little grated nutmeg, finely chopped paraley, and salt and pepper to taste. Spread th mixture on scallop shells, dust with bread crumbs, put a piece of butter the size of a hazel nut on each, and bake in a hot oven from ten to fifteen minutes.

A RICH BARED APPLE PUDDING.

Stew some apples with sugar to taste, a few currents, some chopped up almonds, a little mixed peel cut fine, and a pinch of ordinary pudding, grease the pudding basin, and sprinkle with brown sugar and cinnamon, line it with some of the paste, put some of the fruit at the bottom, then a layer of paste, then another of fruit, and so on till the basin is full, finishing off with the paste; sprinkle the top with sugar and cinnamon, and bake it. It will turn out of the basin when baked. A simpler method is to peel and cut the apples, and lay them on the paste with the other togredients and the addition of a little

IMMORAL METHODISTS.

water.

ANOTHER UNSAVORY SOANDAL AT TORONTO.

TORONTO, March 21 .- The publicity given to the elopement of Burder Musson with the young girl Milly Spanner, has brought to light another scandal that is sgitating Methodist church circles. Strong efforts have been made to keep the case from reaching the ears of the congregation, but the Sunday school teachers have spread the story pretty well over the church membership, and a writ, it is said, will be issued immediately. It is stated that the parties principally interested are two Sunday school teachers, the young man being well off, and the girl very highly connected in the city. It is understood that the young man has offered to settle the affair by the payment of \$1,200, and negotiations are now pending, but should these fall through a suit for seduction will be tried at the next Civil

Has a finger in the ple-The butcher who loses a digit in the mincing machine.

If the end of one mercy were not the beginning test of probity. Let the iconoclastic work of another, we were undone.—[Philip Henry. go on !

GLEANINGS.

An unavoidable breach of the piece-The

A restaurant waiter takes in the measure of a man from tip to tip.

"In the game of lawn tennis, my dear what is the most difficult thing to acquire Husband-" The lawn."

First Magner—"What is your name, Miss Waltress—"Pearl." Second Masher—"Ah are you a pearl of great price?" Waltress— No; I am the pearl before swine?"

Son and Heir—"Papa, why is our State called a commonwealth?" Cynical Father (with thwarted ambitions)—"Because, my son, the common people seem to have all the wealth.'

"Don't you suppose," said a member of the police force, "that a policman knows a rogue when he sees him?" "No douht," was the reply; "but the trouble is that he does not seize a rogue when he knows him,' "Would you believe," said the thriftless young man to a friend, "that I had a for-

tune in my grasp last evening?" "How so?" asked the friend, "I shook hands with a lady whose fingers were covered with diamonds," Signs of Greatness .- Mrs. Hopeful-" Is my boy improving any?" Professor of Pen-manahip—" He is getting worse. His writing is now so bad no living soul can read it," "How levely! The darling! He'll be a

great authorsome day." A Ulergyman of Tact.—A clergyman who was called upon to deliver the funeral sermon over a victim of Judge Lynch won the admir-log gratitude of defunct's friends and at the same time built a towering monument to his tact by choosing as his text the words "The

"You are from the country, are you not, air?" said a dandy young bookseller to a door open to keep warm. Dip the cutiess in sir! said a daily young bounded to a melted hutter, mixed with the heaten yolk of an egg; roll in cracker dust, season with salt some trouble. "Yes." "Here's an essay and pepper, and fry for five minutes. Serve on the rearing of calves." "That," said Aminadab, as he turned to leave the shop,

"thee had better present to thy mother." Agreeably Disappointed.—Miss Clara-"So Mr. Featherly acted as your escort at the Vancouver affair last week I hear, Ethel." Miss Ethel-" Yes, Clara. Did he say that he had a pleasant time ?" Mes Clara—"Oh yes, I heard him say that he had a much pleasanter time than he anticipated."

A SPERCH BY MARK TWAIN.

The following was delivered by Mark Twain at the Correspondents' Club dinner, Washington.—Mr. President, I love the sex, I love all women, irrespective of age or color (laughter). Mean intelligence cannot estimate what we owe to women, sir. She sews on our buttons, mends our clothes, she ropes us in at the church fairs, she confides in us, she tells us whatever she can find out about the little private affairs of the neighbors (laughter). She gives us advice and plenty of it; she gives us a piece of her mind sometimes and sometimes all of it (laughter). Wherever you place woman she is an ornament to the place which she occupies, and a treasure to the world. (Here the speaker paused, and looking round upon his auditors inquiringly.) The applause ought to come at this point, (Great laughter). Look at Cleopatra, look at Florence Nightingale, flockat Lucretia Borgia, (Volces—'No, no.') Well, suppose you let Lucretia slide. (Laughter.) Look at mother Eve, (Cries of 'Oh, oh, and laughter.) You need not look at her unless you want to; but Eve was an ornament, sir, particularly sugar and five tablespoonfuls of milk, boil four or five minutes, then stir till cold and put on a cool cake.

BAKED APPLES.—Pare and core and fill Stanton, look at George Francis Train— (great laughter) - and, sir, I say it with bowed head and deep veneration, look at the mother of Washington. She dragged up a boy that could not lie? I repeat, sir, that in whatever position you place a woman she is an ornament to society and a treasure to the world.

FOR QUIET MOMENTS.

We can get life and happiness only in Christ, -[MoIntosh. Nobody can live longer in peace than his neighbor pleases.—[Asiatic Proverb.

Great wealth and content seldom live together. -- [Spanish Proverb.

He's a fool that's wiser abroad than at home,—|Russian Proverb.

He hath riches sufficient who hath enough to be charitable.—[Sir T. Brown. We cannot worship "the Unknown God"; at least, such worship lacks eyes and light,

and is fitter for owls and bats than for man. -{Spurgeon. As the principle of love is the main principle in the heart of the real Christian, so the

labor of love is the main business of the Christian life.—[Jonathan Edwards. Wit loses its respect with the good, when seen in company with malice; and a smile at a jest which plants a thorn in another's breant, is to become a principle in the mis-

chief. - Sheridan. IT IS WELL TO REMEMBER

That slander, like mud, dries and falls off. That he who gathers roses must not fear

That to wait and be patient soothes many DADE. That all are not princes that ride with the

emperor. That correction is good when administered

That it takes a good deal of grace to be able to bear praise. That you will never have a friend if you

must have one without failings. That to have what we want is riches, but to be able to do without is power.

That there is no limit to the age at which a man may make a fool of himself. That the roses of pleasure seldom last long

enough to adorn the brows of these who That a man who cannot mind his own business is not to be trusted with the business of

others .- [Good Housekeeping.

RESPECTABLE VILLAINS. The Buffalo Union and Times says :-- "One excellent thing about the over-throw of Walter of the London Times is that it will shake public faith in such sanotimonious and irreproachable idols. Here was a man mov-ing in the best society of the first city of Europe, a man whose credit was unimpeach-able in financial, governmental and journalistic circles, whose manners and address were those who of a cultured gentleman, whose intellect was almost reverenced, and whose

honor was unquestioned. Yet this man has been found capable of employing the meanest, lowest, dirtiest and most criminal methods of undermining and ruining a statesman whose political life is a glory to mankind. The knowledge of Mr. Walter's infamy cannot fail to render scound rels of the same calibre more easy of unmask ing. In other words, seeming respectability, benceforth will not be deemed as an infallible

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

(Nebraska State Journal, March 11.) The usual crowded meeting assembled in the hall of the Irish National League yesterday afternoon, Mr. P. O. Cassidy presiding. Secretary Sutton moved the fellowing series of resolutions in reference to the exposure of the Pigott forgeries and consequent collapse

of the Times conspiracy.
Resolved, By the members of the Lincoln branch of the Irish National League of America, that although we deny the right of any English court to pronounce judgment any negatives that may be adopted by the Irish people to secure their logitimate national rights, and declare our refusal to permit the pronouncement of any English tribunal to affect the esteem we feel for the leader of the Irish people and his patriotic Missistes; nevertheless, we rejoice that in anch a court, presided over by three English udges by training and education prejudiced against the national demands of the Irish people, the conspiracy of the Tory cabinet and the London Times to blast the reputation of Charles Stewart Parnell and his colleagues by means of perjury and forgery has so signally failed and has so disastrously recoiled upon the conspirators themselves.

Resolved, That we congratulate Mr. Parnell, not upon the vindication of his charnen, not upon of his colleagues, because to the Irish race no such vindication was necessary, but we congratulate him because in the manifestations of the truth, the hideone and abominable policy of the tory government has been laid bare to the eyes of the divilized world, and has received the condemnation and execution of all right thinking men, and must, if there be a remnant shame in the breasts of the British people, insure the downfall of a cabinet personally and collectively guilty of conspiring with perjurers and forgers te drive their political opponents from public life, a policy baser and more cowardly than that of deliberate assausination, or even the policy of dynamite charged by perjured

soundrels against the Irish leaders.
Resolved, That we tender our undying and of justice.

Mr. Sutton spoke at considerable length in support of the resolutions, referring back to the old time policy of treachery and fraud exercised by successive English governments against the Irish people, and said that the main object of the Times conspiracy was to destroy the mutual friendship that was growing between the English and Irlah masses by exciting the fears and prejudices of the former. The exposure of the conspiracy has operated as a boomerang and to day there never was a better feeling of good-fellowship between the two long estranged races. Lin-coln can claim some share in the victory because in this city two years ago, at the request of Patrick Egan and John Fitzgerald, certain letters of Pigott's were submitted to Gov. Thayer and other state officers, and also to Mayor Sawyer, Postmaster Watkins and seven leading officers of our city banks, who were unanimous in their opinion that Richard Pigot was the writer of the first forged Parnell letter. Mr. Sutton believed the result of the exposure must be a great advance in the progress of Irish national free-

Mr. James Farrell seconded the resolution in warm and enlogiatic language, scoring without mercy the foul methods of the Times and Salisbury's cabinet, and giving to Patrick Egan his deserved tribute of congratulation on the success of his foresight and sagacity. Vice-President McGlave and Mr. Charles Dauback briefly expressed their approval of the resolution. Before putting the question, Mr. P. O. Cassidy expressed his hearty dereation of the resolution in word and spirit, and felt it would be ungrateful of Irishmen to-day not to feel a sentiment of gratitude to Pairick Egan for the Inestimable service is has rendered to his country. The resolutions were then put and carried, with applause. An exceedingly pleasant incident of the meeting was the presentation to Hon. John Fitzgerald of a beautiful gold headed cane as

a slight token of the appreciation of Mr. Fitz-gerald's patriotic record. Mr. Fitzgerald was taken by surprise, not having the slightest idea of the pleasant trap laid for him. He was equal to the occasion

however, and in clear, pertinent language. expressed his thanks for the compliment paid to him and declared again his determination to continue loyal and devoted to the cause of Irish liberty.

DONEGAL'S DISGRACE. AN AGED MARQUIS AND MARCHIONESS IN THE DIVORCE COURT.

LONDON, March 21.-The Marchioness of Donegal has brought suit against her husband on the ground of cruelty and desertion.

The Marquis is 67 years old. The case was heard to-day. The Marchioness testified that she was married to defendant in 1865; she left her husband's house in 1872. Previous to leaving they occupied separate rooms. One night the respondent brought a friend home with him and dragged her from her bed into the passage where his friend was. Afterthe respondent lived with a woman named Wright. The defence produced witnesses who testified that Lady Donegal had committed adultery with a groom employed

BEAUTIFUL JAPAN.

THE PLAINT OF A WRITER WHO REGRETS THE PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION.

by her husband, and with another man. The

case against the Marquis was dismissed. A

counter suit brought by the Marquis against Ludy Donegal was also dismissed.

Beautiful Japan! Nobody who knew it in its Japanese days will care to think about it at all changed and civilized. Its simple, kindly, hospitable people, ever with their polite salutation to the stranger; their unaffected simplicity; their igenuous, happy clang ng to service, but a quaint little temple, with its curling eaves and its simple little

with thin paper. There were two crowds, one on the hill opposite, and they were opposi ing armies. There were hundreds of moosmis in picturesque dress, of bright and sombre colors quaintly and beautifully harmonized, hair their done up in high Japanese style-pictures that seemed to suit the landscape, that seemed to suit the occasion and the various occupations. Old men and boys, married women with their shaved eyebrows and their blackened teeth; young and old, from eighty to babyhood, and everybody not in arms was flying a kite. What business had civilization in there? Why should what we call progress break in upon this simple happiness? Simply because the restless spirit born in the West must find more room in the world; and people never can let other people alone. - San Francisco Chronicle.

MOON FABLES.

MYTHS ABOUT THE QUEEN OF THE NIGHT BE-LIEVED BY THE SUPERSTITIOUS.

A maiden was accustomed to spin late en Saturday in the moonlight. At one time the new moon on the eve of Sunday drew her up to itself, and now she sits in the moon and spins and spins. And now, when the "gossa-mer days" set in late in the summer, the white threads fluat around in the air. These threads are the spinning of the lunar spinner,

says Dr. F. S. Crauss in the Popular Science. The moon is especially a ghostly avenger of human arrogance, and has its humors, ac-cording to which things go well or ill with it. In this increase it has a special force and certain good will for the earth and its inhabitants, while in its decrease it is friendly to no one. The good woman must not do any sewing in the decrease of the moon, for the stitches will not hold; farming tools must not be left in the field, because, it is believed, if they are crops will not again thrive there. If an unhaptized child is exposed to the moonlight, it will lose its lack for its whole life. If one points at the moon with the finger he will suffer from swelling around the nail: and whoever spits at the moon will lose all his teeth.

These beliefs, too, are international. The same is the case with the religious notions thanks to Patrick Egan, our fellow citizen about the moon. Sorceries of every kind, to and brother member of the Lincoln branch, be successful, must be performed on Sunday as the man above all others to whom is due night of the new moon. The hair must be the credit of exposing the foulness and wickedness of this most famous conspiracy of wise there is danger of getting headache. If modern times, and we hereby express our a person returning home in the evening sees hearty recognition of the eminent service he | the full moon, he ought to take some money has rendered to the cause of Ireland, of truth out of his purse, and utter an incantation that will make it increase a hundred times during the month.

The moon is also supposed to have an influence over animals and plants.

> FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. BUT YESTERDAY.

But yesterday the leaves were green, And gaily deck'd the weaving bough In one short day, how changed the scene How bleak 'tis now.

But gesterday the forest bloomed And sent its perfume on the gale : In one short day, and oh! how changed, The wither'd leaves now strew the vale.

But yesterday the robin sang His merry note beside my door; In one short day and he has gone To warble on another shore.

But yesterday my friend and I, Together walked as oft before To-day is come his time to die— i His warm hand I'll clasp no more.

To-day he sleeps his last long sleep Beneath the mountain snows, Whilst o'er his grave the lov'd ones weep, And pray for his repose.

To theirs I add my humble prayer That he may be forgiven; And when I end my exile here That we shall meet in Heaven.

Then we'll talk of yesterday, When on the battle field We almost fainted in the fray, And barely did succeed.

Then we'll talk of yesterday, And bless the tyrant's frown, And to earth's strugglers still we say, "Tis the Cross that buys the Crown.

J. LE HAN.

DIVORCES THE WORLD OVER. In Australia divorces have never been sanc-Divorces are scarcely ever known to occur

n modern Greece. In Hindostan either party for a slight cause

may leave the other and marry.

Divorces are scarcely allowed in Thibet. unless with the consent of both parties. Remarriage is forbidden.

In Cochin China the parties desiring diverce reak a pair of chopsticks in the presence of witnesses and the thing is done. Among some tribes of American Indians

the pieces of sticks given the witnesses of the marriage are broken as a sign of divorce. Two kinds of divorces are granted in Ciroassia. By the first the parties can imme-

diately marry again; by the second, not for year.

divorced. Among the Moors, if the wife does not become the mother of a boy, she may be divorced with the consent of the tribe and can marry

again. In the Arctic regions a man who wants a divorce leaves home in anger and doss not return for several days. The wife takes the hint and departs.

In China divorces are allowed in all cases of oriminality, mutual dislike, jealensy, in compatibility of temperament, or too much lequacity on the part of the wife.

MONTREAL'S PRODUCE TRADE.

Few people outside of those who are actually engaged in the general produce trade of seldom rent and devoured their members.

Montreal, have the faintest conception of the And often was beheld such a multitude of was, and a picturesque people ! To wander out on a "Bong" day and cilmb the hill up to the temple hidden among the trees, a spot grain, flour, meal, &c., handled at this port to the temple hidden among the trees, a spot grain, flour, meal, &c., handled at this port in seamed impossible not to worship.

Where it seamed impossible not to worship. cheese about \$8,500,000, provisions including session. pork, lard, meats, &c., about \$2,500,000 making a grand total of \$25,250,000 fer the artibronzed lanterns, and its lacquered floor, its cles above enumerated. To these we have plague, and at length, by his salutary doccurious carvings. The sun hardly reached it up
tor the shade, and as you approached it up
the winding path or by stars got in the reach the winding path or by steps cut in the rock, a sense of rest and peace came over you that made you glad. You never cared what deltes they worshiped. Perhaps you would not use their occupies such a prominent position in the complex worshiped. Perhaps you would not use their complex such a prominent position in the complex to the product of the position in the complex such a prominent position in the complex such as prominent position in the composite the complex such a prominent position in the chapel composition in the composit was Itself a study to see them manage those make the most show that accomplish the land talless bamboo frames of all shapes, covered greatest results.—Trade Bulletin.

The most show that accomplish the land barbarism even of Mr. Ballour and The state of the s

THE QUEEN AND THE CATHOLIC FAITH.

Reported Convertson of Her Majesty-The Empress Prederic also to be Received into the Church.

(Paris Figaro.)

Besides regular correspondents who keep the readers of this journal informed of all that passes abread, the Figure from time to time welcomes an important communication from an occasional correspondent. It is in the latter capacity that I make myself to-day the echo a rumour much accredited at this moment in high Roman society. The news is softly going the rounds of the drawing-rooms of the 'black robes" in Rome; it has scarcely begun to circulate discreetly in the diplomatic world; but I do not hesitate te make it public, ad dressing myself to a journal with such a wide circulation as the Figure, were it not only to give the personages interested the opportunity of denying it.

The talk, then, was some days ago of the approaching resignation of the Queer.
"Have you not remarked," said a high Ro-

man Prelate, "that for some time past her Majesty always manages not to be in England about Eastertide?"

"As a matter of fact," interposed a very great personage. "the Queen was at Florence last year; this year she will be at Bisrritz,' "Do you know why?"

"I am sure you could give me a thousand reasons." " Because -- the Queen doesn't wish to spend

Easter in England." " Easter ?"

" Yes, Easter." "Has the Queen, then, been converted to Catholicism?"

"So I have been assured, and if you knew from whom I have had this impertant Dews'

"It is then because, whilst reigning over a Protestant people, she desires to fulfil her Easter duties that Queen Victoria contrives to be far from the Court and the official world at Easter ?"

" Decidedly ; but listen, for I am not yet at the end of my confidences. It is not impossible that the widow of Frederick III. (always according to my informant, whose name I have swore not to disclose) will become a convert to Cathelicism."

'You are coming it stronger and stronger. "Den't laugh. When the Empress Victoria was at Hamburg last year, a vanerable ecclesi-actic of that city often had the honour of conversing with her. This assiduity attracted the attention of an Italian Catholic, who at last asked the Hamburg priest if the Queen's daughter wes not thinking of becoming a Catholic

"And what was the answer?" "No one can fathom the secrets of Divine

Providence, said the old priest; the Empress is still a Protestant, but I believe that she said: leans a great deal to Catholicism, and I shall not be surprised to learn the news of her conversion one day or other."

What truth is there in these strango rumours? Here people are inclined to believe that they are well founded, and I have thought it right that The Figaro should be the first to make it known.

Commenting on the foregoing the Liverpool Catholic Times observes :- Her Majesty has become a Catholic, if we are to believe the Paris Figuro. She could do nothing better; but, for all that, the Figaro's news is more than doubtful. We shall not do the French paper the injustice of saying that in political natters it is as untrustworthy as the Times, but we are certain that for the sensationalism of its social items it has no competitor amongst English journals. After due inquiry we discredit altogether the report of the Queen's conversion. Her Majesty, having been brought up in early life under the in-fluence of Lord Melbourne, and having since then passed her years in an environment of Liberal Protestantism, is known to entertain broad religious views, and in her conduct as a sovereign she has always been a model of toleration; but it is one thing to respect the tenets of a creed and another to embrace them. In point of fact, when her Majesty was at Florence last year all those about her noticed how reserved and distant she was in respect to all things purely Catholic. On the occasion of her visit to the famous Certosa Monastery, near Florence, whilst the party was being shown round by the well-known Irish Father who resides there, she almost avoided conversation with him, though her frank and genial. The Figuro's further statement that the Empress Frederick is about to be received into the Church is probably worthy of as little credence as the announcement with regard to the Queen.

THE SNAKE LEGEND IN FULL.

WHY IT IS BELIEVED - THE REASON WHY SNAKES CANNOT EXIST IN IRELAND.

The question is often asked. Why is the egend of the banishment of snakes inseparably connected with the name of St. Patrick in every land, and that faith in it has outlasted faith in nearly all the other miracles of St. Patrick?

Simply because a great fact supports itthere are no snakes in Ireland and no other reptiles which live in and on the earth. If the wife of a Turkoman asks his permission to go out and he says "go," without adding "come back again," they are fatal even to imported reptiles which are There are frogs which live entirely in water, placed in it. The "lepracaup," or "lepra-haun," a sort of lizard, lives aimost entirely above ground, in the crevious of stone fences and timbers.

As everybedy has heard the legend and very few have seen it in its original form, it is here presented verbatim :

"Even from the time of its original inhabitants did Hibernia labor under a threefold plague: a swarm of poisonous creatures, whereof the number could not be counted; concourse of demons visibly appearing, and a multitude of magicians. And these venomous and monstrous creatures rising out of the earth and out of the sea, so prevailed over the whole island that they not only wounded men and animals with their deadly stings, but slayed them with cruel bitings, and not

the venomous reptiles. But other islands the | We ought to arrange an object lesson for which had not believed at his preaching, are atill oursed with precreation of those poisonous creatures,"

PLINY ON THREE LEAVED PLANTS

One strong reason for the esteem and veneration in which the shamrock is held by the Irish people is that when preaching the doctrine of the Trinity to the pagan Irish St. Patrick used this plant, bearing three leaves upon one stem, as a symbol or illustration of the great mystery. In view of the good saint's association with the shamrock and with snakes it is worthy of note that the Latin writer Pliny, in his "Natural History," mays that serpents are never seen upon the three leaved plant, and that it is an antidote to the stings of snakes and scorpions.

BUILDINGS OF PAPER.

IT IS RECOMMENDED BY SOME CONTRACTORS IN PREFERENCE TO WOOD.

The use of paper fabric for building purposes—by the term paper being meant, broadly, a flexible sheet made of vegetable or other fibre, which has been reduced to a pulp and then pressed out and spread and dried—is now advocated by some builders on the following grounds, says the American Analyst: First, continuity of surface; that is, it can

be made in rolls of almost any width and length, is flexible, or, by glueing several layers together, may be made stiff, and will stop the passage of air because there are no joints. Second, it has no grain, like wood, and will not split.

Third, it is not affected by change of tem parature, and therefore has an advantage over sheet metal as roofing material.

Fourth, whereas in its natural condition it is affected by moisture, it may be rendered waterproof by saturating with asphalt or by a variety of other methods.

Fifth, it is a non-resonant, and well fitted to prevent the passage or sound. Sixth, it is a non-conductor of heat, and

can be made also of incombustible material like asbestos, or rendered fire-resisting chemical treatment. The combination of paper with other aubstances and solidifying the mass of pressure, renders practicable the production of a material capable of replacing wood for many purposes, and not the least among its characteristics or adaptability is the case with which it may be made into sheets of any width and thickness, that it will not warp or shrink from heat, cold or dampness.

MR. PARNELL'S STATEMENT IN 1887 JUSTIFIED TO-DAY.

Mr Parnell, in the House of Commons, on the 18th of April, 1887, the day on which the forged letter condoning the murder of Mr. Burke was printed in fac-simile in the Times.

The right hon. gentleman (Mr. A. J. Balfour) refisined from answering the speech which I delivered on the first reading of this (the Coercion) Bill, and now, upon the second reading of this Bill, he goes back to the speech, and he attemtps an answer to it at a time of the night when he knows perfectly well that no reply can he made to him; and, with characteristic unfairnes —an unfairness which I suppose we may expect to be continued in the future—he has refused to me the ten or twelve minutes that I should have craved to refer to a villainous and barefaced forgery which appeared in the Times of this morning, obviously for the purpose of inflaencing the divisios, and for no other purpose.

