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VICAR-GENERAL ROONEY.

A good old man, with a quiet face, and a quiet heart...

The world is full of the rush and roar of men the nineteenth century plan...

As soon as you look at his good old face, as soon as the light of his eyes is seen...

He peacefully works at his task alone; he follows the work of his Lord began...

RESEDA: Or Sorrows and Joys.

CHAPTER I. MOTHER AND CHILD.

"Mother, won't you take me to the Luxembourg Gardens to-day? I look how full the streets are of sunshine...

"You are in too great a hurry, Madeline," said Mrs. Lemoyne, who was still sitting...

"What a long letter!" she exclaimed, "it is done, isn't it, little mammy? Yes, nearly, my child; but if you want it to be very good, you must talk to me...

"Oh! I never thought of that, mother; I will take her up and dress her while you are finishing your letter."

"Poor woman! poor queen!" murmured Mrs. Lemoyne, looking to the left, where stood the child to which Madeline's small finger pointed.

"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 stood a small tree...

"No," answered Mrs. Lemoyne. "I could not manage to take her."

"The letter and the doll's toilette came, as might have been expected, to a conclusion at the same time, and nothing further interfered with the promised walk."

"In the next street through which they went, Madeline began to find much to interest her. Omnibuses, cabs and carriages of many kinds were going their different ways...

"Oh! the wicked, naughty boys!" she would say, clinging to her mother's neck, "they are laughing and saying bad words to each other."

childish game. Mrs. Lemoyne willingly and kindly answered her endless questions...

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 the Luxembourg...

"Oh! yes, when I come here, I feel something that does me good," said Madeline, laying her hand upon her breast.

"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.

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"At this strange speech, Lady Burton kissed the child and called her, "My pretty dear;" then turning towards the mistress she listened in an absent manner to the lesson which was beginning.

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Advertisement for a telescope with an illustration of the instrument and text describing its features.

of the Abbé being; despair began to creep on him, when a familiar name struck on his ear; it was uttered in blasphemy, and he could not at once remember anything more; but he heard it again, and it seemed to bring an idea of great suffering and great peace.

"Come mignonette, sweet mignonette Sweet mignonette we love you well, Come share our gambols gay!"

Nothing could have pleased Madeline better, and she went with her mother to a shop where the latter bought some materials for her flowers.

"I was looking at the flowers," said the child, "but I like you better, then I like the flowers."

DR. W. B., of New York city, reports a case of ringworm of the head of a child, probably produced by contact with a pet kitten which was diseased.

SOME PECULIAR PROVERBS. Somebody said that a proverb is the wit of one and the wisdom of many, but there are a few proverbs in current use which are more indicative of folly than wisdom.

"The early bird gets the worm." Possibly, and it is no doubt a dead snip for the bird, but where does the worm come from?

"Short reckonings make long friends." Do they? Well, that depends which way you look at it. I had a friend who was generally short in his reckonings with me, and now we never speak as we pass by.

"A harking 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.

THE DEVIL IN EVENING DRESS. The Rev. W. A. Petre, preaching in the Cathedral of Armadale, Australia, said: "The Devil in Evening Dress," said the subject was suggested by a striking and apparently true account of an apparition seen by a French Abbé, in Paris, who one night, led blind-folded, into a spacious and brilliantly lighted room, heard a sound of strange moaning and wailing, and on entering his eyes saw two men of seeming great culture and refinement prostrating themselves on the floor, and with awful imprecations imploring the spirit of evil to appear amongst them.

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Advertisement for a double-barreled shot gun with an illustration of the gun and text describing its features.

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

The flesh of wild birds is more tender and more easily digested than that of domestic ones. It is also more abundant in iron, and therefore more healthful and strongest individuals even should eat a far greater proportion of meat than of vegetable food.

It is the duty of the flower-market on the Street of Saint Sulpio, in Paris, to be a place of Massoulin which ranked market figures is not far from the fountain, was spread the fragrant merchandise.

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DOMESTIC READING. It is an effect of God's mercy not to deliver us wholly from temptations and imperfections. Some people enjoy being unhappy. They take pleasure in contemplating injustice done themselves.

A remarkable, but true and forcible sentence in Pope Leo'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 more Christian heroes!

The Continental journals are recalling the words of Napoleon I., who said, after an interview 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."

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

General Sheridan was what may be termed a genuine practical 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.

Philosophy is a disgrace of the soul before it becomes an error of the understanding. —Plato.

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

Grand Monthly Drawing At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, April 16, 1899.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. 100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING. Tea and coffee stains will come out at once if they are taken immediately and held over a pail, while boiling water is poured upon them.

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AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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WEDNESDAY.....MARCH 13, 1889

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

- WEDNESDAY, March 13th, St. Gerald. THURSDAY, March 14th, St. Matilda. FRIDAY, March 15th, St. The Lance and Nails. SATURDAY, March 16th, St. Abraham. SUNDAY, March 17th, 2nd Sunday in Lent, St. PATRICK. MONDAY, March 18th, St. Gabriel, Archangel. TUESDAY, March 19th, St. Joseph.

St. Patrick's Day.

Irishmen will celebrate the national festival this year with more than usual spirit and enthusiasm on account of the great strides made by the Home Rule cause since the last anniversary. High mass will be celebrated in St. Patrick's Church, on Sunday the 17th, by His Grace the Archbishop, when a sermon appropriate to the day will be preached. The following day, Monday, the procession will be held, in which all the temperance and national societies will participate, excepting, as last year, the Young 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 societies 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 chosen. In the evening the different societies' 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 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 success 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 amazed with the concoction of a new order of religious ladies who sought affiliation 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 Ladies," and "Hall-liljah Ladies" are known to-day. They were called "Wardites," from Mrs. Ward, their founder; also, "Expectatives," from their expecting the Papal approval of their Order, and likewise rejoiced in the appellation of "Apostolic Virgines" and "Gallopers." The last name was given with reference to certain "improper behaviour" in those who were permitted to wander abroad on the pretence 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 vow for the conversion of Turks and Infidels. But so many "odd histories" were told of them that Pope Urban VIII., in 1630, suppressed the sisterhood, which speedily dissolved 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 amount of greed, accompanied with heartlessness, on the part of those who control the Salvation Army, which is a disgrace to humanity. Particularly distressing are the stories of the way poor French girls have been inveigled to Canada on the stupid, futile mission of "converting French Canadians." The whole thing is a record of hypocrisy and avarice, taking advantage of weak-headed enthusiasm. Long ago Mr. Labouchere, in Truth, exposed the true character of "General" Booth and challenged him to render an account of the monies he obtained. Needless to say, no account was ever rendered. But now the facts are known, the "General," if he cannot be made to disgorge, should be shamed as a nuisance, shown up all over the world in his true colors, and further imposition on the public and misguided young men and women prevented.

