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VOL. XXXIA.--- NO. 32.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1889.

Humbug.

LEADERS LIVING IN LUXURY.

While the Rank and File Suffer and Want.

SAD STORIES OF FORSAKEN FRENCH GIRLS

A Corrupt Organization Bun in the Interests of the Booth Family.

In the Toronto News last week, their appeared a communication from a member of the Salvation Army, setting forth a startling account of the rosteness; of that organization. The statemen's of the writer, are substantiated by the testimony of prominent Salvationists. Among these is Mr. A. Sumner, a gentleman described as well informed on the inner workings of the organization. Formerly he was editor of the War Cry, the official army organ. the has been behind the scenes, so to speak, and his evidence must be indisputable He was visited at his residence, and the following statement obtained :-

It is only right that the public, which has deal liberally with this institution, should learn something of its inner history. There are hun-dreds in this Province and in other places who will bear out the statements made. When Gen-eral Booth began this basiness, he way actuated only by a desire for the welfare of his tellow. only by a desire for the welfare of his tellow-bings. The movement has flourished, but as wish other great crusades, the acquisition of property and influence has allowed abuses to in, and the movement is degenerating from its wonted place for the accomplishment of good in the world. Practically it has fallen to a scheme for acquiring property and glurifying the Booth family, and for providing lucrative positions for members thereof or their influential

"But what of the lovely toilers who have trod the streets, and without return have given the best years of their life and energies to the movement? If they sicken and become useful for active work, their lot is lamentable, indeed. scive work, oneir not is initiations, indeed. Either they must finally come to destitution or return to their friends. The Army, with all its recourse in the way of fine buildings and funds for the prosecution of the work, and many ways

in French Canada. Touching on the same case, a Toronto man said last evening: "The most heartless case I have known of neglected Army missionaries at outlying stations was that of the privations of a French girl who a few weeks ago died in the Montreal Hospital. For her death the Army must answer. Poor girl ! She was The Collapse of a Gigantic brought over from France as a convert, and placed in the little village of St. Jean, near Montreal, to do missionary work. Great oppo-sition was shown by the inhabitants, few conerts were made, and disbeartened and in sickness, she wrote repeatedly to headquarters for heln, but received no reply, and when the fever took hold of her she was taken to the public hospital in Montreal and there died. During the several months of her privation she had un-successfully tried to raise money to take her home to France, but her desires were never re-

> Another said: "The public will appreciate this expose of the Army abuses. The public would be surprised to know how much money is some times taken in during a time when some wonderful prodigy or a traction is on exhibition, and they would often be puzzled to discover what becomes of that sams money. Why, you remember the Hindoos who were here last summer. Among other requests donations were asked from wealthy people to pay the pas-sage of any missionary out to the heathen lands of Índia. The glorious work was described and the blessings that would flow to any person who had a missionary representing him in the distant field. The reponses were liberal, but when two different parties chose the same mis-sionary, and plumped down the cash to pay his pararge, no money was returned, nor was either of the general contributions informed that the missionary he had chosen was also rejected and paid for by another. I have known as many as five passages for one individual to be paid at that time. Nearly everyone of those Hindoos passges were paid more than once. The over plus money did not go to Iudia, either."

alized.

Far away in many a remote hamlet the Salrar away in many a remote familes and bar vation Army during the last decade established stations. There are many, many hundreds of these humber places, with a very meager and sometimes well-nigb destitute crop of w rkers, whose uncertain livelihood is almost as precarious as though they depended solely on charity. These less r posts are reathered from the Maritime Provinces to British Columbia, and there is a proponderance of them in Ontario. The crusaders had aggressive and effective tactics in organizing these outlying stations, and general ly as the beginning the receipts were especially despatched to carry the quist country town by storm, and the local people, who are easily caught by novelty, usually in the English speaking provinces, treated the new comers lib-graily while the fever lasted. In many case, wealphy men, struck by their seeming power for good, combined in a community, and free barracks for the soldiers was the result, although the donors themselves, except in very excep-tional osses, would not identify themselves with the Army they so liberally paronized. At all times its adherents have been drawn more largely from the humbler classes, but the contributions of rich people and the general public have been something enormous, taking into consideration the many thousands of corps at work daily. After storming the rural town for about the emouths or half a year, the princi-pal part of the contingent would be withdrawen, as the public interest in the novelty of the thing were falling off. But several important points had been ablieved. Perbapa the barracks were paid for, or the mortgage thereon partially liquidated, besides large sums having been raised for other purposes. In many cases which could be referred to, the barrack, when paid for by local men, were mortgaged by the Army people to pay for a building in some other towns where the general public wore not so liber-ally dieposed. After the withdrawal of the major part of the contingent, that which remained fared illy in many places, for all expenses must be paid out of the funds raised before any worker received his wages. At the mail out post the male workers are supposed to receive \$6 per week, and the lady coldiers \$5 per week. A married couple are alleged to receive \$10 a week, but after the first year the receipts do not show a large balance over the expenditure, if haply they equal is, and the poor worker who has gove out from friends, frequently at a sacrifice on his or their part, is soon verging on destitution. Popular report says that if in the dark days this remote toiler should venture to write to headquarters for succor, his epistle would be treased with the coclest kind of forget falaces, almost contempt, and a former officer of the Army stated that this he was with pain com pelled to observe in his experience. "The Army people at head quarvers," he said, " have the people at nead quarkers, he said, have the cooleat way of withholding a request, without appearing to refuse, that is imaginable. It al-most equals their system of treeze out towards anyone whom it is deemed expedient to get out of the way whether he be a brokendown soldier or of high station. He will not be told to go, nothing unkind may be said, but the systematic freeze-out process is the most effective and peonliar I have ever known." Another ex-member of the Army who was in terviewed, asked that his name be withheld, stated :- "The Army people will take the best years of a young man or woman's life, and abso-lutely give nothing in return. Should failing health overtake them, they are cast aside, scarce neation overtake them, they are cast as the, scarce, ly to meet recognition, last their claim on the banevolence of the institution would merit at-tention. In the face of this the Army goss on acquiring building after building, raising money for the inflation of the movement, and while utterly forgetful and unmindful of its own while unserily forgential and minimum or to be off-deserving poor. Then gazs at another picture. The Booth family are said to have become very wealthy, as they could scarcely fail to be, enjoying the lucrative positions that they do. Why, some of the officers at headquarters in Toronto live in fine houses, magnificently furnished, which could not have been acquired had not their offices been of the most paying kind. These, too, are the officers and from England to disposees native men Then gaze at another picture. sent from England to dispossess native men here, who bore the burden of work in the infant days of the army movement in this country. I tell you I had once great faith in this deno mination. It was effective then, and the mammen of property worship was not, as it is now, like a great mountain obscuring the future. It the present system of operation is not reversed, I will venture to prophesy that before five years the Safvationists in Ganada will have disappeared altogether. I fully agree with what has been factured, at a good profit to the organization factured, at a good profit to the organization there, and sold at a high figure to the workers here, which is an injustice to this country, and to this as well as to other branches of the Army." (Toronto Ness, March 5th.) Four thousand miles from home, in suffering and want. Such was the story of Mr. Onsin in the News a few days ago of the painful experi-ting the story of a converted French girl, brought out to

America by the Salvation Army to proselytize | are so foolish as to remain, but that is obvious. Most of them have come out from friends at home, and they have no other means of livelihood or course before them. Then they live in hope of seeing better times, and some are devoied people, whose hearts are in the work, and they toil on. Hundreds have in this way inured their health permanently, and have gone home to their friends mere shattared wrecks after doing years of faithful service. These are some of the deplorable features of the movement which are has ening its annihiliation.

TROUBLE IN THE SALVATION ARMY [Montreal Gazette,]

There is trouble in the Salvation army. A short time ago the captain took farewell of the Montreal corps without permission from head-quarters. He announced to the meeting that be ieft them clear of debt and a few dollars to the good. The lady piano player left at the same time, and it is said that the ex captain and she are going to be married. A new captain was appointed, when to his consternation he found that instead of being free of debt the corps was \$500 bahind. Commissioner Coombs will shortly hold an investigation at the barracks here.

Orange Mass Meeting at Toronto.

ANII-JEQUII

Resolutions and Speeches - Mayor Clark Throws Cold Water on the affairs,

[Toronto World Report.]

The Pavillion has been the scene of many great gatherings when the accommodation has been baxed to the utmost, and there never was perbaps a larger and more enthusiastic assemplage than that of last night when the Orange men of this city turned out in thousands to hear speeches protesting against the passing of the J-suit Bill. Seats and aisles on the ground Seats and aisles on the ground floor and in the galleries were crowded long before the speech was delivered.

PROMINET PEOPLE PRESENT.

Ald. Wm. B-ll. County Master, who acted as chairman ; His Worship Mayor Clarke, J. L. Hughes, P O '1.; H. A.E. Kent, D.C.M.; Ald McMillan, D.C.M., centre district ; J Grabam ; J. M. Lukeman ; John Kerr, D M.; Geo. Down-ard, D.O.M., West Toronto ; F. ank Somers, P. O. M. John Kerr, W. Adamson W. M. F. P. ard, D.C. M., West Toronto; F. and Somers, P. C M; John Kent; W. Adamson, W.M.; E P, Roden; E. W. Powers, W.M.; J. C. Daron, D. M.; Alf. Coyle; J. G Holmes; John Hawitt; J. A. F. Livingston; J. McCleary; E. Med-oalf, W. M; J. S. Williams, Grand Registrar; Frank Lloyd, P.D M; A. Maxwell; A. H. Last W. Los, S. L. Sott, D. M. Wast

Frank Lloyd, F.D.M; A. Mitweil; A. L. Lee; W. Lee; S. I. Scott; D. M. West. These ministers were present:--Rev. J. Sip-bald, Rev. Dr. Griffith, Rev. G. Scott, Rev. A. F. McGregor, Rev. W. F. Wilson, Rev. Dr. Parker, Kev. Dr. Shaw, Rev. Dr. Blackstock, Darker, Kev. Dr. Shaw, Rev. Oche et al. Rev John Cockburn, Rev. Wm. Galbr 1th.

THE SPEAKER CHARACTERISTICS.

the people of Canada to bring about the desired state of things :

That after an experience of more than twenty-one years under the British North America Act we find it to be defective at most vital points, notably in its recognition of race and denominational distinctions and the continued possi-bility of extending class privileges to an almost unlimited extent, thereby hindering that fusion of races and unity of action and feeling that must exist between all classes in order to build up a great nation, and we balieve the time has

new come for a revision of the constitution of the Dominion, in order to promote the harmon-ious development of thought and action between all peoples engaged in building up this great

and rapidly growing country. The speaker exclaimed emphatically that no Orangeman ever conceived the idea of wronging aux citizen of this country no matter what bis race or religion might be. Then referring to Switzerland, he showed upe results of the teschings of the Jeauits as ending in an appalling lack of education. He thought the Jesuits were the only black spot educationally on this Dominion. He declared that Roman Catholics had no more right to Separate Schools than the Matheditic Mothodiets.

S. G. Holmes in seconding the motion was decidedly of the opinion that the British North America Act is more full of defects than any act that was ever written. Ontario was too y.eld ing and gave in for the sake of poace in respect to the B. N. A. Act when she should have beld out for her rights. "Why should we have two languages, two systems of education—dual everything, in fact?" demanded the young orator. In conclusion Mr. Holmes declared that me in the time to reasond overthrow the that now is the time to rise and overthrow the great evil. "I give you a party cry." said he : "'The revision of the constitution !""

LET ALL UNITE FOR OPPOSITION.

In a speech glowing with eulogy of what Canada and the Canadians ought to be and would be were it not for the aggrandizement of Rome, Rev. W. F. Wilson moved this : That we pledge ourselves to co-operate with all Protestants and liberal Roman Catholics

who will unite with us in strenuously opposing the granting of special privileges to the mem-bers of any creed or nationality, and in vigor-ously resisting the establishment and endow-ment of the Jesuits in Canada. Respectiving the Jesuit question as a whole and huming inconstitution stigma.

hurling invocatives at that institution, stigmatized as had from core to core, the reverned speaker said it was time to cry halt when an Italian prelate dere dictate to Canadiane "I hang my head with shame," said he, "as I think that not one of our number has dared to vindicate in Parliament the rights of our 200,000 Orangemen in Outsrio." [Applause and hisses.] There was but one course to pursue, and that course was to demand their rights and stand up for them.

H. A. E. Kent in seconding the resolution raid he saw no reason why liberal minded Ro-man Oatholics should not units with generous Protestants in protecting every religious body, and opposing them also in getting any special and opposing them also in getting any special, the occasion as one which reminded the Units. advantages or privileges over any other body. Following a bistorical review of the Society of Jesus the resolution was put to the meeting and narried and great applause, climaxed by "Boyne Waters" played by the Orange band in the timed." the occasion as one which reminded the Units. the anartyr, that is a witness to bis duty. Every Christian and to bis duty. Every Christian ing ali and even bis life, if needed, for God and bis obligations. More especially also were the bis obligations. More especially also were the bis obligations we which they units and furnace a forget furnace. Tanguage

that the language of this resolution appeals to ; Its resources and ability are still superior, but its course on Itish questions had impaired its dignity and influences before the complete collapse of its charges againer Mr. Parnell. John

Walter was born in L ndon, in 1818. He re-ceived his preparatory education at Eton, and was graduated in honors at Excter College Oxford. In 1843 he was made Master of Arts, and in 1847 was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. Since that year he has been a member of almost every Parliament elected. His views are moderate, perhaps, beat described by the now

The work of the Special Conservative. The work of the Special Commission sitting in London has shown that the suicide Pigots was the forger of the Parnell letters, and that the Times has erred disastrously in judgment. Previous to the Buckle administration that newspaper had the reputation of being fair and and "level headed," Its opinions were moderate, as its news was trust worthy, and stated with gentlemanly tone and expression. Those who have read the great newspaper of late years have noniced that its anger against the Irish party has impaired its dignity both in its editorial and reportorial columns. The oracular print become a scold, no less so because of the great ability still manifested in its columns. The cholarly Mr. Buckle is at the helm when the

Times ship strikes the rocks. To this bad em-inence has a man of great ability and attainments fallen.

ST. VICTOR THE ROMAN.

INSTALLATION OF HIS RELICS IN THE MOTHER HOUSE OF THE SISTERS OF PROVIDENCE.

His Grace Archbishop Fabre on Thursday afternoon presided over the installation of the relics of St. Victor in the mother house of the Sisters of Providence, 797 St. Catherine street The beautiful chapel, all white and gold, was adoined, and the high alter was lit up with many colored lights interspersed with artificial flowers; candles were also burning on the altar of the Blessed Virgin, and beneath the altar of St. Joseph the crypt for the relics was beauti

fully lined in takin and gold. Long before the beginning of the ceremony, over 800 people had congregated in the chapel, and at \$.30 o'clock a procession of about 200 young ladies dressed in black, with white veils over their boods and garments, filed into the centre sisle, followed by nuns, each bearing a lighted candle. Then came the relice, a bier draped in the richest atuffs bordered in gold, and on it lay the wax figure of a youthful soldier, life like and dressed in the Roman costume. This figure had been fitted around the relice by Sisters Martin and Adolphe. The bier was borne by four nuns, and in followed by and her and Rev. Mesars. Lavatier, Dugas, Charpenbler, and by the dea-cons of honor, Rev. Mr. Rousselot, parish priore of St. James Church, and Rev. Mr. Laubert, the changin of the convent, and between them the chaplain of the convent, and between them His Grace the Archbishop in full pontificals, with mitre and crock. On arriving at the main alter the choir intrued the Latin chant, "Quam admirabilisest Daus in Sanctis suis," after which His Grace addressed the assembly, speaking of the occasion as one which reminded the Chris

THE JESUIT QUESTION

Father Hand's Sermon in St. Michael's, Toronto.

PRICE. -- FIVE CENTS

Words Directed to the "Mail"-Prof. Goldwia Smith and Rev. Dr. Wild.

St. Michael's Cathedral was crowded last evening when Rev. Father Hand preached on

the Jesuit question. He took as his text: "Why have the Gentiles raged and the people devised vain things? The kings of the earth stood up and the princes met together against the Lord and against His Christ," Paslm ii, verse 1-2.

He said : "Many years before the advent of the Messiab, David spoke of the hostility of the Gentiles and the malicious devices of the hosting of the against the Lord's authority and decrees. The rulers of the world combined to overthrow the dominion of the Saviour and emakh to atoms the Divine machinery of His Church. The prophets spoke in the past tense. It was after reviewing the strugelo of Christian principles and the malevolent attacks of proud and haughty expires upon the teaching of the new testament that he made such pronouncement. He saw in prophetie vision the whole dark panorama of persecution, vision the whole dark panorams of persection, calumny, treachery and assassingtion meted out to Ohriss and his followere. In the sadness of his royal heart be exclatined: 'Why have the Gentiles raged and the people devised vais things.' The truth of this vision has been only too zerivly realized. From the cold gloom of Bethlehem's stable down to the present moment the world has never ceased to misrepresent Him-ealf His doptring and its backlers. There is a self, His doctrine and its teachers. There is a consulation, a sweetness that the calumniator has never tasted, in following in the footsteps of the Saviour. The more terrible and revolting are the lies and the depunciations, the more bloodthirsty and infernal the onelaughters, the more tranquil the mind, the more calm the spirit, the more peacefull the heart of the deway of the Lord. The servant is not above the master ; he should not exp-ct superior treatment to his model and exampler. There is more real joy, more genuine ratisfaction in feeling that the prophecy of Christ is fulfilled in his anduct that could be experienced in the caresses of the world and the flattery of kings. To feel that the Master meant to comprehend him in his discourse on the mound, and that nothing has been wanting on his part in the accomplishment of its execution, is an bonor and a joy unknown to the proud, arr gast and wicked ones of carth. Blessed are yewhen they shall revile you and persecute you and speak all that is evil sgainet you, unbuly, for my eake ; be glad and rejoice, for your reward is very great in heaven."

THE JESUITS.

It is not my purpose this evening to show that the members of the Company of Jeans are in-cluded in this bentification. Day after day we find columns of foul calumnies and filthy libels

of raising money, makes little or no provision far decrepit workers. True, there is the Home of Rest, but in the seuse of providing a place for all down brodden soldiers the term is farci cal, as only a small fraction ever obtain admitt-

"Lucrative positions have been provided for "Lucrative positions have been provided for the many nany members of the Both family, but that is not the most unjustifiable phase of the business which oppresss the humbler work-ers in this country. Of late years all, or nearly all the local officers in good positions which are only to be had in the cities, have been dispo only to be had in the cities, have been dispo-seesed by officers sent out from England. Old pinneers who threw themselves into the work at the commencement, and stood by the wheel have been thrust down to make way for strang ers with influence at headquarters in England. These newcomers arrive with authority, and must be provided with positions. I do believe that if Coumissioner Coombs who has charge of the work here, were left to his own dictates he would not act fairly, but undue influence is brought to bear upon him. Then these officers are often dominiering and arrogant, and a spirit of opposition has been aroused against their rule.

"These are a few of the facts which threaten to annihilate the movement, or at least its power for good. The total neglect of aged and invalid workers, who gave their strength and time to the cause when they were able, only to meet with harsh treatment and no recognition when they are useless for the aggressive work when they are useless for the aggressive work, must deter others from going into the field, and those who are soldiers now will have foresight enough to abandon the movement in time. Then the dispossessing of local and popular officers to provide positions for imported indi-viduals with influence must arouse a spirit of resolion.

"Now, look at another side of this matter. Even in Oanada the army owns somewhere hear a million dollar's worth of property. Every other interest is subservient to the gain of pro other interest is subservient to bid gain of pro-perty. The organization is not an incorporated body; they always were opposed to that, so they cannot hold property. All properties in Canada are deeded to Commissioner Coombs, is heirs and assigns. He in turn transfers them th General Booth and his heire. Really Gener al Booth is the owner of all Army property, and the disposal of it is subject to the whim of one individual.

"Looking fairly and oritically at this matter you can draw conclusions as to the wisdom of such a policy. You might ask, what would become of this wealth, scattered over the civilized abuses which have crept in and are sapping its vitality? Two years ago in Toronto the Army people owned four buildings and had 2,000 members. Now it owns twelve buildings and there are also builded members. world, were the Army to collapse by reason of there are six hundred members. This does not show much progress, but the rapidity with which property is procured is demonstrated. The public are frequently asked for contributions for one object and another, but few know that all the monays are frequently not devoted to the object for which the contributor donated them, but to the satisfying of mortgages, or the parchase of new buildings in other places.

"Then take the trade department. All stocks of the many articles of clothing, uni-forms, literature, musical instruments, etc., are brought from England, where they are manufactured, at a good profit to the organization there, and sold at a high figure to the workers here, which is an injustice to this country, and to this as well as to other branches of the

Clark was observed moving through the throug there were great cheerssent up and His Won ship was as well received when he spoke, al-though he did not seem to relish the pointed renarks of one of the speakers about his being an Orange" mayor.

A PROTESTANT PARTY WANTED,

The first resolution, proposed by Mr. James

tical organization, and as recent events in the political history of the Dominion of Canada and of the various provinces of which it is com-posed show clearly the subserviency of both the Conservative and Reform parties to the Church of Rome, and as this political ascendancy of the Church of Kome is recured by the agency of a corporate vote, the time has come when it is the manifest duty of true Protestants to organize on a distinct political platform whose bjects shall be the defence of civil and religious liberty, the securing of equal rights for all the subjects of Her Majesty in the Dominion, and the pre-vention of the political ascendancy of Romansm.

In support of this Mr. Hughes spoke for about three-quarters of an hour, reviewing the Roman Catholic Oburch as a political institution, which he described as one of the most dangerous kind, and more especially that branch of the Church known as the Society of Jacua. Various rea-son were given why this Order was dangerous, special stress being laid on the idea that prelates and leaders of the Church both in England and elsewhere had declared as their avowed purpose the overthrowing of Protestant liberty as gener ally understood. He advocated a secession from party and the rising by the masses of a popular cry of "Nn Popery," or to go still further "Non-Political Papacy," Complaint was made that the Roman Ca holics in Cauada had already such a political influence that no matter what demand they made on either the Dominion what they asked. "In the future," said he, let us vote as we think and feel and not as we are led by party, for if we want our representa tives to vota right we must vote right ourselves. Therefore if we will succeed let us unite as phese Romanists do, and let us vote for the truth and not for party." Then the story of the curtailment and manipulation of the public school system of Ontario by the Church of Rom was repeated, and Mr. Hughes closed his presch with an earnest and passionate appeal to protestants to forsake party and vote for truth until such times as party would adopt truth and

untit such times as party would adopt which and right as the platform. John Kent, seconded the resolution amid chers, and said further that while he was op-posed to an unjurb discrimination, he was willing and anxious to live on good terms with all bis Roman Catholic brethton, and thought it was outrageous to say they should be shot This shatment was received with a storm of bisses, which were however, quickly turned to cheers when Mr. Kent continued that he drew the line when the Roman Catholics presumed to dictate to the civil authorities. He referred to the custom, now unfortunately so universal, of pandering to the Roman Catholics, and said he was glad to know that the worthy abairman, Ald: Bell, did not try to eatch votes by attending the opening services of St. Mary's Ohurch. The educational system and the Separate Schools came in for a rub in saying that the teachings of the Jesuits made a great low, ignorant clats, which were a detriment and a stagnation to the country. With a classic quotation the speech ended and the audience by a unanimous vote adopted the resolution.

SHALL THE CONSTITUTION BE REVISED ?

, Boga

WHAT MAYOR CLARKE SAID.

Rev. Galbraith moved, and Ald. John Mc-Millan seconded, in appropriate speeches the following resolution, which was also unav mious-ly adopted, and then in response to enthusias-tic applause, His Worship Mayor Clarks came forward :

That the Executive Committee of the Toronto Orange Lodge be appointed a committee to represent the Orangemen of Toronto in co per ating with the representatives of all other bodies in sympathy with this movement in tak-ing such action as may be deemed best in the present grave critis in the affairs of our coun-

Mayor Clark evidently came forward to speak with some reluctance, for, as he said, he had not come propured to speak and before coming had been advised by a number of bis friends to keep away and as he put it, 'show the white feather," and by as many others to come and make himself prominent. "But," he said, I haven't come here to night to make myself prominent or con-picious, but simply as a mem-ber of the Orange Lodge to show that I am in sympathy with your purposes." [Applause and cheers.] He declared that he was not in sympathy with everything that had been said at the meeting, but as regards the Jesuit Estates Bill and the opposition that it should receive he was in hearty accord. "I am corry to learn," said he, "for the first time that the B. N. A. Act is ne, "for the first eine that the D. N. A. Actile so badly in need of amending-langhter-and I must say it surprises me." [Langhter.] Briefly raviswing the work of the Fathers of the Con-federation, he invisted that no such wholesale condemnation was to be meted out to these promovers of national life, for the evidences as seen around us to-day in Canada showed their work had not been a failure. For his part he was not had not been a failure. For his part he was not going to try to gain their popular favor by acceeding to everything that had been said, but would place himself at the disposal of his fellow-otizzens to act as they should direct, so long as what they required did not infringe on what he considered his duty. Three ringing cheers, God Save the Queen and the paral do nonstrations closed the meet.

and the usual de nonstrations closed the meeting and the immense audience slowly got out satisfied that the Orange portion of Toronto's population had httingly expressed itself on the Jesuit question. There was no unseemly incident and all passed off quietly.

GOT THE BLIND STAGGERS.

THE PRESTIGE, POWER AND INFLUENCE OF THE LONDON "TIMES" DEPARTED.

LONDON, March 7 .- The position of the Times continues the chief subject of gossip. Various individuals and societies bave discontinued their subscriptions to the Tames. Its paper mills are said to be working four days a week. It is evident its circulation is very much damaged. The Times is discredited as an organ of public opinion and as an indispensable purveyor of news. Its temporary loss is very heavy. Besides legal expenses, the proprietors antio pate a libel with damages of two hundred thousand pounds. Mr. Walter is said to contemplate the sale of his country estare to save

the shareholders' ground. The London Times, has suffered incalculably The London Times, has suffered incenduately in prestige on this account, is owned by a com-pany of which John Walter is the leading mem-ber. This gentleman is a grandson of the John Walter who published the first number of the Times, January 1, 1788, and had previously during three years insued the Daily Universal Darking in immediate ansator. John Walter Register, its immediate ancestor. John Walter, the Second, continued the publication of the John Hewith dealt in red-hot language with Times with increasing enterprise and success. The question of the liberties and individual His successor mote stronger competition, and rights of the people of this country, and urged the paper is not as supreme as in fits best days.

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sisters martyrs by their vows by which they un dertook more special sacrifices and burdens. He exherted the audience to live up to this

standard as martyrs, and thus win THE PALM OF VICTORY.

After several other chants His Grace offered particle of the relics kept seperate in an ostensorium to the faithful to kize, all those present availing themselves of the occasion. The relics were then placed in the sanctuary, where they will remain exposed for the next eight days, during which there will be a sermon every after koon at 5. 'clock, with prayers and a chance to kiss the particle. The relics of St. Victor were ound n the catacombs, in which the remains of St. Paucratins were found in Rome in th year 1879. One of the crypts was opened and there a headstone appeared with the inscription "Victor Miles," and the figure of a palm, de-noting martyrdom. Under the stone were found human remains to which the inscription as is enstomary in the catacombs, referred. When Bishop Blanchet, of Oregon, visited

Rome shortly afterwards, he took a portion of the relics home with him, a piece of the skull both upper arm bones, some ribs and bones of lower limbs. When arrived in Portland he pre-sented these' duly suthenticated relics, to the Sisters of Providence there, who kept them in I shall not attempt to their chapel. Last year the Mother Superior of the Sisters of Providence, Sister Marie God-froy, visited Portland and obtained the relics for the Mother House here whither ahe took them last August. It is not precisely known of which St. Victor these are the relics as there are over sixteen martyra of that name; but it is supposed that they are of St. Victor, the Roman Soldier, who during the reign of Emperor Diocletian was pointed out to the authorities at a Christian, was brought before the tribunals and there at first tempted by promises of emolument and promotion, and, as these failed, threatened with fearful punishments. But all without avail. He was then put to the rack, but remained steadfast, was tied to a post, while the eccentioners tore his living fiesh from his body with red hot punchers.

Fven amid these tortures he professed his faith as londly as before. until he anally was put to death by being torn to pieces by wild animals. The faithful gathered the remains and buried them in the catacomba

OTTAWA IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

OTTAWA, March 8.—At a meeting of the Gladatone Irish National League here, last night, Mr. Ourran moved, seconded by Senator Power, a resolution congratulating Parnell on

the collepse of the Times' charges. Father Coffey moved a resolution dondemning the callous treatment of Irish members, particularly of Mr. O'Brien. Dr. Landerkin moved that the country desired British misgovernment of Ire-land to cease. Hon. Mr. Osstigan moved a re-solution hoping that the Salisbury administration would be forced to make an appeal to the people on the home rule question. This was onded by Mr. Cook.

The Irish societies of New York have deoided to make the celebration of St. Patrick's day a demonstration in honor of Parnell and the frish patriets.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal states that among Pigott's documents have been found letters addressed to the forger from Lord Saliabury, Lord Stalbridge, the Dake of Argyll and the Earl of Derby, the latter Fanding money to help. Pigatt " names the Rev. & Arduntubaule suspinia to the erder here. . (

ing embers from a forged furnace Language which must sound strangely in a place of ship, has flowed from line that can only pollute the name of Jesus like the moddy freshets through the sewer channel. Men unaccustomed to control the animal appetites of the coul, un-able to reason calmly, have ventured to offer to the public through the medium of press and mulnit their heated opinions on the local question of indemnifying the Jesuit order. It is one that concerns, if at all, very remotely, the people of Ontario. However, some busy-bodies have been good enough to hestow their attention upon the management of Quebec offairs ; they have brought the matter on the tapis, and are not slow in dealingout summary destruction to all parties and creeds in the Province of Que bec. I need hardly say that dense ignorance of the question at 18800 has been exhibited by the expounders of pulpit instruction and by the correspondents who have been inflicting their confused ideas in illiterate form on suffering subscribers to certain journals of the city. I may go further and state that few of those parties have exhibited an inclination to understand the principles of justice which underlie the cestitution made to the Jesuits. It is a rather dry subject one of an historico-legal character in which right and justice sometimes are ignored.

APPRAL TO YOUR PASSIONS.

The parties who oppose the grant to the Jesuits do so upon one or both of these grounds : 1st. That they have no right to such indemnity: 2nd Admitting that such a right existed, it has been forfeited by the nature and character of the sofact. If they reason at all it is in this wise : The Jesuits should not receive anything from the Government of a country but that to which they have no right to remuneration for the loss of their ancient estates : therefore this grant or part of a grant of \$400,000 should not be given to them. I shall speak upon the question of the Jesuits' right to remuneration this evening. Two weeks ago, in terms more elegant and graceful than I can employ, you heard of the arrival and early struggles of the Jesuits in Oanada.

Their only object in ife, the end of their mission was the conversion of the Indian and salva-tion of his sonl. With an enthusiasm beyond the power of description and above the excess of praise, they set about their arduous task. It was a slow and disagreeable job. There were many pathetic and deeply interesting phases to the Indian character, which the learned and refined fathers made known to their countrymen through the Retailors des Jesuits ; the French heart was moved by the touching incidents narrated in the plain unvarnished aurals. A new race was discovered. Prince and peasants were alike attracted by the chivalrors heroic effects of their ecclesiastical countrymen midthe snows and forests, in the wigwam and on the chase with the dusky savages of New France. (Continued on eighth page.)

THE BAN IS REMOVED.

It will be remembered that some months age Father Dowd speke in oritical terms of the Oatholic Order of Foresters whose head-quarters are in Chicago and which has gained a considerable number of members here. A deputation from St. Patrick's court. No. 95walted on Archbishop Fabre and laid the constitution of the order before him and explained it fully. After examining the one HE Grace gave his approval and appointed 2 3 4

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

other children :

VICAR-GENERAL ROONEY.

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A good old man, with a quiet face, and a quiet heart 'neach his priestly gown ; Wherever he is, it's a better place, For his brow would rather smile than frown.

The world is full of the rush and roar Of men on the ninetcenth century plan ; Jt rests the heart when it's tired and sore To win a smile from a good old man.

As soon as you look at his good old face. As soon as the light of his smile is seen, You know that be came from a famous place. Where the shamrocks bloom and the grass grows green.

He peacefully works at his task alone ; He follows the work that his Lord began ; By the little children he's loved and known, As a heart of gold and a good old man.



Or Sorrows and Joys.

CHAPTER I.

MOTHER AND CHILD.

"Mother, won's you take me to the Luxem bourg Gardens to-day ? look how full the street is of sunshine !

And to give further effect to her petition, little Madeline climbed on a chair, and purting her arms coaringly round Mrs. Lemoyne's neck, kissed her forebead over and over again. The young mother, who was writing, turned her aad face to the child, but soon brightened into a smile at the sight of the little suppliant. Made-line watched the effect of her sudden careas ; her mother's smile seemed to assure her that her request was granted ; she sprang from the chair and went to get a little brown hat from a nail where it was banging behind the door.

ind the door. "You are in too great a hurry. Madeline," "You are in too great a still writing, "1 said Mrs. Lemoyne, who was still writing, "1 am not going out till I have finished this letter; I want to put it in the post "

Madeline, stood on her tip-toes and was by his means able to look at the half-written

What a long letter !" she exclaimed, "it is

done, isn's it, little mammy?" "Yes, nearly, my child; but if you want it to be done very soon, don't talk to me. What have you done with your doll?" "She is in bed, mother, fast asleep." "Wake her, then."

"She is timed, mother, and she looks so pretty in her little cradle !"

So you don't want to play with her, but you see if you leave her in bed you can't bring her out to walk.

"Oh! I never thought of that, mother; I will take her up and dress her while you are finishing your letter." Madeline took the little cradle up on her knee,

gently opened its closed curtains, smlled at her doll, whose eyes were wide open, notwithstanding her sleep, took her and began to dress her, whispering meanwhile many pretty words, be-stowing many caresses, and in fact acting to perfection the part of a young mother with a little infant.

Mrs. Lemoyne's pen glided rapidly over her paper, and while the two principal characters of our story are thus engaged, we may take the opportunity of sketching their portraits.

Mrs. Lemoyne is a small, pale, dark woman, with a face to which it is difficult to assign any particular age. If we look closely at her we see that she is still young, but the freshuess of youth is gone and care has aged her before her time. The general expression of her countenance is sad. Her beautiful black eyes are full o deep melancholy and her delicately formed mouth rarely smiles.

