

## Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

- Coloured covers /  
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /  
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /  
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /  
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /  
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /  
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion  
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut  
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la  
marge intérieure.
  
- Additional comments /  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

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

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

# The True and Faithful Witness

## CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

TESTIS IN CÆLO FIDELIS

VOL. XXXI.—NO. 33.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1889.

PRICE—FIVE CENTS

### PARNELL ON TOP

Great Demonstration

IN HONOR OF HIS VINDICATION

The Irish Leader Firm

IN HIS DENUNCIATION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

A Constitutional Policy Will Bring Early Victory.

LONDON, March 13.—St. James' hall was crowded this evening with people anxious to hear Mr. Parnell's speech. Mr. Morley presided. The committee in charge were compelled yesterday to suspend the sale 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 slavery"; "On shamrock and twisted flagstaffs was a picture representing Britannia with her left arm encircling 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. Mandell, Shaw-Lefevre, H. H. Fowler, James Stansfield, H. H. Archibald, W. B. Rowlands, Arnold Morley, and many Parliaments 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 dead for his years, would have attended this meeting had he not been entreated to spare himself. (Cheers.) He would not spare himself of his own free will, because he sees the time rapidly, almost momentarily, approaching when we shall cautiously and deliberately, step by step, but surely, unfalteringly and unflinchingly get to the bottom of these Irish proceedings. (Cheers.) The resolutions which our committee have framed express the deliberate judgment, deep feeling, and stern, resolute, deliberate purpose of a great party which has not yet taken up a cause without carrying it through. (Cheers.)

#### WILL THE TORIES GIVE HOME RULE?

It may be that the Tories will carry home rule. (Laughter.) I do not want to understand 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 union. 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 integral, incorporated, united, reconciled 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 of the glory of being the first to soothe the Irish distrust, extinguish British prejudices 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 disproving 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 with 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 so the Opposition will do so. The publication of this false and malicious libel on the morning of the division, with the object of influencing 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 belong to the Government; if it had possessed anything but the meanest, most violent and vindictive partisanship, it would have stood aloof and 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 assistance given by the Government to the Times.

#### PARNELL'S COURSE VINDICATED.

He said he could not, however, help protesting against the Times bearing the whole

of the storm of denunciations that came from Tory politicians, club men, Primrose dames and others. The Times, which published the most gigantic and infamous lie of the century, knew the dainty taste of its customers 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 might be found out. All this shows, continued Mr. Morley, 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 by the Times' customers, so greedy and ferocious for calumnies against Ireland, are fitted

lament as common felons for offences unknown to your law in England, mainly for speaking and writing in the newspapers. (Cries of "shame.")

#### THE GOVERNMENT ARRANGED.

Mr. Parnell then arraigned the Government for its course in assisting the Times in its campaign of lying and slander. These charges were first started when Lord Carnarvon was invited them to confer with him on the future government of Ireland as to a new constitution to establish his parliament. The Government, he declared, had been aware of these documents in the possession of the Times at the very moment Lord Carnarvon was entering into negotiations with them, and so could not be held blameless for the disaster which

institutional 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 has taught Ireland for generations to justify or excuse the actions of these rash hot-headed men. (Cheers.) Men who, despairing of Parliamentary agitation, losing, and justly, all trust in their Irish representative, who repeatedly had betrayed constitutional methods 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 to-night, that since the introduction of the

#### RECEPTION TO HIS GRACE.

ARCHBISHOP FABRE AT THE MOUNT ST. LOUIS INSTITUTION.

A reception was tendered His Grace Archbishop Fabre on Tuesday evening March 12th by the members of the Mount St. Louis Institute. The hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion with flags, streamers, lanterns, etc., and numerous inscriptions were hung in conspicuous places. His Grace, accompanied by Canon Leblanc, arrived at the Institution about five o'clock and was cordially welcomed. In the evening at 8 o'clock the reception was held. Fully one thousand persons had assembled in the hall, and at the entrance of His Grace the choir rendered "Bienvenue de La Grandeur" in an admirable manner. His

### ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

GRAND CELEBRATION AT MONTREAL.

High Mass at St. Patrick's Church—Eloquent and Impressive sermon by Rev. Kilroy—Magnificent 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 bunting, shields, etc., and the scene as witnessed from the ornamental gallery was one of great beauty. The musical portion of the service was rendered with fine effect by the large choir, assisted by Professor Gruenwald's full orchestra. The mass was by "Miserere," Professor J. A. Fowler presiding at the organ, with Mr. P. McCaffery as leader, and was beautifully rendered, the solos being sung by Messrs J. O. Hamell, E. A. Hewitt, C. McDonnell, James J. Rowan, E. F. Casey and Frank Gleener. The offertory, "O Salutaris," 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 preached by the Rev. E. D. Kilroy, D. D. of Stratford, Ontario, who took for his text, 1st 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 strong." 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 Empire, applied very especially and strikingly to the great Saint, whose labours and triumphs they commemorated that day: "How little could the eye of the worldling discern in Patrick the shepherd of the weak or a fool, as he first appears on the historical 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 heroism of the world and the heroism of Christ, as illustrated in the history of the patron saint of Ireland, in which he pointed out his 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 shrivel or a wince, 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 families 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, inhabitant, and above all of the noble sacrifices made by the sisters, who regardless of their lives, went about amongst the fever stricken wanderers, tending 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 sufferers. "Well do I remember," continued the eloquent 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 Vespera he held the little boy aloft and said, "See here, you mothers of my congregation, this bright-eyed little Irish boy, see his curly locks 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.



to make laws for Ireland. It is monstrous that the House of Lords should have a decisive voice in such a matter and Mr. Parnell no 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 cheers.)

#### PARNELL'S GRAND RECEPTION.

Mr. Parnell was unable to speak for several minutes owing to the volleys of cheers, the singing of "He's a Jolly Good Fellow," etc. When quiet was restored he said: "I 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 sure my countrymen throughout the world will be equally honored with me by your reception of their cause. I prefer to draw lessons from passing events. This great meeting is assembled to protest against the petty and malignant meanness of Mr. Balfour's government in Ireland. The chairman expressed the hope that I would be 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 government 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 only necessary to get up forged letters against a man, and not to prove them, to enable the Lord Lieutenant to have him beheaded. For surely they cannot do such things now-a-days."

#### 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 to take that share in the affairs of Government which is one of the natural and justifiable hopes of all men entering Parliament. If we violated the trust of our constituents, we obtained the trust of our constituents, namely, that we should refuse to accept place or office for ourselves or others from any English government as long as the just rights of Ireland, were not conceded, were so base and mean we should fall to find a single constituency to re-elect us. Well, then, is it not a matter for enquiry, why Mr. Balfour cannot govern Ireland two years without imprisoning twenty-four Irish members of Par-

liament Ireland's enemies. He then condemned in the most scathing terms the procedure of the commission. They were forced to appear in court for six months, for fifty-two actual sittings of the commission, while every charge, every allegation, deviable by the cupidity and ingenuity of informers and jail birds against everybody else but ourselves was brought forward and investigated, until 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 the guise of a judicial investigation. (Cheers.)

#### 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 allies? The plan answer is, because this country being remote from Ireland, the people of England not being in contact or communication with, and not understanding the real wishes, thoughts and aspirations of the people of Ireland, it is comparatively easy to lead them astray on any political question in Ireland. (Cheers.) The Tories know they cannot hang you on one of your own questions. They can hang you, at least they were able up to the present day, and hoodwinked you upon an Irish question with the utmost facility. So it happened that the Tory party, which in 1885, by the mouth of Lord Carnarvon, promised as an Irish parliament, in 1886-7 turned right around and reneged their policy of coercion and produced forged letters as proofs of the criminality of Irish members. (Cries of shame.) I think we are entitled to ask all thinking, reflective men and women in England to consider this: Is it right that the future and the liberties of Ireland 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 resistance to evictions, Mr. Parnell related a story which he heard of a man convicted of joining in a revolutionary movement not unjustly perhaps, but a man made bitter by recollections of the famine period, and of days without food, a man who recollected having seen his mother 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 disappointed to-day as dysentery and Fenians, and although from every point of view we condemn violence and illegal open

great measure of 1886 Ireland has definitely turned her back upon all these base, hopeless and desperate courses, that she is confident that in the ways of constitutionality lie her safety, and that under the genius and guidance 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 subside 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 deafening applause. Mr. Morley announced that in three weeks over a quarter of a million persons had signed the protest against the Government's Irish policy.

#### THE PARADIS MATTER.

La Minerve has the following: "Reliable information from Rome enables us to affirm the following—The appeal of ex-Father Paradis, addressed by him to the Sacred Congregation of Bishops and Regulars, on the subject of his expulsion from the Oblate, has been rejected by the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda, which had already pronounced an appeal from the ex-religieux. M. Tardivel 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 students 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 elocutionary and vocal efforts of the juvenile representatives of the firm; second and high classes deserve special mention; and many of the ladies and gentlemen present spoke with enthusiasm of the remarkable superior. Brother Arnold, upon the general and individual abilities of the boys.

Grace was then presented with two addresses, one in English, read by Mr. Wm. O'Hafford, 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 Messrs. C. J. Hamell, M. P. Rowan and Louis Froehotte, 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 "An 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 SHARE.

QUEBEC, March 18.—The Papal brief in reference to the distribution of the \$400,000 paid in settlement to the Jesuits' assets was received by Cardinal Fauchereau yesterday and communicated to the Government to-day. The distribution is made exactly as stated several weeks ago, viz: To the Jesuits, \$180,000; to Laval at Quebec, \$100,000; to Laval at Montreal, \$40,000, and \$100,000 to be divided among the bishops of the province. This will be very welcome to the poorer dioceses, such as Pontiac, Nicolet and Chicoutimi.

The Canada Northwest Land company's report shows sales of 52,502 acres, compared with 16,535 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 a 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 the matter under consideration, no final arrangements have as yet been arrived at.

The Massachusetts House defeated the bill granting the municipal franchise to women by a vote of 127 to 78.

#### GAME NEAR BRING A RIOT.

A TORONTO YOUNG BRITONS' PROCESSION GETS INTO TROUBLE.

TORONTO, March 18.—Ultra-Protestant Toronto was up in arms to-night, but no serious results followed. About three thousand Young Britons, 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 indulged in. Several casualties are reported, but no riot took place, although one was imminent. Inspector Stephens had his head cut by a stone. The procession was soon dispersed by the police and some arrests were made. Queen street, however, presented quite a lively appearance for a time.

It is emphatically denied that Austria is preparing for a war with Serbia.



SALVATION ARMY.

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 Army.

(Toronto News.)