The Jesuits' Action Against the "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 newspapers.

There is no reason in the world why the Society of Jesus, 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 necessity 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 Jesuits alone who are concerned, but the whole commonwealth and every individual comprising it.

As citizens the Jesuits stand in precisely 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 protection of their property, 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 destruction of the civil rights of a section of their fellow-citizens with whom they happen to disagree concerning matters of religion and history. Nay, more, they have been guilty of a worse crime 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 extremity—when civil war and assassination are openly advocated 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 plunges it in bloodshed and misery. What, we ask, would be the condition of the country were the Jesuits and their friends on the press to imitate the course pursued by the Mail, the World and the correspondents of those papers, flag back defiance and accept the challenge to civil war? What a terrible picture rises before the imagination at such a contingency. Fortunately, as the Toronto Globe observes, "it should be frankly acknowledged that the agitation in Ontario might by this have become 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 some of our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens here and in Quebec have resorted to the fanatical and brutal howlers who have been telling Ontario that 'British law permits Jesuits to be shot at night.'"

But the action taken by the Jesuits to bring their traducers into court, there to answer for slander and incitements to sedition, bloodshed and civil war, will let in a flood of light on the darkened understandings of the Ontario fanatics. The rude-awakening they must receive may doze them for a while, but they will come to a consciousness in time that they are living in America in the nineteenth century, not in Europe in the seventeenth century. They will also come to the conclusion, slowly perhaps, and not without amputation, that the age when questions in theology were sought to be settled by pikes and guns has passed away forever. It may also astonish them at first to learn, but they must learn it nevertheless, that British liberty, about which they have been raving in their Rip Van Winkle sleep, does not mean Protestant ascendancy, 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 man 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.

This is the law and the logic of the situation, and the much maligned, much enduring Society of Jesus 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 which its columns are flooded are mere rehashings of the old, threadbare charge, by which certain writers, Catholic and Protestant, have sought to cast discredit on the Order.

These effusions are creditable to the reading of some of the writers, but monuments to the absence of the critical faculty, while painfully suggestive of one-sided mental development. The Mail writers, taking them in a lump, are like hounds who have caught the scent and are in full cry. They smell a Jesuit and make the welkin ring with their baying. They are in dead earnest, but, like hounds, are unaware that those who ride to them are merely enjoying sport. The only fear is that some of these brave fellows may find themselves in the ditch before the hunt is over.

But, dropping metaphor, we must remind these zealots that interests far more momentous are involved than any of them seem to imagine. Whatever room for dispute there may be in the accounts given of the Jesuits as they existed previous to their suppression, there is no disputing the fact that that suppression was one of the great causes of the

series of revolutions which began a century ago in France and have not yet ended. The Holy Alliance recognized this when that famous compact hastened to re-establish an Order whose principles kings and governments had misunderstood, but were glad to uphold when they discovered the terrible mistake that had been made.

Are the Protestants of Canada going to make the same mistake, only to learn the same bitter lesson. If they but knew it the Jesuits 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 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 allies for the preservation of that Christianity they profess so much to love? If they do not know these things, experience will teach them, as it taught the governments of Europe, after 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 up in these days to combat a movement which has the destruction of Christianity and the subversion of all government, as now understood, for its object, they must not be astonished when the storm bursts upon them. Nevertheless, we would assure them that the Jesuits have long ceased to regard Protestantism 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 intellectual, and carries with it possibilities so stupendous that he would be a bold Protestant, or a foolish 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 Mitot 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 believe 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 cornerstone 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 case, he does not need to be 'saved.' Take away the fall of man, 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 need of heaven for the chosen few, no endless hell for the doomed many. All these doctrines found their reason in the supposed fall, and with it they pass away."

Here at last Protestantism has reached what in Ireland is called the Devil's Armpit, or final jumping-off 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 Catholic 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 faith whose church doors are always wide open; not like the luxurious padded, cushioned, carpeted palaces where Protestantism dozes for an untold hour or two on Sundays.

How can a thing so rapid 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 Catholic Church, 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 spoliation 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 \$70,000,000, while it has been decided by the Parliament that \$100,000,000 more must be devoted to the perfection of the national defenses in the next three years. In such a situation a bill is to be submitted in the chambers for the confiscation and sale of the immense possessions in Italy of the various monastic and religious orders known by the name of "Opere pie." The value of this property is estimated at \$600,000,000, yielding an annual revenue of \$60,000,000. It has been contributed from Catholics in every part of the world to be devoted to religious and charitable uses. The prime minister claims that it has been diverted from the purposes of the donors, that \$20,000,000 of the income is swallowed up in the expenses of management and the remaining \$10,000,000 devoted to propaganda by the Vatican against the government. It is safe to predict that if the confiscation is attempted by the government, it will precipitate some most dangerous international complications.

Approps to this colossal scheme of robbery, we find in the Roman correspondence of the Liverpool Catholic Times, a quotation from the Osservatore Romano:—"It is impossible and yet to this pass has the new legislation brought about the new

Golden Age! Nineteen years of annexation have given to Rome liberty and hunger. The former is transitory, and manifests itself only in the facilities for doing mischief; the latter is deplorable and real." It then goes on to cite 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 articles 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, five by the million are spent in foolish enterprises from which no good can come; from which a few effect indeed can eventually come but empty coffers and national disaster. Whilst the disreputable mixture of legislative carpet-baggers, designing ne'er-do-wells, and political feather-heads are dressing and prating about extending the way of the bianca cross abroad and squandering 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 deserted father and husband who sports his earnings as a generous fellow in the gin-palace or beer-shop whilst his broken-hearted wife and little ones are famishing 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 breeds 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 suspicious 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 off in trade, decreasing value in farm property, and a constant outflow of population. These things prove that the country is badly governed and that a radical change of policy is necessary to induce a return of prosperity. The amendment offered by Sir Richard Cartwright contains the only apparent care for the evils that afflict the country. Indeed it is now generally admitted that there can be no prospect of permanent improvement till these provinces are brought into line in spirit 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 senseless, irritating exaction on importations from the United States. Some correspondents at Ottawa 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 fleeing the public to resign it till compelled to stand and deliver.

