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VOL. XXX1X.--NO. 33.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1889.

PRICE. -- FIVE CENTS

Great Demonstration

IN HONOR OF HIS VINDICATION

The Irish Leader Firm

IN HIS DENUNCIATION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Constitutional Policy Will Bring Early Victory.

LONDON, March 13.—St. James' hall was London, March 13.—St. James' hall was crowded this evening with people auxious to hear Mr. Parnell's speech. Mr. Morley presided. The committee in charge were compelled yesterday to suspend the issue of tickets for the meeting. The hall was handsomely decorated with flags and mottoes. Among the inscriptions were:—"Freedom of England and Ireland"; "No coercion no forgery, no slander"; "Humanity, union, justice, peace, liberty." On shamrock-entwined flagstaffs was a picture representing Eritania with her left arm encircling Erin's Britannia with her left arm enciroling Erin's waist and an angel overhead bearing the motto "Peace and good will towards all men." Among the prominent men present were A. J. Mundells, Shaw-Lefevre, H. H. Fewler, James Stansfield, H. H. Asquith, W. B. Rewlands, Arnold Morley, and many Parnellite members of Parliament.

A MESSAGE FROM GLADSTONE.

In opening the meeting the chairman, John Morley, said he could not refuse when asked to preside, because the meeting was of such a remarkable character. He felt that if his presence would be of the slightest use, he was bound to attend. (Cheers.) He said he never saw so great a meeting as this, nor one in behalf of a nobler cause. I bear a message, said Mr. Morley, from the great chief, who despite his years, would have attended this meeting had he not been entreated to spare himself. (Cheers.) He would not spare himself of bis ewn free will, because he sees the time rapidly, almost momentarily, approaching when we shall cautiously and deliberately, step by step, but surely, unfalteringly and anfilinchingly get to the bottom of these Irish proceedings. (Cheers.) The resolutions which liberate judgment, deep feeling, and stern, resolute, deliberate purpose of a great party which has not yet taken up a cause without carrying it through. (Cheera).

WILL THE TORIES GIVE HOME BULE ?

It may be that the Tories will carry home rule. (Laughter.) I do not want to under-stand Mr. Parnell's presence here to-night as binding him and his friends and countrymen to our party. It is a case of alliance rather than of fusion. Mr. Parnell's first duty is to Ireland. He has no right to think of our parties, except in relation to Ireland. (Cheers.) But I look forward to the day when, still remaining first an Irish leader and statesman. Mr. Parnell will be able to partake and draw a united Ireland to partake in the great fabric of the free government of the empire of which we are striving to make Ireland an intergal, incorporated, united, recon-oiled and equal member. (Cheers.) Whatever form home rule may take it must rest, if it is to rest upon a rock, upon a foundation of mutual respect, good will, good understanding, good faith and good intentions between the English and the Irish. (Cheers.) The Conservatives can never deprive the Liberals ef the glory of being the first to soothe Irish distract, extinguish British prejudice and extend the right hand of fellowship.

THE "TIMES" EXCORIATED.

Not many months ago I ventured to say in the House of Commons that the conductors of the Times had covered themselves with the deepest infamy. (Cheers.) They brought a charge against an Irish member of the House of Commons who wrote denying and disapproving it and who spoke in the House of Commons again denying and disproving it. The Times did not print his letter and omitted from their report of his speech the passage in which he defended himself. Afterwards they sank lower. A more desperate exhibition has never been made of a blind, headstrong, reckless, malevolent, political passion. (Loud cheers.) For two years a great journal circulated throughout the length and breadth of the land what its own counsel now admits to be as gross a libel as was ever written of any public man. (Cheers.)

PARLIAMENT MUST TAKE ACTION.

Before many days the House of Commons will be asked to pronounce that the Times has been guilty of probably false and malicious libel. If the Government will not do se the Opposition will do so. The publication of this false and malicious libel on the morning of the division, with the object of influcing that division, constitutes an aggravation of the offence which even this Government is bound to notice and punish. (Hear, hear.) If the Ministry had possessed a spark of the austere neutrality which ought to be-long to the Government; if it had possessed anything but the meanest, most violent and vindictive partisanship, it would have stood left the newspaper to prove the charges which it ought never to have made if it had not proofs. Mr. Morley severely censured the conduct of Attorney-General Webster which, he said, would be discussed in Parliament on Monday, and denounced the smittance given by the Government to the

PARTELL'S COURSE THIS IVAITABLE

fury of the storm of denunciations that came | liament as common felons for offences unfrom Tory politicians, club men, Primrose known to your law in England, mainly for dames and others. The Times, which published the most gigantic and infamous lie of (Cries of "shame.") the century, knew the dainty taste of its cus-tomers and had pampered it. Now these same honorable customers were mortified and chagrined because an honest man had cleared himself of infamous charges and they were base enough still to hope that something were first started when Lord Carnarvon was might be found out. All this shows, continued Mr. Morely, that Mr. Parnell was right in being slow to commit his political fortunes and fame to London jury. The home rule controversy turns upon the question whether these wealthy classes, represented the very moment Lord Carnarvon was enterby the Times' quatomers, so greedy and fero ling into negotiations with them, and so could

THE GOVERNMENT ARRAIGNED.

inviting them to confer with him on the future government of Ireland as to a new constitution to establish her parliament. The Government, he declared, had been aware of these documents in the possession of the Times at clous for calumnies against Ireland, are fitted | not be held blameless for the disaster which to-night, that since the introduction of the La Grandeur" is an admirable manner. His

stitutional action, from the point of view of the interests of Ireland, from the point of view of morality and of hope and confidence in the future, yet sometimes we cannot help thinking that after all there has been much in the lessons that English misgovernment Mr. Parnell then arraigned the Government | has taught Ireland for generations to justify tor its course in assisting the Times in its or excuse the actions of these rash hotheaded campaign of lying and slander. These charges men. (Cheers.) Men who, despairing of Parliamentary agitation, losing, and justly, all trust in their Irish representatives, who spicuous places. His Grace, accompanied by repeatedly had betrayed constituencies which trusted them, turned to criminal methods as the only hope for the future of Ireland.

IRELAND'S BEST ALLY, PEACE,

But it is an honorable thought which I feel

RECEPTION TO HIS GRACE. ARCHBISHOP FABRE AT THE MOUNT ST. LOUIS INSTITUTE.

A reception was tendered His Grace Archhis hop Fabre on Tuesday evening March 12th by the members of the Mount St. Louis Institute. The hall was beautifully decorated for the oc casion with flags, streamers, lanterns, etc., and numerous inscriptions were hung in con-Canon Lablanc, arrived at the Institution about five o'clock and was cordially welcomed. In the evening at S o'ctock the reception was neld. Fully one thousand persons had assembled in the hall, and at the entrance of His grace the choir rendered "Blenvenue de

GRAND CELEBRATION AT MONTREAL.

High Mass at St. Patrick's Church-Eloquent and Impressive sermon by Rev. Kilroy-Magnifloent Demonstration on Monday - The Grand Old Anniversary Fittingly Honored.

St. Patrick's Church was crowded to excess Sunday morning on the occasion of the special services being held in honor of their patron saint. The church itself was appropriately decorated with butting, shields, etc., and the scene as witnessed from the orchestall their contract. tral gallery was one of great beauty. The musical portion of the service was rendered musical portion of the service was rendered with fine effect by the large choir, assisted by Professor Gruenwald's fuil orchestra. The mass was by "Mercadante," Professor J. A. Fowler presiding at the organ, with Mr. P. McCaffory as leader, and was be utifully rendered, the solos being aung by Mesers J. O. Hamell, E. A. Hewitt, C. McDonnell, James J. Rowan, E. F. Casey and Frank Gloener. The offertory. "O Saluturis," composed by Prof. J. A. Fowler, and dedicated to Rev. Father Dowd, with orchestra and organ accompaniments, was sung with much feeling by Mr. E. A. Hewitt.

Dr. Kilroy's Sermon. The sermon was proached by the Rev. E. D. Kilrey, D. D. of Stratford, Ontario,

who took for his text, lat Corinthians, 1.28. But the foolish things of the world hath God chosen, that he might confound the wise : and the weak things of the world hath God chosen that he may confound the atrong." The reverend preacher in speaking to his text, said that what the Apostle had written in relation of the worldly estate and promise of those whom our Saviour first sent forth to sound his name and salvation throughout the proud and scornful Roman Emplie, applied very especially and striking-ly to the great Saint, whose labours and triumphs they commemorated that day:
"How little could the eye of the worlding discern in Patrick the swinsherd of 'the weed of Foolut' as he first appears on the historic record—the passages of an eminence, and influence, a glory, which should be yet fresh and young when the whole proud fabric of Paganism had crumbled into dust and existed only as a dim memory of the uncertain past, and which, with every modern artifice to speed thought and spread civilization over the earth, would acquire new volume and force, until there should be no region of the habitable world, no altar erected to the worship of the true God, whereon the praises of the humble swine herd should not rise as clouds of incense to Heaven." The brilliancy of military or civic glory paled into insignificance in the presence of the halo that decked the brow of Christ with a never-dying fame. He then compared the herolem of the world and the heroism of Ohrist, as illustrated in the history of the patron saint of Ireland, in which he pointed out in vivid colors the great victory won by St. Patrick in Ireland. At the first call of his voice the nation, which was plunged into the dense darkness of Paganism. submitted, as it were, without a skirmish or a parley, to the victorious march of Patrick through its territory. It became the "Island of Saints," the chosen home and domicile of letters and holiness and from whence went forward in dark ages educators in divine and human science of the surrounding people. The learned preacher then dwelt on the dark pages of Ireland's history, speaking in eloquent and fervid language of the persecutions meted out to them by Cromwell. He then depicted in glowing terms the arrival of the 84 ships at Gros de Lisle, with their famine and fever stricken passengers, and how they crept to the water's edge to die, of the grand self-sacrificing work done by prelate, priest, habitant, and above all of the noble sacrifice made by the sisters, who regardless of their lives, went about amongst the fever stricken wanderers, tendering and caring for them as only a woman can. He praised the conduct of the Protestant Mayor of Montreal at that time, a Mr. Mills, who spared no effort to relieve the wants of the ansierers. "Well do I remember," continued the elequent preacher, "how a French-Canadian cure, paying a visit to Quebec at that time, was informed that there were two hundred little fatherless and motherless Irish boys and girls left with no relations of any kind. The sight of these little ones, left with no one to care for them caused him great sorrow. Taking a little bright-eyed boy, he wrapped him in a blanket and took the steamer for his parish. That evening at Vespers be held the little boy aloft and said, "See here, you mothers of my congregation, this bright-eyed little Irish boy, see his curly looks and winsome face; there are two hundred little boys and girls like him at Quebec with no home to go to. Continued on fifth page.

CAME NEAR BEING A RIOT. TORONTO YOUNG BRITONS' PROGESSION GETS

INTO TROUBLE. TOBONTO, March 18.-Ultra-Protestant Toronto was up in arms to-night, but no serious results followed, About three thousand Young Briton; with half a dozen bands paraded the streets in honor of St. Patrick's day and were soon met by small bodies of Catholics along the route. Considerable stone throwing was in-The procession was soon dispersed by the police and some arrests were made. Queen street, however, presented quite a lively appearance

It is emeially denied that Austria is proparing for a war with Service.



that the House of Lords should have a decino voice at all.

THE NATION MUST DECIDE.

Mr. Morley reminded his hearers that the whole matter rested with the nation, and that a triumph depended upon each one making himself a centre for right ideas. If we do this, he declared, the time is not far distant when we shall see the false image with a front of Tory brass and feet of dissentient clay trampled in the dust under the feet of the honest citizens of England, Scotland and Ireland. (Loud obsers.)

PARNELL'S GRAND RECEPTION.

Mr. Parnell was unable to speak for sevithe guise of a judicial investigation. the singing of " He's a Jolly Good Fellow, When quiet was restored he said a I etc. cannot attempt to describe my gratification and delight at the reception given me. Such evenings will do more for the union than twenty centuries of the firm Government (laughter) of Salisbury and Balfour. I am ailies? The plan answer is, because this sure my countrymen throughout the world country being remote from Ireland, the peowill be equally honored with me by your re- ple of England not being in contact or comcoption of their cause. I prefer to draw lessons from passing events. This great meeting is assembled to protest against the putty and malignant meanness of Mr. Balfour's government in Ireland. The chairman expressed the hope that I would be a privy councillor. On that point I must be pardoned for saying nothing, but it is legitimate to enquire whether there is not something rotten in a system of govern ment which compels the ostracism from the affairs of your empire of 86 of the 103 Irish members. That is one of the first results of seven centuries of firm government, much firmer than we are ever likely to see again (cheers), a government under which it was forged letters as proofs of the criminality of only necessary to get up forged letters against a man, and not to prove them, to enable the we are entitled to ask all thinking, reflective Lord Lieutenant to have him beheaded, For- | men and women in England to consider this: tunately they cannot do such things now-a-

THE RESULTS OF COERCION. What, then, has been one of the results of the system? That we Irish members, from the very necessity of our position, are unable resistance to evictions, Mr. Parnell related a to take that share in the duties of Government which is one of the natural and justifiable hopes of all men entering Parliament. If we violated the pledges upon which alone we obtained the trust of our constituencies, namely, that we should refuse to accept place or office for ourselves or others from any English government as long as the ust rights of Ireland, were not conceded, were we so base and mean we should fail to find a single constituency to re-elect us. Well, then, is it not a matter for enquiry, why mr. Ballour the said he could not, however, help pro-connot govern Ireland two years without im-prisoning against the Times bearing the who?

to make laws for Ireland. It is monatrous | had befallen Ireland's enemies. He then | great measure of 1886 Ireland has definitely | Grace was then presented with two addresses condemned in the most scathing terms the nive voice in such a matter and Mr. Parnell procedure of the commission. They were no voice at all. fifty-two actual sittings of the commission, while every charge, every allegation devisable by the cupidity and ingenuity of informers and jall birds against everybody else but ourselves was brought forward and investigated, antil at length they approached the letters most unwillingly and gave us for the first time an opportunity. The skill of Sir Charles Russell and other gentlemen was promptly used for exposing what, without disrespect to the judges, I shall venture to call one of the most scandalous wastes of public time and money ever instituted under

AN APPEAL TO ENGLAND.

Why do our political opponents go to all this trouble to attempt to throw discredit upon the representatives of Ireland, and necessarily the cause they represent, and their munication with, and not understanding the real wishes, thoughts and aspirations of the people of Ireland, it is comparatively easy to lead them astry on any political question in Ireland. (Cheers.) The Tories know they cannot humbug you on one of your own ques-tions. They can humbug, at least they have been able up to the present day, and hoodwinked you upon an Irlah question with the utmost facility. So it happened that the Tory party, which in 1885, by the mouth of Lord Carnervon, promised us an Irish parlia-ment, in 1886-7 turned right around and renewed their policy of operation and produced Is it right that the future and the liberties of lreland should be dependent upon a casual publication of a forged letter by the Times on the morning of a great division? After a reference to the claims of Ireland and defending the atory which he heard of a man convicted of joining in a revolutionary movement not unustly perhaps, but a man made bitter by recollections of the famine period, and of days without food, a man who recollected having seen his mether carry a dead daughter two miles on her back to bury her, and who had seen her return from the sorry funeral only to find her remaining daughter dead when she had to perform the same service again. That, said Mr. Parnell, is the history of many men who are desented to day as dynamiters and Fenlant, and although from every point o view we condemn violence and illegal upcen

turned her back upon all these base, hopeless and desperate courses, that she is confident that in the ways of constitunality lie her safety, and that under the genius and guid ance of that great, devoted Englishman, Mr. Gladstone, with the new hope that has come into all our hearts and breasts, the day of ultimate freedom of Ireland cannot long be deferred. We are now on the eve of a great popular upheaval-a movement which will not enhalds until you have enabled your great leader to carry through the Legislature of the Empire a measure which will give Ireland all legitimate control over her own interests and her own welfare without any shadow of harm or ill to your own greater interests. Mr. Parnell resumed his seat amid loud and

prolonged cheering.
Sir Charles Russell made a few remarks and was received with dealening applause. Mr. Morely announced that in three weeks over a quarter of a million persons had signed the protest against the Government't Irish

THE PARADIS MATTER.

La Minerve has the following : " Reliable information from Rome enables us to affirm the following—The appeal of ex-Father Paradie, addressed by him to the Sacred Congregation of Bishops and Regulars, on the subject of his expulsion from the Oblats, has been rejected by the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda, which had already pronounced on an appeal from the ex-religioux. M. Tardival has left Rome without having been able to obtain an audience with the Holy Father. The Cardinals, few in number, who consented to receive him, received him in a reserved manner, and one of them told him straight, that in the Paradis affair he had meddled in a matter which did not concern him at all. At Rome truth and justice are always to be had."

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOL. The monthly distribution of testimonials and prizes for Brother Arnold's school took place Friday afternoon in the hall of St. Ann's Young Men's society. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen-parents of scholars and invited friends. An excellent programme, consisting of recitations, songs and choruses was given in a manner which reflected considerable credit upon both pupils and their teachers. The elecution ry and vocal efforts of the juvenile representatives of the first, second and high classes deserve special mention; and many of the ladies and | rangements have as yet been arrived at. gentlemen present spoke with enthusiasm to the venerable superier. Brother Arnold, upon the general and individual abilities of the granting the municipal sunrage to women by beyzi.

one in English, read by Mr. Wm. Olifford, and one in French, read by Mr. H. Ladouceur. His Grace suitably replied, after which the musical portion of the programme was gone through with. Amongst those who contributed were Messra. C. J. Hamelin, M. P. Rowan and Louis Frechette, who read a poem entitled "St. Jean Baptiste de La Salle," in four cantos, composed by himself expressly for the occasion. The proceedings were brought to a close by the rendition of "Au Moulin," given with much expression.

THE ST. JEAN BAPTISTE HALL.

The funds for the erection of the new St. Jean Baptiste hall are coming in, \$40,000 out of \$100,000 wanted having been subscribed, and the society has hopes of obtaining a good grant from the Quebec Government. Two sites are in contemplation, one at the corner of Gosford and Craig and the other at the corner of St. Denis and St. Catherine streets. opposite St. James church.

THE PAPAL BRIEF ARRIVES. THE JESUITS TO GET LESS THAN HALF OF THEIR

GBANT. QUEBEC, March 18.—The Papal brief in re-ference to the distribution of the \$400,000 paid in settlement to the Jesuits' estate was received in settlement to the Jeauits' estate was received by Cardinal Taschereau yesterday and communicated to the Government to-day. The distribution is made exactly as stated several weeks ago, viz,: To the Jesuits, \$160,000; to Laval at Quebec, \$100,000; to Laval at Montreal, \$40,000, and \$100,000 to be devided among the bishops of the province. This will be very welcome to the poorer discess, such as Pontiac, Nicolet and Chicoutimi.

The Canada Northwest Land company's report shows sales of 52.502 acres, compared with 16,633 acres in 1887. The average price obtained was 23 shillings per acre. The cost was only 11 shillings. Payment has been mostly made by the surrender of shares. The directors expect the business to continue on similar scale. As a result of the sales the share capital is reduced by £21,145.

The cable despatch from London giving details from the Canada Gazette in regard to the Dominion Government deciding to secure an Atlantic service equal to that via New York service, and offering an annual subsidy of \$100,000 at ten years is premature. Although the Dominion Government have had inspector Stephens had his head out by a stone. an Atlantic service equal to that via New of \$100,000 at ten years is premature. Although the Dominion Government have had the matter under consideration, ne final ar-

The Massachusetts House defeated the bill a vote of 127 to 78.

[FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.] THE COMMISSION.

Must man believe, his fellow man so vile, As slowly, unmasked, those huge frauds are shown; Rotten with hate and crime, pretend the

To guide the realm and, protect the throne. Professing every vestige of truth— Honor bluehes, while perfidy and shame, Upheld by royal courtiers, whom forecosts; Will stop at naught to tarnish Erin's fame.

Great God! what must those Irish members

When every being whom gold would defame, Are called afar, seduced o'er land and sea, To cast discredit on their envied name. Coercion acts, nor gloomy prison walls,

Would not suffice; those patriotic few, In clarion tones proclaimed their country's wrongs. Nor feared they all that Tory might could do. But wily Webster, tyrant Balfour's hound,

Has sniffed the wind, -the "Times" has laid the snare ; Hunters and cur, with one prodigious bound Have joined the chase, but find the game—O

Ask fiend Le Caron, Pigott, and the rest Of traitor guides who blindly led them on, Where their suspected prey, with scornful jest Oe'r their dark doings sheds the light of dawn. Exposed by those whom they had hoped to

Whose loyalty they basely had belied; In Jewish style they sought the perjured boon Till, Judas—like, their basest forger died.

But far more culpable are they who gave The tempting gold, to win a fiendish cause, Hoping to avoid the punishment, yet crave To drag their victims 'neath the dragon's jaws.

Now sadly whenes the haffled, timid cur; The tyrant vows dire vengeance on his spies ; O thunderer, weep thy want of ample spur To capture boodle with thy mammoth lies. J. T. McGowan St. Anicet, March, 8. 1889.

RESEDA:

CHAPTER II. Continued. Mrs. Lemoyne now came up, wondering how the little girl came to be talking to strangers. "Mother," said Madeline, "this is the lady who gave me the sugar-plums."

Mrs. Lemoyne and Teresa bowed to each ther. The young English girl saw at a glance that Madeline's mother was good and gentle as well as noor.

'Since your little girl is fond of flowers pray allow us to give her a plant," said Sir John.
"Oh, do ray 'yee,' dear little mother, pray do !" cried Madeline.
"Your mother will allow us, I am sure," said

eres, "come with me and choose."

And taking her hand she led her slowly along the row of flowers. Madeline stopred before every nosegay, and every green box, and then passed on. The rich colours of many of the flowers delighted her eyes, but when she stoop ed down and found they had no perfume, she

went on further. At last she scopped in front of a fuschia, in admiration of its graceful sprays of brilliant blossoms. This is beautiful, very, very beautiful," she said, and bent down; "but it has no scent," she added in disappointment, 'Oh! it is this ugly

Teresa looked at the ugly little plant, and smiled; "Tais is like the plant in your little song," she said, "though after all it is not very urly-God has given it something that is better

than beauty."
"What is its name?" "Its name is the same as yours."
"Madeline?"

"No, Mignonette."
"Then I will choose it," said Madeline, eagerly; "and as you are giving it to me I will take and from Lady Burton's caprice.

great care of it," she added, with much feeling

"You are delaying this kind lady to long," character and the dependent nature of her posisaid Madeline's mother coming close to where she was standing with her new friend; "make haste and choose."
"She has chosen," answered Teresa, and at

was standing near Sir John.

"William," she said when he had come forward, "take this plant to——"
Mrs. Lamoyne interrupted her, assuring her that she could easily carry it herself; the young girl however had observed that she was already laden with several parels and as it. laden with several parcels, and as it was evi-dent that Madeline's little hands could not bear the burden for any distance, she begged to know

whose light sprays were gently shaken to and fro by William's measured tread.

CHAPTER III. NEW ACQUAINTANCE.

The trifling and apparently accidental circumstances which we have just related had two results. In the first place, the pretty name which had fallen from Teresa's lips clung to Madeline. Everyone who came near her, knew of her plant of her love for it, and the care she bestowed apon it. Whenever the game of the flowers was played at the infant school, she sang the little verse about the mignonette, and none of the other children ever though of selecting the name which seemed to have become her own, and indeed to suit her perfectly. If she had not the cift of beauty she had that of wonderful gracefulness, and gracefulness is to a girl or woman what perfume is to a flower. Accordingly, Mignonette was soon the name used by her mistress and comrades in the infant school,

by the few neighbors who knew her, by the English family, and even by her mother.

And in the second place, these circumstances led to an acquaintance between Teresa and Mrs. Lemoyne, which became to the sorrowful wife something like what sunshine is amid the gloom something like what substille is amid the gloom of winter. A slight illness of Madeline's first furnished a reason for the young English girl's visits, and they were repeated from time to time after the child was well. Moreover, Mignonette was often invited to go and play with Mary, but Mrs. Lemovne made this concession to her friendship for Teresa, rarely and reluctantly.

Mary was idolized by her mother, and was self-willed, capricious, and passionate. Her outbursts of violence terrified Madeline, and she would have dreaded being left alone with the little tyrant, who already governed her own

family.

The home life of the Burton family was anything but peaceful and pleasant. Lady Burton was one of those woman who seemed destined to make all belonging to them unhappy. At the time of her marriage with Sir John she was very beautiful and apparently very good; but the goodness was the result of selfishness, and was only manifested towards those whom it was her inserest to deceive. The rights of primogeniture as understood in England, sometimes make the position of the younger sons and of the make the position of the younger sons and of the daughters of wealthy families a hard one. Lady Burton's father left debts, her brother, who succeeded to the property, was very extrava-gant, and she was but scanbly provided for. The comparatively straitened circumstances in which she found herself thus placed, were little to the taste of the haughty and ambitious Miss Charlotte, and she looked to a rich marriage as the means of attaining the brilliant position she

desired.

Her remarkable beauty was generally admired but in her own neighbourhood her character and

ton, however, fell a victim to her charms, and had cause to repent his folly. He acted hastily and his punishment was ornel; his angel soon showed herself to be far different from what he had deemed her, and all happiness vanished from his home. The birth of a child did not long improve matters, for the child only became another tyrant in the home. Mary began by being a beautiful baby, the treasurer of fasher and mother, but as she grew out of mere infancy the mother's foolish fondness spoiled what might have been an element of domestic happiness. Haughty and arrogent as Lady Burton was to every one else, she became a very slave to Mary. Mary's disposition was unfortunately but too like that of her mother, her evil tendencies being absolutely unchecked, grew and strengthened, and the deplorable system of adulation and concession bore its natural fruits. At six years old Mary had an iron will, a capricious and ungoverned temper, and was thoroughly selfish. Lady Burton al

venture ever to say that Mary was in fault.
Sir John obeyed his wife, loved his child tenderly, and let things take their course. Long continued bad health bad affected his spirits, he shrank from anything like discussion or contest, and spent as much of his time as he could out of When a domestic storm seemed to be impending he would take his hat and stick, look

lowed no one to exercise any authority over her little girl, and the gentle Teresa could hardly

sadly at his sister, and go out till evening.

After dinner he would listen, with apparent apathy, to the bitter reproaches with which his wife accompanied the dessert, and would call for braudy and water; if her language was peculiarly aggressive and her complaints were unusually prolonged, his potations became the stronger, and occasionally he found the relief of complete oblivion.

The unworthy wife, whose conduct had contributed to the degradation of her unhappy husband, would, on these occasions, break forth into taunting and insulting language, and would hauphtily silence poor Te-esa if she attempted to excuse or defend her brother. Yet, Teresa might justly have pointed out to her sister-in-law that Sir John's excesses were due to the sorrows of his domestic life.

sorrows of his domestic life.

It will be easily understood that these two women had little in common, and that their tastes and occupations were different and uncongenial. Lady Burton spent her days in shopping, in sauntering about, visiting and driving in the Park: her evenings were devoted to the theatre. Teresa never went to the theatre except when the play was select and really worth seeing; art, literature, and good works employed her time. Among the good works in which she took a special interest was that of Infant schools, and she had visited those of Paris with the hope of gathering useful hints for one which she intended at some future day to establish in the neighbourhood of her home. She went, on several other occasions, to the Infant school where she had made acquaintance with Madeline. Her appearance was always

a cause of rejoicing to the children, for it was sure to be followed by a distribution of sugar-plums. Madeline's joy. however, was entirely free from any mixture of self-interest. The being on earth whom she self-interest. The being on earth whom she loved best after her mother was her mistress, and after her mistress came Teresa who fully best for the self-three cames and after her mistress cames and after her mistress cames and after her mistress cames and a self-three forms of the self-three forms here in the self-three forms and three forms and the self-three forms and three forms and the self-three forms and three forms and t returned her affection, and sometimes herself woundered at the love she bore to her little Mignonette. Naturally she felt much interest in the mother of her little favourite. The mistrees of the Infant school had confirmed her conjectures regarding Mr. Lemyne [The flower-maker was a lady by birth and had been reduced by misfortunes to her present position. No

one knew the particulars of these misfortunes. Trouble makes some natures reserved and dis-trustful, and the young wife silently bore the sad memories or the past, the difficulties of the present, and anxieties as to the future. She did not at once warmly respond to the young Englishwoman's advances, but Teresa redoubled her kindness to the child. This was the true way to reach the mother's heart, and it was perfectly successful. Mrs. Lemoyne soon learned to welcome Teresa's visits, and when she sent her maid to beg that Madeline might come and spand the day, she would send her in perfect enfidence that Teresa would guard her little Migaonette alike from Mary's illtemper

tion, she could, when it was necessary, be firm and make a decided stand against anything t injustice. Mignonette was her visitor, and therefore under her protection, and Mary was pretty good, which was not always the case, especially if Lady Burton took her part in any of the little differences which from time to time arose. The two children, however, generally agreed very well, and the habit of intercourse strenghtened the bond between them, till one day, after a recence of a kind but too common in Lady Burton's household, Mignonette was banished from the house in which her friend Teresa had a home. It was a Thursday, in the mouth When she had heard it, she at once gracefully replied, "I am glad that we are near neighbors; we are living in the next street, and I hope we shall meet sometimes. Good-bye for to-day, good-bye, little Mignonette. William, you will follow this lady."

Teresa took Sir John's arm and they both walked on; Mrs. Lemoyne, with Madeline's hand in hers, went towards her home, the child constantly turning round to look at her plant.

and Teresa were both ready; when Teresa saw the cab she asked the maid why she had not brought a large carriage; the reason was simple, there was not one to be had. Lady Burton scolded the poor girl and declared that it was all her fault, and that she had not started

soon enough.

After all, it does not so much matter,"
said Teresa: "I won't go out to day, Charlotte; Mignonette will keep me compary." want her to come !" cried Mary. "Of course she will come," said Mary's mother; "is is not for you she is spending the day

here, I suppose, Teresa, but for Mary; there is room for her besides the driver." Teresa came forward, "Beside the driver! Surely not, Charlotte, the wind is very barsh and cold to-day, and it is raining. Madeline is delicate and takes cold easily; it would really be a grantial.

be a great risk for her."
"You must allow me to consider your anxiety rather exaggerated, my dear; and if you have no other reason-

'I beg your pardon, I have another; it is not the fitting place for her." "Will you kindly explain yourself?" answer

ed Lady Burton, in a mocking manner. I can hardly fancy that the little girl is too grand for the coachbox."
"I should hot have put it as you do, Charlotte, but you understand what I mean. I don't think it the right place for Madeline."
"What a ridiculous idea! You seem to fore,

get that she is a work-woman's child."
"Pray do not speak so loud, Charlotte; it is not well to let the children hear. I fear you are sowing seeds of pride in Mary's heart and little know what a harvest you may reap some day. But you are annoyed; I will say no more about Mary and return to the subject we were

speaking of. I have not for a moment forgotten Mrs. Lemoyne's present position, nor the fact that it is the result of misfortune. If work fact that it is the result of misfortune. If work neither fully knew the immess heart of the other, is in itself honourable, it seems to me doubly for in each human heart there is a mysterious honourable in the case of a woman who has been in comfortable circumstances, and is now bearing her troubles bravely, and supporting herself and her child. Only fancy yourself in her case, and think how you would feel it if you saw Mary put in the position generally given

saw Mary put in the position generall, given to a servant."