In Paris the occupants of the same house are La Paris the occupants of the same house are often strangers to each other. They are neigh bours without being acquainted, each family liv-ing to itself. Mrs. Lemoyne was, accordingly, completely unknown to most of her fellow-lod-gers, the chiltren only had observed her and had given her amongst themselves the name of the Sad Ludy the Sad Lady.

Madeline is seven years old ; she is a delicate, fragile-looking little creature. Her small neck rises like the graceful stalk of a flower from her low, rounded shoulders. Her features are not the simlight and chestnut in the shade ; her eyes are soft and black ; her mouth seems formed are soft and black; her mouth seems formed for smiles and kisses. It is pleasnt to look at her listle face, which is pals, but with a clear and healtby paleness; one facts that the sweet eyes could never assume an evil expression, or the pretty listle mouth say a hard word. Mudeline's movements are slow rather than quick; she wakas gently, she soats herself gracefully, rest-ing here and thereas a bird does on the branches the tree it has chosen for its home. Her countenance is always sweet, but constantly changing. Sometimes the expression is one of beautiful eargestness, sometimes of perfect joy. sometimes of charming melancholy. Get her to tell you about the death of her bullfinch, or the wonderful things she has seen in the toy shop, or the child that was in a passion, and you will be able to observe the marvellous and rapid changes that comeover the little face. Whence come the melancholy and the depth of feeling anddealy portrayed upon those delicate ly formed features ? We know not, but God has endowed the little one with sensibility beyond her years. In children of her sge the soul often seems to slumber while the physical life is being developed ; but Madeline's soul is awake and source, the flower has opened and is already giving forth a certain sweetness. The spartment occupied by Mrs. Lemoyne was in the fourth story of a house in Post Street. Order and exquisite cleanliness were its only ornament and gave is the air of a large cell. The nature of the work by which Mrs. Le-moyne supported beself and her child might be learned from the things which lay on a table be sween the window and the wall. Pieces of muslin of every shade, half-made flowers, taste-fully arranged wreaths and bouquets, gave this corner of the room a charm to be appreciated you, good ladies, must have been touched with by feminine eyes. Mrs. Lemoyne was a maker of arbificial flowers, and as she had proved her self most skilful and tasteful in the work, she of artificial flowers, and as she had proved her-self most skilful and tasteful in the work, she the promised walk. Mrs. Lemoyne and Mad-eline went quickly down Ulm Street and Sa Ursula's Place where the turmoil of the great sity is so faint that the inhabitant of some coun-try-town might almost facty himself at home, but for the mighty domes and spires which arise at no great distance on either side. Mrs Lemoyce made a short delay at the Post Office close to the Desf and Dumb Asylum, and then they both continued their walk. In the next street through which they went, Madeline began to find much to interest her. Omnibuses, cabs and carriages of many kinds weregoing their different ways, and there were many passers by. When they reached the Gardens, Mrs. Lemoyre began to walk more slowly: it was Thursday, the general holiday in French schools, but there were not many childr n to be sern. The infact members of the themselves in the splendid avenues of the law memory prematurely tarnished and soiled. embourg; they are rather to be found rolling Such is too often the fate of the child of the their balls in the poor in a city; a thousand times worse than that themselves in the splendid avenues of the Lux embourg; they are rather to be found rolling their hcopy and playing with their balls in the Gardans of the Tuileries. By and-by, however, Madeline and her mother passed a few groups of little ones and the child watched their grace ful movements with delight, She did not how ever for a moment wish to j in them; noisy games had no charm for her, a loud, rough voice would make her tremble and grow pale; her eyes would fill with tears and she would fly like a frightened doys from any scene of a pore eyes would fill with tears and she would fly like a frightened dove from any scene of angry quartelling "Ohil the wicked, naughty boys 1" she would say, clinging to her mother's neck, "they are fighting and saying bad words to each other." Nothing could allay her distress on every consider, when such scenes took place in her presence, and accordingly a walk with her doll in her arms, by her mother's ide, pleased her worn out by suffering, and overburdened with

childish game. Mrs. Lemovne willingly and kindly answered her endless questions and listened to the simple sayings which sometimes revealed sense and discomment in advance of her years.

her years. They went to the little pond and walked round it several times. Madeline loved the water and the swans, and if her mother had permitted her, she would gladly have spent the whole after-noon gazing on the zippling surface, or watch-ing the beautiful graceful creatures with orange bills which would sometimes be induced to come the collection. when she called them. But Thursday afternoon was devoted to freeh air and exercise, and Mrs. Lemoyne did not think it well to let Madeline stand still for long at a time.

line used to stroll about there for hours, breath-ing the lilac performed air, and sometimes pay-iog a visit to Maindrons beautiful statue, which Madeline, child as she was, already loved with an instinctive affection ; and when they reached their home the mother's face was less and and that of the child less pale. On the day of which we are now speaking the

On the day of which we are now speaking the walk was not so long. Mrs. Lemoyne had some work which was urgent, so they did not go as far as "Little Provence," and by Made-line's desire, they went back to the lake, but the swans were no longer to be seen. "Lat us go and rest ourselves for a little by St. Gene-viove, mother," said Madeline.

Five minutes later they were seated on s bench near the statue of the patron saint of Paris; it

ther ?" "It is certainly pleasanter to look at the sky

and the trees than at houses," answered the

mother, with a sigh. "Oh I yes, when I come here, I feel some-thing that does me good," said Madeline, lay ing her hand upon her breast. "I seem to grow big, as big as you. And there are such pretty things in this garden, the birds bro so nice, and they sing so gaily. Do you know, I should like to be a bird, if birds had souls. Look how tame that little fe'low is 1 Birdie ! btrdie ! Ah ! there he has flown away just because I spoke to him, but the Saint let him come and perch on her arm. Si Geneviève is beautiful, mother, what lovely hair she had, it comes down quite to her kness. But do you know I like the other St. Geneviève in the church even better ? "he little girl who is kneel-•. You told

ten it." "Attils."

"Attils," repeated Madeline, in her sweet childish voice, and the dreadful name grew musical on her lips; "Attils, I will remember. Isn't St. Geneviève pretty? The one in the church, I mean, not this one. This one looks grand, grander even that that beautiful lady with the approve her herd and a book in her with the crown on her head and a book in her

bard." "'Poor woman | poor queen !" murmured Mrs Lemoyne, looking to the left, where stood a statue to which Madeline's small finger

pointed. You say that andly, mother."

"She was very unbappy !" "Do tell me the story," said the child, com-ing very close to her mother and looking up in her faca with eager. earnest eyes

Mrs Lemoyne knew that it would be difficult to refuse such a request, for when once Made-line's interest was excited in any subject, she could not rest without obtaining information. Therefore, beginning with the well-known for-mula, "There was once upon a time," she told the story in language suited to the tender years of her listener. "Is it a real, frue story ?" asked Madeline,

who had listened with the deepest attantion. "Alas ! my child, it is quite, quite true."

"And what was the other name, dute dute. "And what was the other name of this poor Queen Mary, her surname. mother ?" "She was Mary Stuart." "Mary Stuart! I will never forget it, mother, for you know I love Mary Stuart very

much And she kissed her libble hand gracefully to the marple figure whose name she had just learned fr mh r mother.

days of earliest infancy are past, is perpetually in motion, interrupting her work, disturbing and annoying her, and causing her unceasing anxiety. And we are here supposing the mother to be as most mothers are, a devoted, patient, Obristian woman; but there are exceptions, es-pecially in our great populous cities, where faith is often lost, and where pleasure and amuse-ment offer constant temptations. To leave to a woman of violent temper and irregular habits, the child that is a bindrance to her is, if you will, inhuman. Sometimes she caresses it, and at other times she treats it harshly and roughly; one day she is severe and almost cruel, and another, when she is wearied of its cries, she Lemoyne did not think it well to let Madeline stand still for long at a time. Moreover, her own preference was for the least frequented parts of the gardens. She used to consider it a special benefit when the shady winding walks of "Little Provence," which is as it were a garden within the great gardens. Were comparatively deserted. She and Made-line used to special about there for hours breath-ine used to special about there for hours breath-woman, and insansibly, in the midt of its place is the special bound there for hours breathwomay, and insensibly, in the midst of its play, it learns. Its memory is furnished by degrees and useful things. It hears about God, and learns to love Him, and the good teachers often talk to the little ones about their mother, whose name never fails to touch a chord in the infant

heart. Habits of obedience, truthfulness, and cleanliness are formed, and sentiments of piety, up-rightness, and self-respect are infused. The child is taught to love and respect all that is good, so that in later days it may hate all that is evil.

And when evening brings the eager mother who has been able to do her daily work in peace, what caresses are exchanged ! what kisses are was Madeline's favourite resting place. The calm lake lay before them, on the right was the avenue which passes in front of the palace, and it is as gay and as full of movement as a street. "I should like to live in a beautiful garden like this," said Madeline, " would not you, mo-ther?" still, listened to by everyone. Those who would have been wearied out by its noise and importunities deem nothing so aweet as the warbling of the bird come back to its nest.

This care and protection of infancy is a work of the highest moral value, and if there should be any who meet this assertion with a smile of incredulity, or who fail to understand why such importance should be given to children scarcely yet able to speak, we would ask : Is it reasonable to expect that the sapling which has grown up without support or care, and therefore, become crooked and ill formed, can, when a tree, be easily trained to straightness and symmetry; or that the fruit which has been early attacked by some gnawing worm, will ripen into whole-some sweetness I Can we hope that the child who is early initiated into evil, and given a de-gree of liberty, which is sure to be misused, will be an industrious, docile youth, and an upright well disposed man? No, it is impossible, and, as little abilden form the grant of future of merchandise. No passer by could fail to look at the beautiful display of flowers and plants, and our little heroine stood entranced before them. All at once she heard ber name proas little children form the gram of future so-ciety, it is only prudent to take care of them, to cast good seed into the fresh soil, and thus to

prepare men ever loyal to the call of duty, men ot solid principles, and of strong purpose for good. Such is the grand idea, which has led to a work which looks extremely small, the education of infants from the very cradle. When Madeline entered the great schoolroom

the proceedings had already begun. She tool her place, having made her best courtesy to the ladies who were seated a little behind the mis tress.

"What a charming child !" said the younger of these ladies, leaning towards her neighbour, a handsome woman whose haughty expression formed a strong contrast with the gentle air of

the speaker. "Charming, she may be, but she is not pretty," shid the handsome lady. "I think all bhass French children are ugly, vulgar, poor-looking creatures. Which of these little girls is to be compared to Mary?" and she turned her eyes towards a child who was standing beside a gentleman with a long, grave face.

"It would be hardly fair to draw a compari-son between these children and Mary, for these children are poor," replied Miss Teress, gently "The mistress is waiting to begin, till you have done speaking," said the geutleman, in a

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so sweet and clear and full of feeling that all of the Abbés being; despair began to creep on who heard were charmed. Teresa drew her to her side and slippert a little bag of sugar-plums, was uttered in blasphemy, and he could not at into her pocket, then kissed her, and with her once remember anything more; but he heard it once remember anything more ; but he heard it sgain, and it seemed to bring an idea of great suffaring and great peace. The name was "Christ." Slowly the Abbé raised his almost

paralysed hands, and feebly made the simole the Cross. The vision vanished—the men ador-ing ceased their clamour, and lay huddled up ogether, and the Abbé was taken home by his friend.

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Telescopes, We are

EAT ALL YOU CAN. IT IS THE BEST WAY TO KEEP IN GOOD BEALTH.

(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.) A physician, writing on the food necessary to

give strength and sustenance, says, that if a person uses up his brain faster than he makes it, he soon becomes nervous and irritable. If he does not assimilate food enough to supply its demands his mind is sure to become weak. The healthiest and strongest individuals even, should eat a far greater proportion of meat than of vegetable food. Beef should be taken as the staudard meat. It answers every purpose of the system. Veal and pork are not as easily digested. Pork, ro far as its composition goes, is an excellent food for nervous persons, but is not readily digested. Yet, in the army, we used to think nothing better for the wounded men than becon. As a rule, salt meat is not adapted to the requirements of the nervous in dividual, as nutritious juices to a great extent go into the brine. The flesh of wild birds is more tender and

more easily digested than that of domestic ones. This is accounted for by the greater amount of exercise they take, thereby renewing their flesh exercise they take, thereby renewing their most more rapidly and making it younger than that of birds which lead a more quiet life. This is a suggestion that might be of benefit to women of sedentary habits, who are desirous of prolonging an appearance of youth. Fish of all kinds is a good food for the nervously inclined. Raw "ggt, contrary to general opinion, are not as digestible as those that have been cooked.

digestible as those that have been cooked. A notion has been prevalent that many per-sons injure their digestion by eating too much. The fact is that most people don't eat enough. There are more people killed every year by in-sufficiency of nourishment than by overloading their stomachs. Many of those who do eat a sufficient convolute are presented from discase sufficient quantity are prevented from disease by digesting enough for the economy of their systems. The very first thing for anyone to do who has exhausted himself by mental work or who has exhausted himself by mental work or who has been born weak and irritable, is to furnish his brain with sufficient nourishment to either repair the damage it has sustained, or to build it into a strong healthy condition. People in this condition usually suffer from nervous dyapepsis, their stomachs are unable to perform the labor of assimilation. Owing to the deficient nerve power of the individual the food lies in the stomach, unasted upon he the EASES. Dr. W. B., of New York city, reports a care of ringworm on the check of a child, probably produced hy contact with a pet kitten which was diseased. Two similar cases are reproted the Jacob Contact with a pet kitten which was diseased. Two similar cases are reproted to be a child, probably is unsufficient to have any power. Food instead of helping to renew the body and the nervous system with rest, undergoes ferthe nervous system with rest, undergoes fer-nervous system with rest, undergoes fer-nervous and the body and brain it may nourish may starve. The person is in a worse etate than if the food had not been taken, for

the fermentation generates acids and gas. Nervous individuals may derive all the fat they need from sugar and starch. It is better, however, for those with weak digestive o: gaus or whose rerves are in a highly sensitive state, to get it from the animal kingdom than compet their enfeebled stomache, intestines and pan-creas to create it out of these articles. Good bread, sweet butter and meat are the best foods for the nerves.

People troubled with insomnia, nervous startlings from sleep, and sensations of falling, can often be cured by limiting themselves to a diet of milk aloue for a time. An adult should take a pint for a meal, and take four meals daily. People with weakened nerves require, usually a larger quantity of metry theory. a larger quantity of water than those whose

MARCH 13 1189

DOMESTIC READING.

It is an effect of God's mercy not to deliver us wholly from temptations and imperieo.

Some people enjoy being unhappy. They ake pleasure in contemplating injustice done themselves,

"There is nothing so strong or safe in any emergency of life as the simple truth," says a great writer,

A remarkable, buttue and fercible sentence in Popa Lao's latest Encyclical is that in which he says : "It is a common complaint that the age is sterile of brave men." Let us have mere Ohristian heroes ;

Belgium has a very effective method of beigum nas a very theories meaned or treating drankenness which has never yet been tried in this country. The individual who is arrested while drunk is compelled to sweep the public streets for two hours after be gets sober.

The darker the night, the more brilliantly do the stars shine. So the heavenly promises of our holy Faith never appear more contoling to the heart, than in the nigh and dark-ness of earthly trials and miseries, -Rev. F. X. Weninger.

The Continental journals are recalling the words of Napoleon I., who said, after au in. terview with his prisoner, Pope Pius VII. :-"I have encountered a man more powerful than myself-he reigns over mind, I over matter ; he takes the soul and flings me the body."

Oar Lord knew how cold our hearts habitu. ally are, and therefore, instead of telling us to draw nigh unto His warmth, that of it we may partake, He in the Holy Encharist put the whole fire, glowing with love and holiness, into our very bosome, that it may heat us through and through.

For what is time ! The abadowon the dial, -the striking of the clock-the running of the sand,-day and night,-summer and winter, months, years, centurier. These are but arbitrary and outward signs, --- the measure of time, not time itself. Time is the life of the soul — Hyperion,

General Sheridan was what may be termed a genuine pratical Catholic. He did not wait for a deathbed repentance. On the contrary, when in the best of health he always attended Mass regularly and partook of the sacraments of the Church. On being asked once by a brother officer why he was so devoted a Catholic he prompily answered, "Btcause a addier should always be prepared to die."

" I have always regarded it as a great misfortune to religion that some men have so associated it with unnatural gloom that it became unamiable in the eyes of men, especially of youth. Religion is bright and beautiful, and sanctifies our legitimate recreation, as well as the performance of our most serious acts. I have no sympathy with those who make it a moral straight jacket and try to crush out the joy of the young heart. No, enjoy life whilst you remain within the demain, and it is a very extensive and lovely one, on the confines of which the angela of conecience and religion stand and say : 'Thus far and no farther.' '-Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia.

Atheism is a disgrace of the soul before it becomes an error of the understanding.-[Plato,



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

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who called. Her eyes met those of the young English lady who had been at the infant school, "Oh ! John, I was sure it must be our little Mignonette," she said, putting her delicate hand under the child's chin, "what are you doing here. little one l" "I was looking at the flowers." "You like flowers, then ?" "Oh ! very, very much !" (To bs Continued.)

DOMESTIC PETS AND SKIN DIS EASES.

man. Dr. M'C. D. traces the development of the disease known as Porriage Favosa in the human being to mice suffering from the disease; cats which eat the mice catch the disease and have been known to communicate it to the children who handle them ; fowls have also

been known to suffer from it. The danger of allowing children to handle domestic pets which are suffering from skin diseases is probably overlooked, and deserves to be made known more wikely than it is at present. Scaratina among horses prevailed in Tartary in 1770 attacking man, horses and cattle. The tisease showed itself in acute form in the healthiest subject of all ages and sex.

musical voice joined in the couplets sung by the " Come mignomette, sweet mignomette And join us in our play ! Sweet mignonette we love you well, Come share our gambols gay !" After the dancing, prayers were said, and as soon as they were finished, the visitors got up and went away, thanking the mistress and re-

turning the bows and courtesys of the little ones. As Sir John and Teresa passed in front of the little grins they took special leave of Madelue, saying: "Goodbye little Migno-nette." The other children turned to Madeline and repeated the name with smiles and laughter as they ran into the playground. Macline stop-ped their months with her sugar-plums, and by the time her mother came to take her home the nacket had been finished.

"Ob, dear mother!" said the child, clirging to Mrs. Lemoyne's srms, "how glad I am that I came! There was a pretty lady here who kissed me and gave me sugar plums, and called me Mignonette. And then there was a little girl too. But where are you going, mother ?" "I have to go to Saint Sulpice Terrace, and I

waited for you, for I thought you would like to come with me; would you not ?" Nothing could have pleased Madeline better, and she went with her mother to a shop where the latter bought some materials for her flowers As they were returning home, one of the milliners who employed Mrs. Lemoyne met them and stopped them. The conversation which follow-ed did not interest Madeline, and she went a few steps further on, attracted by a sight which had special charms for her. It was the day of the flower-market on the Square of Saint Sulpice, and beneath the eyes

of Massillon, whose seated marble figure is not far from the fountain, was spread the fragrant

At this moment, a young woman, comfortably hut plainly cl d, came by, leading a weakly child of about four years old. "Oh 1 mother, there is Victor, one of my little

friends at the Infant school," said Madeline. " How do you do, Victor ?"

Victor's mother heard the little girl's sweet voice, and turning towards her asked, "Are you not going to the s Infant school to day ?" _____ "No, it is a holiday " "Yes, but yesterday the mistress told the

children to come. Some strange ladies are coming to visit the school. Your little girl was not there yesterday, perhaps, ma'am?" "No," answered Mrs. Lemoyne. "I could not

manage to take her." "Mother," said Madeline, when Victor and

his mother had gone on, "Mrs. Lasserre won't be pleased at my being away, when these ladies are coming. I am first monitrees this week." "Would you like me to take you ?" asked Mr Lemoyne, smiling spite of herself at the gravity with which Madeline spoke of her important office.

"Yes, little mammy, if it is not too late." The mother looked at her watch and said, 'Come then ;' and they retraced their steps until they reached a house in front of which floated a faded tricolour flag. Mrs. Lemoyne took off Madeline's hat, kused her check which was rosy with exercise, and stood watching her, unbil she had passed through the open door,

CHAPTER II.

MIGNNOETTE.

Have you, my gentle readers, ever visited one of those sanctuarias for the little ones called of those sanctuarias for the little ones called I fant scho's? Wimen of the world have mothers' hearts beating in their breasts, and

was never without employment. The letter and the doll's tolette came, as affection. They know nothing of cold, of hun-might have been expected, to a conclusion at the same time, and nothing further interfered with their litle white feet never touch the hard atones on the road until their wings have grown strong. But here, the little one shut up all day in a small room, without air and sunshine, fades before the very eyes of the mother who is wurk-ing to buy him food, and cannot take him out, Or else, he rolls about in the mire of the street; rude, bad words fall upon his innocent car, he is braten by the stronger, he is made the plaything of the idle, and by and by he will re-pay what has been done to him and will surprise society by his precocious perversity. The f rmer child will suffer physically from his perpetual confinement, and it may be even that some unhappy day when his mother has been compelled to go out and has left him alone, he will, by some so of imprudence and ignorance, right his life. The other listle one may perhaps be run over by some passing vehicle, or else be

> of the poor little ones in the country, for they, or one poor news ones in the country, for they, at least, breaths the pure, fresh sir, and are re-moved from the contagion of evil example. Surely there is no woman who can, without

fe-ling sick at heart; see the miserable and for-saken condition of these poor little beings, whose training and education is, nevertheless, matter of the greatest social importance.

in her some, by her mether's side, pleased her i worn out by suffering, and overburdened with far more than any party of pleasure or any work, a libele creature, who, whom the quies

patiently, shaking back her 1005 Bound in "You must be quiet." At this strange speech, Lady Burton kissed the child and called her, "My pretty dear;" then turning towards the mistress also listened in an atsent manner to the lesson which was boginning. Yet the first visit to an Infant school is hardly likely to be considered dull. The move-ment is constant and the change of scene per-petual. Nothing can be more graceful than the patual. Nothing can be more graceful than the the evolutions about the evolutions about the stubborn one day I offered her a five-dollar her stubborn one day I offered her a five-dollar her stubborn one day I offered her a five-dollar her stubborn one day I offered her a five-dollar her stubborn one day I offered her a five-dollar her stubborn one day I offered her a five-dollar her stubborn one day I offered her a five-dollar her stubborn one day I offered her a five-dollar her stubborn one day I offered her a five-dollar her stubborn one day I offered her a five-dollar her stubborn one day I offered her a five-dollar her stubborn one day I offered her a five-dollar the room which the children perform, sirging as they go, with their hands on each others' shoulders. We could never weary of looking at the fair and brown little heads and the bright, clear eyes. The monitors have solemn countenances,

When at rest, they play and rule alternately. fhen all march towards the steps, little hoys and girls holding hands, and all seat themselves in due order. It may be, indeed, that a hand and generation of the second state of the seco effect of the picture.

The babes give a certain attention to the lessone, and a score of little voices often join in answering a question. Only listen to them, as they say they love

Jesus, because He is good ! The Holy Name provounced by these innocent lips is sweet as music. Such scenes are full of interest, and the young girl who bore the name of Teress, looked on and listened in delight, and admired the islent displayed by the mistress in the fulfil ment of her lowly duties.

For a whole hour she kept her little audience banging on her lips ; she changed the subject of banging on her lips; she changed the subject of instruction skilfully before they were wearied, varied lessons with play, taught them, without tring them, moulding with practised and skil-ful hand the young hearts and opening minds, and implanting many a germ of useful know-ledge and of good feeling. Never did abe seem to forget the tender years of her little flock, and be well know to enake in words suited to ahe well knew how to speak in words suited to their comprehension. She was more like a mother than a school mittress, and all the little ones repaid her devotion by tokens of affection and by simple caresses, the youngest among them even instinctiveby calling her by the name

of mother Lady Button grew tired, looked at her watch

over and over again, and the moment the lesson was finished, asked Teresa if she had not seen enough. But again little Mary interposed ber authority

and declared that she wanted to stay. The little discussion reached the ears of the

mistress, and coming to the visitors she said with a smile, "Pray wait a little longer, it is now a quarter to four." "Do make them play,' exclaimed Mary, esgerly; "pray do!'

The mistress gave a sign of assent, and then returning to her place, said, "You have been very good, my dear children, you deserve a re-You may choose any game you like." ward "Flowers | teacher. flowers !" cried twenty

"Very well, she answered, and she called six of the children, three little boys and three little girls, and olapping her hands, began the song :

"Long life to the flowers, the beautiful flowers. The flowers so sweet and so bright, Let us sing, let us dance, the flowers have

come, The shildren are full of delight ! We thank Thee, our Father, who dwellest

above, For making us glad with the flowers we

Then each of the flowers in turn took up the song. The last of all was the lowly mignonette, and its words were :

"I sm the little mignonette No blossoms bright I bear. But God has giv'n to me instead,

to notice it. I raised her five, but she was obstinate. I offered her \$20 and she kicked,

and the effects of that kick are still visible on my off-side eyebrow. Candidly I don't believe a spirited mare is open to a bribe of filtby lucre -a whip is more powerful.

"Short reckonings make long friends," Do they? Well, that depends which way you l ok

"The early bird gets the worm." Possibly, and it is no doubt a dead snap for the bird, but where does the worm come in ? He must have been out earlier than the bird and seemingly didn't profit by early rising.

"A barking dog never bites," Don't you believe it. I was fooled on that assertion once when I went around to see my best girl, and having faith in the adage I put trust in the old man's dog and the dog put his teeth in me. He bit me where I had no ambition to be bitten.

"Don't cast your pearls before swine." I never did. I have never seen anybody do so. and I am of opinion that the pigs themselves would prefer raw potatoes or chunks of coal to pearls or any other gems.

"It is better to give than to receive," If this applies to advice, thrashings and counter-feit coin I can understand it, but not otherwise. "Never put off till to morrow what you can do to-day." Surely this is wrong. I think a day's postponement is advisable in such cases as nursing a baby, and going to jail.

"Economy is wealth." Excuse me, but it isnt anything of the kind. I have a large stock of economy on hand which I am willing to exchange at sight for a quantity of wealth.

"Walls have cars." Its a libel, They haven't

"A soft answer turneth away wrath " Not necessarily. When I have been asked for the arrears in my board bill I have invariably ans-wered softly, so that the other boarders wouldn't hear, but the landlady's wrath didn't seem to diminish much diminish much.

THE DEVIL IN EVENING DRESS.

The Rev. W. A. Petre, preaching in the Oathedral of Armidale, Australia, on "The Devil in Evening Dress," said the subject was suggested by a striking and apparently true apcount of an apparition seen by a French Abbé in Paris, who one night, led blund folded, into a spacious and brilliantly lighted room, heard a sound of strange moaning and wailing, and cn uncovering his eyes saw twelve men of seeming-ly great culture and refinement prostrating hemselves on the floor, and with awful invoca sions imploring the spirit of evil to appear amongst them. The Abbe soon became consoiamongst ment. The Actor sound because counsel ons of a thirteenth presence in the room, before whom the rest prostrated themselves in a wild costacy of adoration. This thirteenth person was a young man about 29 years of age, of ex-traordinary grace and beauty. He was, like the rest, attired in evening dress; his golden hair hung over his brow; his cheeks were flushed, as with wine or pleasure, and out of the depths of the clear bright blue eyes looked utter des-pair. The high-bred and sensitive face express-ed haughtiness, boldoess and the keenest intallectual vigor, and over all played a smile which but alded to the intenalty of the address gleam

re strong It aids in the

branes and nerves are strong. It aids in the digestion of the food by making it soluble, and seema to have a direct tonic effect. With proper eating and drinking, we should have fewer broken down nervous wrecks, and far more vigorous intellects. The pr sent human species cannot eliminate flesh from its food and amount to a new of nice. The tone is food and amount to a row of pins. The fancy that nothing but vegetables should be eaten is apt to overtake everyons somewhere in life. It is due to some disorganization, and usually passes away with the disturbance that created

HOW IS IT

That when I tell a person I am exceedingly Into when I tell a prion I am exceedingly obliged to bim, he should immediatly exclaim, "No, no, not at all?" How is it-bhat my ar-istocratic cousin invariably sees something so astractive in an opposite direction when we meet in places of public fashionable resort How is ib-That all the tall splendid fellows you ever have a sure to get what Bwrm hatedknew were sure to get what Byron hated-dumpy women ? Howis it-That all the chatty, to marry the ugliest fellows or the greatest muffs of their squaintance? How is it—That I half a dozen following my example? How is it -That mountain lands should be considered -That mountain lands should be considered cold, seeing that in general they are clad with furse? How is it-That some ladies in the drawing-room can never find anything more re-fined to talk about than their servants in the kitchen? How is it-That because I happen to be held and heart looking. I should be conbe hale and hearty-looking, I should be con-gratulated by all my friends on being in the en-joyment of rude health ? How is it-That peonie who would scorn to rob you of a farthing. think nothing of depriving you of an un breila or a book? How is it—That certain authors, who never used an impions expression in iter lives, abould yet invariably be recentized under the title of profane writers? How is ite—That any person can possibly be so stupid as no to see the point of each of these jokes ?

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

Tes or coffee stains will come out at once if they are taken immediately and held over a pail, while boiling water is poured upon them. Vegetables with a strong flavour, such as onions and turnins, will be rough invoir, such as onions them to buil in cold water, then rubbed dry with a cloth wet in milk. The same treatment ap-plies to a stone or slate hearth,

To make silk which has been "tumbled" and wrinkled appear nearly like new sponge it on the surface of the wrong side with a weak solution. Strong black tes, cold, is a good thing to olean black silk,

In boiling meats take the fat from the top of the water and save for cooking or soap. In reasting mean pour the grease out of the pan or dip it out before it gets burned. It will be ex-cellent for use in cooking. But if it stays till the meat is done it will be nearly always sure to have a burned, unpleasant flavour.

A crank is a man with a bad turn of mind. "Teeth pulled while you wait," is the annonucement made by a denbist.

The Rothsohilds are forming a company to work the great ruby mines in Barmab.

The States exported 11,051,011 pounds of clover seed in September and October last against 1 967,684 puunds in the same time in 1887. Exports of timothy seed in the two periods were relatively 1,633,847 pounds and 331.814 pounds.

According to Gaskell's Atlas, Mount Heranles, in New Guines, is the highest mountain in the world. Its height is given as 32,764 tert. The same sutharity gives Mount Everest 29,002 fast, so that Mount Herceles lade the world as A gilt of sweetness rate." Ing from his eyes. The soft, suble, interne fact at that Month Briter Hount B.

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 arrange ments for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in per son manage and sontrol the Drawings themselves, an that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness an in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements.



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We the undersponed Banks and Bankers will pay a Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may presented at our counters.

R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisis 78 Nat'l Bk PIERBE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank A. BALDWIN Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank. CARL KOIN, Pres. Union National Bank.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING

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

LIST OF PRIZES.

١.	I BRINK OR #	300,000 IB	
	I PRIZE OF	LOUJPOU IR.	100'000
	1 PRIZE OF	50 000 ls	
	1 PRIZE OF	25,000 la.	25,000
1	2 PRIZES OF	10,000 aro	20,000
1	5 PRIZES OF	5.000 are	20 000
J	25 PHIZES OF	5,000 are.	25,000
1	100 PRIZES OF	1000 110.00	ALLAND ALLAND 20.000
1		000 A70	
1	200 PRIZES OF	OUU MIG	BH.000
1	500 PRIZES OF	200 are	100.000

APPROXIMATION PRIMES.

NOTE .- Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not en-

Station to remain at FIERS. EW FOR GIUE RATES, or any farther information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, Courty, Rirest and Number. More rapid return mall delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

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BEWEMBER that the payment of Prizes is **GUABANTEKD BY FOUR** As **IONAL BANKS** of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts, therefore, beware all imitations or anonymous achemestors.

O'E DELLAR is the price of the smallest patter of the time of a Tickt partial in To be in any Drawing. Any thing in our name offered for less has whole. ······

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

ventions,

A SUBSTITUTE FOR COFFEE.-The Paris cor-respondent of the Glargow Mail writes of the discovery of an extraordinary nature made in

the island of Reunion which threatens to make

havoc in the coffee trade. It is said that a plant

called the wild orange grows in that island. It produces a frait which is green at first and afterward bluisb, verging into purple as it ripens. Hitherto the product of the plant has

not attracted any particular notice in a com-mercial sense, but it has recently been tested

and found to possess qualities which will rend-er it an admirable autostitute for coffee, the use

of which will place within reach of those who hitherto have not been well able to afford the

high prices which in many places are asked for good coffee a beverage which will be in every way the equal of the latter. The Government of the colony is said to have the matter in hand. and about 24,000 acres in the highest portion of the latter are many under miting the the the

the land is and are now under cultivation for the growth of the "wild cranges."

LOVE OF ABT IN FRANCE .- It is said that

tunity. This love of art in France is illustrat-

THE FATHER'S HAND.

I'm only an old wife now, sir, and I've time to

I'm only an one were not any any one watching the boats come in, sir, and the children at play on the sand, Sevenby years, sir—all my days— I have lived beside the sea.

And it has been meat and money and joy and

SOFTOW IC MB.

Father and husband and boys, sir, there was

not a man of them all Could have lain still in the house, sir, when the

our foiks by the shore

But both of the boys who left me, they never came back any more !

Oft I've been ready to sink. sir, but one thought

would keep me sfloat ; I learned it, sir, as a little lass at play in my fathers's boat.

Do you know, sir, it's often struck me the lesson

of life is writ Plain out in the world around us, if we'd but

My father hadn't a lad, sir, so he paid the more

heed to me ; He would take me with him in Summer far out

on the open sea. And he'd let me handle the oar, sir, and pull

with my might and main ; Bat if I'd been left myself, sir, I'd never seen home again.

" Pull little maid ?" he would cheer me, but still

"Full fights maint : ne would cheer me, but smill kept his hand on the car, Though sometimes I'd try to turn us to some prestly nook on the shore ; Still straight went the boat to the harbor, and

as I grew stronger each day. I found that the only wisdom was in rowing my

father's way.

And I think, sir, that God our Father keeps hold of the world just so ; We may strive and struggle our utmost, that we

We may strive and struggle out thisse, that we may stronger grow— Stronger and wiser, and humbler—till at last we can undershand The beauty and peace of His keeping the oar through all life in His hand.

For the Father knows what we really want is

labor and reat with Him ; So He bears us straight through joy and loss,

over discontent and whim ; Though of tib's not till we sit, like me, a watch-

We feel that our best is our latest prayer, and that is "Thy will be done !"

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Things Young Ladies Should Learn Before They Marry and Become Housekcepers.

WOMEN PHYSICIANS IN INDIA.