We commend to our readers' attention the exceedingly able and propitious sermon by Father Hand on the Jesuits question in this issue. Perusal of it will give a clear and correct idea of the legal status of the Jesuits in Canada and the unjust manner in which they were deprived of their property.

The death is announced of the Rev. Aubert de Gaspé, which sad event occurred at Lévis, Que., last Sunday. It is stated that deceased has left fifty or sixty thousand dollars to Lévis College.

The report which we give in this issue of the Orange meeting at Toronto to protest against the Jesuits' estates settlement furnishes very amusing reading. The spirit and character of Orangemen, its truculence, its subservience, its loud-mouthed fury, were well displayed. The Globe describes the affair as "a big gun loaded to the muzzle that fizzled off slowly and harmlessly through the touch-hole." It says further:—

Positively it was pitiable to see a great number of intelligent-looking and presumably sincere men guided unprofitably to approve of a most glaring piece of humbug. How wonderful that no Orangeman stood up in the Pavilion 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 notions. They were really induced to agree that nothing at all should be done to procure disallowance, but that a vague "poopy gin"ly all round" demonstration should somehow be made some time by some body against the Roman Catholic citizens of Canada.

When the rank and file think calmly over the way in which they were humbugged, and induced to applaud impracticable propositions and send home with nothing but a bellyful of cheap "No Popery" oratory, they will, we are pretty sure, make things warm for their adroit Tory "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 agree—that's the meaning of resolutions proposing a Protestant League for amendment of the B.N.A. Act, instead of insurrection against the Jesuits. What a farce! And how comically Sir John and Sir Hector 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 and responsibility wisely shrink from the bloody war propositions of those who are raising the hue and cry against the Jesuits. If, as the Globe alleges, the Orange masters were able to satisfy the wrath of the Yellow Boys with buncombe resolutions, all we can say is that they deserve commendation for their good sense, while hoping that the bigots who have labored to get up the row will see by it what consummate asses they have made of themselves and subside into repentant silence.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE ART AGE. Art Age Press, West Twenty-fifth street, New York.

The present number of this publication is dedicated, so says its editor, "to the project of a congress of delegates from all our artistic associations meeting annually in convention, a general exhibition of American art works being held in conjunction therewith." This Art Congress is to have for its object the proper encouragement of art, providing prizes, scholarships and degrees for competitors at an annual exhibition. The scheme is so far allowed to be feasible of achievement as to have set different American cities vying for the honor of being the place in which said convention shall be held. The Art Age has always bestowed marked attention on architectural art, as witness "A Cathedral without an Exterior"; "The Smallest Church in England"; the "Little Church of Thau"; "Nuremberg"; "Perleberg"; "Segovia"; "Tangiers"; "The S. P. Hinckley Houses"; "Design for a Army"; "Privy to Library, New York City"; "Church of St. Croix"; "An Apartment and Business Building"; "New Building of the Grolier Club"; "Carved Wood"; "Two Modern Dwellings—An English Moura House and a Washington House"; "Door Caps of Old Boston." There are also art criticisms, and Literary Gospel for the general reader. The number also contains a pen and ink supplement by Bruce Oran.

PARIS ILLUSTRÉ International News Co., New York.

The number of Paris Illustré for March 2nd shows on the cover "The Millner" after a painting by F. H. Kaemmerer. The opening engraving represents "Equilmax at the Jardin d'Acclimatation." Paris, "Mademoiselle Trubot," 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 Gospel" being relegated to make room for it. "In the Olden Time," after a painting by E. Munsler, represents a chatelaine teaching her little girl how to read. "An Enigma," 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. 77. July-December, 1888. Notre Dame Indiana.

This beautiful volume of a standard American publication gives a good idea of the artistic and literary excellence attained by those engaged in its production. We know of no Catholic paper or more elegant visitor to the Catholic home than the Ave Maria. In these days, when frothy literature is flooding the world, it is like getting a breath of pure air to open these pages. Those who are so fortunate as to possess the series of its volumes, have a library to which young and old can turn, 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 evidence presented in the get-up of this volume that the Ave Maria is meeting with great and deserved success.

THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE. Macmillan & Co., 112 Fourth Avenue, New York.

The engraved frontispiece to the March number is from a portrait painting "Portrait of a Tailor" by S. A. P. Rio, by F. Moran Crawford reaches its fourteenth chapter, "Leads," is the subject of an article by S. Byle, with illustrations by G. C. Ferrer. "The House of the Wolf" by Stanley J. Weyman reaches its conclusion. "Kenilworth Palace," by Barbra Clay Finch, with illustrations by Holland Tringham and J. F. R. comes next. "A Woman's Story," is told in verse by Lady Lindsay, and Katherine S. Macquod contributes "Success, a Story in Six Chapters." "Carpe Diem" is illustrated by Henry Ryland. In "Et Ostrera" N. D. Trull discourses of "Spring," "A First Night of Macbeth," "Witchcraft," "Irish Bulls," "William Wordsworth."

THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST. Publishers: Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, Grimsley, Ont.

This nicely got-up little publication well deserves its alliterative title. It is a journal devoted to fruits, flowers and forestry, and will be warmly welcomed by all interested in the growth of a horticulture essentially Canadian. Besides containing much interesting reading matter of moment to native fruit-growers, concerning productions suited to our climate, it is well printed on cream-tinted paper, and from time to time presents illustrations in landscape gardening, etc., together with a beautifully colored frontispiece, the one in the present number, "The Vergennes Grapes," being equal to anything of the kind to be found in American publications of the kind.

THE JESUITS: THEIR APOLOGISTS AND THEIR ENEMIES—A letter delivered in St. Patrick's Church, Ottawa Feb 24th, 1889, by R. V. M. J. Whelan.

We are glad this able refutation of current slander against the Order of Jesus has been put in pamphlet form and thus made available for general circulation and distribution. Protestants as well as Catholics 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 Massey Press, Massey street, Toronto.

This journal, published in the form of a magazine, seems intended to supply a want long felt in many rural homes, that of obtaining instructive and interesting reading material for the younger members of the household circles whilst the elders will be chiefly attracted by the acquaintance with the practical details of agriculture which its columns display.