"Nonsense!" murmured Lady Burton, shrugging her shoulders; "there is no sert of reason in your argument; but stay at home if you like, my dear. We can do without your little favourite. Come Mary!"

"Oome, Mignonette! said Mary, who at this moment was possessed with the spirit of contradiction which belongs to spoiled children, and would not, for any consideration, have gone without her little companion.

But Madeline did not take Mary's offered hand, and looked at Teresa.

hand, and looked at Teresa,

"Magnonette can't go to-day, Mary," said
Teresa; "there is no room for her."

"She must come!" cried Mary, impatiently.

"The must come is no room for her."

"Your aunt does not wish it."
"I know, I heard what she said, she does not

"That might be done," said Teresa, hoping to settle the matter satisfactorily. "Mary and Madeline together will not take more room than one grown person."
"But I should be dreadfully crowded," re-

joined Lady Burton. "No, my dear, you may keep your little pet at home; Mary and I will go together. Betsy, take Miss Mary down stairs and life her into the carriage."

But Miss Mary had taken an obstinate fit.

She cried and struggled and would not go with
the maid: Lady Burton grew angry and desired the maid to leave Mary alone and to put Madeline up on the coach-box.

Teresa took the child's hand. You should not

ve such an order, Charlotte," she said, coldly; I cannot let Madeline go there." Lady Burton's wrath knew no bounds.

'Let her be off then !" she cried, with kindling eyes and ang y mien: "send the wretched little child out of my house!"

'I will take her home to her mother," said

Teress, without betraying any agitation. "Come, my dear, bid Lady Burton goodbye,

and kiss Mary."
Madeline made a pretty little courtesy and then turned to Mary, but Lady Burton pushed her aside roughly, and taking her little girl in her arms put her in the carriage, and herself got in. They then drove off without further "An farrious."

dalay. Teresa called Betsy to accompany her, and presently took Madeline back to her home.

Before going upstairs to Mrs. Lemoyne's apartment she wished to ascertain that she was at home, and accordingly asked the porter whe was hurriedly crossing the court yard. "At home!" he exclaimed, "Mrs. Lemoyne

at home! Why, you don't know what has appened!"
Madeline beard his words, and, instinctively feeling that some misfortune had fallen upon her mother, she left Teresa's side and ran to-

wards the stairs. "Poor little thing !" said the porter, compassionately. "See, madam, there is the doctor going up, he will tell you all. I have a great

many commissions to do. He then left Teresa, who at once hastened upstairs, after the doctor. Just as she reached him a child's cry of anguish and alarm came to her ear. She recognized Madeline's voice, and passing rapidly before the stranger, who had stopped, uncertain where to go, she opened the door of Mrs Lemoyne's apartment and said, "This way, if you please."

CHAPTER IV.

A BAD STORY.

When they entered Mrs. Lemoyne's room, they found her lying apparently lifeless, on the floor The basket which contained her work had been overturned in her fall, the flowers were scattered around her, and by a chance, which looked almost like a kind of mockery, a wreath of roses and white lilac lay at her head. Made-

line knelt beside her and endeavoured to raise her up, weeping bitterly meanwhile.

An old woman, whose sullen countenance betrayed not the slightest emotion, stood looking at her without making any attempt to be of

"Take the child away," said the doctor; "I will look after the mother."
Teresa with some difficulty unclasped Madeline's little hands from her mother's garments,

and the doctor raised the unconscious form and laid it on the bed.

"She has only fainted," he said, after examining her for a few seconds; "but how could you leave her in that position? you ought to have raised her up." This observation was addressed to the porter's wife, who replied with

"And how could I do it? My husband was not here to help me, and besides neither he nor I can give our time for nothing."

And having spoken these heartless words she

left the room, grumbling.
"Can nothing be done to bring her round?"
asked Teress. "My maid will go for anything asked Teresa. "that is wanted."

letter that is on the table, that she may not see it; whenever a letter like that comes, it makes mother cry."
Teresa looked to the table and saw what she

had not before observed. Mrs. Lemoyne's eye, as she recovered from her fainting fit, had evidently fallen upon a large envelope with several foreign stamps upon it, and two half opened sheets of paper. No doubt, these were messengers of sorrow, and had called forth the

outburst of grief.
The doctor had written a prescription on a page which he took from his notebook, drew Teresa aside and said. "My work is done, and yours is to begin. This soothing draught is all that I can prescribe. Grief is alsa! a thing beyond my power to heal. You probably know better than I do the cause of the fainting, which work have lasted so long if assistance, had night not have lasted so long if assistance had been at once given."

"I am, like yourself, completely in the dark as to the fresh sorrow which has overpowered this poor lady," answered Teresa. "I suppose that some bad news for which she was unprepared has reached her. Do you think her case

very serious?"
'No; the nerves are very much shaken; that is all. But her night may be very reatless. It would not be wise to leave her alone with the

I will stay with her," said Teresa. The doctor bowed, took his hat, and left the

room.
"Betsy," said Teresa, "take this prescription to the chemist at the corner, and ask him to make it up and send the draught at once, and then go home and tell Sir John that I shall stay

the night with Mrs. Lemoyne,"
After she had given these directions, Teresa put off her bonnet and cloak, and taking Mig-nonette on her lap sat down near the bed. She felt much perplexed; Mrs. Lemoyne, as we have seen, had not confided her troubles to her. nave seen, had now connect her troubles to her. Teresa had paid her many visits, but the visits had been short: they had spoken much of children in general, and of Mary and Madeline in particular. Their conversations had led them to appreciate each other, and notwithstanding their differences of age and of position, a strong sympathy existed between them, but as yet sanctuary in which are hidden the deepest sor-rows and the greatest joys the soul has known, which are treasured its truest and highest sentiments, its sweetest and bitterest memories; and as we go on in life, this sanctuary becomes more and more impenetrable, and in fact it is like the conscience, fully known to God alone. Teresa could not easily speak of a grief whose Teresa could not easily speak of a grief whose very nature was to her unknown, the consolation she would fain have tried to offer might perhaps have missed its mark, her delicacy shrank from any attempt to fathom the secret of a sorrow which was hidden from her. The broken words which Mrs. Lemoyne had spoken amidst her tears had conveyed little meaning to her mind; she had always believed Madeline to be her mother's only child, and had been greatly apprized by the heart-rending tones of maternal. surprised by the heart-rending tones of materna

she took her hand and said, "Mamma, do order hignometre to come." happy. Madeline was not slow to be convinced by the sweet words, she became by degrees calmer, and as she was told not to speak to "Your auto does not wish it."

"I know, I heard what she said, she does not want her to go on the box, we must have her inside the carriage."

"That might be done," said Teresa, hoping that occurred to her mind, and before it was so settle the matter satisfactorily. "Mary and madeline together will not take more room than

arms. Night was coming on, and the young gurl thought it well to take adventage of this alumshought it well to take adventage of this alumber and put the child to bed. Just as she had undressed her and laid her, still sleeping, on her little couch, a knock was heard at the day. little couch, a knock was heard at the door. It was the chemist's messenger with the draught which had been ordered. Teresa paid for it and sent him away, and then after having lighted sent him away, and then after naving lighted the lamp, again took her place by the bed. Mrs. Lemoyne was no longer weeping, but sat bent down with her head supported in her two hands motionless and silent and apparently overcome with hopeless gcief. When she heard Teresa's voice, she started a little, took her hands from her face, and looked up at her with tearful melancholy eyes.
"Dear Misa Teresa," she said, "is that

you?"
"Yes," said the girl, taking one of her hands "but I am so sorry I have ceme too late?"
"Too late? did you come too late?" repeated
the poor woman. "Oh! yes, I was alone, the poor woman. "Oh! yes, I was alone, when——" and the sentence was cut short by

Teresa was silent.
"And my little girl!" cried Mrs. Lemoyne
anxiously: "where is my little Madeline?"

Teresa pointed to the little bed, where the child lay in peaceful sleep.

"You see she is steeping calmly, and I am very glad of it, for the sight of your grief completely upset her. It was she who called you back from your faint by her kisses."
"I think I remember. Poor little darling!

I felt her tears fall on my face. My heart was dead, my memory was confused, and my head was gone."
"Don't speak too much, let me undress you;

a night's rest will do you good."

Mrs. Lemoyne yielded, and indeed she was still so weak that she needed assistance. She became uneasy for Teresa on account of the lateness of the hour, but the latter told her that she had sent her maid home, and meant to stay

for the night. Mrs. Lemoyne, deeply touched by her kind-ness, begged her on no account to remain, de-claring that she was feeling stronger and better; but Teress would not be moved from her pur-

"Stay then," said the invalid, "and may God bless you for all you are doing for me? I want you to know the whole story of my life, my sad life; I will have no secrets from you "Don't tell me to night," said Teresa, firmly.
"You are quite worn out, and it would be very bad for you to go back to all your troubles, but by and by to morrow, you will let me hear everything.

(To be Continued.)

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 ttprexe to any person who applies to Nicholson, 177 McDougal Street, New York.

DECAY OF UNUSED FACULTIES.

Dr. Smith, of Louisville, Kentucky, by means of practical investigations, claims to have established the truth of the theory that animals which live in the Mammoth Cave are not only without a trace of the optic nerve, but are also destitute of the sense of hearing. On one occasion he penetrated about four miles into the interior of the cave, and some 4,000 fee below the center of the earth, where the soli tude and total absence of sound produced a dis-tressing and almost unsupportable effect upon him, resulting in a very perceptible, although temporary, defection of hearing and aberration of mind. This explains the fact why persons lost in the cave for one, two, or three days, have always been found, when rescued, in a state of temporary insanity. The mind and special senses, deprived of their natural pabulum and "Here is the best cure for her! you see it is already doing her good," and he pointed to lysed, attrophied, and finally, as far as external manifestations are concerned, nearly, if ing her by every tender name she could think of and covering her face with tears and kisses, that the action of a similar law operates upon, and the country of the countr The doctor was right. Either the fainting and in the same manner affects, our moral caresses had really availed to restore her, for Mrs. Lemoyne by degrees came to berself. She opened her eyes and looked anxiously around her. All at once, she shuddered violentiated by contract with "shoes spiritual shings," around her. All at once, she shuddered violently and began to weep bitterly, murmuring
amid her sobs, "My child! my poor child!"

"What can be the matter wish little mother,
Miss Teresa?" said Mignonette, clasping her
hands in despair and turning her sad face to
the young girl. "Oh! I see what it is now!"
she exclaimed, "Miss Teresa, hide that horrid
she exclaimed, "Miss Teresa, hide that horrid
she was the senses of the soul—the spirit, can be
developed only by means of snitable surroundtings. As light sensitizes the optic nerve, as
sound educates the ear, and as touch awakens feeling, so the forces of the spirit would call forth and perfect corresponding faculties in man. Here, then, lies the secret of partial, if not total, absence of development in spiritual directions. No soul that lives in a mammoth cave can be otherwise than deaf, than blind, and feeble minded. As severance from a world with which man was fitted, and designed to be in contact, unmans him, limits, stultifies his human powers, so isolation from "the things of God"—for communion with which the soul was formed—unsouls and degrades it to the level of "the beasts that perish." Let us bear this in mind: To realize but seldom "the powers of the world to come," to live far from spiritual influence, to neglect the means of grace, is to stop all soul growth, and to paralyze each moral faculty.-[Rev. F. Pugh.

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

FUN AND FANCY.

The favorite key of the sailor's songs is C. The prevailing culler is the rag-man. One of the most obnoxious relatives one can

entertain—a carb-uncle, A "duck of a bonnet" is sometimes worn by goose of a women. The man who is lynched will find notice in

the noose column. The flower of the family frequently happens to be a son flower. The matter of rents annoys both the professional tramp and the land baron.

Some realize after marriage that the "apple of their eye" is a crab apple. Should this country be involved in war we

have an efficient reserve force in the "killing" dudes that abound. The favorite gait of the inebriate is the de-With a bear of a husband there is always

A silo is where green feed is kept. A solo is where a conceited musician feeds his greenness. Although not a student of astronomy, the cheese-maker is able to tell something of the

One of the leading features of a blind men li ant's life is the little dog .

A woman's sphere-a mouse. Figures don't lie-they recline.

The "chip of the old block" is often "aplinered" for copying after his sire, .

"Breeches of trust," remarked the young man as the dog disgorged the greater portion of his A bone of contention—the trombone.

For a burn or scald make a paste of commen baking sods and water, apply at once and cover with a linen cloth. When the skin is broken

LAID TO REST.

The Finni Obsequies of the Late Mrs. Will iam Harty-Beloved in Life-Bonored in Desta.

(Kingston: Freeman, March 13th.)

It is our painful duty to record this week the death of Mrs. Wm. Harty who departed this life peacefully and strengthened by every consolation of our Holy Faith on Thursday last, the 7th instant. Her death was not unexpected; yet her kindly nature and womanly virtues, while they bound her to her own in most sacred affection, endeared her also to many sincerely attached friends and extended her name so universally throughout Kingstone, that the hearts of all were saddened when at length her demise was announced.

Mrs. Harty bore her grievous and long sickness with an admirable and constant patience, which could be the fruit only of deep religious feeling and great strength of faith, and thus her resigned and happy death was s fitting ending to a pious and exemplary life. In every work of charity in the city her hand was engaged busily, and with every beneficial object her name was identified. She was a faithful and edifying member of the Holy Family Confraternity ever since it was established in St. Mary's Cathedral. To the poor she is a loss, not merely on account of the material help which she meted out to them cheerfully and largely at all times, but much more for the kindly interest she took in them and the prudent counsel she gave them, and her tender, affectionate sympathy with them in their every sorrow and affliction.

In testimony of her goodness of life, as well as to give respect to her bereaved husband, Ald. Wm. Harty, one of Kingston's most prominent citizens, an immense concourse of people assisted at Mrs. Harty's funeral on Sunday afternoon. A larger funeral proces-sion has never, we believe, been seen in Kings-ton, thus followed all that was mortal of this estimable Christian lady to St. Mary s cemetery. All classes, without any distinction of creed, united in paying this last tribute of

regard to her memory.

The Bishop of Kirgston, surrounded by the clergy of the Palace, presided at the Libera, and at the conclusion of these solemn prayers and plaintive chants of holy Church, His Lordship led the long, sad procession to the final resting place. Whilst we say our earnest, heartfelt, consoling prayer,-may her soul rest in peace, and may perpetual light shine upon her,—we respectfully offer the ex-pression of our sincere sympathy and serrow to the bereaved family in this, the most afficting of domestic trials.

On Tuesday morning at o'clock a solemn Mass was sung for the repose of the soul of the late Mrs. Harty. The Bishop of King-ston presided at the Mass, assisted at the throne by the Rev. P. A. Twohey, of West-pert, and the Rev. J. J. McGrath of Spencerviile. The celebrant of the Mass was the Rev. T. Kelly, secretery. In the sanctuary were the Rev. J. Gorman, Gananoque, Rev. D. A. Iwomey, Rev. J. S. Quinn, and the Rev. T.

The Libera was sung by His Lordship the Bishop, assisted by the clergy present. A large congregation was present, among whom were the members of the Arch-Confraternity of the Holy Family. We conclude our obituary notice with the final blessing of the Catholic Church over her deceased chirdren-RE-QUIESCAT IN PAGE. AMEN.

The floral offering were numerous and very beautiful, and came from friends in all parts of the country, as well as from the city. They not only filled the bearse, but required an extra vehicle for their conveyance. Among those who attended the funeral

from a distance we noticed the following :-Mrs. Jas. O'Reilly, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. D. O'Connor, Ottawa; Mr. Alex. Mortimer, Ottawa; Mr. G. P. Brophy. Ottawa; Jas. R. O'Reily, Prescott; John Ryan, Brockville; Hugh Ryan, Toronto; M. J. Heney, Water-town; James Shea, Hamilton, and P. D. Doran, Peterboro.

IN MEMORIAM.

LATE MRS. WM. HARTY. Again the Golden Gates swing wide. Again a life on death's ebb tid. A sainted soul has fled Again the tears of sad ones left, Again the lonely friends bereft-A noble woman dead.

A cherished mother, loving wife, Who bore the weary weight of life, As God would have her bear; True mother, with a heart of gold, True wife, with wifely gifts untold— Unselfish, gentle, rare.

Her heart, a heart to quicken sure To misery, care or need;
Ever steadfast, honest friend,
Ever a cheerful smile to send—
With the helping word and deed.

Her hand, a hand to help the poor,

No here chronicled by fame, No marbyr dying for God's name, More bravely bore than she;
A cruel, lingering, painful death,
And martyr-like with failing breath—
Praised God who set her free. A saddened joy, a joyful pain, For sinless soul that knew stain, We feel for her who's won;

A glorious, jewelled, heavenly crown, And softly pray, with hearts bow'd down God's holy will be done. MRS. RYAN, LONDON.

(Catholic Record.) We regret very much to announce the death of Mrs. Ryan, an old and highly esteemed resident of London. The good lady departed suddenly on Sanday morning last but was not unprepared, as she was ever most devout and exemplary Catholic lady. We extend our heartfelt condolence to her surviving children, Thos. Ryan Esq , of Port Arthur, and Miss Kate Ryan, her affectionate and faithful companion in her declining years. Mrs. Rysn's husband departed this life about twenty-five years ago. She was born in 1808, in Ballyraggat, County Kilkenny, Ireland. The funeral took place on Wednesday marning, from her late residence Richmond street, to St. Peter's Cathedral, where Requiem High Mass was offered for the repeac of her soul. May she rest in

CUT IT UUT.

Eight or ten years ago Prof. Thorold Rogers wrote the following pregnant sentences in an English review : Agriculture is the fundamental condition of

civilization, as its success is the measure of it, but does not injure it. all other industry. Whatever dwarfs it there. The sunshine of life is fore, renders it insecure or especially risky, or in any way impedes its healthy progress, is a mischief in the excision of which no sur-

gery can be too prompt.

These are the statements of economic fact which, we believe, cannot be galneaid. They are as true in Canada as in England ; nay, they are of stronger application in Canada than England, for the reason that here, more disposition werk so well known that the admiration did not seem likely to lead to the realization of her desired. It is impossible, dear child."

attorn of her desired. It was the old attory of a great industry
precipice concealed by flowers. Sir John Burdefine and springing to her mother's side, grief for fear of making her mother more unflesh,

"She must come." cried Mary, impatiently, woted, or, at least apparently devoted, all her with a linen cloth. When the skin is broken than Ragland, for the reason that here, more with a linen cloth. When the skin is broken than Ragland, for the reason that here, more with a linen cloth. When the skin is broken than Ragland, for the reason that here, more with a linen cloth. When the skin is broken than Ragland, for the reason that here, more with a linen cloth. When the skin is broken to the control is the state of an erg with a feather; this impossible, dear child,"

attention of her desired. It was the old attention to Madeline, she talked in a low voice apply the whits of an erg with a feather; this impossible, dear child,"

attention of her desired. It was the old attention to Madeline, she talked in a linen cloth. When the skin is broken than Ragland, for the reason that here, more with a linen cloth. When the skin is broken than Ragland, for the reason that here, more with a linen cloth. When the skin is broken than Ragland, for the reason that here, more with a linen cloth. When the skin is broken than Ragland, for the reason that here, more with a linen cloth. When the skin is broken than Ragland, for the reason that here, more with a linen cloth. When the skin is broken than Ragland, for the reason that here, more with a linen cloth. When the skin is broken than Ragland, for the reason that here, more with a linen cloth. When the skin is broken than Ragland, for the reason that here, more with a line cloth than the skin is broken than Ragland, for the reason that he with a line cloth that the line cloth than the skin is broken than Ragland, for the reason

hands of the State ! Can it be denied that healthy progress has been impeded, or that investment and laborhave been made inscours and risky by the fiscal policy which has shifted the burden of taxation on the agricultural class, and denied them a tree market, increased to them the cost of living, and made it possible for other industries by means of trusts and combines to flourish at their cost? No one knows better than the farmers themselves that this mischief is being done, and no surgery can be too prompt to cut it out. London Advertiser.

THE BURLINGTON'S "ELI.

The formerly popular Vestibule Fast "Eli" Train of the Burlington Route has been resumed between Chicago and Kansas City, St. Joseph and Atchison, leaving Chicago daily at 5.30 P. M. The Burlington's Vestibule Trains to Omaha, Denver and St. Paul will continue as before. They are the best trains between Chicago and the points mentioned. Tickets can be obtained of any ticket agent of connecting lines, or by addressing P. S. EUSTIS, G. P. & T. A., C., B. & Q. R. R.

A MILLIONAIRE CABINET.

Gen. Harrison will be surrounded by a much richer set of advisers than President Cleveland has around him. This is a rough estimate of the wealth represented in the Ex. scutive Department of the Government under this administration at its beginning, and the wealth that will probably be represented

under Harrison : Cleveland's Cabinet. Harrison's Cabinet. | Cleveland | 200,000 | Harrison's Cabinet. | 200,000 | Hendricks | 100,000 | Morton | 10,000,000 | Manning | 200,000 | Blaine | 1,000,000 | Manning | 200,000 | Windom | 5,000,000 | Cleveland | 25,000 | Wanamaker | 10,000,000 | Cleveland | 500,000 | Total | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,000 | \$40,000,00 Total ... \$42,200,000 50,000 Garland....

Total....\$3,325,000 This table omits the Secretary of the Interior and the Attorney General, who are pretty sure to foot up another million, making the total \$43,200,000. Or, omitting Alger, who is an uncertainty, and supposing that a poor one-millionaire like Jerry Rusk should become Secretary of War \$29,000,000 would still be presented by the Executive Department of the next administration .-Philadelphia Record.

WHAT IS CASTORIA ?

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Onlum, Morphine, nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregorle, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness.
Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, curos
Diarrhees and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the atomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE. HALIFAX, March 15 .- The Prince Edward Island Legislature met yesterday. The speech from the throne congratulated members on the substantial prosperity of the province. The draft of a revision and con-solidation of the Island statutes is nearly completed. Bills relating to law of evidence, to procedure in the Supreme court, the Court of Chancery and county courts, as well as other measures of importance, will be sub-

mitted.

SOME CURIOUS WAGERS. In 1788 a young Irlsh gentleman, for a wager, set out to walk to Constantinople and back again in one year.

A hopping man engaged, in December, 1731, to hop 500 yards in fifty heps in St. James park. He performed the feat in forty

in September, 1789, a Col. Ross set out from London for York, on a wager with a Mr. Pigot of 800 guineas that he reached his destination in forly-eight hours on the same horse. He performed the journey three hours within the time. On the 17th of May, 1817, a respectable farmer of Kirton Lindsey, for a wager of a

few pounds, undertook to ride a pony up two pairs of stairs into a chamber of the George inn and down again, which feat he actually performed. In February, 1770, a bet was laid by a noble earl that he should find a man who would ride to Edinburgh and back again to

London in less time than another noble earl should make a million dots in the most expeditions mnaner he could contrive. The Earl of March, on laying a bet that he would cause a message to be despatched a certain distance quicker than any horse could convey it, won his wager by inclosing the message in a cricket ball, which was thrown from hand to hand by relays of professional

cricketers. In 1729 a poulterer of Leaden hall made a bet £50 he would walk 202 times round the area of Upper Moorfields in twenty-seven hours and accordingly proceeded at the rate of five miles an hour on the amusing pursuit, "to the infinite improvement of his business and great edification of hundreds of spect-

ators.' Walpele writing to Sir Horace Mann. Sept. 1, 1750, says—"They have put into the papers a good story made at White's. A man dropped down dead at the door, and was carried in. The club immediately made bets whether he was dead or not, and when they were going to bleed him the wagerers for his death interposed, and said it would

affect the fairness of the bet.

GEMS OF THOUGHT. Forgive freely; hatred is a troublesome companion.

The less we parade our misfortunes the more sympathy we command. He loves you better who strives to make you good than he who strives to please you.

A foolish thing of one's own doing is often preferred to a very wise one of another's advising.

Life is a battle. From its earliest dawn to its latest breath we are struggling with some-

thing. We should make the same use of a book that a bee does of a flower ; she steals sweets from

The sunshine of life is to be found in our pwn hearts. If we possess it, not all the clouds of misfortune can obscure its bright-. Nature, which has given us one organ for

we may learn that it is better to hear than to, The Pall Mall Gazette says that the only

speaking, has given us two fer hearing, that

way to waik properly is to waik upright, with try here has received fair treatment at the arms slightly swinging.

Francisk March

Stories of Starving Soldiers

SUFFERING AND DYING FAR FROM HOME.

The General's Pets Want for Nothing.

Additional Facts Proving the Decadence of the Once Great and Good Salvation ATMY.

(Toronto News.)

Well may the feverish signs of great unrest Well may the reversa signs of great unrest brood over the high councils of the Salvation Army in these latter days, as little by little the true character and the dark inside history of true character and the dark inside history of the organization is ravealed, and proclaimed upon the house tops. The great public has dealt liberally with the movement, and aided its work by munificent contributions at all times, and belief in the sincerity of its purpose by munificent contributions at all times, and belief in the sincerity of its purpose never wavered. Perhaps in former years none of the present abuses existed, and then there was no ground for suspicion. But the position of affairs at this time, as described by members and ex members of the Army, demonstrates the last that the Salvationiats have non-kept feets. fact that the Salvationists have not kept faith fact that the Salvationists have not kept faith with the public, or their own adherents. Professione, loud and vain, have not been accompanied by the leavening influence of good works. It is right, therefore, that the public should know the facts concerning an organizashould know the facts concerning an organiza-tion which owes it a great deal. Perhaps some of the facts yet to appear will be more amazing to Army officers than any that have preceded. Already, it is said, certain influential ladies and gentlemen in Army circles have been hurrying gentlemen and avoring to hush up certain sources. around, endeavoring to hush up certain sources around, endeavoring so must up certain sources of information as to the wrongs perpetrated in the name of this religious system. Old soldiers, however, are willing to testify and bring to light the miseries and privations of the ordinary Salvation Army worker's life, and the heartless treatment they often receive from the affluent

treatment they often receive from the affluent dignatories of the order.

The following letter has been received:
EDITOR NEWS: In the evening News there is a slight error, which I thought well to correct.
However, on the whole the facts set forth are the in reality, and I do not think any Annual Control of the control o true in reality, and I do not think any Army officer would attempt to dispute them. The young French lady whom you described as dying in Montreal Hospital is yet alive. At present she is lying in the Jeffrey Hale Hospital a wreck to fever induced by injuries received in Quebec. The girl who died in the Montreal Hospital was a Miss Symons, better known as Limb. Symons. She was a clever young lady, and a native of Bowmanville, where her triends

JAMES CUSIN.

It was learned from a reliable officer that two years ago Miss Symons became connected with the army, and afterwards came to Toronto and spent some time in the Yorkville training and spent some time in the rorreline training home. While there she volunteered for French-Canadian work and went to Montreal and Quebec to study the language. She began her mission work at St. Jean by order, though surrounded by a hostile people. She was finally reduced to a state of destitution. Becoming illered helpless, she was transferred to the hospital reduced to a state of destitution. Becoming ill and helpless, she was transferred to the hospital in Montreal at the public expense. The physician testified in writing that her sufferings were brought on by the lack of proper food. During the privations at St. Jean, Staff Captain Simcoe wrote several times to Toronto for help, which was refused the statement heing made that the wrote several times to Toronto for help, which was refused, the statement being made that the french fund was exhausted. Then the staff captain wrote asking what had become of the funds collected by him and his co-workers on different tours through Ontario, when hundreds of dollars had been obtained and turned over to headquarters. Still the reply was, "There is no money." After some further importuning, it was alleged from headquarters that \$25 was mailed. This never reached St. Jean, although the was said that proof existed that the letter conit was said that proof existed that the letter con it was said that proof existed that the letter our taining the money had been sent out of the James street barracks, addressed to Staff-Capt. Simcoe at St. Jean. The story goes that about a week before this date, which is over a year ago, a young fellow had been sent up from Mont real and given editorial work on the French War Cry, which is printed in Toronto for cirwar Ury, which is printed in Loronso for cir-culation in Quebec. Forme. It his man had kept a shorthand and type-writing academy in Montreal, and also dabbled a little in newspaper work there. After working a week at the James work there. After working a week at the James at reet barracks, he demanded some pay, and was met with the rejoinder that thelunderatending was that he had come to work for his board. This was the last time he was seen in the Army building. Out on the street a few minutes afterward he met the office boy going to mail the letters, and relieved him of his tax on the plea that he also was going to the post office. It is needless to say that the money letters were not forwarded, and among them was stated to have been one containing \$25 for the starving

soldiers at St. Jean.

For the Training Home at Montreal \$28,000 was subscribed by the public generally, includ-ing Army people. This institution was for the ing Army people. This institution was for the training of girls for the French-Canadian work. There was accomodation for one hundred in-mates. The work has resulted in such a complete failure, that there are only four cadets now in that costly institution. The furniture bought for the various offices has been taken away, it is said by officers in responsible positions. In Montreal, as well as in other cities, the imported favorites of the Booths reign in royal style, and the rank and file in training and otherwise, who are supposed at the very least to receive food and clothing, are systematically starved and neglected.

Facts Recorded by an Ex-Officer.

Former Salvation army officers, and even some who still retain a connection with the organization, tell interesting incidents of how money is wrung from the needy corps in the towns to fill the coffers at headquarters in Toronto, and keep the highest dignatories in palatial city residences, surrounded by every luxury that people of of affluence could desire. Many a broken down and almost destitute Army man feels the truth of this, and knows that the extensive funds with which the movement has been inflated, and with which the high officers have lived and traveled in royal style around the world, have for the greater part been blood money, squeezed sometimes almost forcibly from the bumbler corps, leaving unpaid, unfed, and frequently slowly dying missionaries to their fate.