Our readers will remember that Macdonald, the manager of the Times, admitted then under cross-examination by Sir Charles Russell that the publication of the forged letter at that time (when the voting on the Coercion Bill was about to take place) was an opportupe time. How the English public was then humbugged by the Times may be seen from the following further extract from Mr. Par-

I think I was entitled to have had from the right hon, gentleman an opportunity of exposing this delicerate attempt to blacken my character when there would have been some chance of what I stated reaching the outside world. I say there is no such chance now. I cannot suppose the right hon. gentleman, in refusing me the ten minutes which I crave had not in his eye the design of practically preventing my denial of the unblushing calumny having that effect upon daughter, the Princess Beatrice, was both public opinion which it would otherwise have frank and genial. The Figure's further state had if it had been spoken at a reasonable hour of the night. It appears that, in addition to the passage of this Coercion Act, the dice are to be loaded—that your great organs of public opinion in this country are to be permitted to pay miserable creatures for the purpose of producing these calumnies. Who will be safe in such circumstances and under such conditions? I do not envy the right hon gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland this first commencement of suppression of defence—this first commencement of calumny and of forgery which has been made by his supporters. We have heard of the misdeeds of Mr. Ford, the editor of the Irish World; but Mr. Ford never did anything half so bad as this. . . . I never directed such a letter to be written. I never saw such a letter before I saw it in the Times this morning. The subject-matter of the letter is preposterous on the surface. The phraseology is absund—as absurd as any phrase-ology that could be attributed to me could possibly be. In every part of it it bears absolute and irrefutable evidence of want of genuineness and want of authenticity. Politics are come to a pretty pass in this country when a leader of a party of eighty-six mem-bers has to stand up, at ten minutes past one, in the House of Commons in order to defend himself from an anonymous fabrication such as that which is contained in the Times of this morning.—Hansard. Vol. occxiii.

TORY DISHONESTY.

SALISBURY'S EXPLANATION OF THE SITUATION TO THE QUEEN.

London, March 20.-The Queen sent for Lerd Salisbury before she left England and desired him to enlighten her fully on the political prospect. The Marquis of Sallabury informed Her Majesty that she might rest assured there would be no complications or crisis for some years to come, as he was fully prepared to prolong the existence of the present Parliament to the latest possible period, and, in point of fact, dissolution might be expected to take place in July, 1893. I have good reason to believe that there is a secret understanding between Lord Salisbury and and the Marquis of Hartington that this Parliament shall simply expire from inaniation. It is quite reasonable that the Unionist leader should desire this arrangement, for he is per-fectly aware that at the next election his followers will be driven from their seats like the chaff before the wind. If the Ministers had ene shred of honor, they would at once

them in the guise of a few hundred thousand indignant citizens. A day should be appointed for a national meeting and contingents should be sent up from every town and district in Great Britain. But whether the doomed culprits remain our rulers for three more years or not, one thing is certain, that we must have no political colloguing with them. We must not abate one title or one iota of our programme. The Torles and Unioniat tell us that even if we do get a majority they will render it abortive by making their obedient servants, the Lords, throw out any Home Rule bill that a Gladstone Ministry might pass. This must be met by Mr. Gladstone only taking office on an assurance from Her Majesty that he will be empowered if necessary to create a sufficient number of peers to make this threat impossible of re

> FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.] THE MEN OF FIFTY-FOUR.

BY FRANCIS D. DALY, The soldier has his battle song, the sailor on the

main Shouts o'er the angry waters, far and grand is his refrain ; So should we soldiers of the Cross as in the days of vore.

C.M.B.A. inspiring us, We men of Fifty-Four, The golden light from Heaven is the emblem of our Branch, Our union is our strength and, like an Alpine avalanche,

Success attends us as we roll, as in the days of yore, We gather strength as we advance, we men of Fifty-Four.

The coward knaves and helot slaves will tell us now and then, That we are led, befooled and bled by false designing men;
But such has been the very aim of Lucifer of

yore,
They need not try a game so shy with us of
Fifty-Four,

The grand old names of Irish thanes are on our Branch's roll
The Butler and O'Byrne, they were men of mighty soul,
The O'Dowd and the O'Donnell are still fore most as of yore, Tall and stately like their forebears are these

men of Fifty Four O'Reilly and O'Cahill, yes your fathers good

and true,
Rode down the Saxon Cavalry when led by
brave Sir Hugh;
O'Nial's lord, O'Daly he who sung his Country's lore, Is humbly represented 'mong the men of Fifty-Four.

And so we band together, still one religion and race, Asking of God to bless us and to deign to give us grace To nobly do what's to be done and everything

ignore, Which would discredit Ireland and the men of Fifty-Four.

St. PETER'S CATHEDRAL.

SLOWLY ADVANCING TOWARDS COMPLETION Saint Peter's Cathedral at this cityle slowly, but surely advancing towards completion. Thirty men are employed constructing the portice, which is a very massive work. account of the tremendous weight of atone it will take, the architects have thought it wiser not to complete more than half of it this season, in order to test the ground. Some idea of its colossal dimensions can be formed by the following figures: The portico proper will be 72 feet high, and 186 feet long, will be supported by eight columns forty feet in hight, and 41 feet in diamiter and with a base twelve feet long and 41 feet thick. Parallel with the enterance to the building will be fifteen pillars of smaller dimensions. At the entrance of the porch will be fifteen niches which are to contain a like number of statues. Insdie the portico there will be six doors. At each end there he two arches, twenty-three feet in height and ten feet in width. These will be the main entrances, to be situated on Dorchester street. In the wall over the portico there will be fifteen windows of medium size, which will throw light into the organ gallery and church. The stone used is limestone, almost all of which has been derived from the Mile End quarries, and is considered to be a good quality. The cost of building this portion alone is estimated at \$60,000 and, as stated, is to take two years for construction. The flooring inside the portico is to be pelished limestone. This will differ from St. Peter's in Rame as the fleering there is done in pure marble. Inside the church there are to be erected thirty marble columns, forty feet high. The ceiling also is to be marble, whilst the walls will be imitution marble made out of pulpwood. There are, too, to be built two massive organs; one to be placed near the sanctuary and the other near the wall in side the portion it will be surprising to hear that this immense structure is not expected to seat over 6000 people. This is accounted for by the great amount of room that the portice has taken up, and by the extreme thickness of the walls. The building was started in 1870, and has been worked on since then with the exception of six years when it had to be stopped for lack of funds It has now cost \$300,000 and will require yet \$120,000 before fully completed, Every effort is now being put forth to have it com-pleted by 1892 for the expected World's Exposition, which is talked of being held in this city during that year. A priest remarked to the writer: 'If we can only finish it by that time it would be one of the greatest attractions that Montreal could offer a periect model of St. Peter's in Rome." Every effort is being made by the authorities to collact the necessary funds to keep the work going ahead and not to have any more delays. So that the probabilities are that within the space of three or four years, this edifice will be completed, and another work of beauty added to the city.

IRISH LANDLORDISM.

It is well the people of Great Britain should understand the object for which Mr. Balfour orders his Orange Removables to inflict scandalous sentences such as that imposed in the case of Father Stephens. Had Father Stephens promised to abandon the cause of the Falcarragh tenants and leave them entirely at the mercy of the landlord, he would not have been condemned to six months' imprisonment. What the "mercy" of Irish landlords is can be judged from two reports which have just appeared in the daily press. One is to the effect that the four hundred tenants on the Ponsonby os' a 'e are to be evicted, ar d that the property is to be placed in the hands of a London company, which includes Mr. Smith Barry amongst its directorate, and to be farmed by them. The other is that the Marquis of Clanricarde has given Father Coen notice to remove from the chapel

BALFOUR ROASTED

In the British House of Commens-4 Sweet Specimen of Coercion Magestrates,

LONDON. March 21 .- In the House of Commons this afternoon Baron Henry de Worms, parlimentary colonial secretary, read a telegram from the Cape in reply to enquiries concerning Captain Seagrave who commanded the constables at the Mitchellstown riots in 1887. The telegram said Seagrave was dismissed from the Cape infantry service in 1885 for gross neglect of duty and breach of trust. A scene of great disorder followed. The Irish members rose in their place and cheered and there was cries of "Pigott," "Pigott," "Remember Mitchellstown." Mr. Balfour sain he had suspended Seagrave but preferred not to dismiss him until documentary evidence of his guilt had been received.

On the vote on Mr. Balfour's salary, Mr. Morley severely criticized the Government's action in carrying on a "furtive and clandes-tine battle behind its opponenta" backs." Mr. Bradlaugh moved that Mr. Balfour's salary be reduced by £500. Mr. Morely adduced a mass of details respectibly witnesses for the Times with the view of disproving the Government's profession of neutrality. These details were mainly drawn from facts elicited by daily questioning in Parliament. Mr. Ballour professed that he had not followed the proceedings of the Parnell commission with much interest. That was surprising. One would have expected that the minister who fired the train would have curlouity enough to note the result of the explosion. In regard to the proposed vote of censure, it would be irrational to propose it now because fresh disclosures were made daily, but it would come in good time,

Mr. Balfour, amid continued Opposition laughter, described the charge that the Government was connected with the Times through Houston and Pigott as a scandalous and unfounded libel, while affecting to regard It is at the most shocking of crimes. They had charged Houston with having acted in complicity with Pigott, but they declined to examine Houston when invited to do so. He thought it would be more decorous for the gentlemen opposite to refrain from comment sub judice. (Renewed laughter.) For asking how it was that witness were intimidated Mr. Balfour was called to order by the chairman. Continuing he said the Government volunteered no information for the purposes of the commission, but they were willing to give it to either side when required,

Sir William Vernon Harcourt said Mr. Balfour mleapprehended Mr. Morley's case. The fact that Irish constables had been subpossed did not make it necessary for them to remain for months in London, unless they were preforming distinct services for the Times. The speaker raised a laugh by showing how the statements of Mr. Matthews and Mr. Balfour conflicted.

Mr. Bradlaugh said that so far from being impartial, the Government withheld from persons accused matters material to their

defence. Mr. Healy said he had tried to cross examine Mr. Scames on his mode of getting up evidence by the Times, chief ally, Justice Smith.

The chairman (interrupting) called upon Mr Healy to withdrew his reference to Her Majesty ej udge. Mr. Healy contended that he did not refer

to the judge, but to the commissioners, and that the commission act simply called the commissioners by their names. The chairman, nevertheless maintained that Mr. Healy was out of order.

Mr. Balfour again rising to answer criticisms taunted the Parnellites with allowing Pigott to escape after he had confessed for gery.
T. P. O'Connor was called to order for charging Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour with trying to galvanize the Parnell forgeries

into life again. An exciting sence ensued, Mr. O'Connor twice refusing to withdraw the remark as far as it concerned Lord Salisbury amid approving cries of his colleagues. The chairman appealed to the members on both sides to assist him in keeping order, but he did not further insist upon withdrawing of

Mr. O'Connor's remark. Mr. O'Connor charges that the Times was equally guilty of allowing Pigott to escape after he confessed forgery.

Mr. Wm. Redmond (Nationalist) was called to order several times, and the chairman finally warened him sgainst further unseemly conduct. Mr. Bradlaugh's motion was rejected by 272 to 211. When the division was called Mr. Chamberlain crossed the House and sat chatting with Mr. Ritchie, a member of the Cabinet. His presence on the ministerial side of the House called forth from the Opposition hilarious cries of "At last in your proper place."

We may be the caeatures of yesterday, but we are the creators of tomorrow.-[T. F. Saward.





AND CATHOLIC UHRONICLE 18 PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION:

Country.....\$1 00 Olty...... 1 50 If net paid in advance: \$1.50 (Country) and \$2 (Olty) will be charged.

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

WEDNESDAY......MARCH 27, 1889

CALENDAR FUR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, March 27th, St. Rupert. THURSDAY, March 28:h, St. Sixtus III., P. FRIDAY, March 29:h, The Five Wounds of Oar Lord.

SATURDAY, March 30th, St. Quirioue. SUNDAY, March 31st, 4th Sunday

MONDAY, April 1st, St. Theodora.
TUESDAY, April 2ad, St. Francie of Paula.

Ritualism.

What is known as Ritualism in the Church of England is an effort by the more learned and conscientous of the clergymen of that sect to return to the primative practices in church services previous to the so called Reformation. What these practices are may be learned from the charges on which the Bishop of Lincoln is now being tried. There are ten counts in the indictment against hie Lordship of Lincoln, and they virtually resolve hemselves into seven. These are, putting them as briefly as possible: (1) the use of. altar lights; (2) of the mixed chalice; (3) of the Eastward Position during the act of Consecration; (4) and during the previous part of the Communion service; (5) causing the "Agnus Dei" to be sung immediately after prayer of Consecration; (6) making the sign of the cross during the Absolution, and Benediction in the Communion service; (7) elevating the Consecrated elements, ceremonially cleansing the paten and chalice after the Communion service, and drinking before the congregation the wine and water.

These charges give the idea of how a Protestant bishop celebrates the Mass, and show how the Anglican church is endoavering to emandicated itself from Puritan infinences The result of the trial will be looked for with much faterest, inasmuch as it is the culumination of the conflict between the "high and dry" and "low and slow" parties in the Church of England.

The Point At Issue.

The anti-Jesuit agitation, which began with a terrific explosion of bigotry, has been gradually calming down till now it is admitted by the non-secturian, independent press to be morely a question of constitutional law.

'Has the Legislature of Quebec the power to mass the Jesuits Estates Act ?

Sir Joka Thompson, Minister of Justice. advised the Federal Government that the ment, acting on his advice, passed the Order-In-Council admitting its constitutionality and declaring its validity. Hon. Edward Blake also holds the opinion hat the Act is perfectly within the competency of the Frovincial Legislature.

These, the highest legal authorities in both political parties, will be generally accepted as settling the question so far as the decision rests with parliament. The Liberal party having been long distinctly committed to the principle of provincial rights and opposed to legislation cannot consistently do otherwise the government.

the Law Times, papers published at Toronto. the Evangelical Alliance and the Orange indifferent. lodges. But newspapers, though they may presume to expend the law are no authorities in law; certainly no one will look to the a question where all their strongest prejat in the Montagness language, all of which he dices are enlisted.

articles are merely literary exploits, wery in. etructive in their way as giving an exhibition of the strength of Protestant prejudice in badly balanced minds. They also show with eingular emphasis the defectiveness of Protains the core of what passes among ignorant ever been able to show that these teachings preciated. are anywhere to be found in the writings of the Jesuit fathers. Beaten on this ground as suits their purpose connected with suppression of the Order by Pope Clement XIV.

Jesuite' Estates Act. Discussion concerning studies with which our constitutional authorioursions in polemies are open, of course, to journalists who may contemplate "smashing Confederation into its original fragments," or some equally magnificent scheme of revolu-

ITATION practical age, who have other objects to serve than forcing the circulation of newspapers among the poorly enlightened masses, will confine themselves to the question at issue, and leave other questions to be dealt with as: they may arise.

A Vete Impossible.

The Gazette of this city has given the Pres bytery of Montreal a lesson in constitutional law which ought to help to educate that learned body to a correct view of the Jesuita' Estates Act. Our centemporary points out that some time ago the Presbytery forwarded a petition to the Governor-General-in council, praying for the disallowance of the Jesuits' Estates Act passed by the Quebec Legislature in 1888, and in reply thereto received a copy of the report of the committee of the Privy Council signed by His Excellency, concurring in the epinion of the Minister of Justice that the subject matter of the Act is one of provincial concern, as having relation to a fiscal matter entirely within the control of l the Legislature of Quebec. Regarding this view as ill-founded and insufficient, the Pres. bytery proceeded to adopt the following resotion :-

Whereas further the British North America Act of 1867 provides in section 56 that "When the Governor-General assents to a bill in the Queen's name, he shall by the first convenient opportunity send an authentic copy of the act to one of Her Majesty's principal secretaries of State, and if the Queen in Council within two years after receipt thereof by the Secretary of State, thinks fit to disallow the act, such disallowance (with a certificate of the Secretary o State of the day on which the act was received by him) being signified by the Governor-General, by speech or message to each of the Houses of the Parliament or by proclamation shall annul the act from and after the day of such signification.

Resolved-That the Presbytery humbly approach the Queen in terms of the foregoing pro-visions and pray that Her Majesty may be pleased to disallow the said Jesuits' Act of

The Gazette then goes on to show that the mistake the Presbytery has made is in supposing that section 56 of the B. N. A. Act above quoted relates to provincial acts. when the fact is it refers only to acts passed by the Dominion Parliament. The Queen-incouncil has no jurisdiction over provincial legislation, the power of dissllowance being vested in the Governor-General-in-council. In other words, the provinces occupy towards the Dominion precisely the same position as the Dominion occupies to the Queen-incouncil. Within one year of the receipt by the Governor-General of an act of the provincial legislation it may be reported upon by the committee of the Privy Council and either allowed or disallowed, but the action taken is final, and puts the legislation out of the jurisdiction of every authority excepting the courts. In the case of legislation passed by the Bominion Parliament the period within which the right of disallowance by the Queenin-council may be exercised is fixed at two

The present position of the question is not less clearly defined. As the Gazette says :-· The correspondence and reports submitted to Farliament on this subject establish that the veto power cannot now be exercised. The act has been reported upon by the Minister of Justice as within the competency of the Provincial Legislature, and that report has been approved by the Cablnet and signed by the Governor-General. It is, therefore, a finality, and cannot be disturbed except by recourse to the courts, and then, of course, only in the event of the courts holding the measure to be ultra vires or reprenant to the appremacy of the Crown."

Ar Old Missionary—His Sacrifices and His Labors.

Rev. Father LeGoff, O.M.I., having worked the exercise of the veto in regard to such for the past twenty-three years among the Montagnesse tribe in the diocese of His Lordthan vote to swatain the attitude assumed by ship, Bishop Grandin, arrived in this city a few weeks age. He is now actively engaged Opposed to the views held by the eminent in a very important work, to which the charijurisconsults mentioned above, we have the | tatle, the philologist, and all those who have writers of articles in the Law Journal and at heart the advancement of our holy faith, the knowledge of the truth, cannot remain

The Rev. Missionary brought with him several manuscripts; among others a Montagneese grammar, the History of the Old Tea-Evangelical Addiance or the Orange lodges for tament, a Manual of Prayer, Catechism and any very hadd expression of legal opinion on Canticles, and a series of instructions written has composed during his missionary labors, As for the Mail, which has done the most in spite of the many fatigues he had to conto create and keep alive the agitation, its | tend with. All these manuscripts he is de-

sirons of getting printed. For the poor Indian, a book treating of his holy religion is of absolute necessity. Obliged by his mode of life to remain the greatest part of the year far from the missionary, often at -testant education concerning Catholic history | a great distance from any one of the tribe to and doctrine. Without taking the trouble to which he belongs, he has no other means to consult the originals, a succession of Protest. | keep alive his faith, and to practice virtue, and writers have abused the Jesuits merci- than the reading of those books which relessly for their alleged "three principles of mind him of his creed, his duties and the probabilism, of mental reservation and of teachings of the missionary. Besides that justification of means by ends." This con. urgent and immediate necessity of which we have spoken, the diterary works of Father and prejudiced Protestants as "Jesuitry." LeGoff, as well as those of our other mission-Yet, though frequently challenged to cite arise, are of parametric importance and authorities, no opponent of the Jesuits has utility, which are daily more and more ap-

The study of the languages has reached a prominent place among contemporary scienthey fall back, like the Mail, on such history tists. History owes it a great number of its discoveries, and ethnography is mainly based on its researches. Who can tell, may be But all this is absolutely irrelevant to the some day not far distant, the savans will inquestion at leane, namely, the legality of the vestigate those Northern tongues so rich and extraordinary? It will be a glory to Canada Jesuit teaching and Jesuit history belongs to and to the Church to have been the first to ecrutinize those Indian languages, to show ties have nothing whatever to do. Such ex. their marvellous mechanism, and to publish them in grammatical form.

The writings of Rev. F. LeGoff on the to place ourselves in the proper attitude for Montganeese language are of special import, observation and the sequence of events asowing to the beauty and richness of that sumes sublime symmetry, whose rudimen-

the great benefit which shall therefrom ensue. But as it is known, the printing of so many generous donations of which the Ray, Father from being sufficient to enable him to complete the noble work he has undertaken. For the glory of God, for the spiritual welfore of the poor Indian missions, and even for | agines. the sake of science, the Rev. Missionary appeals to the charitable to help him in that work so laudable and eminently Christian. On account of the critical circumstances wrkings to a happy issue, the slightest offering will be most cordially accepted. Alms impoverish no one, but, on the contrary, bring down on the donors the choicest blessings of Almighty God.

The charitable into whose hands this may fall, and who would willingly aid the Rev. Father LeGoff to complete his works, are respectfully requested to direct their offerings to St. Peter's Church, 107 Visitation street, Montreal,

The Ignorant or Dishonest "Witness."

The lack of veracity which has always been a distinguishing characteristic of the Witness has again been shown up, this time by a Protestant confrere,-the Waterloo Advertiser. The Montreal organ of pure evangelicalism lately discovered that "scattered over the Eastern Townships are numerous academies, which, with hardly an exception, are maintained with difficulty. Not having, as in Ontario, power to levy a local tax for their support, they depend upon the fees the pupils are able to pay and the Government grant, which has been derived in part from the Jesuita' estates."

This statement the Advertiser characterises as either woefully ignorant or deliberately dishonost. "There are not." it says, numerous academies in the Townships of the character described by the Witness. is supported by the taxes of the people. In fact the Protestant Committee has made that an imperative condition of all academy grants. Private or sectarian institutions not directly sustained by the taxes of the ratepayers are distinctly out off from the distribution of the school funds. So much for that statement. The Witness also alleges that the Jesuits settlement will lossen the amount of public funds available for the support of superior education. That is false. The sixty thousand dollars is in fact a bonus for Protestant education over and above the amount placed annually at the disposal of the Protestant Committee for the encouragement of superior education. The settlement of the Jesuita' estates simply gives the Protestant Committee sixty thousand dollars for educational purposes which it would not otherwise have

European Militarism.

The collapse of militarism in . Europe seems imminent. Italy, the weakest of the powers comprising the Triple Alliance, is the first to break down under the tremendous strain. The Australn empire shows a gaping chasm n its Tutonic and Magyar while Czechs, Oroats and Sclavs contribute to its general demoralization. Germany alone appears to preserve its solidarty, but, even under the iron rule of Bismarck, there is a revolt not less real because undemonstrative.

The object of this gigantic system of militarism now being carried to the utmost limits of national, if not human, endurance, is twofold, namely, to check the advancing power and domination of Russia, and to repress the rising tide of revolution.

But Russia and the Revolution can afford to wait, for both grow strong by waiting, while the dynasties supported by armies are growing weak with the weight of their armour. Military life is always demoralizing, but when whole nations are organized on military lines, the demoralization of the peoples is rapid and complete. A system which takes the best years of every citizen's life, when character is forming, and wastes them on drills and parades when they should be devoted to acquiring the habits of industry, may make a powerful military nation for a time, but in the end it must break down disastrously.

Nations, to use Bismarck's cruel expression. can bleed till they are white under military despotism in times of peace, as well as in war. The process may be slower, but it is none the less sure. The loss of numan life, waste of treasure, the crippling of industry, the destruction of character, go on till war or liarity of the present situation is that this gigantic military system is imposed on people whose instincts are all for peace and industry in an age when the dominant idea is money making not military glory. The student among his books, the shop-keeper at his counter, the mechanic at his bench, the experimenter in his laboratory, are the revolutionists of to-day. Toiling, selfishly, perhaps, and with no thought of ulterior results, each one, down to the lowliest laborer on the highway, adds to the mighty sum of things which goes to increase the momentum of the industrial revolution. Each in this way may entertain what views please him regarding politics, religion, liberty and law, but in reality all are working together without knowing it for the accomplishment of

"Some far off divine intent,
Towards which the whole creation moves."

The supremacy and universality of the social law are not less evident in the affairs of men than may be seen in the physical law of the movements of matter. We have but slouary patriotism, but practical men in a language, to the talent of the author, and to tary and disordered faculties perceive nothing | charge. In the passage quoted from Busen- drawal on account of ill health of the Rev.

books is attended with great expense, and the is not that wood is tougher than iron, but bepotent than either then is the Revolution much nearer than aristocrat or trader im-

The perfection of the art of war is to make war impossible. Science applied to the distribution of masses of men in the field and to paralyzed at the prospect of the next war. of the story of the destruction of Sennacherib is the most powerful factor in the preservation of peace in Europe. The night balloon and the mephitic bomb may, like

"The angel of death spread wings on the blast." and the modern European army be found as the Assyrian cohorts of old when-

"Like leaves of the forest when Autumn hath blown, That host on the morrow key withered and strown, And the eyes of the sleepers waxed deadly and chill and their hearts but once heaved and forever were still."