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

The Dominion Illustrated for March 9th has the following list of engravings: "The Fanny Drive"; "A Medley"; "Four of the Cars in the Fray Drive"; "The Otisban'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 Leader in Society"; "Lots of Chances"; "Thames and Conkling"; "Slovening Flattery"; "The Tenants of My Shanty"; "John A. Andrews' Eloquence."

Miss spared no pains to render the token of filial affection as imposing as possible. Hence a grand theological display was the means employed this year to manifest the great affection the University has for the angelical doctor. Mr. W. Foley, of Halifax, N. S., who, by the way, is a full blooded Irishman, was selected by the faculty to meet all comers in all points of theology, history, scripture, etc. The doctors of the various colleges, entered the list against him. For two hours Mr. Foley ran many a course against his adversaries and never lost lance or saddle. Objections of all kinds, shapes and sizes were hurled against the talented young Irishman, but they struck harmlessly against the armor of logic that covered him. He received an ovation at the end from the numerous clergy-men present and the students of the University. Mr. Foley was ordained priest on the 16th inst. Cardinal Taschereau presided at the discussion, Quebec Telegraph March 8.

JESUITS' DECLARATION.

FULL TEXT OF THEIR LIBEL CASE DECLARATION SENT TO TORONTO.

The following is the text of the declaration prepared by Messrs. Trudel, Charbonneau and Lamotte in the libel suit for \$50,000 of the Society of Jesus vs. the Mail Printing Company, of Toronto, and forwarded for signature last evening: "That the defendants print, edit and publish" in the city of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, a daily paper, called the Toronto Daily Mail, "That said paper has a very large circulation 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 February, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, with the malicious and premeditated intent of doing harm, and causing damage, and ruining the plaintiffs in their reputation and to foment against them hatred and prejudice, principally among Protestants, and 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 Jesus, 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 OATH does not exist in the constitution of the Society of Jesus; that no member of the society takes it.

That the so-called oath is an 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 published and circulated by the defendants 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 irreparable harm and incalculable damage to the plaintiffs 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 purpose of the present case, the plaintiffs fix at fifty thousand dollars.

Wherefore the plaintiffs conclude that the defendants be condemned to pay to the said plaintiffs for damages, real and exemplary, the sum of fifty thousand dollars currency with interest and costs *distracte* to the undersigned."

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

PROGRAMME AND ORDER OF PROCESSION.

St. Patrick's Day will be celebrated with great eclat in St. Patrick's Church on Monday, March 17th. The musical portion of the morning service will be unusually grand. Mercantile's Mass will be rendered in three parts by the choir, under the direction of Prof. J. A. Fowler at the Organ. Peruzzi's "Salve Regina" will be sung by Mr. J. P. Hammill. On Monday, the 18th, when the procession will be held, the choir will repeat Mass, and at the Offertory 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 the evening service on Sunday, solos will be given with violin obligatos by Rev. M. Callaghan. Mr. P. 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. St. Anthony's Congregation. St. Anthony's Young Men'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. Irish Catholic Benefit Society. Catholic Young 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 Irishmen's L. & B. Association was held in their hall Friday evening, when there was a large attendance of members. The association decided, as they could take no part in the St. Patrick's Day procession, to hold their annual entertainment in the Victoria Hotel on Monday night, March 18, when "The Colleen Bawn" will be produced. The scenic effects are grand, and the cast being well up in their respective roles, the piece will undoubtedly be a success.

TORY TOLERATION.

ANTI-FRENCH, OR ULTRA-PROTESTANT, OBSTACLES IN ONTARIO.

Toronto, March 8.—The sensation in political circles here to-night is the attack made today in the Provincial Legislature by Meredith and Craig against the Mowat Government for allowing the French language to be used in the schools of Eastern Ontario, and because all the books used in the separate Roman Catholic schools were not issued with the authority 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 party, as something that should not be tolerated in Ontario. This is regarded as the beginning of an anti-French and ultra-Protestant crusade by the Tory leadership in Ontario. The speech of Hon. W. Ross in reply to the criticism is pronounced the most eloquent deliverance in the Legislature since Confederation. The official statement that the Samon conference is expected to open shortly is doubted as being owing to the cautiousness of Mr. Peardleton, who represents America.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

EUROPEAN.

The French Cabinet has resigned the office of exile against the Duc 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 Calvo letter details the parting between Prince Bismarck and Captain Wissmann. Prince Bismarck said: Above all retain a good footing with the English.

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

Deronode, Laquerre and Rihard will be prosecuted for organizing illegal societies instead of on the original charge of expelling France to the risk of war, in order to avoid a trial by jury.

The executive council of the Fenian Brotherhood have adopted a resolution declaring that the spy Le Caron was never a member of the Brotherhood. Le Caron attacked himself to an irregular party calling themselves Fenians.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the new British Minister to the United States, will start for Washington about the end of this month. After 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 flutter over the approaching course of the Times' case. Sir Charles Russell is ready to make an elaborate opening address for the Parnellites. He is determined not to risk an adverse decision on any grounds. Most of the witnesses subpoenaed from Ireland have promised their services free.

One of the most important commercial schemes 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 Yokohama and Hong Kong. These steamers will be of immense advantage to the Canadian Pacific road, as they will be feeders to that line.

Official despatches from Rome cause uneasiness in the German foreign office. Although Crispien remains at the head of affairs he 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 suspension. Probably Italy's twelve army will be reduced to ten and the frontier works be limited to defensive lines. The weakness of Crispien has long been recognized here. Though disappointed, Bismarck and Kalnoky accept the situation.

LONDON, March 5.—The Parnell commission resumed its sittings this morning. Attorney-General Webster narrated the facts in relation to Pigott's communication from Madrid to Mr. Soames. He stated that another letter from Pigott had been received to-day. It had been posted on March 2nd. This letter was sent to Mr. Soames' office for "Mr. Ponsonby." 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 relating to distribution of newspapers including to outrage. He said the evidence proved that during 1880 and 1881 copies of the Irish World were sent either directly or indirectly from the Dublin League office and in possession of league officials. Evidence on this point was admissible. The court assented to Mr. Dillon going to Australia for his health.