Behind all the pomp of the Commissioner's visit to the corps of a town there is a final pic-ture which is characteristic of all these demonstrations, when gotten up by order in honor of the visit of any dignitary from headquarters. For weeks before the event it has been advertised by flaring posters everywhere, and the at-tention of the public secured. Although there are advertising bills to meet and many other ex-penses, the Commissioner takes charge of the gross receipts and carries them to headquarters.
The local officers will perhaps draw his attention to their unpaid bills, incurred solely by reason of the visit, but the Commissioners, with fervent assurance, refers them to the people, and probably suggests "that we all have a word of prayer." They are told that it is God's will that he should take this money along, and with a closing, "God bless you, I must now catch the train," he is gone. This is how the corps outside the city are "worked" when they are worth it. A corps which is too poor to yield any fair return for a visit from the Commissioner is soarcely ever honored by his presence or scarcely ever honored by his presence, or cheered by an encouraging word,

The following letter has been received :-EDITOR NEWS: I see you have undertaken to expose the rottenness of the present administration of the Salvation Army in Canada, I simply say that the truth of the statements made cannot be gainedd. Having been an officer in the Army something over three years, I am able to Army something over more years, and are my personal knowledge of the avarios and self-seeking of the imported English staff, who have broken the second commandment and are wor

shipping at the shrine of the "dear general" and his beautiful family. It has been already said that the English officers obtain all the best ap-pointments. As proof of that statement I would mention the time of the arrival of the first contingent of Hindoos. The same train that brought the Hindoos into the city brought about one dozen of English Training Home lads, and out of that number two were appointed to good stations in this city, two were given easy jobs at headquarters, one was sent in charge of Peterboro', a particularly good appointment, and although just now I caunot recollect the other appointments, if inquired into you would find the majority were appointed to you would ind the inspirity were appointed in the inspirity were no privations to endure, while in the small country villages and towns officers who helped at the start of the work were suffering for lack of the proper nourishment necessary to fit them for their ar-duous labors. For instance, just about that time I myself and family were compelled to live and pay house rent on an average of \$1.75 per week, while the above English officers were

getting their \$6 per week regularly.

Then, as regards the staff officers. About two years and a half ago work was sharted in a village not far from the Toronto, and for a time the people supported it very liberally. During this time the collections amounted to between twenty and thirty dollars per week. While this state of affairs lasted the staff officer (English) then in charge of the division made visits to the place nearly every fortnight. But the people got their eyes open, there came a reaction, the cash did not flow in so readily, and Mr. Staff did not go near the post sometimes for two

months at a time.

Another case. My staff officer (also English)
made arrangements with me to get up a big go made arrangements with me to get up a Dig go (special meetings), promising me, as I was so hard up (living at the time on dry bread, potatoes and salt), he would give me a portion of the proceeds to help me along. I worked hard for days before to make the thing a success. The day arrived, and it was as good a meeting financially as ever was held in the place. At the close I looked for my portion in vain; in fact, he took away every cent, not leaving me he took away every cent, not leaving me the cash necessary to pay two or three accounts that should have been paid out of the receipts. I mentioned my grievance to a brother officer some time after, and he gave me this: "I was stationed at H——. While there I undertook to pay off all the debts. I did so as far as I knew, but after I left the staff officer (the same as above) came to me at my next station and said: 'Captain, you did not pay all the debts at your last station,' and presented me a bill for at your last station, and presented me a out of \$1.50. Having the money in my pocket at the time I said, 'Give it to me. I shall be round there next week and will pay it for you.' I gave him the case. Next week when he went round he told the officer in charge he must pay the account, and kept my \$1.50 in his own rocket."

pockat. Another time my wife and myself met with an accident while out visiting in she work, and we were too sick to lead the meetings. I wrote to staff officer for assistance over the Suuday, stating reasons, and never as much as received a

postcard in answer.

About army property. I know an officer who, after a winter in the open air, managed by hard work and privation to get a barrack built worth over \$1,000. Directly the place was opened, before it was finished, a letter had arrived from head opened. rived from headquarters demanding three dollars per week rent for the building he had himself put up, with but very triding help from headquarters.

Many a time have I got up in the morning

Ex. OFFICER, P.S.-I would suggest that the staff officers do read the 34th chapter of Ezekiel.

How Gooderham was Squeezed.

"Has old Gooderham sent up that check

"Well, you'd better wake him up." No man in Canada has done more to help along the Army people and their work than Mr. William Gooderham. No vain motives can be said to have at any time prompted his public actions and donations in the interest of the movement. He was accusted by a leftier aim than oscentation or a far-sounding name, and to bim the Army leaders in Canada should preserve a sense of gratitude and respect. Yet on indisputable authority it is learned that the good old man's shekels have been more profoundly respected at the big James street bar-racks by the officers than his meritorious qualities, as the opening extract from a dialogue be-tween the Commissioner and the book-keeper at headquarters would demonstrate, and truth of it is vouched for. It appears that the man who should above all others be respected by the Army officers was often spoken quite flippantly of when out of earshot. These things are unimportant, but they betray a spirit foreign to what should exist toward a benefactor. Here is another specimen of a dialogue between Com-missioner Coombs and Field-Marshal Bailey— Bailey-I am going to ask Gooderham for a grant.

Commissioner-No, don's you go neer Good erham. I want to squeeze him on another

Those who uphold the Army as it is cannot impute any motive to newspaper criticism save an honest endeavor to expose abuses which exist to the detriment of the movement. No attempt is made to impair the usefulness of the organization, but rather to throttle wrongs which, if continued and expanded, must disorganize and swamp the movement. The hundreds of exmembers who speak out and give facts that appear above contradiction are not influenced by any caprice or intention other than to ex-pose the muchief working side of Army oper-ations, in the hope that the detrimental element will be eliminated.

An Alleged Trappist Monk tells His Story.

A News man interviewed M. Phillippe de Sailliers at the Meisterschaft School of Languages, and obtained a statement. M. De Sailliers was the Trappist monk whom the army exiers was the Trappist monk whom the army ex-hibited all over the country and made a great deal of noise about, very profitably to them-selves. With the aid of an interpreter he gave the following account of his experiences: "During my tour of the country, after I became connected with the Army, I found a Lieut. Smyth at an Ontario Station, the name

of which I forget, in a destitute condition. He told me he was without money or bread, and had written to headquarters several times, but received no reply. I gave him \$5 to procure food and a fire. At Camden East I found a married couple in the same predicament. We had a good meeting there and a good collection Mr. Charles T. Paul was travelling with me then, and his instructions from headquarters were to carry away every cent. The officer at Camden East begged to be allowed a small portion of the money raised, as his wife was in a precarious condition, and they were in actual want. I enatched a portion of the money and shoved it to the local officer, saying that if the Commissioner demurred I would repay it out of my own pooket. At Thornhill we found Lieut. Fred Armstrong with only twenty-five cents.
With this he insisted on buying a few things and entertaining us as best he could. The next day a contingent of workers from headquarters came up to that place to hold a few hig meetings. The chief attraction was "Holy Ann," a woman whom they brought up from the of Thornhill. The consequence was that large crowds were collected, and a good collection obtained. Lieut. Armstrong thought they had come up to help him, and was chagrined when

the commanding officer took charge of all the money and carried it to headquarters, leaving Armstrong in a more deplorable condition than at first; for though he had nothing then, he was still in the same condition and in debt besides. Armstrong sent a latter with me to headquarters, which I gave to the chief of the staff. Nothing was sent to Armstrong, and afterward I often knew him to walk into the city to get a square meal. This was about a year ago. For the French work alone we collected some \$500, and the statement was sometimes made to the French-Canadian missionaries that there were no funds. After the completion of our tour I was sent to the James street barracks, where I remained some eighteen months. I had means of my own, and during my stay there I purchased my own clothes and received no wages for work save board, and \$8 on one occasion. The officials knew I was possessed of some means, and when traveling would suggest that I purchase the railway tickets. In the temple the emple the same and the the railway tickets. In the temple the employes are paid small wages, and compelled to eat in the barracks' boarding-room. For this privilege \$3 per week is deducted from their wages. The food was so bad that I began to go out for meals, but the officers discovered this, and fearing that it might detract from the supposed excellence of the fare, caused pickets to be placed on the outer doors during meal hours to prevent any one leaving the building to buy food at his own private expense. During many months Bailey had been promising to

menial kind. Last November General Booth ordered a week of self-denial. All Army people were obliged to deny themselves of something, and send its value in money to headquarters. In this manner \$4,000 was raised, which was sent to General Booth just at the beginning of the winter, during which so many of the poor have

ing many months Bailey had been promising to give me a position of some kind better than the

work I was performing, which was of the most

been in distress in Toronto.
"The Commissioner and staff officers were accustomed to have their meals at the regular intervals when they were served in the barracks. During self-denial week I had occasion one day to go into the kitchen for paste after regular meal hours, and found Commissioner Coombs and Chief of Staff Bailey eating at a company of the company coomes and Unier of Spail Balley eating at a well-furnished table, giving forth meagre tokens of self-denial during that great work. Finally, growing weary of the manner in which things were conducted, and the constant disappointment. ment of hopes based on the promises made by

the chief officers, I left."

Commissioner Coombs lives in one of two fine houses owned by him or the Army, Nos. 208-10 Blecker street, and Chief of Staff Bailey lives in a fine residence near Wells' hill.

AN AGED ACCOUNTANT LEFT WITH-OUT RESOURCES.

NO ATTEMPT TO DISPUTE THE TRUTH OF THE CHARGES FORMULATED AGAINST BALVATION ARMY OFFICERS-THE DECLINE OF A GREAT MOVEMENT.

(Toronto News March 13th) The superior officers of the Salvation Army have not even attempted to deny the truth of the mildly put criticisms of the News last week in reference to the deplorable abuses and mismanagement which are rapidly consigning once glorious movement to uselessness and approaching disbandment, unless the rank and file wake up and thrust saide the evil element of the organization, and also such officers as are blocking the way to its former spiritual pro-gressiveness. The excitement and interest which pervades the rank and file by reason of The News' articles are intensified by the fact that none of the leaders have replied, or are likely to do so. The published facts were above contradiction, and the local officers have confined their energies to scurrying around endeavoring to hush up any member or ex-mem-ber who might be inclined to speak out his honest sentiments fearlessly. In the meetings the newspaper statements made during the past week received more or less attention, and away up at the Lippincott street barracks, on last Sunday, Captain Dowdle, in his native verna-cular, is said to have spoken in parables, dealing forth denunciations to ex-members who have the moral courage to put their names in print along with statements which cannot be gainsaid.

Another example of the heartlessness of the officials at headquarters, as displayed toward worn-out and faithful servants, is illustrated in the case of Mr. James Smith, of 157 Adelaide street west. When the movement began in this it. He was then accountant for the Ontario Oar Company, at a salary, and at the urgent request of the leaders abandoned his old and lucrative situation to take charge of the finance of the Army in the Dominion of Canada at a salary of \$10 per week. Mr. Smith had been an accountant for the East India Company for twenty-four years and gained there a name which gave him standing in his profession. The Ontario Car Company were loth to lose his serious the beyond what he should be the company were loth to lose his serious the same which several what he should be the same than the same which several what he should be same than the same which same which the same who was the same who was the same wa vices, but he obeyed what he thought was the voice of duty. After some years, the old gentleman much advanced in years, gave signs of approaching feebleness, and was removed, time when he was capable of per-

forming his duties.

Being interviewed, he testifitd as to the general truthfulness of the facts published, and the chronic neglect which characterizes the Army magnates toward broken-down servants, who have sometimes, without any return, given the best years of their life to the work. Mr. Smith says that at headquarters a domineering influence has been exerted which injures the organ-ization. The spirit of oppression emanating reason. The spirit of oppression emanating from the higher powers toward all subordinates in he says, highly Jesuitical in itselfcharacter. The arrival here of Chief Staff Bailey marked the beginning of a regime which has retrograded the movement instead of advancing it. The advent of this official with hurtful innovations was the primary cause, Mr. Smith says, of his unjust removal. As accountant at headquarters he was the responsible party for all moneys, and refused to have his department interfered with by outside parties, be they superior officers or not. No one could impugn the thoroughness of the old man's work, but his honest indepenof the old man's work, but his honest independent attitude could scarcely be tolerated under the existing condition of affairs, so he was very quietly removed about two years ago. He was induced to start a boarding-house for Army employes, but as soon as the boarding department of the temple was in readiness his customers were all withdrawn, and he was left to shift as best he might. Henow sees clearly that there was a systematic movement for his removal months before he was compelled to leave. As in other cases, the chief object was to have months before he was compense to leave. May in other cases, the chief object was to have the conoxious party taken away in the quietest manner possible and in a conciliatory mood. Once outside the pale he is not allowed to return. No matter what promises may have been made as to providing him with another situation in the future, all such pledges are afterward

ignored. When Mr. Smith severed his connection two years ago the receipts at headquarters each week averaged \$5,000. This money all came in from country stations and the other sources of revenue. The Commissioners house rent at that time was \$32 per month. The Army peo-ple have decried ministers for living in fine houses and receiving large salaries, but it is doubtful if many Toronto ministers live in houses the rent of which exceeds \$32, and many occupy residences at half that figure and less. Mr. Smith also says that while he was in charge money orders which should have been received sometimes never came to his office, alshough he in every case traced the missing order to the building, but could not in any instance attach responsibility for its disappearance to any particular individual.

The reliability of Mr. Smith has never been

questioned, and Army officials say that he was indefatigable in his labors at headquarters, often working until three o'clock in the morning and being at his post again at eight a. m.

Never fear to bring the sublimest motive

into the smallest duty, and the most infinite

comfort to the smallest trouble,-[Reber. in When a strong brain is weighed with

Wemen Look Handsome in Fashionable Mirrors-Curiosities of the Fashions-Interesting Notes on the Spring Styles

REMARKABLE MIRRORS.

"It is true," said a dealer in mirrors to writer in the New York Graphic, "that none of us know exactly what manner of men we are. The mirror does not enable us to see our outer selves as others see us. Only the finest mirrors approach perfection of surface. The best are made of plate glass, but if you happen to look into a large mirror you discover that the straight lines and right angles of a room appear all awry. The reflection most nearly true to the object reflected is ob-

tained perhaps from a hand mirror made of plate glass or from a metallic mirror of batter in the form of balls or fritters, and modern size. Great pains are taken to secure drop them into boiling clarified dripping or a true surface in plate glass, but few mirrors long in use have a enriace in a single plane. A slight defect distorts the image. I have a pudding, adding with the eggs one ounce seen homely women look almost handsome of salt butter. Boil and serve it with in a mirror by reason of a defect in the surface that remedied a bad feature. It is not difficult to sell such mirrors to ladies who need a flatterer near at hand.

"Here is a mirror that illustrates what I have said." continued the dealer, taking of Unbelief-Impressive and Conclusive down a circular glass enclosed in a stout frame which was provided with a handle. The listener, looking in, beheld an odd distortion of his own features. One eye appeared higher than the other, one cheek buiged as if swollen with toothache, and the whole

countenance was caricatured.
"Look steadily for a minute," said the dealer, and he began to turn the mirror slowly. As he did so the features reflected engaged in a sort of kaleidoscopic dance. For no two seconds was the face the same. While this was going on the eyes of the gazer felt as if they were being twisted out of their sockets, and before the mirror had made a full revolution the performance had become very painful.
"Feels odd, doesn't it?" said the dealer.

"Now, that mirror is a scientific toy. Its surface is cast purposely in several planes. The eye is reflected in one plane, the other in a different one, and the bulging cheek in still another. The pain to the eyes was caused by the effect to adjust the vision to the constant change of plane presented by the revolution of the mirror."

FUGACIOUS SCISSORS.

have been noticed since the earliest historic period. They disappear with a celerity and secrecy wholly without parallel in the history of lost objects. A woman is sewing and has a pair of scissors in her lap. She uses them, say, twice, and each time drops them in her lap. The third time she wishes to use them she cannot find them. Though she searches her lap, her dress, her hair and the floor thoroughly, she cannot find the alightest trace of the missing sclesors, and thereafter they are never again seem by mortal eyes. Or let tion is a change from a nohowish, untalk-us say that a woman, in the very act of using aboutable, allalikeness to a somehowish and a pair of scissors, is called from her work. She places the solssors carefully in her work basket, goes out, looking the door of the room after her, and returns in 10 or 15 minutes to find her scissors gone. What is more remarkable about the disappearance of sciesors is that, once having disappeared, they are never again found. You may lose a tack hammer or a comb, but sooner or later you find the missing article behind some piece of furniture, but the pair of scissors once lost is lost forever. There is scarcely a case on record of the final recovery of a pair of scissors that has been missed and has not been found within the next five minutes.

AN EIDER-DOWN EVENING WRAP. preach straightforwardly and simply the A pretty and expensive evening wrap is crucified Saviour. Multitudes carried on the made of elder-down. The colors in which this marterial comes afford a midd which had been the size of the colors. this marterial comes afford a wide range for the fancy, and a light lining of satin mervellleux surah or taffeta silk of some contrasting color makes such a sorti de bal gay enough. The ribbons that tie at the throat should be of the color or colors of the elder-down flanuel, for this fabric comes sometimes in stripes and figures of contracting or harmonizing hues.

THE HEAVY SKIRT.

The ladies who declaim against heavy skirts may as well step to the front again. The new accordion-plaited skirts are from seven to eight yards wide before they are made. That is to say, they will require about ten breadths of single-width material. This is more than would be needed for the ordinary skirt and over-dress, concerning which fearful things have been said. Lon don dressmakers prefer kilt plaits, artfully gored at the top, and so made that only twice the width of the shirt-lining is needed for

EARLY SPRING STYLES.

Soft gray and shell pink will be a favorite combination for spring tollets.

Spring mufflers are handsomely made in combinations of black and steel gray.

Among new ball dress fabrics are to be seen ribbon-striped nets and gauzes.

Bonnet pins are larger than formerly and show many patterns of which many are floral in design.

Novel hues in strawberry, old rese, rasp-perry, mahogany and resewood are promised for the spring. Lenten tollets severely plain and ecolesi

the modistes shops. Golden brown will probably be the leading fashionable color. Another stylish hue is

stical, but very becoming, are to be seen in

golden terra cotta or "etrasque." Yachting shoes for ladies may be seen in naroon leather with white heels, or in white kid with scarlet heels. They are very smart in appearance.

For "second" mourning silver shot black silks are novel and quite effective. They will be trimmed with jet and silver galloons or outateel passementerie.

Parisian women carry the expensiveness and elegance of their underclothing to excess.

Over chemises of cambric and Valenciennes lace are worn cornets of satin-black or redfor daytime; white, cream or pale pink for evening. Under-petticoats match the corsets and are trimmed with lace.

RECIPES.

RISSOLES .- Boil and smash any kind of egetables together; add mashed potatoes, bread crumbs and seasoning desired; then bind with an egg. Shape, and dip in egg and bread crumbs, and fry till the rissoles are light brown in color.

SWEETHREAD SALAD-Boll the sweet bread till tender; throw them into cold water for a few moments. Dry them : cut them into amall pieces. Have ready some crisp celery, about as much as the sweetbreads, cut into Red and yellow accord pretty well, especially pieces. Add this to the sweetbread, and over if the red be a purple red, rather than acaries, all pour mayonnais dressing, flavored slightly and if the yellow be rather greenish than or with a dish of onion.

Thoroughly mix these. There is also a zest compound of the peels of oranges, lemons or citrons cut from the top to the bottom in emali slips as thin as possible. Any ingrediente possessing penetrating and pungent quali-

ties form zerts PEARL CAKE, - Whites of three eggs, one teacup of white sugar, one teacup of flour, one teacup of core flour, half a teacup of but-ter, half a teacup of milk, two spoonfuls of brking powder; flavor with lemon. Beat the butter to a cream, add the augar and other ingredients, and leadly the eggs (whites only), well beaten. Bake at once in a moderate oven.

Puffs -Take a plot of milk, and when it bolls stir in as much flour as will make a thick batter. Add three well-beaten eggs, and two or three drops of oil of cinnemon, or any other flavoring. Dust alarge flat plate with lard. Serve them with grated loaf sugar a sweet sauce.

UNREASONABLENESS

Address at the Geau,

The Rev. Father Drummond, S.J., deliverd an address on the unreasonableness of unbelief to a numerous audience of young and older thoughtful men in the hall of the Gesu last evening. He began by characterizing unbelief as of two kinds—dogmatic and agnostic. The dogmatic disbeliever might be styled the bully of unbelief, the agnostic, the dade of unbelief. The beliefs of both are wanting in "sweet reasonableness." Dr. Chalmers, as well as Foster, has ably demonstrated that he who dogmatically declares there is no God lays claim to infinite knowledge, but most unbelievers are too cautious to adopt the dogmatic stand-point and tone. Bob" Ingersoil was classed as a cross between the bully and the dude of unbelief. The main unreasonableness of the agnostic was that, while objecting to the theist's proposition, he is taken up with the most insufficient " scientific " proofs. The arguments from a first cause, from design and from the testimony of all races as to something above them controlling and sustaining them, were next advanced by Father Drummond, and special emphasis was laid on the fact that the Central The apparently fugacious habit of scissors | idea of Christianity-that of the cross-was one that led to pain and its praise, a fact that was politively negative of the eget am of agnosticism. Herbert Spancer's well known definition of evolution was quoted—"an integration of matter and concomitant dissipation of motion during which the matter passes from one Indefinite incoherent homogeneity to a definite coherent heterogeneity. and during which the retained motion under-goes a parallel transformation"; and capped by the capital travesty of Kirkman : "Evolu-

in general talkaboutable, not-all-alikeness by continuous somethingelsifications and sticktogetherations," a reading that was thoroughly appreciated and applauded by the audience. Pointed reference was made to the lapses in the Darwinian hypothesis, by which, from a hundred "perhapses," was drawn a solitary "therefore," which was not logical. Prof. Virchof was quoted as saying at Wiesbaden, in 1887, that, though the Darwinian theory was a useful ferment in the advance of science, it contained nothing in proof of the simian origin of man. The state of the world at the birth of Christianity was described - a sceptial, sensual world; and into this world went twelve unlearned men to pointed out that all the grander tenets of the Agnostics were borrowed from Christianity; humility, charity and purity were not even thought of in pagan times. A final argument was put—the love of his followers to Christ Jesus-an argument which, Dr. Drummond declared, no sophistry or invective systems

could ever destroy. A cordially sincers vote of thanks was enthusiastically passed by the men present.

ON COMBINES.

Sir Richard Cartright, in his speech on the budget, exposed the favoritism shown to combines by the government:

There is one feature, he said, of this pro tective tariff which is daily and hourly grow ing in preminence. It is the complete anbiec tion of this government to certain combines, certain manufacturers' associations in this country, certain friends of theirs that can come down with their cheques of five, ten or twenty-five thousand dollars, according to the necessities of the case. It is not enough that they should be able legally to exact 35 per cent, from the people, but the Minister of Oustoms uses the power of his department to enable them to add half as much more to the taxes that the people have to pay. I have cases in my mind which distinguished manufacturers in this country have gone to combines, and said: "We will you give the price of of this article in the United States, will add freight to this country and duty," but they were refused. They went to the United States and brought the articles. They were willing to pay honest duty on the value of the goods, but the Minister of Customes, in the interest of combines, added 50 per cent to the value of the article and made them pay 50 per cent. more duty than it was ever intended they should do. It is one of the monstrous evils of the Customs Act, as now in existence. Nothing else is required to condem the high protective system then the disgraceful esplonage, condemned in the courts, to which merchants are subjected, and

the partiality to friends of the government. HARMONY IN COLORS. Red and violet do not accord well.

Black never produces a bad effect when it is ssociated with two luminous colors. Green and blue produce an indifferent effect but better when the colors are deen.

. Blue, when placed by the side of orange, increases the latter's intensity, and vice versa. When two colors accord badly together it is always advantageous to separatem the by white.

Green and violet, especially when light, form a combination preferable to green and blue. Red and blue accord passably, especially if the red inclines rather to a scarlet than crimson. Orange and green do not accord well. Or

ange and violet accord passably, yet not as well Mile gray never produces exactly a bad ef-

feet in its association with two luminous colors yet, in common cases, its assortments are dull

Yellow and green form an agreeable combintrue nears it seems to me like balancing a Zosr for Gravius.—Thyme, sage, cayenne bubble, against a wedge, of gold.—[O. W. pepper, pimento, black pepper, cerlander more agreeable than that of yellow and green, but is less lively.—[Philadelphia Record.

TOPIOS OF THE DAY.

The London Times can now sympathize with a Nebraska town suffering from the essects of a sycione.—[Fremont, Uhie, News. Mr. Robertson, of Dunder, has coined a phrase that will likely last. He has dubbed Joseph Chamberlain "the Brummagem Boulanger of the British Empire." London

Advertiser. The failure of the Times wast of necessity weaken and disgrace the Government. Its retraction of and apology for the charges against Parnell amount practically to a governmental apology for Balfourism and coercion. - [Minneapolis Tribune.

Having killed the case of the London Times against Mr Parnell there was nothing for Pigott to do but kill himself. The reports say that the suicide's features are dreadfully mutilated, but it is dollars to doughnuts they present a vision of classic beauty as compared with the bruised and battered reputation of the great London journal.-[Philadelphia Press.]

Debt of the Dominion . \$108,324,000 \$236,600,000 Revenue tax...... Net debt, per capita... 6.32 23.31 1.34 Interest, per capita...

These figures are interesting as showing what has occurred in Canada in the past fifteen years in the way of piling up the debt. The four lines of figures are as a whole sermon. - London Advertiser.

The noise that a man makes denouncing Papacy is no test of his Protestantism.—Canada Presbyterian

Right you are. We have known men who regarded themselves as especial custodians of the Protestant religion, on at least one day of the year, and who then attended charch, but who during the remaining 364 days of the year paid no more attention to religious ordiances than do the heathen Hottentets. -Hamilton Times.

Sir Charles Tupper has reiterated in New York the statement he made in a speech in England that it was in the interest of the Dominion that Sir John Macdonald should be succeeded as leader of the Government by a French-Canadian. The High Commissioner is right, and he will shortly see Sir John succeeded in the Premiership by an able, eloquent, honest and thoroughly patriotic French Canadian, in the present leader of the Opposition, Hon. Wilfred Laurier. No doubt Mr. Laurier will be gratified to find Sir Charles Tupper encouraging the Reformers in their efforts to make him Premier of the Dominion, -Ottawa Free Press.

The Tory tariff is intended to impoverish and annoy merchanis, but manufacturers are supposed to be its special pets. Yet it does not seem to preserve a good many of them from insolvency. In this week's issue of the Monetary Times it is reported that a Montreal furniture manufacturer has failed with liabilities of \$27,348; a firm of shoe manufacturers in Berthierville, Que., have assigned, owing \$50,000; a Quebec city firm in the same line have gone down owing \$40,000; a sewing machine factory in Teronto came near winding up, but has been given a fresh start; the Speight Manufacturing Company of Markham has gone into voluntary liquidation; "only three slopes in the Spring Hill mines are working, and the town is full of idle miners," etc. What is the matter with the N. P.? It gets all the glory when men make money by manufacturing, but it dodges the blame when they lose .- Hamilton Times,

It is understood that the appointment of Sir Julian Pauncelote as British Minister to Washington was the result of a most intelligible longing for a change within the Foreign Office, not only on the part of Sir Julian himself, but on the part of others, perhaps more especially the latter. Sir Julian, who at one time occupied the dual position of Attorney-General and Acting Chief Justice of Hong Kong, is just sixty years of age. He, of course, has no objection to exchanging his place in the Foreign Office, which pays him only £2,000 a year, and which, according to the precedents of the service, it would be difficult for him to hold more than five years longer, for the position at Washington, whose salary is three times as much, and his desire is backed up by that of Sir Philip Currie, one of the ablest attaches of the Foreign Office, who will undoubtedly be promoted to Sir Julian's place as Permanent Under Secretary. The promotion of Sir Philip will, of course, make some other aspirant to advancement happy by his appointment to the place of Assistant Under Secretary, and these are some of the reasons why Sir Julian's selection is so popular in the Foreign Office. - Cable

JACK TAR'S SUPERSTITION.

Despatch.

BELIEF IN THE DISCOVERY OF DROWNED BODIES BY MEANS OF BREAD.

Among beliefs current among sailors is the notion that it is unlucky to turn a loaf upside down after helping oneself from it, the idea being that for every loaf so turned a ship will be wrecked. It is also said that if a loaf parts in the hand while being cut it bodes dissensions in the family—the separation of husband and wife. Again, it has long been a whispered celief that the whereabouts of a drowned body may be as-certained by floating a loaf of bread down a stream, when it will stop over the spot where

the body is. A curious account of a body thus recovered near Hull appeared some years back in the Gentleman's Magazine; "After diligent search had been made in the river for the child to no purpose, a two penny loaf, with a quantity of quicksilver put into it, was set floating from the place where the child was supposed to have fallen in, which steered its course down the river upward of half a mile, when, the body happening to lie on the contrary side of the river, the loaf suddenly tacked about and swam across the river, and gradually sank near the child, when both the body and the loaf were brought up

with the grapplers ready for the purpose."

A correspondent of Notes and Queries maintains that it is a scientific fact that a loaf and quicksilver indicates the position of the body, as the weighted loaf is carried by the current just as the body is. This practice, too, prevails on the continent, and in Germany the name of the drowned person is inscribed on the piece of bread, while in France loaves consecrated to St. Micholas, with a lighted wax taper in them, have generally been employed for that purpose.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

For a sore throat cut slices of boueless bacon. pepper thickly, and sie around the throat wit a flaunch cloth.

When stung by a bee or wasp, make a paste of common earth and water, put on the place at once and cover with a cloth. When a felon first begins to make his appear-

ance take a lemon, cut off one end, put the fin-ger in, and the longer it is kept there the better. For a cold in the chest, a finnel rag wrung out in beiling water and sprinkled with turpen-tine laid on the chest, gives the greatest relief.

The best treatment in regard to offensive breath is the use of powdered charcoal, two or three tablespoonfuls per week, taken in a glass of water before retiring for the night.

For a cough boil one ounce of flax seed in a pint of water, strain and add a little honey, one ounce of rock caudy and the junce of three lemons; mix and boil well. Drink as not as possible. عَامَ المُعَالِمُ المُعَالِمُ مِنْ المُعَالِمُ مُن مِن مِن المُعَالِمُ مُن مِن مِن المُعَالِمُ مُن م Often after cooking a meal a person will feel

tired and have no appetite. For this beat a raw egg until light, stir in a little milk and sugar and season with nutmeg. Drink half an hour before eating.

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WEDNESDAY......MARCH 20, 1889

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, March 20th, St. Cuthbert. THURSDAY, March 21st, St. Benedict. FRIDAY, Merch 22ad, The Holy Winding

SATURDAY, March 23rd, St. Finguar. SUNDAY, Merch 24th, 3rd Sunday in

Monday, March 25th, ANNUNCIATION TUBSDAY, March 26th, St. Alfweld.

"The Green Gift From Ireland."

We are indebted to the St. Ann's Young Men's Society for the beautiful engraving which appears on our first page. The picture was originally published in T. D. Sallivan's excellent weekly National Magazine, "Young Ireland," and its re-production by this enterprising Society, as an accompaniment of the unique programme of their St. Patrick's Day entertainments, was most appropriate.

Lord Durham's Testimony.