Thus the native hue of Imperial warlike resolution is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought and enteprises great pith and moment in this regard their currents turn awry and lose the form of action. Europe, turned into a camp of armed men, with all its immense resourses of industry perverted to maintain unnatural preparations for wholesale homocide, is a most gigantic anachronism. The load is becoming too heavy to be borne in time of peace, too terrific to be committed to the chances of war. And so it is beginning to break down of its own weight. If disarmament be not brought about by mutual agreement these vast armies must, under the disintegrating forces of industrialism, fade away in a few years. Militarism, like an iceberg. is floating from the arctic regions of the past into the warm zone of the future, and slready Every academy drawing a government grant | the hot sun of educated intelligence is dissolved ing it. A few more years of peace and the whole system will fall into contempt, and Imperial swaggerers uniformed like hurdygordy monkeys will disappear from the world's stage in a universal guffaw just as-

"Gervantes laughtú Spain's chivalry away." To realize the intense absurdity of the European system we have only to imagine the states of America erected into separate nationalities, governed by hereditary military potentates and playing the old wretched game of war and diplomacy for the acquisition of power and territory. Imagine them with their courts and courtesans, courtiers and cut-throats-all vices and valainies-a scrofulus lunatic, the centre of adulation at each capital? What a picture! Yet, in all irigid seriousness, such is actually the state of Monarchial Europe at this moment. And Europeans consider themselves sane, modern, sensible, even scientifice. Eihu!

What a deplorable, nonsensical state of affairs we would have. Yet it would be no worse, if it would be se bad, as that which now exists across the water. Evidently the peoples of Europe have a hard road to travel before they reach the American ideal of continental unity and equality under civil law and democtatic freedom. Dynasties, aristocracies, armies, racial prejudices, stand in the way. These must be got rid of and will be abolished in time, we cannot doubt, but not without great sacrifices and much suffering.

An Exposed Slander.

One good effect has been produced by the Jesuit controversy: It has educated the public to a better knowledge of the theological teachings of the famous Order. Another lesson, not less advantageous in these days of universal scepticism, is contained in the exposure of Protestant ignorance it has enabled Catholic writers to make. That ignorance is, perhaps, excusable in the masses who have necessarilly to accept what their preachers tell them on trust. But for the preachers there is no excuse, because it is their duty to find out the truth and state it fearlessly. When they do not fulfil this prime requisite in teachers of religion, they are false to their vocation, false to themselves, false to those whom they pretended to teach, and, worse than all, false to God whom they serve with unctions extentation.

Before attacking the Jesuits and heaping upon them almost every style of opprobrium. it was their plain duty to read the works they pretended to quote. Instead of doing so, they accepted without question the fictions and slanders transferred by Dr. Littledale revolution produces a calaclysm that will from the writings of such men as Paul Bert. change the whole situation. But the peon- to the pages of the Ecyclopædia Britannica. They appear to have been unaware that those fintions and slanders had been thoroughly ex. ploded. The spectacle is a sorry one. Inspired by fierce and, we fear, unscrupulous, hatred of the Catholic Church, they boldly repeated the assertion that the Jesuits taught that "the end justifies the means." The Protestant Bishop Coxe, of Western New York, said the same thing in 1887, and was immediately challenged for proof by the Jesuit Faculty of Canisius' College, Buffalo. To their indignant denial they added the offer of one thousand dollars to Bishop Coxe or any one else who could sustain the slanderous accusation by a single reference to the page of even one Jesuit writer. As the Right Rev. Dr. Corcoran relates, Bishop Coxe had to make some show of offering proof, and so he fell back on Dr. Littledale's article in the Encyclopædia Brittannica, as a witness, furnishing "textual quotations from three Jesuit writers, fully meeting the challenge." On examination of Dr. Littledale's authorities it was discovered that the alleged quotations had been wrenched from their context which, had it been honestly given. would have shown the falsehood of the whole

but choas. Thus, if in these days the yardstick | baum's "Medulla Theologia"-Cum finis est is becoming more potent than the bayonet, it licitus, cliam media sunt licita-that writer did not lay down a fundamental principle of cause of the moral force of utility with which morality. He was only examining a special has already been made the recipient are far the yardstick is wielded. And if the hands question, viz: Is it allowable for a prisoner which fashion both find a bit of paper more | condemned to death to escape from jail and thus eave his life? The answer is in the affirmative and the reason is added. Since by the natural law a man has a right to his life, he may pursue and secure that right. provided he does not infringe the rights of another. Hence, he may break his chains, military engineering has made the cost so scale the prison-wall, or in any other way under which he is laboring to bring his enormous and the results so problematical elude the vigilance of his keepers, because that the most powerful of potentates feel those means become legitimate when the end to be attained is legitimate. This is not lay-The dread of giving to history a new version ing down any universal moral law, but an application of the law to a moral case, which may furnish matter for doubt. But why should the Jesuit father take pains to maintain that in this particular case the lawful end renders the means lawful? Because there is an apparent souflict of laws, natural law PARIS ILLUSTRE. International News Co., Nam allowing what human law forbids; and it becomes necessary to decide which has the higher claim. Busenbaum decides in favor the natural law. Dr. Corooran, to whom we are indebted for this explanation, observes :-"He may be right or wrong in his decision; but he lays down no moral principle. If he is wrong, the wrong consists, not in any improper teaching, but in having mistaken the correct solution of the question."

Such is the flimsy foundation on which the fabric of slander against Jesuit teaching has been constructed! To many of our readers this will seem like the repetition of a threadbare subject, but it is necessary to repeat it understood by the majority of those upon whom every time the slander is revived, for we have it should confer not only pleasure but profit. bare subject, but it is necessary to repeat it seen with what persistency falsehoods are kept afloat.

In all that has been said and written about the Jesuita' grant we see no reference to the prominent fact that while French Catholissand Protestant English have been made sharers of the money, the Irish Catholics have got nothing at all. Is not Irish Catholic edoacation, or, to put it more correctly, Englishspeaking Catholic education as much entitled to consideration as that of the other sec-

THE Quebec Legislature was prorogued by Lt. Governor Angers on the 21st inst. The concluding days of the session were made lively by the Opposition moving a succession of motions of want of confidence in the Mercier government, all of which were de-

CHAUNCY M. DEPEW has been appointed United States Minister at London. It is not expected that he will play the flunkey after the style of his two immediate predecessors.

THE THIRD PARTY.

The third party, of which we have heard so much from Toronto of late, was duly inaugurated at that city last Thursday, when the first annual convention was held. There was a considerable sprinkling of clerical Protestants among the delegates and quite a number of leading 'Orangemen. The report says :-

At the evening meeting in the Pavilion mo:toes of the new party were displayed prominently. Some of them were: "For God and Our Country." Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic,"
"Equal Rights for All; Exclusive Privileges to None." Around the galleries were such met-toes as "A Vote to Women." "A National Sentiment," "Our Country First," "An Elect-ive Senate," "Manhood Saffrage," "Right-councess and Truth in Public Affairs." Dr Sutherland, the chairman, made a speech

outlining the scope and need of a third party. and what had been accomplished since organization a year ago.

The following resolutions were adopted: That in the opinion of this meeting the act of the Legislature of Quebec setting apart \$400,000 of public moneys for the benefit of the Society of Jesuits, under the guise of provision for edu-cation, is an unconstitutional use of public revenues, and a revival of Church and State connection in its worst form ; while that part of the act which refers the ratification of the agreement and the distribution of the moneys to the decision of the Pope of Rome we regard as essentially disloyal, and an invasion of the rights and

dignity of the Crown.

That we emphatically protest against the course pursued by the Dominion Executive in virtually endorsing acts so manifestly unconstitutional; and we hold that by persisting in that course they justly forfeit the confidence of all loyal citizens.

That in case the Dominion Executive shall neglect or refuse to reconsider its action, by disallowing the Jesuits' Estates Act, it is the judgment of this meeting that immediate steps should be taken to test she constitutionality of the act before the courts, and that it is the duty of all friends of civil and religious freedom to contribute toward any fund necessary for this

purpose.
That this meeting views with alarm the atti tude of the Ontario Government in regard to the use of the French language and Roman Catholic text-books in the common schools of Eastern Ontario. We regard such concessions as inimical to the future peace and unity of our population, and a standing menars to the integrity of our common school system. And we demand that for this province there shall be one uniform system of common school education and text books, and that funds shall not be diverted to the branch of the Laval University in this sectarian purposes, educational or otherwise.

That, in this grave crisis in our national affairs we deem it most important that there should be united action on the part of all friends of civil and religious liberty and equal rights, and we hail with satisfaction the advent of a party which makes these great principles the basis of its platform, and seeks to unite the Christian and moral sentiment of the country in their support. That we deprecate the possible manuer the attitude of both political parties in the Dominion Parliament toward the question of prohibition, as shown by the recent debate on Mr. Jamesou's resolution. We hold that the question is one which must be dealt with directly by the Government, and we regard no party as deserving of support and confidence which does not make the prompt and absolute prohibition of the liquor traffic a fore most plank in its platform.

A speech from ex-Governor St. John and cartoons by J. W. Bengough closed the meet-

LITERARY REVIEW.

Fourth Annual Report of the Mission of OUE LADY OF THE ROBARY FOR THE PROTECTION OF IMMIGBANTS. Rev. Hugh J. Kelley, Director, Castle Garden, New York, 1887-88.

A melancholy interest attaches to this report, wing to the death of the sainted founder of the mission, Rev. Father John J. Riordan, which sad event, as readers of The True Witness are aware, took place on December 15th, 1887. A fly leaf to this issue also announces the with

Hugh J. Kelley, Father Riordan's successor. Rev. Father Callaghan, late Rector of the Church of the Assumption, Peekskill, has been appointed by His Grace the Archbishop of New York to assume charge, and to whom all communications in the Inture should be addressed. munications in the future should be addressed. The work performed by this Mission is above praise. It takes hold of the poor immigrants on their arrival and looks after their spiritual and temporal welfare. Particularly is it designed for the protection of immigrant igirls. As the Mission depends wholly on the contributions of the charitable, it deserves and ought to receive a generous support. a generous support.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD. A monthly magazine.
April, 1889. New York: John J. Farrell,
Business Manager, 6 Park Place. For sale by
D. & J. Sadlier, Notre Dame street, Mont-

The table of contents for the April number is The table of contents for the April number is as follows: Father Hecker; "The Poet" of the Wayside Ivn; The Deluge; Was it Universal; The Way of the Oross; Boethius; Human Nature; Poem; The Origin of Episopacy; Who should go to Prison; Paul Ringwood, an Autobiography; The Congress of the Colored Catholics; The Letters of the Liberator; Talk about New Books; With Readers and Correspondents; New Publications.

York.

York.

The last number of Paris Illustré gives special prominence to representations et "Bull-fighting in Spain." The colored illustrations of this subject are "An Alguazil," "A Bandillero," "The Maja." There are also full-page illustrations of the "Espada," the "Habanera." "Ten Years' Service," by Charles Mismer, is the title of a new military serial just begun.

ARTISTIC JAPAN. London: Sampson, Low Marston, Searle & Rivington. New York 220 Fifth Avenue.

Artistic Japan has been planned to supply a want which exists in the art world. Although it is now more than twenty years since the rulers of Japan allowed foreigners to enter the portals of that mysterious country, its art, which has since been the wonderment of civil ization, is still but little known and still less Artistic Japan is, therefore, launched with the object of educating the public in the real art of that country; first, by reproductions of examples which the taste of the world has stamped as the purest and best, and which will be selected for their fitness to the requirements of every class of society; and next, by treatises by those who have made Japanese art the subject of study, and who are qualified to speak authoritatively on the subject.

ONCE A WEEK, P. F. Collier, 104 Attorney street, New York.

A decided sensation accompanies the last number of this publication, consisting of a large pictorial supplement representing the of Wales hoisting the American flag over the Dominion of Canada. A much more practical and effective picture is in the number for March 30th, representing a Belshazzar's Feast of American boodler refugees at Montreal; the handwriting on the wall is the word "Extradition." Canada stands pointing to it, while dismay and consternation are depicted on the countenances of the refugees. In the distance appears an exasperated multitude rushing towards them. "Parnell's Vindication" is also an excellent picture.

THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST. The Fruit-Growers' Association, Grimsby, Ont.

This excellent publication is full of matters interesting to those for whom it is specially in-tended. The illustrations and context are equally creditable.

SEED ANNUAL, 1889. D. M. Ferry & Co.

This is the 32nd annual issue of this publication. It contains in a compact form a fair statement of the firm's facilities for furnishing the best seeds, and such illuscrations and descriptions as will enable growers to select the best seeds. It also contains plainly worded cultural directions for cultivation. Its value is

THE JESUITS' GRANT.

BEPORT OF THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE-THE OTHER CORRESPONDENCE.

The correspondence on the Jesuits Estates MOU SE buted. There is nothing in it the substance of which has not already appeared in the press. The report of the Minister of Justice, upon which the act was allowed, was very brief, as follows :

The undersigned, having had under consideration the acts of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec passed in the session held in the year 1888, respectfully recommends that they be left to their operation.

This is dated Jan. 16, 1889, and was approved on Jan. 19 by the Governor-General-In Council.

Another report from Sir John Thompson. also dated Jan. 16 and approved Jan. 22, has reference to the petitions for disallowance received from the Dominion Evangelical Allience and Montreal Presbytery, and is as follows:

Before the petitions in question came before him for his consideration the undersigned had already recommended to Your Excellency that the act in question should be left to its operation. The memorials referred to have not convinced the undersigned that that recommendation should be changed. The subject matter of the act is one of provincial concern only, having relation to a fiscal matter entirely within the control of the Legislature of Quebec.

Three other disallowance petitions are printed in the return, these being from the Miramichi Presbytery, residents of Huntington, Que., and the Orange Society of Ottawa.

DISPUTE BETWEEN LAVAL AND VICTORIA. It is understood in educational circles that

en important decree will shortly be issued by Rome which will have the effect of settling the long standing disputes between Laval and Victoria Universities. By it, it is understood, city would exist only in name, the present rector and other officials returning to Quebec. The new institution, to replace Laval, will be under the immediate control of his Grace Archbishop Fabre and his suffragan bishops of the new ecclesiastical Province of Mont-real, Mgr. Racine, of Sherbrooke, and Mgr. Moreau, of St. Hyacinthe. The faculty of theology will be entrusted to the Montreal college as at present. The Jesuits, with St. Mary's college invested with university powers by his Holiness, will have charge of the art faculty. Montreal School of Medicine and Surgery, or Victoria, as it is generally known, will have the faculty of medicine, and the present law faculty of Laval will be continued. It will be affiliated with Laval at Quebec, but otherwise will be thoroughly independent of that body, being governed by the board in Montreal. This board will comprise his Grace, as visitor, the bishops of St. Hyacinthe and Sherbrooke, and representatives of the Sulpicians from the Montreal College, the Jesuits, the law professors, and the Victoria School of Medicine. The name of Rev. M. Tassé, cure of St. Scholastique, is freely mentioned in connection with the rectorship. The \$40,000 put down for the Laval branch here, out of the Jesuite' Estates fund, will be intrusted to the financial syndicate of Laval at Montreal. Of course these are only semi-official statements, but they are generally oredited.

All hands around-On a watch.

Managas de la companya della companya della companya de la companya de la companya della compan

O'Brien's Motion For Disallowance

PRESENTED IN THE COMMONS

Status of the Catholic Church in Canada.

JESUITS DEFENDED BY PROTESTANTS

The Debate Adjourned

OTTAWA, Tuesday, March 26. On the House being moved into committee of supply, Col. O'Brien rose and moved the

following amendment : That Mr. Speaker do not now leave the chair, but that it be resolved that an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General setting forth :

1. That this House regards the power of disallowing the Acts of the Legislative Assemblies of the Provinces vested in His Excellency in Council, as a prerogative

ESSENTIAL TO THE NATIONAL EXISTENCE

of the Dominion. 2. That this great power, while it should never be wantonly exercised, should be fearlessly used for the protection of the rights of a minority, for the preservation of the fundamental principles of the constitution, and for safeguarding the general interests of the

people.
3. That, in the opinion of this House, the passage of the Act by the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, entitled "Au Act respecting the settlement of the Jesuite' Estates," is beyond the power of that Legislature, firstly because it endows from public funds a religious organization, therey violating the unwritten but undoubted constitutional principle of the complete separation of Church and State and of the absolute

EQUALITY OF ALL DENOMINATIONS before thelaw; secondly, because it recognizes the usurpation of a right by a foreign authority namely His Hollness the Pope of Rome, to claim that his consent was necessary to empower the Provincial Legislature to dispose of a pertion of the public domain, and also because the Act is made to depend upon his will, and the appropriation of the grant thereby made, is subject to the control of the same authority, and thirdly because the endownent of the Society of Jesus, an alien secret and politico religious body, the ex-pulsion of which from every Christian com-munity wherein it has had a footing has been rendered necessary by its intolerant and mischievous intermeddling with the functions of dril government is fraught with danger to the civil and religious liberties of the people of Omade, and this House therefore prays that His Excellency will be graciously pleaseed to disallow the said Act.

He said he wished to avoide as much as possible the religious side of the controversy aspect of the question. He maintained that for some time bank events had been leading up to this discussion. That the rights and privileges of the religious majority had been his constituents if he allowed the recent action of the Government with regard to the Jesuita' Estate bill to pass un questioned. It had been contended that this act was one wholly within the jurisdiction of the French Parliament. As to the property the Provincial Legislature. With this view which had been given by private persons to he disagreed. Even if the constitution allowed the act, still if it could be shown that it educating the Indians, when that trust was violated one of the vital principles of the con-

sitution it should be disallowed.

He entered into a historical review of the Jesuit Order, telling how it was expelled from country after country and finally dissolved by the Pope. No wonder the British fused to allow them as other religious bodies to gave it as their opinion that the property formerly held by the Jesuits in Canada had properly become vested in the Crown from | Orange ledge, and challenged Bowell to speak whom it was conveyed to the Province of Quebec in trust for educational purposes. Mr. Mercler in fact admits that the Jesuits have no legal claim to the properties, neither have they any moral right to the property. over recognizing other rights in the property. When the clergy reserves were secularized, the country decided that no church be endowed by the State. Was it to be concluded that while the gifts of George III. to Protestant churches were to set aside, these of a be maintained? The Province of Quebec committed a direct breach of trust in passing the Jesuits' estate bill. Ontario had an inierest in this bill since Ontario was a party to the original grant of the estates by the Crown to Canada, it was no defence of the bill to say that the Protestants benefited by it. The Protestants of Quebec are simply being bribed to silence with some of their own money. Taking up the cor-respondence, he pointed out the tone of command and superiority adopted by the Pope, and commented on Mr. Mercier's statement that "it would be perhaps necessary to consult the Legislature." tended that the bill recognizing a jurisdiction in the affairs of the Province on the part of any Legislature to pass a bill whose validity depends upon the decision of a foreign power. He contended that the bill should be disalpeople. The doctrines inculcated by the Jesuite are dangerous and immoral, and in this free country it is not wise to encourage institutions of the country. He knew that When he contended the Government should have disallowed this bill he would not be supported by the House, but he appealed from the verdict of the members to the judg-

ment of the people.

Mr. Tyrwhitt seconded the motion, but

Mr. Rykert claimed that the vast majority views just promulgated. As an Orangeman, intra vires, they refused to command its dis-he asserted that he would be following the allowance. Shall we now do for the Protest-

liberty. He was not prepared to join in an ask it. The Federal Government should be unholy alliance to persecute his Roman most careful not to clash unnecessarily with Catholic fellow-countrymen. He denied that the Provincial Governments. Already Conthe Grange Order had any connection with federation has stood severe shocks, but it the agitation now going on. It was foment-ed by newspapers seeking business advantages. strife. If this amendment is passed it will The advice of Mr. O'Brien, if followed, would | precipitate the most dangerous crisis that divide the Catholics and Protestants of the this country can be called to face. It has country into hostile camps. The attack being been stated as a matter of surprise that the made is not directed at the Jesuits but over Protestants of Quebec have not resisted this their heads at the Catholic Church. Hereviewed the course of the Mail accusing it of many changes of opinion with regard to the Jesuits' estates bill, next he took a tilt at the stripes of politics with the action of the Provincial Legislature. He quoted from Hon. Mr. Lynch's speech in the Legislature, Hon. are satisfied with the bill. As to the character of the Jesuits, it is unfair to charge that they are the same as a hundred years ago. He quoted from a number of recent writers and speakers praises of the Jesuit order. There are thousands of Jesuits living and working unmolested in England to-day. He related the fruitless efforts made in England of recent years to renew the persecution of the Jesuite. In 1852 a Jesuit college was incorporated in Montreal. It has been at work since and no fault has been found with it. Discussing the constitutional aspect of the bill he suggested that its opponents should test that in the courts. He quoted a number of legal opinions to show that this is the proper course to take.

AFTER RECESS. Mr. Barron regretted that he could not

give a silent vote, but the manner in which his name had been connected with the question since it was first mooted, made that impossible. His was a painful position, since it implied a severance, temporary only, he hoped, from his political associates and leader. His course was determined by conscientious motives. He had no desire to attack the Catholic Church or the Jesuits; to join in the general clamor against them, much of which was unfounded. In fact, so far as his own investigation had gone, they only developed reason for admiring the Jesuits, but that should not affect his judgement as to the constitutionality of the Jesuits Estates Bill. The bill gave a foreign potentate the right to validate an act of the Que-Legislature, contrary to a statue of the first Elizabeth. The treaty of Paris perpetuated in this country the laws in force in England at the time, and of these the atatute above mentioned is one. Further on, the treaty confirms the Catholic clergy of Quebec in their holdings of property, subject to the supremacy of the King. He quoted authorities to show that when Canada became the property of England, French laws ceased to have force, and those of Britain came into effect. In 1850 an act of the parliament of Britain declared that the Pope could not, as he had attempted to, divide England into dioceses. What is the difference between dividing England into dioceses and dividing money voted by the Legislature of Que-bec? The Ecclesiastical Titles Act, here referred to, was only an expression of the common law which was in force in Quebec. In the royal instructions to the Duke of Richmond 1818, all references of domestiq Osnadian matters to foreign pottatates or pricets is expressly forbidden. If the Pope has power to ratify he has also power to nullify legislation in the Province of Quebec, and such a pretension cannot be tolerated in a British province. The fact that the old society of Jesuits was and devote his remarks to the constitutional dissolved gives the new society no claim whatever to the properties of the old society. There is no connection between the two societies, and the principle of restitution does not maintain. The properties were never contamperad with. He would be recreant to his fiscated, but became the possession of the Crown by conquest. At the time of the conquest the properties were not owned by the raise their voices against it, did so in very Jesuits, but by the French Crown, moderate tones. When it came to the through the dissolution of the society by question of dividing the House upon which had been given by private persons to the old Jesuits in trust for the purpose of no longer fulfilled the property should have donors are the only persons who now have a claim on the estates outside of that of the Crown. The Jesuite Estates Bill takes from the Indians the power of selling their land, Government had frowned upon their exist and that, if the Premier had any regard for sace in this part of their dominions and rebis own record, should have led to the disallowing of the bill, since the reason given for continue in occupation of their property. He | the disallowance of the Streams Bill was that quoted the opinions of various Canadian law it took away one man's property and gave it officers of the Crown who at different times to another. Mr. Barron concluded by twitting the Premier with a denial in a recent speech of his that he had ever set foot in an

on the question. Mr. Clark Wallace gave a lengthy history of the Jesuit' order. He came to the question remarking that in the Jesuits Estate Bill the grant to the Protestants is restricted The Quebec Legislature, in accepting to the purpose of education, but that to the the trust to use the property for Catholics is not so restricted; in fact, accordeducation, debarred themselves from ing to the division made by the Pope, much Catholics is not so restricted : in fact, accordof the money will not be used for aducational purposes, but solely for ecclesiastical uses. Nothing in the B. N. A. Act gives power to a legislature to vote money to any church. The act also recognized the supremacy of the Pope over the Quebec Legislature. On these French King to the Catholic Church were to grounds he would be obliged to vote for the

mendment, Mr. Colby thought the record of the Jesuits a century ago was not so pertinent to the question. The amendment is an implied censure on the Government for allowing the Jesuite Estates Bill and a positive command to them to reverse their decision before exercising their power of disallowance the Gov-ernment should be convinced that there is no obvious necessity for such action. It is always a grave matter to reverse the deliberate decision of a Legislature, and it is even more so when that decision concerns the sensibilities of the majority of a province. It is true that the Jesuit order was once suppressed, but now it is incorporated in Quebec and identified with the Catholic Church the Pope was an infringement of an act of An attack upon them is construed by supremacy. It cannot be constitutional for Catholics as an attack upon their church. To disallow the Jesuita' Estates Bill would not only be to excite the prejudices of a pecple more active than those of any other part lowed also because it was calculated to sub. of the country in provincial rights, but also vert the independence and morality of the to wound their religious sensibilities. The constitution is the paper bond of the Confederation; the real bond is the good will of the people of the Provinces. Should we be an order whose principles are a danger to the | 80 careless as lightly, without due thought, to weaken, perhaps destroy, that bond. On the one hand we have this danger, on the other we have the gravest constitutional au-thorities in the House affirming that the Jesuits' Estates Bill is intra vires of the Legislature. He recalled the circumstances of the demand for the disallowance of the New Brunswick Schools Act, that a mem-ber of the House doubted that the Act of the people of Ontario dissented from the was an unwise one, but, believing that it was intra vires, they refused to command its dis-

Protestants of Quebec have not resisted this bill. The reason is that never in any country has a minority been so well treated as in Quebec, and it is a happy condition of affairs which the Protestants of Quebec do not wish Globe. While some of the people of Ontario to disturb. The Protestants of Quebec are are so anxious about the rights of the Pro- as true to Protestantism as the diletante men testant minority in Quebec the members of who are now trying to stir up strife, and they that minority are perfectly satisfied, as is understood the situation better. Speaking of proved by the attitude of their papers of both the Catholic Church, politically, he regarded it as the greatest bulwark of the State against the spirit of infidelty, and of anarchy, which is abroad and which would level every Mr. Starnes and the Rev. Mr. Campbell, to constituted authority. While I didn't ap-further prove that the Protestants of Quebec prove of Mr. Mercler in passing this act, I pursued the course that they have done. They have done the right thing. It would be a sacrifice of the accurity of the amalier provinces if the Government had been allowed to interfere with matters within the rights of the province whenever they desired. a Protectionist of the rights of my Province. I want to protect the smaller Provinces against the large ones. It should not be the desire of any man who seeks to secure the future prosperity of this country to promote disunion between Protestants and Catholics in this case. We should endeavour to remove religious dissensions. We should be especially careful that large Provinces should not be allowed jurisdiction over smaller Provinces which they are not entitled to exercise. In one respect I object to hei policy, he should not put up his supporters behind him to defend the course of the Administration. And in order not to protract discussion, the right hon, gentlemen (Sir John) and his friend beside him (Bowell) who occupies so prominent a position in the Orange association, or the Minister of Justice, who is well qualified to do so, should declare the Government's position. I now call upon one of them to state what is the policy of the Administration

on the matter.