Attorney-General Webster resumed the reading of articles from the Irish World referring to Mr. Davitt's action in connection with the Home Rule movement. He also read a speech made by Mr. Dillon urging the destruction of the police who were protecting the landlords. A constable testified that in 1882 Walsh consigned a number of cases of revolvers to Egan and Flanagan.

English detectives sent to Madrid to-day identified the remains of Pigott in presence of the British consul, who ordered that the body be interred.

John Ard, member of Parliament of North Paddington, writes to the Times with reference to the speech made by Mr. Parnell in the House of Commons on Friday. Mr. Ard is a Conservative, and has always been a staunch upholder of the Union. He says Mr. Parnell's speech opens a new prospect, and he asks whether all parties cannot unite in the appointment of a commission that will command the confidence of Parliament to settle the Home Rule question, with due regard to the claims of Ulster.

IMPORTANT RULING.

LONDON, March 5.—The judges gave an important decision to-day in the Irish World, ruling that the mere receipt of money from a paper does not make the recipients responsible for the policy of the paper, but evidence shows that parcels of the Irish World were sent to the Land League 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 decision monstrous. He 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 Zealand and San Francisco. He will visit his brother's ranch, cross America, and return in November. His health necessitates the journey. Mr. Parnell, in the absence of Mr. Dillon and the imprisonment of Mr. O'Brien, will be forced to take the stump in England. Mr. Dillon's absence will be severely felt.

PARIS, March 7.—The Queen of England arrived at Biarritz 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 REPLY.

LONDON, March 7.—At the sitting of the Parnell commission to-day, an ex-American Fenian named Coleman, now residing in Ontario, and employed by the Canadian Pacific railway, detailed the outrage in which he took part while he was in Ireland. He said Mooney told him the league had paid him £200 for shooting Burke. On cross-examination Coleman testified he had received £1000 from the Government for acting as a spy in America. With this money he bought property in Winnipeg. Mr. Soames, the Times' editor, testified that Walsh said that he could produce documents to prove that Parnell and O'Kelly were connected with the im-

portation of arms into Ireland, but he did not know Walsh's whereabouts. (Laughter.)

INCREASE IN THE BRITISH NAVY.

LONDON, March 7.—In the House of Commons to-day, Lord George Hamilton, first lord of the Admiralty, stated that the Government was prepared to build eight first-class men-of-war of 14,000 tons each, and two of 9,000 tons, nine first-class cruisers, twenty-nine smaller cruisers, four of the Pandora type of cruisers and eighteen of the Sharp-shooter type of torpedo vessels. The total tonnage of all these vessels will be 318,000, 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 England 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 Balfour 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 England'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, give many Liberal members objecting to the smallness of the vote rather than its principle. This vote will defray the cost of land and the present season's colonization scheme if the present estimates prove fairly successful. Irish emigration will also be discussed. It appears that £20,000 is still unexpended of the old Parliamentary grant for Irish emigration. Pressure is being brought on the Government to apply this sum to assist emigrants from the congested districts in Ireland, especially in view of the success in Canada and elsewhere of those already emigrated under the vote. The necessity of a general scheme of state-aided colonization for the whole Kingdom is also the subject of a motion in the House of Commons by Mr. Seton-Carr.

IMPERIAL COMMERCIAL UNION.

Mr. Howard Vincent again proposes this session to ask the House of Commons to take practical steps to secure the commercial union of the Empire.

PIGOTT'S SKULL.

MADRID, March 8.—The physician who made the post mortem examination of the body of Pigott declares he never saw such a well formed skull and brain, the latter indicating a man of superior force of character and imagination.

A SENSATIONAL YARN REPEATED.

LONDON, March 8.—It is now learned that the sensational cablegram printed in the Schlesischer Zeitung, which stated that a German frigate had bombarded Matsaf's camp and blown up an American man-of-war, was a repetition of the rumor that came from Kiel, and was repeated as a private cablegram from Samoa, and without a date appearing in the Schlesischer Zeitung, of Breslau on March 7. The story is not believed either in Berlin or here.

MR. PARNELL CONGRATULATED.

LONDON, March 8.—Earl Spencer and Mr. Parnell were guests of the Liberal Mighty Club at a banquet to-night. Mr. Parnell was treated with marked honor, and the speeches made by Earl Spencer and other congratulating him on his vindication, and his own modest speech of thanks, were received with extraordinary enthusiasm.

LONDON, March 10.—Mr. Conybeare, M.P., attended the annual Cornish dinner at the Holborn restaurant Saturday. A toast was proposed to the Prince and Duchess of Wales as the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall. All present with the exception of Conybeare rose and sang "God bless the Prince of Wales." Seeing Conybeare sitting the diners became furious and shouted "Stand up, Conybeare!" "He is disloyal!" "Turn him out!" etc. Conybeare finally rose.

LONDON, March 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 for emigration from congested districts in 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 Scotch office has just reported favorably to the treasury upon Mr. Alexander Beggs' proposal for an Imperial advance of £150,000 to the British Columbia Government for the settlement of crofters in that province. Mr. Beggs 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 Maharajah, of Cashmere, was implicated in a conspiracy to poison the British resident and in other treacherous practices. The Maharajah is an imbecile and is wholly in the power of his ministers.

KING MILAN ADVOCATES.

BELGRADE, March 6.—King Milan has abdicated the throne of Serbia. Crown Prince Alexander will be proclaimed king to-morrow. M. Ristice, Protokob, and Balmarkoviz will act as regents during the minority of the king, who was born on August 14, 1876. King 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 diabolical presentiments, and suffers much from insomnia. He declares that he cannot continue to govern except with danger to his reason perhaps his life. King Milan in announcing his abdication, declared there would be no change in the relations between Serbia and Austria. King Milan will remain commander-in-chief of the army during his son's minority. A rumor is current that ex Queen Natalie will return to Serbia and take up her residence at Kragayevatz. After a solemn service to celebrate the proclamation of the kingdom, Milan returned to the palace where he received the congratulations of the ministers, diplomats and others. The King addressed the assembly as follows: "I thank you for your congratulations. Excuse me, I am very busy. I beg to inform you that I have received a telegram from the minister. He will perhaps explain my motives." He then silently shook hands with all present and

went into an adjoining room, where in presence of the Cabinet and state council, Milan, in a voice choked with emotion, read the ukase announcing his abdication. He then gave a cheer for the new king, all present joining with enthusiasm. Milan addressed to his son a few touching words of advice. He then swore allegiance to his son, kissed the young king and the regents and dismissed the assembly. The regents this evening entrusted the Radicals, M. Tauschanovitch with the formation of a cabinet. The Foreign Minister in an interview declared that the events of the day were a complete victory for Russian diplomacy. The regency will ask the Skuptschina for a pension for Milan. The streets were filled throughout the day with excited throngs. No regret was expressed for Milan's abdication, only surprise and general confidence in M. Ristice. It is stated Milan will shortly contract a morganatic marriage. Many fear the return of ex-Queen Natalie.