Well may the feverish 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 dashed, and proclaimed organization is being exposed to the public view. The great public has dealt liberally with the movement, and aided its work by magnificent contributions at all times, and by the sincerity of its purpose never wavered. Perhaps in former years none were 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 fact that the Salvationists have not kept faith with the public, or their own adherents. Prohibitively the influence of good has been lessened, and the public would know the facts concerning an organization which owes it a great deal.

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 true in reality, and I do not think any Army officer would attempt to dispute any of the facts set forth as described in the young French lady who is yet alive. At present she is lying in the Jeffrey Hale Hospital a week to four in consequence of injuries received in Quebec. The girl who died in the Montreal Hospital was a Miss Symons, better known as Miss Symons. She was a clever young lady, and a native of Bowmanville, where her friends still live.

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 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 ill and helpless, and was referred to the hospital in Montreal at the public expense. The physician resented in writing that her sufferings were brought on by the lack of proper food. During the privations at St. Jean, Staff Captain Simoes wrote several times to Toronto for help, which was refused, the statement being made that the French funds were exhausted. Then the captain wrote asking whether his co-workers on funds collected by him in the past year, and 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 it was said that proof existed that the letter containing the money had been addressed to Staff-Capt. Simoes 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 Montreal and given editorial work on the French War Cry, which is printed in Toronto for circulation in Quebec. Formerly this man kept a shorthand and stenography academy in Montreal, and also published a weekly in Montreal and Quebec. After working a week at the St. Jean barracks, he demanded some pay, and was met with the rejoinder that the under-estimating 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 afterwards he met the officer boy going to the post office, and also saw 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.

How Gooderham was Squeezed.

"Has old Gooderham sent up that check yet?"
"No."
"Will you 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 actuated by a loftier aim than ostentation or a far-sounding name, and to him 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 profusely squandered at the St. Jean barracks by the officers than his meritorious qualities, as the opening extract from a dialogue between the Commissioner and the book-keeper at headquarters would demonstrate, and the truth of it is vouched for. It appears that the man who should be above all others respected by the Army officers was often spoken quite flippantly when out of camp. These are things that should be kept in mind by the officers, and to what should extend toward a benefactor. Here is another specimen of a dialogue between Commissioner Coombs and Field-Marshal Bailey:
Bailey—I am going to ask Gooderham for a grant.
Commissioner—No, don't you go near Gooderham. I want to squeeze him on another account.

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. The fact is that the highest dignitaries in palatial city residences, surrounded by every luxury that people 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 bumbled corps, leaving unpaid, unfed, and frequently slowly dying missionaries to their fate.

An Alleged Trappist Monk Tells His Story.

A Ness man interviewed Mr. Philippe De Sailliers at the Meisterchhof School of Languages, and obtained a statement. Mr. De Sailliers was the Trappist monk whom the army exhibited all over the country and made a great deal of noise about, very profitable to themselves. 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 Lieutenant Smyth at an Ontario Station, the name of which I forget, in a desolate 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 encashed a portion of the money and handed it to him, saying that if the Commissioner had demanded I would repay it out of my own pocket. 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 the station to hold a few meetings. One of the men brought up the Army, a woman whom they brought up from the Army something over three years, I am able to state many things that have come under my personal knowledge of the avarice 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 associates. To be basely and said that the English officers obtain all the best appointments. As proof of that statement I would mention the time of the arrival of the first contingent of Hindoos. The same train that 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, and one was sent in charge of a "Peterboro" particularly good appointment, and although just now I cannot recollect the other appointments, if inquired into you would find the majority were appointed to flourishing stations, where there 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 arduous labors. For instance, just about that time I myself and family were compelled to live and pay house rent on an average of \$175 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 started 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.

Another case. My staff officer (also English) made arrangements with me to get up a big box (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 as a meeting financially 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 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 St. Jean. While there I undertook to pay off the debts. I did so as far as I could, 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 \$150. 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.' He said the staff officer in charge he must pay the account, and kept my \$150 in his own pocket."

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

AN AGED ACCOUNTANT LEFT WITHOUT RESOURCES.

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 and mismanagement which are rapidly consigning a once glorious movement to uselessness and approaching disbandment, unless the rank and file wake up and thrust aside the evil element of the organization, and also such officers as are blocking the way to its former spiritual progressiveness. The excitement and interest which pervaded the ranks of the Army in reference to the above article, and 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-member who might be inclined to speak out his honest sentiments fearlessly. In the meetings the news-paper statement of the past few weeks has been read, and the officers have urged the members to give more or less attention, and away up at the Lippincott street barracks, on last Sunday, Captain Dowdle, in his native vernacular, 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.

A neat 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 country, this gentleman became connected with it. He was then accountant for the Ontario Car Company, at a salary, and at the urgent request of the leaders abandoned his old and lucrative position to take the place of a member of the staff 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 services, but he obeyed what he thought was the voice of duty. After some years, the old gentleman was advanced to the position of manager, approaching feebleness, and was removed, though at a time when he was capable of performing his duties.

BEING INTERVIEWED, HE TESTIFIED AS TO THE GENERAL TRUTHFULNESS OF THE FACTS PUBLISHED, AND THE CHRONIC NEGLECT WHICH CHARACTERIZES THE ARMY MAGNETS TOWARD BROKEN-DOWN SERVANTS, WHO HAVE SOMETIME BEEN PROMISED THE PLACE OF HONOR OF THEIR LIFE TO THE WORK.

Mr. Smith says that at headquarters a domineering influence has been exerted which injures the organization. The spirit of oppression emanating from the higher powers toward all subordinates is, he says, highly Jesuitical in its character. 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 hitherto innovations was the primary cause, Mr. Smith says, of his unjust removal. As accountant at headquarters he was the responsible party for all monies, and refused to have his department interfered with by outside parties, be they superior officers or not. No one could impugn the thoroughness of his work, but his honest and independent attitude could scarcely be tolerated under the existing condition of affairs, so he was quietly removed about two years ago. He was induced to start a boarding-house for Army employees, but as soon as the boarding department of the temple was in readiness his customers were all withdrawn, and he was left to shift for himself. He now resides in a room at the corner of Adelaide street, and has been there for some months before he was compelled to leave. As in other cases, the chief object was to have the obnoxious party taken away in the quietest manner possible and in a conciliatory mood. Once outside the premises he is not allowed to return. No matter what promise 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 Commissioner's house rent at that time was \$32 per month. The Army people have decided 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, although he was ready to receive them, and the money order holders 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 sublimated motive into the smallest dirty, and the most infinite comfort to the smallest trouble.—Haber.

When a strong brain is weighed with true heart it seems to me like balancing a bubble against a wedge of gold.—(O. W. Holms.)

the commanding officer took charge of all the money carried to it to headquarters, leaving the commanding officer to explain the condition than at first; for though he had nothing then, he was still in the same condition and in debt besides. Armstrong sent a letter 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. The French work along with collected some \$500, and a 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 employees 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 give me a position of some kind better than the work I was performing, which was of the most 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 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 Staff Bailey eating at a well-furnished table, giving forth messages of self-denial to the staff officers. Finally, feeling weary of the manner in which things were conducted, and the constant disappointment 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 Staff Bailey lives in a fine residence near Wells' hill.

NO ATTEMPT TO DISPEL THE TRUTH OF THE CHARGES FORMULATED AGAINST SALVATION ARMY OFFICERS—THE DECLINE OF A GREAT MOVEMENT.

(Toronto News March 15th)

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 and mismanagement which are rapidly consigning a once glorious movement to uselessness and approaching disbandment, unless the rank and file wake up and thrust aside the evil element of the organization, and also such officers as are blocking the way to its former spiritual progressiveness. The excitement and interest which pervaded the ranks of the Army in reference to the above article, and 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-member who might be inclined to speak out his honest sentiments fearlessly. In the meetings the news-paper statement of the past few weeks has been read, and the officers have urged the members to give more or less attention, and away up at the Lippincott street barracks, on last Sunday, Captain Dowdle, in his native vernacular, 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.

THE HEAVY SKIRT.

The ladies who declaim against heavy skirts may as well stop to the front again. The new accordion-plated skirts are from seven to eight yards wide before they are made. This 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. London dressmakers prefer light plate, artfully colored at the top, and so made that only twice the width of the shirt-lining is needed for them.

PARLAIN WOMEN CARRY THE EXPENSIVENESS AND ELEGANCE OF THEIR UNDERCLOTHING TO EXCESS.

Green and blue produces an indifferent effect, but better when the colors are deep. 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 separate them 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 a crimson. Orange and green do not accord well. Orange and violet accord passably, yet not as well as orange and green. While gray never produces exactly a bad effect in the same cases, its assortments are dull, yet in common cases, its assortments are dull, red and yellow accord pretty well, especially if the red be a purple red, rather than scarlet, and if the yellow be rather greenish than orange. Yellow and green form an agreeable combination. The arrangement of yellow and blue is more agreeable than that of yellow and green, but is less lively.—[Philadelphia Record.]

EARLY SPRING STYLES.

Soft gray and shell pink will be a favorite combination for spring toilets. 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 rose, raspberry, mahogany and rosewood are promised for the spring. Lenten toilets severely plain and ecclesiastical, but very becoming, are to be seen in the modistes' shops. Golden brown will probably be the leading fashionable color. Another stylish hue is golden terra cotta or "straeque."

RECIPIES.

RISsoles.—Boil and smash any kind of vegetables 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. SWITZBREAD SALAD.—Boil the sweet bread till tender; throw them into cold water for a few moments. Dry them; cut them into small pieces. Have ready some celery leaves, about as many as the sweetbread, cut into pieces. Add to this the sweetbread, and over all pour mayonnaise dressing, flavored slightly with a dash of onion. ZEST FOR GRAVIES.—Thyme, sage, oregano pepper, pimento, black pepper, cayenne seeds and mace, powdered fine in equal parts.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Women Look Handsome in Fashionable Mirrors—Curiosities of the Fashion—Interesting Notes on the Spring Styles.

REMARKABLE MIRRORS.

"It is true," said a dealer in mirrors to a 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 obtained perhaps from a hand mirror made of plate glass or from a metallic mirror of modern glass. Great pains are taken to secure a true surface in plate glass, but few mirrors long in use have a surface in a single plane. A slight defect detracts from the image. I have seen homely women look almost handsome 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 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 bulged 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 become very painful.

FUGACIOUS SCISSORS.

The apparently fugacious habit of scissors have been noticed since the earliest historic period. They disappear with an 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 slightest trace of the missing scissors, and thereafter they are never again seen by mortal eyes. One day a woman, in the very act of using a pair of scissors, is called from her work. She places the scissors carefully in her work basket, goes out, locking the door of the room at her, and returns in 10 or 15 minutes to find her scissors gone. What is more remarkable about the disappearance of scissors is that, once having disappeared, they are never again found. You may lose a task 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.

ON COMBINES.