WOMEN PHYSICIANS IN INDIA. Lady doctors in Indian hospitals receive rather higher salaries than men of the same grade, as they have no pension or regularly in-creasing salary promised them. A lady doctor must undertake to serve five years; her passage out is paid; her salary is 350 rupees a month, and at the end of five years she receives 800 and as she ond of hve years and receives coor rupses as passage money. She has one month's holiday during the year on full pay and is not excluded from private practice.

AN UNHAPPY QUEEN REMEMBERED. AN UNHAPPY QUEEN REMEMBERED. The unbappy Queen of Servia has not been forgotten by har son, as was proven by an inci-dent which occurred the other day. The Crown Prince, a boy of twelve, gave a dinner at the palace to the officers of the battilion which he commands. One of them asked the young heir to propose a toast. Without hesitation he gave the health of his dearly-beloved mother. The officers dared not call her Queen ; so after a pause they all drank to "Their Grown Prince's mother."

MEMORY HOOPS.

"Memory hoops" are the latest fal in Kan-sas City. A memory hoop is about ten inches in diameter and will hold from thirty to forty bows or knots. And the thing for the male friends of a young lady to do is to give her a bardsome piece of colored ally, which abe they

twenty, her work is much admired and she is overwhelmed with orders, among them one for a bust of Gladstone. The Queen of Roumania has accepted the presidency of the new Women's Library which The Pregress of Civilization Noted by inis shortly to be opened in Paris. The Empress of Japan, who is soon coming to FAILURE OF THE MADSIONE -- Wm. Frost, aged forly five years, 18 dying from hydrophobia

Berner and

America, will have in her suite two manicures, a dentist, fourteen doctors, ten fan-bearers and a vast number of female attendants. at Palatine, Ill. He was bitten in the face by a rabid dog six weeks are, the wound bleeding freely. He had the sore canterized, and atter-ward resorted to the madstone treatment. The Curiosity is an essentially feminine virtue,

Could have lain sull in one nouse, sir, when the winds and waters call, My father and busband sleep in the graves of information his inculation is inculated and all on the graves of stone adhered to the wound for several hours at the first application. On a second trial it would not adhere; and from this it was believed that gathered. not addere; and from bhis it was believed that all danger was past. It was not until last Fri-day that this feeling of scourity was disturbed. On that day Mr. Frost felt ill, and symptoms of hydrophobia rapidly developed. Horrible convulsions succeeded, and all hope has been abandoned by the attending physicians. Three other persons were also bitten by the dog, but fortunately, have escaped Mr. Frost's sad

A GIRL SHOULD LEARN-

To sew. To cook, To mend. To be gentle, To value time. To dress neatly, To keep a secret, To be self-reliant, To avoid idleness, To mind the baby, To darn stockings, To respect old age, To make good bread, To keep a house tidy, To control her temper, To be above goesiping, To make a home happy, To take care of the sick, To humor a cross old man, To marry a man for his worth, To be a helpmate to a husband, To take plenty of active exercise, To see a mouse without screaming, To read some books beside novels, To be light-hearted and fleet-footed wear shoes that don't cramp the feet, To be a womanly woman under all circum stances.—Springfield Union.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

one person in seven in France. To be said that festionally, as far as it will give sustemance; or follows it with amateurish affection, as far as the necessity of earning a living affords oppor-PORK APPLE PIE.-Line a deep pudding dish with pie crust, put in a layer of apples, then shave as thin as possible sweet salt pork and lay on the apples, also sugar and spice to suit the taste, then another layer of apples and pork, and so on until the dish is full; cover with a crust and bake in a slow oven ; serve warm. FRIED BROWN BREAD .- Put in a spider a large piece of butter ; when hot put in slices of brown bread and fry until brown on both sides;

watch it, as it browns quickly; put in a deep, hot dish and keep covered until served. QUICK BEEF SOUP .-- One-half onion, three or four stalks of celery, one sliced carrot, salt, pep-per, mace, two tablespoons Liebig's extract of beef, two quarts water. Boil vegetables and seasonings in the water for half an hour, strain and add the extract. Stir well and serve.

OYSTEB MACARONI. -Boil macaroni in a cloth to keep it straight; put a layer in a baking dish and season with salt, pepper, and butter; then put in a layer of oysters, and so on until the dish is full. Mix grated bread with beaten egg;

spread over the top and bake. Sweet SODA CAKES. -Take one and a half pounds of flour, one pound of sugar, ball a pound of butter, three ergs well beaten, and a small teaspoonful of soda in a teacup of sour stated at the meeting of the British Association that these now number no fewer than five mill cream; add rosewater and nutmeg to taste; ions. Scarcely a week passes without some fresh practical application of its principles, and work until very smooth ; roll out and cut into we seem to be only on the shore of that sea of economy and heneficence which expan's with cakes.

PENBITH PUDDING .- Cut thin slices of stale every new discovery of the properties of elec-tricity and spreads already beyond the mental bread, butter and spread tham with stewed cranberries; make a curtard by mixing one plut of milk with two well beaten eggs and four grasp of any one single worker, tablespoons of sugar; if not sufficient to cover the bread double the quantity; bake until the tribe called the Cafusos, which has sprung into existence by marriage between the long, stiff haired natives and the imported negro slaves. custard is seb; serva cold.

UNITED STATES CAKE .- One cup of brown sugar, half a cup of butter, one cup of sour milk, one tesspoonful of cinnamon, quarter of a tea spoon of cloves, half a nutmeg, one teaspoon of sod", one cup of chopped raisins, and two cups of flour

BIRD NEST PEDDING. - Pare five apples, enough to fill the pudding dish, remove the cores with an apple-corer and steam uptil tender. Make a custard of three eggs and milk enough to nearly cover the apples; sweeten to taste, add salt and nutmeg to season, and bake until the custard sets.

COST OF LIQUOB. - The drink bill of India is about £20,000,000 for a population of 200,000, 000, that of Great Britain is nearly £113,000,000 Timoly a plad avloration VELVET CREAM -

WHEN CANADA COMES IN. The Western World-a Massachusetts paper thus breaks into poetry :

No Utica, confined and pent, Can c.rounselibe our powers The whole unbounded continent Must rightfully be ours. As down she endless grooves of change This big old world shall spin, Unchecked and free will be our range When Canada Comes In.

Outstretched are Freedom's mighty arms, And broad is her embrace ; She saves from home and foreign arms All those who seek her face, The northern children of the free

Are all our kith and kin, And we will great them lovingly When Canada Comes In.

No boundary questions men can raise, No quarrels can befall, When mutual wants and common ways Make equal laws for all. Then all will wonder why they had

Disputes of scale and fin, And codfish shall consort with shad When Canada Comes In.

Here Freedom opens wide her gates, And down she throws her bars, Inviting to her chosen States Some great and glorious stars. Then let the union wave increase, And let the work begin, And never may our efforts cease Till Canada Comes In.

FARM, FIELD AND GARDEN.

Subjects of Practical Interest to Large and Small Farmers,

There appears to be a misunderstanding among many farmers about hauling out manure and the most profitable way of managing it. A Connecticut correspondent of *The World* thinks that between leaving it to ferment and leach in the barn yard until spring and hauling out in the fall and winter and spreading it on the ground where it is needed, he much prefers the the latter practice. A New Jersey farmer, commenting on the above in the same journal 88V8 :---Of two evils we muss choose the less. ጥ

leave manure in the yards subject to leach or heat away until it burns itself up or, as it is called, firefanged, it is a gross error. The pro-gressive farmer has left these old time ways and hauls out his manure all through the win-ter and banks it up, mixing the wet with the dru the produce of the house stable with that of dry, the produce of the horse stable with that of the cattle, mixes and turns it several times ; only allows it to best moderately; keeps it per-fectly under control, and by spring he has a pile of the most valuable manure, well adapted for any crop and capable of yielding a quick return It is soft and unctuous. The slight for mentation has set free every chemical agent of earth scattered through the pile in turning and mixing prevents the loss of ammonia, stops overheating and increases the quantity of the man-

the ground a great many weeks or months be-fore plowing—some light has straw here, some very heavy there, and several bare places in the spring without any manure, and most probably will remain so. That lorg manures may be utilized by spreading over the ground and turning under for a crop of corn I do admit but I should leave it there as short a term as possible, for I know it will not gain anything by exposure. However, I would sconer spread it than let it burn up. By why allow this alternative? That manure spread on the ground does some good I also admit, if only as a mulch, for mulching the ground improves its fertility ; even a cost of straw put on grass land, whether even a cost of straw put on grass land, whether lawn or meadow, will greastly help the growth of farmer to manage or make the most of his barn farmer to manage or make the most of his barn yard manura is the question at issue. If he has black muck on his farm he can use it here to very great advantage by mixing and composit

not be compelled to go from sun up to sun down, as well as the older ones. They are really to be pitied, if one stops to think of it, for if anything is wanted while getting ready to go to the field, it is, "Here, Tom, run and get it, and step lively," and as soon as that particular thing is brought, then something else is wanted, and when ready to go to work Tom has run euough to be aiready tired; then, "Now see that you keep those horses going" as a bit of parting ad-vice.

Then, after a long day's ploughing, there are the cows to be brought from the patture. Of course, Tom being the youngest, has that to do, too. And after supper is over he must milk, all of which is well enough if he was only al-lowed a shorter day than the others, and very frequently while the others stop during the day for rest Tom must go for a jug of water, as "boys don'n get tired." I believe in their working as they are able, but I have known so many boys injured from overwork that I cannot afain from overwork that I cannot refrain from saying a few words in the hope that they may do a little good. Our dear, warm-hearted, willing boys, whose work we can only appreciate when they are ill or absent; then we see how much help they have been.

"THE PLOUGHS WERE ALL BROKE."

I was well ac mainted with one boy, who helped break up all the ground for a large crop. He was only 14, and small of his age, and he worked right along with his father, a very strong man, until the crops were in, and the day they finished planting corn, at supper time, I said to him, when he came in: "Why, George, what is the matter?" For as long as I live I can never forget the tired, dejected, drooning little forms as he strond in the door Arooping little figure as he stood in the door. "Oh, nothing, only tired," with a pathetic little smile. In a day or two he was taken down with fever, and for weeks lay at death's door. simply from overwork. The first week of his illness he raved continually about his work, and it was enough to break one's heart to hear him urging his team to their work, or his plough would break, or 15 was "so hard to throw the dirt up hill." He kept this up for a week, never a min te e rest night or day, and every day bis voice grew weaker, until one day he opened his eyes, and looking around the room said, "The ploughs are all broke," and never mentioned them again. But for weeks he was not out of danger.

Now where was anything gained in that transaction? A long illness to be borne, a large doctor's bill to pay, besides the care and anxiety such an illness caused his parents. As he was slowly recovering, his physician said: "This illness was caused more from overwork than anything else; now, see that it is never done

again." Another case of boy's overwork, which know to be true, was where a man set a boy of 11 years of age to ploughing, and the only way he could turn the plough was to put his head under the cross pieces, between the handles, letting it rest on the back of his neck, until he injured his spine and was taken sick and lived only a few days. In the intense heat of harvest is another terrible time for the boys; hard, indeed, for strong men.

MAKES A MOTHER'S HEART ACHE.

Last summer our own boy, a stout young fel-low of 16, who had worked from early spring with scarcely a day's intermission, or with out a word of complaint, side by side with another man much older than himself, then through four or five weeks of harvest until a day or two heating and increases the quality of the mat-ure, Of course there is some extra labor in all this, but those who have tried it find it pays where manure is most valuable. Some people may find it a great saving of labor to haul out manure and spread it over the ground a great many weeks or months be-actes so, just look at my hands," holding up his actes so, just look at my hands," holding up his actes so, just look at my hands," holding up his aches so, just look at my hands," holding up his hands, perfectly covered inside with callouses and blisters while his lips quivered and tears stoud in his dark eyes, something that I had not seen, for he is usually too proud to complain. "Yesterday my nose bled till I could hardly go. I do wish father would let me oif this afternoon; won't you ask him to?" How it went to my mother heart to tell him that father said, "no, must try and get through while the fair weather lasts," only a mother cap know, and there was a good deal of bitterness in my thoughts that afternoon as I thought of my boy and his sorrowful face. His father did not meen to be hard, for if he

he only thought then of the work on hand and that the resting could be done some other time. But that is one reason why so many boys leave for a population of 35,000,000 and that of the ing it through is manure, and using it instead their homes so soon and so thoroughly despise United States is £140,000,000 for a population of the earth as aforesaid; this will greatly en. iteming when a little good judgment, tempered

townships of Archambault and Lussler up to the dividing line between the counties of Joliette and Montcalm and thence to the limits of the Apostolic Vicarsge of Pontiac. The rumor was confirmed at the ArchbisLop's Pelace in a General way themether the theory of the second se

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The rumor was considered as the Arounshop's Palace in a general way though no particulars were known, as a copy of the decree had not yet come to hand. The decree will be rather con-venient than otherwise, as there has been much controversy up to this time about the boundary line.



SLEEPLESSNESS CURED. I am glad to testify that I used Pastor Koe-nig's Norve Tonic with the best success for sleeplesences, and believe that it is really a great relief for suffering humanity. E. FRANK, Pastor, St. Soverin, Keylerton P. O., Pa.

Our PAMPHLET for sufferers of nervous disease will be sent FREE to any address, and POOR patients can also obtain this medicing FREE of charge from us.

This remedy has been prepared by the Rev-evend Pastor Koenig. of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under has direction by the

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

"Best cure for colds, cough, consumption is the old Vegetalde Pulmonary Balsam." Outlor Bros. &Co., Doston. For \$1 a large bottle sent prevais.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court. Dame Marie Azilas Charlebols, of the Village of St. Folycarpe, in the District of montreal, wife of Joseph Eudger alias Ludger llarnase Brasseur, of the same place, merchant, has in-tituied an action for separa-tion as to proporty against the said Joseph Eudger alias Ludger Damase Brasseur. PREVOST, BASTIEN & PREVOST, Attorneys for Plauntar. Montreal, 17th June, 1887.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. } No 2603.

SUPERIOR COURT.

BUT EBAUM COULDA. DAME MARIE FONTAINE, wife common as to pro-perty of NOLL BONIN, hotel-keeper, of the city and district of Montreal, duly anthorized to ester en justice, Plaintif, vs. the said NOEL HONIN, herefondant. The Plaintiff has instituted an action for separation as to property. Against the Defendant in this case. Montreal, 1st February, 1889. AUGE & LAFORTUNE, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 28.6

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL

MONTREAL, Superior Court, No. 825, DAME GUTA BEBECA MECKLENBURG, of the City and District of Montreal, duly suthorised a ceter en justice, Plainriff, against JACUB KOSHEGOLSKY, alias NOGALSKY, of the same place, trader. An no-tion for separation as to property has been instituted in this case on the 14th instant. Montreal, 27th February, 1889.

T. C. de LORIMIRR, Atty. for Pitff 31-6 3.29,2716-34



Now at the Albion Hotel,

MONTREAL.

18....SPECIALTIES... 18

The leading Medical and Surgical Association of America. The only one whose repreutatives visit, Montreal regularly twice a vear.

ed in a suggestive way by the number of stu-dents who enter the School of Fine Art in Paris. Twelve hundred students were on the roll last month. This is independent of the thousands who study in the studios of men of capacity. In our own Royal academy classes there are never more than 200 or 300 students : and few of the leading artists admit students to their studios. PAPER POWDER -At the Royal Powder Fac-

tory of Wetteren, in Belgium, a new gunpow-der is being made. They call it poudrepapier or paper powder, and it is said that a charge of two and one-half grammes (thirty nine grains) gives, in a rifle of small calibre, an initial veloc-ity of 600 yards to the ball. This is equal to, if it does not beat, the Lebel powder. The additional advantages are attributed to it of not smearing the barrel, of producing no smoke and of causing no recoil.

PEOPLE DEPENDENT ON ELECTRICTY .-- It was

EXTRAORDINARY HAIR. In Brazil there is a

As might be naturally expected from the ad-mixture of these extremes, this people possess

hair of a very extraordinary kind. It rises per-pendicularly from the head in thick, curly masses, and forms a wig of such enormous di-mensions that the possessors must stoop low

when entering their huts.

handsome piece of colored silk, which she they on the hoop. The girl who covers the most hoops in this way is considered the reigning

FASHIONS IN ENGLAND.

In some of the costumes worn by noted Englishwomen at the Grosvenor Gallery private view recently a tendency toward an exaggera-tion of the Directoire and Empire fashions was a writer in the Queen, reminders. The centre of the brim was bent inward ; wide ribbon strings covered the evrs and fastened under the chin. The Empire veil, gathered round the throat and covering the face as in a transparent bag, was worn with these hats. Some exceedingly skimpy grwns, with shorb waisbs,, wide scari saehes and quilling at the hem of the round skirt, were quilling as the new of the round wirt, were another revival of bygone times. The always-becoming and never old-fashioned Gains-borough hat, with its softness of plumes above and its delicate cast shadow over the upper part of the wearer's face, seems to be coming into favor again Feather boas accompanied in some instances the picturasque hat. Young faces appeared all the softer for peering out of this downy softness of plumes. Green was no longer a dominant color; there was a singular absence of its various shades. Ruddy tones seemed to be gaining in favor. Rich nasturtinms, terra-cotts, brick-red, marroon, up to crimson ran the warm scale of color. Black trimmings of passementerie sobered the strong tints. Passementerio in dull black wool braid sppeared on the most fashionable costumes. Some handsome steel beaded passementeries were also worn on mantles.

THE DELIGHTS OF HOUSEKREPING.

Has housekeeping itself lost half its charm since the dear old homely days of our grand-mothers, or have women so changed, so ad-vanced with the "progress of the age," that they can no longer delight in the simple pleasures of home and homekeeping? Some such question naturally evolves itself in one s mind. says a Chicago Herald writer, after a visit, be it only to have supper, in a real old-fashioned house, where the touch of the mistress' presence is perceptible from the parlor to the kitchen, from the bunch of sweet-smelling postes on the mantel to the pile of orisg "cockies on the side-board. This presence is just as much an actu ality in dusting and in cakemaking, in preserving and in curtain hanging, in dainty sweetamelling linen, in biscuits or in shining tea cups as in the female figure, bright and sweet, clean and neat, which stands at the door, hands out-stretching in welcome. It is time somebody made a protest against city houses. They, more than anything else, militate against real house-Where the kitchen is a clean, bright, keeping. pleasant room with a nice big window, it serves as an absolute trap to lure the mistress in. There is certain to be good hausskeeping as far as the culinery department goes, especially when it is not too much out of the way of daily steps to reach the kitchen door. But what do airy people know of nice, bright, neat kitchens? ir houses are all up and down stairs, the kitchen is a mere apology down in the base-ment, the stairs are steep and dark, and cook herself has not light and superpland this, and cough to keep her cheerfull, or perhaps their houses are too big and too grand for dear, delightful every day housekeeping, and the kitchen is presided over by a domineering female, at bigh wages. who "wont have the mistress pokin" about." Beside, it is entered through the butler's pantry; and a grim dragon, with austere stateliness, guards the way, and stares at madame if she ventures through his domain into cook s beyond.

PERSONAL

The Irish sculptress, Mrs Mary Redmond, The has been studying for three years in Italy, ' dare misspend it, desperate -[Bishop Hall

tine in one coffee cup of milk over the fire; add the juice and grated peel of one lemon. When the gelatine has dissolved put in one coff-e cup of white sugar. Let it cool slowly; strain it and add one and one half pint of rich milk. Str until cool, then pour into a mould previously wetted Vanilla may be used instead of lemon. DELICIOUS CAKE. - Two cups of white sugar, one cup butter, one cup milk, three eggs, three

cups flow. Stiv butter and sugar together and add the beaten yolks of eggs, and the beaten whites. One teaspoonful of baking powder sift-ed with the flour. Flavor with the grated rind of a fresh lemon and half the juice.

BROILED PORK CHOPS .- Cat them not quite so thick as mutton chops, and broil over a brisk fire; turn them frequently, and cook a dark brown. When ready to serve sprinkle upon them a little powered sage.

TUBBOT PIE -Take the remains of cold turbot, free the white flash from skin and bane, tear it into flakes and season with pepper, salt tear it into makes and season with pepper, salt and powdered mace. Spread it at the bottom of a thickly-buttered baking dieb, and pour over it any appropriate sauce, or melted butter, cover with a thick layer of potato passe, bake and salamapder.

AN EXCELLENT CAKE .- One pound of flour, one pound of butter, the and a quarter pounds of flur, ten eggs, one-half gill of shorry wine, one-half gill of rose water, one grated nutmeg, one teaspoonful of mixed ground cinnamon an cloves. Beab the butter and sugar to a very light cream, then add the wine and rose water. Whisk the eggs until thick, add and beat them into the batter and sugar by degrees; then add and stir in the flour gradually, and then the spices. Beat all well together for ten minutes, and bake in equare pans lined with buttered paper, and in a moderate oven. When done sieve powdered sugar over the top.

THE TEMPORAL POWER OF THE POPE.

MR. PELLETIER M. F. P., MAKES AN EXPLAN-ATION WITH REGARD TO CEBTAIN BE-SOLUTIONS.

SOLUTIONS. L'Electeur publishes a letter from Mr. L. P. Pelletier, M. P. P., the Nationalist, to Dr. Trudel, M. P. P., the only straight Castor in the Local House, relating to the resolutions which were to have been introduced into the House, favoring the temporal power for the Popr, but which were withdrawn. Mr. Pelle tier was to have sconded the resolutions, but he states that he was first desirous of canalting states that he was first desirous of consulting ecolesisatical authority on the subject, and for that pnrpose he called upon Oardual Tasebereau Mr. P. lletier goes on to say : His Emi ne ce strongly advised me not to second these resolutions, and he expressed profound regret at seeing that these resolutions were to have been presented, and begged of me to ask you not to in-ist. His Eminence believes that these resolutions would do more harm then good under the circumstances, and he authorized me to say this to all who should speak to me about the matter. His Eminence also recalled that their Lordships the Bishops of this Province already essayed once a movement with Her Majesty, in the sense of the resolutions now at issue, and that they received a reply from the Secretary of the Colonies refusing to take up the question." Mr. Pelletier states that under the biroumstances he could not favor the resolutions.

of 50,000,000.

ELEVATORS FOR HOME USE .- The ingenious plan proposed by a Berlin inventor, of a simple and inexpansive elevator for private dwell ings in place of the ordinary stair case, ha at-tracted some attention as a long-felt desidera tum. It is on the principle of the incline rail-way, and the motive power is furnished by the city water, which is applied in the cellar ; each flight has its separate chair, so that for example, one person can ascend from the first to the blird, or still another is descending from the fifth to the fourth. The chair, being of the width of the human body, requires but little space, and still leaves a free passage for any who wish to walk down instead of riding. It is set in motion by a simple pressure upon one of its arms, while after it has been used it slides back to the bottom step, its descert being regulated insuch a manner that the carrying of a passenger is a matter of entire safety.

WHAT IS ELECTRICITY ?- As the use of electricity becomes more general there is increased curiosity to learn what it is, easy the Electric Power. It is considered a mysterious f ree, because in its normal condition it cannot be seen. The wire which conveys the current gives no manifestation of the energy which is passing through it. Just as the post sid :--"We take no note of time save from its loss." So with electricity, it must be measured as it flies. It is true, however, that its laws are perfectly understood. It is necessary that we should know what it is? Nothing is more familiar to us than the action of gravitation We know that it is the attraction of the earth. It holds the atoms of the earth together and enables us to perform all of the operations which make up our daily life. It is however a mystery, but its laws are all well known, and if we violate them by jumping off a precipice should we consider the force of gravity necessarily dangerous? Steam is also something of a mystery ? It has heen familiar to mankind since the dawn of civilization, yet how many people know that it is transparent and therefore invisible until it comes in contact with the air ?

THE ZING OF GAME FISH.—The tarpon is the king of game fish. His home is in the Gulf of Mexico and in the Western Atlantic. He occasionally appears as far North as the Jersey coast, and is met with around the West Indies, but is most frequently caught in the bays and harbors of the Flordia coast. In his prime the tarpon is a six-footer. He weighs from 100 to 150 pounds. He is remarkable for his great beauty. When first landed his scales shine as beauty. When first landed his scales shine as though plated with silver. He has a long bony proj-ction at the dorsal fin, which is often seen proj-ction at the dorsa ind, which is often seen ecooting along the top of the water while the fish is out of sight beneath. The tarpon is known in Georgia as the "Jew-fish," and in Texas as the "Savanila" In other places it is called "silver fish" and "silver king" The French speaking people of the Gulf coast call it the "grand ecaille,' owing to the size of the scales.

THE CAUSE OF DIZZUNESS .- Darwin explains the origin of dizziness in persons while looking down from a lofty position in the following way :- He says that in learning to walk, we judge of the distance of the objects we approach by the eye, and by observing their perpendi-cularity determine our own; and that at all times we determine our want of perpendicularity, or He that has a pure heart will never cease to inclination to fall, by attending to the apparent pray, and he who will be constant in prayer aball know what it is to have a pure heart. Hence, when we are upon the summit of a bigh cliff, tower, or other eminence, and look down, Every day is a little life, and our whole lite is but a day repeated. These, therefore, that days loss a day are dangerously prodigs !; those that is obliged to balance ourselves by the less accurate feelings of our muscles.

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hance the value of his pile,

HOW SHALL WE FEED THE COWS? Professor Roberts, of Cornell university, in n essay read before the Herkimer N. Y.,

Farmer's institute, on dairy cows, gave expres-sion to the following : "How shall we feed the cows Well, how would you feed a man? Would you put indi-gestible and disgusting food before bim? Feed cows with the same brans you use in the pre-paration of your own food. Give them some-thing that is appetizing, which, nine times out of ten, means digestible food. In figuring the cost of a food you should never forget its value as a fertilizer. A ton of cotton seed meal is worth \$28 as a fertilizer to spread broadcast on your fields. I have just purchased a car load at \$22.50 per ton ; if this he fed to milk cows they will take out only 20 per cent, of the fertilizing elements and their excrement will be wroth all the food cost.

" There is another point left that 1 want to emphasize. The milch cow must have an abundance of water, and I hope you will not oblige her to drink it from the ice coid brook. It is cheaper to warm the water with coal in a heater than with the hay in a cow. Heat the water to 60 or 80 degs, and give it to your cows in the barns.'

PIGS EOR PROFIT.

Pigs breed enormously faster than do either tows or ewes. They are less liable to injury rom accident or disease. They can digest and turn into flesh a larger proportion of food than any other ruminant. For instance, 100 pounds of dry food given to them will produce an increase in live weight in cattle of 9 pounds, in sheep 11 pounds and in pigs 23 6 pounds. In other words, pigs get twice as much nourish-ment out of food as do sheep, and nearly three times as much do oxen. As a result, the pig increases in weight much more speedily than either sheep or ox. And there is another con-sideration. While the value of pork during the past twenty years has not depreciated, the cost of all kinds of artificial food has been lowered. so that if pig keeping ever was profitable it must be more than ever so nowadays.

THE NEW FERTILIZER.

More or less excitement prevails in the minds of some persons over the extraordinary reports from the use of sulphate of iron, or the common copperas of commerce, whon used in connection with the potash and phosphate fertilizers. The Marquis of Paris, who is also a successful fruit grower and market gardener, has employed it extensively. His practice is, after applying other fertilizers, to sow copperat at the rate of about one cunce to the square yard of surface for all garden crops, and for trees and fruits as well. A scientist of some reputation, who has experimented with copperss, has also reported successful results. The editor of Rural New Yorker has made four experiments in the use of sulphate of iron on corn and potatoes. The yield was less in every case where the copperas was used.

WHY BOYS LEAVE HOME.

A WOMAN SPRAKS & WORD FOR OUR BOYS.

I would like to say a word in favor of our farmer boys, who, as a class, are sadly over-worked in the rush of spring work or through

the bot days of harvest. A great many farmers undertake so much that, in order to get the crops in in season, everything must come to time, while the boys, solts and everything else on the place are pressed into service for all they are able to do. Now, if the boys have to more to hard, it scene to me they should be allowed a shorter day, and township will extend to the south-east of the street, Montreal.

with mercy for them, would do more good than all the stern commands that were ever uttered.

"Oh, if I could only live the past ten years over again," said a friend whose only child, a promising boy of eighteen, had died of con-sumption, "for I know he worked too hard. He was also so willing and we never stopped to think that the work might be too much for him

But now we can see where we did wrong, What a pity all parents cannot see, before they meet with some such trouble, and be really parents at heart instead of thoughtless taskmasters whose present prosperity is gained in a great measure at a fearful expense-the broken down constitutions of their boys.-[One Who Loves Them, in St. Louis Republic.

NOTES.

Early in the season give the wheat held a tor dressing of 100 pounds nitrate of soda, 200 pounds superphosphate and 100 pounds high-grade sulphase of potash per aore. This is an expensive application (abent \$5), but it should

expensive application (abeut \$8), but it should nearly, if not quite, double the yield. There will also be more straw and a more vigrous growth. Mix the ingredients, and harcow the field after broadcasting the fertilizer. Don't be afraid of "burning up" your crop by using too much manure. It is a myth that never materializes. The only way to "burn up" a crop is by neglecting it. Pienty of man-ure and the soil kept loss on the surface will always give good results. Concentrate your

ure and the soil kept losse on the surface will always give good results. Concentrate your work on a small space and aim to leave the soil richer after the removal of every crop. Grow only such crops as have been found best adapted to your soil and climate. Any

attempt to grow something that is not well adapted to the soil increases the cost of produc tion and lessens the profit. All new varities should first be tested in small plots before attempting to grow a general crop therefrom. A hen that lays 100 eggs per year the eggs averaging eight to the pound, produces more in weight than does a hen that lays 120 eggs a year

that weigh twelve to the pound. Eggs should be sold by the weight. It is not always the hen that lays the greater number of eggs that is the most servicable.

the most servicable. Feed the brood sows that have litters of pigs liberally on warm, sloppy food. Skim milk or buttermilk is excellent, but if this is difficult to obtain give her all the scalded ground grain she can eat, with a mess of cooked turnips or pota-toes, to which has been added a pint of linseed

meal.

CI89866.

Holloway's Pills.-Weak Stomach. The wisest cannot enumerate one quarter of the diswheet cannot enumerals one quarter of side dis-tressing symptoms arising from imperfect or disordered digestion, all of which can be reliev-ed by these admirable Fills. They remove can-kery taste from the month, flatulency and con-stipation. Holloway's Fills rouse the stomach, adipation other norman thereasy bringing liver, and every other organ, thereby bringing digestion to the healthy tone which full enables argesulon to one nearray tone which full enables is to convert all we eat and drink to the nurishment of our bodies. Hence these Pills are the surces strengteners and the safest restor-abives in nervousness, wasting, and chronic debility. Holloway's Pills are infallible reme-ding for impaired anochite, arutations and dies for impaired appctite, eruotations, and multitude of other disagreeable symptoms which render the lives of thousands miserable These Pills are approved by all indeed.

DIVISION OF THE ARCHDIOCESE. Word has been received that a decree of the Word has been received that a decree of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda orders a new division of the Archdiocess of Montreal and Ottawa. The dividing line will in future commence on the South Shore of the Ottawa river, ascend the east of the townships of Chat-am, Wentworth, Howard, and Escaford, and thence following the north-cast side of the latter township will extend to the anothenest of the

Over 60,000 cures performed by them the past ben years. Hundreds of cures performed in Montreal and vicinity. Oall and See the Names. The evidence now on exhibition for inspection

The International Medical Council are not strangers here. They are responsible medical experts; only gentlemen of the highest professional standing, being members of the staff. Dr. Kergan himself has long been recognized sa a scientist, whose investigations in the organic chemistry of the botanic world have resulted in placing at the disposal of the institution at whose head he is, a list of the most wonderful curative agents ever presented to the world for the benefit of those who suffer.

They treat and cure Catarrh, Consumption and all diseases of the digestive system. The Heart, Kidneys, Blood, Skin, Bones and Joints, and diseases prculiar to men and women. Free consultation daily at Albion Hotel Montreal. Call or write. 26 tf

INFORMATION WANTED

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



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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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AND CATHOLIC JHBONICLE

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IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

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DECISIONS REGARDING NEWSPAPERS

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, whether directed in his name or another's or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for payment. 2. If a person orders his paper discontinued,

he must pay up all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and then collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

5. In suits for subscriptions, the suit may be instituted in the place where the paper is pub-lished, although the subscriber may reside 4. The courts have decided that refusing to hundr

take newspapers or periodicals from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, while unpaid, is prima facte of intentional froud.

WEDNESDAY...... MARCH 13, 1889

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, March 13th, St. Gerald. THUBSDAY, March 14:h, St. Matilda. FRIDAY, March 15th, St. The Lance and Nails.

SATURDAY, March 16th, St. Abraham. SUNDAY, March 17th, 2nd Sunday in Lont, ST. PATRICK. MONDAY, March 18th, St. Gabriel, Arch

angel. TERSDAY, March 12th, St. Joseph.

St. Patrick's Day.

Irishmen will celebrate the national festi val this year with more than usual spirit and anthusiasm on account of the great strides anniversary.

High mass will be celebrated in St Patrick's Church, on Sanday the 17th, by His Grace the Archbishop, when a sermon appropriate the day will be preached. The following day, Monday, the precession will be held, in which Irishmen's L. and B. society. This association has not been assigned a position in the ranks, as they have not come to the terms offered by Rev. Father Dowd. The scoletles will march at St. Patrick's Church at 10 o'clock, where High Mass will be celebrated, after which they will proceed along the route ohesen. In the evening the different socie ties' concerts will take place,

The Salvation Army Collapse.

In this issue we reproduce, from the Toronto News, a scandalous exposure of the inner workings of the Salvation Army, by which " Mail."

Wisely and properly the Society of Jesus has taken an action in the courts of law against the Toronto Mail for slander and libel. This is in perfect keeping with the institutions and customs of Canada, where individuals, companies and corporations always appeal for redress to the law when suffering from malicious or libellous attacks by news-DaDore.

There is no reason in the world why the Society of Jenus, being an incorporated body, should not defend its reputation the same as any other constitutional institution, mercantile concern, railway company or private person. Indeed the necessilty in the case of the Jesuits is greater because those who have started the agitation against them threaten to involve the country in civil war. It is not, therefore, the Jeauits alone who are concerned, but the whole commonwealth and every individual comprising it.

As citizens the Jesuits stand in presisely the same position before the law as the Mail Publishing Company. They are endowed with the same civil rights and possess an equal claim to the pretection of their preperty, liberties and life as any other subjects of the Queen. Forgetting this great fact, which marks the fundamental difference between the present controversy concerning the Jesuits and all previous agitations of the same kind, the Mail and other newspapers have ventured an appeal to passion and prejudice for the distruction of the civil rights of a section of their fellow-citizens with whem they happen to disagree concerning matters of religion and history. Nay, more, they have been guilty of a worse orime than slander or libel. They have actually incited to murder. for it was boldly stated by one of them that no one could be legally punished under British law for killing a Jesuit!