IRISH.

It is stated that the letter sent to Mr. Shannon by Pigott from Madrid, with reference to the former's alleged promise of assistance, contains important evidence. It is remarked as ominous that Pigott committed suicide on Friday, and that the number of his room in the hotel at Madrid was "13."

The Dublin Express says that Mr. Gladstone is considering a proposal to move in the House of Commons a refusal to vote supply to the Government. A refusal to vote supply would be tantamount to an impeachment of the Ministry.

DUBLIN, March 5.—Father Stephens was found guilty of inciting tenants not to pay their rents at Letterkenny to-day and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

CONGRATULATIONS.

LONDON, March 5.—Mr. Parnell, finding it impossible to respond to the many letters he has received from Europe and America, congratulating him upon the collapse of the Times case against him, desires through the press to heartily thank the writers of the letters. The communications received by Mr. Parnell comprise letters from unexpected quarters, and from persons in the highest ranks of art, literature and science. Many of the writers say that the revelations of the trial have converted them from Balfourism to Parnellism.

FOUR BY-ELECTIONS.

are pending in typical parts of the country, Yorkshire, London and Kent. The Liberals are in possession of two of the seats and the Tories of two. The result will enable the public to gauge the electoral influence of "Pigottism." The Liberals are circulating "Pigottism and the Times," a penny pamphlet. Thirty-five thousand have gone out in three days as an antidote to "Parnellism and Crime." The Liberals expect to carry all four boroughs. The Tory members are in two cases bankrupt in money and character.

PIGOTT'S AGREEMENT.

Mr. Labouchere publishes the story of the negotiations of Pigott with Truth. It contains nothing very new, but shows that Mr. Egan first met Mr. Parnell on Pigott's trail. Mr. Labouchere stipulated, as a condition of the purchase of the original letters and the forgeries copied from them, that Pigott must forge letters in Mr. Labouchere's presence. Pigott agreed.

PIGOTT'S FAMILY.

LONDON, March 6.—Mr. Labouchere has written a letter suggesting that a fund be started for the benefit of Pigott's poverty-stricken children, and accompanies the suggestion with a personal subscription of £50. Several other gentlemen have signified their willingness to contribute to the object, and it is likely that a considerable sum will be raised. In his letter, Mr. Labouchere facetiously remarks that his doctor expresses his belief that there was a cavity in Pigott's head in places usually reserved by nature for mortals, and which in the heads of most men, is marked by a more or less pronounced lump.

PARNELL'S PROPOSAL.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The Tribune's London despatch says: "Mr. Parnell's proposal of last week will be received by the Gladstonians. They naturally are in high spirits and regard the political situation as full of hope for themselves 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 agreed to say nothing, or as little as possible, about Mr. Parnell's new attitude. They ignore it and him. The Gladstonian press is with hardly an important exception silent on this subject. The Gladstonian leaders, if any there are except himself, 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 two or three years what they think good cards and have no desire to see a new corner set down and finish the game. Mr. Gladstone is not yet called upon to say anything. It is for the Tories to respond to Mr. Parnell's suggestion."

LONDON, March 7.—A summons issued for Richard Pigott, the dead informer, forger and purveyor, was returned to the Clerk of the County Court unsatisfied. The process was issued at the instance of a bookseller who claimed the sum of £10 for books 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 been ordered the Gweedore district in search of the persons concerned in the murder of Police Inspector Martin, but without success.

It is rumored that the convict Patrick Delaney, implicated in the Phoenix park murders, has been pardoned since testifying before the Parnell commission. The Government will be questioned in Parliament concerning the report.

LONDON, March 7.—In the event of the Parnell commission presenting no interim report on the forged letters the Opposition contemplate a motion to adjourn in order to call attention to the action of the Government in siding the prosecution 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 Crimes act, was sentenced at Tipperary to-day to three months' imprisonment without hard labor. He has appealed.

Michael Donaghy and his wife were arrested at Queenstown yesterday having revolvers and ammunition among their baggage from America.

SHOT AT A LANDLORD.

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

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

RECENT HISTORY OF FENIANISM.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Col. Richard Burke of this city has known Pigott, the Parnell

letter forger, since 1868, and charges that Pigott gave the English Government information about Burke's connection with the Irish Republican Brotherhood that sentenced him to prison for 15 years, five of which were served.

"Last November," says Col. Burke, "I wrote The London Times a letter suggesting the likelihood that Pigott had a hand in forging the alleged Parnell letters. There has been published a secret history of Fenianism, and the English press has made a great ado over its exposures. I associated Pigott with the authorship, for the half truths in it could come only from the Government officers, who had all the facts accumulated during the trials of 1878, or from three certain men who were in the confidence of the Brotherhood leaders. One of those was Pigott."

"The others may be implicated, but to 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."

AMERICAN.

Irish V. Williamson, of Philadelphia, the venerable millionaire philanthropist is dead.

During the fiftieth Congress nearly \$10,000,000 was appropriated for the construction and improvement of public buildings.

The propeller Newburgh, of the Ramsdell Transportation Company, opened navigation on the Hudson river between New York and Newburgh Thursday, 7th inst. by making the trip from New York to Newburgh in 43 hours.

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

The authorities at Denver are excited by reports of a mysterious individual who calls himself "Jack the Choker." For some nights women and girls have been approached by a slightly built man, whose dark, swarthy complexion and peculiar dress indicate that he is a foreigner. He is described as possibly forty years of age, with dark, piercing eyes. He seeks a dark recess in which to hide, and, without warning, draws a knife and thrusts it into the necks of those around his neck. This he twists in garrote fashion, so that a scream is out of the question. After insensibility ensues the victim is laid upon the ground and the mysterious individual disappears.