The dishonesty and unfairness of the Matt's allusions to history in relation to the Catholic Church, and especially to the Jesuits, are shown by its reproduction from obscure and dispredited writers slanders long ago exploded and forgotten. It finds nothing good in the history of either, but wherever it can find a slander, foul story, or vindictive misrepresentation by Janeanist, Protestant, or Incidel, it parades it with pompous scentation of learning and sincerity. Last Wednesday it devoted about a column of editorial space to the lunatic regioide Chastell, and accept ed as proof of Jesuit complicity in his crime the partizan charges of contemporaries furiously opposed to the Order. Any one acquainted with the history of France during that troubled period of religious wars and dynastic intrigues, through which Henry IV. passed to the throne, knows how little credence is to be placed on writers such as De Thou. But the fact that the Jesuits were recalled only nine years after Chastell's attempt on the life of the King and with the royal consent is anfficient in itself to rejute the slander.

But it is not our intention to enter into an historical controversy concerning events in a country and at a time so distant from us and the question now at issue. What we are most deeply and immediately concerned with is the history of the Jesuits in Canada. Here it can be affirmed, without possibility of suc-Society of Jeaus is one of the brightest pages In the history of Christlanity, splendid in its achievements, perfect in the fulfilment of its mission, sublimely heroic in its sufferings.

Passing over the undisputed history of Jesuit missions among the Indians which has won the admiration of their bitterest foes, let ne cite an authority regarding them which no one will venture to gainsay. Lord Durham's "Report on the Affairs of British North America" is justly regarded as the foundation of constitutional liberty in Canada. Its severe impartiality, profound statesmanship, wisdom and justice have been admitted by public men of all parties here and in England. Previous to the conquest the "Feenite had a large share in the business of education in Canada, and though Lord Durham remarks upon the want of education in some parishes, he observes (page 12): "The "common assertion that all classes of the "Canadians are equally ignorant, is per-"factly erronsone; for I know of no people -44 among whom a larger provision exlets for "the higher hinds of elementary education, "or smong whom such education is really "extanded to a Luzer proportion of the " population. The slety and benevolence of the early possessors of the country founded, - 44 in the seminaries that exist in the different - parts of the Province, institutions, of which the funds and activity have long excoriating they are certain to get before the "been devoted to the promotion of educa-. tion. Seminaries and colleges have been, wi by these means, established in the cities of and in other central .points. The educa-44 tion given in these establishments greatly er resembles the kind given in the English of public schools, though it is rather more " Catholic clergy."

It will thus be seen that, as far as the limited means of the colonists would permit bigots were all for war; the Catholics of and the church could supply, education was | Quebec were to be " cleaned out in two James A. Corcoran, D.D. We refer the freely extended to the people of Canada, and in the work of education it will not be denied the Jesuits were principally engaged.

Now what was the effect of English Inter ference after the conquest? Lord Durham relates (page 37) that "Lower Canada had, " when we received it at the conquest, two " institutions which alone preserved the semblance of order and civilization in the " nommunity-the Catholic Church and the militia, which was so constituted and used " civil institutions." But he adds what was undoubledly the result of imported English officialism: "The beneficial influence of the " Catholic Church has been oramped and weakened; the militia annihilated."

govern a people whom they did not understand and with whom they had no more sympathy than the Mail writer has understand. ing or sympathy to-day. But as the blunder- matters clearly within provincial jurisdiction. ing of the English Government was bad, its Property, and Civil Rights having been explundering was still worse, for Lord Durham writes (page 52): "I am grieved to be " obliged to remark that the British Government has, since its possession of this Province, done, or even attempted, nothing for "the promotion of general education. Indeed, the only matter in which it has ap-" HAS APPLIED THE JESUITS' ESTATES, PART OF THE PROPERTY DESTINED FOR PURPOSES OF EDUCATION, TO SUPPLY A SPECIES OF FUND FOR SECRET SERVICE, AND FOR A NUM. BER OF YEARS IT HAS MAINTAINED AN OB-STINATE STRUGGLE WITH THE ASSEMBLY IN ORDER TO CONTINUE THIS MISAPPROPRIA-"TION."

This unvarnished statement of historical facts shows with singular clearness how the endowments of the Jesuits, made by the piety and benevolence of the early possessors of the country," were diverted, misappropriated and squandered by the same class of English Protestants who in these days have the unblushing effrontery to assail the obaracter and conduct of the Jesuits! It would be strange, indeed, if a grievance so great as this should not produce deep and widespread dissatisfaction. From that robbery of the educational fund of Lower Canada and the attempts made by General Amherst and others to get possession of the Jesuita' estates and divert them wholly to private purposes, has sprung all the difficulties and troubles extending to the present time connected with education in this Province. These atrocious robberies and attempts to confiscate property set apart for education naturally compelled the people and the clergy of Lower Canada to resist a power in the hands of Englishmen and Protestants, which had proved itself devoid of conscience, honesty and sense of justice. Yet, while the Government was thus demonstrating its profligacy, Lord Darham says: "The Catholic priesthood of this Provioce bave, to a remarkable degree, conciliated the good will of persons of all creeds; and I and sealous discharge of their clerical duties, is more universally admitted, and has been productive of more beneficial consequences. Possessed of incomes sufficient, and even large, according to the notions entertained in the country, and enjoy. ing the advantages of education, they have lived on terms of equality and kindness with the humblest and least instructed inhabitants of the rural districts. Intimstely acquainted with the wants and characters of their neighbors, they have been the promoters and dispensers of charity, and the effectual guardians of the morals of the people; and in the general absence of any permanent institutions of oivil government, the Catholic Church has presented almost the only semblance of authority and organization, and furnished 44 the only effectual support for civilization "and order. The Catholic clergy of Lower Canada are entitled to this expression of i " my esteem, not only because it is founded | air of the larger clearer thought of Canada. " on truth, but because a grateful recognition

'government in these troubled times." Such is the maniy tribute paid by a British statesman of the first rank to the Catholic priestheod of this Province-a priesthood whom the ignorant fanatics of Ontario, egged on by such firebrands as Goldwin Smith, Dr. Wild, the Toronto Mail and World, talk of extirpating "at the point of the sword!" This is the sort of history the men who are busy inciting sedition do not set before Orange mass meetings or publish in their ency to mass in one vast body what he renewspapers. It is the history of our own country and our own times, for there are men still living who remember Lord Darham in Montreal.

" of their eminent servicer, in resisting the

"them from one who has administered the

But we have no fear of the result of this wretched agitation, although its immediate effect will undoubtedly be injurious to the country. Already shame, confusion and public reprobation are overtaking its authors, who, we are glad to know, are not Canadians, but, like Goldwin Smith and Dr. Wild, imported cranks, who hope to elevate themselves by pandering to the prejudices of the ignorant, and who are in much need of the disturbance they have created will have sub-

A Change of Base.

The agitation about the Jesuits' Estates Act appears to have reached white heat at Toronto, where the Globe has at last fallen into As varied. It is entirely in the hands of the line with its morning contemporaries demand- that the charge of immoral teaching is based ing disallowance. When the row began, as readers of THE TRUE WITNESS are aware, the weeks" and Protestant accendancy was to be reader to the letter of "Charitas" elsewhere established "at the point of the sword." The climax of the excitement was reached when Dr. Wild declared from his "coward's castle" that British law permitted a Jesuit-to be shot

These oriminal incitements to orime and bloodshed slarmed the more cool and cautions of Protestant leaders. Principal Grant, of Queen's University, the Globe, and the Liberal press generally, deprecated the rav-" as to partially supply the want of better ligge, pointing out the legal and constitutional Mail has done, the partial, one-sided statements way of resisting the settlement preposed by Mr. Mercier. The articles in the Globs were especially calm and judicious. While op Jesuit Order was established in 1540 includes posing the \$400,000 grant, they showed the Protestant revolt against She thollo that, failing veto by the Federal anthority, Church - a sorolt which was in remity more nere we have the best proof of the stupid | redress for the alleged wrong could only be | political than religious and, which shock the

on the ground that they had always resisted presely committed to provincial care by the Act of Confederation, and the Jesuits Estate, Bill being distinctly of that character, they held themselves debared from urging the exercise of the veto.

This correct, logical position the Globs has abandoned. It gives as reasons for its peared in connection with the subject, is change of opinion articles that appeared in one by no means creditable to it. FOR IT the Law Journal and the Law Times. The gist of these articles is that the power of Local Legislatures to deal with property and civil rights is restricted by the common law of the realm. Furthermore :-

"No possible construction of "exclusive 'powers" can presume a Provincial Legislature to be endowed with a right to ask permission from a foreign authority to legislate, or with a right to assert the consent 'and co-operation of a foreign authority to be requisite to the validity and operation of a provincial act. The allowance of the Jesnit Estates Act by the Governor-General-in-Council would involve the chief autherity and all the people of Canada in "those recognitions of a foreign authority that the act makes. It is highly necessary, therefore, that the act be disallowed. Whatever the majority in Quebec may "wish, the majority in Canada must not be made to appear to adopt and assent to an "act of such liberty-destroying and wholly " impossible admissions."

This is putting the question in a very different light to that in which it was first pre septed. To a proper legal dicision on the constitutionality of the Act all must submit. Neither the Jesuits nor those who support their claims demand anything but an equitable settlement. The view expressed by the Law Journal and the Law Times may be sound. We do not think it is, and the Minleter of Justice, backed by the federal Govvernment, are of our opinion, since they have admitted the constitutionality of the Act by

declining to veto it. It is satisfactory, however, to have the question stated in judicial language, instead of with threats of violence and murder. This know of no parochial clergy in the world is, at all events, a very great improvement in whose practice of all the Christian virtues. | temper and method, on the part of the agitators. It never rests with them to take such legal action as may be possible to test the right of the Provincial Legislature to dispose of the Jesuits estates according to the Act in dispute.

The Jesuits and Their Traducers.

In the style and matter of the Mail's attacks on the Jesuits we discover the hard old spirit of English Puritanism, slightly touched by those ideas of religious and political toleration which belong to the present age. Sectarian virulence, garnished but unsoftened by cant that pretends to love those whom it hates and would persecute if it could, is merely the reproduction in a modern newspaper of the religious ferocity of a former century. There is nothing American, nothing Canadian about it. An exotic transplanted from soil soured by too long occupation, it

Imbued with such cheap learning as any one can obtain from the cyclorælias, the arts of the disaffected, is especially due to | Mail writer assails the resurrected ghost of an alleged Jesuitism that terrified the imagination of the timid and gave an excuse for the violence of the vicious two hundred years ago. The profound philosophy, the lofty humanity, the heroic self-sacrifice, the absolute consecration of body and soul to a purpose deemed the most sublime and holy to which men can devote themselves, the Mail writer has shown himself incarable of underetanding or even recognizing. He displays to an almost painful degree the Puritan tendgards as evil and label it with the most onprobrious name he can invent for his pet abomination. His forefathers in the several generations gave it different names, as he now calls it "Jesuitism." This, his theological bete noir, he depicts in the most bideous and fantastic terms, to dismay his readers, as mediaval painters pictured Satan with hoofs, borns and tail to frighten the ignorant, whose dull perceptions could only be touched by images of terror.

Had the Mail man kept to this general line of attack and maintained the safe ground of promisonous denunciation of the bogey he had raised by his own incentations he would in all probability have escaped legal chastisement. But he made the usual Protestant blunder of quoting the falsehoods, slanders and garblings palmed off on the world by unsorupulous writers as Jesuit teaching. As in the matter of the alleged oath, he admits that he quoted without verification, so it has been shown by "Charitas" in his own columns on Dr. Littledale's article in the Encyclopædia Britannica, which article has been thorough. ly exposed and refuted by the Right. Rev. in this issue, in which these points are clearly brought out, or, better still, to Dr. Cor. coran's article itself in the Catholic Quarterly Review for January, 1888.

Enemies of the Jesuits have made the most of the opprobrium heaped upon the Order by writers of history avowedly hostile to it. But to ferm an unprejudiced opinion based on history a wide course of historical reading is necessary. It will not do to accept, as the of any set of writers, for it must be borne in mind that the history of religion since the ity and felly of those who undertook to obtained by dissolving the federal compact. loundations of thrones, dynastics and even

It excused the Liberals from arguing the veto | civilised society itself. If we examine the alstory of contemporary institutions opposed federal exercise of that power in regard to to Catholicity and to the Jesuits, even the history of governments, we will find a record of the foriest passions let loose upon Europe. There is not one of these institutions or goveraments but atands confessed in history of the blackest crimes against obristianity and humanity. The Lutheran repudiation of the general chaos men became possessed of a waged; insurrections and rebellions, resulting from the new doctrines, spread misery and desolation throughout the known world. During this terrible period the Society of Jesus looms up as a great conservative power recalling men to their senses and their duty. The success it achieved in opposition to the Anarchists of those days secured for it their undying hatred, the intensity of which may be estimated by the explosions of rancour at Toronto in these days of easy-going latitudinarianism.

A subtio philosophy in dealing with human nature is attributed to the Jesuite, but examination of the writings of these fathers, so often misquoted in the present controversy and apparently inaccessible in this country to any Protestant Investigator, show that there is no foundation batever for the slanders about Jesuit teaching now reproduced as if they had not been frequently and completely refuted. The vulgar idea of Jesuit teaching, sedulously inculcated by Protestant writers, is altogether erroneous. These statements later writers must have known were refuted and disproved over and over again, but it is not to be regretted that an epitome of the slanders of 350 years, in the shape of a newspaper, should be halled before the courts in Montreal, there to be investigated, exposed and handed over to final judgment.

The world wants to know the truth, the whole truth, nothing but the truth, and the Jesuits are willing that it should.

But let us take another view. Suppose someone were to arraign Anglicanism, Calvinism. Puritanism, or any of the isms contemporary with Jesultism, on the score of their historical crimes, and claim that the professors of the same tenets in these days are imbued with the old spirit and anxious to revive the old methods of these sects, would there not be a general repudiation all along the line? The persecution of dissenters by Anglican prelatists has not ceased so long that it is forgotten; the burning of Servetus still casts a lurid glare on the history of Calvinism, showing all mon the naked horror of that most dismal of religious aberrations. Nor is the world likely to forget the pitiless massacres of Catholics by Paritans, or their cruel intolerance and hideous witch burn-

All these were contemporary with the Jesuits: against them the Jesuits contended, yet we can defy any of these to point to any acts of the Jesuits in even a remote degree approaching the fiendishness displayed by these sects towards each other and against Catholics.

But where the Mail and those who side with it are most profoundly mistaken is in accepting without question the proposition that the Jesuits in Canada to-day are identi-I with the Jesuits represented by historian unfriendly to the Order. This is their great, their fundamental error, but it is in the way of being corrected after a manner that no future historian dare ignore and the world will never forget.

Irish Informers.

The demonstration at London in honor of Mr. Parnell gives a good idea of the extent of the revulsion of feeling in favor of him and the cause he represents. Among Englishmen who desire to preserve self respect there is a general hastening to clear themselves of the imputation of sympathy with the forgeries, perjuries and infamiles of the Times. The Government and the newspaper stood together, worked togother, helped each other; the power, resources, officials and machinery of the nation were used to help the prosecution, but, having failed, they must fall together. It is another illustration of the

" On our side is virtue and Erin, On theirs is the Saxon and guilt."

But this collapse of the Times case is only a final and emphatic reiteration of a lesson which history has taught successive British governments generation after generation, but which those governments stupidly refused to learn and apply. That lesson is that no relionce an Irishman betrays his country he becomes u terly abandoned, thoroughly deprayed. He falls like Lucifer, never to rise

"He fal's from the patriot's heaven Down to the loyalisi's hell,"

and is just as likely to betray those for whom he works as those whom he works against. At war with himself, maddened by an accusing conscience, as one.

"Who falls from all he knows of bliss Cares no.hing into what abyss."

he becomes maniacal in his purposes and generally ends his career after the manner of Castlereagh and Pigott. How can British ministers expect men to be true to them whom they have proved to be traitors to their country and to their kindred? No where is an informer detested with greather loathlog than in Ireland, and with good reason. Irishmen know that when an Irishman is false to Ireland It is all up with him. Like thoroughly, irreclaimably bad. Death is the penalty for Englishmen who turn traiters to their country. Are Irish traitors to their country less worthy of the same fate in the eves of Irlahmen? How foolish of Englishmen to reward treachery and hope to find it true. It is like

"The very flone's arch-mock— To lip a wanton and believe her chaste,"

mind. The Parnell Commission has taught Englishmen what an unscrupulous breed of rapscallions has been produced in Ireland by Castle methods of informer culture. Fellows who will do anything, swear to anything. Look at "Balfour's Removables." Was there ever such a pack of unmitigated scoundrels seen on earth before? 'Take Captain Plunkett and Mr. Cecil Roach for instance. Is Papal authority led to a general breaking up it possible for humanity to be more degraded? of religious, political and social ties. Amid | Yet they and their like are the product of the devilish system which has long prevailed frensy, and merciless, implacable wars were in Ireland as "government." When that system is abolished they will disappear with it. The sconer the better must be the prayer of Englishmen as well as Irishmen.

> Since our last issue two elections have taken place in England for the House of Commons. That in the Barnsley division of Yorkshire resulted, as anticipated, in the return of a Gladstonian Home Ruler in place of one of the same party. But in the Kennington division of London the election of the Gladatonian candidate by 630 majority over the Tory coarcientst is a victory which fixes the fate of the Salisbury ministry. Before this election it was conceded that if the Tories lost Keninngton, they would also lose thirty more metropolitan seats. As everybody knows. London is the hotbed and stronghold of Torylam, and when the ministry cannot hold its own there, it may as well prepare to step down and out.

HON. JAMES McSHANE'S speech in the Quebec Assembly, against the waste of public Quebec Assembly, against the waste of public the means." With all due respect, I would call the attention of the Bishop to the fact that the Is not the translation of the Latin to the United States, was sensible and phrase. Its real translation is, "The and straight to the point. Once these people go to the United States they seldom or never return to remain permanently. It is estimated intent, and this intent makes the act a morally that there are 800,000 of them now in the bad one. If a thing is not good or bad of its Republic, and the outflow in the same direction is constant and increasing.

THE Urange Grand Lodge, at its meeting in Hamilton, Ont., last week, demanded the disallowance of the Jesuits' Estates Act by formal resolution.

THE REPATRIATION QUESTION

On the item of \$2,500 for repatriation in

Committee of Supply in the Assembly, Hen.

J. McShane's independent and practical re

marks will commend themselves to general

The "People's Jimmy" Denounces It.

appreciation. After Messrs Beauchamp, Duplessie, Faucher and others on both sides had spoken in favor of an increase of the item and more strenuous effort to induce French Canadians to return from the United States, the People's Jimmy" opposed the whole business in his characteristically vigorous and straight from the shoulder fashion. He not only objected to any increase, but he would willing, he said, see the item cut out alto-gether. He contended that the repatriation money voted for years past to the different Governments had been simply wasted. For instance, some \$70,000 had been spent by the De Bougherville ministry in the back parts of Compton and Megantic to make roads and to prepare hemesteads for the reception of the great reflux tide of exiles who, it was said, only wanted the slightast encouragement to return to their native soil. But what had short and comprehensive account of the recent been the result? There was hardly a settler celebration. Our Young Catholic Men tells of there to-day and all this money had been simply thrown away. It was nonsense to expect to bring back our people from the United States. In fact, intead of coming back they were going away from us all the time. And t was no wonder they did so because they tound in the United States what they could not obtain here, namely, employment. All the avenues of preferment were open to them there and they were not going to abandon a certainty for an uncertainty. That they had quitted this country for good and all was evidenced not only by the large stake which they had acquired in their new home, but he the multitude and splendor of their churches and other institutions there and by the fact that a great majority of them had become American naturalized citizens. Indeed, so great was their influence and the respect in which they were held by the American people that, at the last elections, not less than 27 French Canadians were returned as representatives to the different State Legislasures. What a contrast did not this offer to their position at home? Here, in Quebec, the highest and holiest ambition of too many of them, and most of these, he regretted to say, able-hodied young men, was to get some little Government messengership or clerkship at a miserable salary of \$200 to \$500 a year. Talk about bringing people back! What was wanted was to keep them at home. Why, if he wanted, he could at this very moment hire 2000 idle men in Quebec at from 60 to 70 cents a day, and they would be glad to get so much. Before they talked of bringing people back, they should endeavor to find remunerative employment for those they had at home. Until this was done, it was just ance is to be placed on Irish informers. For about as necless to expect the French Canadians to return from the United States as it was to try by legislation to prevent people from drinking. England might with equal success try by act of Parliament to bring back the Irish from the same country.

Mr. Poupore—Are you an annexationist?

Mr. McShane said he was not. He loved his fig and his dountry; but appexation might come for all that. However, he believed in common sense. For years, one Government after another had endeavored to foster no higher ambition among our people than Government cituations, which was simply ruinous to their future. They had crammed the Buildings full of employes. In fact they were so thick that peop'e actually stumbled ever them in the passages and it took two able-bodied men to open every door for one poor man to get out. In the Quebec Court House, there was proportionately more men receiving Government pay than there was in the Montreal Court House, where the business done was ten times greater. He thought that, instead of wasting money upon a obimera like this repatriation nonsense, it would be much more practically and bencficially spent in encouraging agriculture and an Irishweman who becomes bad, he is the making of more butter and cheese or in thoroughly, irreclaimably had. Death is the helping the poor habitants to purchase the seed many of them would so badly need next spring. In conclusion, Mr. McShane hoped that his remarks would not be taken by any one in an offensive sense. He intended them in the friendliest spirit; but they were truthful and business like and he could not hely giving utterance to them under the circum

The Pope has willed several of his jubilee But a new light is dawning on the English | presents to members of his family,

JESUITICAL JEWELS,

Maxims of the Celebrated Order Set Forth by Bishop Chatard-Calumny Crushed.

On the 13th January, 1888, Bishop Chatard of Indianapolis, Indiana, addressed the subjoined letter to the Journal newspaper of that city. "Your lesue of January 12th contains

communication signed by F. W. HENRY, Rector of Grace Church, Muncie, in which is contained a very extraordinary letter written by Right Rev. A. Cieveland Coxe, Bishop of Western New York. Were it not that this letter is vouched for by Rev. Mr Henry, and that I knew something of Bishop Coxe, 1 should have hesitated to look upon such document as coming from one of his standing. Some thirty-three years ago he was Rector of Grace Church, Baltimore, and gratified his feelings of hostility to the Catholic Church by a voilent attack on the recently-defined doctrine of the Immaculate Conception, which taught that the Mother of Christ never was stained by original sin as all the rest of the human race ere. From that time to this he has seemingly let pass no opportunity of aspersing the Catholic Church, his bete noire, This letter is certainly extraordinary. That an Anglican Bishop should go to the Enoy-clopse its Britannica for his thelogy is, I am under the impression, unusual. The source information, we must charitably presume, must be the Bishop's excuse, if possible, for the very serious statements and insinuations that it would be difficult to palliate. Bishep Coxe accuse the Josuite of teaching that the "end justifies the means," and refers to the Encyclorædia Britannica, Vol. VIII., p. 651, where are to be faund citations from Jesuits, and he ends by quoting from one of them : " Finis determinat probitatem actus." He does not translate : he has been charging that the Jesuit maxim is, "The end justifies determines the goodness of an act"-the purpose one has makes one good or bad. thing is bad in itself, to do it is to have a bad nature, to do it with a bad intent it makes the act a morally bad one. If the Bishop, instead of going to the encycloradia, had gone to a sourse whence the extract was elted he would have found the following to enlighten his mind, where it possible to pierce his panoply of prejudice. I quote from the Jesuit author, 'J. P. Gury, annotated by Antonio Ballerini, S.J.' In the tract on Ruman Acts, he says, Sec. 20, 'Any choice of an evil means is a bad act; but not every choice of a good means is a good act,' because the purpose or end might not be good, for the end determines the goodness of an act. Whoever uses a bad means for a good purpose is guilty of the wickedness that is in that bad means, These are the maxims of the Jesuits, and any other imputation is without foundation. SILAS FRANCIS CHATARD."

LITERARY REVIEW.

DONAHOR'S MONTHLY. - Here comes Donahos again, as interesting and newsy as ever. We can only mention a few of the articles It commences with an article by L. W. Reilly, St. Paul as an Editor, which will interest the throughout the country. editorial fraternity Then there is an article of great interest by Rev. W. P. Treacy, entitled "A Bas Las Gueux." The Hercules Stone and the Amber Spirit, a scientific article on Electricity, by an experienced electrician. The Monita Secreta of the Jesuits, by H. L. R., formerly a Protestant Minister. But the article of the number is Daniel O'Connell, by the Grand Old Man, Gladstone. This is given entire. The Deceased Bishops of the United States is continued, giving a history of the first Bishop of New York. Georgetown's Memorable Century is a the progress they are making at Boston College. The All-Merciful Mother, gives an account of a new shrine of the Blessed Virgin in France. The moderate price of this magazine should ensure it a place in every Catholic family. Address Donahoe's Magazine, Boston, Mass.

CANADIAN COPYRIGHT LAW.

SIB JOHN THOMPSON'S SWEEPING AMENDMENT FOR SECTION 5.

Sir John Thompson's sweeping amendment to the copyright act will repeal section 5 of the copyright law, substituting the following therefor:

The condition for obtaining such copyright shall be that said literary, scientific or artistic works shall be printed and published in Canada or reproduced and republished in Canada within three months after the first publication elsewhere, which period the ninister of agriculture may extend for a further period not exceeding two menths on proof being made before him that reasonable and satisfactory progress has been made with the work of printing and publishing in Canada or the reprinting and republishing therein. In no case shall the saie and exclusive right and liberty in Canada continue to exist after It has expired in the country of its origin. No immoral, licentious, irreligious or treasonable or seditious liverary, scientific or artistic work shall be subject to such registration of copyright. Should a person or persons en titled to a copyright under such act fail to take advantage of its provisions, any person or persons domiciled in Canada may print and publish the work in question, provided that registration of intent to do so has been duly made with the minister of agriculture and a license therefor obtained from the minister, but no such license shall convey exclusive rights to print and publish ary work. Such liceuse may be grapted to any applicant agreeing to pay the author or his legal representative a royalty of 10 per cent, of the retail price of such copy issued of the work which is the subject of the license, and giving security for such payment to the satisfaction of the minister. The royalty provided in the next preceding section shall be collected under regulation approved by the government in council.

The Pope has raised to the Cardinalate Monsignori Bianti, Lauratzi, Vannutelli and Oristofori.

The Pope has disagreed with the French government on the selection of candidate for he vacant bishoprics in France.

Gen. Sherman's son, Thomas Ewing Sher; man, has become a member of the Scolety of Jesus, and is to be ordained as a priest at

The President's message on the Riel case states that Riel's friends were informed by States citizenship did not give him immunity from Canadian laws for offences committed within British territory.

The by-law granting \$20,000 to the Kingstou, Smith's Falls & O.tawa Reliway Company was passed in the tow ship of Leeds and Lansdowne by a majority of 266. Continued from first page.

PATRICK'S

GRAND CELEBRATION AT MONTREAL

Which of you will take them in and care for them and Ged will reward you." The next morning some sixty carts were on their way to Quebec, and before Vespers were sung in that little parish church in the evening, every one of those little ones had found homes in the various farms of that district. The very course pursued to root out and eradicate the ancient faith of Ireland had been the means of planting it firmly in all British colonies and the United States. The three millions ireland had lost in population had increased to ten in other lands. The sons of St. Patrick no longer dwelt under "the little span of sky and the little patch of stars" that covered the of their birth. They were to be found in every land. Ireland was now the right arm of the Catholic Church. She alone sends throb after throb of energy and vitality throughout the Catholic world. He then referred to the growth of the Catholic Church throughout all parts of the civil zed world and concluded by showing that at home and abroad the work begun by St. Patrick fourteen hundred years ago was widening and deepening and rolling onward like a mighty river, in the history of that nation, which he won over from a debasing heathenism to the singular destiny not only of witnessing with unflinching fidelity to the truth, but to be the standard bearers of the faith in the 19th century among the nations.

EVENING SERVICE.

A very large congregation was present in the evening, when an elequent sermen was presched by the Rev. Father Martin Callaghan. The musical portion of the service was again of the highest order and given with brilliant effect. It comprised : Nina's Ave Maria, with baritone solo by Mr. J. P. Hammell; Braga's O Salutaris, sung by Mr. E. A. Hewitt in finished style, accompanied with violin obligate by Rev. Father Marsin Calleghan, the whole concluding by the rendering with good effect by the tuil chorus of Tantum Ergo, by Melvil.

Presentation to Father McCallen

After the services in the church, last Sunday, the officers of the St. Patrick's T. A. & B. society and a large number of its members met in the large parlor of the presbytery. Mr. Edward Murphy presided. Rev. Father McCallen was sent for, and on entering the room was most warmly greated.

The chairman, Mr. Murphy, made a short address, in course of which he said: Kev. Fither, we have asked you here to-day for a special purpose. I doa's intend to keep you long in suspense, the members of our society have taken advantage of the great festival which is being celebrated and ask you to accept a small souvenir from their hands. I do no propose to give in detail the reasons which have prompted us in the matter ; it is sufficient to say that the services rendered by you to this society are more than appre-clated, and therefore the expression of our respect and esteem has taken this form. Mr. Murphy then called upon Mr. Coati-gan, who read the following address:—

MONTREAL, March 17, 1889. To the Rev. James A. McCallen, S. S.

President St. Patrick's T. A. B. Society: REV AND DEAR SIR, -The officers and members of the St. Patrick's T. A. B. society take advantage of the feast of the glorious patron and apostle of Ireland to approach you. We have long wished for the oppor-tuity to make evident our humble and most sincere appreciation of the great services you are continually rendering our society. We feel that a more suitable occasion than the present could not be chosen.

On your arrival amongst us and since assuming the office of rev. president, you cheer-fully associated yourself with the aims and objects of our society. Your devotedness to our interests was manifest from the beginning. Your successful efforts towards the advancement of the grand cause of temperance has been great, and is so far beyond all praise that we are at a loss for words that would give due expression to our sentiments.

We can only say that by your great zen and indefatigable labors for the society you have acquired claims upon us which we are not like y to forget or can ever hope to repay. Under your zealous and fostering care our so ciety is flourishing, its membership and use fulness increasing, and greater interest is being taken by the members.

We now request your acceptance of the small token which we now present you. Accept with it the heartfelt wishes and warm felicitations of all concerned in its presentation. May we for many years have you at cur head to guide us by your holy example, and encourage us by your wise counsels to maintain with dignity the society's motto, "Temperance, Charity, Religion" May our actions, with your assistance, always reflect credit upon the Church, of which weare humble members. May all our undertakings always do honor to the dear old land of our

Signed on behalf of the society. Edward Murphy, first vice-president; Patrick Doyle, second vice-president; James J. Costigan, scoretary; A. Brogan, N. P. ex-vice-president; B. Emerson, ex-vice- president; James Connanghton, exvice president; J. J. Curran, Q. C., M. P; James Tiernay, treasurer; Thomas Latimore, assistant treasurer. James Meek, chairman of committe; John H. Feeley, assistant secretary; James Milloy, Edward Ryan, D. J. Mullin, P. Mahoney, M. O'Connell, A. Martin, William Selby, John Karby, John Lappin, M. Sharkey, J. Byrne, John Walsh, P. Reynolds, J. L.