Surely when matters have come to this ertremity-when civil war and assassination are openly advecated in the press-it is time the civil law were invoked to save the country from such calamities and punish the men who would stir up the passions of the ignorant and fanatical, before some overt act planges made by the Home Rule cause since the last it in bloodshed and misery. What, we ask, would be the condition of the constry were the Jesuits and their friends on the pross to imitate the course pursued by the Mail, the World and the correspondents of those papers, fling back defiance and accept the challenge to civil war? What a teribble picture rises all the temperance and national societies will before the imagination at such a contingency. participate, excepting, as last year, the Young Fortunately, as the Toronto Glebe observes. " It should be frankly acknowledged that the agitation in Ostario might by this have be-" come vastly more senseless and dangerous had not the great number of Canadians who " believe the Jesuits Estates Act to be not only a perfectly proper, but a righteous one, displayed great self-control. It is really wonderful that none of our Roman Catholic " fellow-citizens here and in Quebec have re-"plied violently to the fanatic and brutal "howlers who have been telling Ontario that British law permits Jesuits to be shot at aight."

But the action taken by the Jesuits to bring their traducers into court, there to answer for slander and incitements to sedition, blood. shed and civil war, will let in a flood of light on the darkaned understandings of the Ont ario fanatics. The rude-awakening they must receive may deze them for a while, but they will come to a consciousness in time that they are living in America in the ninetcenth contary, not in Europe in the seventeenth century. They will also come to the conclusion, slowly perhaps, and not without cumpution, that the age when questions in theology were sought to be settle by pikes and guns has passed away forever. It may also astonish them at first to learn, but they must lease it nevertheless, that British liberty, about which they have been raving in their Rip Van Winkle sleep, does not mean Protestant ascendency, and that in Canada, at all events, it means equality of all men before the law whether they be Jesuits or not. Furthermore, they must be taught that no men or body of men can be permitted to advocate murder, preach sedition, use language calculated to cause a breach of the peace, or even speak ill words of other men, without being brought to book and punished.

ago in France and have not yet ended. The Holy Alliance recognized this when that Order whose principles kings and governments had misunderstood, but were glad to ophold when they discovered the terrible mistake that had been made.

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Are the Protestants of Canada going to make the same mistake, only to learn the same bitter lesson. If they but knew it the Jeanits are their best friends, unless, indeed, they are prepared to join the Revolutionists. Do they not know that a great change has been wrought in the attitude of men towards religion since the Jesuits undertook to roll ish enterprises from which no good can come: back the tide of the Protestant Reformation? Are they so ignorant of the nature and the character of that change that they cannot see in the Jesuits of to-day their most powerful corpet-baggers, designing ne'er do-weels, and allies for the preservation of that Christianity | political feather-heads are dreaming and pratthey profess so much to love? If they do | ing about extending the sway of the bianca not know those things, experience will teach them, as it taught the governments of Europe, alter they have paid the penalty of their

ignorance. If, contented in their easy-going, comfortable Protestantism in religion and constitutionalism in government, they shut their eyes to the fact that the Jesuits have been raised | broken-bearted wife and little ones are famup in these days to combat a movement which has the destruction of Christianity and the enbversion of all government, as now understood, for its object, they must not be astenished when the storm bursts upon them. Nevertheless, we would assure them that the Jesuits have long ceased to regard Protestant iam as dangerous to religion. They know that it has expended its vitality in giving birth to a new movement, and that for some time Protestantism in its various forms has become in reality so many buttresses to the one Catholic Church.

The movement to which we refer is intel lectual, and carries with it possibilities se suppondons that he would be a bold Protestant, or a foslish one, who would assail the Jesuits after he has fully comprehended it, providing always that he prefers the preservation to the destruction of every form of Christianity. The most concise statement of the character of this new foe to Religion at hand will be found in an article by Minot J. Savage in the March number of the North American Review, as follows :-

"We might as well face the fact-the Churches might as well face it-that freeminded, well-informed people no longer baheve in any 'fall of man.' Not only do they doubt it as many might doubt something that nevertheless has some strong proof in its favor; for the case is much stronger than this. It is demonstrated, beyond all intelligent question, that no such fact ever occurred in the history of man. What follows? Why this follows as inevitably as day follows night-that the very corner-stone of popular theology has crumbled, and that the whole superstructure totters to its fall. If man is not 'fallen,' then he is not lost, and, in that usee, he does not used to be 'saved.' Take away the fall of mar, and there is no need of 'the scheme of Redemption,' no need of a supernaturally-inspired Revelation, no need of an Incarnation, no need of a supernatural or infallible Church, no need of a Trinity, no eld time heaven for the chosen few, po endless hell for the doomed many. All these doctrines found their reason in the supposed resign it till compelled to stand and deliver. fall, and with it they pass away."

Here at last Protestantiam has reached

The Jesuits' Action Against the series of revolutions which began a century Golden Age ! Nineteen years of annexation have given to Rome liberty and hunger. The former is transitory, and manifests: itself famous compact hastened to re-establish an only in the facilities for doing mischief ; the latter is deplorable and real." It then goes on to olte cases of robberies at bakeries, and gives one case of a poor old man who begged a bit of bread at a baker's shop for himself and his family, and, being refused, left some

article of his clothing in barter for a piece of bread, saying that he would rather die of cold than of hunger. Whilst thousands of men who are able and willing to work, and men and women whose working days are done, are starving, live by the million are spent in fool-Whilst the disreputable mixture of legislative croce abroad and equandering millions on a new parliament house at home, the people are crying for bread !" "I know nothing like it." continues the correspondent, "except the conduct of a besotted father and husband

who sports his earning as a generous fellow in the gin-place or beer-shop whilst his ishing in one of our city alleys of hunger and cold. We blame revolutionists | and so we may, of course ; but let us, for justice sake, begin by blaming the political devilry that brasds them."

STRIPPED of the laborious of verbiage special pleading, the Budget speech, of which a synopsis will be found elsewhere, is a record of folly and extravagance, made more suspiclous by what Sir Richard Cartwright correctly described as fraudulent bookkeeping. The great facts presented with crushing force are the enormous increase of the public debt, and the hopelessness of its ever being extinguished. At the same time there is a falling of in trade, decreasing value in farm property, and a constant outflow of pepulation. These things prove that the country is badly

governed and that a radical change of policy is necessary to induce a retarn of prosperity. The amendment offered by Sir Richard Cartwright contains the only apparent cure for the svils that sflict the country. Indeed it is now generally admitted that there can be no prospect of permanent improvement till and purpose with states of the republic

alongside them. It is gratifying to be told that there is to be no tinkering of the tariff this year. This determination has been arrived at no doubt through fear of the retaliatory measure pending in Congress should our Government further pursue their policy of senselzes, irri- great and deserved success. tating exaction on importations from the THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE. Mac-United States. Some correspondents at Ortawa go so far as to say that the Government contemplates stealing the Opposition thunder and going in for reciprocity. But we think this is hardly probable. Ring and Combine rule is supreme at Ottawa and has too good a grip on the means for fleecing the public to

WE commend to our readers' attention the

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE ARE AGE. Art Age Press, West

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dedicated, so says is called, and active of a congress of delegates from all our active art associations preserved and associations are preserved and associations are preserved and associations are preserved and association association and association an petitors at an annual exhibition." scheme is so far allowed to be possible of achievement as to have set different American but they struck harmlessly against the armor cities vying for the honor of being the place in which said convention shall be held. The Art Age has always bestowed marked atten tion on architectural art, as witness "A from which re effect indeed can eventually Oathedral without an Exterior"; "The on the 16th inst. Oardinal Tascherean pre-come but empty coffers and national disaster. Smallest Church in Eugland"; the "Little sided at the discussion, Quebeo Telegraph Church of Thaun"; "Nuremberg"; "Porl-gneux"; "Segovia"; "Tangiers"; "The S. P. Hinckley Houses"; "Design for Armory"; "Design for Library The S. " Prive to Library, New York city"; "Church of St. Croix ;" "An Apartment and Busi-ness Bailding"; "New Building of the Gro-lier Club"; "Carved Wood"; "Two Mod; ern Dweilinge-An English Mouora House

and a Washington House"; "Door Caps of Old Beston." There are also art oriticisme, and Literary Gossip for the general reader. The number also contains a pen and ink supplement by Bruce Crane.

PARIS ILLUSTRÉ International News Co., New York.

The number of Paris Illustre for March 2nd shows on the cover "The Milliner" after a painting by F. H. Kaemmerer. The opening engraving represents "Equimaux at the Jardin d'Acclimatation," Paris, "Mademoiselle Truchot," a deeply thrilling story with a tragic ending, from the pen of Henri Bouchot, occupies most of the available reading space, even the sprightly "Paris Gostip" being relegated to make room for it. "In the Olden Time," after a painting by E. Munier, represents a chateline teaching her little girl how to read. "An Euigma," by Al. Agache, suggests the Sphinx in style and treatment. The chief feature, however, of this number to general readers will be the large full-page portraits, beautifully finished in colors of the new Vice-President of the United States and his wife, by that most indefatigable and successful of artists, P. Toussaint.

THE AVE MARIA. New Series, Vol. 27. July-December, 1888, Notre Dame Indiana.

This beautiful volume of a standard Amerian publication gives a good idea of the artistic and literary excellence attained by those engaged in its production. We know of no hetter, pursr, or more elegant visitor to of the eleventh of February last, 1889, was Catholic homes than the Ave Maria. In published and circulated by the defendants these days, when frothy literature is flooding the world, it is like getting a breath of purer these provinces are brought into line in spirit air to open these pages. Those who are ro fortunate as to possess the series of its volumes, have a library to which young and old can ture, not only for instruction and amusement, but also for those promptings to higher aspirations which so powerfully effect the formation of character and the direction of conduct. We are glad to note, from the evidences presented in the get-up of this volume that the Ave Maria is meeting with

> millan & Co., 112 Fourth Avenue, New York.

The engraved frontispiece to the March number is from Moroni's painting "Portrait of a Tailor"; "Sant Flario," by F. Marion | with interest and costs distraits to the under lrawford reaches its fourteenth chapter, "Leeds," is the subject of an article by S. Byles, with illustrations by G. C. Farrer, "The House of the Wolf," by Stanley J. Weyman reaches its conclusion. "Kensingson Palace," by Barbra Clay Finch, with illustrations by Holland Tringham and J. F.nne

filial affection as imposing as possible. Hence a grand theological display was the means The Are Ave. Twenty-fifth street. New York. The present number of this publication is dedicated, so says its editor, "to the project dedicated so says its editor, "to the project dedicated by the way, is a fail blocked Irishman, who, by the way, is a fail blocked Irishman, to meat all comments the faculty to meet all comments to meet all comments the faculty to meet all comments the present number of the faculty to meet all comments the present number of the faculty to meet all comments the present number of the faculty to meet all comments the present number of the faculty to meet all comments the present number of the faculty to meet all comments the present number of the faculty to meet all comments the present number of the faculty to meet all comments the present number of the present number of the faculty to meet all comments the present number of the present number of the faculty to meet all comments the present number of the pre jections of all kinds, shapes and sizes were hurled against the talented young Irishman, of legic that covered him. He received an ovation at the end from the namerous clergy. men present and the students of the Uni. versity. Mr. Foley will be ordained priest sided at the discussion. Quebec Telegraph March 8.

JESUITS' DECLARATION.

FULL TEXT OF THEIR LIBBL CASEN DECLARA. TION SENT TO TOBONTO.

The following is the text of the declaration prepared by Messre, Trudel, Charbonnean and Lamothe in the libel suit for \$50,000 of the Society of Jesus vs. the Mail Printing Company, of Toronto, and forwarded for signification last evening : "That the defendanta print, edit and publish in the city of Toronto, in the Province of Oatario, a daily paper, called the Toronto Dally Mail,

"That said paper has a very large circula-tion in the Province of Ontario, in the district of Montreal, particularly in all the provinces of Canada and even abroad :

"That on the eleventh day of Febuary, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, with the malicious and premeditated intent of doing harm, and causing damages to, and ruining the pliantiffs in their reputation and to foment against them hatred and projudice, principally among Protestants, the said journal, the Toronto Daily Mail, published the following defamatory article :

(Then follows the article published.) "That the word 'Jesuits' in said article signifies the members of the Society of Jasus, and that the words 'when he enters the order' signify when a person joins said society and becomes a member thereof.

THAT THIS SO-CALLED OATE

does not exist in the constitution of the Society of Jeans; that no member of the society takes it.

"That these-called oath isan odious fabrication, prepared and published with the object of exposing the Society, whose members are all Jesuits, to the prejudice, contempt, and hatred of a large portion of the citizens among whom they reside.

"That the said journal, the Toronto Mail, of the eleventh of February last, 1889, was very largely in the city of Montreal, in the district of Montreal, and in the whole of Canada.

"That the defendants persisted in affirming the authenticity of this so-called oath, notwithstanding the denials published on behalf of the members of the Society.

"That said publication has caused irreparaable harm and incalculable damage to the plantifis in the esteem and consideration which they enjoy in all their works, and principally in their missions and institutions of learning, which damages, for the purposes of the present case, the plaintifis fix at fifty thousand dollars.

"Wherefore the plaintiffs conclude that the defendants be condemned to pay to the said plantific for damages, real and exemplary, the sum of fifty thousand dollars currency signed,'

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

PROGRAMME AND OBDER OF PROCESSION. St. Patrick a Day will be celebrated with great

MARCH 13, 1889.

ties spared no pains to render the token of

it appears that "General" Booth and his family have amassed a colossal fortune at the expense of the public and the ignorant enthusiasts who have done their work in every quarter of the globe.

It is somewhat curious that the Salvation Army, which has had so extraordinary a succoss among the Protestants of these days, is but an imitation of a similar movement suppressed by the Pope in the early part of the seventeenth century. According to Tierney, the people of England in those days were amased with the concoction of a new order of religious ledies who sought affiiliation with the Catholic mission in England. Their project was to live in community, under certain vows, but without any obligation of enclosure, to ramble over the country, even to the Turks and Infidels, in order to "gain souls." They became notorious, and went by various names, just as the "Salvation Lasses," and "Hallilujah Ladies" are known to-day. They were called "Wardists," from Mrs. Ward, their foundress; also, "Expectatives," from their expecting the Papal approval of their Order, and likewise rejoiced in the appellation of Apostolic Viragees" and "Galloping Girls." The last name was given with reference to certain "improper behaviour in those who were permitted to wander abroad on the pretense of carrying on their interest." Mrs. Ward, like "General" Booth, knew how to enjoy life and dignity as well as to win souls. In spite of opposition they besieged the Pope with petitions for confirmation of their Order, and it was then they offered a wow for the conversion of Turks and Infidels. But so many "odd histories" were told of them that Pops Urban VIII., in 1630, suppressed the sisterhood, which speedily dis solved and was never heard of again till revived under Protestant auspices by Booth under the name of the Salvation Army.

The accounts we copy from the News show an smount of greed, accompanied with heart. lessness, on the part of those who control the Salvation Army, which is a disgrace to humanity. Particularly distressing are the inveigled to Canada on the stupid, fatile enthusiasm. Long ago Mr. Labouchere, in ral" Booth and challenged him to render an account of the monies he obtained. Noedless to say, no account was ever rendered. But now the facts are known, the "General." if he cannot be made to disgorge, should be abated as a nuisance, shown up all over the world in his true colors, and further imposiand wemen prevented,

Strate Strates

This is the law and the logic of the situation, and the much maligned, much enduring Society of Jeaus has taken the right way to enforce respect thereto.

The Despair and the Hope of Protestantism.

The Toronto Mail continues its attacks on the Jesuits. The editorials and, indeed, the greater part of the correspondence with \$100,000,000 more must be devoted to the which its columns are flooded are mere re- perfection of the national defenses in the hashings of the old, threadbare charge, by next three years. In such a situation a bill which certain writers, Catholic and Protestant, have sought to cast discredit on the confiscation and sale of the immense posses-Order.

These effusions are creditable to the reading of some of the writers, but monuments to the absence of the oritical faculty, while painfully suggestive of one-sided mental development. The Mail writers, taking them in a lump, are like hounds who have caught stories of the way poer French girls have been the scent and are in full cry. They smell a Jesuit and make the welkin ring with their mission of "converting French Canadians." | baying. They are in dead earnest, but, like The whole thing is a record of hypoorisy and hounds, are anaware that these who ride to swallowed up in the expenses of manageaverice, taking advantage of weak-headed them are merely enjoying sport. The only ment and the remaining \$10,000,000 devoted and responsibility wisely shrink from the Truth, exposed the true character of "Gene- | find themselves in the ditch before the hunt Le over.

But, dropping metaphor, we must remind these zealots that interests far more momentons are involved than any of them seem to imagine. Whatever room for dispute there may be in the accounts given of the Jesuits | the Liverpool Gatholic Times, a quotation | who have labored to get up the row will see as they existed previous to their suppression, from the Osservatore Remane :- "It seems by it what consummate asses they have made tion on the public and miguided young men there is no disputing the fact that sup- impossible and yet to this pass has the of themselves and subside into repentant pression was one of the great cansas of the new civilization brongit us-she new | silence.

what in Ireland is called the Devil's Ara pague, er final jumping-of place.

Now, if we look about the world we will find that the only religion which is expanding on all sides-among the rich and educated as well as among the poor and ignorant -is the Oatholic Church. Make a practical test. Go into any Protestant Church in this or any other city during Sunday services, and you will find them half, or more than half. empty. Go into any Catholic Church in the same way and you will find them crowded, Why is this ? Because Catholicity is a living Levis College.

faith whose church doors are always wide open; not like the luxurious padded, onshioned, carpeted palaces where Protestantism dozes for an unctuous hour or two on Sandaye.

How can a thing se vapid as this hope to combat the unbelief described by Mr. Savage ? No! That is a mission reserved for the Jesuits under the direction of the Uatholic Oburch, and if Protestantism would escape being crushed to death in the conflict, its only hope is in union with Catholicity.

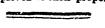
Revolution Breeders in Italy.

There are reports from Italy of a project on the part of the government for a gigantic act of spollation against the Catholics. The government is in bad financial straits, its revenue having fallen \$20,000,000 within a year, and its war and naval expenses grown so as to create a deficit of \$70,000,060, while it has been decided by the Parliament that is to be submitted in the chambers for the sions in Italy of the various monastic and religious orders known by the name of " Opere ple." The value of this property is estimated at \$600,000,000, yielding an annual revenue of 30,000,000. It has been contributed from Catholics in every part of the world to be devoted to religious and charita. ble uses. The prime minister claims that it has been diverted from the purposes of the donors, that \$20,000,000 of the income is government. It is safe to predict that if the it will precipitate some most dangerous inter-

national complications. Apropos to this colossal scheme of robbery, we find in the Roman correspondence of | their good sense, while hoping that the bigots

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in Canada and the mjust manner in which First Night of Macustry, Witche they were deprived of their property.



THE death is announced of the Rev. Aubert de Gaspe, which and event occurred at Levie. Que., last Sunday. It is stated that deceased

THE report which we give in this issue of the Orange meeting at Toronto to protest paper, and from time to time presents illus against the Jeaults' estates settlement furnishes very amusing reading. The spirit and character of Orangelam, its truculence, its Grape," being equal to anything of the kind subserviency, its loud-mouthed fury, were kind. well displayed. The Globe describes the affair as "a big gun loaded to the muzzle that | THE JESUITS : THEIR APOLOGISTS AND THEIR

fizzled off slowly and harmlessly through the touch-hole." It says further :-

Positively it was pitcous to see a great number of intelligent looking and presumably sincere men guided unprotestingly to approve of a most glaring piece of humbug. How wonderful that no Orangeman stood up in the Parilion and shouted "What are you giving us?" The question would instantly have led all present to take thought, and a moment's reflection would have shown them that they were being deluded by illusory, cut-and dried motions, They were really induced to agree that nothing

at all should be done to procure disallowance, but that a vegue "pooty gin'r'liv all round " de-monstration abould somebow be made some time by somebody sgainst the Roman Catholic citiwhen the rank and file think calmin over the

way in which they were humbugged, and in-duced to applaud impracticable propositions and sent home with nothing but a bellyful of cheap "No Popery" oraiory, they will, we are pretty sure, make things warm for their adroit Tory "Menters" Masters.'

Don't let us agree to do anything in particular, but let us agree to do something tremendous some time if the majority of the Dominion will sgree-that's the maning of recolutions pro-posing a Protestant League for amendment of the B N.A. Act. instead of instant action against the Jesuit Estates measure.

What a farce! And how consumedly Sir John and Sir Hactor will laugh over it.

Now the point of all this is that common sense is getting the better of fanaticism even among Orangemen, and that men of thought fear is that some of these brave fellows may to propaganda by the Vatican against the bloody war propositions of these who are raising the hue and cry against the Jesuits. confiscation is attempted by the government, If, as the Globe alleges, the Orange masters | ence. were able to satisfy the wrath of the Yellow

Boys with buncombe resolutions, all we can say is that they deserve commendation for ÷.,

more, comes next. "A Woman's Story," is WE commend to our readors' attention the more, course user. A violation strong, is exceedingly able and perepionens sermen by Father Hand on the Jesuite question in this in Six Chapters." "Carpe Diem" is illuisene. Perusal of it will give a clear and trated by Heary Ryland. In "Et Castara" correct idea of the legal status of the Jeanits N. D. Traill discourses of "Spring," "A First Night of Macbeth," "Witchersft,"

> THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST. Pub. lishers : Fruit Growers' Association of Oatario, Grimsley, Ont.

This nicely-got-up little publication well leserves its alliterative title of "a journal devoted to fraits, flowers and forestry," and has left fifty or sixty thousand dollars to will be wavmly welcomed by all interested in the growth of a horticulture essentially Gana. dian. Besides containing much interesting reading matter of moment to native fruitgrowers, concerning productions suited to our climate, it is well printed on oream-tinted trations in landscape gardening, etc., together with a beautifully colored frontispiece, the one in the present number, "The Vergeunes to be found in American publications of the

> ENEMIES-A Letter delivered in St. Patrick's Church, Ottawa Feb 24th, 1889, by Rav. M. J. Whelan.

We are glad this able refutation of current elander against the Order of Jesus has been put in pamphlet form and thus made available for general circulation and distribution. Protestants as well as Catholios could not do better than obtain a copy and learn from it facts which bigotry and prejudice have either suppressed or distorted.

MASSEY'S ILLUSTRATED. Published by Mas sey Press, Massey street, Toronto.

This journal, published in the form of a maguzine, seems intended to supply a want long felt in many rural homes, that of obtain log instructive and interesting reading combined for the younger members of the house hold circle whilet the elders will be chicfly attracted by the acquaintance with the practical details of agriculture which its columns display,

THE DOMINION ILLUSTRATED, G. E. DSBbarate, Montreal.

The Dominion Illustratesd for March 9:h has the following list of engravings :- The Fancy Drive; A Medley; Four of the Cars in the Frncy Drive; The Oitizen's Drive; The Ice Castle ; Storming of the Ice Castle ; The Living Arch.

THE NEW MOON. New Moon Publishing Co., Lowell, Mass.

The contents of the New Moon for March are : Kate, the Tomboy ; Rough Tom ; Tried to Economize ; First Use of Gas ; A Leador in Society ; Lots of Chances ; Thurman and Conkling; Sickening Flattery; The Tenants of My Shanty; John A. Andrews's Eloqu-

FEAST OF ST. THOMAS AT LAVAL UNIVERSITY.

Had one wended his steps towards the Lival University yesterday afternoon he could have seen something that would have

celat in St. Patrick's Church on Sunday, March 17. The musical portion of the morning service will be unusually grand. Mercadante's Mass will be rendered in three parts by the choir, under the direction of Prof. J. A. Fowler At the Offertory Pergetti's "Salve Regina" will be sung by Mr. J. P. Hammill. On Monday, the 18th, when the procession will be held, the other will repeat Marcadante and at the Offert choir will repeat Mercadante, and at the Offer-tory a tenor solo, O Salutaris, with organ and orchestral accompaniment, composed by Prof. J. A. Fowler, and dedicated to Rev. Father Dowd, will be rendered by Mr. Hewitt. At be evening service on Sunday, solos will be given with violin obligatos by Rev. M. Cal-laghan. Mr. P. F. McCaffrey will act as leader on these occasions. It is rumored that Bishop Mahoney, V. G., of Toronto, will preach the St. Patrick's day sermon. The parade of the societies, it is expected, will surpass that of last year. The following will be the order :

Hackmen's Union. Band and Banner. St. Gabriel Congregation. St. Gabriel T. A. & B. Society. Band and Banner. Band and Banner. St. Anthony's Congregation. St. Anthony's Young Man's Society. Band and Banner. Children of St. Ann's School. St. Ann's Congregation. Band and Banner. St. Ann's Young Men's Society. Band and Banner. St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society. Children of St. Lawrence School. Band and Banner Ivith Catholic Banef. Irish Catholic Benefit Society. Oatholic Y ang Men's Society. Band and Banner. St. Patrick's T. A & B Society. Band and Banner. St. Patrick's Society. Mayor, Clergy and invited guests. Mr. John Dwyer will act as marshal in chief. WILL NOT TAKE PART.

An adjourned meeting of the Young Irish-man's L & B. Association was held in their man's L & B. Association was held in their hall Friday evening, when there was a large attendance of members. The association de-cided, as they could take no part in the Sk. Patrick's Day procession, to hold their annual entertainment in the Victoria Rifles Armory on Monday night, March 18, when "The Col-leen Bawn" will be produced. The scenic effects are grand. and the cast being well up in their respective roles, the piece will undoubtedly be

TORY TOLERATION.

ANTI-FRENCH, OR ULTEA-PROTESTANT, ORVSADE IN ONTABIO.

TOBONTO, March 8 .- The sensation in political circles here to night is the attack made to-day in the Provincial Legislature by Meredith and Oraig against the Mowat Government for allowing the French language to be need in the schools of Eastern Ontsrio, and because all the books sosed in the separate Roman Catholio schools were not issued with the anthority of the Education department. Extracts from the French Catholic catechism were read by Craig, showing the character of the religious instructions in the schools, and pronounced by him, amid cheers of the Tory pirty, as something that should not be colerated in Ontario. This is regarded as the beginning of an anti-French and ultra-Protestant orusade by the Tory lead-ers in Ontario. The speech of Hon. G. W. Bossi replate the the article in unbounced the Ross in reply to the criticism is princounced the most eloquent deliverance in the Legislature since confederation.

The official statement that the Samon conamply compensated him for his trouble. It terence is expected to open shortly is doubted Catholic theology, and the University authori- Mr. Pendleton, who represents America.

THE TRUE WITNESS' AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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will shortly contract a morgantic marriage.

TRISH.

Shannon by Pigott from Madrid, with refer

ence to the former's alleged promise of assist-

stone is considering a proposal to move in the

to the Government. A refusal to vote supply

DUBLIN, March 5.-Father Stephens was

found guilty of inciting tenants not to pay

their rents at Letterkenny to-day and sca-

CONGRATULATIONS.

FOUR BY-ELECTIONS

PIGOTT'S AGREEMENT.

PIGOTT'S FAMILY.

LONDON, March 6 -- Mr. Labouchero has

written a letter suggesting that a fund be started for the benefit of Pigott's poverty.

stricken children, and accompanies the sug-

gestion with a personal subscription of £50.

Several other gentlemen have signified their

PARNELL'S PROPOSAL.

asgotiations of Pigott with Truth.

LONDON, March 5 .- Mr. Parnell, finding it

tenced to six months' imprisonment.

room in the hotel at Madrid was "13."

the Ministry,

It is stated that the letter sent to Mr.

Many fear the return of ex-Quen Natalie.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Мавон 13, 1889.

BUROPEAN.

The French Oabinet has rescinded the deere of exile against the Dao d Aumale. The Ministry of New South Wales has

been defeated on the question of protection and has resigned. Sir Henry Parks will form a free trade Cabinet. A Calro letter details the parting between

Prince Bismarck and Captain Wisemann, Prince Bismarok said : Above all retain a good footing with the English.

The Ameer of Afghanistan denies that he has any designs against Russia. He declares that his enemies, wishing to embroil Ecglandf Afghanistan and Russia, originated the report.

Deroulode, Laguerre and Richard will be prossouted for organizing illegal societies instaad of on the original charge of exposing France to the risk of war, in order to avoid a trial by jury.

The executive council of the Fenian Brotherbood have adopted a resolution declaring that the spy Le Caron was never a member of the Brotherhood. Le Caron attached himsell to an irregular party calling themselves Feriane.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the new British Minister to the United States, will start for Washington about the end of this month. Atter a short stay he will return to London for the summer. In the autumn he will take his family to Washington for a permanent residence.

The Parnellites are in a fintter over the approaching course of the Times' cases. Sir Charles Russell is ready to make an elaborate opening address for the Parnelliter. He is determined not to risk anadversedecision on any grounds. Most of the witnesses subponsed from Ireland have promised their services free.

Oas of the most important commerical sohemes both for England and the Dominion of Canada has taken shape in the movement to subsidize a line of steamers which will run between Liverpool and Canadian ports and from Vancouver to Yohohama and Hong Kong. These steamers will be of immense advantage to the Oanadian Pacific road, as they will be feeders to that line.

Official despatches from Rome cause unbe warns prince Bismarck and Count Kalnoky that the development of the Italian army, which has been arranged by himself and his allies, must undergo a period of supension. Probably Italy's twelve army crops will be reduced to ton and the frontier works be limited to defensive lines. The weakness of Orispi has long been recognized here. Though disappointed, Bismarck and Kalaoky accept the situation.

LONDON, March 5 .- The Parnell commission resumed its sitting this morning Attorney-General Webster narrated the facts in relation to Pigott s communication from Msdrid to Mr. Soames. He stated that another letter from Pigott had been received today. It had been posted on March 2ad. This letter was sent to Mr. Soames' office for "Mr. Pensonby." It was not read in court.

Presiding Justice Hannen decided that the fact that the Irish World had raised money for the Irish cause did not make the recipient of the money responsible for the articles in the paper, but it was an important link in the evidence referring to distribution of nowspapers inciting to outrage. He said the evi-dence proved that during 1830 and 1881 copies of the Irish World were sent either directly or indirectly from the Dublin league office and found in possession of league officials. Evicourt assented to Mr. Dillon going to Australia for his health.

Attornay-General Webster resumed the

portation of arms into Ireland, but he did not know Walsh's whereabouts. (Laughter.) INCREASE IN THE BRITISH NAVE.

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LONDON, March 7.-In the House of Commons to-day, Lord George Hamilton, first lord of the Admiralty, stated that the Gov-ernment was prepared to build eight first-class men-of-war of 14,000 tons each, and two then swore allegiance to his son. kissed the of 9,000 tons, nine first-class ornisers, twentynice smaller cruisers, four of the Pandors type of oruisers and eighteen of the Sharpshooter type of torpedo vessels. The total tonnage of all these vessels will be 318,000, Minister in an interview declared that the and the total cost £21 500,000. Lord George

asked that the £10,000,000 be appropriated from the consolidated fund of the proposed increase of the navy, and that the remainder of the sum required be provided for in the ordinary estimates. He promised that the Admiralty's programme would be executed within four and a half years. Lord George did not think the proposed increase would induce other nations to attempt to rival Eog-

land in naval strength, because England had refrained from military rivalry. He did not believe that any other power was capable of executing such an extensive programme in so short a time. Lord Charles Beresford complained that the Government gave no explanation of why just so many ships-no more and no less-should be built. He gave notice of an amendment declaring that Eugland's naval strength ought to be equal to the navies of France and any other great power combined. The Radicals will oppose every stage of the legislation connected with Lord George Hamilton's scheme. It is expected Mr. Gladstone will lead the opposition attack on the Government.

CROFTER EMIGRATION.

LONDON. March 8.-Emigration subjects

will receive much attention during the present session of the Imperial Parliament. The crofter colonization vote of £10,000, which comes before the House of Commons next week, will, no doubt, pass, many Liberal members objecting to the smallness of the vote rather than its principle. This vote will defray the cost of last and the present season's colonies in the Northwest. It is understood the Government is prepared to extend the atate-aided scheme if the present colonies prove fairly successful. Irish emigration will also be discussed. It appears that £20,000 Parnelliam, is still unexpended of the old Parliamentary grantfor Irish emigration. Pressure is being brought on the Government to apply this easiness in the German foreign office. Al-though Crispi remains at the head of affairs districts in Ireland, especially in view of the are in possession of two of the scats and the success in Canada and elsewhere of those alroady emigrated under the vote. The necessity of a general schemo of state-aided colonization for the whole Kingdom is also the subject of a motion in the House of Commens by Mr. Seton-Carr.

IMPERIAL COMMERCIAL UNION. Mr. Howard Vincent again proposes this two cases backrupt in money and character. session to ask the House of Commons to take practical steps to secure the commercial unlen

of the Empire, PIGOTT'S SKULL.

MADEID, March 8 --- The physician who made the post mortem examination of the body of Pigott declares he never saw such a well formed sknil and brain, the latter indicating a man of superior force of character and im-Pigott agreed. agination.

A SENSATIONAL YARN REFUTED.

LONDON, March 8 .- It is now learned that the sensational cablegram printed in the Schlesscher Zeitung, which stated that a German frigate had combarded Mataafa's camp and blown up an American man-of-war, was a repotition of the rumor that came from Kiel, and was repeated as a private cablegram from Samoa, and without a date appear-ed in the Schlesscher Zeitung, of Breslau on dence on this point was admissible. The March 7. The story is not believed either in Berlin or here.

MR PARNELL CONGRATULATED.