Hop. Peter Mitchell-I do not rise for the purpose of making a speech upon this question, but for the purpose of giving a few brief observations upon the vote that I shall give, and I may say, at the outset, that for once I am going to support the administration. I do not do so because of any particular virtue in that administration; notody would believe me if I said I did, (laughter), but I do it be cause I feel it to be the interest of the smaller Provinces, a county in one of which I have the honor to represent. Sir, I am not going to enter into the merits of the case-whether the course Mr. Mercier pursued in dealing with the Jesuite' estates was a prudent course or not. Perhaps had I been a member of the Legislature of Quebec, representing a Protest ant element in that Province, I might have doubted the propriety, and perhaps have voted against the passage of the bill. I have heard it stated that it was an improper thing to pass a bill under which a foreign power was given the right to dictate how the money of the people of the Province should be administered. These questions I take it are within the power of the Legislature of Quebec, and during the whole of the time they were before that Legislature I, as connected with a leading ournal, took some interest in observing the effect it had on the Protestant element of the province who are paying the money. I may say this, that during the passage of the bill to incorporate the Jesuits there was scarcely to incorporate the Jesuits there was scarcely lish sperking, of the city, attended and were a Protestant paper throughout the whole Province that raised its voice against it. I 54, assisted by Brothers Moran, McDonnell and will next say, dealing with the financial T. Butler. The church was crowded to the utfeature of the question, that with the exception, so far as I can recollect, of two members, none of the fifteen Protestant members of the Legislature raised their voices against the highest tribute of praise for the Catholic the passage of the bill; and those who did spirit displayed by this noble association, and question of dividing the House upon the point, those two gentlemen said. "Carried on division." The Premier said no, we will must not be slighted." The revd. father, from take the names upon it, and when they found a small C. M. B. A. prospectus, explained the the names were to be taken, they said unant. working of the association, and after a long and mous, and it was carried unanimously. Sal reverted to the donors, and the heirs of those there has been no excitement, no agitation on the part of the Protestant element of Quebec during the time, in relation to the matter. Months have elapsed and it is only now that some of the fanatics-shall I call them thatin Ontario, for what purpose I do not know, have raised this question. A good many of thom are friends of the right hon, gentleman, I fear, very often the right hon, gentleman has expressed his wish, "save me from my friends." The motive of these agitators could save me from my not have been a very good one, for there is no object to be gained by the agitation of this question except to create trouble, dissension and bad feeling throughout the community. I re-echo the sentiment expressed by the hon. gentleman who spoke last, that instead of sowing dissension we ought to promote harmony and induce all sects to work togother. If there are any persons aggrieved in relation to this matter who are they? Are they the Protestants of Ontario? What right have they to dictate to us Protestants of Quebec how we shall dispose of our own money? I have heard the argument used that this property was given for a special purpose, and that it cannot be voted as it has been. For what purpose is it given? Is it not for the purposes of education? That is the object for which these persons who receive it intend to use it, and if any one will visit the Province and become acquainted with the institutions which are receiving this money they will find that they are pro moting education among the various classes of people in Quebec in a manner that reflects credit upon them. I am not a Roman Catholic, but I respect the Roman Catholics, and it will be my wish to live in harmony and peace with them, and when I can, with out injustice to others, they will find me ready, as they have always found me ready, to promote their interests. If they have chosen, and I will say it was a wise thing to do, because it has raised a feeling which ought never to have been raised among the Protestants of Ontario, to vote this money, that is the money of the people of Quebec, and the Protestants in Ontario have no justification for creating an agitation against our

disposing of our own money. The House adjourned at 11.15.

THE POPE'S AWARD. Rome, March 27 .- The Pope acceding to the desire of the Canadian episcopacy has issued a brief in which he divides the amount of restitution to the Jesuits by the Quebec Government as follows: \$160,000 to the Jesuits; \$100,000 to the Catholic bishops and \$140,000 to the Montreal university.

THE BRITISH COVERNMENT WILL NOT IN-TERFERY.

London, March 26 .- A memorial from the Protestant alliance was presented to-day to Lord Knutsford, secretary of state for the colonies, asking the Government to disallow the Quebec Jesuits' estates act. Lord Kantstenets of the Order in supporting the Government. One of the first principles of the Order is what we refused to the Ostholic Canadian Government, to whom the memowas the maintenance of civil and religious minority of New Brunswick when they did risk would be forwarded.

PLAIN TALK.

They who suggest fighting to remedy the

Jesuit trouble start and storm and talk loudly about "driving the Jesuits out of the country;" but if there was any driving to be done they would rather drive a provision wagon in the rear than a bayonet in the front. Some of them would prefer driving the whicky our to sny other kind of work in the campaigr. One short and easy solution is suggested. Let Ontario become a State of the Union. If the people of Untario and to for that remedy there is nothing to from applying it. The remedy. The man who tells you that the their foot on the Protestant neck, that they will never stop until they acquire Protestant Canada, trample out Protestant rights, and justify the Government in not interfering, and spill Protestant blood—the man who tells I am glad to see that the Government have you all this will often propose to hang you you all this will often propose to hang you if you suggest union with the United States as a remedy, and brand you as a rebel if you speak a word against the Government that refuses to disallow the Jesuit Bill-[Knoxonian in the Canada Presbyterian.

A JUST REBUKE.

(Waterloo Advertiser.) One and of the Jesuite discussion is swinging around and hitting the Protestant Committee A few very patrionic and pious Protestants d not want the Protestant Cammittee to accept the sixty thousand dollars. The Protestant Committee will be wise in its day and genera-tion if it takes all the money going. There is probably no danger of the Protestant Committee refusing anything. With the necessities of McGill and Bishop's staring them in the face, Sir William and Dr. Heneker are not likely to be squeamish about appropriating the sixty thousand dollars, or any other sum that may come in their way.

Dr. McVicar is wrathy with the Protestant Committee because it refuses to meet at once and declare war on the Catholic Committee on account of the division of the school taxes pare by incorporated companies. Dr. McVicar is trying to pose as a Protestant leader, but it would bother anybody to name a more un-popular man among Protestants than the Ducfor. He is not loved even by his own people. The Protestant Committee should not allow it self to be forced into an awkward position by Dr. McVicar. Before acting in this matter is would be wiser to accertain Protestant opinion which men like Dr. McVicar do not always re

ANOTHER BACK DOWN.

LICENSES TO BE ISSUED UNDER THE MODUS VIVENDI.

OTTAWA, March 24.—The Government of Canada, in response to the demand of the Americans—and probably acting under Sir Charles Tupper's advice—have caved in and consented to the issuing of Fishing Licenses undee the modus vivendi. It is said that they have adapted this course in deference to Mr Blaine-whose aggressive attitude in reference to the Bebring's Sea affair has starded them. What will come next? This alternate cringing to and defiance of the United States can lead to but one conclusion—a sacrifice of Canadian in

C. M. B. A.

THE RE-UNION IN ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

Last Sunday Branch 54, C. M. B. A., held its annual reunion in St. Mary's Church. The services were conducted by the Jesuit mission ary fathers who are at present holding a mis sion in the parish. Fully four hundred mem-bers of the various branches, French and Eng-SCHAG WAS VALV IMPRESSIVA.

although, as he remarked, "the remnion hap-pened to be on the evening of the closing of the mission, yet to important and useful an auxiliary to the church as the C. M. B. A. undoubtedly is mended most earnestly to the notice of all prac-sical Catholics the necessity of belonging to

such an association.

The respected and hard working parish priest, the Rayd. Father Salmon, then ascended the pulpit and delivered, both in English and French, in a most effective manner, two most powerful addresses eulogistic of the association, whose objects and aims are distinctly Catholic and philanthropical. He was most assuredly at nome in his subject, and at times kept his vast audience spell-bound by the magnificent and varied display of those qualities for which Father John is so well known as an orator. The association need never look for a more able champion, and he simply raised the enthusia m of his antience to frenzied rapture by winding up his last magnificent effort by the most convincing proof of his earness wishes and approbation of the association. The blessing of the silver heart presented to the church by Branch 54 was next proceeded with. President Butler and Chancellor Ford leading, with the presidents of other branches, all baving lighted candles, went in procession to the large mission cross, on which was placed the heart. After the ceremony the Papal blessing was given by the missionary, after which was the grand Benediction of the

Blessed Sacrament. The Revd. Father Salmon and the officers of Branch 54 are to be congratulated on this occason for what has been a most edilying sight.
The pastor of St. Mary's is always noted for his great zeal in the good works which lead to the regeneration of both soul and body, and it will ot be thought out of place to repeat the prayer of the good Jesuit missionary on that occas 'May the Revd. Father Salmon be long spared to carry on such work, and may his people aid him in the noblest of earthly works, viz., the care of souls and glorification of God."

MR. WALL ENTERTAINED.

Mr. J. M. Wall, of New York Tribune and "Associated Press" fame, and whose vivid and honest reports of William O'Brien's crurade in Canada against Lord Lansdowns will be readily remembered, arrived in Montreal quite un-expectedly on Friday last, from Ottawa, whither had gone, on the urgent solicitation of the Irishmen of the capital city of the Dominion, to deliver an address on St. Patrick's night. A few of his many friends in Montreal hearing of his advent among us spontaneously decided not to lose the opportunity of publicly demonstra-ting to the victim of Toronto's Orange missiles their appreciation of the good he had done for the Irish cause on that occasion, and entertained him at dinner Friday evening at the Richelieu Hotel. Mr. H. J. Cloren, president of the Montreal Branch of the Irith National League, presided, having on his right the guest of the evening, and among others present were noticed Mears Noonan of New York, Carroll Ryan, M. J. F. Quine, D. McIntyre, B. Wall, M. J. Murphy, P. N. Muldoon, J. Humphries, ebc. After full justice had been done to the good things provided by mine host Durocher, speeches were in order, the pith of which were to the effect that the dawn of Home Rule for Ireland was now breaking and that a parliament on College Green would be sgain witnessed within a few years. A very pleasant evening was spent and the gathering reluctantly dispersed, after agreeing to again meet Mr. Wall before his denarture for the great American moiro polis

WOLLOPING WEBSTER.

Metion to Reduce Ilis Salary-He Justifies His Course as the Times' Counsel-Mr. Parnell's Protest.

LONDON, March 22.-In the House of Commons to-day, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, resuming the discussion regarding the Pargested. Let Ontario become a State of the uell commission, declared that Attorney-Union. If the people of Ontario are ready General Webster's identification with the commission had destroyed the impression that the Government would be impartial and Home Government wouldn't, and the had added weight to the Times' charges. If other Provinces of the Dominion couldn't, the Attorney-General had not advised the the Attorney-General had not advised the But all the people are not ready for that Government, Parliament would not vote a salary for services be had not performed. He Jesuits rule Uanada, that their rule is the condemned the Attorney-General's apology worst kind of rule on earth, that they have for the Pigott forgeries as mean, contemptible and disgraceful, and expressed the hope that he would make a better apology.

Attorney General Webster replied that but for the duty he owed those who trusted him, he would not have noticed the charges made by Sir William. If he were capable of the conduct imputed to him he would be a disgrade to the English bar. He was private counsel for the Times. It was immaterial whether he had been right or wrong in assuming that position, although it was doubtful whether he had been prudent.

A LAME DEFENCE,

The Attorny-General, continuing, declined absolutely to say whether he had advised the Government on any point. None knew better than Sir William that he could not answer such a question, but he had never vouched to the Government for the authenticity of the letters. Sir William Harcourt ought to know that no counsel vouched for the truth of what he proposed to prove by evidence. Harcourt's argument that counsel ought to satisty himself of the accuracy of the statements witness would make was preposterous. He accused Sir William of asking questions in this man-ner because he knew that a certain section of the press was only too ready to turn suggestions into accusations. For instance, there was his question as to whether the Attorney-Goneral suggested that Pigott should see Daley. He never heard of the visit until two nighte ago.

AROUT PIGOTT.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt wanted to know whether the Attorney-General had the letter in which Pigott admitted his inability to stand cross-examination. If Mr. Soames had that letter and kept it from the know! edge of the Attorney General the name of Mr. Soames ought to be struck off the rolle.
The Attorney-General would, doubtless, now tell the House when he first learned of Pigott's character and whather he was informed when Houston burned Pigott's correspondence.

SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

In the course of the Attorney-General's reply the Chairman called upon Xavier O'Brien to refrain for interrupting. Mr. O'Brien denied that he had opened hi

month. The chairman repeating order to refrain, Mr. Pinkerton corroborated Mr. O'Brien and T. P. O'Connor protested against the Chairman's putting the lie to an honerable mem-

ber without an inquiry.

The Chairman accepted the disclaimer, adding that Mr. O'Brien could not deny having repeatedly interrupted loudly and warned him not to repeat such conduct.

Regarding Pigott, the Attorney-Genera argued that he had not the right to keep him from the witness box because he said he could not stand cross-examination. He had informed the commission and put Pigott's letter into Sir Charles Russell's bands five days before Pigott went into the box. (Loud Ministerial cheers.) Would the committee be-lieve that Sir Charles had asked that the letmost by the various societies, and when the tershould not be read till Pigott went into Revd. Father McGarry ascended the pulpit the the box? (Laughter.) He protested strongter should not be read till Pigott went into y against Sir William's reference to Mr. Scamer, who was not there to answer the

In regard to Sir William's statement that the Times' applopy could only have been written by a pestilogging, cozening knave, that kuave stood before them at the present moment. (Conservative cheers.) He assured the gentleman opposite that all the charges made against him had failed to give him the able address he wound up by according to the slightest anxiety or a single sleeploss night.

C. M. B. A. s full meed of praise, and recom- lf the further charges promised him were not worse than those brought to-night, he was bound to confers that in his own opinion the part he had played in the last few months would not be the least creditable portion of his career.

MR. PARNELL'S PROTEST.

Messrs. O'Connor and Labouchere having spoken, Mr. Parnell said he should not have intervened, but that in the language of Attorney General Webster, and in the shouts of his supporters, there had been some faint echo of Lord Salisbury's equivocal language in respect to the forged letters. It Lord Salisbury still chose to pin the relie of his faith to the letters, the consequences would be upon his own head. In the witness box, he (Mr. Parnell) had testified under oath that he had neither signed, written, authorized nor known of any of the letters, and Attorney General Webster had not ventured to put to him a single question. Was there any mem-ber who would venture to express any doubt now that the letters were fargeries?

Here there were loud ories for Mr. Towler whom Mr. O'Connor said expressed doubts. but M. Towler did not respond, therenpon Mr. O'Connor exclaimed, "He's a coward." But he subsequently withdrew the expression at the request of the chair.

Sir Henry James expressed satisfaction at the manner in which Attorney-General Webster had answered these charges.

SAVED BY SIX VOTES.

Mr. Morely asserted that Sir Charles Rus sell had authorized him (Conservative cries of "Where is he?") to state that he was entirely in accord with the Opposition in the action that they were taking. We maintained that Attorney-General Webster had failed

to answer the charge.

Mr. Gladstone, Sir Charles Russell, and
Mesers. Lookwook and Arquith were absent. Mesers. Soames and Walter were in the gallery. Six of the Parnellite counsel on the commission and several Liberals abstained from any part in the division, but Mr. Red-mond's motion to reduce the Atterney-General's salary was rejected by only 286 to

PILLORIED IN PARLIAMENT FOR LYING. LONDON, March 25. In the House of Commons to afternoon Sir Charles Russell, who upon rising was loudly cheered, said he desired to make a sastement regarding the speech by Attorney-General Webster on Friday. He read a letter he had written to Mr. Webster in which he said he did not believe Mr. Webster had been correctly reported. It was absolutely in correct to say that before Pigott's examinati n and before Pigott fled, he (Russell) had received information direct or indirect to the effect that Pigott disordited the value of his own testirigoto discredited the value of his own testimony. It was absolutely incorrect to say that
he had either called for or referred to letters
conveying such information. Attorney General
Webster, in reply to the Speaker's letter, had
written that he believed he had handed such
letters to him, but he would have to refer to his
howthard notes for confirmation. The shorthand notes for confirmation. The Attor-ney-Concret was mistaken in supposing that he had given him, five days before Pigots testified,

letters discrediting Pigott's evidence. The letters in which Pigott confessed his fear of a cross-examination had come upon the Speaker and his colleagues as a complete surprise. After Pigott's flight they had repeatedly made open complaint in court regarding the manner in which the Attorney-General had conducted the case. He did not impute dishonorable motives to the Atterney-General, but he thought that Mr. Webster had been led away by the political character of the case into a course of conduct which, on reflection in less exciting circumstances, he would not have pursued. (Cheers). Charles said that even when Pigott had testified he did not get the letters to which re-ference had been made, although Mr. Webster offered to produce the letter of November 5. He asked the Attorney General either to admit that he was mistaken or to point out in the offi-cial report any reference to the letter of November 1

Mr. Webster admitted that, relying upon memory, he had erred when he wrote to Sir Charles. He argued that in any case the mat-ter was unimportant. The Attorney-General persisted that if Sir Charles had consented to have the letter from Mr. Soames to Pigott read in court he (Russell) would have been in a position to demand the correspondence to which it referred.

Mr. Asquith, one of the Parnellite counsel followed. He asserted most positively that neither he nor Sir Charles had the ghost or glimmering of a notion that a letter of Pigott's existed in which he announced that his testi-

mony would be discredited.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt contended that no answer had been given to his charge that Mr. Webster, knowing Pigots to be a doubtful witness, allowed the Times for two months to repeat its adjours charges and further had sat stient while Houston affirmed that he had com-plete trust in Pigott, which statement Mr.

Mr. Webster-I have protested that I had no means of knowing that Houston's statement was untrue.

Sir William said an attorney might weave the cobwebs of miserable professional etiquette about the matter, but the common sense of the nation would revolt against the keeping alive to the last moment of charges known to be false as an act of professional cruelty and injustice. Sir Edward Clarke, solictor general, defended

Sir Richard Clarke, solictor general, defended Sir Richard Webster.

Mr. Labouch re said Mr. Houston, Mr. Scames and Mr. Webster had all avoided asking questions concerning Pigott. He attacked the Gladstonian lawyers who abstained from voting when the division was taken on Friday. Mr. Morley said he had not a word to withdraw from what he had said in Friday's debate. The subject was then dropped.

[By a telegraphic error in Friday night's de-

spatches it was stated on Saturday morning that the vote of censure upon Attorney-General Webster was rejected in the Imperial House of Commons by six votes only, the vote as received being 286 to 280 As a matter of fact the correct vote was 286 to 206.]

BEHRING SEA.

SECRETARY BLAINE REVIVES HIS SPIRITED

FOREIGN POLICY. WASHINGTON, March 24.—President Harrison has issued a proclamation declaring Bebring Sea a closed sea. After reciting the act of last sensit napplying to the salmon fisheries provisions of the law to seal fishing in Behring Sea, the pro-clamation continues. "I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, pursuant to the above recited statutes, hereby warn all persons against entering the waters of Behring Sea within the dominion of the United States for the purpose of violating the provisions of said section 1,956 of the revised statutes, and hereby proclaim that all persons found to be or to have been engaged in any violation of the laws of the United States in said waters will be arrested and punished as above provided and that all vessels so employed, their tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes will be seized and forfeited."

The significance of this proclamation lies in the fact that Great British and other powers have long contested the right of the United States to exercise jurisdiction over this vast body of water, as large as the Algean and the Black Seas combined. Part of this track of water over which the American government now asserts complete sovereignty lies out in the open Pacific. British vessels were actually seized 130 miles from the nearest point of

Eminent American jurists have given the opinion that the Washington government has no jurisdiction in Behring Sea beyond a marine league from the shore. In the Canadian fisheries question this is the view urged by the United States government. Yet in face of this and in face of the protest of Great Britian, of Russia, of Germany and of Sweden-all of which take issue with the new doctrine—the President, guided by Mr. Baine, now assert soveringty over the entire sea.

The seature under which Mr. Blaine will shield

Alaska.

himself was an amendment to the International Salmen Fishing Act, and in the closing hours of the last Congress its proveisions were extend ed to cover Behring Sea, and in this innocent shape did not attract attention. There was no British Minister at Washington to protest. In an underhand sort of way the U.S Government has therefore endeavored to evade and settle a grave international question.

FIRE IN HALIFAX CITADEL.

THE SOLDIERS STUCK TO WORK AT THE HALIFAX CITADEL THOUGH EXPECTING EVERY MOMENT A DEADLY EXPLOSION.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 23.—The artillery barracks inside the Citadel fort was destroyed by fire to night, and a large part of the city had a narrow escape from distruction, owing to the close proximity of two large powder magazines. The barracks consisted of an immense threeatory wooden atructure, which was reduced to ruins in three hours. The conflagration is at present said to have been started by the upset-ting of a stove on the second storey, but nothing definite is to be learned on this point. The barracks afforded accommodation for between two and three hundred arbillerymen. Very little was got out of the building, almost everything being destroyed. The military did not call out the city firemen till the fire had been burning for an hour, when they found themselves un-able to cope without assistance. Every soldier, artilleryman and engineer in the garrison was engaged in the work of subduing the flames, preventing their spread and guarding the entrance to the citadel and the firemen's hose. Several hundred soldiers were placek on sentry duty to prevent the water hose being interfeared with, and to keep the public from getting inside the fort where the burning barracks are situated. The greatest attention was devoted to the magazines, which was covered with balk and the covering continu ally design with water to prevent a wake getting inside and igniting the power. The configuration raged within fifty yards of the two magazine, which contain an enormous quantity of powder, shells, etc., which, if ignited, would have reduced a large section of the city to rains and caused an appalling loss of life. soldiers were every moment looking for an awful explosion, and only the most atremous efforts averted the chalamity. It was a work of life or death for the military, and they bent. every energy to the task of quenching the flames. At the height of the fire the heat was somewhat frightful, and the escape of the city.
from a terrible calamity may easily be imagined. At 10 o'clock the blaze was under controle. The loss will amount to some thousands of dollars.

> Pay not thy praise to lefty, things alone. The plains are everlasting as the bills.



the state of the s

The state of the s

THE PRESS CONDEMNED.

Circular Letter from His Grace Archbishop Fabre on the Duty of the Press.