AUGUSTA, Me., March 8.—The House has passed the bill providing that a person who sells his vote shall be fined not exceeding \$100, be imprisoned for not over a year and disfranchised for ten years.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 8.—El Tiempo (Conservative) says in Harrison's message a menace to the peace of Spanish America and principally Mexico. It fears Blaine's policy.

CANADIAN.

Some farmers in the Township of Darling, near Kingston, have been offered \$50,000 for the mineral lands in their possession.

Voting on the question of repeal on the Canada Temperance act in the counties of Ontario, Lincoln and Carleton will take place on the 4th of April.

A Duluth syndicate desires to purchase the Kingston street railway, put new plants upon it, and introduce electricity as a motive power.

The Toronto Roman Catholic Separate School Board has voted against mixing the sexes in the junior classes as being contrary to the practice of their church.

The latest social scandal in Quebec is the institution of a suit in the Superior Court by an aged parent against his wealthy and fashionable daughter to compel her to support her father.

The Prince Edward County Council has resolved to petition the Ontario Legislature to borrow money on provincial credit at a low rate of interest to lend to heavily mortgaged farmers to enable them to pay off their mortgage debts.

Mr. Balfour, of Essex, in the Ontario Legislature, moved the second reading of his bill to exempt homesteads from seizure for debt, arguing in an able speech in favor of giving the family of the household some security. The Hon. C. F. Fraser spoke rather favorably of the principle of the bill, but urged its withdrawal for the present in order to give the public time to become more familiar with the matter.

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 Muskoka and Algoma, and also to household goods.

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 him by the sea,
O'er his life 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 fortune's stern decree
Till we are active and no more,
Still Erin we must think on thee.
Is there a heart of Irish mould
That does not own their magic awe
Which tempts the generous patriot's soul
To celebrate St. Patrick's Day.

There was never a nation as 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 low native isle,
And raise the hopes on Patrick's Day?

Yes, Erin, raise thy drooping brow,
And wreath 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 soars on thy prey,
Erin, wipe thy tearful eye,
And raise thy hope on Patrick's Day.

Thy gallant sons have nobly bought
Columbia's gratitude for thee,
In freedom's cause they nobly fought
And shed their blood for liberty,
Sing, my bard, and speak my soul,
Let tyrants crumble as they may;
But with the we speak in English tongue
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 Sunday afternoon and was very largely attended. Owing to the exposition of the blessed sacrament in the church, the usual religious services were not held. Mr. Edward Murphy occupied the chair. Rev. James A. McCauson presented the petition on the Home question adopted by the meeting on Tuesday last, explaining it and stating that a petition that no reasonable person could have an objection to sign. The chairman also spoke on the subject and warmly endorsed the remarks of the Rev. Father. The petition was then laid on the table and was signed by some twenty of those present. The pledge was administered to ten persons, several of whom became regular members of the society. Several notices of motion regarding the constitution were made, and will be discussed at the annual meeting the last Sunday in March.

MR. PARNELL'S TRIUMPH.
HIGH PRAISE FROM LIBERAL STATESMEN—HIS IDEAL OF IRELAND'S WANTS.
LONDON, March 6.—A banquet was given by the Eighty club last evening in honor of Lord Spencer, Lord Rosebery, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Mr. Parnell, Mr. Morley and other prominent gentlemen were present. Mr. Parnell received an ovation. Lord Spencer responding to a toast, congratulated Mr. Parnell upon his vindication against attacks which in vehemence and vindictiveness surpassed any ever made 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 the policy of conciliation, and said his opinion was worth more than the judgement of a hundred mushroom like Balfour, who brought to the task of governing Ireland not a single characteristic of statesmanship or genius. Lord Spencer after all his experience, had acknowledged that the only way

to govern Ireland within the constitution is to allow her to govern herself in all matters that do not interfere with the well being of the rest of the Empire, with which Ireland is indissolubly linked. Mr. Parnell remarked that the only alternative to the reasonable demands of home rule was a despotism. Some great men might, under that method, do justice to the Irish people; but such a method was outside of the constitution. Lord Rosebery also congratulated Mr. Parnell.

LONDON, March 6.—The secretary of the Irish National League, John P. Sullivan, has issued a call for the convention of all the Irish societies in the United States to be held in Philadelphia, July 9 and 10.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.
THE ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S ENTERTAINMENT IN ST. ANN'S HALL.
The St. Ann's Young Men's Society's celebration of Ireland'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 "Great Isle," which will be presented in a most promising, 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 songs and choruses to be sung are "Ireland's Faithful Irish Party," "Three Brave Blacksmiths," "The Jubilee Coronation Act's Reception," "The Land League," "The Land for the People," and "The Oath Jurors' Song," all of which were written by Ireland's popular 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, for the first time in Montreal, a stirring drama in two acts entitled "The Irish Rebel," or "The Boy of the Barrage." In consequence of the anticipated crush in the evening, a matinee entertainment will take place in the afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock, in 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 eager to gain admittance.

The programme, which is a very artistically got up sheet of a large page, is embellished on the first page with an appropriate picture entitled "St. Patrick's Day," representing the arrival 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 joy which fills the hearts of all the members of the club's family on receiving the welcome "green gift" from the loved ones at home. The picture originally appeared in "Young Ireland," an entertaining magazine published in Dublin by T. D. Sullivan, and has been excellently reproduced for the St. Ann's Y. M. Society by the Armstrong Photo Engraving Co. of this city.

TORY TACTICS.
"CONFIDENTIAL" CIRCULAR IN RE 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. 28 last has come to light. The object of the meeting was started by the party organs to be merely the election of officers while in fact it was for the purpose of a revision of the voters' list, and "load" them up the right way. A circular printed in a neat script and bearing no signature is being sent to the faithful from the temporary headquarters of the association. Emphatic words are put in black letter and occur fairly often. On the left hand upper corner appears the word "Confidential" in black capital and underlined prominently twice. Following is a copy of the document.

"HOUSE OF COMMONS,
OTTAWA, March 4, 1889.
"DEAR SIR,—At a meeting of the Liberal Conservative Union held on the 25th of February in the tower room, Parliament buildings, Ottawa, it was decided that strenuous efforts should be put forth in every riding in Ontario so as to have the assessment rolls thoroughly looked over."

"It is an assured fact that if our friends will look after this matter the defeat of the M-w Government at the next election will be a foregone conclusion. Assessors who are friendly to us should be PRIVATELY instructed to see that the name of every one of our friends appears on his assessment roll, and that those who are not with us should be watched carefully."