Jenson and many others. The chairman then presented the Rev. Father with a handsome gold-mounted cane, with the following inscription : " From the St. Patrick's T. A. & B society to the Rev. James A. McCallen, Montreal, St. Patrick's

Day, 1889." FATRIER, M'CALLEN'S REPLY.

"It is needless," said the Rev. Father, in accepting the gift, " to tell you how much I appreciate the kind words to which I have just listened, and this superbly mounted cane which, in your affection, you offer me. As a member of the Society of St. Sulpice, I have always been taught to look above for the re-And yet I cannot refuse this token of your regard, this present, which I shall ever treasure as a pleasing souvenir of the happy anlations which have existed between the head midst the curse of intemperance. In doing

and my superiors leave charge of your society, I shall en-deavor with His grace, without whom our labor would be vain, to promote the apiritnal good of our people, especially through the grand cause of temperance. I cannot express to you the pleasure one feels in working for the people of St. Patrick's parish. What our venerable, revered and loved pastor wrote to me before I came among you I have found to be true. 'You will find nowhere,' said he 'a more earnest, devoted and appreciative people than the members of St. Patrick's congregation. Whatever sacrifices you may make in leaving your own country, and in severing the ties that have so long bound you to your present home and kind friends, we feel confident that the warmth of the welceme you will receive at St. Patrick's will ceme you will receive at St. Patrick's will repay you at least in great part for what you are asked to give up in leaving Baltimore.' And Father Dowd was right. You know it has passed into a proverb, confirmed by long experience, 'Father Dowd is always right.' Yes, without injustice to my many friends across the border, of whose affectionate regard across the provents of the prov gard I still receive many tokens, and whose souvenir will never be effaced from my gratful recollection, I can say with truth that Father Dowd's promises have been redeemed; for I have found in my new home all that a priest can desire—a wise, prudent, loving, devoted leader, an affectionate, zealous and united clergy, an appreciative people whom it is a glory and an honor to serve; and may I not add :—Among that people a body of earnest, sober Christian gentlemen, who by word and example encourage me to continue my labors in the grand cause of temperance. Once more, gentlemen, please accept my thanks for your affectionate regard and handsome present, which I shall be pleased to use for the first time to-morrow in the procession in honor of our great and glorious patron, St. Patrick."

The proceedings were brought to a close by all present kneeling to receive the rev. Father's blessing.

Honoring Father Dowd.

St. Patrick being the patron Saint of the Rev. Father Dowd, that Rev. gentleman, accompanied by the Rev. E. D. Kilroy, D. D. of Stratford, Ont., paid a visit to the St. Patrick's schools on Alexander street last Sunday evening, where a large number of gentlemen and ladies were in waiting. The pupils of the school, as a surprise to the Rev. Fathers, had gotten up an entertainment consisting of musical selections which were rendered with excellent taste. At its conclusion eloquent addresses were made by Rav. Dr. Kilroy, J. J. Curran, M. P., and Mr. Ed. Murphy, all of them felicitating Father Dowd on the happy event. The Rev. Father made a feeling reply after which he was the recipient of many handsome bouquets presented by the ladies present, as well as a large number from the scholars.

THE CELEBRATION ON MON-DAY.

The great religious and national demonstration in honor of Ireland's patron saint this year will compare favorably with any previous years for magnificence, numbers and outhusiasm. A feature of the festivities was the hearty co-operation and sympathy every-where expressed with the sons of St. Patrick by those of their fellow-citizens who own devotion to St. Jean Baptiste, St. Andrew and St. George.

Before nine o'clock in the morning the strains of Irish national melodies were heard down all the western thoroughfares debouching on Victoria square. The procession, when finally formed, moved to St. Patrick's Church, where High Mass was celebrated, His Grace the Archbishop occupying the throne. The church was thronged to its utmost extent, and hundreds were unable to gain admission. As the procession reached the church door, "Patrick's Day" peeled out from the grand organ, played by Prof. Fowler.

The church was characteristically and appropriately decorated, and when filled by the processionists in sash, collar and badge the scene was particularly striking. Each of the bands on entering struck up "St. Patrick's Day," and marched up the centre siels to the altar, where the banners and flags were deposited. Mass was commenced about 10 45 o'clook. Rev. T. A McCarthy, of St. Gabriel's, officiated. The celebrant was assisted by a deacon and sub-deacon from the Grand Seminary, while Rev. Father Martin, secretary to the Archbishop, acted as master of ceremonies. The choir repeated Mercadante's Mass, sung on Sunday, with full orchestral accompaniment. Prof. Fowler presided at the organ, and Mr. P. McCaffrey asted as leader. At the Offertory Mr. Jos. Hamili sang Pergetti's "Salve Regina." There was no sermon, and the service con cluded about a quarter after 12 o'clock.

Mayor Grenier was present at Mass, but begged to be excused from walking in the procession on account of the somewhat tender

state of his health. AN ADDRESS TO THE ARCHBISHOP.

Immediately after Grand Mass a number of olergymen and laymen met at the church presbytery, where Rev. Father Dowd read the following address to the Archbishop :-To His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal: MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE:

In the name of the St. Patrick's congrega-tion, I have great pleasure in hidding you a hearty welcome on your safe return from Rome. In the dingers by sea and by land you have passed through, our bumble prayers were with you, and your happy presence in our midst to-day shows that they were heard by our Heavenly Father. No doubt the religious in terest of the important diocese of Montreal con fided to the solicitude of Your Grace was the principal object of your visit to Rome. When demanded by the spiritual welfare of your children, the sacrifice of your sime, of your re-pose and personal comfort, costs Your Grace nothing. But your visit to the Eternal City at this particular time had for motive another partant and most interesting object. The Canadian National College was to be blessed and dedicated to the holy work of giving to the talented young men of Canada, called by God to the ministry, a higher order of religious in-struction and training. On such an occasion it was beening that the Archbishop of Montreal should give the encouragement of his presence; this Your Grace did at many sacrifices, and in the noblest manner. Your zeal made you see in this enterprise a sublime work of religion, the establishment of a holy fountain at Rome itself, the head of the pure source, out of which hould for all time copiously flow the choicest benedictions upon the favored Catholic population of the Dominion. In this Canadian College at Rome Your Grace did not fail to see a nurward of my labors in the salvation of souls. Sery of holy and learned bishops, of holy and learned priests, who on their return to their own dear country would give a new impulse to the work of God amongst the Catholic people of this Canada of ours, already so highly favored. and members of our society. I have always considered it a privilege and an honor to be your president, and to work with you both by word and example in removing from our life immense advantages will be shared equally by midst the curse of intermense and its sampleting. honor of its inc p'ion and of its completion must belong exclusively to Montreal. Our

critical moment, and by the direct interference of His Divine Providence placed the justice of the claims of cur little crphans, and of our poor, beyond the possibility of a question. Whilst offering our fervent thanks to God for this favor, we cannot forget our lating obligations to the kind and earnest good will manifested by Your Grace on that important occasion. Our personal obligations to Your Grace do not stop here. here. We are also deeply grateful for the unfailing kindness of Your Grace in all your relations with our people. As on to day, our national celebration, you never fail to heighten the solemnity of our feasts by your willing presence. The labor and fatigue disappear be fore your active zeal for religion, and your six-cere love for your grateful children. We assure Your Grace that this goodness is not lost on us. We would be unworthy of our ancestors did we not repay with obedience, respect and love, such paternal goodness on the part of our venerated first pastor. Asking a share in the benediction Your Grace brings with you from the Great Father of all the faithful, and humbly praying that God may shower down upon You Grace an abundance of His choicest favors and

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

I have the honor to remain, in the name of the St. Patrick's congregation, Your Grace's humble servant P. Down.

THE ARCHBISMOP'S REPLY.

In reply to the address His Grace said :-"I am deeply sensible of the kind wishes expressed in your address, and also for the nonor conferred upon me. I look upon the Irish of this city with the same feelings of esteem and affection as I do upon the French Canadians, for the reason that you are all of the same faith. I am happy to celebrate with you St. Patrick's day and to do homage to Ireland's patron saint. I am also deeply grateful for the prayers which you so con stantly offered for me whilst I was away from your midst in a foreign land. For, as you are aware, it is incumbent upon all bishops at stated periods to visit the Holy Pontiff at Rome and to report to him the condition of the people over whom he has been given spiritual control. As you know, I was received with kindness and love by His Holiness, and I returned to your midet again with the blessings of the Supreme Head of the Church." At the conclusion of the remarks His Grace pronounced the Papal Bene-

The Procession.

It was after 12.30 o'clock before the procession was re-formed on Radegonde street. Every society had a band accompanying it. Leading the way rode some eighty members of the Hackmen's union, preceding a vehicle containing its president, Mr. McAfee, its vicepresident and secretary, with the magnificent banner of the union. In the sleigh an Irishman banner of the union. In the sleigh an Irishman played the Irish bagpipes and another played she harp. On the front of the sleigh was a large portrait of Gladstone, with the inscription "Ireland's Redeemer," then below this was another engraving, representing College Green, and a huge sun with the inscription, "It will rise again." Portraits of Parnell and Davitt, with "Ireland's trusted leader," and "Long live Michael Davitt" were also prominently displayed.

live Michael Davict" were also prominently the played.

The turnout of St. Patrick's society was, as it always is, admirable. The band of the Sixth Fusiliers led it, while the famous, costly, and artistic Wolfe Tone banner brought up the rear. The president and vice-president, Judge Barry and Mr. H. J. Cloran walked together.

The St. Patrick's T. A. & B society carried the Father Matthew banner.

Rev. Dr. Kilroy, of Stratford, took part in the procession as the guest of the St. Patrick's

the procession as the guest of the St. Patrick's T.A.&.B. occiety. The Rev. gentleman occupied a sleigh in company with the Rev. Jas. A. McCallen, president, Mr. Edward Murphy, vice president, and Mr. Jas. Connaughton. Mr. Jas. J. Costigan, its popular secretary, was also

The Irish Benevolent society had one hundred of its members to the front; a fine body of men, who displayed their regalin to the fullest advantage

The St. Ann's T. A. & B. society, with their banner, were led by the Royal Scots band.
Perhaps the best show was made by St. Ann's
Young Men's society, who turned out a hundred and fifty strong, all the members wearing silk hats, with a spray of shamrocke, and a arched along jauntily to a spirited Irish air, played by the Union Musicale band. The Rev. Father Strubbe, chaplain of the society, and the pre sident, Mr. Morgan J. Quinn, occupied a carriage, while Mr. J. Quinn acted as marshal.

Headed by the City band the St. Ann's T.A. & B. society turned out 200 strong, and were the next in order of the procession, whilst next to them was the St. Gabriel T. A. & B. society, who had the services of the Maisonneuve cand.

The children of St Gabriel school occupied three large sleighs, each youth wearing a piece of green or some emblematic decoration of the east they were celebrating, and as they passed teast they were celeorating, and as they passed the Royal statue on Victoria square, the little ones sang, lustily and well, "God Save Ireland." Sleighs also contained the boys of St. Lawrence school. The St. Mary's Holy Name society, about 200 strong, were the next in line. The new banner, a costly article, drew forth expression of admiration from all, and it was generally acknowledged that St. Mary's had made a good turn out this year. Rev J. Salmon, pastor of the parish, with the president, Mr. Dillon, and three other clergymen, occupied a sleigh, which ended the line. In the rear were members of the Leo club mounted, followed by the children of St. Mary's school, while the end of the proces-Sion was brought up by the Catholic Young Men's society, headed by a band.

The incidents along the route of procession would fill a volume, and a not uninteresting

one, too. A fine display of national decreation was made, particularly about Griffintown, where private dwellings, shops and factories had flags flying and palms placed along the sidewalks. Colborne street was the livlies thoroughfare, and made the best decorations. Along Notre Dame street, shop windows were arrayed with creen ribbons, green bunting hung from the doorways, and in some places a few inscriptions, such as "God Save Ireland" and "Long Live Parnell." The most perfect order was maintain. ed; not a hitch occurred and not an accident falls to the report.

The Speeches.

When the procession reached McGill street and the hall of St. Patrick's society, a general halt was made, and while a number of the societies made their way homewards a large crowd rapidly gathered to hear what St.

or less quiet having been gained.
District Magistrate Barry assured the meeting of the pleasure he felt in seeing the people urn out in such numbers to do honor to Ireland, It was a certainty that the Irish were in nature similar to the emblem they wore—the more trodden down the deeper it took root and the produced down and deeper is took root and the more widely they flourished. The present occasion was one of which they had reason to be proud and congratulate themselves on the turn affairs had taken on the other side of the Atlantic (cheers), and he augured that before the sun shone on another St. Patrick's day Ireland would possess what she so ardently longed for, a parliament on College green, legislating for the Irish people, irrespective of creed or political opinions. (Cheers) These must have been a Providence watching over the destinies of the Irish race when, in the days of 1846 and 1848. the Irish were driven to the four winds of heaven, and pestilence, famine and even death stared them in the face, they found a refuge in this country and elsewhere. The London this country and elsewhere. The London Times- (grosus)—on that occasion said that the

judgment is final, God came to your aid at the da, under the British flag, they were sure of fair play, and they could throw the lie in the teeth of their slanderers. He ventured to say that there could scarcely be found truer or more loyal citizens of Montreal than the Irish portion of the population. (Cheers.) The speaker hap pening to mention Mr. Gladstone's name, the crowd sent up a loud and prolonged cheer which was renewed for Parnell and his confreres. Mr. Barry went on to say that notwithstanding the fact that the people were fighting a terrible battle, there was no question that were it not for the moral support of Mr. Gladstone and the men surrounding him it would be impossible for the Irish to have made the favorable progress which they have in the opinion of the English people, and there was not a shadow of a doubt but that the men who now hold the reins of Government will soon be swept from a position which they ought never to have occupied. (Cheers) Ald. Cunningham congratulated the society on

the successful results of the day's demonstra-tion. They were celebrating the feast of St. Patrick to a certain extent, but, in his opinion they were celebrating the grand victory that Parnell had won over the Tory Times. (Cheers.) It was a fortunate day for Ireland on which the The sentimental soloists looked well in evening dress, whilst the corner-men, who were got up in Irish corduroy suits with green facings, insinuated by their smart sayings and clever flowers. Ald, Cunningham hoped the day would soon come when the Times would be obliged to reimburse every dollar that had been since the sentimental soloists looked well in evening dress, whilst the corner-men, who were got up in Irish corduroy suits with green facings, insinuated by their smart sayings and clever there was "no green in their eyes." The section part on sisted of a two-act drama, produced by the drawation as the corner men, who were got up in Irish corduroy suits with green facings, insinuated by their smart sayings and clever. expended in this prosecution. He did not wish to advocate any libel suit against the Times because it had given the Irish leaders an opportu-nity of proving their innoceace. The trial also proved conclusively that secret societies are not practicable, for it was clear that there was a practical way by fighting openly and straight-forwardly. Their conduct had in that way gained the support of the Catholic and even the Protestant clergy. The speaker instanced the recent Gladstonian victory at Kennington as a coneful promise of the early attainment of home when he thought the people in Ireland would soon be as prosperous and happy as their countrymen in Montreal. Mr. H. J. Cloran, delivered a stirring, pat

riotic speech Mr. Carroll Ryan followed with another patriotic address. Mr. Fred. Perry and Mr. E. Halley also spoke and were loudly applaued.

THE EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

St. Patrick's Society.

The annual concert given by St. Patrick' society in the Queen's hall last evening was in every respect a complete success. Mr. Denis Barry, the president, occupied the chair, and amongst those on the platform were Messrs. W. Rutherford, president Caledonian society; J. H. Redfern, president St. George's society; Acting Mayor Kennedy; H. J. Oloran, president Irish National league; G. McAfee, Hack men's union, and others.

The president, in opening the proceedings said he wished all present an Irish cead mill failthe, and referred to the record of charitable work performed by St. Patrick's in aid of which the proceeds of the concert would be devoted.

Miss Ross Braniff, of Ottawa, created a most favorable impression by her highly finished rendering of "Kathleen Mayourneen." Miss Braniff possesses the rare gift of having a sym-pathetic, flexible and powerful voice, and is capable of producing the sweetest notes from her lowest to her highest tones. She was rapturously encored when she displayed her versatility by an artistic interpretation she gave of Muller's great staccato polks. Messrs. the popular duet, "The Moon Hath Raised Her Lamp" (Lily of Killarney), Mr. H. C. St. Pierre, who was very flatteringly received by the audience, gave "Love's Request," and in response to a most enthusiastic encore gave what he called an appropriate song for such a night, "Let All Obey the Ruler." This air showed all the good qualities of Mr. St. Pierre's fine baritone cantante. Mr. William Sullivan fully sustained the high reputation be has already won as a violinist; his solo on "St. Patrick's Day," with variations (views-temp',) received, as it deserved, a hearty encore. His artistic playing places him: n the front rank of mucicians, and a brilliant future in the musical world is assured him. A lady amateur, the possessor of an agreeable contralto voice, hav ing been encored for singing the " Meeting o the waters". Moster Patterson recited with commendable electrical ability 'An eviction scene in Donegal." The choirs of the Gesu and St. Anthony churches rendered several

The President here introduced the lecturer of the evening, Mr. Charles Devlin, jr., of Aylmer who was given a very warm reception congraulated everyone who took part in or sympathized with the grand demonstration which had taken place that day; it not only did them credit but clinched the fallacy that religion was oppised to liberty. There was not the least doubt about having home rule, because the inpatience and injustice with which Ireland had been treated was now universally admitted.

"La Morquita." A chorus, "Men of Ireland, brought the first part to a close. A comedy, had been treated was now universally admitted.
"My Uncle the Captain," was capitally played. He alluded in eulogistic terms to the position of Mr Gladatone on the Ir sh question and denounced the actions of Balfour in the ad-ministration of Irish affairs. Home rule he continued, did not mean Rome rule, as some place hunters who, thank God, did not represent the proper feelings of the majority of Canadians would make them believe. They only wished Ireland relieved from her suffer ings. It had been frequently said that Irish men could not govern themselves, but he refuted such a groundless assertion by the fact that Irishmen had won distinction throughout the world, for wherever genius and merit were re cognized were to be found Irishmen in the foremost ranks; even in the English House of Commons they were the most brilliant and heroic

A hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mi Devlin for his eloquent oration, and the second part of the programme was then proceeded with, when the items assigned to those who had ap-peared in the first part were rendered most satisfactorily. Miss Braniff received a perfect evation for her exquisite singing 'Far from Thee" (with violin ob.igato). As an encore she sang "The Last of Rose Summer."

The Catholic Young Men's Society

gave their sutertainment in the Semmary hall. and here also hundreds were turned away, for the hall has limits. Besides the admirable national concert programme presented, a grand panorama of Irish scenery in the southern counties was projected on canvas by Prof. S scottles made their way nonewards a target or own rapidly gathered to hear what St. Thomson, who size gave a verbal account of a Patrick's President had to say to them. The greatest enthusiasm provailed when, bearing his massive gold collar of tiffice, Mr. Barry appeared in the open balcomy of the first floor. More the ground, pointing out the most of the country traversed. The patterns was much enjoyed and liberally applauded. The class country traversed of the country traversed of the country traversed on the property grant of the country traversed on the property of the country traversed on the property grant of the country traversed on the property of the country traversed. principal features of the concert were a violing action by Mr. Robert Anderson; a recitation by Miss Maud Morgan; a cornet solo by Mr. Fred. Holl nd, including "The Minstrel Bry;" a Holl nd, including "The Minstrel By;" duet, "Tread Saftly, the Angels are Calling by the Misses Reed; the recital of "O'Connell's Heart" by Miss Lizzie Lovett; the singing of "A Sprig of Shillalah" by Mr. James Morgan and the evolutions of the Irish American brigade.

Young Irishmen's L. and B. Asseistion.

It was not nearly eight o'clock less night when the Victoria Rifles Armony hall was filled to its utmost capacity with a holiday audience to hear the production of Dion Boucicault's "Colleen Bawn." It was produced by the dramatic section of the Young Irishmen's Literance and Basefit sociaty and was meant as a fitary and Benefit society and was meant as a fitting ecnolesion to the national merrymaking. The piece was introduced by the opening re-marks of Mr. Hinphy landstory of the day and those who celebrate it. The representation was accurate and truthful, and those who took part what I have thus far done, I do not forget what I have merely accomplished my simple duty as one of your priests, and that the advance of the cense which you attribute to my efforts, has been no less due to your devoted and carnestness, as my saids in our great and good work. You may rest assured that and good work. You may rest assured that and good work, You may rest assured that a door of the cense which your Greet and the carnes were exposed to danger; and, in fact, were threatened with heavy love. When Your Greet and good work, You may rest assured that heavy love. When Your Greet and good work, You may rest assured that heavy love. When Your Greet undertook to be their advocate before Rome's tributal, whose I distributed to the first heave. No matter how Irish were going with a vengence. That was showed a talent for theatrical work that was showed a talent for the trush the showed and the showed a talent for theatrical work that was showed a talent for theatrical work that was showed a talent for the trush the showed and the showed a talent for the trush the showed and the first was showed a talent for the trush the showed

F. A. McMabon, W. E. Grace, T. Grant, J. O'Connor, A. J. Higgins, Misses E. Lyman. C. Foley, M. Phelau, M. Foley and A. Lyman.

St. Ann's Young Mon's Society.

Since the organization of this Society, four years ago, the people of St. Ann's parish have had a truly national celebration of St. Patrick's Day each year in their own quarter of the city. The St. Ann's Young Men are famed for the character of their entertainments. Those given by them on Monday last surpassed all their preious efforts, which is saying a good deal.

At both performances, afternoon and evening, the hall was overcrowded, and as several hundreds could not gain admission, the entertain ment will be repeated this (Wednesday) evening. In the first part of the programme the dresses and general appearance of the talented young men of the Society as "Irish National Minstrels" were picturesque, their jokes original, and their patrictic ballads and choruses (most of them from the pen of Ireland's popular poet, T. D. Smillyan editors of the National moderad in a Sullivan, editor of the Nation) rendered in a manner which thoroughly aroused the enthusi asm of their sympathetic and appreciative andition of the Society for the first time in Montreal, entitled "The Irish Rebel; or, Wicklow in '98," which was performed very creditably. '98," which was performed very createanly.
The situations were well worked up and the impersonations throughout the play decidedly

On the whole, the Society are to be congratu Pigott in every society. (Hisses.) The Irish lated, not only on the great success of but perpeople had taken the bull by the horns in a formances, but especially for their enterprise in getting up such a unique and original entertain-ment, which we are safe in agerting has had few, if any, equals, and certainly no superiors at Irish gatherings in this city in the past. The orchestra, under the direction of Prof. Fleck, the new leader of St. Ann's choir, deserve special mention for their capital rendering of quite a large collection of popular and aucient Irish airs. Mr. P. Shea, as musical conductor, is also deserving of commendation.

The programme is such a good one that we give it in full, notwithstanding the limited space at our command this week. It is as follows:-

Part First.

Overture—"Irish Airs" (Pot Pourri., Orchestra
Oborus—"The Young May Moon"...Minstrels
Solo—"Come Back to Erin"....W. Murphy
Song and Chorus—"The Emblems of Erin"...
D. Kiely.
Song—"Ireland's Faithful Irish Party".....

John Quinn.
Recitation—" We're Paddies Rvermore"....
J. J. Gethings.

Song and Chorus—" Norine Maureen". W. P. Clancy.

Ballad—"The Three Brave Blacksmiths"....
J. Penfold. Chorus—"Let Erin Remember the Days of Old"
Minstrels.

J. Beresford. Irish National Anthom -- God Save Ireland W. E. Finn.

Part Second. The Dramatic Section of the St. Ann's Young Men's Society produced, for the first time in Montreal, the soul-stirring Irish

Drama, in two acts, entitled THE IRISH REBEL; or, WICKLOW IN '98 CAST OF CHARACTERS:

Sir James Blackadder, a Royalist. . W. E. Finn

trothed..... J. F. Kavanagh

8t. Mary's Choir.

A musical entertainment, under the auspices of St. Mary's choir, took place last evening in St. Mary's hall. The programme was a choice one and the items were well selected. After a piano duet of Irish airs, the choir rendered in excellent style, "Joy, Joy, Freedom To-day,"
Mr. Altimas' song, "Silent O'Moyle," and that
of Mr. F. Harkins, "The Sorg that Reached
My Heart," were both well received. Mesars. the characters being taken by Messra. Donahu Jordan, Harkins, Traynor and Egan, Mr. Wm. Thompson's fine voice was heard to advan-bage in "The Bell Ringer," Messrs. Altimas and U'Shea's dues, " Roll On, Silver Moon, brought out the qualities of their voices to per-fection. Other songs were given and "God Save Ireland," sung by the choir, brought a pleasant evening to a close.

THE DAY ELSEWHERE.

The Irish journalists of Toronto, to the numper of thirty five, held a dinner at the Rossin House last night in celebration of St. Patrick's Day. Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin came up from Ottawa to attend. Mr. George Bennett, of the Telegram, was at the head of the table, and Mr. P. F. Cronyn, of the Empire, at the foot. A most pleasant evening was spent till midnight. The dinner will probably be an annual affair hereafter.

AT THE HOLY CITY.

ROME, March 18.—Archbishop Stonor cele-brated high Mars in the Irish College yester-day. Cardinal Schiaffino and Bianchi, Arch bishop Stonor, and Bishops Keane, McQuaid and Wigger were present at dinner in the collega.

A GOOD CONTRIBCTION.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The great feature of the day's celebration was the parade. Mayor Grant, the board of aldermen and the heads of the municipal departments reviewed the pro-cession. It is said that \$75,000 was raised at the Steinway Hall meeting last night for the Parnell fund,

AT PETERBORO.

PETERBORO, Ont., March 18 .- St. Patrick's PETERBORO, One., Marce 18.—35. Fatilities
Day in Peterboro was celebrated yesterday by
three grand services held in the cathedral,
which was beautifully decorated. At 8 o'clock
Mass a choir of 500 children sang hymns appropriate to the feast. At 10 80 His Lordship
Bishop Dowling officiated at Pontifical Mass, as-isted by Fathers Dube and Cote as deacon and sub-descon, Father Radkins acting as as-sistant priest. In the evening at Verpers the bishop kecured in behalf of the Ladies Aid Society to procure clothing for the poor. His subject was "Bright Epochs in Irish History." At night there was a concert, and a lecture by Mr. J. J. Ourrar, M.P., of Montreal, under the auspices of the Land League.

LONDON, March 18.—Clifford Lloyd writes to the Times advocating the abolition of the Irish lord-lieutenancy and Dublin bureau cracy, and the granting to Ireland of a large measure of county government, retaining the police as an Imperial organization and readjusting taxation. He says that if Home Role in desirable and possible, the scheme will grow of its own accord, and this is preferbis to forcing it upon the propie at the risk of the civil war. Both parties must act together in settling the Irish question or the result will be a failure and perhaps national disaster.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

London, March 12 -The election in the Barnsley division of Yorkshire, to fill the vaccacy in the House of Commons caused by the retirement of Mr. Kenny, Liberal, re-suited in the return of Lord Compton, Gladstonian, who received 6 332 votes, against 3,781 for his opponent, Mr. Wentworth, Conservative. At the last election Mr. Kenny

received 5,425 and Mr. Wentworth 2,917.

Au eminent Canadian Minister of many years' standing, has written the London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian a rather alarmist private letter regarding the growing feeling of young Canadians concerning the relations of the Dominion to the mother country. Re orges leading Englishmen whose position and oratorical powers would ensure attention to exert a counteracting influence by making a series of addresses in the various provinces of Canada on Imperial questions.

Between forty and fifty croiter families, selected under the state aided scheme, will leave Glasgow for Hallian on April the third, per the Alian steamship Corean. Every precaution is being taken to ensure that no repetition of last year's blunders be possible.
The extension of British trade in Canadian barley is exciting attention. The High Commissioner has reselved excellent samples of Ontario and Manitoba barley and is submitting the same to British experts to ascertain the fitness for British markets in order to stimulate Canadian growth of the light

Meerrs. Caine and Richard Chamberlain, members of Parliament, attended a buge local option meeting here last night. They were hooted at by the audience and were obliged to leave the hall.

London, March 14 -The Standard's Buda-Posth correspondent guarantees the authenticity of the following : Austria has given urgent orders to hold in readiness a corps of observation on the Servian frontier at Bania Semlin and two other equidistant points. Two tugs and ten barges must be ready at each point to transport the troops. At the other two points twice this number must be in readiness. The railway authorities at Temievar and other junctions have recoived orders to be prepared for the immediate transportation of 20,000 truops at twelve hours' notice.

LONDON, March 15 .- The Bada Petth correspondent of the Standard says : "The Austrian Government has ordered the Danube Navigation company to hold as many steamers as possible ready for an emergency. Numerous tugs and barges have been concentrated within the last few days to enable troops from Neasatz to be transported to the Servian shore at a moment's notice." Official circles at Vienna discredit the Standard's advices.

Paris, March 15 .- The Compagnie Generale Transatiantique has decided to adopt a more southerly track for its steamships, and to support to the movement to prevent Atlantio liners from traversing the Newfoundland god fisherier.

Republican journals approve the action of Parliament in authorizing the prosecution of Senator Faquet and Deputies Leguerre, Laisant and Tourquet for their connection with the Patriotic league. The Clairon, the organ of the Patriotic league says : It is now Gen. Boulauger's turn. He must speak to the country. The police to-day searched the houses of many members of the Patriotic league. Persons against whom damaging swidence is found will not be arrested, but will be summoned to appear before a magistrate for examination. A committee of the Liberal union has been formed with M. Barboux as president. Leon Say and other prominent men are members. The committee has issued a manifesto protesting alike sgainet the threatened Cavariam and the Radicaliam which produced it, and urging the election of a majority of moderates to the new Chamber, in order to restore France's former position in Europe, and to avoid a revolution

London, Merch 15 -The forty-five grofter families leaving Glasgow on April 3rd under the state-aid scheme are destined for Wolsley. in the Northwest Territories, where had has been reserved for them and preparations are being made for their reception. This year's crofters reach the Northwest two months earlier in the season than last year's lot.