The following circular has been sent out by His Grace Archbishop Fabre:

BISHOP'S PALAGE,
MONTREAL, 10th March, 1889.

MY DEAR CO-WORKERS,-During my absence a movement which has been in progress in this diocese for several years has increased in a lew weeks more than it ever did since its origin-a school, which, counting amongst its adherents numerous members of the clergy of this diecese, has professed more openly than ever, by the voice of its leaders, its dectrines, its principles, its tendencies and its affectations, its programme for the future, and celebrated the good which it believed it self to have accomplished in the past. Upon my arrival home I was pressed and solicited by the most important members of this school to pronounce upon what has been said, done and written by them. These gentlemen ask me to defend them from certain accusations made against them by an opposing press. I must cenfess that I did not expect these gentlemen to take the place of accusers. After all that has taken place, I had grounds for hoping that these gentlemen would con-tent themselves by asking my opinion of what has taken place and what should be done in the future. But they wish absolutely that I should pronounce myself, and that I should sit in judgment. At the same time some of the adherents of this school are disposed to disregard my authority. The position which I am forced to take is therefore a most difficuit and painful one, and I realize all the importance of the communication which I am about to make. Here it is in a few words :-

I cannot give my approbation to a newspaper which pronounced itself a political journal, but which too often invades the religious domain, without taking the word of command from the head of the diocese, and which frequently permits itself to champion causes with which I have no sympathy. Let this newspaper remain within its political sphore, as long as its political aims are not condemned by the church, and I will not interfere with its direction. Consequently I cannot give my approval from the fact that this same newspaper constitutes itself the recognized echo of a portion of the clergy of this diocese, and because I cannot approve their taking active part in politics, from which they are sure to come out with their influence diminished before the people.

More than all others, I wish the encouragement of the prudent press, which has an important role to play in the world. But let us not be deceived on the subject of la donne presse. La bonne presse is not that which nows defiance against the authorities, which propagates writings more or less questionable, or opinions, if not openly hostile, at least un favorable to those who have received the mission to conduct the Church of God, which appeals to opposition instincts and dissatisfaction on the part of the clergy or laymen with the bishops, which, in a word, on the purest appearances and most disinterested devotion to religion, questions the discipline of the oburch, and only stops when the live forces of which you are so much in need are weakened and destroyed.

La bonne presse takes from the authorities its word of command, and combats had doctrines and false principles after having consulted the bishops, its natural guides. It seeks the veritable true union of hearts and souls, under the government of the recognized pastors of the church of God. La bonne presse produces respect, and engenders affection for the commands and even the opinions of the authorities. I cannot, therefore, receguize in a certain press, which receives too much encouragement from certain members of the clergy, the elements which constitute that which has just been called la bonne

Consequently I cannot approve of the comumns of a certain newspaper in this city, and the certificates of good conduct given to that newspaper are, to say the least, inopportune.

I stop here for the present, as I believe that I have spoken plainly enough to be under-stood. Let us remain, my dear co-workers, within the role which Providence has traced for us. Up to the present time we have exer-olsed an immense influence for good, because appear in our ranks, let the members of the clergy constitute thomselves political partizane, and our influence ceases, our authority diminishes, and souls are lost by our fault. Let us see that the moral laws are followed. This is our role. But let us not expose ourselves to the fire of political combat. Parties change; the revulsion against us is a danger which one should fear. I exhort you in the Lord to receive with a humble and dooile heart the grave warnings which I have addressed you and I hope that all will give an example of obedience and respect due to authority.

I am, very sincerely, my dear co-workers, Yours, EDOUARD CHARLES, Archbishop of Montreal.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE REV. FRA-TER SHIELDS, C.SS.R,

On Monday, March 18th. the funeral of the late Rev. Frater Shields took place at Quebec. A solemn high requiem mass and libera was offered up in the St. Patrick's Church, the Rev. Father Walsh, C. SS. R., was the celebrant, assisted by Fathers McCarthy and Miller, C.SS.R., as deacen and sub-deacen. The three altars were draped in the deepest mourning, the galleries surrounding the church were also draped in mourning. A full choir were present. Mrs. Power pre-sided at the organ. Brother Oswald, Di-rector of the St. Patrick Christian Brothers' school, acted as conductor. The sacred edifice was crowded to its utmost seating capacity. Amongst the large number present we noticed citizens representing all classes and creeds of the city, likewise many persons from Levis who crossed over purposely to attend. The casket centaining the remains of the deceased was placed on a catafalque outside the sanctuary rails of the main altar, Charlettetown, P.E.I. March 13th, 1889. which was surrounded with an immense number of lighted candles. During the interval of the mass, the Rev. Rector of the St. Patrick's Church ascended into the puipit and paid a beautiful tribune of respect to the virtues of the deceased, his confrers and brother in Christ. After giving a sketch of his birth in this city and his college career, Father Rossback in a very affecting manner referred to the religious life the deceased which was a most beautiful and sanctified one. Father John Shields was pro-feesed a most noble soul because the soul of a good religious is most sublime. The rev. Holiness, they erected and endowed a col-father spoke of the vocation of the priesthood lege, to which they have given the name of -sanctified one. Father John Shields was pro-SORES AND UICERS.

And the piace looks cold and dreat is missing for you father, of course, were which had been the algebraic standard is obliged to taking those yows the student is obliged to fast, de penasoe and observe ellence for one year, in fast, the life of a Redemptorial is also know what to reject; what to effect a sail into meet, if can missing for you father, as sail into meet, if can missing for you father, and we shall been the algebraic standard the Mac's, as they antedated the Mac's, and the piace looks cold and dreat.

I am waiting for you father, among the t's, as they antedated the Mac's, and the piace looks cold and dreat.

I am waiting for you father, among the t's, as they antedated the Mac's, as they antedated the Mac's, and the piace looks cold and dreat.

I am waiting for you dear.

Only the first baby is favored with visits on purple, the work and the mac's, and the waiting for you dear.

Only the first baby is favored with visits on purple, the work and the mac's, and the work and the mac's, and the work and the mac's, and the general mac's and the work and the mac's, and the work and the w

Father John Shields, when living, was alwave to be near the alter in the presence of the Blessed Sacrament and to serve the priest at the Sacrifice of the Mass. His cellege career was brilliant and grand, he made the most rapid progress, and his talents were extraordinary. He was the possessor of a pure good heart and was most accupulous in the smallest things attending to obedience or | 121 to 77. college discipline and rules of the congregation of the order of the Most Holy Redeemer. Father Rossback went on to say that the deceased showed his religious piety and love for God by the way he was resigned to his last sufferings. He said time and again that he was perfectly resigned to the will of God and as much as he would like serve God on this earth as a priest, he was anxious to go home to his heavenly Father and blessed mother. Previous to his death I one day said to him to rally even until after St. Patrick's Day. He answered, "Father, you are cruel. I am decided to die and go to my heavenly Father, who is in heaven, and every hour upon this earth now seems to

me to be an eternity."

The members of the Irish National League were in attendance. The boys of the St. Patrick's School, the Commercial Academy and orphans of the St. Bridget's Asylum were also present in the church. At the con-clusion of the service all that was mortal of the remains of the late Rev. Frater John Shields were conveyed to St. Patrick's Cometery for interment in the lot set apart for the burial of deceased members of the Redemptorist Order. The deceased is the first member interred there, The funeral was managed by Mr. Lepine, undertaker, and was very largely attended, The chief mourners were the father of the deceased, Mr. Michael Shields, and four younger brothers. - Quebec Telegraph.

SPRAY FROM THE ATLANTIC.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:-Irich. men and their descendants, down here by the sea, are always pleased when the mail brings them your valuable and patriotic paper, the contents of which are read with satisfaction. They have not been slow to observe that THE TRUE WITNESS has always been the sturdy defender of Irish interests whenever they have been assailed, and as one humble admirer I sincerely hope that it may long enjoy the proud position it occupies to-day.

THE BALFOURGIAN TRACEDY, The events transpiring across the Atlantic

during the past year were calculated to make even the most luke-warm Irishmen feel alarmed, but I am proud to say that the high hopes of victory always held out in the T. W. have been more than realized.

The stuff printed in the newspapers, to the effect that Pigott led the Times into a trap, is, in my opicion, very absurd. As well say that the blood-thirsty gang, now paid for torturing the lion-hearted O'Brien to death, are leading the Balfourging crew in London into a trap. It is unfathomable impudence for monsters who pay Pigotts and Clonmel impromptu and characteristically vigorous prison officials for performing all sorts of iniquity to prate about being deceived. The tragic death of Pigott will probably teach the the paralyzing blow inflicted upon the abominable sheet that sought to ruin Irish members and their cause ought to put the screws
—not wooden screws either—upon the thing now courteously styled a Government at Westminster.

HI, JIM HUGHES.

matter of the Jesuits Estates Bill. It is time good faith might be imposed upon and who "Jim Hughet" had his forces mustered if he might be led to believe that there was some expants to celebrate his victory on the next truth in the assertions of these two Opposi-12th. It sounds funny down here to be told that "Jim Hughes" is an Orangeman.

THE WEATHER. The present winter has been unprecedent.

edly wild with us, in consequence of which the new winter steamer Stanley has been able to pavigate the straits of Northumberland almost continously. We had scarcely any snow before the first of February, a very unusual thing, and, strangest of all, from the we have been united; but once let disunion first of March up to this date our Sea-girt Isle has been rubbing through without its old-fashioned mantle of "Beautiful Snow." ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The Benevolent 1 rish Society of this city is making steady progress, having purchased a large building formerly used as a Methodist Church, which has been converted into a magnificent hall. There are two branches in the country affiliated to this society, which are also in a prosperous condition. The usual parade has been dropped this year, owing to 17th Islling on Sunday, but a series of entertainments will be held on the following Monday evening with more than ordinary eclat, and, no doubt, the proceeds will be something

oreditable. WILLIAM O'BRIEN. Last year at the collection taken in St. Danstan's Cathedral, on Saint Patrick's day, a very handsome amount was forwarded to Rome as a contribution towards the Irish College. The contributors felt that the worthly Irish prelate in charge of that undertaking was in need of such acts of generosity, and they gave liberally. There is another Irishman whose love for faith and fatherland has made him the special object of Tory persecution, to whom the great heart of Canada should go out, on the forth-coming anniversary, in a similar manner. I refer to the unconquerable William O'Brien, who now occupies a plank-bed for making a few sarcastle allusion to the Primrose dames of England, who lavish bouquets upon Balfomr. Why should Irishmen, aye, and women too, not send O'Brien a magnificent bouquet, in the shape of a purse, out of the funds raised on the 17th, to reward him for his bravery and heal the wounds he is now receiving at the hands of an inhuman Government. cousins across the line might also give another grand tribute of this Kind,

PATRICK.

TWO ORIENTAL CATHOLICS.

Two distinguished Catholics of the Syro-Malabar rite in the East Indies, the brothers George and Ormisdas, belonging to the princely family of Parral, were last year created Commendatori of the Order of St. Sylvester by the Severeign Pontiff, in recognition of their services to the Church. As a mark of

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, March 19. The Budget debate was concluded on the

19th inst., the amendment being rejected by The following is the division: YEAS—Armstrong, Bain (Wentworth), Barron, Beausoliel, Bechard, Bernier, Bornier, Borden, Bourassa, Bowman, Brien, Bur-

dett, Campbell, Cartwright, (Sir Richard), Casey, Casgrain, Charlton, Choquette, Chouinard, Cook, Conture, Davies, De St. Goorges, Descaint, Doyon, Edgar, Edwards, Eisenhauer, Ellis, Fisher, Flynn, Gauthier, Gil-more, Godbout, Guay, Hale, Holton, Innes, Jones (Halifax), Kirk, Landerkin, Lang, Langelier (Montmorency), Langelier (Quebec), Laurier, Lister, Livingston, Levitt, Mac-Donald (Huron), McIntyre, McMillan (Huron), McMullen, Meigs, Milis (Bothwell), Mitchell, Mulcok, Neveux, Paterson (Brant), Perry, Platt, Prefontaine, Purcell, Rinfret, Robertson, Rowand, Ste. Marie, Scriver, Semple, Somerville, Sutherland, Irow, Turcott, Waldie, Watson, Weldon (St. John), Welsh, Wil-

son (Elgin), Yeo. Total, 77. NAYS—Audet, Bain (Soutanges), Baird, Barnard, Bell, Bergeron, Bergin, Boisvert, Bowell, Boyle, Brown, Bryson, Barns, Cam Colby, Cerby, Costigan, Ceughlin, Coulombe, Curran, Daly, Daoust, Davin, Davis, Dawson, Denison, Desaulniers, Desjardins, Dewdney, Dickey, Dickinson, Dupont, Ferguson, (Leeds and Grenville), Ferguson (Renfrew), Ferguson, (Welland), Foster, Freeman, Gigault, Girard, Gordon, Grandbols, Guillet, Haggart, Hall, Hesson, Hickey, Hudspeth, Ives, Jam ieson, Jones, Jones, (Digby), Kenny, Kirkpatrick, Labelle, Labrosse, Landry, Langevin, (Sir Hector) Lariviere, Lepine, Mac-donald, (Sir John) MacDowail, McCarthy, McCulia, McDonald, (Victoria), McDougall, (Picton), McDougall (Cape Breton), McGreevy, McKeen, McMillan (Vandreuil), Mc-O'Brien, Patterson (Essex). Perley, Porter, Putnam, Riopel, Robillard, Roome, Ross, Rykert, Scarth, Shanly, Skinner, Small, Smith (Ontario), Sproule, Sievenson, Taylor, Temple. Thompson (Sir John), Tupper, Tywhitt, Vanasse, Wallace, Ward, Weldon (Albert), White (Oardwell), White (Renfrew), Wilmot, Wilson (Argenteull). Wilson, (Lennox), Wood (Brockville), Wood (Westmoreland), Wright. Total, 121.

HON. MR. MCSHANE ON THE NON-CONFIDENCE MOTION.

After Dr. Martin, of Bonaventure, and Mr. Leblanc, of Laval, had concluded their speeches on the non-confidence motion in the Quebec Assembly of Saturday, the 16th inst., Hon. J. McShane rose and made one of those pletely disposing of the charges of the members for Bonaventure and Laval and demovillainous class to which he belonged, that, if lishing the arguments which those two they desire to escape death at their own augels of light and purity (?) had used to hands, they will, in future, refuse to go into blame the Government on the subject of the partnership with the enemies of Ireland; and travelling expenses of the Premier and Mr. Treasurer Shehyn. Unfortunately we can only give on account of want of time and space, a small summary of Mr. McShane's

aplendid plea in the Government's favor. The People's Jimmy began by saying that he had not at first intended to reply to the absurd utterances of the members of Bona-We are anxiously waiting to hear of the invasion of Quebec by Ontario, owing to the outrageous manner in which this former has trampled upon the rights of the latter in the attack on the Government on this head. Before showing the futility of the arguments of the other side, said Mr. McShane, I may tell the hon, members for Boneventure and Laval that if they had the slightest regard for the fails to invite Irish speakers or to pass resohonor of the province, they would not make such a noise over this petty matter. What are the facts? The two members in question complain that the Treasurer of the Province, in one or two trips he made to New York, had spent some \$500. And they have bunted through the public accounts of fifteen years back to show that the Treasurer at that time only spent about \$300 on a similar trip to New York. And, Mr. Speaker, they attempt to draw from this fact, from the fact that Hon. Mr. Robertson only spent \$300 on a trip he made to New York fitteen years ago, the conclusion that our Treasurer is blameable for having spent \$500. Let me say, sir, that I find this most ridiculous. Moreover, what was the object of Mr. Robertson's trip at that time ? Was it to complete any important transaction? Was it to negotiate a loan upon which depended the good administration of the Province? Was it in the interest of any undertaking to shed lustre and eclat on the Province? Perhaps; it might be so. But why should the Opposition go back so far for arguments? Whey did they not recall what transpired in 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883 and 1884, when the Conservatives were in power. They did not do so for the good reason that they would be obliged to confess that the public money had then been squandered, so to say, literally thrown out of the windows and that under the regime Senecal-Chapleau, the money flowed outof the Treasury like a deluge. (Mr. Leblanc—Prove it.) Mr. McShane—assuredly, I could prove it, and very easily too, but Senecal is dead now, and may the Almighty have mercy on his soul. Let this Almignty have mercy on his sout. Let this memory rest in peace. He was not a bad fellow after all. (Applause.) In the present case, Hon. Mr. Shehyn went to New York for a most important transaction to negotiate a loan which but for the deaths of two of the principal parties to the operation, men worth together upwards of \$25,000,000 would have been concluded at the lowest rate of interest at which this Province had ever contracted its loans. And the whole world knows that our hon. Treasurer is not only an able finanoler, but a gentleman of the most perfect in-tegrity and honesty and that he would scraple to spend dishonesty a single cent of the money of the country. (Applause.) As for the Premier's visit to Europe, during which he happily closed the loan on the best con-ditions obtained by us up to the present day, it was ridiculous to accuse him of excessive personal expenditure. On the contrary, his expenses were moderate and reasonable and we would have been delighted to have paid ten times as much, had it been necessary, to secure such a good result. The hon: Premier went to Europe to settle two questions of the most vital importance to our province : the

on him as a reward for his zeal and devotion to the Church reflecting a halo of lustre upon the whole Province and would remain an eternal monument to the love of justice which imbues the people of this Province and Hon. Mr. Mercier. (Prolonged applause.) I would ask, continued Mr. McShane, if there is a man in or out of this House who dare to deny these facts? Not a man, no; there is not one to take up the challenge I throw down on this head. Then, if the Opposition has nothing else to cast up to the Premier, the Treasurer, and the Administration which has directed the affairs of the country with so much success during the last two years they will be consured by the people for wasting the time of the House upon questions futile as those they have just raised relative to the Premier's travelling expenses. But it is in vain that they try to humbug and mislead the people on the acts of the Government. The people see clearly through their designs and dishonest scheming, and the patriots and honest people of the Province would prove to them by their votes, that they have no confidence in them, and that the Mercier Gevernment must

remain in power. (Applause) Hon. Mr. McShane concluded by proving in an irrefutable manner, that the expenses complained of, were not exaggerated, and that if the Premier and Treasurer had been dishonest, as the Opposition were desirous of leading the people to believe, their expenses eron, Cargill, Carling, Carpenter, Caron (Sir would not have been merely \$4000 but \$20,-A.) Chlaholm, Cimon, Cochrane, Cockburn, 000; which would still have been only a tri-000; which would still have been only a tri- ed tenants in Montreal, and his trembling fie, as compared with the immense benefits and shuffling letter of apology was received by

> The People's Jimmy was frequently applauded throughout his remarks, and sat down amid renewed and prolonged plaudits,

> > THE JESUITS' GRANT,

OFFICIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE MONEYS-" L'electeur's" reply to the "globe."

QUEBEC, March 20 .- Cardinal Taschereau has received the Pope's decision as to the distribution of the Jesuite' estates grant as fol-Neill, Madill, Mara, Marshall, Maston, Mills | lows:—\$160,000 to the Jesuits; \$100,000 to to (Annapolis), Moffatt, Monorieff, Montplaisir,) the Laval university, Quebec; \$40,000 to the Laval branch in Montreal; \$10,000 to each of the eight bishops, and \$20,000 to the Apostolic Prefect of Labrador.

The Electeur this morning devotes consid erable space to the somersault of the Globe on the Jesuits' question, and vehemently denounces the action of the Toronto journal as false to its party and its own record. It goes on :—'' Suddenly, without warning, this great organ places itself on the side of the Mail and the World in demanding the disallowance of the Jesuits' estates act and in exciting Protestant prejudices against the Nationalist: of the prevince of Quebec. We hasten to say that this sudden change of base is not caused by the reason attributed. The Globe has not drawn with it the Liberal party of Ontario; it simply passes into that wing of the Tory party which lives by intolerance and has Or-angelsm as the foundation of its campaign against Liberal ideas, combating reciprocity, the autonomy of the provinces and all the articles of the Liberal programme in the name of pretended loyalty to the altar and the

IRECAND'S ENGLISH FRIENDS.

The following paragraph, which we clip from James Redpath's Irish letter to the New York Press, will no doubt astonish many readers who have only a partial idea of the wonderful change which has taken place in the opinions of the English people on the Irish question during the past few years. Referring to a conversation which he had with Michael Davitt recently, Mr. Redpath says :

"Mr. Davitt said that a still greater revolution had occurred in England—that to understand the Irish change I should visit Engly from every part of England, Scotland and Wales. No meeting convened by the people fails to invite Irish aneakers or to answer of the convened by the people fails to invite Irish aneakers or to answer or to answ lutions favoring the Irish cause. Everywhere the names of the Irish leaders evoke the most enthusiastic cheers wherever they are uttered in public assemblies. English hospitality is everywhere extended to the Irish leaders and their families. He had been invited to banquets in England where everything on the tables had been imported from Ireland—the bread, the meat, the butter, and even the milk! Irish industry was encouraged by Englishmen dressing in garments made exclusively of Irish cloth."

THE ORIGINAL MAC'S AND O'S.

A VERSIFER SAYS THEY WERE SPANIARDS WHO

VISITED IRELAND MANY CENTURIES AGO. Almost innumerable are the legends and songs about St. Patrick current in Irelandtold with rude and attractive eloquence in the cabin and with poetic beauty among the educated. It is well, however, for the reader to note that the Catholic church treats these legends just as the world's writers treat the thousands of beautiful and inspiring stories told of the heroes and ploneers in every country. Some of them are undoubedly true as many undoubtedly fictions, and still more mingle fact and fiction but all are pleasing, all inspire kindness and patriotism. The church does not place on them the stamp of herauthority; she has her authentic history of the saint, as of all the saints, even as Americans have their authentic history of Washington. She neither affirms nor denies, as an article of faith, the legend of hear. the serpents any more than Washington, Irving affirms or denies the story of the cherry tree and the little hatchet.

This important point fixed in mind, the in-quirer cannot but be charmed at the beautiful and simple legends and enjoy many an innocent laugh at the amusing ones, such for instance as the "Christianizing and christening of the Mac's and O's :

When Ireland was founded by the Mac's and O's I never could learn, for nobody knows; But history says they came over from Spain, To visit green Erin and there did remain. St. Patrick came over to heal their complaints
And very soon made them an island of saints.
When St. Patrick had convented these bold

islanders and came to baptize them he naturally had some trouble in making out the lists, sohe divided them into two parts and christened:

Hugh Neil of Tyrone, O'Donnell, O'Moore, O'Brien, O'Kelly, O'Connell galore; O'Mailey, McNally, O'Sullivan rare, O.Faily, O'Daily, O'Burns of Kildare; O'Dougherty, chief of the Isle Inishone, McGinnis, the prince of the valleys of Don The Harrigans, Hoolihans every one knows The Raffertys, Flahertys, they were the O.s. The list of Mac's is too long to quote, but

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE. (United Ireland, March 9th, 1889.)

A few weeks ago a paragraph appeared in our columns, which was, in fact, in the nature of a resume of a semi-official cablegram from Canada. The paragraph was a warm asknowledgment of the services and sympathy of the Canadians, efficial and un-official, Liberal and Conservative, for Ireland. In that paragraph the Premier, Sir John Macdonald, and Mr. Curran, M.P., are mentioned by name. If Mr. O'Brien were in the editorial chair in Abbey street instead of the cell in Galway jail, we doubt if the information on which that paragraph was based would have been

tendered. From the facts now before us we

deem it right to publicly withdraw it.

Irish Nationality has, no doubt, vast num-bers of friends of all classes and parties in Canada, but the Premier, Sir John Macdonald, and Mr. Curran, M.P., have but scant claim te be included in their number. When Mr. William O'Brien was on the ornsade in the cause of humanity in Canada, the Viceregal evictor of Luggacurran found in Sir John Macdonald, the Premier, his most zealous, not to say servile, upholder. The repeated Orange attacks on Mr. O'Brien's life he regarded with a perfect apathy which might not be unfairly construed as approval. Mr. Curran, M.P., from whom better things might be expected, held timidly alouf from the O'Brien meeting on behalf of the oppresswhich have resulted to the Province from the the audience with the hissing it deserved. transactions concluded in those trips.

Honor where honor is due. Messrs. Macdonald and Curran, M.P., received it on false pretences.

THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

Alluding to that careless class of Catholics who receive and read Catholic papers with-out ever paying for them, the Catholic American makes these sensible remarks: "The Catholic press, anxious as it is to spread the light of truth, cannot give its publications away nor afford to shower its papers broadcast unless they are paid for. This fact is understood and acted upon by a vast majority of our readers, than whom there are no better friends of the Catholic press. But there are a few who forget that they are in debt for the publications they are receiving and reading. Do they remember that they are in conscience bound to pay this just debt? We trust that this small minority will fulfil their obligation and thus show their sympathy with the cause. Pope show their sympathy was and athelic paper Leo XIII. has said that 'A Cathelic paper are a variation mission.' Could stronger words be used or the duty of Oatho lics to support the press more clearly set forth ?"