Sir Richard Cartwright, in his speech on the budget, exposed the favoritism shown to combine by the government:
There is one feature, he said, of this protective tariff which is daily and hourly growing in prominence. It is the complete subjection 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 Customs 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 combine, and said: "We will give the price 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 Customs, 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 condemn the high protective system than the disgraceful espionage, 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 associated with two luminous colors. Green and blue produces an indifferent effect, but better when the colors are deep. 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 separate them 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 a crimson. Orange and green do not accord well. Orange and violet accord passably, yet not as well as orange and green. While gray never produces exactly a bad effect in the same cases, its assortments are dull, yet in common cases, its assortments are dull, red and yellow accord pretty well, especially if the red be a purple red, rather than scarlet, and if the yellow be rather greenish than orange. Yellow and green form an agreeable combination. The arrangement of yellow and blue is more agreeable than that of yellow and green, but is less lively.—[Philadelphia Record.]

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

For a cold in the chest, a flannel rag wrung out in boiling water and sprinkled with turpentine 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 table-spoonsful per week, taken in a glass of water before retiring for the night. For a cough hold one ounce of flax seed in a pint of water, strain and add a little honey, one ounce of rock candy and the juice of three lemons; mix and boil well. Drink as hot as possible. When after cooking a meat a person will feel tired and have no appetite, for this heat a raw egg, well light, stir in a little milk and sugar and season with nutmeg. Drink half an hour before eating.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

The London Times can now sympathize with a Nebraska town suffering from the effects of a cyclone.—[Fremont, Ohio, News, and Advertiser.]

Mr. Robertson, of Dundee, 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 must 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 Corcoran.—[Minneapolis Tribune.]

Having killed the case of the London Times against Mr. Parnell there was nothing for Pignot 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.]

UNREASONABLENESS

Of Unbelief—Impressive and Conclusive Address at the Gesù.

The Rev. Father Drummond, S.J., delivered an address on the unreasonable nature of unbelief to a numerous audience of young and older thoughtless men in the hall of the Gesù 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 dandy of unbelief. The beliefs of both are wanting in "sweet reasonableness." Dr. Chamberlain, 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" Ingersoll was classed as a cross between the bully and the dandy of unbelief. The main unreasonable nature of the agnostic is 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 Idea of Christianity—that of the cross—was one that led to pain and its praise, a fact that was positively negative of the egotism of agnosticism. Herbert Spencer'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 undergoes a parallel transformation"; and capped by the capital travesty of Kirkman: "Evolution is a change from a nonwhish and untabloable, allilkeneous to a somewhat and in general talkabable, not-allilkeneous by continuous something diffinitions and abioctogations," a reading that was thoroughly appreciated and applauded by the audience. Pointed references were made to the lapses in the Darwinian hypothesis, by which, from a hundred "perhaps," was drawn a solitary "therefore," which was not logical. Prof. Virchow was quoted as saying at Wiesbaden, in 1857, 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 sceptical, sensual world; and into this world went twelve unlearned men to preach straightforwardly and simply the crucified Saviour. Multitudes carried on the torch till, three centuries after, this cross, which had been the signal of shame, was set in the seat of the Caesars. The rev. lecturer 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 inventive systems could ever destroy.

A cordial sincere vote of thanks was enthusiastically passed by the men present.

ON COMBINES.

Sir Richard Cartwright, in his speech on the budget, exposed the favoritism shown to combine by the government:
There is one feature, he said, of this protective tariff which is daily and hourly growing in prominence. It is the complete subjection 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 Customs 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 combine, and said: "We will give the price 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 Customs, 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 condemn the high protective system than the disgraceful espionage, 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 associated with two luminous colors. Green and blue produces an indifferent effect, but better when the colors are deep. 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 separate them 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 a crimson. Orange and green do not accord well. Orange and violet accord passably, yet not as well as orange and green. While gray never produces exactly a bad effect in the same cases, its assortments are dull, yet in common cases, its assortments are dull, red and yellow accord pretty well, especially if the red be a purple red, rather than scarlet, and if the yellow be rather greenish than orange. Yellow and green form an agreeable combination. The arrangement of yellow and blue is more agreeable than that of yellow and green, but is less lively.—[Philadelphia Record.]

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

For a cold in the chest, a flannel rag wrung out in boiling water and sprinkled with turpentine 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 table-spoonsful per week, taken in a glass of water before retiring for the night. For a cough hold one ounce of flax seed in a pint of water, strain and add a little honey, one ounce of rock candy and the juice of three lemons; mix and boil well. Drink as hot as possible. When after cooking a meat a person will feel tired and have no appetite, for this heat a raw egg, well light, stir in a little milk and sugar and season with nutmeg. Drink half an hour before eating.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

The London Times can now sympathize with a Nebraska town suffering from the effects of a cyclone.—[Fremont, Ohio, News, and Advertiser.]

Mr. Robertson, of Dundee, 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 must 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 Corcoran.—[Minneapolis Tribune.]

Having killed the case of the London Times against Mr. Parnell there was nothing for Pignot 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.]

UNREASONABLENESS

Of Unbelief—Impressive and Conclusive Address at the Gesù.

The Rev. Father Drummond, S.J., delivered an address on the unreasonable nature of unbelief to a numerous audience of young and older thoughtless men in the hall of the Gesù 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 dandy of unbelief. The beliefs of both are wanting in "sweet reasonableness." Dr. Chamberlain, 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" Ingersoll was classed as a cross between the bully and the dandy of unbelief. The main unreasonable nature of the agnostic is 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 Idea of Christianity—that of the cross—was one that led to pain and its praise, a fact that was positively negative of the egotism of agnosticism. Herbert Spencer'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 undergoes a parallel transformation"; and capped by the capital travesty of Kirkman: "Evolution is a change from a nonwhish and untabloable, allilkeneous to a somewhat and in general talkabable, not-allilkeneous by continuous something diffinitions and abioctogations," a reading that was thoroughly appreciated and applauded by the audience. Pointed references were made to the lapses in the Darwinian hypothesis, by which, from a hundred "perhaps," was drawn a solitary "therefore," which was not logical. Prof. Virchow was quoted as saying at Wiesbaden, in 1857, 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 sceptical, sensual world; and into this world went twelve unlearned men to preach straightforwardly and simply the crucified Saviour. Multitudes carried on the torch till, three centuries after, this cross, which had been the signal of shame, was set in the seat of the Caesars. The rev. lecturer 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 inventive systems could ever destroy.

A cordial sincere vote of thanks was enthusiastically passed by the men present.

ON COMBINES.

Sir Richard Cartwright, in his speech on the budget, exposed the favoritism shown to combine by the government:
There is one feature, he said, of this protective tariff which is daily and hourly growing in prominence. It is the complete subjection 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 Customs 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 combine, and said: "We will give the price 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 Customs, 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 condemn the high protective system than the disgraceful espionage, 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 associated with two luminous colors. Green and blue produces an indifferent effect, but better when the colors are deep. 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 separate them 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 a crimson. Orange and green do not accord well. Orange and violet accord passably, yet not as well as orange and green. While gray never produces exactly a bad effect in the same cases, its assortments are dull, yet in common cases, its assortments are dull, red and yellow accord pretty well, especially if the red be a purple red, rather than scarlet, and if the

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

At 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION: \$1.00

All Business Letters, and Communications intended for publication, should be addressed to J. P. WHELAN & Co., Proprietors of THE TRUE WITNESS, No. 761 Craig Street, Montreal, P.Q.

WEDNESDAY..... MARCH 20, 1889

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, March 20th, St. Cuthbert. THURSDAY, March 21st, St. Eusebius. FRIDAY, March 22nd, The Holy Winding Sheet. SATURDAY, March 23rd, St. Flavian. SUNDAY, March 24th, 3rd Sunday in Lent. MONDAY, March 25th, ANNUNCIATION. TUESDAY, March 26th, St. Alfwald.

"The Green-Gilt 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. Sullivan'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 Mail's allusions to history in relation to the Catholic Church, and especially to the Jesuits, are shown by its reproduction from obscure and discredited 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 Jesuit, Protestant, or Infidel, it parades it with pompous effluvia of learning and sincerity. Last Wednesday it devoted about a column of editorial space to the fanatic rags Chastell, and accepted as proof of Jesuit complicity in his crime the partisan 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 sufficient in itself to refute the slander. But it is not our intention to enter into a 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 in the history of the Jesuits in Canada. Here it can be affirmed, without possibility of successful contradiction, that the record of the Society of Jesus is one of the brightest pages in the history of Christianity, 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 us 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 Jesuits 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 perfectly erroneous; for I know of no people among whom a larger provision exists for the higher kinds of elementary education, or among whom such education is really extended to a larger proportion of the population. The piety and benevolence of the early possessors of the country founded, in the seminaries that exist in the different parts of the Province, institutions, of which the funds and activity have long been devoted to the promotion of education. Seminaries and colleges have been, by these means, established in the cities and in other central points. The education given in these establishments greatly resembles the kind given in the English public schools, though it is rather more varied. It is entirely in the hands of the Catholic clergy."

It will thus be seen that, as far as the limited means of the colonists would permit and the church could supply, education was 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 interference 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 community—the Catholic Church and the militia, which was so constituted and used as to partially supply the want of better civil institutions." But he adds what was undoubtedly the result of imported English officials: "The beneficial influence of the Catholic Church has been cramped 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 understanding or sympathy to-day. But as the blundering of the English Government was bad, its plundering was still worse, for Lord Durham writes (page 52): "I am glad 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 appeared in connection with the subject, is one by no means creditable to it. For it has applied the Jesuit's Estates, part of the property destined for purposes of education, to supply a species of fund for secret service, and for a number of years it has maintained an obstinate struggle with the Assembly in order to continue this misappropriation."

This unvarnished statement of historical facts shows with singular clearness how the edicts 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 unblinking effrontery to assail the character 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 Jesuits' 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 Durham says: "The Catholic priesthood of this Province have, to a remarkable degree, condescended to the good will of persons of all creeds; and I know of no parochial clergy in the world whose practice of all the Christian virtues, and zealous discharge of their clerical duties, is more universally admitted, and who have been productive of more beneficial consequences. Possessed of incomes sufficient, and even large, according to the notions entertained in the country, and enjoying the advantages of education, they have lived on terms of equality and kindness with the humblest and least instructed inhabitants of the rural districts. Intimately 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 civil government, the Catholic Church has presented almost the only semblance of authority and organization, and furnished the only effectual support for civilization and order. The Catholic clergy of Lower Canada are entitled to this expression of my esteem, not only because it is founded on truth, but because a grateful recognition of their eminent services, in resisting the arts of the dissipated, is especially due to them from one who has administered the government in these troubled times."