The agricultural papers are raising an out-ory against the Privy Council for declaring the Natherlands a free country like Canada under the cattle diseases act, and thus relieving the shippers of the obligation to slaughter at the port of debarkation. There is a demand on the part of the agricultural papers for a total probibition of live stock imports. LONDON, March 16 -The mineral Phon-

phate company has issued a prospectus. Tho capital proposed is 55,000 one pound shares and £35,000 seven per cent. debentures of ten nounds each. Mr. McIntyre, Q.C., of Ottawa, the vendor, receives £75,000 for the Squawbill and Æina mines, in Buckingham, Quebec, and for the Duchess mine in Denholm £15,-000 The Canadian board of directors are William Cassills, Peter Mttohell, McLeod Stewart and M. Intyre, At the levee at St. James' palace, McLeod

Stewart, late mayor of Ottaws, was presented to the Prince of Wales by Mr. Colmer, secretary to the High Commissioner. Captain Hamilton, of Brantford, was presented by Ganeral Lord Wolseley, CAIRO, March 16 .- A messenger who has

arrived at Wady Halfa reports that a batile between the followers of Senoussi and the Mahdists has taken place at Sinan, to the southwest Bara and that the former were victorious. Buth sides suffered heavy losses. Among the killed were two Mahdlet oblefs.

TARGIER, March 17 .- The British Channel iquadron has arrived here to support Eagland's claims regarding the cable and other matters. The first will not depart until the sultan's reply has been given.

London, March 16 .- The first chamber of the Swedish Diet has rejected the bill for the imposition of an export duty on iron ere, The bill had before been rejected by the second chamber.

C'BRIEN WILL NOT YIELD.

LONDON: March 18 -William O'Brien refuses to accept his liberty on the condition imposed by Justice Hanner, of the Parnell commission, that he abstain from agitation during the period of his release. Mr. O'Brien says his release must be unconditional.

AUSTRALIA TO PARNELL

SYDNEY, N.S.W., March 18 -- Many large meetioge have been held in various cities of Australia, at which resolutions were adopted congratulating Mr. Parnell on his victory in the matter of the charges against him by the London Times. Large same of money were rained for the benefit of the Irish cause.

[Continued on eighth page.]



JESUITS' ESTATES QUESTION

Constitutional and ether Aspects

VIEWED BY PROTESTANT WRITERS. Calm and Judicial Statements.

Ottawa Citizan,]

With reference to the articles in the Law JOURNAL of the 15th February, 1889, the purport of which seems to be that the Jesuits' Estates Act, passed by the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, ought to have been disallowed, permit me modesily to express my opinion that the Dominion Ministry could not properly have advised its disallowance : not because it was within the constitutional powers of the Quebec Legislature, for, if that alone were a sufficent reason, the vete power would be useless, as an Act ultra vires would be ipso facto, null and void, although not diswithout opposition or remeastrance by any party, and is a fair and amicable settlement of a long-standing difficulty and the expression of the will of the people of the province. the will of the people of the province. It by the British Government neither as forfeited does not violate the principle of the separa- by traitors nor as escheated to the Crown for tion of Church and State more than the want of heirs, but simply by a high-handed Clergy Reserves Act: both authorize the sale and arbitrary act of power in order that they of property given for church purposes and education, and divide a certain proportion of favorites of the day. This was contrary to all the proceeds of the sales among the parties the usage of modern civilssed warfare and who appear justly entitled thereto, once for could only be paralleled by going back all, and so avoid any further interference of hundreds of years. It is notorious that the Government, which can neither add to Lord Amherst was very anxious to have those nor diminish the share assigned to each, and such share, in the case before us, will be moderate enough, for it seems likely that the principal sum, \$400,000, will be divided among several educational institutions, and the interest of each share, at four per cent., will be a very modest contribution towards the support of an institution for superior education. The main objection made to the grant is that it is made to the Jesuits; but the Act does not and have had separate accounts of their progive them the whole or any definite part of it, but allows the Pops to divide it among inatitutions, must use it, within the pro-vince, for the purposes mentioned in the preamble; and from the latest reports it relaxed and that, as somewhat of a settleseems probable that the Jesuits' share will ment, it was arranged in 1856 that, as the not be exorbitant. The articles in question lands had been originally granted for purtreat the work done by the Order rather slightingly, but in Canada at least their work compares favourably with that done by any other missionary body, and the martyr spirit in which it has been done denied by nene. They have shown themselves good teachers, and have several educational institutions against which I have heard of no complaint. St. Mary's College at Montreal was incorporated by Act of the Parliament of Upper Canada (Upper and Lower) in 1852, the corporators being the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal and six members of the their share of what was notoriously originally Order ;-it has, I believe, been very success-

Has any complaint been made against it during the 37 years it has existed? In 1887 the Jesuits were incorporated by the Quebec have secularised the Clergy Reserves which Act, 50 Vic., c. 28, which was not disallowed, were granted by Protestant George of nor was its allowance made a matter of represent to the Dominion Ministry. It has if the French Lower Canadians never hearti-Act, 50 Vic., c. 28, which was not disallowed, been made a subject of repreach to the Jesuits and to the Pope that he suppressed them in 1763 and restored them in 1814; but may not the Pope have been right in both cases; may not the Jesuits have shown him that they had seen the error of the pactices by which they had offended, and reformed them? A hundred years have made great changes in men's ideas of morality and right. The Roman Catholic clergy do not now com-plain of the Jesuits, though they did in 1763. They have the virtues of obedience, selfdenial, industry and temperance. They op- lands in building lots, the Church authorities posed the sale of intoxicating liquor to the Indians when the French Governor for profit's sake allowed it. They are accused of holding have been very much like as if they were in doctrines contrary to morality; but they deny the charge, and challenge proof. Their constitution and rules were printed in Latin and French at Parls in 1845, and there is a copy in our Parliamentary Library; why is it not cited to justify the accusation? They preach regularly in the church attached to St. Mary's College at Montreal; is their preaching complained of? I am a Protestant and wish ear-nestly that all Jesuits and Roman Catholics were of my persuasion; but I do not think Protestants alone are Christians. The vast secular seigneur's title was extinguished by majority of our fellow-subjects in Quebec are Roman Catholics, and acknowledge the Pope as the head of their church, and I do not think a more faithful, devoted, or well beloved and respected body of men could be found anywhere than the Roman Catholic olergy of Lower Canada. Tennyson has writ- in! Are they aware of the reason for which

the Greatest of the Great;
"Christian love among the Churches seems the twin of heathen hate."

Ought not the members of every Christian church, while obeying the commandment difficulty on the subject being ever raised cited in the Laureate's first line to do their in the future. It was to secure a quit cited in the Laureate's first line, to do their best to prove the bitter taunt in the second | receipt, in fact, final and binding for all com-

to be undeserved? constitutionality of the said Act, it does not against the secularisation of those lands. can apply to Canada, which when they were passed was no part of the realm of England, the world that his Church has not new and and the inhabitants of which are by subsequent Acts of the Imperial Parliament, guaranteed the tree exercise of the Roman they are now the absolute property of the Catholic religion, of which the Pope is the Quebec Government, to be disposed of as it head, and his supremacy as such part of its pleases. Are the high-flying talkers, who very essence. The later law derogates from even glory in their ignorance, aware that the very essence. The later law derogates from and virtually repeals any former provision contrary to it. The English laws disqualifying Roman Catholics from holding certain offices were never in force in Canada. The money appropriated belonged to the province, and is granted by its Legislature for the purpose for which the property from which it arises was given by the French King, and the Act of appropriation is sanctioned by the assent of the herself, in dealing with it, of the advice and assistance of the head of the Church and of an ecclesiastical and educational corporation, which, if not legally the same, is morally the representative and successor of that to which the original grant was made, and which, with the Pope, will be bound to use the money in accordance with and solely by virtue of the powers given them by the Act. I cannot see that any law is violated or anything but right done by this provision.

Nore.-The above article was written for the Law Journal, but the March number was ready earlier than I expected, and I was too late, and did not like to wait for the next number. w.

The Jesuit Estates. Toronto Globe.

TO THE EDITOR :- I am not a Jesuit nor a sympathiser with Jesuits, yet I think that it is only felr and like Ohristians that even these much abused fathers should get justice and that people who speak about this marter

HELICING TO CALLET

with the facts of the case and should try to ason as wall er to roar.

That, as a general thing, the orators for the nonce have no knowledge of the question at issue, and that their reasoning faculties have not been very remarkably cultivated, is evident every time they make a demonstration and call upon all within hearing to behold and admire their zeal for the Lord and for liberty. De they know anything of the history of the estates in question? I very much doubt if they do. At least their spoken and estates and spent the proceeds of them as they pleased up to 1801, if not later " Such property surely in that case could not have been confiscated by right of conquest in 1763 this letter, and yet I have more to say though as is sometimes urged, nor could the Jeaust that will keep till some other day.

fratarnity have been either suppressed or expelled from Canada in 1774 as is also pleaded. If these lands were confiscated it was not for any treasonable practice either charged or proved against these fathers up to the end of the century. Where they escheated to the Orown then as having become heirless lands? That could not be, for by the law of the Roman

might be distributed among the Barnacles and estates granted to him and his heirs. Perhaps some of the shouters will tell why they were not. And when they are at it they might give the country some inkling of the history of those estates from that day to this. It is notorious that they have never, even by the British Government, been looked upon as thoroughly "secularised" lands. It is notorious that they have been separately managed ceeds kept by the Crown Lands office from that day to this. It is notorious that the claim to them on the part of the Roman Catholic Church authorities has never been poses of education, the yearly proceeds from them should henceforth be put at the disposal of the Board of Public Instruction, for the benefit of higher education in the Province, in the proportion of six to Roman Catholics and of one to Protestants, and to be dispensed respectively by the Roman Catholic and Protestant committees of that Education Board. That has been done from that day to this and not a whisper of objection has been raised by Protestants, nor has there ever been the slightest objection on their part to take Roman Catholic private property, seized by force, just as the Crown could have seized the lands of any of the old French seigneurs. Power, however, is not justice, and we who ly acquiesced in the confiscation of the Jesuit

Are the shouters and protestors aware that the question over those estates has always been a source of difficulty to successive rulers of Lower Canada? And that they could not is not laying down the fundamental principle on account of this very defect in what the people thought the secular title, manage these properties to the heat advantage ! Are they aware that, when, not many years ago, a Quebec Ministry proceeded to demolish the Jesuit barracks in Quebec and to lay out the have been very much like as if they were in has a right to his life, he may pursue and chancery not of half the value they would produce that right, provided he does not inhave had had the title been clear, not merely fringe the rights of another. Hence he may in law, but in the consciences of those likely to buy and to utilise?

autatos.

prolling all uncertainty, removing all dublety mate. Cui finis est licitus, etiam media sunt from the titles and making all possible pur licita. This is not laying down any unifrom the titles and making all possible purchasers certain that no further claims could be brought against these properties? The same way ?

Are those who are crying out about the Pope and Roman Catholic bishops taking any part in the settlement arrived at, aware of the reason why these persons were brought the Pope's consent to the arrangement made by his agent Turgeon was required? If not, they your enemies, bless your haters," said they ought to be silent till they become the Greatest of the Great; better informed. Had they enquired, they might have easily learned this was done in the interests of the Province and for the prevention of any claims or any ing time, from the head of those ecclesiastical And as respects the article questioning the anthorities which had persistently protested the world that his Church has not new and never shall have any further claim upon those estates in consideration of this \$400,000; that they are now the absolute property of the Mercier Government is already putting the lands of the Jesuit barracks, new freed from every shade of doubtful title, upon the market, and that it rightly expects a higher price for the lote? Are they aware that in due course the same thing is to be done with all the dif ferent properties, and that all the proceeds are to go into the Provincial Treasury, while the Church, by the deed of its head, has Basen, who may, without impropriety, avail solemnly renounced all claim and her fully consented to such absolute secularisation Are the wild, "enraged" men of Toronto and elsewhere also aware of the fact that the institutions benefited by the Pope's distribution of the \$400,000 are substantially those which have been receiving their yearly dividend from the Jesuits' Estates along with their Protestant neighbors who have always pocketed the money and said nothing! Are they aware, that the only difference is that they are now to receive the capital sum. divided according to the proportion of the respective Cataolic and Protestant populations, which can be used and invested as the resinients please for the advancement of higher education, instead of getting, as hitherto, the yearly dividends from the rents, etc. If they don't know all this, and a great deal more equally germane to the subject, they ought to have learned it before bawling themselves blue in

a foolish and foundationless cry.

I den't believe in the Church of Rome any more than does Dr. Wild, or even than does poor bewildered and bemuddled Jamie Hughes, but at any rate, let us bear ourselves and that people who speak about this matter like intelligent and reasonable men in the confollowed: and London slewly imitated that selver. Recent elections to the County Council
for their county in Lower Council shows about at preversy. Let us not bark up the wrong tree. good example in 1831. These societies have shown the depth of the radical sentiment.

apylrate have some modicum of acquaintance. Above all, let us not expose the nakedness of since grown wenderfully, the League of the For instance, the London Joint Committee

the face and making themselves ridiculous by

the Protestant side with all my heart and soul. But merely to shout " Down with the Pope," or "To h——Il with the Jesuita!" No, air; not a finger nor a foot in such an ually minded Protestants in the Dominion will say the same thing.

I must apologies for the too great length of

A Defence of Jesuit Dectrine.

[Toronto Mail.] Str.,-In your issue of March 5th I noticed an article over the signature of "Ontario," in which he endeavors to prove that certain Jesuit theologians teach that "the end justifies the means." Are not his statements on this point evidently copied from the "Ency-clopedia Britannica" under the heading "Jesuite," as the same misquotation is found in both? Dr. Littledale in the Encyclopedia, and "Ontario" likewise, assert that Busenbaum, whose "Medulla Theologie" has been often reprinted, and lately by the Propaganda itself, lays down the principle in the fol-lowing terms:—" Cum finis est licitus etiam medi sunt licita," and again, "Cui licitus est finis etiam licent media."

Laymann, in his "Theologia Moralis," expresses the maxim in the like fashion, "Cui concessus est finis, concessa cliam sunt media ad finem ordinata.

More tersely than either Wagemann, in his "Synopsis Theologic Moralis," lays down the maxim thus, "Finis determinat probitatem actus."

In reply to "Ontario," whose assertions have been so often refuted, permit me to quote the answer of Right Rev. Jas. A. Corcoran, D.D., to Dr. Littledale, who in the "Encyclepedia Britannica," under the heading "Jesuits," put forward the very same statements :-

"We begin with Busenbaum. One would think that in a learned article written for an Encyclopedia, especially when charges of the grossest immoral teaching are brought forward against a body or school whose theologlans are almost innumerable, no thoughtful honest man would consider he had discharged his duty by merely huddling together a few disjointed scrape of Latin. It is a prima facie evidence of intent to impose on his readers. Dr. Littledale could, had he wished, have quoted more accurately, and given us chapter and verse of his original : in other words, some clus of the context, in-stead of the miserable attempt at 'textual quotations,' of which Bishop Coxe is not ashamed to bosst, as if quoting a bare text he furnished also its context. text he furnished also its context.
The first passage is taken from the Medulla, Book IV., chap. ill., Dub. III., article ii., sec. 3. Why was not indication of this before the reader? The answer is very clear. It would have defeated Dr. L.'s purpose, which was to slander Busenbaum and prevent the public from finding it out. It is not pleasant to have to attribute evil motives to the reverend writer. But the stern necessity of law and logic will not allow us to deal otherwise with the habitual offender against the Eighth Commandment. In the passage we have quoted, Busenbaum of morality. These are treated by most theologians in a preliminary treatise, 'De Actibus Humanis,' which is not found in Busenbaum's work. He is only examining a wer is in the affirmative, and the reason is break his chains, scale the prison walls, or in any other way slude the vigilance of his Are they aware that the whole of Mercier's keepers, because these means become legiti-proceedings have been with the view of disversal moral law, but an application of the law to a moral case, which may furnish matter for doubt. In fact the section is called by this very name of 'Doubt'-'Dubium VII. De Reo,' and art. ii, has the caption, Quid liceas reo circa fugam panae?—How far may a guilty man go in the matter of escaping punishment.' In his answer Busenbaum evidently supposes 'means' innocent in themselves, not bad, sintul means that become good because of the end proposed. For he distinctly lays down that in these means, there must be no injustice, no invasion of the rights of others. Hence the escape must be effected without violence or wrong

done to anyone else (praecisa vi et injuria) Busenbaum decides in favor of the natural law. But was he mistaken? He was not. All moral theologians, all who treat of natural ethics, give the same answer. Out of the thousand that might be quoted we give only two. Archbishop Kenrick, in his Theologia Moralis' (ed. of Malines, vol. 1., page 2, 60), and Bishop Jeremy Taylor, a Protestant of the same sect (Ductor Dubitantium, Lib. III., ch. 2). The second quotation from Busenbaum we have been unable to find, after an accurate search through his Medulla. feel almost certain that it is not to be found there at all. It is the former passage substantial in the sense, but slightly varied in the form of words. Dr. Littledale seems to have picked it up at second-hand from seme of the many German pamphleteers who, during the late Kulturkampf, attacked the Jesu-

from memory."
Now Mr. Editor, I will not trespass further on your space to-day, but with your kind permission I may return to a consideration of the other statements of "Ontario." Yours, etc.,

its and their teachings, and quoted the words

Hamilton, March 9.

CHARITAS.

IS DRUNKENNESS A DISEASE? A Sensible and Practical View of the Tem-

perance Question. In the days of his youth, that keen observer of men, Charles Dickens, suggested that if temperance scoleties could give us an antidote against "hunger, filth, and foul air." or could found dispeniaries for the gratuitous distribution of bottles of Lethe water, gin palaces would be numbered with the bad things of the past. Already then the name of the Irish apostle Father Mathew was a household word; and temperance societies were springing up in the Old and New Werld —one in New Yerk dated from 1808; and New Rese, in the County of Wexford, Ireland, led the way at home in 1829. Glasgow for Scotland, and several northern towns, like Bradford and Manchester, for England followed : and London slewly imitated their

our ignorance about the question in such a fashion as to make—as the present crusade is defined as to make—as the present crusade is defined as the present crusade is defined as the present crusade is despited to be unless that a last the Union Kingdom Alli-laugh. If the controversy is to be over the destributed differences between the Protestants despite the great good effected, the "movement" has falled to realize the sanguine as majority of the members who formed it have been elected to this new County Council, and there is no question that a clear majority of the members were in inver-of various and a majority of the members were in inver-of various and a majority of the members were in inver-of various and a majority of the members were in inver-of various and a majority of the members were in inver-of various and a majority of the members were in inver-of various and a majority of the members were in inver-of various and a majority of the members were in inver-of various and a majority of the members were in inver-of various and a majority of the members were in favor-of various and a majority of the members were in favor-of various and a majority of the members were in favor-of various and a majority of the members were in favor-of various and a majority of the members were in favor-of various and a majority of the members were in favor-of various and a majority of the members were in favor-of various and a majority of the members were in favor-of various and a majority of the members were in favor-of various and a majority of the members when the control of the members were in favor-of various and a majority of the members when the control of the members were in favor-of various and a majority of the members when the control of the members when the con again gone over "the Rule of Faith," "the mentations of the founders and their stalicus supremacy of the Pope," "the Mass," "Consupersors. In a general way we may ascribe feedion," and all the rest of it, then I am on this failure to the weakness of human nature -sepecially weak in matters of self-denialbut it is also ascribable to another cause. Do the advocates take exactly the direct means to their end? We fear that they do doubt if they do. As seem should all the written utterances give no indication of the We, air; not a finger nur a foot in such an means to their end; we ware that the Jesuit orgy for me! And thousands and tens of not. They concern themselves, as a rule, with the effects rather than with the causes thousands of the abrewdest and most spirit. of drunkenness; and we would invite their special consideration to the passage from Dickens which opens this paper, as suggest-

ing partial change of method.
We are, most of us, familiar with the pic ture drawn by a recent writer of the sterectyped temperance meeting, where scathing attacks on all who consume, produce, or supply alcoholic beverages, are the order of the day, varied occasionally by glowing pictures of the joys of temperance and the dire effects of drunkenness, the whole ending by resolutions calling upon Parliament to suppress everybody and everything connected with the liquor traffic. If, perchance, some drunkard in a penitential frame of mind should stray into such an assembly, the fanatical and abusive speeches which too often characterize these gatherings scare or disgust the toper. causing him to revolt against temperance and all its advocates, and very likely to abanden his good intentions, and plunge deeper inte-drink than ever. It is not only the drunkard who is repelled by this kind of thing, but the large and influential mass of people who, without being total abetainers, recognize the fact that excessive indulgence in drink leads to the most deplorable results, and is undoubtedly a great evil, but hold, neverthelear, that a return to the sumptuary laws of the fourteenth century, which is really the cort of legislation Sir Wilfrid Lawson advocates, is not the true remedy. Everybody knows, and admits, that over-indulgence in drink is a very bad thing. Nobody knows it better than the drunkard, whose knowledge has been purchased at the great price of personal experience. But what he dees not know is how to deal with the impulse driving him to drink, and this is exactly what the ordinary temperance advocate with all his excursions, demonstrations, processions, tea meetings, and perferved oratory fails to tall

In pleasing contrast with such blatant gatherings was the quarterly meeting of the Society for the Study of Insbricty, which has just been held in Chandos Street, Cavendish and the writer read the advertisement, and wondered whether a few " shocking examples," in the shape of people in various stages of inebriety, would be exhibited, that the meeting might study them. He says : I decided to go and see, with much confidence that I would get a good deal of amusement out of the proceedings. I came to scoff, in fact, and remained to reverence. The Society for the Study of Inebriety was, I found, neither a convivial body nor an assemblage of noisy fanatice. It consisted of doctors, including some of the most eminent physicians, and was started in 1884, not only to study, but to cure inebriety, Dr. Norman Kerr, the preident, was in the chair, and drunkenness was discussed in a science way by scientific men, who, instead of pouring the visis of their wrath upon the drunkard, or fulminating against publicans and browers, and haranguing the audience on the evils of excessive drink, took for granted, like eensible men, that everybody knows that excessive drinking in and evil, and never even mentioned publicans, brewers, or distillers; but spoke of the drankerd only as a weak and erring brother, special moral question, viz:—Is it allowable suffering from a dreadfull disease, which callfor a prisoner condemned to death to escape ed for their sympathy as men, and their from goal and thus save his life? The ans- ministrations as healers of the sick. The The only difference among the doctors was, to the extent to which inebriety ought to be recognized as a disease, and not a mere

The general epinion seemed, however, to agree with the expressed in 1984 by the President of the Society in his inaugural address: "Inebriaty is, for the most part, the issue of certain physical conditions, is an offspring of natural parentage, is the natural product of a depressed, debilitated, or defec-tive organization. Whatever else it maybe, in a host of cases it is a true disease, as unmistakably a disease as is gout, or epilepsy, or insanity." It is sometimes, he adds, a sin, a crime, a vice, and a disease, "but oftener a disease than anything else, and even when anything else, generally a disease as well," but we are as yet "too ignorant to venture on sharp definitions or dogmatic statements," and further study of the origin and develop-ment of intemperate habits and the action of alcohol is required. Such is the view of Dr. Norman Kerr, which seems to be shared by most of the members of the Society for the Study of Inebriety. The Nervous shockssuch as sudden bereavements, loss of fortune. or sudden accession to wealth-overwork, dyspepsia, injuries to the head, insanity, bereditary tendency, and lack of healthy excitement, are, says Dr. Kerr, among the as-certained causes of excessive drinking, and he is probably right, in which case it follows that nearly all our legislation on the subject is entirely wrong, and that, instead of trying te cure drunkards by fines and imprisonment, we should first hand them over to doctors to ascertain whence comes their craving for excessive indulgence! If, as in many cases, it can be traced to a cause capable of being reremoved, the removal of that cause, and not repeated imprisonment, is the true remedy.

HENRY GEORGE IN ENGLAND. PLAN OF HIS SINGLE TAX CAMPAIGN TO HELP

THE IRISH London, March 10 .- Henry George arrived at Southampton to day on the steamer Ems, and his friends took him aboard a tender amid the cheers of those who had voyaged with him. He said the passage had been a pleasant one, and he was full of enthusiasm for his work in England. In an interview with the World correspondent this evening at the Westminster Palace Hotel, London, he said:

"I am here with the idea that England is the most particular point in the world for us Politics here are in a peculiar position. In the first place there has been a tremendous revolution in favor of the Irish, which culminates in the exposure of the Tories. When I first came the exposure of the Tories. When I first came to England in 1882 the intensity of the prejudice in the minds of the masses of the people against everything Irish was something that can hardly be attack. Nothing was too bad to believe of Ireland. The result of the Gladstone fight, putting the Liberal party with all its machinery upon the side of the Irish party, has been to enormously educate and enlighten the English party. enormously educate and enlighten the English people. Now that party and its machinery has been virtually put against the Tories on the purchase scheme. That is about the last refuge of English landlordism. The feeling is very strong. My friends insisted on my coming over here, in view of the fact that although the Parliamentary election might not come off for three years, it was liable to come off in three months, and they wanted as far as possible to infuse radical ideas into the minds of the voters, and to so bring them into the election that the successful mambers would have to pledge them salver. Recent elections to the Comits Connections

the landlords, and a majority of that majority. I should say, were in favor of taxing them as I

would, so se to utterly abolish them.
"In this body and in other similar bodies the question will come up, not for decision, but at least for presentation so Parliament, and at the next Parliamentary election it is the confident expectation of our friends that a majority of the new members can be secured."

"What in your opinion, will be the affect of the outcome of the Parnell Commission?" Mr.

George was asked.

"Oh, "he responded cheerfully, "the break-down of the Time's case is a crushing disaster to the Tory Government and may so far precipithe Tory Government and may so far precipi-tate things as to bring the election on at any time. The smash-up aids the Radical move-ment tremendously. Prebably nothing has happened within the recent century that will have such an effect. When I was last in Lon-dou the Times was evidently only fighting for delay and to drain the Irish funds. Outside of the higoted Turies there was an expectation that the Time's case would finally collapse, but nobody seemed to anticipate and a terrific colnotody seemed to anticipate such a terrific col-lapse as has come. The Government is so thoroughly mixed up with the prosecution of the case that it affects it as disastrously as it

does the Times."
"What of the progress of your movement in America, Mr. George ?" "It is very strong and gaining every day.

"It is very strong and gaining every day.

The people everywhere are beginning to discuss
the subject of taxation. Among taxiff reformers radical Free Trade ideas are coming to the front, as was shown in the Chicago Conven-tion, and the timid movement for the reduction of the tariff is passing into a demand for the abolition of all tariffa."

Mr. George says he is going to make a three months' campaign of it through England, fre-land, Scotland and Wales. He is jubilant over the prospect.

GLADSTONE HOPEFUL

THAT THE STRUGGLE REGARDING IRELAND WILL TERMINATE IN HIS DAYOR.

LONDON, March 14.-In his letter to the Gladstonian candidate at Kennington, Mr. Gladatone, after referring to crime in Ireland, says : Until the last few days the firm and constant administration of degrading prison treatment to all alike by Mr. Balfour was applauded as the true secret at langth discovered of the well-governing of Ireland. But this very day the hair clipping and similar practices were condemned in the House of Commons by the Ministry Itself. That party, which at the election exceeded us in number by nearly 120, has just rejected a concilia-tory bill for the reforming of prison treat-Square. Opportunites for the study of in-tory bill for the reforming of prison treat-ebristy abound everywhere, without going to ment, but it could only muster for the rejecthe Esculaplan region of Cavandish Square; tion a majority of 66. Every one who is able to read the signs of the times must clearly see the way in which the present struggle must terminate.

> MRS. CARLYLE ON PIGOTT. The following prediction as to the ultimate fate of Pigott appears in the diary of Mrs. Jane Welsh Carlyle under the date of April

Mowat of subserviency to the Catholic priests. the Hamilton Times recently remarked that the pulpit was guilty of political cowardice. "An Old Man "writes to the Globe as follows:

Will you allow an old man to say a word or two en an article copied from the Hamilton Times on the 27th of February in the Globe? I would not knowingly, lay the weight of a feather on the side of disrespect to the Christain ministry, but I do not esteem them highly for their work's sake, yet for all that the Times' indictment in "true, pity 'ita, 'ita true." For over thirty years the character, private and public, of our Dominion Premier has been before the public. How has the pulpit dealth with it? With some exceptions they passed by on the other side, Some condened and others covered over by fulsome adulation. Wrongs and injustice that have shocked and wounded the consciences of many a Canadian were treated by the great bulk of the ministers of the Gospel as the Scotch minister with a theological difficulty who adroitly said: "Brethern, let us look the matter bravely in the face and pass on." How have they treated our Provincial Premier, Mr. Mowat? How many of them have commended this private life, his Christain character and the morals of his politics? Wave not the ultra-Protestant ministers joined in the hollow cries of "Ross Bible," and his subserviencyjto Roman Catholic influence," to drive him from office, to be replaced by whom? Just think of it. The appointee of Sir John Macdonald ! It may be obtuseness on my part, but I am forced to this conclusion, that our clergymen are not the kind of watchmen that I was taught to look for. and also that they are not to-day the leaders of Christian men in truth and purity in politics of our country. I can only account for the waning influence of the Christian minister on the above ground. Will you pardon this—it pays to be loyal to our Dominion Government. deten to Mr. Drummond, the sugar man, and all the other manufacturers. See the processions to Ottawa. Surely, oh! surely, it cannot be that baneful influence blinds or dulls their sensibilities.

FOR QUIET MOMENTS.

As certainly as your Master's love is in you his work will be upon you—[Bushnell. Let us be of good obeer, remembering that the misfortunes hardest to bear are those which never happen.—[Lowell

What to thee is shadow, to him is day, And the end he knoweth.

-[J. A. Whitter. We need little less than infinity to make us happy, and little more than nothing to make us miserable.—[Jean Paul Richter.

There are two things for live men and wo men to do; to receive from God, and give out to their fellows .- [Mrs. A. D. I. Whitney. It is the sublimest power man ever patsforth to be able to say, " Not my will but thine be done.—[Thomas Lathrop.

The pious man and the atheist always talk of religion—the one of what he loves and the other of what he fears. - [Montesquieu." There is a burden of care in getting riches-

fear in keeping them ; temptation is using them ; guilt in abusing them ; sorrow in losing them; and a burden of account at last to be given up concerning them. -[M. Henry. े भीर है और है अंकारिय के हैं मेर उठ

CATHOLIC SOCIETY. Casholice should cultivate as much as possible

Catholics should cultivate as much as possible social and congenial feelings amongst them, selves. It is difficult for a Catholic young man to continue practical it his associates are all Protestants. He must have a very strong will and a strongly rooted devotion to his faith to bear smears and jests about him or submit to the moral restraint in which under such circumstances every truly practical Catholic is held. The force of example is everything, and he sees no example of devotion to the faith and pensone unit. He at first neglects his duties, going to confession, perhaps, once a year to keep within the pale; then he ceases to go altered, and, as this is an age of scepticing. together, and, as this is an age of sceptician his faith also goes.



PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court, Dams Marie Axilda Charlebois, of the Village of Bt. Pulycarpe, in the District of Montreal, wife of Joseph Endger diars Ladger Damsas Brasseur, of the samp place, merchant, has instituted an action for separation as to properly against the said Joseph Endger class Ludger Damsas Brasseur.