The Bishop of Salford is a good friend of the Catholic press. He says: "We are now in the age of the apostolate of the press. It can penetrate where no Catholic can enter. It can do its work as surely for God as for the devil. It is an instrument in our hands. All should take part in the apostolate. For ten who can write, ten thousand can subscribe, and a hundred thousand can scatter the seed. . . . We need writers, a multitude of subscribers, and a numberless body of men and women sowing and scattering the truth wherever English is read and spoken. This means zeal, time, labor, and, we may add, humility; for the work has not the apparent dignity of debates on public questions

DEATH OF A LIVERPOOL NATIONAL

certain of its spiritual results."

IST. Liverpool has just lost one of its most hardworking and patriotic Irlshmen, in the person of Mr. John Wynne, of 162 Park-road, who succumbed on Saturday last, after a long and painful illness. The deceased, for a considland and note the revolution that had oc-curred there since 1880. Then, England was Branch I. N. L, and conducted its affairs practically solid against Ireland—as solid as throughout in a most satisfactory manner, it had been for centuries. Now Ireland was until, his health giving way, he had to rethe question in its true light before the country in order to expose all the malice of the politics alone, but in imperial politics, and branch he, by his courteous and affable man-

> [FOR THE TRUE WITNESS] I AM WAITING.

BY L. C. M., WOODSTOCK, N.B. Twas a long rocky road that led to the mill,

And few trod upon 1t—so lonely and still, The branches of trees by the roadside that grew Looked dreary and dark as the moonlight shone through.
We sat in the shadows and gazed on the sight A ruined old road once useful and bright,

But, hark, through the silence, a sweet voice sounds near We earnestly listen and these words we hear.

Chorus-I am waiting for you darling, I am waiting for you dear. Don't you know I said I'd meet you Upon the old road here. The birds have ceased their singing And the place looks cold and drear.

I am waiting for you darling,

I am waiting for you dear. We look for the speaker, we can't see her face, We can't see her beauty, we can't see her grace. We know what has brought her to this place to-night,

We know that her bosom is full of delight.

Then said my companion "Dear friend let us A brief lovers' meeting let us hear what they

вау.

The same lovely voice and the same words we

Chorus—
I am waiting for you darling.
I am waiting for you dear.
Don't you know I said I'd meet you Upon the old road here.
The birds have ceased their singing And the place looks cold and drear, I am waiting for you darling I am waiting for you dear.

The leaves make a rustle, the noise is not small The old rocky road is useful for all. Then passes the lover, his bair is quite grey, His step is real slow as he walk on his way. His face is rather wrinkled, his form bending

He is listening for some one he is listening I know. But, hark, through the silence that same voice sounds near, And this time she says (and we laugh as we hear).

Chorus-

I am waiting for you father, I am waiting for you dear, Dont you know I said I'd meet you Upon the old road here.
The birds have ceased their singing
And the place looks cold and drear.
I am waiting for you father,





BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY,

PREVORT, BASTIEN & FREVORT, Montreal, 17th June, 1887.

Montreal in the Superior Court.

Montreal in the District of Montreal, wife of Joseph Eudger dias Ludger Damase Brasseur, of the same place, merchant, has instituted an action for soparation as to property against the said Joseph Eudger dias Ludger Damase Brasseur.

PREVOST, BASTIEN & PREVOST, Montreal, 17th June, 1887.

NO DUTY ON CHURCH BELLS.

PROVINGE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court. No. 825.

DAME GUTA REBECCA MRCKLENBURG, of the City and District of Montreal, duly anthorised a site on justice, Plaintin, against JACOB ROSHEGOLEKY, alias ROGALEKY, of the same place, trader. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this case on the 14th instant. Montreal, 27th February, 1889.

31-6 3.29,27M-3A

T. C. de LORIMIER, Atty. for Pita

VRGINA FARMS and MILLS SOLD and exchanged. Free Catalogue. B. B. CHAFFING CO., Eichmond Va

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

ALLANLINE



This Company's Lines are composed of Doubled-engined, Clyde-built IRON STEAMBHPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for steength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practiced experience can suggest, and have made the fastest time on record. Following ore the names of the Steamers, their tomage and Commanders:—Acadim, 931, Cap. E. McGrath: Assyrian, 3970, Capt. John Bentley; Austrian, 2468: nenos Ayrean, Capt. J. Scott; Canadian, 2906, Capt. John Kerr; Carthaginian, 4214, Capt. a. Ma. nicot; Caspian, 2728, Capt Alex McDougnil; Gircassian, 3724. Lieut. E. Darret, E.N.R.; Corean, 3488, Capt. O. J. Menzies; Grecian, 3614, Capt. C. E. LeGellais; Hibernian, 2897, Capt. John Brown; Lucerne, 1925, Capt. Nunan; Manitoban, 2975, Crpt. Dunlop; Monte viden, 3500, Capt. W. B. Main; Nestorian, 2589, Capt. John France; Newfoundland, 916, Capt. O. Mylins: Morwegian, 3523, Capt. E. Carruthers; Nova Scotsin, 3305, Capt. B. H. Hughes; Parisian, 5569, Lleui. W. H. Smith. E.R. E. Perruvian, 3038, Capt. J. G. tephen; P. cenician, 2425, Capt. D. J. James; Folynesian, 2688, Capt. Hugh Wyles; Fomeranian, 4364, Capt. W. Daizi I; Prussian, 8630, Capt. J. James; Folynesian, 2688, Capt. John Park; Siberian, 3647, Capt. W. Daizi I; Prussian, 8630, Capt. J. G. tephen; P. cenician, 24250, Capt. Whyte.

The Steamers of the Liverpool, Mail Line, salling from Liverpool on Thurshays, from Portland on Thurshays, and from Hallyax on Baturday, Feb. 23 Hardbay, March, Polynesian.

Baturday, March, Polynesian.

Saturday, Feb. 28 Baturday, March, Polynesian. 1888-Winter Arrangements-1889. and passing resolutions, though it will be as

Polynesian. Saturday, Feb. 23

Bardinian. Saturday, March.9

Ciccassian. Saturday, March.25

Parisian. Saturday, April 26

Polynesian. Saturday, April 20

Sardinian. Saturday, April 20

Sardinian. Saturday, April 20

Trunk Railway train from the west.

PROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL VIA HALIFAX FROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL VIA HALIFAX
Polynesian Thursday, Feb. 21
Sardinia" Thursday, March 71
Circassian Thursday, March 21
Paristan Thursday, April 4
Polynesian Thursday, April 4
Sardinian Thursday, April 4
Sardinian Thursday, April 4
Sardinian Thursday, May 2
At one o'clock p.m., or on arrival of the Grand Trunk
Railway train from the west
Raies of Passage from montrerl via Halifax: Cabin,
\$58.75, \$78.75 and \$83.75, according to accommodation. Intermediate, \$33.50. Steerage, \$25.50.
Bates of Passage from Montreal via Fortland: Cabin,
\$57.50, \$72.50, and \$52.50, according to accommodation. Intermediate, \$35.50. Steerage, \$25.50.
GLASGOW LINE

GLASGOW LINE.

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

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

HEALTH FOR ALL

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine Bank Amongst the Leading Necessa-ries of Life.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER, cTOMACH, KIDNEYS and BOWELS, civing tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended at a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all atiments incidental to Females of at ages, and, as a General Family Medicine, are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Its searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World,

FOR THE CURE OF BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS, OUD WOUNDS SORES AND ULCERS.

tween the hours of 1 and 4, or by letter.

A PAPAL ALLOCUTION.

DELIVERED AT THE CONSISTORY OF KEBRUAKY LAST.

to XIII speaks of his Regotiations With Enversand Has a Few Words te Say About the Recessity of Peace-The Mission of the Church Outlined.

Venerable Brethren, you know the great error, owing to which the present age has seen many persons, deceived by the protext of obtaining liberty, gradually separate them-selves from Jesus Christ and the Church. The fraits of evil dootrines have grown, being The traces of ever quotelines have grown, being ripened by time and outtoms; and now it is a vice almost common with great states and small to divest themselves of the Christian and the articles. charactor, and to establish a civil regime and administer all public affairs without taking account of religion. By this condition of the public mind We have been penetrated with the liveliest anxiety and solicitude, and We have never ocased to consider the remedy. You yourselves, Vanerable Erethren, are witnestes of the extreme care and diligence We have employed to make it clear whither this lamentable abandonment of God must ultimstely lead, and to induce those who had strayed to return to their Liberator, the only begotten Son of God, in Whose faith and protection they should repose constantly and with confidence. For these reasons We have always sought to strengthen or renew the oustomary relations with the governments of foreign countries. At present We are en-deavoring to re-establish such relations with the powerful Government of Russia, and We are confident that We shall encosed according to Our desires. In this affair we have atudied with particular cargostness and good will the interests of Catholicism amongst the Police, and for the proper administration of their diocesec a number of bishops have been already appointed. It would have given Us will be needed before the arrangements are quite completed.

This same course, although it is not unirequently impeded through the efforts of Our enemies, We shall pursue, so far as lies in Our power, with persevering will. And in this resolution We are strengthened by the thought that the only refuge for souls, the only sure hope of salvation, is the Catholic Church. It is cherefore Our duty in this mortal life, full of struggles, to call all men into the bosom of the Church, as into a port from a surging sea, and to exhort them to confide in its charity, for it is already ready to receive with mattenal embrace those who fly to it, and to heal them by the aid of the light of the Gospel. Besides at the present time there occurs events of each a singular nature, that it is necessary to succor the distracted interests of the people with all Our might and all Cur zeal, for as We have seen in this city for some days past, the passions of the populace, inflamed and furious, exercise a tyranulcal sway on all sides, and with grewing andacity attempt to assail the very foundations of civil society. If the voice of religion were eilent and the fear of the divine laws removed-there laws which command men to hold the movement of the heart under due restraint-what power would remain in the State sufficiently efficacions to avert dangers! Inasmuch, therefore, as We are endeavoring to bring men back again where the precepts of virtue and the principles of order are preserved incorruptibly, We are rendering a most acolded service to the State and deserve well of the commonwealth.

But there is another conideration particularly opportune. If there ever was a time in which peace was ardently desired by the people, assuredly it is the present, when the words peace, tranquility, repeac, are in the menths of all. The sovereigns and the rulers of the states in Europe protest that they de not desire anything else and that they are lain reality the dislike of the people for war is, more and more apparent rom day to day It s, moreover, a most just aversion, for though war may sometimes be necessary, it never occurs without bringing with it a long series of calamities. How much more disastrous would it be at present with large forces, such progress in military science, and so many different instruments of destruction and death? As often as 'We think of these things We are moved more and more by love of the Christian nations, and We cannot help trembling for their sake in view of impending perils. Therefore nothing is so important as avert from Europe all danger of war, se that whatever is done for this purpose should be regarded as of advantage to the public safety. But mere desire is not enough to assure peace to the world, and the will to war is not a sufficient scafeguard against its outbreak. And, in like manner, the numerous ermies, and the endless extent of military armaments, may for some time prevent hostilities from breaking ont, but will never produce a secure and lasting peace. Nay, arms menacingly wielded are more calculated to foment than to remove hatred and auspicion; they cause people to live in continual fear of the future, and they have the effect of burdening the people so heavily as to make it a most point wherein they are preierable to actual war. Hence, men must seek foundations for peace which are more solid and more conformable to nature : for the law el nature grante that one's rights may be delended by force and with arms, but it does not concede that force constitutes right. And since peace consists in the tranquility

of order, it follows that justice and charity ought to be the bases of barmony between individuals and states. To offend nobody, to regard the rights of others as sacred, to sul-tivate faith and moutual good will—these things form the indiscoluble and immutable bonds of concord which are so powerful that they destroy the very germs of enmity and strife. Now, God constituted His Church the mother and guardian of both virtues, and the has accordingly never sonaidered and never will consider anything more sacred than the preservation, propagation and pro-tection of the laws of justice and charity. With this design, she compassed the entire earth, and no one can doubt that, in softening the manners of barbarous nations by spreading amongst them the love of justice, she has converted them from feroclous warfare to the arts of peace and to humanity. Upon the weak and the strong, upon those who obey and those who command—upon all alike the imposes the duty of observing justice and not trespassing on the rights of others. She it is who has bound together in harmony and charity all people however distant from one another and however different in race. And rightly mindful of the laws and the example of her Divine Founder Who desired o be called "The King of Peace," and Whose birth was announced by heavenly hymns of peace, she wishes that men should repose in the county of peace, and she prays earnestly to God to reep off the securge of war from the and greater pleasures.

reasons, Venerable Brethren, by which we are actuated and led into every project. Whatever be the events that time will bring forth, whatever be the judgments of the deeds of men, all our conduct is directed by the same rule ; and from the path we have chosen we shall certainly not diverge. If finally we cannot aid otherwise in the preservation of peace, we shall continue without hindrence, to appear to him who can draw men's wills and bend them as He wills, and we shall zealously beseech Bim to remove all fears of war and by His bounty, to restore a healthy condition of affairs, so that the peace of Europe may rest on true and solid found-

His Holiness then declared his intention of raising to the Sacred College three men of whose admirable mental gifts, he said, they were not unaware—Joseph Benedict Dusmet, of the Order of Benedictines of Monte Cassino, Archolehop of Catana, who was distinguished by virtues worthy of a bishop, especially pradence and charity; Joseph D'Annibale, Titular Bishop of Caristo, Assessor of the Holy Roman and Universal Inquisition, who was known for his probity, his modesty and his learning; and Aloysius Macchi, Maggiordomo, and the Prefect of the Apostolic Palaces, who was of tried integrity of character and had received various posts and honors, and brilliantly acquitted himself

of the duties assigned to him.

Mgr. Dusmet and D'Annibale were created Cardinals of the Order of Priests and Mgr. Macchi, Cardinal of the Order of Deacons.

ABUSES IN THE ARMY.

Another Victim Relates His Experience.

(Toronto News.)

It has been suggested that a mass meeting of ex-Salvationists be called to discuss and testify to the truth of the statements made great pleasure to preconize them to-day at this august assemblage, but some little time abuses, and in this they would have the hearty co-operation of many ex-officers outside Toronto, who could give startling evidence fer from creditable to the Army leaders in Canada at present. The town of Barrie, it is said, could furnish a car-load of past officials and members of the Army whose experience would support what has already been stated. On this point, however, further substantive testimony is hardly necessary, though statements from new sources are useful, because they go to show the general prevalence of the abuses complained of. The following experience was given yesterday evening by a past official, who once was

widely known stnong Army people;
"Some time ago I severed my connection
with the Salvation Army, and thus terminated a leaf of experience which I shall always have reason to contemplate with regret. I am glad that the News' articles on the abuses of the organization have appeared at a time so opportune. Kisguided boys and girls and older people throughout the Dominion are suffering real hardships, to say nothing of the tyranny with which they are governed from headquarters. These chiefly are the sincere, devoted workers whose efforts keep slive the aggressive attitude of the Army as far as it low exists, and it is from the unteld labors of these the money flows which, accumulated at headquarters, keeps the superior officers living in right royal style in palatial city a church there for Army purposes, and all homes. The professed philanthropy and the money was carried to headquarters, and evagellatic zeal in high circles is, I fear, only the church was not purchased until a leng a semblance in some degree of the meta-

phorical whited sepulchre. "Hy own experience is as follows—For the from the church people and professes to be in first year as a cadet I was very well fixed, sympathy with all the churches, yet a soldier and have some very pleasant recollections of de not allowed to attend a church without the work. I was stationed in fairly good especial permission. I have been rebuked. towns, with a Canadian captain, who took care that my reasonable needs were supplied. It was in the early days before the English divisional officers had been imported, and my chief had little communication with headboring for one sole object—the preservation scarters. We had the confidence of the peo-of the blessings of peace; and of this policy ple wherever we labored. From that position intermediate rank of lieutenant. I was then sent to a small lakeside town, not far from Kingston. In that district a new English officer had just been appointed. I started to work and collected money to purchase a lot on which to build a barraoks, as the winter was approaching, and in ten days we obtained 8150. I could not, according to Army reles, complete the purchase myself, so wrote my divisional officer as to what I had done. He arrived the next day, and demanded the ouch. was wide awake, having already in my mind one instance in which \$300 disappeared under very similar oirozmetanoes, and I determined to see the lot bought or return the cash to those who in good faith, had given it to me, and such I declared to be my intedtion. For a whole day this Father in Israel wrestled and prayed with me, and failing to get it, he began to pray for me as a renegade and a backelider, and demned me up in down in his petitions in my behalf. But that did not fetch the cash. I hardened my heart and stiffened my neck. I declared my intention of at once returning the oneh to the donors, an at last he yielded to my sinful obstinancy, andil saw the lot purchased. Then the freezing-out process began ; headquarters was in- if not they receive a Goodbye, God bless formed of my degeneracy, petty-spite, and

> course, since then I have been locked upon as a renegade and backslider. Since that time I have marrowly watched Salvation Army affairs, and have been in the Capt. Midden gave as a quarter, rules or no confidence of of many of its officers. In my rules. I took the money to the man's house, home it has been my privilege to receive some of its elek and worn out workers, and their him for the reut. With the money I paid it correspondence with headquarters in time of and left a dollar or two for the man and his trouble has often been shown me. I know family. This was how headquarters taught how in most oases they have waited longing us to bear each others' burdens. ly and sick at heart for help and sympathy, and nothing but contemptuous silence has gone into work from this city, and I have been vouckeased; in some cases I have been seen many come back again, but all have the shocked at the crue!, hartless insolence that one story, 'Headquarters used me mean.' has been the reply to their cry of distress. I It is not always because they suffer want have also known instances of the most odious that they come back; it is not always befalsehood and double dealing. From what I cause they are sick and can work no more, see and know on every hand I am sure your but it is in most cases because of the conteminformation as published has not reached a public treatment they have received at the tithe of the evil. I believe the channels of in- hands of those who should have counselled formation are not yet half opened, and I am and sustained them. I have said enough this quite certain that to you and to those who time; I can be heard from again it wanted, have put you on the track every lover of humenity and truth is indebted. I wish it were my power to provide every Salvation officer, from Newfoundland to Vancouver,

disgraceful innendoes were heaped cpon me,

and at last disgusted with the whole affair,

I gathered op my stuff and went to my own

people and to my father's douse, and soon

after settled down to life of usefulness. Of

with this issue of your sheet. "Just one word as to my own motive. I love the Salvation Army. I have reason to be thankful that it has been the channel through which good news has been conveyed to myself and never ceased to love and revere its faithful works from time to time. I have helped them as far as it has been in my power to do, and I shall continue to do it. But against its autocratic and priestly assumption shall ever protest; against the bonds that it is undoubtedly twining around the conscientimes a day for five miuntes each time. He ever, then, it has been needful and she could claming and enforcing of fasts and penanies, I do so, she has exerted her authority to restore concord and establish manufactures are undoubterly withing and enforcing of fasts and penanies, I must lift up my voice. And to the battalions is the concord and establish manufactures are undoubterly withing around an establish manufactures. store concord and establish peace amongst of belaced, decorated, badged and titled Great Nerve Rectorer. No First ster. first day's of Quebec, the northwestern part of New nations, and from no other work she has harpies that have swooped down like a use. Marvelous cure. Treatise and \$2.00 trial Brunswick; the northeastern part of Maine

ren of the household who should eat at the table, I shall ever offer my most strenuous apposition,"

Another Ex-Officer Tells His Story.

Mr. J. Black is a well-known city contractor and builder, who formerly was a member of the Salvation Army. At his Nassau street residence last Friday night he made the fol-lowing statement of his experience to a News

"Yes, I know something of the inner his tory of the Army. I was connected with the Salvationists for nearly three years, and left them about three years ago. I could not say anything against the good work accomplished but there was existing evils on which I cannot be silent. There are many good, earnest, successful workers in the Army, and to these its success must be attributed, but they are not the people who obtain the good positions, where they may have the comfort that is due their earnestness and zeal. I could go deep down into the Army history and tell some pretty straight things, but I will simply state few facts that have come under my notice, believe all the facts stated in the Evening News are true, and I believe that the majority of the present soldiers and officers admit them to be true. I was a member of the Richmond street corps in Toronto, and I know how money has been raised there and not expended on the object for which it was given. I will explain an instance of how money is wrang from the soldiers. It was when the work was young. The lot upon which the Richmond street barracks is built had to be paid for. There is a private meeting which is called a "Soldiers' Roll Call." It is strictly private, none but saidiers being admitted, but when the money was to be raised this rule was not adhered to, on the oc cassion to which I refer a down town merchant who did not belong to the Army was brought into the meeting and put up to talk. He said he would give \$5 if the seldiers made up \$45. We were all poor people, but we made up this amount. Then he advanced to \$10 if we would make up the \$75, and so on.

"In Richmond street barrackeds the years 1886, '86 and '87 large sums were collected to raise the roof of the building ; the money was carried to headquarters, and the roof has not been raised yet. I believe after I left they had a jubilee fund for the same purpose, and moneys were collected all over the Dominion, and an account of receipts and expenditure promised in the War Cry, but not a cent of this has been accounted for. I remember one occasion, at a great meeting in Richmond barracks, \$800 was collected for a new barracks in Montresi, and that same night an overflow meeting was held in St, Andrew's hall; and Commissioner Coombs came over frem the barracks and said \$800 had been raised there, and asked for \$500 in the hall. Yet the Montreal barracks was not started for a year or more, and when they began a special fund was asked, as they had no money te baild.

"I had a contract for work at the James street temple, and we had trouble about it, I put a lien on the building and had to see the deed in order to do so. I went to the registsy office in this city and saw the dead. of the tproperty. It is deeded to Thomas B. Coombs and his wife; there is no mention of trust or tustees about it, and the words "Salwation Army" do not appear. On one occa-sion I went to a banquet at Mount Albert, The proceeds were for the purpose of buying a church there for Army purposes, and all zime siterwardo.

"The Army collects a good deal of money and I have known others to be consured, for attending a church service. I was also for-bidden to wear Orange regalia on July 12th on pain of being dismissed from the ranks. Such is the liberty of conscience and action enjoyed by the Army people.

"Now as to lavoritism to English officers.
This exists. It is the only stable hold which This exists. It is the only st the English authorities have on the Canadian section of the 2rmy. English influence and English domination must be kept up or the power of the Booths might wane.

"Captain Wess, who started the work in Canade, was removed to the States, for no other reason, as I believe, than that he would not see his old belpers thrust aside to make room for the new comerc. He dealt fairly and equarely by all, and will be held in reepect and affection. He would have been leader now in Canada, but he feared God and esteemed men only by their merits.

"A good deal has been said about the care of the elck. When men or women are breaking down, they can go, there is no farther use for them and very little good will be said of them when they are gone. All the really devoted and self-sacrificing ones are over worked, and may be burried to the grave. If they don't complain, but suffer in allence. from one hard place to another they go, and when they can do no more they are allowed to go home to their mothers or fathers, or die of a broken heart. Of course if they can be recuperated and to set agoing again, something will be done to fetch them around, but von: ' Evan soldiers are not allowed to belp each other. All the spare money must go to the cause. I remember a bandsman at Richmond street who was sick. Some of us wanted to make a collection amongst the soldiers to help him, but Major Coombe forbid it. No collection could be taken except for Army purposes; it was against the rules. We did newever, gather \$7 or \$8 secretly, and good found him in bed, and the landlady dunning

"I know a good many officers who have

TO THE DEAF.

A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years standing by a simple remedy.
Will send a description of 1th FREE to any person
who applies to NICHOLSON, 177 McDougal Street, New York.

A correspondent recommends tar emoke for diphtheria cure. His treatment is to put a few drops of tar, like that used in ship-yards. on a warm stove lid and to require the patient to inhale and swallow the smoke ten has been invariably successful in his experi-

FITS. All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's

THE USE OF FRENCH.

A LETTER FROM MR. JOHN J. MAC-LAREN, QC.

Euglish Not So Freely Used by the French as Some Years Ago. Growth of the French Population—French in Eastern Ontario and in the Maritime Previnces.