LONDON, March S.-Earl Spencer and Mr. reading of articles from the Irish World re. Parnell were guests of the Liberal Lighty lump. forring to Mr. Davitt's action in connection | Club at a banquet to-night. Mr. Parnell was with the home rule movement. He also read | treated with marked honor, and the opeaches a speech made by Mr. Dillen urging the do- made by Earl Spencer and other, congratuiststruction of the police who were protecting ing him on his vindication, and his own mod-laudlords. A constable testified that in 1882 est speech of thanks, wore received with ex LONDON, March 10. - Mr. Conybeare, M. P., attended the annual Cornish dinner at the identified the remains of Pigott in presence Holborn restaurant Saturday. A toast was proposed to the Prince and Princess of Wales as the Dake and Daches of Cornwall. All present with the exception of Conybeare rose and sang "God bless the Prince of They ignore it and him. The Gladstonian Wales." Seeing Conybears sitting the diners become furious and shouted "Stand up, Oenvheare !" " He is disloyal !" " Turn him out !" etc. Conybears finally rose. LONDON, Morch 11.-This year will probably see a renewal of Irish state-aided emigration to Canada and elsewhere. Mr. Balfour, the Irish chief secretary, stated in the House of Commons to night, respecting the £18,000 unspent of the parliamentary grant Gladatone is not yet called upon to say any-for emigration from congested districts in thing. It is for the Tories to respand to Mr. Ireland, the Government would welcome proposals to continue emigration. Scotch state-aided emigration is also likely to assume importance this season. Besides the proposed emigration to Manitoba of crofter families under the auspices of the Government, the Spotch office has just reported favorably to the treasury upon Mr. Alexander Begg's proposal for an Imperial advance of £150,000 to the British Columbia Government for the setilement of crofters in that province. Mr. Begg believes the Treasury will promptly sanction the advance at a low rate of interest and hopes to settle fifty families this season and thus pave the way for a much larger emigration in future seasons. CALCUTTA, March 11.-An official enquiry has been ordered into the charges that the Maharejah, of Cashmere, was implicated in a conspiracy to poison the British resident and in other treasonable practices. The Maharajah is an imbecile and is wholly in the power of his ministers. KING MILAN ABDICATES. BELGRADE, March 6.—King Milan has ab-dioated the throne of Servia. Orown Prince Alexander will be proclaimed king to morrow. M. Ristics, Protitch, and Belimarkoviz will act as regents during the minority of the Dillon and the imprisonment of Mr. O'- king, who was born on August 14,1876. King Brien, will be forced to take the stump in Milan has suffered for months from a nervous malady, which has become worse since the death of Prince Rudolph. He is subject to paroxysms of violent excitement, followed by complete mental prostration. He is haunted by diemal presentimente, and suffers much from incomnia. He declares that he cannot continue to govern except with danger to his reason perhaps his life. King Milan in an-nouncing his abdication, declared there would be no change in the relations between Servia and Austria. King Milan will remain commander-in-objef of the army during his son's minority. A rumor is current that ex Queen Natalle will return to Servia and take up her railway, detailed the outrage in which he residence at Kragayevatz. After a solemn took part while he was in Ireland. He said service to celebrate the proclamation of the Macaulay told him the league had paid him kingdom, Milan returned to the palace where be received the congratulations of the mintion Coleman testified he had received £1000 | leters, diplomats and others. The King addrossed the assemblage as follows : "I thank America. With this money he bonght pro-perty in Winnipag. Mr. Soamee, the Fines. soliniar testified that Walth said time he have resolved to at float. The manifesto ould produce documents to prove that Par. will perhaps explain my motives." He then soliditory testined that Walch said sup the law of youry. 1 org to inform you one to solidate. The manifest of theorematic of the control of

mation about Burke's connection with the in a voice choked with emotion, read the ukase announcing his abdication. He then gave a Irish Republican Brotherhood that ientenced cheer for the new king, all present joining him to prison for 15 years, five of which were with enthusiasm. Milan addressed to his served. son a few touching words of advice. He '' Las

"Last November," says Col. Burke, "I wrote The London Times a letter suggesting young king and the regents and dismissed the the likelihood that Pigott had a hand in forging the alleged Parnell letters. There has assemblage. The regents this evening en ing the alleged Parnell latters. There has trusted the Radicalleader, M. Tauschanovitch been published a scoret history of Fenianism, with the formation of a cabinet. The Foreign and the English press has made a great aid over its exposures. I associated Pigott with events of the day were a complete victory for its authorship, for the half truths in it could come only from the Government officers, who Skuptschina for a pension for Milan. The had all the facts accumulated during the trials streets were filled throughout the day with of 1867 8, or from three certain men who were in the confidence of the Brotherhood Milan's abdication, only surprise and general leaders. One of those was Pigott. confidence in M. Ristics. It is stated Milan "The others may be implicate

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my mind Pigott is probably the man who wrote the book. I am tracing up the thread of the story in its connection with Pigott and the other two men and I think I will be able to say soon who wrote the book.

Iraiah V. Williamson, of Philadelphia, the ance, contains important evidence. It is remarked as ominous that Pigott committed suiside on Friday, and that the number of his venerable millionaire philanthropist is dead. During the fiftieth Congress nearly \$10,000 The Dublin Express says that Mr. Glad-

House of Commons a refusal to vote supply would be tantamount to an impeachment of from New York to Newburgh in 53 hours.

The steamer Andes brings advices from Hayti and Legitime's forces are carrying everything before them. They have defeated Hyp-polite's army in several battles and captured a number of important towns in the north. Gen-eral Gabeau, chief of one of the rebel divisions, as been killed and General Miseree has been taken prisoner.

impossible to respond to the many letters he The authorities at Denver are excited by re ports of a mysterious individual who calls him has received from Europe and Americs, ocngratulating him upon the collapse of the self "Jack the Choker." For some nights wo men and girls have been approached by a slight Times case against him, desires through the press to heartily thank the writers of the ly built man, whose dark, swarthy complexion letters. The communications received by and peculiar dress indicate that he is a foreign er. He is described as possibly forty years of sge, with dark, piercing eyes. He seeks a dark recess in which to hide, and, without warning, springs upon upprotected females, and throws a Mr. Parnell comprise letters from unexpected quartors, and from persons in the highest ranks of art, literature and science. Many of the writers say that the revelations of the rope around their necks. This he twists in garotte fashion, so that a scream is out of the trial have converted them from Balfourism to uestion. After insensibility ensues the victim laid upon the ground and the mysterious in

are pending in typical parts of the country, AUSUSTA, Me., March 8.-The House hes passed the bill providing that a person who sells his vote shall be fined not exceeding \$100, be im-

> for ten vears. CITY OF MEXICO, March 8. - El Tiempo (Consevative) sees in Harrison's message a menace

tains nothing very new, but shows that Mr. Egan first put Mr. Parnell on Pigott's trail. ada Temperance act in the counties of Ontario, Lincoln and Carleton will take place on the 4:h Mr. Labouchere stipulated, as a condition of of April. the purchase of the original letters and the forgerics copied from them, that Pigott must Kingston street railway, put new plant forge latters in Mr. Labouchero's presence, upon it, and introduce electricity as a motive

> The Tcronto Roman Catholic Suparate School Board has voted against mingling the sexes in the junior classes as being cuntrary to the practice of their church.

stitution of a suit in the Superior Court by an aged parent against his wealthy and fashionable daughter to compel her to support her

is likely that a considerable sum will be rala-The Prince Edward County Council has re ed. In his letter, Mr. Labouchere facetiously solved to petition the Ontario L gislature to remarks that his doctor expresses his belief borrow money on provincial credit at a low rate of interest to lend to heavily morgaged farmers that there was a cavity in Pigott's head in the place usually reesrved by nature for morto enable them to pay off their mostgage debts. ality, and which in the heads of most men. Mr. Ballour. of Essex, in the Ontario Legis is marked by a more or loss pronounced lature, moved the second reading of his bill to exempt homesteads from seizure for debt, argu-

ing in an able speech in favor of giving the family of the bousehold some security. The Hon. C. F. Fraser spake rather favorably of the principle of the bill, but urged its with-drawel for the present in order that the public may have time to become familiar with the mat ter. Mr. Balfour consented but it is generally believed that a measure will become law on the subject next year. The same principle is now applied to the free grant lands in Muskoks and Algoma, and also to household goods.

went into an adjoining room, where in pres- letter forger, since 1868, and charges that day. Oo Sunday, the 17th, the officers will to govern Ireland within the constitution is ence of the Cabinet and state council, Milan, Pigott gave the English Government informeet at 9 a. m. to take charge of St. Patrick's to allow her to govern herself in all matters church, acting as an order committee. On that do not interfere with the well being of Monday the society will muster atSt. Patrick's the rest of the Empire, with which Ireland is orphan asylum at 8.15 o. m. and proceed to indissollubly linked. Mr. Parnell remarked Craig street to join the sister societies and marou to St. Patrick's church. After High mands of home rule was a despotism. Some Mass the society will reassemble on Alexand-great men might, under that method, do er strost, near Ligauchetiere street, and take its place in the procession of the day. The socity has engaged the services of the Harmony band. Mr. John Kirby will marshal the society, aided by Mr. Jemes Milloy. Remarks were made by several members upon the necessity of every member taking part in the procession. Remarks of interest to the of 1867 8, or from three certain men who society were made by Messrs. Jas. J. Costi-were in the confidence of the Brotherhood gan, P. Doyle, B Emerson and others, after which the meeting was brought to a close.

and the second second

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

THE ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S ENTERTAINMENT IN 8T. ANN'S HALL.

The St. Ann's Young Men's Society's cele-bration of Irelaad's Festival Day promises to be a most enjoyable affair. The programme for the occasion embraces a pleasing variety of the choicest musical gems, ballads and literature of the "Green Isle," which will be presented, we are promised, in a faithful manner by the Irish National Minstrels, who will make their first appearance on Monday next in St. Ann's Hall. Among the songe and choruses to be surg are The propeller Newburgh, of the Ramsdell Tranportation Company, opened navigation on the Hudson river between New York and New-burgh Thursday, 7th inst. by making the trip burgh Thursday, 7th inst. by making the trip Land for the People," and " The Castle Jurors Song," all of which were written by Ireland's joonlar poet T. D. Sullivan, ex-Lord Mayor of Dublin and editor of the Nation After the close of the concert part the Dramatic Section of the Society will produce, fo the first time in Montreal, a stirring drama in two acts entitled "The Triph Bable, or Wicklow in '99"

"The Irish Rebels; or Wicklow in '98." In consequence of the anticipated crush in the evening, a matines entertainment will take place in the afternoon, commencing at 3 o'ciock, which those who are wise will attend if they can, in order to avoid the risk of disappointment in the evening at being unable to get into the Hall owing to the great crowd that will be eagar

Hall owing to the great crowd that will be eagar to gain admission. The programme, which is a very artistically got up sheet of 4 large pages, is embeliabled on the first page with an appropriate picture en-titled "St. Patrick's Day," representing the ar-rival from Ireland of a box which has just been opened and a pot of shamrocks in the act of being taken therefrom. The artist admirably gives expression to the ior which bils the gives expression to the joy which fills the hearts of all the members of the exile's family on receiving the welcome " green gift" from th loved ones at home. The picture originally ap peared in "Young I elend," an entertaining ma-gazine published in Dubhn by T. D. Sullivan, and has been excell nely reproduced for the St. Ana's Y. M. Society by the Armstrong Photo Engraving Co. of this city.

TORY TACTICS.

"CONFIDENTIAL" GIRCULAR IN BE REVISION OF VOTERS LIST.

OTTAWA, March 7.-The carefully hidden purpose for which the "Liberal Conservative Association" was called together in the tower room on Feb. 26 has has c mo to light. The object of the meeting was started by the party organs to be merely the election of officers while in fact is was for the purpose of utilizing the revision of the voters' lists, and "load" them up the start and a complete interview and the purpose the right way. A circular printed in a new script and bearing no signature is being sent to the faithful from the temporary headquarters of the association. Empha ic words are put in black letter and they occur fairly often. On the left hand upper corner appears the word "Confidential" in black capitals and underlined prominently twice. Following is a copy of the ducument.

"(CONFIDENTIAL.)

" HOUSE OF COMMONS,

"DEAR SIR, -At a meeting of the Liberal Concervative Union held on the 29th or Febru-ary in the bowst room, Parliane nt buildings, Octawa, it was decided that stronuous off rts should be put forth in every riding in Onterio so have the assessment rolls thoroughly looked

after. "It is an assured fact that if our friends will look after this matter the defeat of the Mowat ent at the pext election will be a f

that the only alternative to the reasonableda. great men might, under that method, do justice to the Irish people; but such a method was outside of the constitution. Lord Roscbery also congratulated Mr. Parnell.

CONTRACTOR AND A

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LINCOLN, Nob., March 9. - The secretary of the Irish National league, John P. Sutton, has issued a call for a occuvention of all the Islah societies in the United States to be held in Philadelphia, July 9 and 10.

HOW PRIESTS ARE HONURED IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The celebration of the Silver Jubilee of Rev. Patrick Doyle, of Summerside, P. E. I., on the 24th 11t, was one which reflects credit on all concerned. The public buildings, stores, and many of the private residences were gay with bunting in the day and illuminated in the evening. The celebration was participated in by the people of Summerside and surrounding country, irrespective of class or orced. It began on Weineeday evening with a grand concert in St. Mary's Convent, at which the nuns and pupils presented Father Doyle with floral offerings and cougrantiatory addresses. On Thursday morning a solemu High mass was celebrated, after which Father Doyle received addresses accompanied with a purse of \$1000 from his parishioners. In the evening an excursion to Kinkora was enjoyed by a large num-ber of persons, and on their return a banquet was given, at which congratulatory telegrame sent from his old college and other friends, now in California. Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, New-foundiaco, Halifax and other places, were read, and rescired with cross or thunking. and received with great entitusiasm. Amongat these telegrams was one from Laval University, conferring upon Father Doyle, formerly a student there, the title of Doctor of Divinity. He was also the recipient of handsome and valuable presents from his friends at home and abroad. In the evening a torchlight procession, with an address of thanks from Father Doyle, with an address of thanks from Faster Doyie, brought the happy proceedings to a close. His Lordahip Bishop McIntyre, and hearly all the Oatholic clergy of the Island, were present. Father Doyle is a manly citizen, a true friend, and a noble specimen of the Soggarth Aroon, and is well worthy of the honors conferred upon him

A SUNDAY NIGHT TRAGEDY.

A YOUNG WOMAN KILLED AT THE CHUBCH DOOR BY A JEALOUS LOVER.

WATFORD, Oat, March 11 -A fearful tragedy occured last evening after the services in the Metho list church on the second line of Warwick north. Miss Sarah Marshall had just Warwick north. Miss Sarah Marshall had just walked out of the church, accompatied by a friend, when Albert Wilson came up and asked if she would come with Lim. She answered, "Not to night." He then drew a revolver, saying, "Take that," and fired. The bullet struck her in the head and killed her instantly. Wilson immediately made off in the excite-ment and set fire to a straw stack adjoining a back mear by, so as to draw off abtention from hard hear by, so as to draw off attention from his tracks. Numbers of people have been out in all directions, but have failed to track him. It appears that Wilson had been wishing to seep company with her, but she had never appreciated him, and that after trequent attempts to accompany her, which were slways unsuccessful, he became exasporated and threaton d that she would keep company with no one else. Nothing much was thought of this at the time, as Wilson was a quiet and industrious fellow. It appears that he purchased the re-volver with which he did the deed in Watford about a month ago. Miss Marshall was a young woman and esteemed by all who knew her. As soon as Wilson fired the both to made off and was followed by one of the party for a considerable distance; but Wilcon turned and I reatened to shoot him, too, if he did not stop. So far he has evaded arress, but a party answer-ing his desc.ip iou was seen making his way westward this evening for the American fron-tion. It is thought he will not be able to cross as all points are closely watched and large num-bers are cut in search of hun. A coroner's jury has been empaunelled.

NOTES.

On April 4th, fifteen elections to decide

Russian diplomacy. The regency will ask the excited thronge. No regret was expressed for

"The others may be implicated, but to

AMERICAN.

000 was appropriated for the construction and improvement of public buildings.

dividual disappears.

Tories of two. The result will enable the prisoned for not over a year and disfranchised public to gauge the electoral influence of "Pigottism." The Liberals are circulating "Pigottism and the Times," a penny pam-phlet. Thirty-five thousand have gone out

to the peace of Spanish America and princi-pally Mexico. It fears Blaine's policy. in three days as an antidote to " Parnellism

CANADIAN.

Some farmers in the Township of Darling, near Kingston, have been offered \$50,000 for the mineral lands in their possession. Mr. Labouchers publishes the story of the It 602 Voting on the question of repeal on the Can

A Duluth syndicate desires to purchase the

power.

The latest social scandal in Quebec is the inwillingness to contribute to the object, and it father.

Walsh consigned a number of cases of revol- 'traordinary enthusiasm. vers to Egan and Flanagor.

English detectives sent to Madrid to day of the British consul, who ordered that the body be interred.

John Aird, member of Parliament of North Paddington, writes to the Times with reverence to the speech made by Mr. Parnell in the House of Commons on Friday. Mr. Aird is a Conservative, and has always been » staunch upholder of the Union. He says Mr. Parnell's speech opens a new prospect, and he asks whether all parties cannot units in the appointment of a commission that will command the confidence of Parliament to settle the Home Rale question, with due re-gard to the claims of Uister.

IMPORTANT RULING.

LONDON, March 5.-The judges gave an important decision to day in re the Irish World, raling that the mere receipt money from a paper does not make the recipients responsible for the policy of the paper, but between May, 1880, and October, 1881, the evidence shows that parcels of the Irish World wore sent to the Land Langue for free distribution. These two things together form a chain of evidence tending to make the Land League responsible for the general tendency of the Irish World between these dates unless the evidence of the above facts is disproved hereafter.

Mr. John Dillon, considers the above de-cislon monstrous. Ho is well satisfied with the state of Ireland.

DILLON'S DEPARTURE.

LONDON, March 5.-Mr. Dillon departed to-day on his tour round the world to rally the Irish race in Australia and America for a final struggle for Home Rule. He goes to Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, New Zsaland and San Francisco. He will visit his brother's ranche, cross America, and return in November. He will collect funds for evicted tenants. His health necessitates the journey. Mr. Parnell, in the absence of Mr. England. Mr. Dillon's absence will be scverely felt.

PARIS, March 7.-The Queen of England arrived at Biarrivz this afternoon. She was received by the Mayor and escorted through the avenue, newly named in her honour, to the Royal residence amid acclamations of the people.

A CANADIAN SPY.

LONDON, Marob/7 .-- At the sitting of the Parnell commission to-day, an ex-American Menian named Coleman, now residing in Ontario, and employed by the Canadian Pacific £200 for shooting Barke. Oa cross-examinafrom the Government for acting as a spy in

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NEW YORK, March 6 .- The Tribune's Lon. don despatch says : " Mr. Parnell's proposal of last week is ill received by the Gladatonians. They naturally are in high spirits and regard the political situation as full of hope for themesives as a party. The majority of them have no desire to see Home Rule taken up by the Tories or any scheme take shape between the Tories and Mr. Parnell. They have therefore tacitly sgreed to say nothing, or as little as possible, about Mr. Parnell'snew attitude. press is with hardly an important exception eilent on this subject. The Gladstonian leadere, if any there are except bimself, who can be called leaders, have uttered no word of approval in public, but a good many of disapproval in private. They hold for the first time for twe or three years what they think good cards and have no desire to see a new comer sit down and finish the game. Mr. Parnell's suggestion.

LONDON, Marah, 7.- A summons issued for Richard Pigott, the dead informer. forger and purjarer, was returned to the Clerken-well County Court unsatisfied. The process was lesued at the instances of a bookseller who claimed the sum of £10 for beeks furnished to Pigott at different times. A list of the volumes accompanied the summons, and included a work in chirography which, presumably, he purchased with the expectation that it would assist him in his forgeries.

Troops have scoured the Gweedore district in seach of the persons concerned in the murder of Police Inspector Martin, but without 811006EH.

It is rumored that the convict Patrick Delauey, implicated in the Pacenix park mur ders, has been pardoned since testlying before the Parnell commission. The Govern-ment will be questioned in Parliament concarning the report.

LONDON, March 7 .--- In the event of the Parnell commission presenting no interim re-port on the forged letters the Opposition contemplate a m tion to adjourn in order to call atiention to the action of the Government in aiding the presecution to collect evidence or an address to the Crown regarding the expenses of the commission.

DUBLIN, March 7 .- Dr. Tanner, M.P. for Cork, arrested for violation of the Orimes act, was sentenced at Tipperary to day to three months' imprisonment without hard labor. He has appealed.

Michael Daneghy and his wife were arrested at Queenstown yesterday having revolv-ers and ammunition among their baggage from America.

SHOT AT A LANDLORD.

DUBLIN, Murch 11 .- While Mr. Creagh, a landlord, in the county Clare, and his eister were driving to church yesterday they were fined upon by unknown persons. Creagh and his sister were hit by bullots, the latter's nose being shot off. Both are in a critical condition.

DUBLIN, March 11.-Twenty-three tenants on the Oppert estates who were tried for resisting officers sent to evict them, were to day sentenced to imprisonment at Enniskillen for terms ranging from five to eight months.

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THE IRISHMAN'S WISH ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Who that have not wandered far, From where he first drew vital air, Can tell how bright his visions are, That still surround his fancy there. , 'tis bright round memories throne When time and distance glide away, And right the scene that once had flown And view them o'er on Patrick's Day.

Though distant from our native shore And bound by fortunes stern decree s tread our native land no more, Still Erin we must think on thee. Is there a heart of Irish mould That does not own their magic sway Which tempts the generous patriot's soul To celebrate St. Patrick's Day.

There was never a nation at freedom's shrine Has sacrificed more right than we; Our blood has flown in every clime That raised a shout of liberty, But, O, shall freedom ever smile, Or shed one bright, one cheering ray To cheer our own lov'd native isle, And raise the hopes on Patrick's day?

Yes, Erin, raise thy drooping brow, And wreathe it with a shamrock green ; Tell the proud and haughty foe That this, no longer ocean's queen. Columbia's banner waves on high, Her eagle seizes on its pray, Erin. wipe thy tearful eye, And raise thy hope on Patrick's Day,

Thy gallant sons have nobly bought Oolumbia's gratitude for thee, In freedom's cause they nobly fought And shed their blood for Liberty. Sing, my harp, and speak my soul, Let tyrants crumble as they may ; But the wish we speak in English talls

And Ireland's joy on Patrick's Day.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. S.

The monthly meeting of the above society was held at St. Patrick's presbytery Sanday afternoon and was very largely attended Owing to the exposition of the blessed saora ment in the church, the usual religious ser-vices were not held. Mr. Edward Murphy occupied the chair. Rev. James A. McCallen presented the petition on the license question dopted by oltizons at the meeting on Tuesday last, explaining it and stating it to be a petition that no reasonable person could have any objection to sign. The chairman also spoke on the subject and warmly endorsed the remarks of the Rev Father. The petition was then loid on the table and was signed by whom become regular members of the society. Several notices of motion regarding the conestintion were made, and will be discussed at the annual meeting the last Sunday in March.

gone curclusion A reasons who are friendly to us should be PRIVATELY instructed to see that the name of every one of our friends ap-pear on his roll, and those assessors who are not with us should be watched carefully.

" Manhood sufirage brings in a large number of new voters, and I would impress upon you the importance of seeing that the name of every one of onr friends in your polling subdivisi n be pluced on the assessment roll. " KEMEMBER the Ontario elections will

shortly be sprung upon us, and the voters' list now being prepared will be the one used, and if you get a name once on the roll it is a very DIFFICULT and EXPENSIVE matter to get

it off. "All instructions, affidavits, etc., will be furnished you on application to the secretary of the Liberal Conservative Unico, Toronto. Besure and have this matter attended to in your pulling subdivision without fail. "

DEATH BY ELECTRICTY. NEW YORK OFFICIALS TO PUT THE NEW LAW IN

FORCE.

NEW YORK, March 9.-Several state offi-cisls connected with the prison system with assembly next week and make the final expariments needed to prepare for enforcing the electrical execution act. At the close of the experiments, which will be conducted by Harold P. Brown, an electrical engineer of this city, the state will proceed to the purchase of electrical plant. It will also be neoassary to decide whether certain prisons will have permanent dynames and apparatus, or whother one portable dynamo will serve all the prisons. Consuttations will be held with a board of physicians to decide upon the exact mode for the administration of the fatal current. It is safe to say that the alternating current of electricity will be used in prefer ence to the continuous current, because of its superior death-dealing qualities. Mr. Brown said yesterday that the apparatus, spart from the dynamo, will consist of a chair, probably of iron, and the current will be sent from arm to arm of the subject or from the body to the spine. The eqact ionation of the poles will no doubt vary with the subject and the opinion of physicians.

MR. PARNELL'S TRIUMPH.

HIGH PRAISE FROM LIBERAL STATESMEN-HIS IDEA OF IRELAND'S WANTS.

LONDON, March 9 .- A banquet was given by the Eighty club last evening in honor of Lord Spencer, Lord Rocebery, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Mr. Parnell, Mr. Morley and other prominent gentleman were present. Mr. Parnell received an ovation. Lord Spencer responding to a teast, congratulated Mr. Parnell upon his vindication against attacks which in vohemence and vindictiveness surpassed any evermade against a living man. They admired Mr. Parnell's forbearance, dignity and patience, qualities so worthy in a great leader, and they wanted to see full reparation done. Lord Spencer spoke in favor of home rule. 'Mr. Parnell, rising to speak, was some seventy of those present. The pledge greeted with enthusiastic cheers. He referred was administered to ten persons, several of to Lord Spencer as the herald of Mr. Gladstone's policy of conciliation, and said his opinion was worth more than the judgement of a hundred mushrooms like Baltour, who brought to the task of governing ireland not

pealed will be held in as many countres in Canada-chiefly in Ontario. The labest addi-1 ns to the lists are L'acola, Ontario and Carle-

The Minister of Justice has given notice of a motion to advance the substitue of the Judges of Provincial Courts (not including County Judges) by \$1,000 a year. The Const Justices, under the new arrangement, s. ill get \$7,000 per annum ; and the other judges \$6,000.

The St. John's (Newfoundhand) Telegrant contains the following :--While referring to D minion matters, it may not be uninteresting to mention that we have received, per S.S. Portia, a lotter from Obtawa containing some further revelations with respect to the Confederation conspiracy entered into last year between Sir James S Winter and Sir Charles Tupper. It is not our intention to publish, at present all the contents of this letter. As we anall have occasion to use some of the tid bits during the election next fall, and it would detract from their freshness and originality to have them known and talked over beforeband. Lab it suffice for the present to say that at Ottaws it is still believed that the question of Confederation will be submitted to the of Confederation will be submitted to the people of Newfoundland the capting Novem-oer. Our informant states that "Sir James "S. Winter has pledged himself to this "effect, and Sir Charles Tupper has re-"peasedly told Sir John Macdonald, "Thompson and others that their sgent at "St. John's felt no doubt as to the r suit of "the election" We are told that "even "details of union have been discussed and details of union have been discussed and the names of those who are to receive "prominent appointments under the new "arrangement placed in the hands of the "Dominion Gabinet." What has Sir James S. Winter to say to this? Is he still prepared to go on deceiving the people, or has he, ince the opening of the House, made up his mind to back out of the "Confederation swim" altogether for the present, and await a more convenieus season to "betray his countrymen into the hands of the enemy?" Let his "guide, philosopher and friend "of the Mercury answer this question. Otherwise we shall endeavor to answer it for him.

NEW YORE, March 8 .- John Erickson, the great engineer, died at bis home, 36 Beach street, last night of cysticis. He would have been 86 years old on July 3 He has been ailing for only a short time. He was born in Sweden and came to this country in 1839 His-most noteworthy achievement was the building of the Monitor, whose opportune arrival at Hampton Roads saved the remainder of the United States fleet there from destruction by the rebel ironolad Merrimac

LOS ANGELES, Oal., March 21. - The excite-ment here over the vold fields of Lower California has somewhat subsided. Reports olygold discoveries, 10 is alleged, were started in the interest of land companies. A firm here has re-ceived a telegram from their foreman, who has returned from the mining district and is now in San Diego, which says; "Tell everybody to-investigate; minesare a sell."

Evential days are the results which months, years, perchance centuries, have made posalble.



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the System.

Attack Against Saloons-The League of the Cross Arrayed for Battle-Encouraging Auti-Treat Beau is in the City of Brooklyn.

(N. Y. Telegram.)

Do not treat your friends in saloons Do not allow the saloon-keeper, although he gives liberally to the Church, to grow rich at the expense of the workingmen and poor mechanics with large families to support. Such is the advice of Father Fransioli, of St

Peter's parish, Brocklyn, and of his co workers in the crusade against the saloons and the American system of treating. OPPOSED TO TERATING.

For several months past the priests of Brook-lyn have taken particular notice of the rapid inoresie in the number of saloons in the various insistent and last January, after several meet-ings had been held and the subject discussed, it was decide 1 by the Fathers to make an attempt to keep their parishioners from spending all their money in saloons by stopping, as far as was in their power, the system of treating. The prime movers and the pricats who first proposed the orusade are Father Frank II. Father Barry, Bothen Unbigs and Father Frank Line trial Father Dubigg and Father Fitzpatrick.

THE LEAGUE OF THE CROSS,

The first object of the movement is the pro-motion of the cause of tem; erance; the second, the suppression of the many temptations to intemperance in this country, and especially the custom of treating and drinking in saloons. It was with this object is view that the above priests started in on their work the first of the year and proceeded to organize among their parishioners the Laggue of the Cross. The League is similar in many respects to the Ohurch of England Temperance Society, and the American Temperance Society, but at the same time the League of the Cross has among its members both total and partial abstainers, and it is among the latter class that the clause relating to treating in saloons applies.

Any person who so desires may join the League and at the same time serve wines and liquors to friends in his own home, and not wiolate any pledge, but if that same person enters a public drinking place and asks a friend to drink a glass of beer with him, or drinks alone, he violates his pledge to the League.

TOO MANY SALOONS.

To a reporter who called on Father Fransioli

purify the parsh by eurolling members in the League of the Oross and thus raise the moral tone of the neighborhood. In St. Peter's parish which covers a territory of only four blocks by six there are sixty-five saloons. Such a large number of salcons in so small a territory is productive of many evils. They keep men who have families away from their homes ; they take the laboring mans hard earned wages, which should go to his family; they are the direct cause of a great deal of poverty in the parish, and we have started the League of the Cross with the intention of reducing the number of saloons, not only in the parish, but in others, and thus putting a check upon the poverty which afflicts the people."

THOUSANDS IN THE BANKS.

Branches of the Lesgue of the Cross have been established in many of the Catholic pur ishes of Brooklyn. There are now nearly two thousand curalled members of the League. Three weeks ago a branch was started in St. Anthony's parish at Greenpoint. Last Sunday night Father Fitzpatrick addressed a meeting in that purish up in the subject of temperance, and at the close of the meeting ho gave out five hundred cards to persons who desired to become members of the League. Any male over fifteen years of ago may become a member, and the objust of the League, as stated in the pledge, is autoined by inducing all men to become members of the Lague of the Cross and take a pledge against entering a saloon for the purpose of drinking or treating therein.

wholesale dealer is the surety for eighty-nine saloonkeepers, another for seventy-four and yet another for forty. In Ohicago one wholesale dealers holds mortgages on the fixtures of eighty-two salooons, and so on in innumerable instances. In every State in the Union Sunday is looked upon as a day of rest, when all business should be suspended and all traffic stopped, and such is the case with the real extate dealer, the grocer, the dry good dealer and the merchant; the saloonkeeper, on the other hand, keeping open house throughout the day and making Sunday the day of business of all the

To prevent this condition of things, the Bisbop avers, to increase and to protect the people, as far as possible for the Church to do, s the object of the League of the Cross and although a new order, it has been remarkably successful, and the Catholic priests of Brock lyn who started the crusade are well pleased with their success at the end of two months' work.

THE LIBERAL POLICY. [Charles Dudley Warner in "Harper's Magazine" for March.]

We touch here not only political questions ac ment policy, the protective tariff, the subsidy policy of the Liberal censervative party now in power, that a great show of activity is made with any real progress either in wealth or popu-lation. To put it in a word, the Liberals want unrestricted trade with the policy Bagland, or with the policy England, or with the world, preferably with the United States. If this caused separation from England they would accept the consequences with composure, but they vehemently deny that they in any way favor annexation because they desire Free Trade. Pointing to the more rapid growth of the States of the Union, their advant age is said to consist in having free exchange of commodities with sixty millions of people spread over a continent.

As a matter of fact it seems plain that Ont ario would benefit and have a better develop ment by sharing in this large circulation and exchange. Would the State of New York be injured by the prosperity of Onzario? Is it not beuefitted by the prosperity of its other neighbor Pennsylvania.

ANOTHER LOURDES MIRACLE.

Among the most extraordinary of the many cures wrought last year at the far famed shrine of Lourdes, that of a poor workwoman named Celeste Meriel deserves apecial mention. The record of this marvel cannot fail to enliven the faith and increase the confidence of our readers. Truly the band of God is not shortened, and the patronage of the Blessed Virgin is no less powerful now than when at Cana of Galilee Christ wrought his first miracle at her interces

Madame Celeste Moriel was stricken with paralysis in September, 1880, all her left side and loins were completely benumbed. Placed in the hands of the doctors at the Hospital de la Salpetriere, she patiently submitted to the various treatments employed in similar cases, but science was powerless to relieve her. In vain did the distinguished Dr. Charcot endes vor to hypnotise her. He relates on several cc-casions, wearied by her resistance, he fell asleep

bimself in trying to put her asleep, Four years passed in this manner, and, far from improving, the sufferer's state daily grew more serious. Matter flowed from her ears in such quantity as to perforate the drum. A second paralysis stroke followed. This time ber tongue was affected and she became dumb as wel as deaf. The celebrated physicians in charge of Salpetriere now declared that they despaired of their patient, and she was sent to the Hospice de Inscurable. In the name of science it was decreed that she was deaf for life

On her bed of sickness Coleste Meriel, who had long since given up human hope, placed her entire trust in she "Health of the Sick." Her sole desire was to go to Lourdes, but her poverty seemed an insurmountable obstacle. How-ever, her pruyers were fusly heard ; she was enabled to take part in the National Pilgrim-age. Her sufferings were acute during the journey, and increased as she neared Lourdes. After two days of the most heroic patience she reached the shrine, for so many years the object of her longing. Her infirmities had come suc-cessively and God followed the same course in

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Mr, Foster's Budget and Sir Bichard Cartwright's Criticism,

The Hon, Geo. E, Foster made his financial statement as Minister of Finance on the 5th inst. He said the deficit for the last fiscal year was 1810,000, and the gross debt of the country was \$236,000,000. He estimated that at the end of the present year, June 30, 18:9, there would be a surplus of \$1,900,000. Mr. Foster entered on an elaborate argument in defence of the existing system of taxation in order to show that it was necessary and yet not undaly heavy. He contrasted the objects for which taxes were levied in Canada and other countries. Instead of war taxes, with one exception Canada's taxes went into productive public works, cheaper transportation facilities, and the development of fatent natural resources. The policy of the Government was to make every man pay taxes according to his means and taste. He asserted that in England the taxes bore more heavily on the working classes than in Canada. It was

had increased by \$7,217,447. For the present year Mr. Foster hoped to collect from customs \$23,533,971; excise, \$7,068,143; miscellaneous \$7.999,180, total \$38,601 294. 4 The expenditure estimated for the current fiscal year was \$36,600,000, on account of ordi-ner surveys and for capital account of ordi-

nary sources, and for capital account as follows: Railways and canals, \$2,772,869; public works, \$385,700 ; Dominion lands, \$100,000 ; rebellion losses, \$1,205 ; subsidies be railways, \$1,188,428 ; redemption of debt, \$3,094,000 - a total of \$7, 537,000 on capital account.