Such is the manly tribute paid by a British statesman of the first rank to the Catholic priesthood 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 newspapers. It is the history of our own country and our own times, for there are men still living who remember Lord Durham in Montreal. 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 orators, who hope to elevate themselves by pandering to the prejudices of the ignorant, and who are in much need of the exhorting they are certain to get before the disturbances they have created will have subsided.

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 line with its morning contemporaries demanding disallowance. When the row began, as readers of THE TRUE WITNESS are aware, the bigots were all for war; the Catholics of Quebec were to be "cleansed out in two weeks" and Protestant ascendancy was to be established "at the point of the sword." The climax of the excitement was reached when Dr. Wild declared from his "seaward's castle" that British law permitted a Jesuit to be shot at sight.

These criminal incitements to crime and bloodshed alarmed the more cool and cautious of Protestant leaders. Principal Grant, of Queen's University, the Globe, and the Liberal press generally, deprecated the ravings, pointing out the legal and constitutional way of resisting the settlement proposed by Mr. Morier. The articles in the Globe were especially calm and judicious. While opposing the \$400,000 grant, they showed that, falling veto by the Federal authority, redress for the alleged wrong could only be obtained by dissolving the federal compact

It exposed the Liberals from arguing the veto on the ground that they had always resisted federal exercises of that power in regard to matters clearly within provincial jurisdiction. Property and Civil Rights having been expressly committed to provincial care by the Act of Confederation, and the Jesuits' Estates, Bill being distinctly of that character, they held themselves debared from urging the exercise of the veto.

This correct, logical position the Globe has abandoned. It gives as reasons for its change of opinion articles that appeared in 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 'Jesuit Estates Act' by the Governor-General-in-Council would involve the chief authority 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 presented. To a proper legal disquisition 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 Minister of Justice, backed by the federal Government, 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 is, at all events, a very great improvement in 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.

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 Minister of Justice, backed by the federal Government, 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 is, at all events, a very great improvement in 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.

It is satisfactory, however, to have the question stated in judicial language, instead of with threats of violence and murder. This is, at all events, a very great improvement in 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 sown by too long occupation, it breathes with unwholesome odors the bracing air of the larger clearer thought of Canada.

Imbued with such cheap learning as any one can obtain from the cyclopaedias, the 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 incapable of understanding or even recognizing. He displays to an almost painful degree the Puritan tendency to mass in one vast body what he regards as evil and label it with the most opprobrious 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 hideous and fantastic terms, to dismay his readers, as medieval painters pictured Satan with hoofs, horns 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 promiscuous denunciation of the bogey he had raised by his own incantations he would in all probability have escaped legal obsecration. But he made the usual Protestant blunder of quoting the falsehoods, slanders and garblings palmed off on the world by unscrupulous 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 that the charge of immoral teaching is based on Dr. Littledale's article in the Encyclopedia Britannica, which article has been thoroughly exposed and refuted by the Right. Rev. James A. Corcoran, D.D. We refer the reader to the letter of "Charitas" elsewhere in this issue, in which these points are clearly brought out, or, better still, to Dr. Corcoran'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 form an unprejudiced opinion based on history a wide course of historical reading is necessary. It will not do to accept, as the Mail has done, the partial, one-sided statements of any set of writers, for it must be borne in mind that the history of religion since the Jesuit Order was established in 1640 includes the Protestant revolt against the Catholic Church—a revolt which was in reality more political than religious and which shook the foundations of thrones, dynasties and even

civilized society itself. If we examine the history of contemporary institutions opposed to Catholicity and to the Jesuits, even the history of governments, we will find a record of the fondest passions let loose upon Europe. There is not one of these institutions or governments but stands confessed in history of the blackest crimes against christianity and humanity. The Lutheran repudiation of Papal authority led to a general breaking up of religious, political and social ties. Amid the general chaos men became possessed of a frenzy, and marvellous, implacable wars were waged; incurable 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 subtle philosophy in dealing with human nature is attributed to the Jesuits, 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 whatever 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 hailed before the courts in Montreal, there to be investigated, exposed and handed over to final judgment.

The world wants to know the truth, and 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 Jesuitism, 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 prelates 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 men the naked horror of that most diabolical of religious aberrations. Nor is the world likely to forget the pitiless massacres of Catholics by Puritans, or their cruel intolerance and hideous witch burnings.

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 ferocity 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 identical with the Jesuits represented by historians 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 revision 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 forger, perjurer and infamies of the Times. The Government and the newspaper stood together, worked together, 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 lines:

"On our side is virtue and Erin, On this 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 reliance is to be placed on Irish Informers. For once an Irishman betrays his country he becomes utterly abandoned, thoroughly depraved. He falls like Lucifer, never to rise again.

"He falls from the patriot's heaven Down to the loyalist'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 Care no hing into what abyss."

he becomes maniacal in his purposes and generally ends his career after the manner of Oatereagh 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 greater loathing than in Ireland, and with good reason. Irishmen know that when an Irishman is false to Ireland it is all up with him. Like an Irishman who becomes bad, he is thoroughly, irredeemably bad. Death is the penalty for Englishmen who turn traitors to their country. Are Irish traitors to their country less worthy of the same fate in the eyes of Irishmen? How foolish of Englishmen to reward treachery and hope to find it true. It is like

"The very Devil's a no-moort— To lip a wanton and believe her chaste."

But a new light is dawning on the English

mind. The Parnell Commission has taught Englishmen what an unscrupulous breed of rascals 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 Ross for instance. Is it possible for humanity to be more degraded? Yet they and their like are the product of the devilish system which has long prevailed in Ireland as "government." When that system is abolished they will disappear with it. The sooner 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 Kensington division of London the election of the Gladstonian candidate by 630 majority over the Tory colonialist is a victory which fixes the fate of the Salisbury ministry. Before this election it was conceded that if the Tories lost Kensington, they would also lose thirty more metropolitan seats. As everybody knows, London is the hotbed and stronghold of Toryism, and when the ministry cannot hold its own there, it may as well prepare to step down and out.

HON. JAMES MCGSHANE'S speech in the Quebec Assembly, against the waste of public money in schemes for the repatriation of the French Canadians who have emigrated to the United States, was sensible and straight to the point. Once these people go to the United States they seldom or never return to remain permanently. It is estimated that there are 800,000 of them now in the Republic, and the outflow in the same direction is constant and increasing.

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

THE REPATRIATION QUESTION.

The "People's Jimmy" Denounces It.

On the item of \$2,500 for repatriation in Committee of Supply in the Assembly, Hon. J. McShane's independent and practical remarks will commend themselves to general appreciation. After Messrs Beauhamp, Duplessis, Faucher and others on both sides had spoken in favor of an increase of the item and a strenuous effort to induce French Canadians to return to 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 willingly, he said, see the item cut out altogether. 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 Bonnaville ministry in the back parts of Compton and Megantic to make roads and to erect a new station for the reception of the great influx of exiles who, it was said, only wanted the slightest encouragement to return to their native soil. But what had been the result? There was hardly a settler 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, instead of coming back they were going away from us all the time. And it was no wonder they did so because they found 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 by 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 late elections, not less than 27 French Canadians were returned as representatives to the different State Legislatures. 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-bodied 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 about as useless 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. Parnell—Are you an annexationist? Mr. McShane said he was not. He loved his flag and his country; but annexation 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 situations, which was simply ruinous to their future. They had crammed the Buildings full of employees. In fact they were so thick that people actually stumbled over 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 chimera like this repatriation business, it would be much more practically and beneficially spent in encouraging agriculture and the making of more butter and cheese or in 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 help giving utterance to them under the circumstances.

The Pope has willed several of his jubilee presents to members of his family.

JESUITICAL JEWELS.

Maxims of the Celebrated Order Set Forth by Bishop Chastell—Genuinely Cranked.

On the 13th January, 1886, Bishop Chastell of Indianapolis, Indiana, addressed the subjoined letter to the Journal newspaper of that city.

"Your issue of January 12th contains a communication signed by F. W. HENRY, contained a very extraordinary letter written by Right Rev. A. Cleveland Oxe, 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 Oxe, I 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 granted his feelings of hostility to the Catholic Church by a violent attack on the recently defined doctrine of the Immaculate Conception, which taught that the Mother of Christ never stained by original sin as all the rest of the human race are. From that time to this has seemingly left pass no opportunity of assailing the Catholic Church, his bete noire. This letter is certainly extraordinary. That an Anglican Bishop should go to the Encyclopaedia Britannica for his theology is, in our under the impression, unusual. The source of 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. Bishop Oxe accuses the Jesuits of teaching that the 'end justifies the means,' and refers to the Encyclopaedia Britannica, Vol. VIII, p. 651, where he is to be found stating from Jesuits, and he ends by quoting from one of them: 'Finis determinat probabilitatem actus.' He does not translate; he has been charging that the Jesuit maxim is, 'The end justifies the means.' With all due respect, I would call the attention of the Bishop to the fact that this is not the translation of the Latin phrase. Its real translation is, 'The end determines the goodness of an act'—the purpose one has makes one good or bad. If a thing is bad in itself, to do it to have a bad intent, and that intent makes the act a morally bad one. If a thing is not good or bad of its nature, to do it with a bad intent it makes the act a morally bad one. If the Bishop, instead of going to the encyclopaedia, had gone to a source whence the extract was cited he would have found the following to enlighten his mind, where it is possible to pierce his empty eye of election. I quote from the Jesuit author, 'J. P. Gury, quoted by Antonio Ballarín, S.J.' In the tract on Human 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 has 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 CHASTELL."

LITERARY REVIEW.

DONAHOE'S MONTHLY.—Here comes Donahoe again, an interesting and new way as ever. We can only mention the article which commences with an article by W. R. Kelly, St. Paul as an Editor, which will interest the editorial fraternity throughout the country. Then there is an article of great interest by Rev. W. P. Treacy, entitled "A Bas Les Gueux." The Hercules Stone and the Amber Spirit, a scientific article on Electricity, by an experienced electrician, The Monte Sacro 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. George's Memorial Centenary is a short and comprehensive account of the recent celebration. Our Young Catholic Men tells of 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.

SIR JOHN THOMPSON'S SWEERING 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 thereof:

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 minister of agriculture may extend for a further period not exceeding two months on proof being made before him that reasonable and satisfactory progress has been made with the work of printing and publishing therein. In no case shall the sale and exclusive right and liberty in Canada continue to exist after the work has expired in the country of its origin. No immoral, licentious, irreligious or treasonable or seditious literary, scientific or artistic work shall be subject to such registration or copyright. Should a person or persons entitled 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 any work. Such license may be granted 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 Monsignor Banti, Laurazi, Vannutelli and Orlatofori.

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

Gen. Sherman's son, Thomas Ewing Sherman, has become a member of the Society of Jesus, and is to be ordained as a priest at Philadelphia in July.

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

The by-law granting \$20,000 to the Kingston, Smith's Falls & Ottawa Railway Company was passed in the township of Leeds and Lansdowne by a majority of 250.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY. GRAND CELEBRATION AT MONTREAL.