PREVOST, BASTIEN & PREVORT, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 17th June, 1887.

PROVINGE OF QUEBRC, DISTRICT OF MGNTREAL. Superior Court. No. 825.

DAME GUTA REBRICA MECKLERBURG, of the City and District of Montreal, duly authorised a rine en junice, Flainville, against JACOB BOSHEGOLSKY, office 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. VRGIN And sichanged, Free Catalogue, and sichanged, Free Catalogue, E. B. CHAFFING CO., Bickmond, V.

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

ALLANLINE



Under contract with the Sovernments of Canada and Newfoundland for the Conveyance of the CANA-DIAN and UNITED STATES MAILS.

1888-Winter Arrangements-1889.

Jane Welsh Carlyle under the date of April 27, 1845:

"" As for young Mr. Pigott, E will here, in the spirit of prophecy, inherited from my great ancester, John Welsh, the Covenator, make a small prediction. If there be, in his time, an insurrection in Ireland, as these gentlemen (referring to her husband's lrish visitors), confidently anticipate, Mr. Pigott will rise to be a Robespiere of some sort; will cause many heads to be removed from the shoulders they belong to, and will eventually have his own head removed from his own shoulders. Nature has written on that handsome but fatal-looking countenance, quite legibly to my prophetic sye, "Go and get thyself beheaded, but not before having lent a hand toward the great werk of immortal amash."

A TRUE BILL.

In reply to a sermon in which the preacher accused Sir John Macdonald and Hon. Oliver Movet of subservisions to the Catholic relations and parameters in and from latinax on Saturbays, calling at Longh Royle to receive on board and land Mails and Passangers in and from leftland and Saturate as and Passangers in and from leftland and Saturate as and Passangers in and from leftland and Saturate as and Passangers in and from leftland and Saturate as and Passangers in and from leftland and Saturate as and Passangers in and from leftland and Saturate as and Passangers in and from leftland and Saturate as and Passangers in and from leftland and Saturate as and Passangers in and from leftland and Saturate as and Passangers in and from leftland and Saturate as and Passangers in and from leftland and Saturate as and Passangers in and from leftland and Saturate as and Passangers in and from leftland and Saturate as and Passangers in and from leftland and Saturate as and Passangers in and from leftland and Saturate as and Passangers in and from leftland and Saturate as and Passangers in and from leftland and Saturate as and Passangers in and from leftland and Saturate as and Passangers in and from leftland and Saturate as and Passangers in and from leftland and Saturate

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

Norwegian......About Feb. 15

HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

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

HOLLOWAY'S CINTMENT. Its searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

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

BORES AND ULCERS.

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed graph is leves and the onterquieu.

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed graph is leves and the onterquieu.

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed graph is leves and the onterquieu.

The condition of the property of the prop

[FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.] IN MEMORY OF DAVID DION.

Who was frozen to death, near Perth, Ont., On the night of February 2nd, 1889. [BY JAS. T. NOONAN.] The sky is blue and tranquil
Though March dawns round me still,
While spring-time schoes charm me
Resounding from the hill;
The sarly warblers of the morn
Their inverse values land

Their joyous voices lend, To gladden Nature's countenance, Their dearest, truest friend. But swiftly fly those raptures
Enkindled by those charms,
And swiftly turn those joys to fears,
Those hopes to deep alarms;
When cruel memory brings to mind
The fate of that dear one,—
The truest friend I've known in life—
The thought I fain would shun.

You walked with me short time ago, You cheered me with your smile, Yours was the ready hand, dear friend, The heart so free from guile, The cheerful look, the pleasant word,

Your image rises now
Before my eyes, but cold the cheek,
And pallid too the brow. Ah! comrade! little thought we. When last you clasped my hand, And talked in friendly intercourse, And fatter prospects planned—
That the grave so cold and lonely,
Was yawning in your path,
Predicting, not kind, homely, joys,
Butdeath, despair, and wrath.

And your thoughts were of your childrenidels of your heart-And that dear partner of your joys,
That wife; now far apart
Are you from them for evermore,
Yes, parted, comrade dear!
And only fond remembrance Portrays your presence here.

Adieu, dear comarde I one fond hope Adieu, dear comarde i one fond hope
I'll cherish, guard, and keep—
That God, the orphan's pitying friend,
Will guard the orphan's sleep,
And hear its prayers and ours also
In thy behalf; and save Thy soul, my dearest comrade, in realms beyond the grave. Brockville, Ont., March 9th 1889.

COMING HOME TO ROOST

THE TORY GOVERNMENT IN A HALE.

The Venue of the Parnell Case Transferred to Parliament—Vote of Consure and Breach of Privilege Metions.

LONDON, March 14 .- Political affair sre

getting hotter while Mr. Paraell is preparing his case for the commission. The venue is transferred to Parliament, and the platform Mr. Morely announced, amid rapturous cheers, at the great national protest demonstration, that the Opposition had decided to move a virtual vote of censure of the Attorney-General on Monday night, and further to bring forward a breach of privilege motion, declaring the Times guilty of publishing against a member of the Commons, a foul and malicious libel. As a privilege motion has precedence of all other business, the Government is in a difficulty. The publication of the libel is indisputable. The judge's interim report is held over because of the col-lapse of Pigott. This delay is more forcible than anything the judges can say. The Times insolently brazens out its shame, but Mr. Morley voiced the sentiments of many when he said that the forgeries had morally extinguished that paper as a factor in the Irish controversy. The temper of the meet tings being held is very hot, and the savage demonstration last night is unequalled since the Bulgarian atrooity convention of 1876. Mr. Parnell's reception was magnificent. He were his left hand in a sling, having burned his hand with chemicals. His speech was enthusiastically acclaimed. The most unpopular name mentioned was Mr. Chamber-lain. Sir Charles Russell delivered a glowing eulogium on William O'Brien, whose release conditionally on his abstention from agitation was ordered by the Parnell Commission yesterday. The effect of these meetings is shown in Mr. Balloar's promise in the Commons vesterday to revise the Irish prison rules, especially about prison ciothes.

LORD HARTINGTON SPEAKS. Lord Hartington addressed a meeting at Islington last night. He said he believed London was awakening to greater interest in politics. Mr. Gladstone's bills had been rejected on their merits, and they would be rejected again if the country was given a chance of pronouncing on them. He denied that the Unionists had nursed "Parnellism and crime,' and doclared that its original parant was Sir William Vernon Harcourt, who in 1861 denounced the Land League as a conspiracy of crime and assaulation. Lord Hartington challenged any critic to say he had ever said a word about the Times lettera.

The Daily News, referring to the absence of the interim report by the Parnell Commission, says Justice Hannen's emphatic and weighty words almost amount to a substitute for a definite judgment.

Lord Randolph Churchill, in a letter, endorses Sir Edward Read's hostility to the Government's naval scheme and promises indirectly to co-operate in the fight against the

COMMERCIAL RELIGION.

THE TENDENCY TO SHUT THE POOR OUT OF MODERN PROTESTANT CHURCHES CON-

DEMNED. SYRACUSE, N.Y., March 14.—In an interview yesterday, Blahop Huntington said Commercial forces are pushing their way into the church. This is seen repeatedly in the election of vestrymen. Spirituality seems often ne longer the test of a church's official business. Success, high social positson, shrewdness in the conduct of affairs are coming to be considered the more important qualifications for a good vestryman or trustee. I do not refer to the Episcopal church alone, but to churches in general. The man, poor in spirit, but rich commercially, is preferred in a church officer to the man poor in wordly of having Bell and Mrs. Bell prosecuted. goods, though rich spiritually. This commercial tendency is also obvious in pew renting. The rich occupy the choice places, while the poor must sit in the obscure out of the way detective on the I. C. R in 1881 at \$60 per corners. The church becomes a club house, month and travelling expenses. Her duties and this amounts in cases to the exclusion of the poor. If the church was to be merely a her eyes open to their conduct while in the means of providing comfortable incomes for Sunday orators and cozy seats for wealthy particularly to notice what conductors per-listeners, the pew renting system might be a mitted Senator Carvell to travell on the road listeners, the pew renting system might be a success. But as the dhurch is for a common salvation of rich and poor alike, any system that shuts out the poor or puts the rich into a fashionable house with a saint's name at one end of the town and the poor into a bare chapel by themselves at the other end, can he intended to pay her out of his before the Parnell commission and to select why, so it is. I didn't notice. I thought never be a system that God will prosper. If now private pocket. He called at her house to the Times. Parishes at this moment some infinential and several times. Her husband was also engag. Mr. Matthews said that at the time be

Service to go rid sammed remained to see and

of the minister because he is not paying well In pew rents, or how they shall find one that will do that, an appeal of alarm would arise to the the ears of God. I have long been an advocate of the free church system. I don't believe men should own the church at all. It should be as free as the winds of heaven.

THE GOLDEN ROLL

One of the chief sources of the strength, vitality and influence of the Irlah Parliamentary Party is the cheerful williagness of its members to suffer for the cause they volue and represent. The task of the Irish Patriot is, under the Balfourian regime, now happily drawing to a close, trying and perilous in the extreme. Balfour does not, it is true, chop off the heads of his political foes as did his prototype, Robespierre. Still more savage and merciless than that infamous wretch, Lord Salisbury's Irish Chief Secretary submits his victim to the slower process of a deadly torture more cruel than death.

United Ireland lately published the Golden Roll of Irish members of Parliament that have in Balfourian dungeons expiated the orime of loving Ireland more than their own individual lives and liberties. We unfold that roll to our readers' rapt and earnest gaze :

1. Alexander Blane, M.P., South Armagh-Imprisoned for six months in 1888.

2. Joseph Richard Cox, M. P., East Clare-Twice sentenced and imprisoned in 1888. Again sentenced this year to four months. Awaiting appeal. Arrested in London in 1888.

James Christopher Flynn, M.P., North

Cork—Imprisoned in 1888.

Mr. Parn

William O'Brien, M.P., North-East Cork, amination.
Editor of United Ireland—imprisoned in 1887, prosecuted and sentenced again in but conviction quashed on case stated for superior courts. Sentenced at Carrick-on-Suir, January, 1889, to a term of four months' imprisonment, which he is now undergolag. Three fresh pro-secutions now being carried out against him while still in prison. Arrested at

Manchester.
5. Dr. Charles K. D. Tanner, M.P. Mid-Cork, Prosecuted, sentenced to four months im-

prisonment.
6. William J. Lane, M.P., East Cork-Imprisened in 1887.8 on two cumulative sentences of a month each, which prevented appeal—orime, taking Alderman Hooper's place as editor of the Corb Herald.

7. Alderman John Hooper. M.P. South-East Cork, Editor Cork Herald-Imprisoned in 1887-8 on cumulative-sentence-plan,

which deprived him right of appeal.

8. James Gilhooly, M. P., West Cork—Imprisoned in 1888. Arrested when leaving House of Commons. Cork was imprisoned under a previous Coercion Act, all the members for Cork County have had the honor of being in

T. D. Sullivan, M. P., College-green Division of Dublin, Editor of Nation, imprisoned while Lord Major of Dublin,

1887-8. Timothy Harrington, M. P., Harbour Division of Dablin, sentenced in 1887, but conviction quashed by superior

court. William H. K. Redmond, M. P., North

11. William H. R. Redmond, M. P., North Fermanagh, imprisoned in 1888.

12. John E. Redmond, M. P., North Wexford, imprisoned in 1888

13. David Sceehy, M. P., South Galway, imprisoned under two sentences in 1888. Sentenced twice in 1899: (1) to six months and (2) to four months—total sentences for 1889, ten months-arrested at Govan after election; served with summons in Lobby of House of Com-

other sentence now of six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

I5. Denis Kilbride, M. P., South Kerry sentenced in 1889 to three months, Awaiting appeal. Arrested at Leicester. 16. Jeremiah D. Sheehan, M.P., East Kerry,

sentenced in December, 1888, but released owing to effects on health of wound received while serving in Papal army as Zousve.

17. James Lawrence Carew, M.P., North Kildare, prosecuted-three months imprisonment.

18 John Finuo ane, M.P., East Limerick, imprisoned in 1883—prosecuted again in 1889 -four months imprisonment. 19. John Dillon, M. P., East Mayo-imprison-

ed In 1888. Patrick O'Brien, M.P., North Monaghan. imprisoned in 1888 for nine months-

presecuted again in 1889. James J. O'Kelly, M. P. North Ros-

common, imprisoned in 1888. John O'Connor, M. P., South Tipperary, sentenced twice and imprisoned, 1888 9.

Now awaiting appeal. Jasper Douglas Pyne, (late) M. P. for 23. West Waterfored, imprisoned in 1888, after a three months slege in his Castle of Listiany; arrested while entering House of Commons.

Thomas Joseph Condon, Mayor of Clonmel, M. P., East Tipperary, imprisoned in 1888. Prosecuted again in 1889, and sentenced twice (1) to four months' imprisonment and (2) to two months' imprisonment with hard labour. Latter sentence passed after Mr. Condon had been visiting Mr. W. O'Brien, as one of the magistrates entitled to inspect Clon-

The number of Irish Members of Parliament prosecuted, sentenced, and imprisoned. under Mr. BALFOUR'S Coercion Act-24.

BELL VERSUS TUPPER.

THE LADY DETECTIVE LOSES HER SUIT

AGAINST SIR CHERLES. OTTAWA, March 15.—The case of Mrs. Bell vs Sir Charles Tupper was concluded to-day. The jury returned a verdictior the defendant. Sir Chas. Tupper. Judge McMahon subsequently stated that perjury had been committed and that extensive subornation had been practiced. In conclusion he said he would take into consideration the advisibility ed by Mr. Lount. Witness testified that she was engaged by Sir Chas. Tupper as private were to trap conductors on the cars and to keep hotels and at the railway stations. She was without a ticket. Sir Charles, she said, informed her that thousands of dollars were managing men are secretly discussing the ed by Sir Charles in a simular conupation. She

Interesting Testimony About the Irish Sinews of War.

A Witness in Contempt - Reporter Collec From Cork Gets Into Trouble-Parnell's Secretary Sues the "Times" for Libel.

London, March 12.—The Parnell commission resumed its sitting to-day. An accountant testified to having examined the books of the Hibernian bank, but he was unable to trace the persons to whom the money on cheques was paid or whence the cheques came. Between November, 1879, and September, 1882, the League received £261,269. and paid out \$261,276 The bank refused to allow witness to examine its lodgment slips. The League paid to the Ladies' League £12,306, and to the Relief fund £2,025, and disbursed £10,000 fn defence of prisoners.

Witness further testified that he had examined the Leagua's books. The total receipts in 1884 amounted to £11,069 of which America sent £1,000 and Australia and New Zieland £8,000. In 1814 the receipts were £11,508, in 1885 £18,000 and in 1885 £17,615. The National League's total receipts amounted to £100,613.

Sir Henry James, counsel for the Times, applied for an order for the examination of Mr. Parnell's private account with the National bank.

Mr. Parnell gave his assent to such an ex-

COFFEY ABRESTED FOR CONTEMPT. Mr. Coffey, a reporter from Cork, testified that he had made a statement to a policeman who promised him that he should be paid bayond his greatest expectations. Witness declared that that statement was absolutely false. This evidence created a sensation. Coffey said he purposely made the statement he gave to the policeman sensational, because he knew it would take. He received

£115 from the Times. Justice Hannen repeatedly rebuked the witness for contempt, and finally ordered his arrest. The court then adjourned.

MORE PROOF.

BRUSSELS, March 12.-In the trial of a will suit here to-day, an English handwriting expert, Mr. Netherolift, caused a sensation by stating he had proved to Mr. Parnell that the Pigott letters were forgerles.

A GREAT EFFORT.

NEW YORK, March 12.- The Times London despatch says : Sir Charles Russel's [Note-As Dr. Kenny, M. P., for South speech in behalf of the Parnellites will be the most important address delivered this generation on the Irish question. His friends say it will take at least a week to deliver it. On Monday next the big attack on the Attorney-General will be made in the House. It will arise on the vote for general supply,

MAKING THE "TIMES" SUFFER.

LONDON, MARCH 12.—Henry Campbell, M.P., the private secretary of Mr. Parnell, has brought suit for libel against the London Times. The trial will probably take place in May. The suit is founded partly on the opening speech by Attorney General Webster in the case of O'Donnell vs. Walter and partly on a leading editorial in the Times on July 7 last. This suit is the first of a series to be brought against the Times.

THE FORGED LETTERS.

LONDON, March 13.—At the sitting of the Parnell commission to-day Mr. Soames, solicitor for the Times, testified that he had found the police of Cork believed Coffey, the 14. Edward Harringten, M. P., West Kerry, Editor of Kerry Sentinel, sentenced and imprisoned in 1887-8; undergoing another sentence now of six months' imment in witness' office, and said he would His word was the law they lived to obey; testify that it was true. Coffey had not received the full sum to which he was entitled. Witnesses for the Times received from 10s to £33s daily. On cross-examination by Mr. Biggar, Mr. Soames testified that he sent Kirby to America to see Sheridan, who asked £20,000 to come to London and testify for the Times. Witness, on receipt of this in-

formation, immediately recalled Kirby.

Levy, formerly a member of the Fenian supreme council, testified as to his experience as a member of that body.

On cross-examination he admitted he had been imprisoned for a year for embezzling his

employer's money. (Laughter.)
Attorney-General Webster then announced that the case for the Times was finished. At the request of Sir Charles Russell, Justice Hannen ordered the release from prison of William O'Brien and Timothy Harrington. whom it is necessary for Sir Charles to consult on condition that they abstain from agitation during their liberty. The court then

adjourned until April 2. Pior to the adjournment Sir Charles Russell asked the court whether it was prepared to express judgment regarding the question of

an interim report on the forged letters.

Presiding Justice Hannen said: "We are not prepared to give an answer limiting our freedom of action. The extraordinary circumstances attending the withdrawl of the letters speak for themselves. No report can enhance or diminish their effect. But we have not yet come to a decision as regards making of a report."

THE "TIMES" CREDULITY.

LONDON, March 13 .- The Times case is ending characteristically with another laugh at the credulity of the Times managers. They have diligently put about privately lately the rumor of their possession of a card up their sleeve. This is believed to be Coffey, the Irish reporter, called yesterday, whose statements to the Times' solicitor were very sensational and incriminating, but now he has confessed that they were inventions. "I wanted to see London," he said; "I knew my statements would take if strong enough. Every one is laughing at this accurate estimate of the prejudiced credulity in Unionist quarters. The Times case ended to-day.

SALISBURY SUMMONED. LONDON, March 15 .- Lord Salisbury, Lord Carnarvon, and Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, have been summoned by Sir Charles Russell. None of the Parnelite counsel will participate in the attack in the House of Commons on Attorney General Webster. Should William O'Brien accept his release from prison on the terms offered by the commission, it is expected he will re-appear in the House and give an

account of his prison experience. HANDLED OVER THE COALS.

In the House of Commons to day the Home Secretary, Mr. Matthews, was questioned regarding the actions of Anderson, an official of the Home office, who permitted Le Caron.

Mr. Matthews said that at the time he keep it as a memento."

knew nothing of the course taken by Anderson

The marriage took place according to conmanaging men are secretly discussing the ed by Sir Charles in a simular consupation. She knew nothing of the nounce asked by Anderson | The marriage wood place and consequently had not given it his sanctive to get rid demanded remuneration for these services.

tion, but he now considered that Anderson

had acted properly.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt gave notice that he would submit a motion regarding Anderson's conduct when the police vote is discussed on Monday.

KENNINGTON CARRIED TORY STRONGHOLD CAPTURED BY GLAD-STONE AND HOME RULE.

LONDON, March 15 .- The Liberals have won a great victory. The election in the Kennington division of Lambeth to fill the seat in Parliament made vacant by the re-moval of Gent Davis on account of financial difficulties, took place to day. Mr. Hope, Conservative candidate, had the full support of the Government and its Unionistallies, Extraordinary efforts were made to secure his return, for it was felt that defeat there after the blow the Government had received

in the Parnell investigation would be an irretrievable disaster. The Liberal party also considered that the result of the election would be in the nature of a public verdict on the course of the Government in giving its support and assistance to the Times in the prosecution of their Irish allies. They nominated their candidate in the general election, Mr. Mark Beaufoy, and made one of the most animated canvasses in the history of metropolitan elections. The exertions were not relaxed on either side up to the close of the polls, sithough the Liberals became more and more confident as the day advanced and the Tories were temporarily depressed by the evident increase in the opposition vote.
During the counting of votes there was almost as much excitement and anxiety to know the result as at the general election. At last at a late hour of the night the poll was declared

Mr. Mark Beaufoy, Liberal..... 4,069 Mr. Hope, Conservative...... 3 439

a: follows :

Liberal Majority..... 630 The poll at the last election stood as fol-

430

Mr. Robert Gent Davis, Conservative. 3,222 Mr. Mark Beaufoy, Liberal...... 2,792

Conservative majority.....

There was tremendous cheering from the crowds who had waited to hear the verdict. They were mostly composed of Gladstonians and Home Rulers, Tories and Unionists having gradually melted away during the even-The news was quickly conveyed to Republican and radical clubs, which are lit up and open throughout the city and great re-joicing is going on within them. Leaders of the party are assembled at the National Liberal Club, where the jubilation has taken the form of a supper, at which speeches of con-gratulation are being made. The increase of the Liberal vote is beyond the calculation and the expectations of the party. It is regarded as conclusive evidence that the country has turned against the Government.

[FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.

THE PRIESTHOOD OF IRELAND.

As the pillar of fire faithfully guided, The just ones of old thro' the desert of sand, So the priesthood of Erin has ever abided, As the guides of their people and the light of

Thro' the dark night of bloodshed and sad desolation,
Together they stond or together they fell,
Together they went to their bright destination,
Where the souls of the martyrs in harmony

To the fond warm heart of the passionate Celt, There is none half so dear as the "Soggarth

When he thinks on the time when his forefathers knelt,
In the caves of the mountains and thought it a

Still closer they clung to the Church on the

rock. Lest the waves of Reform should bear them away.

Together their prayers like an incense ascended, To the throne of that God they were told to deny, And surely His grace on their hearts has

descended, Since the threats of the tyrant they learned to defy.

When at last the day dawned on our beautiful island; Alas! what a change from the twilight before, The bones of our priests lay bleached on the And the valleys were wet with their sanctified gore.

And England's fair queen whose smile did enchant her, Whose name is a blot on humanity's page-Will the horrors of Erin not vividly haunt her And weigh on her soul through eternity's age.

Shame on that Briton ! who ventured to boast,* That glory and freedom were twins of her

reign; Making crime and oppression the theme of his Nor blush that her actions uncovered remain.

But the Phonix-like faith of our fathers arose. O'er the ashes of temples and hollowed shrines, And its pure mellow light triumphantly glows, On the altars of Erip, where liberty shines.

Yet the cloud of oppression still darkens our homes,
And something remains we purpose to do; And who to the front so nobely comes

As the priest with his people united and true. By their side are the sons of an alien creed,

Forgetting the past, together they stand, One in accord in the hour of need, One for the weal of their own native land. Thus banded together, no dark-plotting foeman

Can break the pure link by martyrdom sealed, Binding our souls to the Church of the Roman, Nor sever our ranks on Liberty's field.

MARGARET SCULLION, St. Gabriel.

* "Elizabeth was loath to draw the sword, but when she did, she never sheathed it till the star of victory shone one her banner."—FROUDE.

MODERN METHODS OF PROPOSING. (Chicago News.)

"Darling Bessie," said Mr. Hoover to his lady typewriter, "will you marry me? Since you have come like a gleam of sunshine to glad-den my existence, I have lived in the radiant light of your ethereal presence and passionately

"Please speak a little slower, Mr. Hoover, said the fair typewriter, interrupting him, while her fingets continued to fly over the keys of her machine. "Ethereal—presence—passionately.
Now I am ready to proceed."
"Great Scott, Miss Caramel !" exclaimed her

of marrage on that internal typewriter, are you?" employer, " you are not taking down my offer

FRESH FACTS FOR FARMERS.

Useful Information for Tillers of the Boil.

It is a waste of time and labor to attempt to keeysheepon wetland. They should be pastured on the dry lands of the farm and given shelter, as dampness is more injurous to them than cold. Many failures with sheep are due to neglect in properly protecting them against storms, as they are subject to many diseases, and quickly succumo thereto.

Just when the frost is coming out of the ground all stock should be kept off the fields, as a single day's occupancy of the fields by stock when the ground is soft will destroy the grass and leave great holes and bare places on it. The fields that are trampled never recover from its injurious effects except at the expense of much labor.

The old peach blow potato is still grown in seme sections, and is considered fully equal to any of the newer varieties. It has no superi-or in keeping qualities, and is excellent in appearance and size. It has the pecularity of delaying the productions of tubers until the vines have completed their growth.

If a peach tree show sign of decay, and has not been attacted by the borer, cut it back almost to the main trunk, leaving the tree to form new branches from the young shoots of this season. If the trunk is sound a new tree can be produced, and one that will be nearly as good as a younger one.

It is suggested that the seed balls of potatoes be cut off when the plants are growing in order to divert the energies in the direction of the tubers, as the production of seed and tubers at the same time is a double task. It is an experiment that every farmer can try, even if only on one row.

Young colts will soon learn to eat oats when in the stalls with their dams, and an excellent way to make young lambs grow is to keep ground oats where they can eat when-ever they so desire, but the feed should be so placed that the lamb can get to it while the old sheep cannot reach it.

It is estimated that every bushel of hardwood ashes is worth 25 cents, and they therefore partially remonerate for the cost of the wood. The ashes should be stored in a dry place and covered, as they draw moisture from the atmosphere.

The rose can be grown indoors in pots, and is used for a greater number of purposes than any other flower. The young plants should not be set out too early. Trim off the aurplus branches of the old wood,

The plum tree will need jarring in order to prevent the work of the curculio, no matter which variety may be used. There is no curculic proof plum; but the crop pays well if the trees are carefully jarred and the curonlies awapt up and destroyed. Apple trees will induce any amount of cut-

ting back, and the work should be done now. Too many limbs not only prevent the warmth of the sun but also cause a greater drain on the tree to mature more fruit than it should

It is surprising how few farmers fully understand the making of good butter. They may have all the appliances necessary, but it requires skill as well, and the younger members of the family should be educated in the art. The sooner an animal is matured the soon er it will be ready for the market and the cost

of production diminished. The quickest growth is when the animal is very young. It should be forced at the beginning When shipping eggs do not overlook the color. Philadelphia and Boston outomers CARL ROHN, Pres. liniou National Bank. prefer dark-shell eggs, while New York buy-

ers will pay a little more for an egg that is pore white in color of shell. Watermelons seem to thrive better and produce more when grown on ridges instead of hills. Use plenty of manure on the ridges, with the ridges 6 feet apart and the plants 10 feet apart in the rows.

If a lawn is to be made an important point is to have it made as smooth as possible after seeding. The better this is done the more easily the lawn mower can be used over the

A blanket for the horse is a cheap article considering the food it saves and the colds and sickness it avoids. It is indispensable in

well regulated stables. Do not delay burning the dried rubbish. Clear up all the decaying weeds, and get rid

of all refuse matter that may interfere with spring work, Look carefully over your evergreen hedges

for the basket-worm, which may be noticed by the little baskets hanging from the limbs. Give the laying hens lineeed meal in their food. It is rich in nitrogen, harmless and very beneficial to them.

Early turnips can be sown after the ground becomes warm, but the main crop should not go in until later.

Force the hot-bed plants so as to have them well advanced when the season opens. Nectarines and apricots can be grown any-

where the peach or plum thrives.

Imagine the profits of sheep husbandry with the demand for mutton doubled, as it would be if good mutton was as easy to procure as good mutton is now.

The commercial phosphate is made by dissolving bone meal with sulphuric acid, and potash is added in the form of muriate of potash, or other German potash salts.

Always incorporate the manare thoroughly with the soil in applying round the roots of trees. It is injurious to the roots to apply manure of any kind directly to them.

The largest known flower is the rafficula, a native of Sumatra. It measures three feet in diameter, weighs fifteen pounds and has a calyx holding six quarts. The odor is of-

fenalve. Borax is said to be a protection against ante on plants.

The milk business requires neatness, care-

fulness and promptitude. The work must be carried on with the regularity of a clock. Many farmers do not yet fully appreclate the value of bran as a feeding material. For growing animals it may form a considerable

part of the rations. When fruit is stored in a fruit house it is desirable to have the temperature kept as near forty degrees as possible. Of course it is expected that it will vary some what, but the nearer it can be kept to this the better will

be the result-Either red clover alone or clover and orchard grass are the best to use in seeding down the orchard. But do not be in too much of a hurry to seed down unless the soil is rich and in good tilth and the trees have made a good healthy growth.

The rest of Christ is not that of torpor, but that of harmony; it is not refueing the struggle, but conquering in it; not resting from duty, but finding rest in it -[F. W. Robertson.



A NATURAL REMEDY FOR Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hys-

terics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness,

Hypochondria, Melancholia, Inebriety, Sieeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinai Weakness.

on the continuer in an informet the of coarce from the law with the sent there is an animal and the of coarce from the law with the sent t

This remedy has been preserved by the Reverend Pastor Knowle, of Port Wayne, that, for the past mayears, and is now prepared under his direction

KOENIG Medicine Co., Chicago.

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

"Besteure for colds, cough, consumption is the old Vegetaide Pulmonary Balsam." Cutler Bros. & Co., Boston. For \$1 a large bottle sent present

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Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868, for Educa-cional and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution. in 1878, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its MAMMOTH DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually (June and December), and its GRANU 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.

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R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisie 12 Nat'l Rk PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank. 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. 100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars

each. Halves \$10; Quarters Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1. LIST OF PRIZES. LIST OF FRIZES.

1 PRIZE OF \$300,000 is. \$300,000
1 PRIZE OF \$00,000 is. 100,000
1 PRIZE OF 50,000 is. 50,000
1 PRIZE OF 50,000 is. 50,000
2 PRIZES OF 25,000 is. 25,000
2 PRIZES OF 10,000 are. 25,000
5 PRIZES OF 5,000 are. 25,000
25 PRIZES OF 1,000 are. 50,000
25 PRIZES OF 5,000 are. 50,000
200 PRIZES OF 300 are. 50,000
200 PRIZES OF 300 are. 60,000
200 PRIZES OF 300 are. 70,000
200 PRIZES OF 300 are. 70,000 APPROXIMATION PRIZES,

8,134 Prizes amounting to......\$1,054,800 Note.—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not en-titled to terminal Prizes.

FOR CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and Number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address. Send POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, of New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) addressed

M. A. DAUPHIN or M. A DAUPHIN, Washington, D.C.

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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 Kilkonnelly, County of Kerry, Ireland, Blacksmith, The party who desires this information is James Elligett, a brother of Ellen. The last known In all the world Pill Habit. The Dr. J. L. the recommendation of Ellen Elligett was that she left Ireland for Causal tour work on the resimination of the part of Ellen Elligett was that she left Ireland for Causal tour work of the world of the part of the pa



This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, 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 CO., 106 Wall street, NY.