The estimated revenue for next year, ending June 30th, 1890, was :- Oustoms, \$23,900,000; excise, \$7,125,000; other sources, \$8,150,000-a total of \$30,175,000. He estimated to spend \$35,400,000 of this in ordinary expendence, thus leaving a surplus for 1889-90 oi]\$3,775,000. He estimated to spend in capital account \$7,855,990 next year. He believed that the cap tal expen-divure for the next three years would be fully covered by the surplus revenues and the unex-pended proceeds of the loan negctiated lass year. That is, Mr. Foster qualified, if the condition of the country continued to be fairly prosperous and nothing extraordinary happened. As to the loan jof four million pounds of last year he explained why the Governmint borrowed so much more than their needs by saying the con-dition of the market was so favorable, and be-cause the sum would within the next three years be required. The net proceeds of this £4,000, 000 was £3,734,000. Among the costs of raising this loau were the following :-Discounts paid, £200,000 ; one percent commission, £40,000 stamps,£3,026 ; one quarter percent broverage, £10,000 ; stamp duty, £9,000 ; printing and ad vertising, £2,000 ; o: a total deduction from the face of the loan of £265,755, which will give some idea of the cost of negotiating a big loan in the London market—over a million and a quart er dollars! Coming to

THE COMMERCE OF THE COUNTRY

for the last year Mr. Foster's tone was wholly apologesic. He even clutched at the straw that last year the "balance of trade" turned slightly in favor of 1888 as compared with 1887, about two percent. The minister deals with the decreased volvme of trade in a new way. He ac knowledged the volume of trade in 1873, \$217,. 000,000, had fallen in 1888 to \$210,000,000, but this was in value, and as the great stables had in these years fallen very greatly, the volume of trade may really have increased shough cur re-turns would not show it. He read a long list of articles that had fallen in value from fifteen to forty percent, and argued that this should be

paken into account. Mr. Foster d-clared amid Opposition plaudits that the desire to cultivate and extend our for-eign trade was growing in Canada. He alluded to the position of the country in 1378 and the pilicy then adopted. "This country must, he said, stand upon its own foundation and develop its internal strength of industry and production. and having gained that, to stretch out into other countries, and meet, as Canadians can tion, quick transportation as having a bearing on our foreign trade, Mr. Foster referred to the Government's efforts to establish steam communication with South America and the West Indies, and with Australia. He announced that advices received abowed that Australia was favorable to the consideration of closer trade relations with Canada. This was the true Canadian policy, and neither threats of non-intercourse nor bluster would ever induce Canada to hand over its commercial independence to another country. After recess Mr. Foster proceeded to refer to the domestic or interprovincial trade and to substantiate his idea that is was growing, by a reference to the evidence before the Labor Commission. The development of traffic on the Intercolonial was another evidence. The Maritime Provinces sent up to the upper provinces in 1876,421,000 tons of o.al. and in 1887, 1,275,000. Flour carried in-creased from 254,000 in 1876 to 845,000 in 1887; grain from 292,000 bushels to 1.211,000 : lumbe from 58, (00,000 feet to 1,970,000,000); live stock from 37,000 head to 90,000; other goods from 311,0(9 tons to 887,000; passengers carried increated from 613,000 to 996,000; refined sugar from 20,000 tons to 30,000. Again the increase in the product of coal in Canada was great, from a total of 622,000 tons in 1878 to 2.449,000 in 1888. The increase in the coasting trade and in the traffic on the Canadian Pacific Railway were other evidences of prosperity dwelt on by Mr. Foster, who evidently saw need of saying some thing in support of the hope that the country was prosperous. The hon, geatleman closed by an eloquent percration, contrasting the condition of a grand confederated Domunion, with a great future before it. Before sitting down he announced that the Government had determined to make few changes in the tariff, and if any were made they would bardly affect the revenue. Mr. Foster spoke for four hours. SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT'S REPLY. Sir Richard Cartwright said he agreed with the Finance Minister that would it be a great injury to dwarf in any way the energies of a young country, and he would add a "rider" particularly, by refusing to allow any young country to extend its trade by making its own treaties and being represented abroad by its own commercial agents. He agreed that in estimaing the extents of brade, we should consider the volume as well as its value, and always endeavor to convince the colleagues of the Minis-ter of the fact. He agreed that the poor man should not pay as much tax as the rich, and when in power he had carried the theory into practice, but now the Government taxed the poor man's clothes 30, 40 and 50 per cent, while the rich man only paid 20 per cent. for his. He agreed with the Hon, gentleman that we should have a larger trade with other com-tries, and as a rider he advised the Government to each is at our own doors rather than go the to seek it at our own doors rather than go to the Antipodes for a trade that was not worth a hundredth part of that on which the hon. genthema is disposed to turn his back. He agreed that Canadian manufacturers could face competition, and since it is true that they are meeting the competition of other countries abroad why should they be protected at home unless they are selling their cottons to the "heathen Chinge" at prices lower than they sell in Canada. He agreed that it is in every sense the true policy of Canada to treat its neighbours with stead-fast courtesy, but he doubled if that policy can be reconciled with a tax on packages carrying free fruit. Coming to the points of difference he could not agree that the isoidence of taxation in Uanada on the poor man is less than in Great be reconciled with a tax on packages carrying free fruit. Coming to the points of difference he could not agree that the i.cidence of taxation in Ganada out the poor man is less than in Great Britain, where tax is raised by excise which is voluntary; next by stamps, by house and in-come taxes, none of which touch the poor man. The coly taxes a poor man need pay in England are his p oportion of five million pounds of cus-toms or 66 cents per head a year, as against the 84 in Canada, which the Canadian laboring

man pays. Twenty-one years ago the average necessary taxation of the people of Canada was 33 per cent per capits of that paid in the United States, while to day it is 50 per cent greater. He doubted whéther taxtation was the only pathway to national progress. though it may be a short cut for the friends of the Government to become millionaires. He did net madvantand hear are cat 651 000 000 did not understand how we can get \$51,000,000

more of public work than our debt represents, since our accumulated aurpluses since confedera-tion amounted to only \$13,000,000. He denied that farmers paid no duty as alleged. They pay duties on machinery, food and clothing. As to THE GENERAL FINANCIAL POSITION.

it depends entirely upon accuracy of the esti-mates and of public accounts. In 1885 there was an estimate of \$29,000,000, and the actual expenditure was \$35,000,000. In 1886 the estimate was \$31,000,600, which swelled to \$59,-000,000 of expenditure. In 1887 the estimated expenditure was \$33,000,000, and the actual ex-pinditure \$35,000,000. This year there was an stimate of \$35,000,000 and an expenditure of \$36,000,000. These figures do not take account of items improperly charged to capital account. With this evidence it is natural to doubt the accuracy of the present estimates. The public accounts of 1887 and 1888 are open to prave ex-ception. I say those accounts have been cooked. Prior to 1887 money received from public lands was put to capital account and expenses of management similarly charged. Now receipte are charged to income and expenses to capital Now expenses with regard to the Northwest rebellion go into capital account, though not for-merly. By a hocus pucus arrangement five quarters of revenue are counted in as the revenue of one year. All this is simply

FRAUDULENT BOOKKEEPING.

This practice of keeping two accounts is being abused in order to deceive the people as to the ex ravagance of the Ministry. Our true deficit is \$1,500,000, not \$800,000; and adding amounts charged incerneely to capital in the accounts of the Intercolonial, and subtracting one of the five quarters is come of the post office, the real deficit comes to over two millions.

What confidence can the Government expect to be placed in their calculations for the future, when in dealing with certain figures they cannot resist the temptation of manipulating them. He Genied that taxation had been devoted entirely to productive public works. The Inter colonial Railway, for instance, is being worked at an annual expense of over five millions and the country gets back only three millions from it. This is the result of building and running a road for political purposes. The management of that road is not honest, or there would be a different result.

The hon. gentleman had estimated the outlay in future from the subsidies already pledged, but took no heed of the future demands for subsidies. We have heard nothing in connect ion with the contingent liabilities of a certain

arbitration which may make a call on the Treas-ury for several millions, nor to the liability of country for interest on the O. P. R. bonds. Considering the way in which the money is got from the people, the complete subjugation of the Government to certain combines which re able to come down with their big cheques in election times, is matter of notoriuty. Not only are these people allowed to exact their thirty-five per cent., but officers of the Customs department are allowed arbitraily and tyranically to add as much as 50 per cent. to the duties. That is one of the

MC3T MONSTBOUS ABUSES

of the Castoms Act. The power was given the Government to prevent fraud, and it is used to commut fraud by collusion with these combines. There is no genuine redress save only in taking away the power thus abused. Apparently the Covernment are not going to add a fresh batch to the burdens of the country, but we must wait till the House rises before congratulating pursely to pursely on the ourselves too much on this, Referring to Mr. Foster's claim that the

duties did not fall on the poor man, he showed that there was a duty of 80 per cent. on coal oil, 67c on sugar and 40 to 70 per cent. on coarse woolens. He ridiculed the claim that all the woolens. He ridiculed the claim that all the progress made in Canada was due to the Gov-ernment and their policy. No doubt consider-able advance, have been made in some directions, but in others there has been no progress. It is a case of what one man gains others lose He also forgets than over two hundred millions of dollars have been borrowed and spent in the country by the govern-ment on railways, ect. This is coming to an end, as the Minister admits. The true indices I prosperity are the rapidity of increase of pop ulation, the total volume of trade, the import-ance of decreases absolutely and relatively of debt and taxes, the growth of towns, the capacity to retain immigrants, the more equal dis-tribution of wealth when new territory is filling up. These indices of progress are not to be found in Canada. The records of the Department of Agriculture show a loss of 700,000 people in Canada since 1881, But the records of Ontario show an increase of 180,000 people there, and it is doubtful if the records of the Department of Agriculture are worth the paper they are written on. Probably the growth of population since 1881 amounts to four to five hundred thousand.

can we suggest if we wish to establish sound relations between the Dominion and the Pro-vinces? We must put an end to the classless interference of Federal Government with the provinces, on the federal treasurey. The other remedy is to seek enlarged trade relations, not The Jesuits Bring Action Against in the Antipodes, but

Trade and navigation returns show that of our total trade last year of \$193,050,000, that with the United States amounted to \$91,053,913. Of our produce we exported \$81,382,000 worth, and of that we sold \$40,407,588 to the United States. Besides, our returns systematically underesti-

shief obstacle to reciprocity is the Government. If they dared they would be hostile to the United States, because reciprocity means freeddom and prosperity to the many and rescue from the oppression of the combines, whom the Government represent. He concluded by mov-ing in amendment to the motion, that the House go into committee of ways and means,

resolved, "Lhat, in the present condition of affairs, and in view of the resent action of the House of Representatives of the United States it is exredient that steps be taken to ascertain ou what terms and conditions arrangements can be affected with the United States for the purpose of securing full and unrestricted reciprocity of trade theretwih. Mr. Tupper moved the adjournment of the de-

THE TEMPORAL POWER.

Enthusiastic Meeting of Ottawa Roman Catholics.

The Catholic citizens of Ottawa inaugurated a series of meetings on Sunday night March 3rd in support of the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope. A large number of ecolepower of the rope. A large number of ecua-siastics were on the platform. The adminis-trator of the diocese, Vicar-General Routhier, presided. Also on the platform were Serators Scott, O'Donohoe, Sullivan, and Mesars. Cur-ran, M.P., and Lepine, M.P. Every seat in the theatre of the Ottawa College was filled. Most of the space purpose in Franch Most of the speaking was in French. The Chairman, in opening said he was pleased

to see such a large gathering to protest against the captivity of the Pope Father Anger, in an eloquent address, de-scribed the past greatness of Home and the various attempts that had been made to deprive the Ports of their temporal page. the Popes of their temporal power.

THE PAPAL STATES.

Senator Scott felt the question to be of the atmost importance to the civilized world. The whole voice of the Catholic Church would be raised for the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope. The expression of opinion from two hundred millions of people was no small matter. (Applause). Outside the Catholic Church it was felt that the position held by the

Pops was an abnormal one. Mr. Gladstone, writing recently to a friend, had declared that the neutrality of the Papal States was an im-portant matter. The Papal States did not belong to Italy, They belonged to the whole Catbolic world. Those grand temples had been built by gifts from all quarters of the globe. They therefore did not belong to any seperate people. The Pope had been deprived of his rights by conspiracies fomented by Anarchists and Soc alists. The whole world was shocked when in 1870 Victor Emanuel marched on to Rome. The Holy Father being a man of peace did not call to his assistance the Catholic world. No doubt had he acted otherwise another Peter the Hermit would have been found to gather together a sufficient army to protect the Holy Father. (Loud applause.) During the past fifteen hundred years the Popes had been driven from Rome, but they always returned with from Rome, but they always returned with greater splendor and glory. (Oheers.) He trusted there were many present who would live to see the restoration of the temporal power, which was of the utmost importance to the peace of Europe. In the past the Pope had been the arbiter in disputes between nations, and to act in the termined that he and to act in that capacity required that he should be independent of all States. He be lieved that the time would come when the spoli ation of the Pope would no longer be tolerated.

PROTESTS AGAINST THE POPE'S CAPTIVITY. Senator O'Donohoe joined in protest sgainst the captivity of the Pope. Such a large gather-ing indicated that they were in earnest. In the person of the Pontiff they had something more than a mere ruler of men. They had in him the representative of the Redeemer of mankind, He repeated that the Papal States did not belong to Italy, but by the best title in the world were the Pope's The previous speaker had re-ferred to two hundred million Catholics. By the latest calculations there were seventy millions more. There was no cause in the world that would raise the Catholic people of the world like the defence of the patrimony of the Pope. If, he said, I am deprived of my liberty by a robber government, I ask you Catholics to come and atrike my chains for me, what an army would respond. (Loud sheers.) From two hundred and seventy millions of people it would not be difficult to raise an army that would take the petty power that now holds the Pope and put it where it should be. If our neighbours on the other side of the line gous chance to invite His Holiness, if he wished to take up his residence there, they would cut from their territory States as large as Italy and give them to him, and give him money enough to build another St. Peter's Church for the sake of the important and wealth it would give to the country. He hoped that before long the Pope would be restored to his temporal power. Mr. Curran, M.P., as a public man of Canada, was glad to support the movement. Why, he asked, had the Pope been deprived of his temporal power when he had done so much to sweeten the cup of misery of the oppressed? Everyone who hated Catholicity joined in the removal of the temporal power of the Pope. Just as sure as the gates of hell could not prevail against the Church would bit temporal power be restored to the Pope. After other speeches in a similar strain a series of resolutions were adopted expressive of sympathy for the Sovereign Ponsiff, and pro-claiming the convictions of the meeting that uothing short of restitution of his temporal sovereignty can secure to the Holy Father that independence essentially required for the church's good government. The following is the draft of a petition which will be forwarded to the Pope : PETITION TO THE POPE. Humbly prostrate at the feet of your Holi ness, we, the Catholics of Ottaws, ardently de-sire to unite with the faithful of the world in expressing our feelings of love towards your Holiness, and our ever increasing indignation against the enemies of the Holy See. The greater the religious liberty we enjoy, the greater is the bitterness into which we are driven to condemn the blind and unheard of audacity of that so-called Oatholic State which not only inva 'es the sacred and secular rights of the Church and. contrary to all law, whether human or Divine, retains the head of the Church in its hostile power, but recently, by inquitous laws, has even totally destroyed his liberty and independence. Wherefore, we have thought it most opportune again our admiration to express for the magna-nimous Pontiff, who, with heroic voice ceases not to proclaim our immovable faith in divine providences, which will crush the enemies of the Holy See and soon restore it to its necessary liberty and pristing glory. May your Holiness deign to accept our hum ble vows and to impart to us your apoetolic benediotion.

the Toronto "Mail" Filty Thousand Bollars Damages for Libel What the Paper's Defence will be-A Legal Contest of Unrivalled Religious and Historical Interest.

Мавон 13, 18.9.

Messre Trudei, Charbonneau and Lamothe acting under instructions from the Society of Jesus, entered an action Tuesday, Marob 5th, against the Mail Printing Company, of Toronto, for \$50,000 for libel. The suit promises to be come a cause celebre. The news spread repidly, and formed a topic of conversation in legal circles, all agreeing the step taken by the Order was bound to create a profound sensation everywhere. The libel complained of is con-tained in an article in the issue of the Mail of February 11 last, headed "The Jesuits" Oath." The headlines read as follows: "Interesting documents for Canadian readers"—"The Popel authority supreme"—"All Protestant authority heretical"—" Profestant doctrines damnable"— "Calvinista, Hugemons and other Protestants to be damned"—"A terrible obligation." Thes the article followe, translated from and credited to Le Semeur Franco American: "We give be-low the order. In view of the fast that its Jesuits rule the Romish church to-day and an ow the oadd which every small leads when he enters the order. In view of the fact that the Jesuits rule the Romish church today, and are already strong in the United States and Canada it is not amiss for Americans and Cauadiaus ta read, mark, and inwardly digest this dreadful

Paul, and the same are sacress nosisor riesven, and to you, my shostly father, do declare from my heart, without mental reservation, that the Pope is Christ's Vicar General, and is the true and only head of the Universal church through and only Lead of the Universal courts through out the harth; and that by virtue of the keys of binding and lossing, given to His Holiness by Jesus Christ, he has the power to depose heretical kings, princes, states, commonwealths and governments, all being illegal without his and governments, all being illegal without his avered confirmation. and that they may be safely destroyed. Therefore, to the utmost of imy power, I will defend this doctrine and His Holiness' rights and customs, against all usurp-ers of heretical or Protestant authority whates-ever, especially against the now pretended au-thority and Church in Eugland, and all ad-herents in regard that they be usurped and heretical, opposing the Sacred Mother Church of Rome. of Rome.

I do renounce and disown my allegiance a due to any

HEBETICAL KING, PRINCE OR STATE

named Protestant or to any of their inferior magistrates or officers. I do further declare the doctrine of the Church of England, of the Caldoctrine of the Church of Legiand, of the Uni-vinists, Hughenots and other Protestants to be dammable, and those to be dammed who will not forsake the same 1 do further declare that I will help, assist and advise all or any of His Holiness' agents in any place whatever I be, and do my utmost to extirpate the heretical Protestant doctrine, and to destroy all their pretended power, legal or otherwise. I do further promise and declars, notwithstanding that I am dispensed with, to assume my religion heretical, for the propagation of the Mother Crurchs interest, to keep secret and private all be agents' counsel, as they entrust me, and not to divulge, directly or indirectly, but execute all which shall be proposed, given in charge, cr discovered unto me by you, my Ghostly Father or by any of this convent. In testimony where, of I take this most holy and blessed sacrament of the Eucharist, and witness the same further with my hand and seal, in the face of this boly

oonvent" Mr. Lamothe, the junior partner of the firm of which Senator Trudel, is the head, on being seen of the Court House said : "Yes, I have in ativused an action for damages against the Mail on behalf of the Jeaust Fathers, for \$50,000 for libel. This step has been taken only

AFTER MATURE DELIBERATION.

For days past the matter has been under conaideration, and the step taken has been con-sidered to be a wise one. Every word in the article is false and malicious and calculated to awaken projudice among Protestants against the Society of Jesus. As is well known the Jesuits do not take an oath at all, brt rather take vows, and these are soley for poverty, chastity and obedience. We intend pushing the master without deley, and put an end to the slanderous compaign organized against the reverned Fathers " Rev Father Hudon, rector of St. Mary's College, was seen on the matter by a reporter of a city paper. He said he was not aware the action had been entered, although at the same time he was not surprised at it. The action, if be brought by the instruction of the Superior

AT OUR OWN DOOR.

mate the value of the goods we send the United States. To prove this he quoted from United States returns, showing that in most cases they were for much larger amounts than those tredited in the Canadian returns. The

POLIFICS TO BLAME.

Father Fitzpatrick, when interviewed by a temptation for the people to drink and thus re-

move one great cau e of poverty among the people. By reducing the number of saloons the people are induced to save their money, and in place of misery, wretchedness and the crime which now exists have love, hope, progress and prosperity. Our object is, as ministers of God, to strive and root out the evil. There is, of course, great opposition to our work on the part of saloon keepers, the politics of the day being largely to blame.

"A MATTER OF OPINION,"

"Then we can place no depandance on the Excise Commissioners, one of whom, a Mr. Schliemann, replied to Father Fransioli, when asked to refuse a license to a man who was 'blocked' from the church, 'It is a matter of opinion with me whether the existence of asloons Increases the drinking hat its of the people. They are also in favor of high license because that has a tendency to diminish the number of salocus. "As an example of the good done by high

license, let me tell you that four years ago in Umaha, Neb , there was a population of 30,000 and 180 licensed saloons, run under a low license law. To day, with high license, there is a population of 50,000 persons, but only eighty five so-louns. The effect has been as b mericial in Philadelphia, while in the big manufacturing city of Lowell, Mass., where I was formally stationed, there was a population of over 55,000 and 1,000 saloons, but now there are only sixty-five saloons n the city.

AN INVERSE BATIO.

"Bloomington Ill., has a high liceuse law, a population of 20,000 and thirty two saloons. in all pieces where the number of salcons has decreased, drunkenness and crime have proporbonately diminished. We have asked the Legislature for a strict enforcement of the Sunday losing law, and have received the reply that "th rein is our fortune.' What can we do?

"Salosa keepers are forbidien to relliquor to miners, but it is done to such an extent that a city like Chicago was not long "go borrified to discover that from 25,000 to 30,000 children, boys and girls of tender years, passed and re-passed the open doors of saloons and even en bered these places, seeing and learning all man ners of evils. It is our mission to do our utmost to decrease this rule of intemperance and crime in our midst, and having the interests at heart of home. Church and State, we have es tabliebed the League of the Cross in our various parishes.

PRELATES AT WORK.

The League of the Cross is the idea of Cardical Manuing, and as a recent meeting held in the Crystal Calaca, London, E gland, 20,000 persons were present to show how much at heart they had the cause of temperance and to tell of the dangers of drinking in saloons, Bishop Ireland, who is active in advancing the cause of temperance among the people of the United State, has seently obtained many statistics bearing upon the question. He is authority for the statement that there is, on an average, in the cities and t was of this country one seloon to each thirty-five persons. In New York the total number of salo ns exceeds the total number of all kinds of provision stores combined In Ohicago th reave \$,000 butcher, baker and grocery shops combined and 5,000 salooos. Estimating a family at five persons, in the city of New York, for every twenty-five families, several of whom use no liquor, there is one family in obarge of a saloon.

WHOLESALE DEALERS' GRIP

they had appeared. The first day she was enabled to dispense with her orutches; on the next day her tongue was loosed; the day following, after a night of terrible suffering, she re-icovered her hearing. And now, after having been paralyzed for eight years and deaf and dumb for four, she is able to walk, to speak and bear, as if she had never been ill. Her joy and contribute are houndless gratinde are boundless.

HERE'S A PRETTY CHAMPION OF PROTESTANTISM !

The Victoria Warder loudly professes to be "A Protestant Cosmpion." Now, the follow ing cank piece of infidel doctrine forms part of Warder editorial of Friday last :--"As a matter of fact, if the aim of religion

' be simply to reach Heaven, then any of the old heathen forms, or Mahametanism, Buddhism, etc., will land the sin-struck soul in the happy hunting grounds just as satisfactorily as will any form of Obristianityor the modern paganism-Romanism. The only practical value belonging to either Christianity, or Romanism, or Mahometanism, or Buddhism, is the banefit conferred on mankind in this world of sin and misery. One is as good as the other in the next for the pious believer." The "Protestant Champion" of Lindsay ap-pears to have been indoctrined by the equally Protestant champion of Toronto, which inveigus occasionally against the Christian doctrine of prayer,-Globe.

A GREAT JOURNAL'S COLLAPSE.

The estastrophe which has overtaken the London Times in connection with the Parnell pro-secution is unp ralleled in the bistory of journalem,

For many years the Times played a part in the public affairs of Great Britain such as no other journal has ever successfully undertaken. It was a power rather than an influence. When The Thunderer "spoke it was felt that England had spoken. This impression was deepen ed by the air of mystery which surrounded the great journal It was anonymous but authoritative, impersonal but inspired. And by standing saunchly for "British interests," whatever party was in power, gathering the news with impartiality and utbering its convistions without fear or favor, the *Linus* became, in its prime, the most powerful journal in the

How are the mighty fallen ! By deviating from the legitimate course of true journalism, becoming false to its own pest and lending itself to be the tool of an unscrupulous Ministry and the easy if not the willing dupe of despic-sola forgers, the London Times has suffered a collapse. The veil of mystery is gone. The spell is broken. The power us departed. And the panulty will be commensurate with the offense and the fall. The lost pre-tige can never he regained. Rival journals have outstripped it in circulation, and the London Time of Mr DELANE'S day will never again be seen. Autorn y General WEBSTER's expression of " regret " on the part of the proprieture for the publication of the forgeries, by its utter ind quacy, add, to an offense which was before a rep cach to honorable journalism everywhere The London Times has become the victim of its own unworthy have and unjournalistic practices. It will find naither apologis's nor sympathizers in America.--N. Y. World.

TO THE DEAF.

A person cured of Desfness and poises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy. In many of the cases, Bishop Ireland asserts, Whi seed a description of it FREE to any person the wholesale desires have the capital upon who applies to NIOHOLSON, 177 McDougal which the retailers work. In Baffalo one large Street, New York.

He called attention to Mr. Fovter's admis-sion that prices were much lower than in 1874, though the present Government got in power by audaciously proclaiming that they could by their protective policy keep up the then declining prices to their former abnormal extent.

THE VOLUME OF TRADE

is to-day considerably less than fifteen years ago, and as to the settlement of our new coun-try, the records of the Department of Agri-culture shows that 166,000 people went into the Northwest since 1881, but when the census was recently taken only 44,000 could be found. There has been a great and notable deprecia-tion in the value of Ontario farm lands. If it is wanted to form the national balance sheet. you must set such items as these as an offset to the increase in the Savings Bank account, and other facts the Government rely on as proving our advancing prosperity. He enumerated the increase of tax-ation and debt since Confederation and charged that the arrest of the development in the rural districts of the country was due to the burdensomeness of our present taxabion. He instanced the fact that of a population of 1,200 in the little town of Brussels, including may 250 males a few years ago, 70 males were now resid-ent in the United States. He quoted a number of prophecies made as to the future by Sir Leon-ard Tilley, who estimated that the net debt of the country in 1890 would be only \$100,000,000, whereas, as a matter of fact, it is \$236,000,000. In 1889, too, according to Sir Oharles Tupper, 640,000,000 bushels of wheat were to be available for export from the Northwest. According to Sir John Macdonald \$58,000,000 were to have been obtained by 1890 from the sale of lands in the Northwest, whereas the total sum obtained a \$4,200,000. and the cost of management \$5,-500,000. In view of these delusine prophecies he thought the present Minister rught to be parefull as to his estimates for the future. He was glad to be able to believe however, that the drain of people from the country was diminishing. He denounced the

BECKLESS EXTRAVAGANOR

of the expenditure for public buildings in small villages, for subsidizing newspapers, for phan-tom voters lists, to defraud voters of the right to vote, for extravagant meintenance of Parlia-ment buildings and Governor's residence. After indulging in such outrages carelessness as to the public money, the finance Minister talks of economy. He would not say anything shout the notable business transaction of borrowing money at three and one quarter per cent, and loaning it at one and one quarter per cent, but he would protest against borrowing thirty millions of money through the post-office and paving

FITS. All Fits atopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cure. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

to you so empty, and they will become full to you are correspondences subsisting between soils, --for he will himself sustain you in them, -- despite the separation of distance. -- [Collated Seek God in those hours which have appeared [Fenelon,

of the Order, Rev Father Turgeon. "I presume the form of yow which appeared in the Toronto Mail is not the yow taken by members of your order?"

I have not read the Mail, but the vows we take are three, of poverty, chastiby and obedi-ence. They are the three caths ordinarily taken by members of every Catholic com munity.

"Is there any trath in the common report that the Jesnit vow or rules of the Order are on the principle that the end justifies the means! "No foundation for it whatever."

"Or is it a fact the Jesuite particularly vow to wage war against the Church of England, and to take orders in heretical bodies for the purpose of destroying them ?"

"No, no, We have only the three vows. All these things are base calumnies, which have been refuted over and over again, but always re-turn once more. It is an attempt to injure not the Jeanits but the Catholic Church." "Can you understand the Ontario people

taking up this question so warmly ?" "Well I suppose it is politics. Some politi-

cal party h per to gain some advantage by libelling the Jesuits, and I can tell you that in all attacks upon our body everywhere, politics have been at the bottom of them."

The Mail of Monday, March 6th has the fol lowing double leaded editorial with reference the action taken by the Jesuits :-

THE JESUITS VS. "THE MAIL."

It will be seen by a despatch from our Mon treal correspondent which sppears in another column, that the Society of Jesus has entered column, that the Society of Jesus has entered an action in the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec sgainst the Mail for libel, placing the damages at the very modest figure of Fifty Thousand Dollars. The alleged libel is sup-Thousand Dollars. The alleged libel is supposed to be in the extract from a French Fro-testant paper published in Sprawfield, Massa-chusetts, entitled Le Sencur Franco-American, purporting to be the Jewuits' oath and which was reproduced in the Mail of the 11th of Feb-ruary, and which is given in full in our Man-treal despatch. We did not undertake to prove, nor can we undertake to prove, authenticity of the document, any more than we could under-take to prove the authenticity of the Servel Instructions," which the Jecuits alars, pudi-ite Instructione," which the Jesuits alay r. pudi .te. but which are given in full in such a work as Lurousse's Dictionnaire Du XIXe Sicele Everthing shout the Society of Jesus is covered with a mystery which, even in the tracesses instituted against them by por many k ugs and nations, has been but partially removed. If the authenticity of the oath is deuied we are perfect. ly ready to record the denial. What we are not ready to deny, under any threats, is that the doctrines embodied in the eath are substantilly those which have been preached by the Jesuit doctors and exeplified in the history of the Order.

As there are in oreation invisible bonds that do not break like murtal bonds, so also there by Kansas Oity Star. 6

MARCH 13, 1889.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

trish National Lyague of America |

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OFFICES OF PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY. Lincoln, Neb., February 20, 1889. To the Officers and Members of the Irish Natio-

nal League of America. The Executive Officers and National Council The Executive Officers and National Council of Seven asser bled in Cincinnati on the 6th of the present month, remaining in session to the lose of the following day. Those present were President John Fitzgerald; Vice Presi-dent Hugh McCaffrey ; 2d Vice President Rev dent Hugh McCaffrey ; 2d Vice President Rev dent Hugh McCaffrey ; 2d Vice President Rev dent Hugh McCaffrey ; 2d Vice President Rev f. A. McKenns ; 3d Vice President Rev Martin ; Tressurer Rev. Charles O'Reilly. D. D.; John F. Armstrong, Augusts, Ga ; John J. Donovan, Lowell, Mass. ; M. V. Gaunon, Omahs, Neb. proxy for Patrick Egan ; Matt. O'Doherty, Louisville, Ky., proxy for J. G. Donnelly ; Wm. P. Smith, St. Louis, Mo.; proxy for Dr. Thos O. Reilly ; George Sweeney Dindinnati, Ohio, proxy for Wm. J. Gleason ; John P. Sutton, Secretary. Oming from sections of the country widely apart, the assembled delegates were unanimous in their opinion that it was the feeling of the In the race in America that a great national meanstion abould be held this current year.

in their opinion that it was the feeling of the Irish race in America that a great national convention should be held this current year. After mature deliberation the city of Phila-

After mature desideration the city of Phila-delphis was chosen as the most eligible place, and the 9th and 10th of July as the most suit-able dates for the holding of the convention. It is absolutely necessary that this convention should be one of the largest gatherings of our situated in America, and to make it should be one of the largest gaunerings of our nos ever witnessed in America, and to make it such, the Council earnestly invites all Irish American Societies to participate therein. The American Societies to participate therein. The only conditions are, that every such society shall be a bona fide organization, and shall prove its devotion to the Irish cause, by such per capitem contribution to the League breasury as is expected from the regular branches. All branches of, and societies affiliated with the League that have subscribed regular dues for current term (that is one dollar for each member in good starding), or bave otherwise contributed through the League treasurer to the Parnell Defence, Anti coercion and Anti-eviction funds, sums Any coercion and this original dues, shall be en-equal to the amount of annual dues, shall be en-titled to representation as follows:-- "One delegate for every fifty members in good standing, provided, however, that in country districts where the number of fifty members cannot be easily reached any number of twenty-five to fity shall be entitled to one delegate.

On such a broad basis of representation the next convention should be imposing in its numerical strength and should exhibt to the world an assembly second to none in is intellectual vigor, its social prominence and its undanuted devotion to a cause as sacred as any that has ever appeared to the hearts, the brains and arms of liberty loving men. Let every branch of the League, and every society willing to affiliate with us go to work at once, and make all neces-sary preparations to be well and ably repreeented at a convention which may be destined to mark a great epoch in the checkered history of a race that after seven hundred years of re-sistance to foreign oppression, in spite of fire and sword, famine and pestilence, and the most accursed laws that hell could devise, stands today erect, unconquered and unsubdued.

At a later date additional information will be given in reference to transportation and railroad accommodation. The following resolunioas were adopted.

Whereas, The Council of the Irish Nation al League of America is assembled in executive session at Cincinnati, February 7. to devise means of relief for the Irish people and their chosen leaders, in the dire distress, in many forms, to which English official tryranny has again reduced them.

Resolved, That we once again pledge to the Irish people and leaders our support in this, their hour of danger, and in this crisis of their

"Resolved, That our gratitude is due to the enfranchised masses of Great Britain and to the

"grand old man' who nobly leads them on. "Resolved, That we assemble the exiles of Erin in National Convention, in Philadelphia, in July to give additional help to the undaunted ones at home, undaunted despite the crimes crying to heaven for vengeauce, of which they ve become the victims. " Recolved, That we request Charles Stewart

Parnell to send us envoys who will aid the work of that Convention.

Repolved, That we frame an address to the Irishmen of America and its liberty-loving pen-ple, asking them to add the final crowns to the partifices made, sympathy given and support

close to the last ten years of heroic sacrifices which lovers of liberty and just ce in America have sograndly made. "In order that the proper act accompany the

Same to general

. . . .

words of hope and encouragement, which Ire-land needs in this her trying hour, we hereby authorize the Treasurer of the Irish National Lesgue of America, Rev. Charles O'Reilly, D. D, to send immediately to Mr. Parnell the sum of \$20,000.