Which of you will take them in and care for them and God 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.

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 parlour of the presbytery.

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 parlour of the presbytery.

and my superiors leave me in charge of your society. I shall endeavor with His grace, without whom our labor would be vain, to promote the spiritual good of our people, especially through the grand cause of temperance.

Heating 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 CELEBRATION ON MONDAY.

The great religious and national demonstration in honor of Ireland's patron saint this year will compare favorably with any previous year for magnificence, numbers and enthusiasm.

Immediately after Grand Mass a number of clergymen and laymen met at the church presbytery, where Rev. Father Dowd read the following address to the Archbishop:

Edward Murphy, first vice-president; Patrick Doyle, second vice-president; James J. Costigan, secretary; A. Brogan, N. P., ex-vice-president; B. Emerson, ex-vice-president; James O'Connell, ex-vice-president; J. J. Carran, C. C., M. P.; James Tierney, treasurer; Thomas L'Amoreux, assistant treasurer. James Meek, chairman of committee; John H. Feeley, assistant secretary; James Milroy, Edward Ryan, D. J. Mullin, P. Mahoney, M. O'Connell, A. Martin, William Saly, John K. Why, John Lippin, M. Sharkey, J. Byrne, John Walsh, P. Reynolds, J. L. Jensen and many others.

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 case 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 reward of my labors in the salvation of souls.

judgment is final, God came to your aid at the critical moment, and by the direct intercession of His Divine Providence placed the justice of the claims of our little orphans, and of our poor, beyond the possibility of a question.

Heating 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.

Heating 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 procession. It was after 12.30 o'clock before the procession was re-formed on Radebonne street. Every society had a band accompanying it.

The turn-out of St. Patrick's society was, as it always is, admirable. The St. Patrick's society was, as it always is, admirable. The St. Patrick's society was, as it always is, admirable.

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 light hats, with a spray of shamrock, and a sword along jaunting to a spirited Irish air, played by the Union Music Band.

The incidents along the route of procession would fill a volume, and a not uninteresting one, too. A fine display of national decoration was made, particularly about Griffintown, where private dwellings, shops and factories, and the streets and alleys were all decked with flags.

When the procession reached McGill street and the hall of St. Patrick's society, a general salute was made, and the society, with flags flying and palms placed along the sidewalk, welcomed the procession.

When the procession reached McGill street and the hall of St. Patrick's society, a general salute was made, and the society, with flags flying and palms placed along the sidewalk, welcomed the procession.

de, under the British flag, they were sure of their 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.

Ald. Cunningham congratulated the society on the successful results of the day's demonstration. 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.

The annual concert given by St. Patrick's society in the Queen's hall last evening was in every respect a complete success. Mr. Denis Barry, the president, occupied the chair, and was ably assisted by the Rev. Father Dowd.

The President, in opening the proceedings, said he wished all present an Irish God Save Ireland. He then referred to the early and successful work performed by St. Patrick's in aid of which the proceeds of the concert would be devoted.

The President here introduced the lecturer of the evening, Mr. Charles Devlin, jr. of Aylmer, who was given a very warm reception. He congratulated everyone who took part in or sympathized with the grand demonstration which had taken place that day.

A hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Devlin for his eloquent oration, and the second part of the programme was then proceeded with, when Mr. Robert Anderson, a recitation by Mr. E. J. O'Connell, and a song by the choir, brought the first part to a close.

The Catholic Young Men's Society gave their entertainment in the Seminary hall, and here also hundreds were turned away, for the hall was full.

It was not nearly eight o'clock last 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."

F. A. McMahon, W. E. Grace, T. Grant, J. O'Connell, A. J. Higgins, Misses E. Lyman, C. Foley, M. Phelan, M. Foley and A. Lyman. St. Ann's Young Men'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 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.

Orchestra—"Irish Airs" (Pot Pourri). Orchestral Overture—"The Young May Moon"..... Minstrel Solo—"Come Back to Erin"..... W. Murphy Song and Chorus—"The Emblems of Erin"..... D. Killy.

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 '05.

A musical entertainment, under the auspices of St. Mary's choir, took place last evening in St. Mary's hall. The programme was a fine one, and the items were well selected.

THE DAILY ELSEWHERE. The Irish journalists of Toronto, to the number of thirty-five, held a dinner at the Rossin House last night in celebration of St. Patrick's Day.

At night there was a concert, and a lecture by Mr. J. J. O'Connell, M. P., of Montreal, under the auspices of the Land League.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

EUROPEAN.

LONDON, March 12.—The election in the Barreley division of Yorkshire, to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the retirement of Mr. Kenny, Liberal, resulted in the return of Lord Compton, Gladstonian, who received 632 votes, against 3,781 for his opponent, Mr. Wentworth, Conservative.

Between forty and fifty orator families, selected under the state aid scheme, will leave Glasgow for Halifax on April the third, per the Allan steamship Corcan.

LONDON, March 14.—The Standard's Buda-Pesth correspondent guarantees the authenticity of the following: Austria has given urgent orders to hold in readiness a corps of observation on the Serbian frontier at Bafia Semlin and two other garrison points.

LONDON, March 15.—The Buda Pesth 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."

PARIS, March 15.—The Compagnie Generale Transatlantique has decided to adopt a more southerly track for its steamships, and to support to the movement to prevent Atlantic liners from traversing the Newfoundland cod fisheries.

LONDON, March 15.—The forty-five orator families leaving Glasgow on April 3rd under the state-aid scheme are destined for Wolsley, in the Northwest Territories, where land has been reserved for them and preparation are being made for their reception.

LONDON, March 16.—The mineral phosphate company has issued a prospectus. The capital proposed is 55,000 one pound shares and 435,000 seven per cent. debentures of ten pounds each.

At the levee at St. James' palace, McLeod Stewart, late mayor of Ottawa, was presented to the Prince of Wales by Mr. O'Connell, secretary to the High Commissioner.

At night there was a concert, and a lecture by Mr. J. J. O'Connell, M. P., of Montreal, under the auspices of the Land League.

Dr. HARRVEY'S RED PINE. The cough and cold in the most reliable medicine in use.

JESUITS' ESTATES QUESTION.

Constitutional and other Aspects

VIEWED BY PROTESTANT WRITERS.

Calm and Judicial Statements.

Ottawa Citizen.

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 modestly 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 sufficient reason, the veto power would be useless, as an Act ultra vires would be ipso facto, null and void, although not disallowed; but because, being perfectly within the powers of the Legislature, it was passed without opposition or remonstrance by any party, and in a fair and amicable settlement of a long-standing difficulty and the expression of the will of the people of the province. It does not violate the principle of the separation of Church and State more than the Clergy Reserves Act: both authorize the sale of property given for church purposes and education, and divide a certain proportion of the proceeds of the sales among the parties who appear justly entitled thereto, once for all, and so avoid any further interference of the Government, which can neither add 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 moderate 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 give them the whole or any definite part of it, but allows the Pope to divide it among institutions, must use it, within the province, for the purposes mentioned in the preamble, and from the latest reports it seems probable that the Jesuits' share will not be exorbitant. The articles in question treat the work done by the Order rather slightly, but in Canada at least their work compares favorably with that done by any other missionary body, and the martyr spirit in which it has been done denied by none. 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 incorporators being the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal and six members of the Order:—it has, I believe, been very successful.

Has any complaint been made against it during the 37 years it has existed? In 1887 the Jesuits were incorporated by the Quebec Act, 50 Vic., c. 28, which was not disallowed, nor was its allowance made a matter of reproach to the Dominion Ministry. It has been made a subject of reproach to the Jesuits and to the Pope, and the proposed amendment in 1873 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 practices 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 complain of the Jesuits, though they did in 1763. They have the virtues of obedience, self-denial, industry and temperance. They opposed the sale of intoxicating liquor to the Indians when the French Governor for profit's sake allowed it. They are accused of holding doctrines contrary to morality; but they deny the charge, and challenge proof. Their constitution and rules were printed in Latin and French at Paris in 1845, and there is a copy in our Parliamentary Library; why is it not offered 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 earnestly that all Jesuits and Roman Catholics were of my persuasion; but I do not think that Protestants alone are Christians. The vast 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 clergy of Lower Canada. Tenneyson has written: "Love your enemies, bless your haters," said the Greatest of the Great; "Christian love among Churches seems the twin of heaven's love."

Ought not the members of every Christian church, while obeying the commandment cited in the Laureate's first line, to do their best to prove the bitter taunt in the second to be undeserved?

And as respects the article questioning the constitutionality of the said Act, it does not seem to me that the English Acts cited in it can apply to Canada, which when they were passed was no part of the realm of England, and the inhabitants of which are by subsequent Acts of the Imperial Parliament, guaranteed the free exercise of the Roman Catholic religion, of which the Pope is the head, and his supremacy as such part of its 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 Queen, who may, without impropriety, avail 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.

NOTE.—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.

The Jesuits' Estates. Toronto Globe.

TO THE EDITOR.—I am not a Jesuit nor a sympathizer with Jesuits, yet I think that it is only fair and wise Christians that, even those much-abused fathers should get justice and that those who speak about this matter with any degree of moderation should at appropriate have some medium of acquaintance

with the facts of the case and should try to reason as well as to roar.

That, as a general thing, the orators for the moment have no knowledge of the position at issue, and that their reasoning facilities have not been very remarkably cultivated, is evident from many times when a demonstration issued call upon all within hearing to behold and admire their zeal for the Lord and for Liberty. Do they know anything of the history of the estates in question? I very much doubt if they do. At least their spoken and written utterances give no indication of the fact. Are they aware that the Jesuit Fathers possessed and administered those 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 as is sometimes urged, nor could the Jesuits fraterally 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 Crown then as having become heirless lands? That could not be, for by the law of the Roman Catholic Church which was so far confirmed by the terms of capitulation, the property of ecclesiastical persons or brotherhoods always falls to the church as ultimate and legitimate heir. The lands in question then were seized by the British Government neither as forfeited by traitors nor as escheated to the Crown for want of heirs, but simply by a high-handed and arbitrary act of power in order that they might be distributed among the Barons and favorites of the day. This was contrary to all the usage of modern civilized warfare and could only be paralleled by going back hundreds of years. It is notorious that Lord Amherst was very anxious to have those 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 "secularized" lands. It is notorious that they have been separately managed and have had separate accounts of their proceeds 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 relaxed, and that, as somewhat of a settlement, it was arranged in 1858 that, as the lands had been originally granted for purposes 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 whisp of objection has been raised by Protestants, nor has there ever been the slightest objection on their part to take their share of what was notoriously 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 have secularized the Clergy Reserves which were granted by Protestant George of "Blessed Memory," need not be surprised if the French Lower Canadians never heartily acquiesced in the confiscation of the Jesuit estates.