(Toronto Globe)

To THE EDITOR :-- You are probably right in your expectation that English will continue the language of this continent; but the hope that a hundred years hence there may be four or even five hundred millions of Englishspeaking people in North America is rather a poor compensation to those in Quebec or Eastern Ontario, of the present generation or the next, who, through life, may have to suffer serious disadvantages from the gradual but rapid increase in the use of French. And here let me say that I think the English in Quebec and Eastern Ontario should all learn French, and that it should form part of a liberal education in other parts of the Domin-

But when it is sedulously cultivated to the exclusion of English, then an injustice is done to the French themselves, who are thereby

HANDICAPPED IN THE RACE OF LIFE, and unfitted for a career in the wider arens, In the use of Erench increasing? I think no one familiar with the facts will doubt that its exclusive use is increasing even much more rapidly than the Freuch race itself, You mention one fact as evidence to the contrary the decreasing use of French in the Commons at Ottawa. More decisive proofs can be quoted to the opposite view. Up to a dozen years ago fully one-balf the business of the Quebec House was done in English, now there is much less than a quarter, and it is diminishing each Parliament. Through the influences of St. Jean Baptiste celebrations, the Nationlist agitation, the Riel excitement, etc., many French Canadians, who can speak English perfectly, of late insist on being

ADDRESSED IN THEIR OWN TONGOL. Its increasing use, not only in Quebec, but in Esstern and Northern Ontario, is notorious. See how rapidly the English are being crowded out of these sections, and how many distriots where there were not tong ago large numbers of English are now exclusively

French and nothing but French is spoken. Under those influences, whose volume and force have been increasing so rapidly of late years, the Province of Quebec must in a comparatively short time become almost solidly French. The English now are in a majority only in aix or seven counties; and in several of these the majority is small and every one is decreasing. In 1851 the ratio of French to English in the whole Province was 3 to 1; in 1881 it was 4 to 1. In 1851 the English had a majority of 5,700 in the City of Montreal; in 1881 the French majority was 12,621, and now, partly from an extension of the city limits, it is nearly 50,000. In 1644

THE FRENCH MAJORITY in the whole island of Montreal was only 2, 900; in 1881 it was no less than 72,447. The census returns show the following French increases, during the same period, in what need to be the English portions of the Province :- Sherbrooke City, from 10 per cent. to over 50; Shefford County, from 27 per cent. to 70; Missiequol County, from 13 per cent, to over 45; Ottawa County, from 26 per cent. to 51, and these are fair samples of other portions of the Province. Thirty years ago Quebec City was nearly half English, and almost the whole commerical business of consequence was done in that tengue; now the English-speaking form only about one fifth of the population, and the dimin-ished business is largely French. In a large number of counties there is

NOT A SINGLE ENGLISH SPEAKING PAMILY. use of the French language is increasing even more rapidly than the race. When they first moved into the English district they almost necestarily learned the language; now when there are no English or only comparatively few, the necessity has ceased and the practice with it. The area where English is absolutely

unknewn is gradually extending. But the increase of French in some parts of this Province is equally marked. In: Eastern Ontario (Glengarry, Prescott and Russell Counties and Ottawa City) between 1861 and 1881 they increased from 14,462 to: 37,795 During that period the population of the whole Province increased 37 per cent.

THE FRENCH INCREASE

was over 200 per cent. In 1881 they numbered in the whole Province 38,287, or 23 per cent. of the total population; in 1881, 102,-743, or 53 per cent. They now form three-fourths of the County of Prescott, a majority of the County of Russell and nearly half the City of Ottawa, and have two members at Ottawa and two at Toronto from these consituencies. And the use of the language is increasing much more rapidly than the nationality under the same influences as in Quebec. In many of the schools French is now used almost exclusively, publie business in Councils and School Boards is transacted in that tongue, and latterly even court business also. School teachers and officials, such as trustees, Councillors and even Resues, are entirely ignorant of English. so that we have magistrates who do not even understand the language of the laws which they are swern to administer! And this is rapidly extending. Indeed, it is only of lace years that the extreme phases of it have exlated. If there was any sign of its decrease, or even its remaining stationary, it would not be so serious. But any one who knows how rapidly not only

THE EASTERN PART OF THE PROVINCE, but also the nothern section, especially along the line of the C. P. R., is filling up with the first week or so a covering of glass or French, is aware that the census of 1891 will even boards, pressed down, on the top of the almost certainly show a much greater increase than during any previous decade. An Ottawa paper recently, in demanding a French representative in the Ontario Cabinet, claimed that they now number 150,000. For the same reasons as in Quebec the proportion who cannot speak English is probably twice as great as it was ten years ago, and of children still greater, as when they were a minority all the to appear. hildren learned English.

It is worthy to note that not only in Ontario and Quebeo, but also in New Bruns-wick and Nova Scotia (the only other Provinces for which the census gives the necessary data), the French increased much more rapidly than the rest of the population. Premier Meroler, in an article published in January of this year, estimates that the 75,000 French Canadians and Acadians of 1763 now number 2,500,400 and that In 50 years they will bo

AT LEAST NINE MILLIONS, while other French statisticans think both

these estimates too low. One thing appears certain-if the influences now at work continue lor 50 years more; the whole Province of Quebec, the northwestern part of New soli is as noe as possible.

Bringwick; the northeastern part of Maine A grape trellis is a permanent institution, having any knowledge of the whereabours and the Northeastern part of Ontario will consult the extra expense of making it right pays fillen Elligett are requested to address.

Light a compact Franch population of five big profit yearly for a long time. How much to Amirs Elliforer, Franch Ohio.

States, forming in many places, especially in manufacturing towns, communities unassi-milated with the surrounding English-speak-

ing population.
Such being the facts and prespect, what should be our policy in this Province ! This letter is already too long to attempt to answer this question, Perhaps you, Mr. Editor, or some of your readers have a better answer than the writer.

JOHN J. MACLAREN.

Toronto, March 13.

FARM AND HOME.

SHEEP FOR SURETY.

There have been many ups and downs in the businessince my boyhood; many changes from sheep to something else, and back again, and many thousand sheep have been slaugh-tered for their pelts and tallow alone in times of depression, but the men who have persistently stuck to sheep through thick and thin improving their flocks, while others were sell ing out or killing theirs, have in the end come out ahead every time, and have kept the up condition of their farms betterithan any other class of farmers among us. No man acquaint ed with the situation will attempt to contro vort this assertion. If I desired to bring back into condition a rundown or worn-out farm, should stock it up just as heavily as it would bear with sheep, provided, of course, that it

was adapted to sheep.

There are places where sheep are peats or nuisances. But no intelligent snepherd would pasture sheep ingarden oramong small fruits. Nor would he turn them upon his newly seeded clover plots, any more than dairymen would turn cows into his corn field. Historically, the sheep clearly ranks first among useful animals, and although they sometimes fall into disrepute and carping charges are made against them, they are bound to go up higher in popular estimation with every advance in human development. I hall with pleasure the prevailing tendency toward keeping a few sheep on every farm, whatever the predominant specialty,—[N.Y. Tribune.

FLAVOR IN RUTTER.

Too often the milk or cream is set in vessels of such depth and shape that perfect aer ation is impossible. But to obtain a full, rich, nutty flavor in butter, the cream must be well exposed to pure air for at least 36 hours, that it may be properly aired and ripened.
The late Prof. L. B. Arnold writes in this connection: "A peculiarity noticed in the manufacture of the finest samples of butter I have ever met with is that the milk, when set for the cream to rise, has been spread out pretty thin in temperate air which is free from foreign odors, currents and unusual dampness. I have met with plenty of fine and even fancy butter made by different modes of deep and cold setting ; but the most exqutaite flavor has come from the exposure of the cream to pure air to about 60° for 30 or 40 hours while rising on milk spread two and a half to three inches deep. By such ar exposure the butter fats acquire alnew and delidious flavor which does not exist in the milk when it comes from the cow, and which I have not found developed in any other way. -[Indian Farmer.

HOW TO RAISE QUINCES.

A successful quince-grower in the west attributes his success to the fact that most of his trees were set in low, mucky ground, and with sucy shelter that their fallen leaves and those of the adjoining apple or hard make a good annual mulch. He says that it is not the trunk and branches of the quince that are tender, but the roots, trees being almost invariably killed in exposed situations where the frest penetrates deeply. His practice is to mulch well with autume leaves and wellrotted stable manure, saying the better the and in one-half of the countries of the Pro- manure (with reasonable limits, the fairer and vince the average number of English-speak- larger the fruit. He also believes a vigorous owth prevents to some extent the twic blight and red ru t which are becoming quite

> UNDERDRAINING LANDS. Many farmers are repelled from under-

draining by reading reports of the great expense incurred wherever a regular system I undertaken. But for ordinary farming such expense is neither necessary nor in most cases to be advised. Begin with a few drains cut through wet places in the fields, most of which are usually dry enough for successing cropping. This will not cost much, and will almost certainly give profit. The cost of plowing, seeding and cultivating grain crops that are in certain spots regularly drowned out every year is an entire loss. It does not take many such places in a field to more than offet the grains that can be made from the remaining portions. Besides, there is always a loss from delay in seeding. The time for plowing a field must never be that at which its wettest part is dry enough for tilling. When the wet places are drained they will be ready for plowing even earlier than those that were thought not to need draining. We have often seen strips of three or four rods width of dry land through a hollow where the underdrain ran, while the higher land on either side was still too wet to plow. In time farmers who begin draining will learn that what they thought dry enough to not need an underdrain must also be drained, Many hillsides are full of springs and to keep them underground, and so carry them off out of the way, is as necessary as it is to underdrain the swamps and morasses .- American

HINTS FOR HOUSE CULTURE.

When but few plants are needed, and no hot-bed or cold frame is at hand, the custom of sewing seed in small boxes to be placed in the window is a good one. It will soon be time now, and it is well to remember that fer even boards, pressed down, on the top of the soil will prevent the drying out of the earth and favor germination of the seeds. This is the more important, as very small seeds, like tomato and many other kinds, should have only a very light covering. Whatever is used should fit the inside measure of the box closely so as to retain the moisture, and should be removed as soon as the little plants begin

PRACTICAL NOTES.

Laying hens rejoice in a variety of food. They will est almost anything that is left over from the table, and it cannot, at least in the country, be put to better use. It is far more profitable to feed this to hens than to one or more worthless dogs, as so many poor far-mers often do. If the injury that even young and playful pupples may do to poultry is du'y considered, their cost in keeping becomes still more apparent.

When ploughing the land in the spring cross the farrows over those that were turned in the fall, which will aid you in pulverizing the soil. Before planting, run the pulverizer ever the ground and then harrow until the soil is as fine as possible.

millions, practically ignorant of English, will it cost to put up a few boards over a while another five militons will be found in favorite vine that annually just barely misses the rest of the Dominion and the United ripening its fruit? That by warding off cold rains and dows, checking the passing off of heat into space, will probably make the grapes one or two weeks earlier. This semi protection is also in many places a preventive of mildem. The finest grapes grow on vines trained to house walls under the protecting eaves and cornices.

It does not pay to delay manuring the garden until nearly the time of plowing. The better way is to manure in the fall and allow the rains and melting snows to wash the soluble parts into the soil. If fall plowed, it will be still better, as the surface will be ready for planting by merely cultivating the manure under to the depth of two or three inches. — [Cultivator.



A NATURAL REMEDY FOR

Epiloptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness,

Hypochondria, Melancholia, Inebriety, Slaeplessness, Diz-

ziness, Brain and Spin-

ai Weakness.

This medicine has a direct action upon the nerva centers, analysis all irritabilities and increasure the new and power of nerve and. It is perfectly narm-ess and corres to develope and effects.

This remedy has been presured by the Reverend Paster Roenig, of Fort Wayne, and, for the bast ten years, and is now presared under his direction by the

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

INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION I OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED



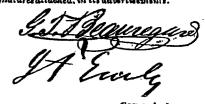
Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868, for Educa-tional and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present state Constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

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

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS

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

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



We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay as Prises drain in The Louisiana State Lotteries which map presented at our counters. R. M. WALMBLEY, Pres. Louisis in Nat'l Bh PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Banks A. BALDWIN Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, April 16, 1889.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000.

CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

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

. APPROXIMATION PRIZES. APPROXIMATION PRIZES

100 Prizes of \$500 are. \$50,000

100 Prizes of \$400 are. \$30,000

100 Prizes of 200 are. 20,000

TEMENAL PRIZES

989 Prizes of \$100 are. \$99,900

989 Prizes of 100 are. 99,900 8,134 Prizes amounting to......\$1,054,800

Note.—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not entitled to terminal Prizes. FOR CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write legisly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and Rumber. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

Send FOSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, of New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Ourrency by Express (at our expense) addressed M. A. DAUPHIN New Orleans, La.,

or M. A DAUPHIN, Washington, D.C. Address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La,

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



For sale by J. A. Harte, 1780 Notre Dam

INFORMATION WANTED

of one Kilen Elligett, daughter of John Elligett deceased, who lived in the Parish of Kilkon-nelly, County of Kerry, Ireland, Blacksmith. The party who desires this information is James Elligett, a brother of Ellen. The last known of Ellen Elligett was that she left Ireland for

Canada about twenty it years ago. Parties having any knowledge of the whereabours of nations, and from no other work she has harpies that have swooped down like a use. Marvelous ours. Treatise and \$2.00 trial Brunswick; the northeastern part of making it right pays fillen Elligett are requested to address. Sound to Dr. Kline and the extra expense of making it right pays fillen Elligett are requested to address. These are the great and boly motives and Canadians benevolence, and starve the child.



This Powder never varies. Amarvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER OO., 106 Wall street N.Y.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Ex-King Milan has returned to Belgrade. The condition of John Bright has improved. Mr. Gladstone left London for Scotland on Saturday night.

The Greek Government has protested against

Austria's lottery prohibition. The American pilgrims journeying to Pales-tine arrived at Naples on Sunday.

It is reported at the Hague that Minister Hoemskerk has been appointed regent of Holland.

Cholera has broken out at Zamboozza in the Philippine islands. There have been 500 deaths

President and Mme. Carnot have accepted an invitation to dine at the German embassy on

Princess Irene, wife of Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the Emperor, has given birth to a son.

Three more students have been arrested at Berne for complicity in the illicit manufacture of bombs. The labor movement is spreading throughout

Germany, and many strikes are reported in the

A Portuguese anti-slavery society has been formed in Lisbon with King Louis as honorary president.

Empress Elizabath of Austria is so weak that her proposed journey to Wiesbaden has been It is stated on reliable authority that the French Government will establish a military tort in Dunkirk.

It is said that the French Cabinet will soon be remodalled in order to avert a threatened

ministerial crisis. The funeral of Count Schouvaloff took place in St. Peteraburg Sunday. The Czar and Czarina attended it.

The Sultan of Morecco has given satisfactory assurances regarding all the demands of the

English Government. Despatches from St. Petersburg say that a of foreign Jews have recently been expelled from Kieff.

The German Government has ordered a manufactory for steel rifles to be erected at a cost of a million and a half of marks.

Owing to the recent disturbances, Premier

von Tieza is now guarded by sixteen mount-ed policemen when he drives out. Germany has acceded to the request of France

for permission to transfer the remains of Generals Carnot and Marceau to France. Fourteen of the largest paper makers in England have formed a syndicate to raise prices.

The syndicate's capital is £2,000,000. England has demanded of Morocco £50,000

indemnity for the massacre and pillage at the Mackenzie factory at Cape Juby in 1889. Sir Thomas Gladstone Bart, is dead. Sir Thomas, who was the only surviving brother of Mr William E. Gladstone, was born July 25,

In the suit for libel of Mr. Mercier, secretary

of the Skin hospital, against Henry Labouchere, publisher of *Truth*, a verdict of 40 shillings was eturned. There is every probability that the engagement of the hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe to

one of the young Princesses of Wales will shortly The Vienna Liberals are dismayed at the success of the Auti Semitics in the municipal electrons. They accuse the clericals of assisting

the Anti-Semitics. King Alexander of Servia has requested his mother, ex-Queen Natalie, to remain absent from Servia, as her presence would render his

position a difficult one. The Liberal members of Parliament are to give a ban just at Her Majesty's Theatre in honor of Mr. Parnell. It is hoped that Mr.

Gladstone will preside. against gambling on the Riviera. A Genoa paper says the increase of this vice is making a hell of that earthly paradise.

Two British ironclads have sailed from Gibraltar to join the squadron at Tangier. The Sultan's reply to England's claims regarding the

cable and other matters is daily expected. While dining in the Cafe Durand on Saturay, General Boulanger was suddenly seized with a fainting fit and had to be conveyed to

his home. No serious results are reported. The lower house of the Austrian Reichstrath on Saturday adopted a bill prohibiting the sale of foreign lottery tickets in Austria, the Finance Minister declaring that fears that such action would give offence to Greece were un-

founded. The Figure says the public prosecutor intends to apply for the annulment of the marriage of Prince Alexander of Battenberg to Marie

Loisenger, the opera singer, on the ground that the Prince induced the Mayor of Mentone to perform the ceremony on fraudulent declaration. The Daily News says Lord Salisbury's challenge to use Opposition in his speech at Watford Thursday night seals the fate of the Government. It has drawn the sword and thrown away the scaobard. There is now no reason why all elements of the Opposition with now allies as they may get should be in the control of the control such new allies as they may gain should hesi tate to move on the Government and force it to resign or appeal to the country.

Hon. J. A Chapleau, it is said, sails from Havre for New York next Saturday.

One of the Quebec shoe facturies lately suspended has settled with its creditors for forty-five cents in the dollar.

Mr. Robidoux, M P.P., arrived in Quebec Saturday morning. He denies that there is any prospect f his entering the Cabinet.

All/the n. a resident local Ministers left Queber Saurday to spend a short time with their latituteons.

Before The last change in the condition of Justice trader. Hon. A. S. Hardy caveing fown Mr. Lucster, M.P.P., handed Matthews occurred Thursday afternoon at three of South Bruce, also spoke.

\$50 to cure Labelle to purchase seed grain for the suffering habitants in the township bearing his name.

A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR

In Woodstock last week two meetings in op-position to the Jesuits Bill were held, at each of which strong feeling was manifested. The Opposition leader, Mr. Taillon, is still in

Quebeo. L'Evenement talks of a banquet to be given in his honor shortly by his friends. The Ottawa, Morrisburg & New York Railway charter has passed the Senate Railway Committee. It was thrown out last year.

The month of April has been fixed for the holding of the Domminion Dairymen's conven-tion in Ottawa. Delegates should arrive by the

The people in Kingsbon are stirred up on the Jesuits Estates Bill. Those who are usually foremost on these discussions are quiet. Political expediency suggests it.

Reformers of Peel County have nominated Mr. J. Featherston for the House of Commons, and renominated Mr. K. Chisholm, M. P. P., for the Ontario Legislature. The Minister of Justice has decided that the

voters in those districts recently annexed to Ottswa city are entitled to vote in Carleton County on the Scott Act repeal. Messrs. Davies, Gilmour and Colter, meinbers of the House of Commons, were bauqueted in Hamilton Friday night by the Young Liber-

als. All three made excellent apreches. The parish of St. Joseph, Beauce, has offered the Quebec Central Railway a bonus of \$10,000 and exemption from taxation for a quarter of a century if the company will establish work-

shops there. Consequent on the announcement of the intention of the Government to make Nipissing district an electoral division, the Liberals up there have formed themselves into an associ-

Ex-Alderman Brown, boot and shoe morch ant, Ottawa, charged with concealing \$25,000 worth of goods with intent to defraud his creditors, was re-arrested Thursday evening and spent the night in the cells.

The mail steamship Parisian, which arrived Sunday morning from Liverpool, brought a number of Crofters on their way to the North-west to settle and some orphan boys and girls coing to homes in the upper provinces.

It is well for interested persons to state that those entitled to vote at Scott Act elections are those entitled to vote at Dominion Parliamentary elections. The revising barraster is therefore a factor in Scott Act as well as Parliamen tary elections.

The annual dinner of the Toronto Irish Protestant Benevolènt Society came off Tuesday night, the 19th inst., Mr. J. L. Hughes presiding. The keynote of the speechas was loyalty to the British throne, and hostility to Home Rule for Ireland.

Dr. Barnardo's first party of two hundred and twenty trained and tested boys will leave England this week, seventy going to the Industrial farm in Manitoba and the balance to Ontario. The whole party has already been applied for by farmers twice over.

Another colonist train left Toronto for Manitoba Thursday night. It was made up in thirteen sections and consisted of one hundred and filty cars of settlers' effects, and about eight hundred passengers. It is said the colonist party of the 26th inst. will be a very heavy one. A rumor has been corrent the past few days to the effect that the Quebec Central Railway shops were to be removed to Beauce. But there was a distinct understanding when Sherbrooke voted the \$50,000 bonus that the treminus and shops should be located permanently in this city. The City Council will take action at once in

the matter. Inspector Stark, of Toronto has received from a well known local physician evidence that it is not Robert Bryson but George D. Bryson who has been sentenced to be hanged in August in Montana for murder, The doctor says the man was born in Chateauguay county, uebec, and was well known in the district of Beauharnois.

In the Ontario Legislature Premier Mowat declared that, as a constitutional lawyer, it was his interpretation of the B. N. A. act that the education department had no control whatever over the text books used in the separate schools of the province. Mr. Meredish took the ground that outside of religious instruction, which no one had a right to interfere with, all books in schools supported by Government money ought to be under the control of the depart-

OTTAWA, March 23 .- Major Clarke and Ald Talt, of Toronto, held an interesting interview here on the anti-exemption question with Mayor Erratt. Some time ago friends of the auti-ex-emption movement declared in favor of the holding of an anti-exemption convention at some central point, at which delegates from all favoring municipalities should be present. Yes-terday the scheme was endorsed by Mayor and the matter clinched. It was decided to hold the proposed convention this summer in

The Department of Agriculture is advised that seeding is in progress at Oak Lake, Man.,

three weeks earlier than last year.

John Donohue, of Port Eric Cut., has been released from Kingston penitentiary, where he is serving a six years' term for larceny. He is dying of consumption and cannot live many

WINNIPEG, March 22. - Immigrants keep coming in, about 1,000 arriving to day. During the past ten days over 2,500 have arrived, and 1,-500 more are expected during the coming week Ninety-nine per cent, came via the Canadian Pacific railway, and notwithstanding extra pressure on the regular service all were brought through most comfortably and without acci dent. The big influx has had the effect of raising the price of farm lands, for which there is now a good demand, and has also increased the value of city property. The weather is mag-nificent, and the newcomors are delighted with the outlook. Four Winnipeg youths boarded one of the incoming immigrant trains to day and stole the conductor's satchel, containing The Italian press are preaching a crusade \$4,000 worth of used tickets. They were captured and confessed.

WINNIPEG, March 24.—W. H. Evans was accidently shot in a bedroom of the New Douglas House this afternoon by his companion, C. Harker. The bullet entered Evans cheek below the eye and lodged near the ear. making a dangerous and perhaps fatal wound. Both young men recently arrived from Eng iand. Evans is the son of a prominent surveyor of Liverpool, and Harker is the son of a minis-ter of Bolton, England. Harker was playing cowboy when the accident occurred.

AMERICAN.

The formation of a trust to control the orange crop of Florida is assuming definite shape. It is proposed to join one hundred of the largest fruit houses in the United States in a company which will have sufficient capital to buy and dis-tribute the entire crop.

Pauline Fuller, the fifth daughter of Chief Justice Fuller, was married at Milwaukee Tuesday right at the Kirby House by a justice of the peace. The groom was J. Matt. Aubery, jr., of Chicago, and it was a runaway match. The bridegroom is a very respectably connect ed young man.

The authracite companies have arranged a plan for regulating the coal trade during the present year. The arrangement is an allotment or percentages based on the productions during last August, September and October. The scheme differs from former agreements in providing no money penalty for exceeding the percentage.

Among the passengers on the last steamer from Australia was Mr. W. G. Griffin, American consul at Sydney. He says the people of New South Wales now have the warmest feelings for Americans, and desire to form closer trade relations with them. They are more American than English in business matters, and, in fact, have adopted as nearly as possible the American system of conducting the public in-

c'clock. In the morning he had been feeling quite comfortable and cheerful. At that hour, however, the intense pain which marked the periods of decline recurred, and never left him until death brought relief. In his last hours the dying justice was surrounded by the mem bers of his family, who have been with him throughout his illusse. The remains will be interred in the family lot in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincianati.

CATHOLIC

Cardinal Taschereau celebrated on Tuesday, the 19th inst., the eighteenth anniversary of his Episcopal Consecration.

Bishop Kesne, president of the new Catholic University at Washington, has left Rome for Germany, where he will visit the principal seats of learning, afterwards visiting the universities of Belgium and France.

No man of the past or or the present is more No man of the past of of the present is mentional than he the completion of the penal code, will decide to whose great services to religion and the country limitthe popular rights as proposed in the bill and are to be thus commemorated.

[especially to render worse the position of the are to be thus commemorated.

ROHE, March 20 .- At the banquet yesterday. Cardinal Parocchi, the Pope's vicar, said that if in the future it should become necessary for the Pope to leave Europe he would find a sure refuge among American bishops, who would receive him with honorable hospitality.