- "JOHN FITZGEBALD, President, Lincoln Neb. "HUGH MCCAFFEBY. Vice President, Phila-
- delphia. "REV. P. A. MCKENNA, Second Vice Pre-
- sident, Marlboro, Mass. "PATRICE MARTIN, Third Vice President, Baltimore, Md "REV. OHAS. O'REILLY, D.D., Treasurer, Detroit Mich
- Detroit, Mich.
- "M. V GANNON, Omaha, Neb.
- "JOHN F. ARMENA, OLLARD, HEL. "JOHN F. ARMSTEONG, AUgusba, Ga. "WILLIAM P SMITH, Sb. Louis, Mo. "MATT. O'DOHERTY, Louisville, Ky. "GEDRE SWRENEY, Cincinnati, O.

- " JOHN J. DONOVAN, Lowell, Mass. "JOHN P. SUTTON, Secretary, Lincoln, Neb."

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitie Ostarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervons Complaints, after having tested its wonderful ourative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated hy this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 8-13 cow.



The Letter from the American Hierarchy to the Holy Father.

Cardinal Gibbons having received word that his letter forwarded in the name of the Catholic Hierarchy of the United States, to Pope Leo, has arrived at its destination, has consented to let the full text of the document be published. It is as follows : MCST HOLY FATHER,-Nature has impressed

apon the sculs of all good sons to cheerfully join for the protection and encouragement of join for the protection and encouragement of the father, should be be in distress, and sorrow and grief burden him. This may also be re-quired of us in your present situation. We are well aware that you have not only fallen into well aware that you have not only fallen into the hands of it e ungodly, but that you are com-pletely in their power and under their domina-tion, thus making your daily life one of igno-miny, of griet and of oppression. Hence it will not seem strange that, with soul alert, full of zeal and tearfully, we are deploring your sad condition; for we are your sons and Bisbors, and means when dinbate to the graveral head and as such subordinate to the general head. Whenever the head suffers the whole body suffers the same pain. It being, however, not pos-sible to release our father from his sorrow and his distress, we may, at least, indicate through this letter that we are sincerely sympathizing with Your Holiness and will, in ardent prayer, imp'ore God, the Just Judge, for aid and succor in distrors.

When, eighteen years ago, we learned that your princely city had been taken by the wicked Jour princely cuy had been taken by the wicked army of an ambitious kuck, we, in common with our priests and our people, heartily deplored and abhorred thus great sacrilege, so much n ore so, ind ed, because this sacrilege was not committed by worshipers of idols or heterodox persons, but by a king who still wanted to bcast of his Catholic name, though, deliberately and designedly, he most cruelly destroyed your faith ful army. Mindful of our duty, we have, in print and verbally, before Catholics and non-Catholics, in eight of the whole would, publicly and frankly denounced and condemned this

sacrilege. But, Most Holy Father, your enemies were not content with the victory achieved by viol-ence and deceit, thus conquering your city and your principalities and putting your people in the most abject bondage They end avere i to trint and currupt your people by bad laws, irreligious and immoral institutions and evil ex-amples. There is to be noted a constant extention of their fury, their threats and their hatred in the persecution of Christ's Vicar, the Catholic religion and the faithful. These wicked pe ple, in their insolence are acting in a manner that would justify the supposition that their aim was to set aside God's authority on earth and to deliver again the world into the power of Satan, who, according to St. Paul, ruled it before Christ appeared. Thus it has come to pass that we observe daily how, after vey have taken you, the delegate of Christ, they have taken you, the delegate of Christ, presence, they—as the Jews did to Him—con-stantly embitter your life with indignity and disgrace, grief and sorrow, gall and wormwood, cruelly termenting and placing the cross heavily upon you. And to have you follow perfectly the footsteps of your Lord and Master, there are not wanting the Pilates and Heroda who, devoid of all justice, piety and religion, robbed you of your liberty and delivered you into the bands of your enemies, without-from motives of cowardice or fear-reising a hand for the protection of you or the Church. They make the poor excuse that destiny has been adverse or the times unfavorable, and go so far that they make complaints directed against such insolence, sac ileges and attacks punishable by fine and imprisonment, thus prohibiting the defence of the Church by spoken or written word. It is certainly carrying punishment to excess when, having placed a people in cruel bondage, their just complaints are made an additional offence, and they are threatened with other torments should they dars to deplore their sad condition What may he the aim and purpose of such per That wicked law is not only direct secution ed against the sacred rights of your defenders, is assails even your sacred person. This purpose was undoubtedly kept in view when this upgodly is was made. The intention is to deprive you for the future of all power for governing the Church not only in Italy but throughout the world. Thus arrogantly the government of the Church instituted by Christ is sought to be destroyed and Hispornise hulli-fied. The mission of the Church demands liberty. This liberty is, above all required by the bead of the Church in administering his holy office. The body is powerless when seperated from the head For protection of the freedom of our supreme ruler we are continually ready to make the greatest sacrifices; for his liberty is the main part of the heavenly inheritance brought down upon the earth by the Lord Himself and left us, his sons. It will, therefore not appear strange to any one that we hold this liberty, as becomes us, in higher esteem than anything else, as valuable, indeed, as life iteal ibself. Thus, be of good cheer, Leo, you the most supreme and best of high priests ! Remember the prophecies of the royal Psalmist, which will comfort you and all truly good. The Pralmist well said that the Lord will rise and judge your well shad that the Lord with the and proce your cause and scatter your enemies He will rise and cover your adversaries with eternal dis-grace. He will rive and protect His Zoon which the wicked imagined they had optimed. We, vour sons, trust in these prophecies of the Holy Book and the promises of our Lord Jesus Christ, and will pray uncessingly and ardently that the time will soon come when you can govern the Church with complete liberty, and when you

THE JESUITS' ESTATES.

A LETTER FROM THE HON. F. LANGE-LIER. M. P.

How the Jesuits Acquired their Property-All Ecclesiastical Property Belongs to

the Church-Mr. Mercler but Com-

pleted a Settlement Begun Many

Years ago.

[Toront. Globe]

TO THE EDITOR :- A great deal of feeling is being exhibited by a large number of Protestants especially in Ontario caused by the settlement of

the Jesuits' estates question. If it was confined to the fenatical portion of the Protestant population it would be useless to attempt any reasoning or argument. But, as it extends also to a good many moderate and sensible people. I think it will not be amies to state the facts as they are, because I remark that both of the objections raised against Mr. Mercier's measure are due to a misapprehension of the facts of the case.

(1) It is not useless to recall the manner those properties now in question came into the pas-session of the Jesnits. Never were properties acquired in a more legitimate way. The Jesu-its, with the Recollects, have been the pioneers of Christianity and civilization almost all over North America. In was mostly to their ever-North America. It was mostly to their exer-tions that the Kings of France owed the largest and the finest Colonial empire that was ever possessed by any European ruler. If you read the early history of New France you will scarcely find a great discovery with which a Jesuit is not directly mixed up, if he is not the author of the same. I will not cite Catholic authorities in proof of that statement. I will refer your readers to the works of Parkman. It was then but natural that the French

Kirgs should show their gratitude for such emi-nent services, and they did it by granting to the Jesuits segniories which were then very little value. They granted some to laymen for services which could not be compared to those rendered by the Jesuits.

It is scarcely necessary to add that the properties gratted to the Jesuits were expected to be used for the purposes of their Order, viz., Catholic missionary work and the education of youth.

(2) Those properties having been granted to the Jesuits in the most legitimate manner, how were they held under the laws of the Catholic, Church. Under the rules of the Catholic Church every

kind of ecclesiastical property belongs to the Church at large, represented by the Pope. The particular institution in possession of it, only holds it, if I may use that expression of 10, only holds it, if I may use that expression, in trust for the Church. Therefoae, if that institution disappears, by abolition or otherwise, the pro-perty reverts to its owner, viz. : the Church, and the Pope, as its supreme head ruler, can grant it to any other ecclesiastical institution, or to the same if it is re-established.

I do not propose to discuss these rules; I simply state them, because they have a most important bearing on the question now before the public. It is contended by those who criticise

the settlement of the Jesuits' estates question, that the Jesuits had no right whatever to the properties formerly belonging to their Order, because when such Order was abolished by the Pope in 1774 they ceased to exist as a corporation and those properties, therefore escheated to the Crown.

Under the rules above stated, when the Jesuits' Order was aboliabed its properties re-verted to the Church at large, and therefore when the Imperial Government took postession of them it did not exercise a legitimate right, but it confiscated property belonging to the Catholic Church.

(3) That will explain to your readers why, long before the Jeauits had come back to this country, from 1793 to 1885, their properties had been claimed, as Church properties, by a good many bishops, by the clergy, and even by the Oatholic laity, from time to time, on overy oc-cosion when it was deemed of any use. What is a more manimado system

ty, is was substantially admitted that the Im-perial Government had had no right to take lions of money wherewith to brine natives to possession of those properties. If you look at the statutes of that year (19-20 Vic., ch. 54. sec. 1), you will find therein a most important en-actment. It is to the frect that in the future the properties of the Jesuits shall only be held by the Government of Canada in trust, and that | vion.-San Fraucisco Monitor. their revenues shall be used exclusively for pur press of superior education. Is not this an admission that the Imperial Government had had no right to take those properties as belonging to it absolutely? What then, has Mr. Mercier done, but another step in the same direction as the statute June. (4) In your editorial of the 23rd ult., the mo derste tone of which I fully appreciate, although not being able to share the views therein ex-pressed, you object to Mr. Mercier's Act be-cause it makes the validity of the concession of the Quebec Legislature dependent on ratifica

it. But it is just as possible that they may obtain nothing at all, or a portion only. (7) Although, I am afraid, this communica-tion is already too long, I trust you will pardon ine, before closing it, to recall a similar trans-action, made on a much larger scale, at a very

remarkable period of modern history. Your readers are no doubt aware that at the time of the French Rovolution the Catholic Church had properties worth two or three bil-lions of francs. When all form of religion was abolished those properties were confiscated and declared to be national property. After Napoleon became First Consul he wanted to reestablish religion, and as, on the one hand, he was forced to admit that the confiscation of Ohurch properties had been unjust, and, on the other hand, it was not possible to give back those properties when they had been sold, it was etween him and Pope Pius VII. that agreed b they would not be returned to the Church, but that the latter would, as a compensation, receive stipends for its bishops and priests. Such was one of the principal objects of the celebrated concordat. It was a compromise between the

Oburch and the State on a very d question. That is exactly what Mr. Mercier has done For nearly a century the restitution of the pro perties of the Jesuits had been a vexed question between the Church and the State. In 1856 the State had made a step towards the settlement demanded by the Church. In 1876 the Government of Quebec had made another step n the same direction. Mr. Mercier has simply effected the complete settlement of the ques tion.

Apologising for the length of my remarks and thanking you for publishing them, I remain, F, LANGELIEB, M.P.

Ottawa, March 1.

MORE PROTESTANT FAILURES No Results from Vast Sums of Money Spent

n India

The "boom" which the Bible sects got up in their reports concerning their foreign missonary labors, seems to have "burst," and now the truth begins to dawn upon the world that Pro-sestant missions in foreign lands are, as a rule,

most ignoble failures in every instance. Already, on a dozen different occasions, the Monitor has exposed the fallacious assertions of the Protestant sects on this subject, furnishing statistics to prove the truth of what we asserted, and row we are again put in possession of Pro-testant testimony showing that sectarian efforts at erangelizing the natives of Southern India have resulted in the conversion of about five

nave resulted in the conversion of about two natives a month during the last fifty years ! Rev. W. A. Liston, a rebired chaplain of Her Britannic Majesty's Church of England Estab-lished at Madras, has recently published a brochure entitled "A Few Facts about our Foreign Missions," in which he states that the action of the Church of Sactard Mission coin spent by the Church of Scotland Missions

 coin spech by the Church of Scotland Missions in Madraw, might as well have been thrown into the river Tweed for all the good it has accom-plished for Christianity.
 ⁴ During the whole of my twenty years' service in the Madras Presidency," says this honest Scotch sectarian, "I am not aware of a single direct convert who has gained to the cause of Christ, or to the Church of Scotland from all our labors in these institutions," (!!!) Yet the "Bible hour" is never missed in these

institutions by the missionary ; but with what result? Here is Mr. Liston's answer: "The students attend our colleges to study and pass for a degree, not to read the Bible. And when the 'Bible hour' comes on, these Hindus get up the facts of the Bible. Very much in the same fashion that Christians, in our school days, got up our Roman Antiquities or our Grecian Mythology. These Hindus can tell you to a nicety how many concubines Solomon had; they can tell you the exact date of the deluge according to Unhor's Chronology, and they have the facts of the Bible at their fingers' ends. ; but to my mind they are no nearer Christ by this method than are those students who attend what we Indians call 'pucka' government colleges

What a thunderbolt to fall on the heads of

(4). Those claims and demands were not left unheeded. As far back as 1856, when we had a Parliament where Probestants were in a majori-Christianity, and with such ill success after



The C. S. Parnell and Wm. O'Brien Badges for St. Patrick's Day, 1889. 'Home Rule Soop" and "God Save Ireland"

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31-2

TOPICS OF THE DAY. Pittsburg Despatch :--Perhaps Oscar Wilde wrote his article' on the "Decay of Lying" before Le Caron and Pigott were known to him --but if he had known them, it is not certain that he would have charged his view. Their lying is evendents decayed lving is exceedingly decayed.

N. Y. Telegram :- Talmage says :- "Let the foreigness come in l" The Brooklyn divine is not straid of the competition of European acrobats. His hold on the circus loving people is too strong.

N. Y. World :- The Tories of England are in a bad strait owing to their bigots and their Pig-30**5**.

Hamilton Spectator :- The London Times is called the Thunderer. Let the name be charged to Blunderer.

Halifax Recorder :- It is not at all surprise ing to hear from Ottawa that the Pigott confersion created quite a feeling of depression in Government circles. Of course, the Adminis tration will be divided in sentiment, as in the ase of the Jesuits bill; but in this instance they will all be somewhat alarmed, knowing that the Times' defeat means the downfall of the Salisbury government, and that the Ottawa concern is an echo and (faint) copy of the En glish administration. A short time should suf fice to see Liberal government in Great Britain in Canada, and (as it is now with one or two exceptions) in every Province of the Dominion It is not unnatural, therefore, that the intelli-gence that Pigott had squealed" produced an unessiness in Tory circles at Ottawa-there is such constant danger of exposures right in the camp too.

Clinton New Era :- Let anyone travel on the London, Huron and Bruce almost any day in the week they would almost invariably find some one person or more who is emigrating to the States. This is not a pleasant thing to observe, but it is nevertheless a fact.

Toronto Globe .- A century ago, in the first year of its existence, the London Times ques toned the sincerity of the Dukes of York, Gloucester and Cumberland in rejoicing over the recovery of George III. from a serious illness, and for this Mr. John Walter (the original) was condemned to pay a fine of ±50, stand in the pillory at Obaring Oross and spend twelve months in Newgate prison. While he was in prison the Times was uncomplimentary to the Dukes of York and Clarence. Mr. Walter was fined £200 and an additional year's imprison-ment was inflicted. The first Mr. Walter bore this punishment cheerfully as a part of the duty of fighting the classes in the interests of the masses. It was in this way that the Times was built up to the proportions of a great newspaper. To-day, under auother Mr. Walter, it has re-ceived a wound, almost mertal, in fighting the

masses in the interest of the classes. Hamilton Times :- The Toronto Ministeral Association has been discussing the Jesuis question. Some of the Protestant ministers want to force Sir John Macdonald to disallow the Mercier Bill and others want Mr. Mowas to uppress the French schools in eastern Ontario. The ministers cannot accomplish much in a poliical way unless they get laymen to back them Before enlicting as a private in the crusade the Times would like to understand the reason of the war. It Protestant opposition to Ca holic aggression or extension based on the belief of the ministers that a Protestant who joins the Catholic Church will go to hell, or is the real ground of objection that Protestent ministers will find their salaries reduced if the Catholic priests prevent large numbers of Protestant laymen? Protestant ministers may be nervous about the seductive/wiles of Catholic priests, but Protestant laymen are not particularly afraid that they may be coaxed acress the pale. On the doctrinal matter they would like an authoritative statmen. In the opinion of Probestar b ministers, dues a Protestant lose his hope of heaven by becoming a Catholic? That is much more important than the financial queston.

London Advertiser :- Who but must admire

WORDS OF WISDOM.

The devil speaks for a man in a passion. Love may live an age if you do not marry

Every woman is Eve in some hours of her life

The fire of jealousy burns with very little fuel.

Un what strange solitudes every separate nouldwells.

It takes two to tell a lie-one to speak and one to listen.

A husband's name is a far bigger shield than a father's.

Truth can be outraged by silence quite as cruelly as by speech and the state of the To the spider the web is as large as to the whale the whole wide sea.

Women is never too angry to be without a monthful of sweet words.

When girls are old enough for a lover they are a match for any gray head.

A man that gets the woman he wants very seldom gets any other good thing.

Adaughter is a little white lamb in the household to teach men to be gentlemen. A woman is not to be counted your own

until you have her luside a wedding ring.

THE SEAL OF FAITH. -- It is an inheritance of glory to feel the martyr blood of auch a race flowing through one's voins and beating with pure faith's strong pulsations in one's heart. Ah ! children of the crucified race ! wherever your lot s cast be true to the blessed memorles of your wave beaten and blood consecrated Island-Calvary ! The vails of your virgins are drooping over purest brows in convents and cloisters in every land. The hands of your mothers are rocking exiled oradles in every land on the face of the earth. The voices of your priests, true to the changeless chords of faith, are sounding everywhere. And on their sacred vestments and over their altars the sun never sets. The child of the Celt makes everywhere the sign of the cross, which is the seal of his race as well as the seal of his faith. - Rev. Abram Ryan.

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treeve furnished by them in the past. "Resolved, That we send across the addi-tional sum of \$20,000 to day. God save Ireland.'

An address which will be found appended was drawn up and signed by the members of the council.

JOHN P. SUTTON. Scerctary I. N. L. A.

ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL COUN-CIL OF SEVEN.

CINCINNATI, Obio, Feb. 7, 1889. "To THE FBIENDS OF IBELAND, -- The cen-tured struggle of our kindred in Ireland f r the indienable right of self-government, maintained by them at such tremendous sacrifices, and against such mighty odds, is just now being subjected in the person of its devoted leaders, to another ordeal of exceptional severity. The fory Government of England has threwn aside even the forms of decency, under which it has beretofore at times veiled its malignity, and now stands forth the remoraless executioner of

usked, unblushing despotiem. "We view with just pride the unity and perseverance exhibited by the Irish people in this later tarruggle against their titled oppressors. Freedom of action and expression have been dened them by these Tory tyrants, under British forms of law, but bribes, menaces and judicial murders have failed to dampen their spirits or materially check their onward march We assure them that their countrymen in America stand ready to support them in any steps which their wisdom and prudence may distate in their struggle to recover their liber-ties. We regard with indifference, if not contempt, the daily perjuries in the Commission Court, and declare in advance that a tribunal is constituted and packed, cannot render any judgment which will in the least deter us from supporting our brethern, nor, we are sure, lose Ireland the friendship of the masses in all civilized communities, who have watched Ireland's struggle for freedom. The Times may rail, suborn perjury, and continue its heinous work of endeavoring to destroy the national cause by the tarn shing of our leaders' reputation, but in vain. England's titled classes have no longer the ear of the world exclusively ; batonings and the sar of the world exclusively; outonings and blurgeonings, jails and prison garba have been shown to have no terrors for the people and their leader. True, she added the murder of Maudeville to the innumerable list of martyred Irish herces, and Balfour, the latest represen-tative of England's official tyranny in Ireland. tried to keep bia expressed word that he would kill William O'Brien and John Dillon by long erms of imprisonment. Still there has usen no faltering, and the splendid spirit of the people shows that they are worthy of our best efforts and should receive our prompt, effective, and continued assistance until it has been demonstrated that peaceful agitation has failed to produce in England a sense of justice and a desire to repair her countless injuries inflicted upon Iteland.

Iteland. "In proposing the remedies or these wronge, which in the language of one of Ireland's tried which in the language of one of Ireland's tried and truest sens, 'ory to heaven for vengance,' we have taken no hasty action, but after days of deliberation we have for the present decided. Bon the following plan, and now turn to you lovers of Ireland's cause in America, the cause of justice and humanity, to co-operate with us it the work. We have decided to call a nation-al convention in Philadelphia, the date of in the work. We have decided to call a nation-al convention in Philadelphia, the date of which you will soon learn. To this convention every organization, however closely or remotely connected with the Irish national caupe in the past, will be invited to send representatives. This, the last national convention of the stiled Gash' should be the fitting oposed line of action, and should be the fitting

.

tion by the Head of the Church. I can easily understand that objection when I ere that you, and everyone else in Urtario who has been criticising the settlement made by Mr. Mercier, take it f r granted that it is a settle ment with the Jesuits. But this is founded on a misconception of the

facts of the case If you take the trouble to read Mr. Mercier's statute (51-52 Vic. ch. 13) you will find that in the enacting clauses there is nothing directly said as to whom the \$400,000 shall be paid ; they simply refer to the agree-ment entered into and to the documents accompanying the same. Now, if you read the e docu ments what will you find? A discussion followed by an argument between the Church and State, the Church represented by the Pope sud the State by the Legislature of Que-bac It is true that the deed of settlement is s gned by Father Turgern, procenteur of the Jesuits here ; bub, if you read the other docu-ments, you will see that it is to the Pope, through his secretary of the Propaganda, that Mr. Mercier writes first. The Pope empowers the corporation of the Jesuits in the Province of Quebec to act for him, and the Jesuist dela-acte that power to Father Torgeon. Therefore

Father Turgeon has been acting simply for and on behalf of the Pope. It is so true that it is with the Pope, as head of the Church, that Mr. Mercier has been dealing through Father Tugeon, that there is proof among the documents accompanying the Act among the documents accompanying the Act that his Holiness might have been represented by somabody else. On the 13th October, 1884, he had appointed Archbishon Taschereau to re-present him. On the 7th May 1887, he decided to reserve to himself directly 'he settlement of the question. On the 27th March, 1888, he im-powered the Jesuits to settle it. If, as I have just proved, the settlement of the question has taken place hetween the Pope and the Province of On-bee, there is nothing

and the Province of Qu bec, there is nothing more blameable in having made it subject to the r dification of his Holiness than in having made it also subject to the ratification of the Legislature of Quebes. On both sides it simply meant that, as the question was very important, it was desirable that it should be ratifi d by the principals.

the principals. (5) As you may see, it is simply the ordinary rules of the Catholic Church with repard to Church property that have been followed, and you must admit that the principle of making a final settlement with the Church being granted, Mr. Mercier could

nor proceed otherwise. (6) It seems to be taken for granged that the

and the second second

lions of money wherewith to brine accept the Bible and to profess Christianitay, and that it is only a question of time when it will discappear from the world in the same way that divers other false religions of former centuemergency. have gone down into the tomb of eternal obli-

BREVITIES.

King George 111., of England, had a not larger than a 5 cent piece, which had 120 parts, the whole not weighing quite so much as 10-cent piece.

A London surgeon says that business men who occupy offices above the third story get flighty after a few years, and unless making a change, ecome mildly insane.

While a man at Carlisle, Pa., was running a planer his coat tail got tangled and was fortunwas a piece of John Brown's scaffold.

A Bengalee student was asked to answer this proposition at an examination : "Put down in your own words what you think of the char-acter of Lady Macbeth " To this the Ba-bco gave the frank reply : "Oh, indeed, she was a brazen-faced female."

One of the biggest weddings as far as the bride is concerned, was celebrated last Taceday in a Boston dime museum. Alice E. Hogaboom, who is twenty-three years old and weighs 650 pounds, was married to Alfred Thompson, of New York, who weighs about 125 pounds. It took fity six yards of satin to made the bridal

dress, and the satin slippers were No. 145. Thompson, it is said, has some money. There is a maiden lady in a city not far from Elberton, Ga., who is so constituted that she can live out of water but a short while at a time. After remaining away from a bath-tub for a couple of hours she commences to faint and al-

most suffocates, and to procure relief must at once cover her entire body in cold water. She has in her room a pool of fresh water, and in this she spends a greater part of her time, both winter and summer.

The exact number of persons who cross Lond in bridge in a day on foot has been ascertained In order to decide a gue-sing competition, in which 86 000 p roons participated, the editors of the London Answers made arrangements with the commissionance corps, and a large staff of men was drafted onto the bridge for the whole twenty-four hours of the 23d ult. The result

proved that 111.873 foot passengers were cheeked, and that in aduition 45,000 vehicles, containng a average of three persons each, crossed. Professor Angell, of Michigan University, furnishes the following as a test of the purity of water for drinking: "Dissulve about half a tea-sphonful of the purest white sugar in a pint bottle completely full of the water to be tested, and tightly stopped ; expose it to daylight and a temperature up to 70 degrees Fabrenheit. After a day or two examine, holding the bottle against something black for whitish floating specks, which will betray the presence of organic

matter in considerable : ropertion "

Parnell in trial and the ecurrences incident to it. cool, unruffled, he goes on his way perfectly unmoved, so far as any reported uticrances go. He is a leader who can be depended on in

HE IS NOT RELIABLE.

announced that he would only dissolve Parlia Northern Minnesota has ice eleven feet thick ment if a "grave necessity" arcee, the Adver-on her lakes, and does not expect to get rid of discr rises to remark that "fear of a political her forty-foot snow-banks before the middle of June. try to shroud it. Sir John cut short both the last Parliaments after be had frequently protested that such was not his intention. The Tory leader has too often economiz d the truth to be believed. When men like Mr. Kerns, M.P.P. for Halton county, are going up and down the country side informing the Tory electors that a "general election is fast coming on," it is time for our Liberal friends everywhere to be getting in readiness for the fray. On the voters' lists to be compiled this summer there s every reason to believe, the next general election will be fought.-Hamilton Times.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S OABINET.

The following are the names of the members of President Harrison's cabinet :---

James G. Blaine, of Maine, to be Secretary of State

Wm. Windom, of Minnesota, to be Secretary of the Treasury. Redfield Proctor, of Vermont, to be Secretary

of War. W H. H. Miller, of Indiana, to be Attorney

General. John Wanamaker, of Pennsylvania, to be

Postmaster General. Benjamin F. Tracey, of New York, to be

Secretary of the Navy. John W. Noble, of Missouri, to be Secretary

of the Interior. Jeremiah M. Rusk, of Wisconsin, to be

Secretary of Agriculture. Thus bere are two New Englanders, one New Yorker, one Pennsylvanian, one Southerner, and three Western men. Three only-Blaine, Windom and Rusk-have served in Congress.

KENNINGTON ELECTION.

LONDON, March 5.-The interest in the coming Parliamentry election in Kennington to fill the vacancy caused by the enforced resignation of Mr. Robs. Gent Davis is intense. Last evening Mr. Beresford Hope, the Conservative candidate for the seat, attempted to address a meeting, and met a reception which must have convinced his party that their efforts to retain the seat will be attended with great difficulty if they are not absolutely futile The speaker was so persistently jeered and hooted that he was finally compelled to stop, and the uprost then became greater than before. Soveral fist-fighte were going on at once, and Mr Hope experienced a great difficulty in getting away without per-sonal injury. As it is, he lost his watch and sustained some damage to his clothing. The Standard and the St James Gazette practically The admit that the contest is hopeless. It is signifi cant as showing the present temper of the people with regard to the Government's Irish policy that shouts of "Pigott" filled the air from the beginning to the end of the meeting.

In or proceed obberwise.
(6) It seems to be taken for granted that the feedback is and the period. The seems to be taken for granted that the second are going to belong to the Jesuits, and these incounts, incomes are incident to the seems to be the sting par excellence of the second are going to belong to the Jesuits, and then peace.
All these incounts, war, and then peace.
All these incounts is cought at the price of the second are going to be an end of the meeting.
All these incounts is cought at the price.
That is an ther mistake.
All these incounts to book of the Jesuits.
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1888 - Winter Arrangements-1889. This Company's Lines are composed of Doubled-on-giued, Ciyde built Huin STEAM, filtB. They are built in wat r-tight compariments, are unsurpassed for strench, speed and, omiori, a c filted up with all tho n odern in provement is that practice dexperience can suggest, and h. vo made blo fastest time on record. Following ore the names of the Steas. ers, the rionnage and Command. rs:-Acadire, Sill, Cap. E. McGrath; As-srinn, 3070, Capt. John Bentley; Austrian. 2408; uenos Ayrean, Capt. J., Beett; Lanadian, 2200; Capt. John Kerr; Carthaghinan, 4214, Capt. A. M. altol; Captan, 2728; Capt Alex McDougall; Cheasian, 3724; Lieut. R Fur ets R.R.; one-n.; JASS, Capt. G. J. Menzies; Greetan, 2614; Capt. C. E. LeGernis; Hibernian, 2007; Capt. John Boxt; Netorian; 2006; Capt. John France; Newfoundiane, 2016; Capt. Guil, 600; Capt. John Brance; Newfoundiane, 2016; Capt. Guil, Capt. John France; Newfoundiane, 2016; Capt. Guil, C. B. Jins; Norwecian, 3023; Capt. J. James; Folynesian, 2689; Capt. Nurau; Mankiban, 2975. Crpt. Dunlop; Monto viden, 3500; Capt. J. J. James; Folynesian, 2689; Capt. Nurau; Mankiban, 2015. Crpt. J. C. Lephen; machin. 2457; Capt. J. James; John; 2689; Capt. John France; Newfoundiane, 303 & Crpt. J. C. Lephen; machin. 2457; Capt. J. J. James; John; 2689; Capt. Hukh. Wyle; Jone-ranian, 464; Capt. W. Daizl 1; erussian, 303 ; Cept. J. Ambury; R Saranian, 2647; C pt. Wm Richardson; Standinavien, 3068; Capt. Hukh. Wyle; Jone-ranian, 464; Capt. W. Daizl 1; erussian, 303 ; Cept. J. Ambury; R Saranian, 2647; C pt. Wm Richardson; Standinavien, 3068; Capt. Hukh. Wyle; Jone-ranian, 464; Capt. W. Daizl 1; erussian, 303 ; Cept. J. Ambury; R Saranian, 2647; C pt. Wm Richardson; Standinavien, 3068; Capt. Hukh. Wyle; Hone-ranian, 464; Capt. W. Daizl 1; erussian, 303 ; Cept. J. Ambury; R Saranian, 2647; C pt. Wm Richardson; Standinavien, 3068; Capt. Hukh. Wyle; Jone-ranian, 464; Capt. W. Daizl 1; erussian, 466; Capt. M.P. Moore; W Idensian 2250; Ci Calm, and has engent to and from Incland and scottand are erfectly intender to be despitched from Hallfax:

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	At two o'clock p.m., or on the arrival of the Grand
~ !	Trunk Ruliway train from the west.

Sir John Macdonala's London organ having FROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL FIA HATIFAX

GLASGOW LINE.

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

c-	SiberianAbout Feb. 78 CarthaginianAbout March 4
	Thest amors of the Glasgow, Londonderry and Phil- adelphis servic are intanded o be despatched from

HEALTH FOR ALL

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

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

These Famous Fills Furify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet sootbingly, on the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYB and BCWZLS, giving bond, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFF. They are con-fidently recommended as a neverfailing remety in bases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all aliments incidental to Females of all area, and, as a General Family Medicine, are unsur-passed

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

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

FOR THE CURE OF

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

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE Same TS - 18.



8

This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in -competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, som or phosphase powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, NY.

(Continued from first page.) THE JESUIT QUESTION. FATHER HAND'S SERMON.

Those who were unqualified to personally take Those who were unqualified to personally take part in the trying life of the missionary desired to render him material assistance; through the gratitude of Christian hearts, who longed for the conversion and education of the mysterious red man, we are introduced to the property of the Jecuits. When missionaries go abroad to Japan or some other distant country, leaving heathens in their own land, and others still worse, it is a pions custom to supply the measure worse, it is a pious custom to supply the messengers of good will with a means of sustenance and place at their disposal some figancial account that they may draw upon during six or twelve months absonce in taking general observations of the babits of life of the Hindro or Japanese. So it was in the times of the Jesuit fathera.

ACQUISITION OF ESTATES.

1. I find registered in the Archivium Romanum a donation from a private individual, registered Paris, August 14, 1646. M. Daniau, in favor of the mission of St. Mary to the Hurons of 25,000 livres for the building of a college at Quebec for the education of Indian children.

2. The signory of Notre Dame des Anges 2. The signory of Notre Dame des Anges, Charlesbourg, was given to the fablers and their successors forever to enjoy as their pro-perty in consideration of the service s which they readered to the French inhabitants as to the savages of the country, March 10 626 3. The signery of St. Gabriel, by Madame and M. Giffard, 16th April, 1647. 4. The signery of Sillery, October 13, 1699. 5. The signery of Cape Magdalen, May, 20, 1651.

b. The signory of Batiscan, March 13, 1639.
6. The signory of Batiscan, March 13, 1639.
7. Isle of St. Christophe, Ostober 20, 1654.
8. Signory of La Prairie, April 1, 1647.
9. Isles of Ruaux, March 25, 1638
10. Flaf. Pacharigny in the town of Three

10. Fief Pactorigny in the town of Three Rivers, March 20, 1658.

- River, March 20, 1056.
 11. Lands near the town of Three Rivers,
 February 16, 1634.
 12. Vachelie, near Quebec, March 10, 1626.
 13. Lands at Point Levis, August 1, 1648.
 14. Tadousac, July 1, 1656.
 15. Twelve lots for a college in Quebec, July

Apostolic religion shall be conceeded, that pro-tection shall be extended to ecclesiastical and religious houses. Article S4 of the capitulation of Montreal, and of the whole colony, Sth Sep-tember, 1760---"All the communities and all the priests shall preserve their moveables, the property and revenue of the signories and other estates which they presess in the colony, of estates which they present in the colony, of whatever nature scover they be, and the same estates shall be preserved in their privil-ges, rights, honors and exemptions.—Granted." Thurlow, afterwards Lord Chancellor, made a subsequent report to his Majesty the British monarch, 22nd January, 1773: "On the 3th Sep-tember, 1760, the country c pintated on terms that gave to you Majesty all that belonged to the French King, and preserved all the property, real and p-reonal, in the fullest extent, not only to private individuals, but to the corporation of the West India Company and to the mission-aries, rejests, canons, convents, etc., with liberthe West India Company and to the mission-aries, priests, canons, convents, etc., with liber-ty to dispose of it by sale if they should want to leave the country." I think now I have shown that a charge of monarchs did not charge the legal status of the Jesuits, anent ticer estates and incorporations. The rights were recogniz-ed, but a means was devised to eventually wreat their property from them. When a man pos-eased of property dies intestato, loaving no legitimate heirs after him, his pessession revert to the Orown by what legal phraseology is called escheat. What term should apply to the Government which would prohibit the last male scion of an illustricus and wealthy line of wedscion of an illustrious and wealthy line of wed-lock in order that at his death his rich lands and vast domains might revert to the royal ex-shequer ? It would certainly be

AN INIQUITOUS AND WIOKED PROCEEDING.