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 on account of this very defect in what the people thought of the secularization, manage them to the best 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 lands in building lots, the Church authorities entered their protest and spoiled the plan? Are they aware that in this way the lands have been very much like as if they were in jeopardy of half the value they would have had had the title been clear, not merely in law, but in the consciences of those likely to buy and to till? Are they aware that the whole of Mercur's proceedings have been with the view of displacing all uncertainty, removing all doubt from the titles and making all possible purchasers certain that no further claims could be brought against these properties? The secular seigneur's title was extinguished by purchase. Why not the ecclesiastical in 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 in? Are they aware of the reason for which the Pope's consent to the arrangement made by his agent Turgeon was required? If not, they ought to be silent till they become 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 difficulty on the subject being ever raised in the future. It was to secure a quiet receipt, in fact, final and binding for all coming time, from the head of those ecclesiastical authorities which had persistently protested against the secularization of those lands and was that not wise? The Pope under his own hand and seal has now declared to the world that his Church has not now 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 Quebec Government, to be disposed of as it pleases. Are the high-flying talkers, who ever glory in their ignorance, aware that the Mercur Government is already putting the lands of the Jesuit barracks, now freed from every shade of doubtful title, upon the market, and that it rightly expects a higher price for the lots? Are they aware that in due course the same thing is to be done with all the different properties, and that all the proceeds are to go into the Provincial Treasury, while the Church, by the deed of its head, has solemnly renounced all claim and has fully consented to such absolute secularization? 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 Catholic and Protestant populations, which can be used and invested as the recipients 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 they had themselves bludgeoned and making themselves ridiculous by a foolish and foundationless cry.

I don'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 like intelligent and reasonable men in the controversy. Let us not bark up the wrong tree. Above all, let us not expose the nakedness of our ignorance about the question in such a fashion as to make—as the present crusade is doing—the devout weep and the profane laugh. If the controversy is to be over the doctrinal differences between the Protestants and Roman Catholics; if we are to have again gone over "the Rules of Faith," "the Supremacy of the Pope," "the Mass," "Confession," and all the rest of it, then I am on the Protestant side with all my heart and soul. But merely to shout "Down with the Pope," or "To hell with the Jesuits!" No, sir; not a finger nor a foot in such an orgy for me! And thousands and tens of thousands of the shrewdest and most spiritually minded Protestants in the Dominion will say the same thing.

I must apologize for the too great length of this letter, and yet I have more to say than that which will keep till some other day.

Toronto, March 8. ANOLO-SCOTT.

A Defence of Jesuit Doctrine.

[Toronto Mail.]

SIR,—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 "Encyclopaedia Britannica" under the heading "Jesuit," as the same misquotation is found in both? Dr. Littledale in the Encyclopaedia, and "Ontario" likewise, assert that Busebaun, whose "Modella Theologica" has been often reprinted, and lately by the Propaganda itself, lays down the principle in the following terms:—"Cum finis est licitus etiam mediis sunt licita," and again, "Qui licitus est finis licitus est." Laymann, in his "Theologia Moralis," expresses the maxim in the like fashion, "Qui concessus est finis, concessa etiam sunt media ad finem ordinata."

More tersely than either Wegmann, in his "Synopsis Theologiae Moralis," lays down the maxim thus:—"Fines determinat prohibita sunt actus."

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

"We begin with Busebaun. One would think that in a learned article written for an Encyclopaedia, especially when charges of the grossest immoral teaching are brought forward against a body or school whose theologians are almost innumerable, no thoughtful or honest man would consider he had discharged his duty by merely huddling together a few disjointed scraps 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 one of the context, instead of the miserable attempt at 'textual quotations,' of which Bishop Cox is not ashamed to boast, as if quoting a bare text he furnished also its context. The first passage is taken from the 'Modella,' Book IV., chap. III., Dab. III., article II., sec. 3. Why is not indication of this before the reader? The answer is very clear. It would have defeated Dr. L.'s purpose, which was to slander Busebaun 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, Busebaun is not laying down the fundamental principle of morality. These are treated by most theologians in a preliminary treatise, 'De Actibus Humana,' which is not found in Busebaun's work. He is only examining a special moral question, viz.—is it allowable for a prisoner condemned to death to escape from goal and thus save his life? The answer is in the affirmative, and the reason is added.—Since, by the natural law, a man has a right to his life, he may pursue and procure that right, provided he does not infringe the rights of another. Hence he may break his chains, scale the prison walls, or in any other way elude the vigilance of his keepers, because these means become legitimate when the end to be attained is legitimate. Qui finis est licitus, etiam media sunt licita." This is not laying down any universal 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 liceat reo circa fugam poenae?'—How far may a guilty man go in the matter of escaping punishment? In his answer Busebaun evidently supposes 'means' innocent in themselves, not bad, and means that become good because of the end proposed. For he distinctly says that, that in these means, there must be no injustice, no violation of the rights of others. Hence the escape must be effected without violence or wrong done to anyone else (praeiudicium in iudicium) Busebaun decides in favor of the natural law. But was he mistaken? He was not. All moral theologians, all who treat of natural actions, 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. I., page 2, 80), and Bishop Jeremy Taylor, a Protestant of the same sect (Doctor Dubitantium, Lib. III., ch. 2). The second quotation from Busebaun we have been unable to find, after an accurate search through his Modella. We 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 some of the many German pamphleters who, during the late Kulturkampf, attacked the Jesuits and their teachings, and quoted the words 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., CHARITAS.

Hamilton, March 9.

IS DRUNKENNESS A DISEASE?

A Sensible and Practical View of the Temperance Question.

In the days of his youth, that keen observer of men, Charles Dickens, suggested that if temperance societies could give us an antidote against "hunger, thirst, and foul air," or could found dispensaries 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 World—none in New York dated from 1808; and New Ross, 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 slowly imitated their good example in 1831. These societies have since grown wonderfully, the League of the

Cross, with His Eminence Cardinal Manning as President, being a wonderful proof in point as is also the Union Kingdom Alliance; but our experience has grown too, and despite the great good effected, the "movement" has failed to realize the sanguine expectations of its founders and their zealous successors. In a general way we may ascribe this failure to the weakness of human nature—especially weak in matters of self-denial—but it is also ascribable to another cause. Do the advocates take exactly the direct means to their end? We fear that they do not. They concern themselves, as a rule, with the effects rather than with the causes of drunkenness; and we would invite their special consideration to the passage from Dickens which opens this paper, as suggesting partial change of method.

We are, most of us, familiar with the picture drawn by a recent writer of the stereotyped temperance meeting, where something 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 teetotal, causing him to revolt against temperance and all its advocates, and very likely to abandon his good intentions, and plunge deeper into 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 abstinents, recognize the fact that excessive indulgence in drink leads to the most deplorable result, and is undoubtedly a great evil, but hold, nevertheless, that a return to the summary laws of the fourteenth century, which is really the sort of legislation Sir William 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 does 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 exhortations, demonstrations, processions, tea meetings, and puerile oratory fails to tell him.

In pleasing contrast with such blatant gatherings was the quarterly meeting of the Society for the Study of Inebriety, which has just been held in Chandos Street, Cavendish Square. Opportunely for the study of inebriety should everywhere, without going to the Ecclesiastical region of Cavendish Square; 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 fanatics. It consisted of a doctor, including the most eminent physician, and was started in 1884, not only to study, but to cure inebriety. Dr. Norman Kerr, the president, was in the chair, and drunkenness was discussed in a science way by scientific men, who, instead of pouring the vials of their wrath upon the drunkard, or fulminating against publicans and brewers, and haranguing the audience on the evils of excessive drinking, took for granted, if possible, that everybody knows that excessive drinking is an evil, and never even mentioned publicans, brewers, or distillers; but spoke of the drunkard only as a weak and erring brother, suffering from a dreadful disease, which called for their sympathy as men, and their ministrations as healers of the sick. The only difference among the doctors was, as to the extent to which inebriety ought to be recognized as a disease, and not a mere habit.

The general opinion seemed, however, to agree with the expressed in 1884 by the President of the Society in his inaugural address: "Inebriety 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 defective organization. Whatever else it may be, in a host of cases it is a true disease, and, as such, is a disease as in 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 development of intemperate habits and the action of alcohol is required. Such is the view of Dr. Norman Kerr, who seems to be shared by most of the members of the Society for the Study of Inebriety. The Nervous shock—such as sudden bereavements, loss of fortune, or sudden accession to wealth—overwork, dyspepsia, injury to the head, or any, to a certain tendency, and lack of healthy excitants, are, says Dr. Kerr, among the most certain 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 to 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 removed, the removal of that cause, and not repeated imprisonment, is the true remedy.

HENRY GEORGE IN ENGLAND.