THE MALIGNED JESUITS.

FATHER HAND'S SECOND LECTURE.

History of the Society and Cause of its Suppression.

Father Hand preached on the Jesuit question in St. Michael's Cathedral in Toronto, on Sunday evening, the 10th inst., to an imnot I, but Christ liveth in me; I live in the

faith of the Son who loved me and destroyed himself for me."-Gal. ii., 19, 20. He began by saying that Christianity is not a mere speculative and theoretical science; nor is it a sequence or conclusion from mat erial premises, from historic fact or experimental exploration. It is personified, embodied, pertrayed and illustrated in Jesus From the protection of interior and invisible life come forth the blossom and the ciple—poverty, chastity and obedience. These were the three qualities, or characteristics in the life of Jesus, upon which were constructed the constitution of the society of Jesus. Christ inveighed against the wealthy, classify ing them with the hypocrite and the infidel. When the man of fortune or fame applied for a passport to the heavenly Jerusalem, he was told that if perfection was his alm to go and dispose of his possessions and distribute to the poor. There was still a greater depth of self abnegation upon which Christ insisted. Kinship and family were to give way to the atern demends of duty. Father, mother, husband and wife must be sacrificed for Christ. Pampeluna he took up the cross. He longed for a body of men animated with the true and the good of souls?" Tols was the essential Chastity was inculcated by St. Ignatiue, and Government had sent out a man educated by he repeatedly gave expression to his spirit of obedience. Pride and rebeilion devasted the Secohi, the astronomer, was also educated by eternal kingdom and made Eden tenantless; the Jesuits. The British Government were humility and obedience allowed the Division of the British Government were humility and obedience calmed the Divine anger and unlocked the bolted portals of advocated harmony and love to all men and heaven. Obedience was the crown of the all creeds, the cultivation of which virtues divine work. Upon this plan were arranged the constitutions of St. Ignatius. Twenty sovereign pontiffs solemnly approved the constitutions which were not codemned even at the suppression of the society. The objects of the order were the greater glory of God and sanctification of sculs and the chief oparacteristic of its members obedience. The questions above mentioned having been accepted by the postulant the gates of the novitiate were opened to him for two years of trial. He was not bound by any vow or cath : his strength and his weakness were tested Then he was permitted to make his first vows, "Are you ready to obey in all things in which there is evidently no sin?" Upon this point of the Jesuit stronghold the heavy artillery of their enemies was directed. The members of the company have been upraided as slaves and the generals characterized as hypocritical knaves. The constitutions of the Jesuits have been most treacherously misrepresented. He went on to speak of the confemnation of the Jesuits in Portugal, France and Spain, and the suppression of the erder by the Pope. In France it was accomplished by infidel philosophere, as a Protestant historian, Schoell, says, "to destroy the power of the Church." It was necessary to isolate it by depriving it of that sacred army dovoted to the defence of the Pontifical throne. This Protestant author had disgnosed the case clearly. He claimed that it was a compliment to the society to be so singled out as the most important regiment of the Christian army. Schlosser and Ranke affirm that "the society was the most formidable bul-wark of Catholic principles." Voltairs, the bitterest of enemies, acknowledged "during the seven years that I spent in the Jesuits' house what did I see? Their lives most frugal and laborious, and their time divided hetween the care they gave to their pupils and the exercises of their austere profession" The life of Louis XV. was attempted in 1757. The would-be assassin was a miserable fanatic named Damlens, a Jansenist, but once a servant in a Jesuit house. The howl was raised against the society. Voltaire said of it-" I have never spared the Jesuits, but I should enlist the sympathies of posterity in their favor were I to accouse them of a crime of which all Europe and Damiens himself have acquitted them." He then went on to speak of the Jesuits and Madame de Pompadour and Louis XV. The refusal of the Jesuits to administer to the monarch hastened their destruction

Then he dealt with the charge made in 1741

that the order was amassing power and weath in the West Indies, and read the confession

of Father Lavailette on oath that he was

neither authorized nor approved in the com-

fidante of infidel philosophers. In 1761 the Parliament pronounced upon the theology of France, Fitz James, blahop of Solssons, and viper into the flame."
he said, "as to their morality, it is pure; we And after this rath readily do them the justice to acknowledge goes on to relate a series of most extraorditat there is perhaps no order in the church nary miracles, how St. Patrick restored a where the religious are more regular and more austere in their morals." After the pronouncement of the Parliament of Paris, a deluge of pamphiets, replete with blood-curding lakehoods issued from the French press. The most notorious of these found its way to some of the bookshelves of Toronto. This that the demon continually made use of the was entitled, "Extraits des Assertions des serpents and dragons, he collected all the vile Jesuits." It was proved by unmistakeable evidence that this contained 758 forgeries. Clement XII. and the Faench bishop in dignantly protested against it, but the Parliament ordered the papal brief to be suppressed. D'Alembert, a noted enemy of the Church, said of the book: "Until the truth is known, this work will have produced the good expected of it—the destruction of the Jesuits." The preacher next spoke of the explusion of the Jesuits from England, at the time of Titus Oates. He quoted Macaulay here as follows: "The tale of Titus Oates, though it had sufficed to convulse the whole world would not unless confirmed by other evidence suffice to destroy the humblest of those who it accused. But the success of the first imposter produced its natural consequents. uences. In a few weeks he had been raised from penury and obscurity to opulence. He was not witholt ocadjutors and rivals. A wretch named Carstairs, who had earned a livelinood in Scotland by going disgulaed to cenventicles and then informing against the preachers, led the way; Bedloe, a noted windler, followed, and soon from all the brothels, gambling houses and spongeing nouses of London false witnesses poured forth to swear away the lives of Roman Catholics." While it reminded one of the preachers in this city of Toronto to-day, who stood up in

the pulpits of large churches to expose the sensations of "Twenty-five Years in the Church of Rome." Those preachers who were listened to by confiding Protestant citizens had been hustled out of the Church of Rome because of their conduct being intolerable. Coming to the time of the suppression mense audience. He took his text, "With of the order of Jesus by Clement XIV., he Christ I am nuited to the cross and I live now said though the society was suppressed it was never condemned. He would not deny that it was expedient to suppress the Jesuits then. The sovereigns of Europe were plotting against it. If it had not yielded to the suppression he was not there to deny that the result might have been a sohism in the Church. If the order had rebelled there would have been none of its enemies to-day crying out against it. They would have been its warmest upholders for its rebilion against invisible life come forth the blossom and the fruit, which were at once the qualities, and like dogs," said one of the Jesuits, "but we visible ornaments of the Master and the dissipation back like angels." He next took up the subject of education by the Jesuits, and quoted the opinion of Prof. Goldwin Smith in a Toronto newspaper that the Jesuits had never produced men of eminence except Voltaire by revulsion. He felt inclined to think that the writer of that opinion had nover gone very deeply into philosophy er he would have known that the Jesuite educated Popes, generals, magistrates, writers and poets. Gregory XIII., Banedict XIV., Pius Poets. Gregory XIII., Benedict XIV., Fins VII., Cardinal de Berulle Bossuet, Cardinal de Fisury, Oardinal Borromeo, Montsequien, Tasso, Galileo, Corneille Descartes and Emperora Ferdinand and Maxmillian were educatband and wife must be sacrificed for Christ. ed by the Jesuits. Among modern great When St. Ignatius laid down the sword at men he would only mention Sir Charles Russampeluna he took up the cross. He longed sell. Yet this writer had the temerity to come out and say that the Jasuits never proapostolic spirit with souls attuned to the duced men of eminence. He was sorry to music of the master's order. Hence the queethear in Toronto men preaching liberty that hear in Toronto men preaching liberty that tion to the aspirant, "Are you willing to rethey could not understand. It was the liberty nounce the world, all possession of all hope of Lucifer in trying to kick Almighty God of temporal goods; are you ready, if necestant out of heaven. If such were the liberty and sary, to beg your bread from door to deor for equality these men desired for the habitant the love of Jesus Christ. Are you ready to he hoped they never might experience it. reside in any country and to embrace any Eminent gentlemen came forward to defend employment where your superiors may think her Majesty from the dreadful Jesuits, not-you will be most useful to the glory of God withstanding the fact that her Majesty had withstanding the fact that her Majesty had armies, fleets and statesmen to defend her. article of the constitution of St. Ignatius. But he would mention that her Majesty's

LEGENDS OF ST. PATRICK.

by Jesus Christ.

the Jesuits, the great astronomer Parry.

not afraid of such men. In conclusion he

would be the adoption of the lessons taught

SOME OF THE MARVELOUS DEEDS ASCRIBED TO HIM BY ANCIENT SCRIBES.

The reader unfamiliar with Catholic, especislly Irish Catholic, literature is apt to fall into the error that the lagends and stories about Sr. Patrick are essential parts of the Catholic faith. They are no more so-nay, muc tess so-than the popular jokes credited to Abraham Lincoln and the popular stories about him are essential parts of American history. Aside from her authentic lives of the saints, the church neither affirms nor denies. The legends are to be read and admired for their beauty or humor-the amount of truth in them is simply a matter of historic criticism. A few instances are here given : One legend relates that before the boy Patrick arrived in Ireland as a slave the Druid priests inscribed on a rock in the domain of

Miliuc a quatrain in the old language, which, translated, read thus: "A Talicend shall come who will found cometeries, make cells anew and pointed houses and have princes bearing crozlers and when these signs shall come our adoration

and high honor will vanish." Among the first the saint preached to was Milino (who had been his master), but the Druids persuaded Miliuo that it was unbecoming to believe one who had been his servant. Then, adds the old legend, as complacently as if it were the most natural thing in

the world "A demon came in counsel to him, he went into his royal house with his gold and silver and he set the house on fire and was burned with all his tressures, and his soul went to

The same author gives us a long history of miracles performed by St. Patrick, and con-cludes his collection with this:

The annals of the Lord Jesus Christ, the y ar this Life of S. Patrick was written, 1477, and o-morrow will be Lammas night. And in Baile in Miouin, in the House of freightigh, this was written by Dohmnail Albanach O'Troightigh: et Deo gratias

J-su."
"And to-morrow will be Lemmas night! Would anybody but an Irlehman have thought f -uch a method of fixing the date.

Two hundred years later another author collected the legends of St. Patrick, but in his pretios one can essily see proof that they were not so generally believed, for he says : "Wherefore, in reading the lives and acts of merce. Not one of his superiors connived at the saints composed in a rade manner by barther. This individual implored that his sent barous dishot, disgust is often excited and that Tascott was out at Egan's camp, near barous be made public. He was expelled from not soldom tardiness of belief. And hence it was out at Egan's camp, near this excitety and retired to England. Next is that the life of the most glorious priest both disappeared just before the detectives he spoke of the expulsion from Spain accomplished by Dake do C com, friend and contillustrious in signs and miracles, being fre-

the Jesuit and condemned it then fifty one bishops pronounced upon the orthodoxy of besuts theologians and demanded that they should be maintained in France. There was tooth, yet do we with the blessed Paul, colstant theologians and destine the path shall rashly accuse us herein of presented the path shall rashly accuse t one prelate against their maintenance in lect the vine twigs for the fire and cast the

And after this rather serious warning he boy who had been torn to pieces by wild hogs? how he caused fountains to spring up in dry places and bogs to dry; how he raised the dead, oured disease, overthrew the Druid magicians, confounded assassins and neutralcrawlers into one place and drove them into the sea, never again to have place la Ireland

Continued from fifth page.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

CATHOLIC ROME, March 13.—A Papal brief approving the statutes of the Washington university will appear to-morrow. In it the Pope commends the spiscopate for establishing the university, from which, he says, the Papal See expects to derive great advantages. His Holiness resalls the fact that the establishment of the new institution coincides with the centenary of the Catholic hierarchy in America, of which it is a commemorative monument. The Pope authorizes the professors to confer degrees in philosophy, theology and canonical law. The brief places the university under the control of the American primate, toe Pope reserving the right of revising the programme of instruc-

Rows, March 16.—The Pops to-day gave a special audience to Bishop Keane, who is to be rector of the Catholic university at Washington. Bishop Keans presented Miss Caldwell, her sister and her aunt to the Pope, who specially blessed Miss Caldwell for her generosity in endowing the university and promised that he would assist in the service of s private mass to which His Holiness invited the ladies and the bishop. The Papal brief approving the statutes of the proposed university has been issued.

NEW YORK, March 16 .- The Catholic News has received the following cablegram from Rome: The American pilgrims will be received by the Pope on Monday. This morning the leader of the pilgrims, Very Rev. Charles A Vissani, O.S.F., was received by Cardinal Rampella, papal secretary of state. The Vatican authorities gave him a cordial welcome and expressed themselves pleased at the visit of the Americans.

Baltimore, Md., March 16 -Cardinal Gibbon has received from Pope Leo a very cordial and affectionate letter, in reply to the leetter of condolence which the cardinal sent him some time ago, expressing his regret at the unkind treatment the Pope was receiving at the hands of the Italian Government.

AMERICAN.

Ex-President Cleveland has been elected an active member of the Bar association of New

The annual report of the emigration com missioners shows that during 1888 the number of passengers from all foreign ports land ed at Castle garden was 378 822; 238,856 were males, 132,966 females. The principal nationalities were:—Irish 23 697 males, 20,dred and one immigrants were prohibited from landing. They were convicts, funatios or paupers. The receipts and expanditures amounted each to \$263,270. The commissioners say there is too little room at Castle garden.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 13.-The mining excitement in Lower California is a fraudulent scheme deliberately planned by real estate scheme deliberately planned by real estate men of Southern California, who are anxious of the market prices are, to a great extent, not put a new bottom in their boom. It is charged they have been planning the scheme for nearly a year. An Eastern gentleman, ed. Millers are still paying high prices both in who has been some months in that country, save he heard it openly discussed at a meeting of the San Diego real estate exchange, and that the plan would have been sprung a year ago but the real estate men decided to wait until the completion of the big flume, so that Easterners stopping in San Diego would not be disgusted by the scarcity of water.

GLOUGESTER, Mass., March 14 .- Reports from Newfoundland say the issue of licenses to American vessels for the purchase of bait and other necessary outfits will be refused this season, and that the Government will coincide with the Dominion Government in its policy. The reason alleged is that American vessels last season violated the licenses given them, and bait purchased in Newfoundland was sold to the French at St. Pierre. Fishermen, who have recently returned from Fortune and Placentia bays, say the cutters are already patrolling the coast and every port is strictly guarded. Cargoes can be purchased for export under a \$18,000 bond that they are to be landed in American ports, a receipt from the consignee through the British consul being also required.

CANADIAN.

HALIJAX, N. S., March 12.-John Bowes, an old Dartmouth eitizen, died last week, leaving a small estate. His nephew, Pierce Bowes, expected to be remembered in his will, but when that document was opened it was found the uncle had left all his property to his second wife, who survives him. Pierce Bowes, who lives in this city, rose early this morning, took his rezor and went to the base-ment, where he cut his throat and bled to death.

ST JOHN, N.B., March 12.-The Board of Trade elected one hundred and sixteen new members to day. Great activity and enthusiasm is being manifested over the prospect for future trade of the city, and there is every evidence of a determination on the part of the business men generally to push forward the advancement of the city.

News from Natashquan and Blanc Sablon oncunces that the seal fishery has been a fallure this winter in consequence of storms. Many note have been broken, constituting serious loss for the poor people resident on the coast. The number of seals taken this s ason is only a quarter of last year's.

WINNIPEG, March 15 .- Tascott, the Chiorgo murderer, has been captured on Lake Winnipeg, about 200 miles out, by detectives who have been on his trail for the past fortnight. News was brought in by an Indian, but the officers have not yet arrived with

quently written by illiterate persons, is by most people neither liked nor understood, ward. The indications are, from attendant "But if any snake in the way or serpent in circumstances, that the individual caught is Tascott.

> THE DEATH OF REV. FATHER JOHN SHIELDS.

Quanto, March 16, 1889. Queerc, March 16, 1889.

It is our painful duty to have to chronicle the death of one of Canada's devontreligious, in the person of Mr. John Shields, C.SS.R., one of the noblest sons in the community of Quebec, noteworthy example for all Christian beings who love and fear the Almighty God.

The deceased Rev. Father Shields, C SS R., was she son of Mr. Michael Shields, of this city, for many years confidential clerk in the employ of the St Louis Hotel Co., and highly respected by all who ever came into contact with him. The deceased was born in the city of Quebec

The deceased was born in the city of Quebeo during the month of October, 1865. He was a student of all branches of learning, more particularly religious studies and piety. He, unlike all other boys of his age, had a decided re-pulsion to play. Long before he matriculated he desired to enter into Holy Orders. After gaining the consent of his parents, who are well known as atriot conscientions Catholics, he was allowed to enter the Preparatory College of the Order of the C.SS.R., Ilchester, Harvard County, Maryland, U.S., where he remained as a most exemplary student for two years, and was known as the most zealous, as well as adroit that he was the property of the college of the control of the college of the co was known as the most zealous, as well as adroit student in the college, as well as foremost, not only for his studies, but also for his obedience, humility and chastity. Thence he went to the Redemptorist College, North Eric County, Pennsylvania, where the decased distinguished himself and was looked upon as the model of his classes. The deceased remained there for about four years, when he was removed or promoted to the novitiate in the city of Annapolis, Maryland, where he received the habit and made his profession of religion, taking the yows

made his profession of religion, taking the vows of chastity, poverty and obedience. The deceased was one of the most pious young members of the order and a great favorite with all who ever knew him, net only for his godliness, but also for his gentle buoyancy of character, and love of seeing his fellow youngsters at college enjoy themselves.

About one year ago the no doubt saint was seized with a pain in the throat and lungs which afterwards assumed inflammation of the scute organs as above mentioned, followed by

consumption.
Out of a mark of respect the order of Reverend Fathers of the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer allowed him to be transported to his home in Quebec, in order to see if the air of his native city would do him good, but alas, notwithstanding that he has been in our midst for the past nine months, he is now

But the writer has reason to believe that the ninemonths in question were the happiest in his lifetime, inasmuch as he was near to his God, and at the same time near to his parents upon

and at the same time near to me parents upon this earth.

The body of the deceased is now lying within the halls of the St. Patrick's Christian Brothers' Schoel, where all that is mortal of the remains of the once Johnny Shields will remain until to morrow (Sunday) evening, when they will be removed into St. Patrick's Church and remain there until the interment, which will take place on Monday morning, after the service, which will take place at 9 o'clock. To the parents of the deceased and family we tender our most heartfelt sympathy.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.—The recent collapse of the Chicago wheat market has had its effect jupon flour, in-asmuch as buyers, who were beginning to operate with some confidence, have been completely scared out of the field, and are buying as 610 females; English, 24 917 males, 13,437 females; German, 45,606 males, 32,539 females; French, less than 6,000 of both sexes; Russian, 21,911 mater, 11,141 females; Swedish, 24 263 males, 13,671 females; Italian, 34,556 males, 9,371 temales; Austrian, 12 males, 4 females; Chinese, 5 males the total number, 67,518 were under 15 years of age, 265,505 over that age and under 40, 37,999 over 40 years. All compations were represented, with few exceptions. Five hunwheat, is another reason why prices of this class are maintained, even after a decline has been experienced in the less desirable grades. There have been sales of ordinary strong bakers at from \$5.45 up to \$5.75 as to brand. Just prior to the late break in wheat in Chicago there were enquiries in this market from Newfoundland for spring shipments, but of course they resulted in very little, We did hear the tone round lot was purchased for the first boat, but

Manitoba and Ontario. Patent, winter.....\$5.85 to \$6.15 Extra..... 5.00 - 5. Extra. 5.00 — 5.25
Superfine. 4.25 — 4.80
Cut down Superfine. 4.00 — 4.20
City Strong Bakers. 5.45 — 5.85
Strong Bakers. 6.00 — 6.10
Ontario bage—extra. 2.40 — 2.5b

CATMEAL.—The market is quiet but steady
under a little better enquiry, and sales have
been reported of ordinary at \$2.10 per bag, and
of granulated at \$2.10 to \$2.20, although some
dealers inform us that these figures have been

dealers inform us that these figures have been shaded.

Bran, &c, -The market remains on the easy side, sales being reported of bran at \$16.50 to \$17 per ton and shorts \$17.50 to \$18.50. Moullie has advanced from \$22 to 24.

WHEAT.—Since our last report bona fide sales of No. 2 bard Manitoba wheat have been made on this market at \$1.33, and of No. 2 hard at \$1.33 in lots of from two to six car loads. Sales have also been reported of No 1 hard at \$1.25. Prices are therefore very irregular, although high. We quote:-No. I Manitoba hard \$1.33 to \$1.85, No. 2 do. \$1.30 to \$1.81; Canadian spring wheat, \$1.20 to \$1 21; red winter \$1 20 to \$1.21; do white, \$1.22 to \$1.24. In Chicago No. 2 spring wheat was hammered down to 94% being a decline of 8% on the week, but it has since rallied 24c to 3c.

OATS -Sales have been made during the past few days at 3210 per 321 lbs, and one round lot we understand has been placed as low as 32c. We quote 32c to 33c in quantities.

Psas.-Business is stagnant and we hear of no sales for forward shipment. Prices are nom-inally quoted at 78c to 75c per bush of 66 lbs. Conn.—There have been sales in car lots at 51c to 52c per bushel delivered here duty paid, and one lot was laid down here for 50c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—Sales of fine fall creamery in lots of 20 to 25 tubs have transpired at 26c, and summer creamery that a short time since was offered at 21c now commands 23c. Choice new buted at 21c now commands 23c. Unoice new but-ter churned from the cream of fresh calved cows has been sold in one to five tub lots at 25c and a ready sale is found for it. Receipts of this class of goods however are scarce, as usual From present appearances most of the old stock on hand will be worked off by the time the new on and will be worked on by the time are new make is sufficient to supply local wants. Lower Ports and Newfoundland buyers have been taking a few lots of choice Western at 18c to 19c, and medium at 17c. One buyer took about 200 tubs fine Western off the market at about 18c and some good Eastern Townships at 20c. We gueste:—

with good enquiry and are readily disposed of. CARSLEY'S COLUMN Western having sold at 171c to 19c in bbls as to quality and Morrisburg in baskets at 19c to 21c. OHERSE.—The market has remained quiet but steady, at about former quotations. What

business has been done consted principally of sales over the cable, except the large sale in the West. Prices of finest fall cheese in this market range from 112c to 112c, and other qualities 8ge to 11c.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.—The market for hog pro-duces is decidedly firmer and buyers order more freely, believing that bottom prices have been touched. Pork in Chicago has advanced over a dollar per bbl from lowest prices, but in this market values are firm at about last quotations with an upward tendency. Lard is steady at about former quotations. In green meats, hams are quoted at 9c, flanks at 8c to 8c and shoulders at 5c. Smoked hams are selling at 11c to 12c and bacon at 11c to 12c. Tallow has dropped 4s 3d per cwt in England:—

Canada short cut clear, per bbl. \$16 00 - 16.50

DRESSED Hogs.—The season has virtually closed, the only business reported being of a purely retail character at from \$7 to \$7.25 as to quality.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS-The market has shown a slight im provement for new laid eggs, which have sold at from 16c to 17c, but there is a percentage of old mixed with them. Held stock is as demoralized as ever, sales having been made of Western as low as 61c per dozen. Western candled have sold at 11c, and Montreal limed at 13c to

13ac.
BEANS,—There is very little demand and sales of white medium are reported in small lots at \$1 60 to \$1.70 per bush. Car lots are offered at

ower prices.

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

MAPLE SUGAR AND STRUP.—Several new lots of sugar have arrived, sales of which have tran-

of sugar have arrived, sales of which have transpired at 90 to 100 for choice small bricks. Old has been placed at 60 to 7½0 as to quality. In syrup, new has been sold at 800 to 900 per gallon tin, and old at 650 to 700.

HOPS—The quieter market noticed last week has been followed by an easier feeling, and we hear of the sale of 20 bales of choice hops at about 220, which a short time since was held at 250 at large let of choice Capada is being 25c. A large lot of choice Canada is being offered at 22c. We quote Canadian at 18c to 25c for fair to good, and old at 6c to 10c.

HAY—Notwithstanding the poor condition of the country roads, a good deal of loose hay is being brought to market, sales of which are reported at \$10 to \$11 for good to choice timothy. Dark cow hay has sold at \$8 to to \$9 per ton. Pressed hay is quiet and easy at \$13 to \$13.50 per ton for No. 1, and at \$12 to \$12 50 No. 2. Ashrs-Market quiet and prices nominal is about all that can be said of this market, first pots being quoted at \$4 to \$4.05, seconds at \$3.55 to \$3.60, and pearls at \$5.85 per 100 lbs.

FRUITS.

APPLES-Late advices from Liverpool report considerable arrivals of frozes apples from Canada, which of course had to be rushed off at low figures. In this market there is little or no improvement, as it is now found that there are more apples stored at Western points than many of our desires had any idea of Consequently, ordinary stock is difficult to market. The sale is montioned of a round lot as 35c per the sale is montioned of a round lot as 35c per the sale is more than 15 per the sale is the sale is more than 15 per the sale is the sale is more than 15 per the sale is the s bbl, and another lot at 25c. It is needless to say that these lots were very slack and wasty. We quote ordinary fruit at \$1 to \$1.50 per br! and good to fancy long keepers \$2 to \$2.50 per brl in small lots.

EVAPORATED APPLES.—Jobbing lots 7c per lb. in 50 lb boxes, round lots 52 to 6c. DRIED APPLES.—Quotations range from 4c

to 5c as to quantity.

ORANGES.—Florida at \$4 to \$4 53 per box.

Valencias at \$4.75 to \$5 per case, and Jaffa at \$2 per half box. Bloods \$2 per half box. Messina \$2 to \$2.25 per box, and bitters \$3.50 per

LEMCNS.-\$2 to \$2,50 per box, very fancy being quoted a \$3 to \$3.50.

DATES.—Layer brands in boxes 5c per lb.

Kadrawle at 5½c, Hallowe at 5c per lb.

Figs.—Bag figs 4½c per lb, and layer in boxes
9½c to 10c. Urystalized figs, crown brand, 17½c

94c to 10c. Orystalized figs, crown brand, 174c to 18c per lb.

NUTS.—We quote walnuts, Grenoble, 12c to 124c per lb; Bordeaux 9c, Chili 8c; filberts, Turkish 8c; Sicily 94c; almends, hardshells 11c per lb, Ivica, soft shells 14c; Brazil nuts 94c, peans 84c to 9c; peanuts, Virginia 8c to 9c, Tennessee 7c per lb.

ONIONS.—Spanish steady at 80c to 90c per crate. Montreal reds 80c to \$1.25 as to quality and Western yellows \$1 25 to \$2.

POTATOES.—The market is very dull, and prices are decidedly in buyers' favor. It is re-

ported that a large lot has been offered as low as 37½c per bag, and we quote 37½c to 40c in car lots. Small lots have been sold at 50c, and we quote 50c to 60c, as to quality. MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE, POINT

ST. CHARLES. The receipts of horses for week ending March 16th 1889, were as follows, 241; left over from last week 43; total for week 234; shipped during week, 147; sold, 46; left for city, 55; on

hand for sale and shipment, 36, Trade during the week has been dull, the sales were large but at prices that will leave the seller light in pocket.

American buyers are scarce, and horses will have to be bouget cheaper in the country to sell in this market.

We have on hand for sale 32 very fine work.

ers and drivers, and four very fine imported Clydesdale Stallions owned by Mr. John Dalg-leish of Glasgow. Prospects for next week are not very encouraging.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS, POINT ST CHARLES.

The receipts of live stock for week ending March 16th, 1889, were as follows: Cattle, 563 sheep, 56; hogs, 4; calves, 129; left over from last week, cattle, 97; total receipts for week, cattle, 660; sheep, 56; calves, 120; on hand for sale, 42; receipts last week, cattle, 682; sheep, 51; calves, 142.

There was a little better feeling in the market

this week, and the offerings were mostly all sold at a slight advance on last weeks prices Sherp, hogs and calves are in good de We quote the following as being fair values: Export, good, 1200 to 1400. 4c to 44c. 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; calves, each, \$2.00 to \$6.00, according to quality,

Who is free! The man who masters his own self. Who is powerful? He who can control his passions.

The future does not come from before to meet us, but comes streaming up from behind, over our heads.

Sir Julian Panncefote, the new British Minister to the United States, stands six feet four inches in his stocking feet.

DIED.

THE NEWEST and most fashionable spring jackets are shown as S. Carsley's in all the lead-

THE LARGEST and best assortment of black dress goods at moderate prices can be found at S. Carsley's

A LARGE STOCK of new rich black gros grain silk warranted to wear well can be bought at very low prices at S. Carsley's, Notre Dame

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS. PARIS.

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS
NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS

Just received, New Dress Goods (French fabric), in all the leading shades, to be sold at S. CARSLEY,

BERLIN.

NEW SPRING DRESS	GOODS
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NEW SPRING DRESS	GOODS

A large quantity of New Spring Dress Materials, "German fabric," in all the most desirable designs and shades. Come and choose while the stock is fresh.

S. CARSLEY.

BRADFORD.

NEW	SPRING	DRESS	GOODS
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Just opened, several cases of New Spring Dress Materials, in all the leading patterns and

S. CARSLEY.

CHOICE.

MITTER CORP	
NEW SPRING DRE	SS GOODS
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large assortment of Choice Dress Materials "Robes" and by the yard, will be shown

S. CARSLEY.

BOYS'	LIGHT	TWEED	SUITS
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BOYS'	LIGHT	TWEED	SUITS
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BOYS'	LIGHT	TWEED	SUITS
BOYS'	LIGHT	TWEED	SUITS

A splendid assortment of Boys' Suits in sum mer tweeds, consisting of Coat, Vest and Pants

S. CARSLEY'S.

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CHILDREN'S LIGHT TWEED SUI	
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A large assertment of the above in beautiful Light Summer Tweeds, two pieces, Pants am Jacket. S. CARSLEY.

YOUTHS'	LIGHT	TWEED	SUITS
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YOUTHS'	LIGHT	TWEED	SUITS
YOUTHS'	LIGHT	TWEED	SUIT8
YOUTHS'	LIGHT	TWEED	SUITS
YOUTHS'	LIGHT	TWEED	SUITS

An elegant lot of Youths' Suits in summer weeds, consisting of cost, vest and routsers. S. CARSLEY.

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HAND MADE HALIFAX TWEED SUITS
HAND MADE HALIFAX IWEED
HAND MADE HALIFAX TWEED SUITS
HAND-MADE HALIFAX TWEED SUITS
MANUEL HARMAN
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Children's, Boys' and Youths' suits in gen-uine hand-made Halifax Tweed. Positively won't ware out. S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY,

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

NOTRE DAME STREET

MONTRHAL.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN. The second second