No evildoer should be enriched from his misdeeds, whether he be prince or pauper. The Jesuits were rllowed to remain in undisturbed presentesion of their estates and houses, but they were furbidden to receive candidates or novices to recruit the society in Canada, so that in a few years at most the society would become ex-tinctandits wealth fall to the Crown. The extinc tion of the Jeauts was a terrible and cru-l blow. it was a deliberate social murder. The hearts o Lyola's sons were not attrached to land or pro-perty. Toil, hardships, presecution and death had no terror for them. Personally they cared little for the smile or the frown of Louis XV. or George III. But the harvest ready for the gle-rning, the abundant crop of Indians that was prepared for the reception of faith, touched the tender fibres of their devoted souls. The laborers were few, the grain fell back to mother earth ungathered and ungraneried. The savages cried out for the bread of faith and there was not one to break it to them. Parvuli peterunt panem et non erat qui frangeret eis. The inhibition of the Britsh moarch fell heavily on the Jesuits, but a thousand times more disastrous was it to the poor half-bamed savages that roamed through the forests. No one that knows anything about the early history of our country will deny that in the loss of the "black robe" the poor Indian hade adieu to the only class of white man towards which his heart ever warmed with con-fidence, love and affection. The effect of King George's inhibition was to throw thousands of **Ludians back to the**

DENSE DARANESS OF BARBARISM

DENSE DARKNESS OF BARBERISM and savage life, back to the horrible orgies of pagan worship On the 16th September, 1791, the last coup was dealt the Jesuit order. A royal instrument of that date declares: "Is is our will and pleasure that the Society of Jesuits shall be dissolved and suppressed, and no longer continued as a body corporate or politic, and all their possestions and property shall be vested in us for such purpose as we may bereafter think fit to direct or appoint." Hence we infer that up to that time the Society of Jesuit Speciety corporate and politio. Hence the Jesuit Speciety ty in Canada was not suppressed by the bull, "Dominus ce redemptor noster" of Clementy XIV. In 1774. The correspondence which passed between Monsigneur Briand, Bishop of Quebec, between Monsigneur Briand, Bishop of Quebec, between Monsigneur Briand, Bishop of Quebec, and Lord Dorchester, Governor of the colony, who has ught the bishop not to promulgate the decree of the Sovereign Pontiff, establishes that The bishop had recourse to Cardinal Castelle, and the document was never published. WHEN THE LAST DIED.

Pere Casot died in 1800. It is commonly atated that the Crrwn, through eschest, took hold of the properties. It is an historical face 13. Lands as Point L-vis, August I, 1648. 14. Tadousac, July I, 1656. 15. Twelve lots for a college in Quebec, July 24. 1646. Other lands and properties and innumerable donations were given by French Counts and Gountesses for the propagation of the Holy Faith among the savages of New France by the Jesuits seem inclined to deny every just claim Jesuits seem inclined to deny every just claim neither the former nor the latter have leave to rective now subjects. I have asked that per-mission of the King of England in an adorece signed by the clergy and people. I fear much that I shall not ortain it, for two years have al-The final accument of the Crown to diminish or detunes of the Crown to diminish or destroy immunities once conferred on corpora-tions." Might is not always right. In 1800 the Jesuit estates passed to the Grown, not without a protest by the Catholic clergy of the colony. It was stoully maintained by able Eng-lish lawyers that the action of the Imperial aulish lawyers that the section of the imperial au-thorities in preventing accession of new mem-bers to the society was ultra vires, and in con-sequence they could not claim the Jesuit pro-peries in right by escheat. Neither could the Br tish Urown obtain the properties by prosc iption, for the conditions are good taith in the beginning and undisturbed possession for a certain number of years. The quality of faith of the Imperial authorities with regard to the Jesuits' estates must app ar evident from the foregoing explanation, while the presessions were contested year after year by the heirarchy and people of Quebec.

deplore the absence of its antica on the 12th of July, but the States will have uone of it. They draw the line at its fantastic dress and unceem ly exhibition. It has been stated that the Jesuits were incorporated in the North-west under the name of Oblates. This is indignantly denite a becoming it. denied by the provincial Secretary of Manitoba. Archbishop Tache characterizes it as a slauder-ous falsehood. The Superiors of the Jesuits and Oblates repudiate it as a malicious calumuy. One of the Ministers at Oliaws asserts that such a thing never existed, save in the debased imagination of a bewildered manizo.

A HIT AT DR. WILD.

The author of this fabrication has a very low idea of the dignity and majesty of the British law when he asserted that a murderer of a Jesuit could walk forth with impunity. It re-quired only a hint from Henry II. to have the blood and brains of Thomas a Becket scattered around the sanctuary and altar rails, a little urging induced the Parisian rabble to assession ate Archbishop Darbois. No doubt the recol-lection of those horrible deeds was in the mind of the man who gave utterance to the opinion that it would be lawful to murder a Jeauit. From the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh. We have no Jesuits in Toronto. These is a very small distinction between them and the secular pricets. It would be only a slight mistake to confound the venerable gentle man who presides over the cathedral with the Jesuit habit. The audience of that reverend gentleman were not as ignorant or debased as the sycophants of Henry or the Parisian mob,

the synophanes of Henry of the Farman mos, or we would ere this have blood on the lamp-posts and brains on the altar. In conclusion he apsaled to Catholics to con-tinue to promote good feeling and charity to-wards their Protestant fellow-citizens, and not allow themselves to be carried away by inflammatory appeals from the press or the pulpit.

THE JESUIT QUESTION.

THE DOMINION AND QUEBEC GOVERNMENTS CONDEMNED BY THE ORANGEMEN-

DISALLOWANCE DEMANDED. CAMPBELLFORD, March 7 .- Following are the resolutions adopted yesterday by the E.stern Ontario Grand Orange Lodge : "That while we claim for our Roman Catholic fellow countrymen the rights and privileges we ourselves enjay, yst we, the members of this Provincial Grand Orange Lodge of Ontario East, representing 375 primary lodges, view with great apprehension the present state of affairs in Canada, where both political parties show such a strong disposition to pander to the Church of Rome, and moreover we take this opportunity of ex pressing ourselves as being in hearty accord with leading papers in their wise and outspoken course regarding the disallowance of the Jesuit Bill; and further, we are of opinion that a continuance of the present course of political action must inevitably lead to the coali ion of the best of all parties with defin \$ principles and a definite policy, principles based upon eternal righteousness and truth

instructed to petition to the same effect." The resolutions were carried with even unusual enthusiasm, the entire Grand Lodge rising to their feet and receiving them with Kentish fire" and cheer after cheer,

DIVISION OF THE \$400,000. (La Minerve.)

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE				
COMMERCIAL.	ST. PATRICK'S DAY SHAMROCKS.			
MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS	The sweet little shamrock, The dear little shamrock Of Ireland.	CARSLEY'S COLUMN		
FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.	Wholesale and retail; one pot or a hundred. Splendid Plants with every leaf as green as the	CARSLEY'S COLUMN		
FLOURThe market has been more active during the past few days, owing to the fact that dealers have been compelled to replenish their	Emerald Isle. S. S. BAIN, 48 Beaver Hall Hill.	• • •		
stocks both in the city and country. The de- mand for city strong bakers has been very good and sales are reported of 8,000 or 9,000 sacks at	70c per small. The imperial gallon is quoted			
6 10. About 1,000, sacks of patent spring have changed hands at \$6.50 to \$6.60. Sales of straight roller have also taken place at \$5.50 to	at 90c. Sugar has been enquired for, and a few sples reported in boxes and barrels at 6c to 7c as to quality.			
\$5 60, and strong bakers seconds have sold at \$5.40 to \$5.70, with busines in strong bakers firsts at \$5.80. We quote:	HOPS.—The market is quiet, brewers being still very indifferent operators. A lot of choice Cazarville hops are held at 25c, but no buyers	LADIES should not fail to call and see the at- tractive range of shades in new spring dress material just opened at S. Carsley's.		
Patent, winter	can be found to approach that figure, and we quots Canadian about the same as last week, namely :			
Extra	and old 6c to 10c. The New York market is quoted as follows by the Commercial Builetin:-	TATTER SAT that there is a		
Cut down Superfine 4.00 4.20 Strong Bakers 5.80 5.85 Ontario bags 2.40 2.55	"The market was again rabher slow. There were but few inquiries from brewers and none from shippers. Dealers were buyers only for something in the nature of positive bargains.	LADIES SAT that it pays to buy flannels at S. Carsley's for these reasons, only one price is asked for goods and that price is right, and further you are sure to get exactly what you		
OATMEAL, &cOttawa standard ordinary is quoted at \$2.10 per bag in car lots, and West- ern at \$2.00. Obtawa graulated \$2.20 and Westward \$2.00. It is with the Western should	No great amount of stock was offering on the market, but the samples trotted around repre- sented more goods than there was a place for,	want.		
Westeren \$2.10 It is said that Western stand- ard as been offered at below \$2 00. BRAN, &c, -The market is quiet but steady	even at prices a shade under chose paid last week. Fancy lots of States might possibly bring 22c or a trifle more, but over 20c to 21c is			
at \$16.50 to \$17 per ton in car lots. Shorts \$18 to \$19, and moullie \$22 to 24 per ton. WHEATSince our last report as high as \$1	difficult to obtain on the market at the top on Pacifica. Medium grades rarely do better than 180 to 19a. Taken as a whole, values are about	FUVE IMPORTANT LINES.		
37 was paid for a lot of No. 2 hard Munitoba wheat, delivered at a Western point, but of course since the big break in Chicago it would	Ic per pound lower to-day than a week ago at this point. London cables reflect a steady but rather quiet market there."	Line A-C'apperton's Speels Lead. Line B-Ask for Clapperton's.		
be difficult to reprat the sale. Still it is claimed that hard Mauitoba wheat is so scarce that prices must not be expected to recede much.	HAXA queit feeling pervades the hay mar- ket, the demand from outside points being dis appointing, and here, it is said, the outside	Line C-Corticelt Silks Soling. Line B - Better and better.		
About 50,000 bushels of No. 1 bard, held in this city was offered at \$1.50 for May delivery, but the last bid was \$1 35. We quote prices here	price for No. 1 pressed is \$13.50, with sales re- ported at \$13.00. We quote \$12.50 to \$13.50, with lower prices for less desirable qualities.	Lize E—Ask Corticelli Silks.		
as follows :- No. 1 Mani/oba hard \$1,35 to \$1 37, No. 2 do. \$1.33 to \$1.34, Canada spring \$1.20, red and white winter \$1 28 to \$1.25.	ASHES The market continues dull, with last	DON'T SKIP		
CORNThe market is easy and prices are nominal at 520 to 58c per bushel duty paid. PEAS -Business is very quiet and we quote	saies of pots reported at \$4 to \$4.05 per 100 lbs, and seconds \$3.55 to \$3.60. The ashes trade appears to be gradually dying a natural death.	A SINGLE LINE.		
72c to 74c nominally per 66lbs. OATS -Sales are reported along the line at	FRUITS,	Line 1-Grey COTTON from 30.		
36c to 37c per 40 lbs. Here sales of car lots are reported on track at 33c per 32 lbs, and we quote 53c to 34c. There are plenty of cats in	APPLUS.—The total shipments of apples from the Atlantic seaboard last week were 22	Line 2-Colored Shaker FLANNEL from Sc. Line 3- White COTTON from 4c. Line 4-Blue Wool FLANNEL from 10c.		
the country, and lower prices are expected later on.	689 bbls. making the total exports for the season 1,239,956 bbls as compared with 564,153 bbls for the same period last year, showing an increase	Line 5-Striped GINGHAMS from 440, Line 6-Oxford SHIRTINGS from 940, Line 7-Grey Octoon SHERTING from 940,		
BARLEYThe market is dull, as maltsters are taking very little, and there is no demand from the United States. Some very good Mor-	of 676,804 bbls. The market continues in a very unsatisfactory state owing to the large quanti- ties pressing on the market both from the West	Line 8-Linen TOWELS from 41c. Line 9-Canton FLANNELS from 71c. Line 10-Table LINEN from 20c.		
risburg barley has been offered at 55c. Prices are decidedly easier and range from 50c to 60c for malting barley as to quality.	and city cellars. A round lot of about 700 bbls was sold a few days ago at \$1 per bbl which cost laid down here in the fall about \$1.972. The			
RyzRye is very quiet, and prices are pure- ly nominal at 600 to 65c.	owner of a cellar of apples is offering to sell the whole lot at 25c per bbl, but cannot get it. Another lot was offered at 40c without effecting	KEBP ON READING.		
BUCKWHEATCarloads are quoted at 48c to 50c per 48 lbs. Smaller lot 50c to 52c. BUCKWHEAT FLOURPrices are unchanged	business. We quote ordinary to good lots of sound fruit in round quantities at \$1 to \$1.50.	Line 11-Ladies' KID GLOVES 'rom 45c, Line 12-Ladies' Fabric GLOVES from 10c, Line 13-White EMBROIDERY from 1c,		
at \$2.50 to \$2.70 per 100 lbs. . MALT, —95c to \$1.10 per bushel as to quantity and quality	small rotail lots of good to choice fruit such as Northern Spies and Russets bring higher prices. Liverpool cable received at the beginning of the	Line 14-Colored EMBROIDERY from 6c. Line 15-Swise SKIRTINGS from 60c. Line 16-Ladies' JERSEYS from 65c.		
SEEDS.—A few sales of timothy seed have been reported by farmers at \$2 per buabel, but mest growers are holding for higher prices. A few lots have been placed dealers at \$2 25. Red	week said : "Baldwins and Capadian Reds 12s to 143, Greenings and Swars 12s to 14s, Rus- sets 15s to 17s, Spies, Spitz and Seeks 9s to 11s. Quality and condition are being well paid for bus lower grades and conditions are very	Line 17 – Ladies' OORSETS from 55c. Line 18 – Fast Color PRINTS from 5c. Line 19 – Plain Scotch GINGHAMS fron 10c. Line 20 – Fancy GINGHAMS from 12c.		
clover seed is quiet, with salet reported at \$5.25. to \$5.75 as to quantity and quantity. Alsike	EVAPOBATED APPLES, -Business in small job-			
keeps scarce, and is quoted firm at 140 to 17c per lb, in lots 100 lbs, as to quality. Flax scel steady at \$1.30 to \$1.50 per bushel.	bing lots at 7c per lb. in 50 lb boxes, but round lots are quoted at 5g to 6c. A carload sold at 5g.	NOTE THE NEXT LOTS.		
PROVISIONS. PORG, LARD, &cSince our last report May	DRIED APPLES.—The market is dull, and quotations range from 4c to 44c as to quantity. ORANGES.—Sules of Florida at \$4 per bex.	Line 21-Vigne en BEIGE from 18: yd. Line 22-NUNS' ULITH from 9a wd		
pork in Ohicago has advanced \$1.05 per bbl, which has caused a decidedly firmer feeling. Here prices are steady, sales of Montreal short	Valenciae at \$4 50 to \$5 per case, and Jaffa at \$2 per half tox. Bloods \$2 per half hox, Mes- sina \$2 to \$2.25 per box, and bitters \$3.50 per box.	Line 23-All.wool CASHMERE from 29c yd. Line 24 - Fancy Dress MATERIALS from 124c. Line 25-CROISE FOULE from 12kc.		

which has caused a decidedly firmer feeling. Here prices are steady, sales of Montreal short cut mess pork being reported at \$16 50. In lard the feeling was also steadier, Western sell ing at 9% to 10c in pails. The sale of a lot of green hams was made at 90, and shoulders are steady at 6%. Smoked meats have mest a bet-ter enquiry, with sales at steady prices. Pork closes easier in Obicago at \$11 90 for May.

Canada short cut clear, per bbl. \$16 00-16.50 Chicago short cut clear, per bbl. 15 75-16 00 Mess pork, Western, per bbl...15 00-15.50

 India mess beef, per tierce.....00 00-00.00

 Mess beef, per tierce.....00.00-00.00

 Hams, city cured, per lb......00.111-00.12

 Lard, Western, in pails, per lb..00.094-00 10

 Lard, Canadian, in pails, per bl..00.00-00.00

GENERAL MARKETS.

LEMONS -The market quiet at \$2 to \$2.50

per box, very fancy being quoted at \$3 to \$3.50. BANANAS. - \$3.75 to \$4 per bunch. POTATOES - The market is dull and prices easy, car lots being offered at country points equal to 45c per b.g of 90 lbs laid down here, In small quantities sales are reported at 50c to for mer bag

65c per bag. ONIONS.-Spanish onions 80c to 90c. Mont-

real cnions are quoted at 80s to \$1 per bbl for reds, and Western at \$1.25 to \$2 for yellows.

121c. Line 23-CROISE FOULE from 121c. Line 26 - Double-width SUITINGS for m 34c Line 27-VELVETEEN from 17c. Line 28-Colored Dress SATIN from 25c. Line 29-Colored Dress SILK from 49c. Line 30-Rich Black SILK from 50c.

SPECIALLY INTERESTING.

Line 31-Men's 2 Button Kid GLOVES from

Line 32-Men's Fancy NECKTIES, 25c. Line 33-Fancy Silk HANDKERCHIEFS, 25c Line 34-Merizo HALF HOSE, 25c. Line 34—Merico HALF HOSE, 250. Line 35—Cashmere HALF HOSE, 25c. Line 36—New Spring UNDERWEAR from 25o Line 37—Now Tweeds and Worsteds from 59c. Line 33—Ladies' Ribbed VESTS, 50c. Line 39—Ladies' Cashmere HOSE from 25c. Line 40—Silk Net VEILINGS from 10c yd.

devoted Jesuit Fathers. The opponents of the Jesuits seem inclined to deny every just claim that may be put forth in their behalf. It would be a serious sotback to the arguments in support of the contention of a right to remuneration if they should be met with the assertion that the Jesuits never possessed any land in Canada. Such a denial would not te more cirectly opposed to the truth of historica. decuments than many of the statements published within the last month in the journals of Toronto. In every case of b quest the intention of the denors is clearly expressed in the instrument of convey-ance. Invariably it is directed that the pro ceeds of the land and interest of the capital shall go to the evangelizing of the Indians and educating of the children of the French inhabitanba.

CONFIRMED BY LETTERS PATENT.

This corporation of the Society of Jesus was confirmed by letters patent on May 29. 1680, and again on June 15 1717. Caunda passed from France on the 185h September, 1750. By the right of nations that sacred and inviolable jusgentium to which tyrants and corquerors bow with merk submission the victor has no right to private properties of chizens or of au-thorized corporations of the vanquisbed nation.

"The conqueror who takes a town or province from his enemy cannot justly acquire over it any other rights than such as belong to the sor-ersign against whom he has taken up arms. War authorizes him to possess himself of what belongs to his enemy; if he deprives him to the sovereignity of that town or province he acquires is such as it is with all the limitations and modifications. One sovereign makes war upon another sovereign and not against unarmed another sovereign and not against unarmed obligens. The conqueror weiges on the pusses sions of the State. The public property, while private individuals are allowed to retain theirs. They suffer but indirectly from the war and the conquest only subjects them to a new master." (Chitty on Law of Nations) I could oite authorities ad infinitum. English and Renach enthorities unanimeters and French authorities unanimously agree upon the capital point that private individuals should be undisturbed in their rights and posses-

THE QUESTION DEBATED.

This question of conquest was warmly debated in the British House of Commons on this very Canadian seare. Widderburne, then Solicitor-General, made a report to the Knig in 1772 on the Canadian question. In it he says: "No other right can be founded on conquest than that of regulating the political and civil govern-ment of the country, leaving to the individuals ment of the country, leaving to the individuals the enjoyment of their properity." Thurlow, the Attorney-General, subsequenty in his report says-"The Canadiane seem to have been strict-ly entitled by the jus gentium to their property, ly entitled by the jus gentium to their property, as they preserved it up n capitulation and treaty of peace." Spelling up in the question in debate in Parliament the same gentleman af-firms—"You acquired a new p ople, but you do not state the right of conquest as giving you a right to goods and chattels, that would b-slavery and extreme misery. In order to make the acquisition either available or secure this seems to be the line that ought to be followed You ought to change those laws only which re-late to the French sovereignity, and in their place substitute laws which should relate to the new Sovereign, but with respect to all other place substitute laws which should relate to the new Sovereign, but with respect to all other laws, all other customs and institutions what-sover, humanity, justice and wisdom. equally advise you to leave them to the people just as they were." Strong is the law of nations in favor of the preservation of the estates of the Jesuits,

THE GUARANTEES AND TREATIRS

HOW DISPOSED OF.

I will now explain how the proceeds of the Jesuits' estates have been disposed cf. From 1812 to 1815 \$24,487 went for purposes unknown 1827-31, \$3,288 went for pensions comprising certain allowances; 1829-30, \$3,932 to Rev. E. Sewell, minister of Trinity chapel, Quebec, \$28,372 to the Protessant Episcopal church, \$28,372 to the Protestant Episcopal church, Quebec, and the following Protestant churches: 1\$29, Aubigny \$400, Sorel \$1 500, Ohambly \$800; in 1824, Three Rivers \$800, Montreal \$4,000, Nicolet \$400, Hull \$2,000, up to 1827 making a total of \$39,172; and to the Royal Institution up to 1831. \$3,770, to the Royal grammer schools of Quebec, Montreal and Kingston up to 1831, \$49,481; 1831, \$4,878 was paid for services not specified and \$4,218 to Hon J. Sewell.

THE OXONIAN GRINDER.

Before concluding it may be appropriate to say something of the origin of this cry against the Jesuits in Ontario. The Oxtinian grinder of the Pulp Tower organ has successed in his perficious of firsts. In an infiammatory appeal he called on the leaders of the various acctarian denominations to deliver themselves of their beart burnings on the Jesuis question. The Guaff caught. He has been playing "Yankee Doudle" under the title of Commercial Union to an unsympathetic audience for the last couple of years. Not even the society of his own born countrymen would place him as their head a month ago, but by manipulating the strings of religious prejudices he has succeeded in fetching religious prejudices he has successed in recoming ministerial associations to unwittingly play his anu-xation game. His applauders have gone into an ecutable frenzy, they invoke the shales of George Washington to deliver them from Jeanisiest thraid in and Catholic domination. 'fis well to understand that in no country in the world are the Jentits more numerous and powerful than in the United States. The last 22ad of February President Cleveland and his Cabinet assisted at the grand c-lebration of the contenary of the Jesuis university of George town, D C. President Oleveland spoke in the highest terms of the professors and pupils of the university. He hade them progress and pros-per in the land of liberty under the flag of freedom.

WHOM ANNEXATION WOULD DESTROY.

Annexation will not destroy Jesuitism or THE GUARANTEES AND TREATIES
ADD TREATIES
ADD

there never was any question of giving them the whole amount to be determined in settlement of this claim, Reading certain fanatical news-papers from Ontario one might think that the Jecuits of Canada are very rich, and that they are being gorged with gold that they may been abled move widely to spread what those journals call their un wholesome influence. Now, far from being rich, the Jesuits are poor; they are even in debt to a considerable extent. In the even in debt to a considerable extent. In the course of his correspondence with the Govern-ment Row. Father Turgeon gave the following details setting forth the claim of his Order in a letter dated 20th of May 1888 :-Our present debts amount to \$200,000. For our three study and training establishments an annual income of not less than \$30,000 is needed. To make the urgent repairs needed at our Quebec, Three Rivers, Montreal, Sault au Recoilet, and Lake Nominque establishments not less than \$205,000 would be required. It is probable that certain minds will calm down when they see that the Jesuits have not got even one-half of the amount just divided, after this last-mentioned despatch,

AS WELCOME AS ARE THE FLOWERS OF SPRINNG,

Equally are the returns of the 225th Grand Monthly distribution of the Louisiana State Monthly distribution of the Louisiana State i Lottery which took place on Tuesday, (always Tuesday) Febuary 12th, under the sole super-vision of Gen'ls G. T. Beauregard cf La., and Zubal A Early of Va. No. 25,215 draw the first capital prize of 300,000. It was sold in frac-tional twenthieths at \$1 each sent to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans. La. Three to London, Paris and American Bank. (L't'd.). San Fran-cisson Cal. one to C. V. Terrell, Decamp. Tor. Dauphin, New Orleans. La. Three to London, Paris and American Bank, (L't'd.). San Fran-cisso, Cal.; one to C. V. Terrell, Decetur, Tex.; one to E O. Bartholemew, Titusville, Pa., one to Geo. E Bartlett, Boston, Mass.; one to A. E Peirce, Boston Mass.; one to Citizens Nation-al Bank of Kaueas City, Mo., one to Union Nat'l Bank ot City, Mi.; one to a depositor Canal Bank, New Orleans. La., one to Wm. Babson car of Presson's Express, Boston, Mass.; one to a d-positor Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, San Francisco, Cal.; one to Auglo Californian Bank, San Francisco, etc., etc. No. 64,109 drew the second capital prize of \$100,000; it was also sold in fractional twentieths at \$1 each: one to Christopher Rourk 603 I St. N. W., Washington, D. C; one to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, San Francisco; one to Frank J. Koecht, Kackakee, Ills.; one to H. D. Muller, Jr., care American Express Co., Quincy, Ills.; one to Johnson & Walker, Marlin Tex.; one to Chas. W. Webster, Hardy, Neb.; one to Rob'a. Schumann, 1448 Ling St., Phila., Pa.; one to Chas. W. Webster, Hardy, Neb.; one to Baw & Horet, Navastoa, Tex.: one to R. L. Malone, Griffio, Ga ; one paid to Bank of Commerce, Men phis, Tenn.; one to a depositor New Or-le.n. Bank. New Orleans La.; one to National Savings Bank of Washington, D. C., etc., etc. Savings Bank, New Orleand hat, the so reasonal Savings Bank of Washington, D. C., etc., etc., The 227th grand drawing will take place on Tuesday, April 16th 1889, full information of which can be hrd on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

FOR QUIET MOMENTS.

God is ever drawing like toward like, and making them acquainted - [Plato.

No joy is joy without God ; no pain is pain with God.- [Joseph Roux.

Not to enjoy life, but to employ life, ought to be our aim and inspiration -[Macduff. Prosperity doth best discover vice, but ad-versity doth best discover virtue.-[Bacon

of which were in very bad humor yesterday. Last soles reported to us in round lots were \$7 to \$7.15 for fresh hogs, and at \$7.20 to \$7.25 for small lots of choice light averages. It is said, however, that there are hors in the city that can be bought for less than \$7.00.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER .- There has been a little better feeling in the market owing to the great scarcity of fine goods, which has compelled buyers to draw their supplies from the medium to good 'solid boring qualities. For fine Eastern Townships grocers are paying 220 to 230 and for fine West-ern 18c to 182c. Medium Western has sold at 18c to 17c. Toronto buyers are taking all the fine butter they can find at Western points. Fine fall oremery butter is scarce, and is selling in small lobe at 25c to 25c, but the bulk of creamin small loss as 25c to 25c, but the bulk of cream-ery in this city consists of early stock that bring from 22c to 23c. A few packages of new butter have been received which sold at 24c to 25c, notwithstanding its stable flavor :--

Oreamery-	Finest		 25 te 26
14	Earlier mac	le	 22 - 24
Eastern To	wnships		 20 - 22
Richmond.			 17 - 19
Renfrew			
Morrisourg			
Brockville.			
Western			
Kamourask	.		 1719
			 11 -12

ROLL BUTTER.—There is quite a scarcity of roll butter, good to fine Western in bbls hav-ing been picked up readily at 180 to 190, and fine to choice Morrisburg in baskets have realized 20c to 21c.

OHERSE .- Private advices report an improved OFFICER. — Frivate sivices report an improved enquiry in the English market, with sales at better rates than could have been realized two weeks ago. There has also been a good volume of business done over the cable at fair prices. Since our last report the Liverpool cable touch-ed 55s 6d, but has reached to 56s. In this mar-ket between 5,000 and 5,000 hoxes have been ket between 5,000 and 5,000 hoxes have been sales 1140 for finest white and colored, one lot brunging 1140. Altogether quite a bealthier feeling has been experienced on both sides of the Atlantic, and at the recently reduced values a great deal of stock has gone into con-surption, which bids fair for a favorable wind up. The shipments last week were 5,382 boxes, of which 2,748 boxes went via Portland and 2,634 boxes via the Centeral Vermont.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.-We cannot discover any improvement in the market, sales being reported in 20 to 40 case lots of fall eggs at 114c. One lot at 114c was refased, the buyer taking Montreal limed in their place at 13c. Sales aggregating 100 cases of fall eggs are also reported at 13c. Recases of fall eggs are also reported at 100, 100 ceipts of Western fall eggs are still too heavy for the market to make any headway. The for the market to make any headway. The stocks of Western eggs that should have gone to the United States during the past winter, if are being forwarded to this market. New laid in bils are selling at 15¢c to 16¢, but there are some old ones mixed with them. Strictly new laid in cases may be quoted at 16¢ to 18c. HONEY.—Sales of Western combe have been to in boxes containing 2 dozen sections, at 15¢ per section, weighing about one lb. Ex-tracted honey have been sold at 11¢ to 11j in pails, and imitation honey at 9¢ to 10c. MAPLE SUGAR AND STRUE.—A few lots of maple syrup have been received from the Eastern Townships which are said to be new by the shippers, sales of which are reported at 76¢ to 80¢ per small tin. Old syrup have being side si

being added for dealers' prices. Syrup is weak and lower, with sales of bright at 34c, and we quote 24c to 34c per lb. Barbadoes molasses quiet at 37c to 38c, as to quantity, and other grades in proportion. PICKLED FISH.—Lenten demand continues good, dry cod selling at \$425 to \$4.75 per quintal. Green cod has sold at \$5 for large and at \$475 for No. 1 ordinary. Labrador her-ring are in fair request, with sales at \$5 to \$5.25 in round lots. Sea trout \$10 to \$11. New-foundland salmon \$1350 to \$14 for No. 1. British Columbia salmon \$12.50 to \$13 per bbl.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE, POINT ST. OHARLES.

The receipts of horses for week ending March 9th 1889, were as follows, 323; left over from last week 49; total for week 372; shipped during week, 212; sold, 60; left for city, 57; on hand for sale and shipment, 43. The borse trade at the stables for this week

has been good, although prices paid were not very remunerative to the sellers. The sales were 60 horses at prices ranging from \$85 to \$160. The demand is mostly for heavy horses weigh-ing from 1150 to 1400 lbs, with a few American buyers looking for drivers ; prospects for next week are good. We have on hand for sale 43 very fine workers and drivers with 3 car-loads to strive early in the week,

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS, POINT ST OHARLES.

Export, good, 4c to 4bc. Butchers', 3good 3ke to 4c; da, medium, 3c to 4c; do., culls, 2 to 3c; hoge, none on market, sheep, 3ke to 4c; calves, each, \$2.00 to \$8.00.

DIED.

QUINN .- At ber residence in Valleyfield, on Wednesday, 27th February, Mrs. Peter Quinn, relict of Peter Quinn, aged 63 years. Her re-mains were conveyed to St. Anicet for inter-ment. She bore her long and painful illness with Christian fortitude.—R.I.P 32-2

THE SICK AND DEFORMED should remember the I. M. O. STAFF are still at the ALBION HOTEL, and may be soni at the ALBION HOTEL, and may be consulted free. They treat and cure Catarrh, Consumption, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Nerv-ous Ailments, Blood and Skin Diseases and diseases peculiar to men and women. Hours for consultation, 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Call or write DR. KERGAN, Detroit, Mich. 32-1

Mile DR. R.B.RGAR, Derric, Mile. 32-1 MONTREAL-OIRCUIT COURT - No. 1(37. Dame Hermine Beauchamp, Plain tiff, vs. E. Reauchamp, Defendant. Will be sold by auction by authority of justice on the twenty-second day of March instant, at eight of the clock in the forencon, at the domicile of the said Defendant, St. Elizabeth street, in the said city of Montreal, all the goods and chattels of the ar'd Defendant seized in this cause. Terms casb. cash. Moutreal, 12th March, 1889.

FRANCIS B. GODIN, B.S.O.

MARVELLOUS LOTS.

Line 41—Ladies' White SKIRTS, 48. Line 42—Ladies' CHEMISES, 25c. Line 43—Ladies' CHEMISES, 25c. Line 43—Ladies' DRAWERS, 25c. Line 43—Ladies' NIGHT DRESSES, 45. Line 45—Ladies' CORSET COVERS, 15. Line 46—Sailor DRESSES, 95c. Line 47—Cashmere PELISSES, 95c. Line 48—Housemaids' APRONS, 17c. Line 49—Housemaids' CAPS, 17c. Line 50—Children's BIBS, 6c.

WORTH REMEMBERING.

Line 51—Children's TWEED SUITS, **\$2 02.** Line 52—Boys' TWEED SUITS, **\$2.55.** Line 53 Youths' TWEED SUITS, **7.00.** Line 54—Spring OVERCOATS, **\$3** 65, Line 55 — Hat ORN AMENTS, 50. Line 55 — Dress ORNAMENTS, 50. Line 55 — Ohildren's FELT HATS, 25. Line 58 — Ladiea' FELT HATS, 25. Line 59 — Fashionable FELT BONNETS, 53. Line 60 — Velvet SPRING BONNET, \$2.09.

URARMES. The receipts of cattle for the week at these yards was far in excess of the demand, which with those left over from week previous glutted the markets, and drovers report low prices and heavy losses. Mutten critters in good demand, as the re-ceipts for sheep were small. No hogs received. Small receipts expected for coming week owing to the Lenten season. We quote the following as being fair values: Export, good, 4c to 4bc. Butchers', Srood 3b to 4c; do., medium, 3c to Srood 3b to 4c; do., medium, 3c to

OUT THIS PART OUT.

Line 71--Knitted SHAWLS from 370 Line 72--All-wool DIAGONALS, from \$1.05 Line 73--Stockmette OLOTH from \$1.10 Line 74--Black Jersey JAOKETS from \$1.95 Line 75--Military JAOKETS from \$2.75. Line 76--Fancy Tweed JAOKETS from \$2.75. Line 77--Soleil Oloth ULSTERS from \$2.75. Line 73--Silk VISITES from \$3.15 Line 79--Black Stockinette ULSTERS, \$5.60. Line 79--Black Stockinette ULSTERS, \$5.60. Line 80-Dolmans, trimmed with Lace, \$7.60

S. CARSLEY,

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1778, 1775, 1777

NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL.

OARSLEY'S COLUMN.

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