PEAN OF HIS SINGLE TAX CAMPAIGN TO HELE THE IRISH

London, March 10.—Henry George arrived at Southampton to-day on the steamer Elms, 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 important point in the world for us 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 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 stated. 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 people. Now that party and its machinery has been virtually put against the Tories on the purchase scheme. This is about the last refuge of the Tories. The feeling is very strong. My friends insisted on my work in England, 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. 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 people. Now that party and its machinery has been virtually put against the Tories on the purchase scheme. This is about the last refuge of the Tories. The feeling is very strong. My friends insisted on my work in England, 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. 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 people. Now that party and its machinery has been virtually put against the Tories on the purchase scheme. This is about the last refuge of the Tories. The feeling is very strong. My friends insisted on my work in England, 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. 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 people. Now that party and its machinery has been virtually put against the Tories on the purchase scheme. This is about the last refuge of the Tories. The feeling is very strong. My friends insisted on my work in England, 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. 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 people. Now that party and its machinery has been virtually put against the Tories on the purchase scheme. This is about the last refuge of the Tories. The feeling is very strong. My friends insisted on my work in England, 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. 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 people. Now that party and its machinery has been virtually put against the Tories on the purchase scheme. This is about the last refuge of the Tories. The feeling is very strong. My friends insisted on my work in England, 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. 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 people. Now that party and its machinery has been virtually put against the Tories on the purchase scheme. This is about the last refuge of the Tories. The feeling is very strong. My friends insisted on my work in England, 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. 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 people. Now that party and its machinery has been virtually put against the Tories on the purchase scheme. This is about the last refuge of the Tories. The feeling is very strong. My friends insisted on my work in England, 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. 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 people. Now that party and its machinery has been virtually put against the Tories on the purchase scheme. This is about the last refuge of the Tories. The feeling is very strong. My friends insisted on my work in England, 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. 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 people. Now that party and its machinery has been virtually put against the Tories on the purchase scheme. This is about the last refuge of the Tories. The feeling is very strong. My friends insisted on my work in England, 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. 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 people. Now that party and its machinery has been virtually put against the Tories on the purchase scheme. This is about the last refuge of the Tories. The feeling is very strong. My friends insisted on my work in England, 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. 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 people. Now that party and its machinery has been virtually put against the Tories on the purchase scheme. This is about the last refuge of the Tories. The feeling is very strong. My friends insisted on my work in England, 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. 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 people. Now that party and its machinery has been virtually put against the Tories on the purchase scheme. This is about the last refuge of the Tories. The feeling is very strong. My friends insisted on my work in England, 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. 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 people. Now that party and its machinery has been virtually put against the Tories on the purchase scheme. This is about the last refuge of the Tories. The feeling is very strong. My friends insisted on my work in England, 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. 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 people. Now that party and its machinery has been virtually put against the Tories on the purchase scheme. This is about the last refuge of the Tories. The feeling is very strong. My friends insisted on my work in England, 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. 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 people. Now that party and its machinery has been virtually put against the Tories on the purchase scheme. This is about the last refuge of the Tories. The feeling is very strong. My friends insisted on my work in England, 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. 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 people. Now that party and its machinery has been virtually put against the Tories on the purchase scheme. This is about the last refuge of the Tories. The feeling is very strong. My friends insisted on my work in England, 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. 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 people. Now that party and its machinery has been virtually put against the Tories on the purchase scheme. This is about the last refuge of the Tories. The feeling is very strong. My friends insisted on my work in England, 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. 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 people. Now that party and its machinery has been virtually put against the Tories on the purchase scheme. This is about the last refuge of the Tories. The feeling is very strong. My friends insisted on my work in England, 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. 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 people. Now that party and its machinery has been virtually put against the Tories on the purchase scheme. This is about the last refuge of the Tories. The feeling is very strong. My friends insisted on my work in England, 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. 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 people. Now that party and its machinery has been virtually put against the Tories on the purchase scheme. This is about the last refuge of the Tories. The feeling is very strong. My friends insisted on my work in England, 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. 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 people. Now that party and its machinery has been virtually put against the Tories on the purchase scheme. This is about the last refuge of the Tories. The feeling is very strong. My friends insisted on my work in England, 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. 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 people. Now that party and its machinery has been virtually put against the Tories on the purchase scheme. This is about the last refuge of the Tories. The feeling is very strong. My friends insisted on my work in England, 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. 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 people. Now that party and its machinery has been virtually put against the Tories on the purchase scheme. This is about the last refuge of the Tories. The feeling is very strong. My friends insisted on my work in England, 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. 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 people. Now that party and its machinery has been virtually put against the Tories on the purchase scheme. This is about the last refuge of the Tories. The feeling is very strong. My friends insisted on my work in England, 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. 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 people. Now that party and its machinery has been virtually put against the Tories on the purchase scheme. This is about the last refuge of the Tories. The feeling is very strong. My friends insisted on my work in England, 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. 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 people. Now that party and its machinery has been virtually put against the Tories on the purchase scheme. This is about the last refuge of the Tories. The feeling is very strong. My friends insisted on my work in England, 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. 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 people. Now that party and its machinery has been virtually put against the Tories on the purchase scheme. This is about the last refuge of the Tories. The feeling is very strong. My friends insisted on my work in England, 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. 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 people. Now that party and its machinery has been virtually put against the Tories on the purchase scheme. This is about the last refuge of the Tories. The feeling is very strong. My friends insisted on my work in England, 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. 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 people. Now that party and its machinery has been virtually put against the Tories on the purchase scheme. This is about the last refuge of the Tories. The feeling is very strong. My friends insisted on my work in England, 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. 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 people. Now that party and its machinery has been virtually put against the Tories on the purchase scheme. This is about the last refuge of the Tories. The feeling is very strong. My friends insisted on my work in England, 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. 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 people. Now that party and its machinery has been virtually put against the Tories on the purchase scheme. This is about the last refuge of the Tories. The feeling is very strong. My friends insisted on my work in England, 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. 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 people. Now that party and its machinery has been virtually put against the Tories on the purchase scheme. This is about the last refuge of the Tories. The feeling is very strong. My friends insisted on my work in England, 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. 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 people. Now that party and its machinery has been virtually put against the Tories on the purchase scheme. This is about the last refuge of the Tories. The feeling is very strong. My friends insisted on my work in England, 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. 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 people. Now that party and its machinery has been virtually put against the Tories on the purchase scheme. This is about the last refuge of the Tories. The feeling is very strong. My friends insisted on my work in England, 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. 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 people. Now that party and its machinery has been virtually put against the Tories on the purchase scheme. This is about the last refuge of the Tories. The feeling is very strong. My friends insisted on my work in England, 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. 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 people. Now that party and its machinery has been virtually put against the Tories on the purchase scheme. This is about the last refuge of the Tories. The feeling is very strong. My friends insisted on my work in England, 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. 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 people. Now that party and its machinery has been virtually put against the Tories on the purchase scheme. This is about the last refuge of the Tories. The feeling is very strong. My friends insisted on my work in England, 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. 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 people. Now that party and its machinery has been virtually put against the Tories on the purchase scheme. This is about the last refuge of the Tories. The feeling is very strong. My friends insisted on my work in England, 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. 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 people. Now that party and its machinery has been virtually put against the Tories on the purchase scheme. This is about the last refuge of the Tories. The feeling is very strong. My friends insisted on my work in England, in view of the fact that although the Parliamentary election might not come off for three years, it was liable to come off in

**[JOB 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 echoes charm me  
 Resounding from the hill;  
 The early warblers of the morn  
 Their joyous voices lend,  
 To gladen Nature's countenance,  
 Their dearest, truest friend.

But swiftly fly those raptures  
 Enkindled by those charms,  
 And swiftly turn those joys to fears,  
 These 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 vain 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! I comrade! little thought we,  
 When last you clasped my hand,  
 And talked in friendly intercourse,  
 And future prospects planned—  
 That the grave so cold and lonely,  
 Was yawning in your path,  
 Preaching, no kind, homely, joys,  
 But death, despair, and wraith.

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

Adieu, dear comrade! I here fond hope  
 'Till cherub guard, and keep—  
 That God, the orphan's pitying friend,  
 Will guard the orphan's sleep,  
 And bear 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 Censure and Breach of Privilege Motions.**

LONDON, March 14.—Political affairs are getting hotter while Mr. Parnell is preparing his case for the commission. The venue is transferred to Parliament, and the platform Mr. Morley 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 indubitable. The judge's interim report is held over because of the collapse of Pigott. This delay is more forcible than anything the judges can say. The Times insensibly brazen out its shame, but Mr. Morley voted 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 meetings being held is very hot, and the savage demonstration last night is unequalled since the Bulgarian atrocity convention of 1876. Mr. Parnell's reception was magnificent. He wore his left hand in a sling, having burned his hand with chemicals. His speech was enthusiastically acclaimed. The most unpopular name mentioned was Mr. Chamberlain. 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. Balfour's promise in the Commons yesterday to revive the Irish prison rules, especially about prison clothes.

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

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

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

**COMMERCIAL RELIGION.**

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

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 14.—In an interview yesterday, Bishop Huntington said: Commercial forces are pushing their way into the church. This is seen repeatedly in the election of vestrymen. Spirituality seems often no longer the test of a church's official business. Success, high social position, and wealth 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 church, poor in spirit, but rich commercially, is preferred in a church officer to the man poor in worldly 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 corners. The church becomes a club house, and this amounts in cases to the exclusion of the poor. If the church was to be merely a means of providing comfortable incomes for Sunday orators and cozy seats for wealthy listeners, the pew renting system might be a success. But as the church 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 name at one end and the church of the poor at the other end, can never be a system that God will prosper. It could be known, I think, how many churches at this moment are actually being managed as men are secretly discussing the question of how they shall contrive to get rid

of the minister because he is not paying well in pew rents, or how they shall find out that will do to an appeal of alarm would arise to 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 Irish Parliamentary Party is the cheerful willingness of its members to suffer for the cause they vote 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 victims 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 crime 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.
3. James Christopher Flynn, M. P., North Cork—Imprisoned in 1888.
4. William O'Brien, M. P., North-East Cork, Editor of United Ireland—Imprisoned in 1887, prosecuted and sentenced again in 1888, 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 undergoing. Three fresh prosecutions 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' imprisonment.
6. William J. Lane, M. P., East Cork—Imprisoned in 1887-8 on two cumulative sentences of a month each, which prevented appeal—crime, taking Alderman Hooper's place as editor of the *Corb Herald*.
7. Alderman John Hooper, M. P., South-East Cork, Editor *Corb Herald*—Imprisoned in 1887-8 on cumulative-sentence-plan, which deprived him of right of appeal.
8. James Gilhooly, M. P., West Cork—Imprisoned in 1888. Arrested when leaving House of Commons. [Note—As Dr. Kenny, M. P., for South Cork was imprisoned under a previous Coercion Act, all the members for Cork County have had the honor of being in jail.]
9. T. D. Sullivan, M. P., College-green Division of Dublin, Editor of *Nation*, Imprisoned while Lord Mayor of Dublin, 1887-8.
10. Timothy Harrington, M. P., Harbour Division of Dublin, sentenced in 1887, but conviction quashed by superior courts.
11. William H. K. Redmond, M. P., North Fermanagh, imprisoned in 1888.
12. John E. Redmond, M. P., North Wexford, imprisoned in 1888.
13. David Scully, M. P., South Galway, imprisoned under two sentences in 1888. Sentenced twice in 1889: (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 Commons.
14. Edward Harrington, M. P., West Kerry, Editor of *Kerry Sentinel*, sentenced and imprisoned in 1887-8; undergoing another sentence now of six months' imprisonment with hard labour.
15. 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 a Zouave.
17. James Lawrence Caraw, M. P., North Kildare, prosecuted—three months imprisonment.
18. John Finucane, M. P., East Limerick, imprisoned in 1888—prosecuted again in 1889—four months imprisonment.
19. John Dillon, M. P., East Mayo—imprisoned in 1888.
20. Patrick O'Brien, M. P., North Monaghan, imprisoned in 1888 for nine months—prosecuted again in 1889.
21. James J. O'Kelly, M. P., North Roscommon, imprisoned in 1888.
22. John O'Connor, M. P., South Tipperary, sentenced twice and imprisoned, 1888-9. Now awaiting appeal.
23. Jasper Douglas Fyne, (late) M. P. for West Waterford, imprisoned in 1888, after a three months' siege in his Castle of Lislahan; arrested while entering House of Commons.
24. 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. Later sentence passed after Mr. Condon had been visiting Mr. W. O'Brien, as one of the magistrates entitled to inspect Clonmel Jail.