BELVIDERE, N. J., March 23.-Oxford is excited over the disappearance of the Rev. Father O'Farrell, who has had charge of the Catholic church at that place. His creditors have become alarmed, and two attachments have been taken out against his goods and chattels—one by Druggist Allen and the other by the Oxford Iron and Nail Company. It is reported that Father O'Farrell is in New York.

BALTIMORE, March 22 -In reference to the remark of Cardinal Parocchi at a banquet in Rome, on Tuesday, that if the Pope should find it necessary to leave Europe at some future day he would prove an honorable hospitality from the American bishops. Uardinal Gibbons said yesterday that Cardinal Parocchi's expression was no doubt meant as a tribute to the hospit-able spirit of the American bishops, clergy and people. "For," said Cardinal Gibbons, "there is scarcely any foundation for the statement so often made that the Pope will leave Rome. The Papacy is too intimately connected by past assculations and memorable events to make the Pope's removal from Rome at all probable. The name reports were circulated as long ago as the time of Archbishop Eccleston."

TORONTO, March 24.—The letter of Mr. Peter Ryan in the Globe of Saturday, and the accompanying editorial against the recognition of the Pope in the preamble of the Jesuite' Estate bill, have raised quite a storm of indignation among the Catholics in this city. Father Hand, in st. Michael's cathedral to night, denounced the expressions of the Globe and Mr. Ryan as presumption in undertaking to speak on behalf of the Catholic clergymen and laymen. At a conference recently held be had had an oppositunity of learning that the Catholic clery of On-tario are a unit in the approval of the settlement by the Holy Father. Dr. Cassidy, a prominent Catholic, writes to the newspapers reiterating these views on the part of the laymen.

IRISH.

Mr. O'Mahony, editor of the Tipperary Nationalists, has been sentenced to two months imprisonment under the Urimes Act for intimidation.

lu the House of Commons, Mr. Matthews, Home Secretary, announced that counsel for the Parnellites would be allowed the same freedom of access to convicts as was granted to counsel for the Times.

A number of tenants at Townsrvilly. County Donegal, have been evicted. The evictors would have been resisted had not the authorities fur-nished a force of 300 policmen and troops to

It is reported that terrible saffering prevails among the Irish who have emigrated to Buenos Ayres, and upon the strength of these state ments representing that a great many of them will die if their wants are not immediately supplied, the tadies of England and Ireland bave organized relief associations to provide them

A number of policmen who were protecting a party of emergency men engaged in serving the distraints in Penbryn, Cardiganshire, Wales, were attacked by a mob, and a fierce contest wook place, during which many men on both sides were injured. It is believed it will be necessary to call upon the military to assist the emergency men in serving the distraints.

Mr. Chember 1. PEAS—Sales have been made in the Stratford district at 57c per 60 lbs. but there is no bneimess to report, 75c per 66 lbs being asked for May delivery aftent and 72½c bid, although some suppers say they could not pay over 70c per 66 lbs.

OATS—Receipts during the past week were 21,250 bushels. Sales of car lots have been made in the Stratford district at 57c per 60 lbs. but there is no bneimess to report, 75c per 66 lbs being asked for May delivery aftent and 72½c bid, although some suppers say they could not pay over 70c per 66 lbs.

OATS—Receipts during the past week were 21,250 bushels. Sales of car lots have been made in the Stratford district at 57c per 60 lbs. but there is no bneimess to report, 75c per 66 lbs being asked for May delivery aftent and 72½c bid, although some suppers say they could not pay over 70c per 66 lbs.

OATS—Receipts during the past week were 21,250 bushels. Sales of car lots have been made in the Stratford district at 57c per 60 lbs. but there is no bneimess to report, 75c per 66 lbs being asked for May delivery aftent and 72½c bid, although some suppers say they could not pay over 70c per 66 lbs.

Mr. Chamberlain, in a letter to his constituents, says he thinks the time has arrived when the Government should prove its readiness to propose a substitute for Mr. Gladatone's rejected Irish bill, He thinks that if a large and land purchase measure were passed with the consent of all parties it would immensely lessen the difficulty of giving freland a Liberal local Government measure. This matter, he says will be openly discussed at the coming Eastern con-

terence. In order to put themselves on record as have ing opinious of their own, the Unionists have resolved to do their utmost to secure the introduction of an Irish land scheme on the basis of devoting £50,000,000 to the extension of Ashbourne Act, and upon this proposal intend to stand or fall. Thus far the Tories have refused to listen to any such proposition, but the ionists becoming desperate by the fact that they are as necessary to the political existence of the Tories as the Tories are to theirs, are stimulated in their determination to force the to force the Government into recognition of the value of their assistance, and compel a division

of administrative honours. LONDON, March 24.-Mr. Lewis, solicitor for the Parnellites, writes to call attention to an amazing and important misstatement with reference to Pigott, which was made by Attorney-General Webster in the House of Commons on Friday. He says the letter referred to by Mr. Webster as having been placed in Sir Charles Russell's hands five days before Pigott's ap-Mr. Soames, solicitor for the Times, to Pigott, and to other letters from Pigott to Mr. Soames, in which Pigott admitted that he feared to undergo a cross examination, were withheld by the Times' lawyers. Mr. Lewis says it is a fact that neither counsel nor the solicitor for the Parnellites had notice of the existence of these two letters until Pigott had decamped. Mr. Soames' letter to Pigott contained a promise that no harm would come to Pigott through the latter's testifying before the Parnell commission. There was no allusion in the letter to the character of the evidence to be given by Pigott. Attorney General Webster, replying to Mr. Lewis, writes that he believes that he handed to Sir Charles Russell the letters to which Mr. Lewis refers, but that he will have to refer to his shorthand notes for confirmation. In any case, he says, the matter is not important, bacause none of the letters would have justified the withdrawal of Pigott from the witness box, and further, Sir Charles elected not to have the letters read until Pigott was in the box.

LIBERAL TRADE POLICY. LEADING LIBERALS DECLARE IN FAVOR OF OUT-

AND-OUT FREE TRADE. TORONTO, March 21 —Under the auspices of the Young Men's Liberal club a mass meeting the Young Men's Liberal club a mass meeting was held in Shaftsbury hall to-night to hear Hon. L. H. Davies, of Prince Edward Island, discuss unrestricted reciprocity. The hall was crowded and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. President J. S. Willon, of the Young Liberals club, occupied the chair, and in introducing Mr. Davies said the subject was of the first importance to all Canadians. Mr. Davies spoke for an hour and a quarter, discussing our trade relations with the United States from the standpoint of the Maritime provinces: He declared that nothing short of free, unrestricted trade would be welcomed in his province. A. H. Gilmor, M.P. for Charlotte, N.B., who accompanied Mr. Davies, gave a humorous review of panied Mr. Davies, gave a humorous review of the situation in his province, and declared him The last change in the condition of Justice trader. Hon. A. S. Hardy and H. P. Connor

BISMARCK'S IRON RULE. EXTRAORDINARY MEASURES OF REPRESSION . PROPOSED IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 25.—The new penal code pro vides that persons found guilty of inciting one class against another or of publicly attacking the basis of public and social order, especially religion, the monarchy, marriage or property, shall be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three years. Persons convicted of a second offence may be forbidden to reside in certain places. Newspapers which have been twice places. Newspapers which have been twice convicted of any of the offences mentioned in the code shall be suppressed. Socialists who have been expelled from the country shall not be allowed to return within five years after the adoption of the code unless by special permission of the police authorities. The Cologne Gazette, commenting on the new penal bill, says it must refuse to believe that the National Liberals, The Catholics of New York are going to erect who, upon the occasion of the last protongation bronze at the in honor of Archbishop Hughes. of the paried of operation of the Anti-Socialist bronze at the master by the present is more law, demanded a settlement of the matter by press by giving the Government a terrible weap-on with which it can attack all Democratic Freisinning and Ultramontane papers. The Gazette's article has caused much comment.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES. Panis, Morch 25.—A depotation has urged Premier Tirard and M. Spuller, minister of foreign affairs, to deal with the neutralization of the Banks of Newfoundland during the fish-ing season. The deputation suggested that the matter be considered jointly with the regulasions for the prevention of collisions at sea in regard to which the American Government in 1888 proposed to enter an international conference. M. Suller promised that he would communicate with the countries interested.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET COTATIONS

FLOUR, GRAIN, &co. FLOUR.—Owing to the late depression in the wheat trade, some holders of flour have reduced prices somewhat, sales being reported of city strong bakers at \$6.00, whilst others still report business of choice grades from Manitoba hard wheat at \$6 10. Buyers, however, are timid, and take only what is required for immediate consumpative wants. Ordinary strong bakers can be bought all the way from \$5.40 to \$5.75, and sales of straight rollers are mentioned at \$5.45 to \$5.65. These receipts of flour at this ports during the past week were 5,458 bbls. Reports from the West report the flour trade at a complete standstill, many of the Ontario mills having shut down rather than manufacture flour at a loss, as the price of wheat is said to be altogether too high in proportion to that of

flour.			
Patent, winter	\$5.85	to	\$6.10
Patent, epring	6.80	_	6 40
Straight roller	5.40		5.60
Extra	5.00		5.25
Superfine			4 80
Cut down Superfine			4.20
City Strong Bakers			6 19
Strong Bakers			5.85
Ontario bags—extra	2.40		2.55
OATMEAL.—The market is quiet	at \$2	to	\$2.10
ner had for ordinary and granula			

per bag for ordinary, and granulated \$2.20. ments, and prices rule in buyer's favor. Spanish 80c to 90c per crate, Montreal reds 75c to \$1.25 as to quality, and Western yellows \$1.25 Bran, &c.—The market is steady at \$16 50 to \$17 per ton for bran, and shorts \$17.50 to \$18.50. Moullie \$24. to \$2.

50. Moullie \$24.

WHEAT—Prices in Manitoba have declined 5c WEEAT-Prices in Manisons have declined to 7c per bushel during the past week or ten days, with sales reported along the line of the C. P. R., west of Winnipeg, at 93c to 95c per C. P. R., west of Winnipeg, at 93c to 95c per class lower in Ontario. The bushel. Prices are also lower in Ontario. The last sales reported in this market were at \$1.33 for car lots of Manitoba No. 1 hard, and at \$1 30 to \$1.31 for No. 2 do. We quote:—Mani-

tobs No. 1 hard \$1.33 to \$1.35, do. No. 2, \$1.30 to \$1.31; Canadian spring wheat, \$1.18 to \$1 20; do. red winter, \$1.20 to \$1.22; do. white, \$1.20 to \$1.22. CORN-May delivery has been offered at 42hc

made at 32c and 32½c per bushel, and one lot is reported sold as low as 31½c, but it is said that the purchase could not be repeated. Advices from country points state that farmers still hold

BUCKWHEAT-Market quiet and prices more or less nominal at 50c to 55c per bushel.

BARLEY—Apart from the sale of 20,000 bush els of barley made by a Montreal firm for ship-ment to the United States at a very low figure we hear of no business to any extent, and quote

from 52 to 55c. Feeding grades lower. SEEDS—A few lots of timothy seed have been brought in by farmers and disposed of at about \$2 per bushel. Resales are reported at \$2.25. American timothy is quoted as \$1.65 to \$1.90 per bushel. Clover seed is quiet but steady at \$5.40 to \$5.75 per bushel, or 9 to 91c per lb. The sales reported by us and in the west last week should have read 5.25. Alsike 13c to 15c

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.—There has not been any material change in the market since our last report, but prices of Canada mess are steady, with sales reported at \$16.50 in a jobbiog way. In lard, there have been sales of Western in pails at 3 to 9 to 9 to per lb. Smoked means are steady under a fair enquiry, and a good volume of busi-Lard, Canadian, in pails, per bl. .00.00 -00.10

DAIRY PRODUCE. BUTTER.—Receipts during week, 1 195 pkres. Fine fall creamery is in good request, and is taken in preference to fresh made dairy, sales of the former having been made in a retail way at 25c to 27c. New butter is arriving in small quantities, and is disposed of readily at 24c to 25c for the general run of receipts, an extra fancy package commanding more money. In Western, there have been sales at from 17c to Vestern, there have been sales at from 17c to selected goods bringing a fraction more. The market has a steady tone, with every prospect of old stocks being well cleared by the sime the new made arrives in any quantities. The sale of about 1,600 packages of Western was made last week in the West for Montreal account at

Wit I' O' D' bride Anton Ame Sitane.	
Creamery-Finest	26 to 27
Fair to good	.23 - 24
Eastern Townships	20 23
Richmond	.17 - 19
Renfrew	.17 - 19
Morrisburg	. 19 22
Brockville	
Western	.17 - 181
Kamouraska	. 18 19

ROLL BUTTER. - Receipts have found a ready

market at good steady prices. Sales of fine Western in bols. being reported at 18c to 19c, and of Morrisburg in baskets at 20c to 21c. CREESE.—The shipment of the se from here last week were 15,188 boxes, 3,362 boxes of which went via Portland, and 11,773 via New York and Boston, and it is supposed the liberal shipments during the past few weeks has caused the drop of 1s 6d in the Liverpool public cable since our last report to 55s.6d. Further sales since our last report to 55s.6d. of rough lots have taken place in the West during the week, so that mostly all the chesse west of this city have been disposed of. In this market prices range from 110 to 1120 for finest, 110 for white, and 1120 for colored.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eccs.—The market has weakened considerably on strictly new laid stock during the past few days, and owing to large arrivals of Ameri-can eggs, sales of which have been made as low as 13g to 14c, new laid Canadian being quoted at 14c to 15c in round lots. These prices show a decline of fully 2c to 3c on the week. Of course for single cases a little more money night be had, but the market has a weak tendency, owing to continued mild weather and

mportations from the States.

BEANS.—Market quiet with sales of white medium at \$1.25 to \$1.70 per bushel as to quality

and quantity.

Honey—The market rules quiet and steady at 14c to 15c per lb for Western white clover in comb, extracted selling at 10t to 12c in pails, and imitation boney at 9c

MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP, - About 20 lone of new maple sugar and syrup were received by the Dominion Express alone, and prices tum-bled rapidly, holders selling syrup at 70c to 75c per can. A number of cases of sugar were disposed of at 80 to 9c per lb, and one large lot Hors.—Some holders appear to be very con-

fident as regards Canadian hops, and look for much higher prices, whilst buyers on the other hand expect a lower market. One large holder is offering choice Canadian at 22c, and we repeat last weeks quotations as follows:—18c to 22a for fair choice and old, 6c to 10c. HAY.- Loose has been sold at \$10 to \$11 for

good to choice Timethy, and dark cow hay at \$8.50 to \$9 per ton. Pressed hay is firmer at \$13 to \$13,50 per ton for No. 1, and at \$12.50 No. 2. In Toronto sales of No. 1 have been made at \$14.50 to \$15.50, but the supply it still plentiful in that city.

ASHES—Market quiet first pots at \$4 to \$4.05.

seconds at \$3.55 to \$3.60, and pearls at \$5.85 per 100 lbs.

FRUITS.

APPLES .- The market for choice sound fruit is firmer, sales of round lots being reported at \$1.75 to \$2, a car load being reported add at the latter figure for British Columbia. Here prices are quoted at \$1.25 to \$1.50 for round lots of ordinary stock, and lancy long keepers ire quoted at \$2 to \$2.50 as no quantity.

EVAPORATED APPLES.—Jobbing lots 7c per

lb. in 50 lb boxes, round lots 53 to 6c.

Dried Apples.—4c to 5c as to quantity. ORANGES .- Florida at \$4 to \$4,50 per box. Valenciae at \$4.75 to \$5 per case, and Jaffa at \$2 per half box. Bloods \$2 per half box, Messins \$2 to \$2.25 per box, and bitters \$3.50 per

Lemons.—Moving more freely at \$2 to \$2,50 per box, very fancy being quoted at \$3 to \$3,50.

Dates.—Layer brands in boxes 5c per lb.
Kadrawle at 540, Hallowe at 5c per lb. Figs.—Bag figs 4½c per lb, and layer in boxes 9½c to 10c. Urystalized figs, crown brand, 17½c

95c to 10c. Crystalized hgs, crown brand, 175c to 18c per lb.

NUTS.—We quote walnuts, Grenoble, 12c to 125c per lb; Bordeaux Sc. Chili Sc; filberts, Turkish Sc; Sicily 95c; almonds, hardshells 11c per lb, Ivica, soft shells 14c; Brazil nuts 95c, pscans 25c to Sc; peanuts, Virginia Sc to 9c, Tennessee 7c per lb.

Powerous — The market remains again and server.

POTATORS.—The market remains easy under free offerings, and prices have a weak tendency, car loss being almost unsaleable although offered at very low figures. Sales in lots of single bags are reported at 45c to 50c. Onions .- Offerings are ample for all require-

GENERAL MARKETS:

SUGAR, MOLASSES, &c.-Raw sugar very firm at the late advance, and refined following suit, yellow having advanced go to 1c from lowest prices, being now quoted at 5% to 61c, and granulated 7% to 71c. Barbadoes molasses, 35c to 38c as to quantity, and other grades in proportion.

FISH OILS .- There is no change in this mar-

ket, the demand being firm and prices steady. Newfoundland cod oil is firm at 40c to 422c as to quantity, and Halifax at 37c to 38c. The sale of 100 lbs of Halifax oil was made at 361c. here affect in bond, and we quote 51c to 52c as Steam refined seal oil is also steady at 48c to to quality duty paid.

PEAS—Sales have been made in the Stratford district at 57c per 60 lbs., but there is no busing the sales and the stratford district at 57c per 60 lbs., but there is no busing the sales are sales and sales at 48c to 50c as to quantity. Cod liver oil, 60c to 65c for Newfoundland, and 96c to 95c for Norway.

FRESH FISH.—Haddock has come in more plentifully and prices are down 21c to 3c per lb since our last report with sales at 21c to 3c in round quantities. Codfish \$2.75 to \$3. Fresh British Columbia Salmon 12c to 15c per lb. Fresh herring are lower with sales at 50c to 70

> as to quantity. PICKLED FISH .- There has been a good de mand for green cod at about former quotations, namely, \$5 for large and \$4.50 to 4.75 for No. 1 ordinary. Stocks have been presty well cleaned up, under a good Lenten demand. Dry cod has been sold at \$4.25 to 4.50, and is very plentiful. Sales of round lots of Labrador herring are reported at under \$5, and we quote \$5 to 5.25 for smaller quantities. Sea trout \$10 to \$11. Newfoundland salmon \$13.50 to \$14 for No. 1. British Columbia salmon \$12.50 to \$13 per bbl.

THE POTATO TEADE,

During the past few weeks holders have made great efforts to work off their supplies in view of the large rescipts expected this spring, and prices in consequence have had a drouping tendency. Country holders who refused 60c per bag for their potatoes last winter in car lots, put them into store here and have been retailing them since at 50c per bag. It is reported that a large quantity has been offered as low as 374c per bag, but car lots could be bought at 40c laid down here, and quotations would range from 400 to 50c as to quantity.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS, POINT ST CHARLES.

The receipts of live stock for week ending March 23rd, 1889, were as follows: Cattle 252; sheep, 49; hogs, 6; calves, 239; left over from last week, cattle, 42; total receipts for week, cattle, 264; sheep, 49; calves, 239; on hand for sale, 00; receipts last week, cattle, 263; sheep,

Receipts of cattle for the week were short of the demand, and high prices ruled. Good cat-tle brought as high as 4½ cts per lb., Medium 3½

Sheep, hogs and calves are in good demand. Large numbers of calves received but scarce. of poor quality.

We quote the following as being fair values:
Export, good, 1200 to 1400, 40 to 4½c. Butchers;
good, 1000 to 1100, 3½c to 4c; do., medium, 3c
to 3½c; do., culls, 2½c to 3c; hogs, 5½ to 5½;
sheep, 4c to 4½c; caives, each, \$2.00 to \$6.00,
according to quality,

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE, POINT ST. CHARLES.

The receipts of horses for week ending March 23rd 1889, were as follows, 297; left over from last week 36; total for week 333; shipped during week, 190; sales for week 46; left for city, 69; on hand for sale and shipment, 25. There has been little better feeling in the horse trade this week, but prices paid were about the same. We have a number of American buyers every day, but they will not pay the price asked, and the consequences are that they go back home with only half a car load, and horses will have to be bought cheaper in the country to sellin this market at a profit. The sales this week were 49, at prices ranging from \$75 to \$125.00 including one horse weighing 1450 lbs at \$152; also 3 very fine staleions, one sold to Blair Bros. of Aurors, ill., cost \$560; one to J. Hongon of Allena, Montana, cost \$570, and the other cost \$1000, bought of R. Ness of Howick, Que., by R. Box of Peors, Ill.
We have on hand for sale 32 very fine workers and drivers, and four very fine imported
Clydesdale Stallions owned by Mr. John Dalg-

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

Ladies' Jesseys.—Remember the fact that S. Carsley's is the cheapest house to buy Jer. seys. Prices from 60c.

Swiss Skirtings.—For the largest range of Swiss skirtings and flouncings suitable for First Communion go to S. Careley, and you will find the lowest prices in the city

Go to S. Caraley's for novelties in embroideries and skirbings.

-THE-

LEADING KID GLOVE HOUSE

In the Dominion. S. CARSLEY'S.

Is now prepared to show the Lavgest stock of Ladies' and Children's Kid and Silk Gloves to

KID GLOVES AT LOWEST PRICES NEW KID GLOVES ELASTIC KID GLOVES PERFECT FITTING GLOVES

LADIES' KID GLOVES

be found in Canada.

S. CARSLEY.

BUTTONED KID GLOVES

MOUSQUETAIRE GLOVES UNDRESSED KID GLOVES LADIES' SILK GLOVES

LADIES' SILK GLOVES LADIES' TAFFETA GLOVES

CHILDRAN'S KID GLOVES Special attention is drawn to the uperior quality and finish of Ladles Kid Gloves as Epplied by the leading Kid Glove House.

Postage paid on all Kid Gloves. S. CARSLEY,

NOTE THE PRICES.

Good 4-buttoned Kid Gloves, 45c. Fine 4-buttoned Kid Gloves, 55c. Embroidered, 4-button, 60c. Heavy Embroidered, 4 clasp, 75c. Special 4-button, plain, \$1. Special 4-button, plain, \$1. Special 4-button, 21.40 deed, \$1.25. Best Four Clasp, \$1 40 Undressed Kid Gloves. Four Buttoned, embroidered, 75c. Mouequetaire, embroidered, 90c. Embroidered Back, Jubilee, \$1.55.

Postare paid on all Kid Gloves at 55c and Enclose money with orders, state size and color and the Gloves will be sent by return

mail. The Chaspest Glove House in Canada.

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

Ladies' Cashmere Jersey Gloves in black and S. CARSLEY.

CHILDREN'S CASHMERE GLOVES CHILDREN'S CASHMERE GLOVES CHILDREN'S CASHMERE GLOVES CHILDREN'S CASHMERE GLOVES CHILDREN'S CASHMERE GLOVES

A full assortment of Children's Cashmere Gloves can now be had at the Leading Glove

House at lowest prices. S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY.

_	
DRESS	TRIMMINGS
DKESS	TRIMMINGS

In Gimps, Galoons and separable Trimmings for Mantles and Dresses, also a large assortment of stylish Beaded Organicus at lowest prices.

S. CARSLEY. SILK DRESS TRIMMINGS SILK DRESS TRIMMINGS

SILK DRESS TRIMMINGS SILK DRESS TRIMMINGS SILK DRESS-TRIMMINGS A large variety of Fancy Silk Dress Gimps

Galoons and Ornaments to choose from, a large selection of collars and atylish patterns. S. CARSLEY.

	2. 02
BRAIDS	BRAIDS
BRAIDS-	BRAIDS
RPATTIC	BRATDS

BRAIDS BRAIDS All kinds of Braids for Binding and Trim-ming, in all the latest colors to match all new shades of Dress Goods. S. CARSLEY'S.

FANCY	DRESS	BUTTONS BUTTONS
FANCY	DRESS	BUTTONS
		BUTTONS
FANOY	DRESS	BUTTONS
FANCY		BUTTONS
FANOY	DRESS	BUTTONS
		BUTTONS
EANOY	DRESS	BUTTONS

Just received a shipment of Metal, Jet and Silk Crochet Dress Buttons, all very latest styles, shapes, colors and qualities. S.CARSLEY.

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON.

Clapperton's Sewing Cotton is ahead of all other makes, being free from knots, smooth, finely finished, and the spool all in one length; none other can equal it for hand or machine CORTICELLI SEWING SILK.

The Corticelli Sewing Silk which has lately appeared in the Canadian market is highly appreciated by all who have tried it, and will

S. CARSLEY.

shortly be the leading sewing silk of the day. Also the Florence Knitting Silk for its superiority is unequalled.

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

NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.