**BELL VERSUS TUPPER.**

**THE LADY DETECTIVE LOSES HER SUIT AGAINST SIR O'BRIEN.**

OTTAWA, March 15.—The case of Mrs. Bell vs. Sir Charles Tupper was concluded to-day. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant, Sir Chas. Tupper. Judge McMahon subsequently stated that justice had been done and that the extensive subordination had been proved. In conclusion he said he would take into consideration the advisability of having Bell and Mrs. Bell prosecuted. Mrs. Bell went on the stand and was examined by Mr. Lount. Witness testified that she was engaged by Sir Chas. Tupper as private detective on the I. O. R. in 1881 at \$80 per month and travelling expenses. Her duties were to trap conductors on the cars and to keep her eyes open to their conduct while in the hotels and at the railway stations. She was particularly to notice what conductors permitted Senator Carvell to travel on the road without a ticket. Sir Charles, she said, informed her that thousands of dollars were lost every year to the road by conductors passing their friends over it free. Sir Charles impressed on her the keeping of the matter secret as he intended to pay her out of his own private pocket. He called at her house as the corner of Queen and Motel streets several times. Her husband was also engaged by Sir Charles in a similar connection. She demanded remuneration for these services.

**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 on their sleeve. This is believed to be Coffey, the Irish reporter, called yesterday, whose statements to the Times' editor 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.

**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, the informer, to look over the whole of the latter's past correspondence with Home office authorities, prior to appearing as a witness before the Parnell commission and to select such letters as he thought would be of service to the Times.

**THE FORGED LETTERS.**

LONDON, March 13.—At the sittings of the Parnell commission to-day Mr. Soames, solicitor for the Times, testified that he had found the police of Cork believed Coffey, the Cork reporter, who testified yesterday that a statement he had made to a policeman was absolutely false. Coffey signed the statement in witness' office, and said he would testify that it was true. Coffey had not received the full sum to which he was entitled. Witnesses for the Times recalled from 10s to £3 3s daily. On cross-examination by Mr. Biggs, Mr. Soames testified that he sent Biggs to America to see Sheridan, who asked £20,000 to come to London and testify for the Times. Witness, on receipt of this information, immediately recalled Kirby, Levy, formerly a member of the Fenian supreme council, testified as to his experience as a member of that body.

**THE MARRIAGE OF MARGARET SCULLION, SA. GABRIEL.**

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

LONDON, March 15.—Lord Salisbury, Lord Carnarvon, and Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, have been advised by Sir Charles Russell, Nona of the Parnellite council 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.

**PARNELL COMMISSION.**

**Interesting Testimony About the Irish Sinews of War.**

**A Witness in Contempt—Reporter Coffey From Cork Gets Into Trouble—Parnell's Secretary Sees the "Times" for Libel.**

LONDON, March 12.—The Parnell commission resumed its sittings to-day. An account of the Parnell commission has been given in the *Times*, 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 £261,309, and paid out \$61,278. The bank refused to allow witness to examine its ledger slips. The League paid to the Ladies' League £12,306, and to the Relief fund £2,025, and disbursed £10,000 in defence of prisoners.

Witness further testified that he had examined the League's books. The total receipts in 1884 amounted to £11,069 of which America sent £1,000 and Australia and New Zealand £3,000. In 1884 the receipts were £11,508, in 1885 £18,000 and in 1886 £17,615. The National League's total receipts amounted to £100,613.

Mr. 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 examination.

**COFFEY ARRESTED 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 beyond 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 £15 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. Netherollit, caused a sensation by stating he had proved to Mr. Parnell that the Pigott letters were forgeries.

**A GREAT EFFORT.**

NEW YORK, March 12.—The Times London despatch says: Sir Charles Russell's 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 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 their land.

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

To the fond warm heart of the passionate Celt,  
 There is none half so dear as the "Bogarth croon."  
 When he thinks on the time when his fore-fathers knelt,  
 In the caves of the mountains and thought it a boon.

The poor humble priest was a king of his flock,  
 His word was the law they lived to obey;  
 Still closer they clung to the Church on the rock,  
 Least 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 high land,  
 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,  
 "The glory and freedom were twins of her reign;  
 Making crime and oppression the theme of his toast,  
 Nor blush that her actions uncovered remain.

But the Phoenix-like faith of our fathers arose,  
 For the ashes of temples and hollowed shrines,  
 And the grey mellow light triumphantly shines,  
 On the altars of Erin, 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 nobly 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-plotted foe 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.

**KENNINGTON CAPTURED.**

**A TORY STRONGHOLD CAPTURED BY GLADSTONE 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 removal 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 Unionist allies. 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, although 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 as follows:

Mr. Mark Beaufoy, Liberal.....	4,069
Mr. Hope, Conservative.....	3,439
<b>Liberal Majority.....</b>	<b>630</b>

The poll at the last election stood as follows:

Mr. Robert Gent Davis, Conservative.....	3,222
Mr. Mark Beaufoy, Liberal.....	2,792
<b>Conservative majority.....</b>	<b>430</b>

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 evening. The news was quickly conveyed to Republican and radical clubs, which are lit up and open throughout the city and great rejoicing 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 congratulation 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.

**FRESH FACTS FOR FARMERS.**

**Useful Information for Tillers of the Soil.**

It is a waste of time and labor to attempt to keep sheep on wetland. They should be pastured on the dry lands of the farm and given shelter, andampness is more injurious to them than cold. Many failures with sheep are due to neglect in properly protecting them against storms, and quickly succumb 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 over recover from its injurious effects except at the expense of much labor.

The old peach blow potato is still grown in some sections, and is considered fully equal to any of the newer varieties. It has no superiority in keeping, quality, and is excellent in appearance and size. It has the peculiarity of delaying the production of tubers until the vines have completed their growth.

If a peach tree show sign of decay, and has not been attacked by the borer, cut it back almost to the main trunk, leaving 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 whenever 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 remunerate 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 superfluous 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 curculio-proof plum; but the crop pays well if the trees are carefully jarred and the curculios swept up and destroyed.

Apple trees will induce any amount of cutting 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 bear.

**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 their land.

**THE MARRIAGE OF MARGARET SCULLION, SA. GABRIEL.**

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

LONDON, March 15.—Lord Salisbury, Lord Carnarvon, and Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, have been advised by Sir Charles Russell, Nona of the Parnellite council 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.

**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 gladden my existence, I have lived in the radiant light of your ethereal presence and passionately desire to be united to you."  
 "Please speak a little slower, Mr. Hoover," said the fair typewriter, interrupting him, while her fingers continued to fly over the keys of her machine. "Ethereal—presence—passionately. Now I am ready to proceed."  
 "Great Scott, Miss Caramel!" exclaimed her employer, "you are not taking down my offer of marriage on that infernal typewriter, are you?"  
 "A proposal!" shrieked Miss Caramel. "Why, so it is. I didn't notice. I thought you were dictating. Forgive me, dear William, I am yours. And now, since I have made this foolish blunder, please sign this name and I will keep it as a memento."  
 The marriage took place according to contract.

**FRESH FACTS FOR FARMERS.**

**Useful Information for Tillers of the Soil.**

It is a waste of time and labor to attempt to keep sheep on wetland. They should be pastured on the dry lands of the farm and given shelter, andampness is more injurious to them than cold. Many failures with sheep are due to neglect in properly protecting them against storms, and quickly succumb 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 over recover from its injurious effects except at the expense of much labor.

The old peach blow potato is still grown in some sections, and is considered fully equal to any of the newer varieties. It has no superiority in keeping, quality, and is excellent in appearance and size. It has the peculiarity of delaying the production of tubers until the vines have completed their growth.

If a peach tree show sign of decay, and has not been attacked by the borer, cut it back almost to the main trunk, leaving 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 whenever 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 remunerate 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 superfluous 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 curculio-proof plum; but the crop pays well if the trees are carefully jarred and the curculios swept up and destroyed.

Apple trees will induce any amount of cutting 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 bear.

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 sooner 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 customers prefer dark-shelled eggs, while New York buyers will pay a little more for an egg that is pure 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 mow can be used over the plot.

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-orn, which may be noticed by the little baskets hanging from the limbs.

Give the laying hens linseed 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.

Nettles and apricots can be grown anywhere 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 manure 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 rafflesia, a native of Sumatra. It measures three feet in diameter, weighs fifteen pounds and has a calyx holding six quarts. The odor is offensive.

Brax is said to be a protection against ants on plants.

The milk business requires neatness, carefulness and promptitude. The work must be carried on with the regularity of a clock.

Many farmers do not yet fully appreciate the value of bran as a feeding material. For growing animals it may form a considerable part of the ration.

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 faith 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 refusing the struggle, but conquering in it; not resting from duty, but finding rest in it.—F. W. Robertson.



**Koenig's Nervetonic**  
 A NATURAL REMEDY FOR  
 Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Insobriety, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

This medicine has a direct action upon the nervous system, and is therefore increasing the vitality and power of the brain. It is perfectly harmless and does not produce any of the effects of the other medicines of this class. It is a natural remedy for all the above diseases and is the only one that is free of all the dangerous and costly ingredients of the other medicines of this class.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Father Koenig, S. J., and is now prepared under his direct supervision.

**Koenig's Nervetonic Co., Chicago.**  
 Agents: W. E. SAUNDERS & Co., 188 Dundas Street, London, Ont. Price, \$1.00 per bottle; Six bottles for \$5.00.

"Best cure for colds, cough, consumption is the old Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam." Cator Bros. & Co., Boston. For a large bottle send 50 cents.

**UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!**

**LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.**  
 Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868, for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise was 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 GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are always held in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

**FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS**  
 For Integrity of its Drawings, and Prompt Payment of Prizes, Attested as follows:

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

*John E. Early*  
 Commissioner.

We the undersigned Bank and Bankers will pay as Prize drawn in the Louisiana State Lottery which may be presented to us.

**R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisiana Nat'l Bk**  
**PICKER LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank**  
**A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank**  
**CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.**

**GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING**

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, **MARCH 20, 1889.**  
**CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000.**  
 100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves \$10; Quarters \$6. Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.

1 PRIZE OF \$500,000 is.....	\$500,000
1 PRIZE OF 100,000 is.....	100,000
1 PRIZE OF 50,000 is.....	50,000
1 PRIZE OF 25,000 is.....	25,000
2 PRIZES OF 10,000 are.....	20,000
5 PRIZES OF 5,000 are.....	25,000
2 PRIZES OF 1,000 are.....	2,000
100 PRIZES OF 500 are.....	50,000
200 PRIZES OF 250 are.....	100,000
500 PRIZES OF 100 are.....	100,000

APPROXIMATE PRIZES:  
 100 Prizes of \$500 are..... \$50,000  
 100 Prizes of 500 are..... 50,000  
 100 Prizes of 250 are..... 25,000

REMARKS:  
 \$134 Prizes amounting to.....\$1,054,800

NOTE.—Tickets Drawing Capital Prizes are not entitled to terminal prizes.