"Manhood suffrage 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 our friends in your polling subdivision be placed on the assessment roll."

"REMEMBER the Ontario elections will shortly be strung upon, and the voters' lists 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 Union, Toronto. Be sure and have this matter attended to in your polling subdivision without fail."

DEATH BY ELECTRICITY.
NEW YORK OFFICIALS TO PUT THE NEW LAW IN FORCE.
NEW YORK, March 9.—Several state officials connected with the prison system will assemble next week and make the final experiments 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 necessary to decide whether certain prisoners will have permanent dynamo and apparatus, or whether one portable dynamo will serve all the prisoners. Consultations will be held with a board of physicians to decide upon the fatal mode for the administration of the alternating current of electricity will be used in preference to the continuous current, because of its superior death-dealing qualities. Mr. Brown said yesterday that the apparatus, apart 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 exact location of the poles will no doubt vary with the subject and the opinion of physicians.

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Irish National League of America

OFFICES OF PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY. Lincoln, Neb., February 20, 1889.

The Executive Officers and National Council of the League assembled in Cincinnati on the 8th of the present month, remaining in session to the 15th of the following day.

On such a broad basis of representation the next convention should be imposing in its numerical strength and should be held in intellectual vigor, its social prominence and its undoubted devotion to a cause as sacred as any that has ever appeared to the hearts of the brave and arms of the noblest of men.

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 country.

Resolved, That we request Charles Stewart Parnell to send on envoys who will aid the work of this Convention.

Resolved, That we frame an address to the Irishmen of America and its liberty-loving people, asking them to add the final crowns to the sacrifices made, sympathy given and support freely furnished by them in the past.

JOHN P. SUTTON, Secretary I. N. L. A.

ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SEVEN.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 7, 1889.

"TO THE FRIENDS OF IRELAND.—The century struggle of our kindred in Ireland for the national rights and liberties maintained by them at such tremendous sacrifices, and against such mighty odds, is just now being reborn in the person of its devoted leaders, to another ordeal of exceptional severity.

Proposing the remedies or these wrongs, which in the language of one of Ireland's tried and true sons, 'to heaven for vengeance, we have taken, no hasty action, but after days of deliberation we have for the present decided upon the following plan, and now turn to you of Ireland's cause in America, the cause of justice and humanity, to co-operate with us in the work of this Convention.

close to the last ten years of heroic sacrifices which lovers of liberty and justice in America have so grandly made.

"In order that the proper and appropriate words of hope and encouragement, which Ireland needs in this her trying hour, we hereby authorize the Treasurer of the Irish National League of America, Rev. Charles O'Reilly, D. D. to send immediately to Mr. Parnell the sum of \$20,000.

JOHN FITZGERALD, President, Lincoln, Neb. HUGH MCCAFFREY, Vice President, Philadelphia, Pa. REV. P. A. MCKENNA, Second Vice President, Marlboro, Mass.

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, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men.

PRELATES TO POPE.

The Letter from the American Hierarchy to the Holy Father.

Cardinal Gibbons having received word that his letter forwarded to the name of the Catholic Hierarchy in 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:

Most Holy Father, Nature has impressed upon the souls of all good sons to cheerfully join for the protection and encouragement of the father, should he be in distress, and sorrow for his grief. This may also be the duty of us in your present situation. We are well aware that you have not only fallen into the hands of the ungodly, but that you are completely in their power and under their domination, thus making your daily life one of agony, grief and of oppression. Hence it will not seem strange to you, with such a state of mind and condition, for us to deplore your sad condition; for we are your sons and Bishops, and as such subordinate to the general head. Whenever the head suffers the whole body suffers the same pain.

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THE JESUITS' ESTATES.

A LETTER FROM THE HON. F. LANGE, LIÉGE, M. P.

How the Jesuits Acquired their Property—All Ecclesiastical Property Belongs to the Church—Mr. Mercier but Completed a Settlement Begun Many Years ago.

[Toronto 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.

It is not unusual to recall the manner those properties now in question came into the possession of the Jesuits. Never were properties acquired in a more legitimate way. The Jesuits, with the Recollets, have been the pioneers of Christianity and civilization almost all over North America.

It was then that the French Kings should show their gratitude for such eminent services, and they did it by granting to the Jesuits seigniories which were then very valuable. They granted some to laymen for services which could not be compared to those rendered by the Jesuits.

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

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

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it. But it is just as possible that they may obtain nothing at all, or a portion only.

At the time of the French Revolution the Catholic Church had properties worth two or three billions of francs. When all form of religion was abolished those properties were confiscated and declared to be national property.

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BADGES. A HOME RULE VICTORY.

The C. S. Farnell and Wm. O'Brien Badges for St. Patrick's Day, 1889. "Home Rule Sober" and "God Save Ireland" 15c. and 25c. each.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

Pittsburg Dispatch.—Perhaps Oscar Wilde wrote his article in the "Decay of Lying" before Le Coran and Pigott were known to him—but if he had known them, it is not certain that he would have changed his view.

Hamilton Spectator.—The London Times is called the Thunderer. Let the name be changed to Blunderer.

Halifax Recorder.—It is not at all surprising to hear from Ottawa that the Pigott Convention created quite a feeling of depression in Government circles.

Toronto Globe.—A century ago, in the first year of its existence, the London Times gloried in the sincerity of the Duke of York, Gloucester and Cumberland in rejoicing over the recovery of George III. from a serious illness.

London Advertiser.—Who but must admire the bearing of Parnell in the latest phases of the trial and the occurrences incident to it. Calm, cool, unflinching, he goes on his way perfectly unmoved, so far as any reported indignities are concerned, as if he were a leader who can be depended on in emergency.

HE IS NOT RELIABLE.

Sir John Macdonald's London organ having announced that he would only desolve "The Times" if a grave necessity were shown, the Tory press has taken to remark that "a fear of a political death is a grave necessity." That is a truth, in however much mystery the Tory press may try to shroud it.

BREVITIES.

Northern Minnesota, has ice eleven feet thick on her lakes, and does not expect to see rid of her forty-foot snow-banks before the middle of June.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S CABINET.

The following are the names of the members of President Harrison's cabinet:—James G. Blaine, of Maine, to be Secretary of State.

KENNINGTON ELECTION.

LONDON, March 5.—The interest in the coming Parliamentary election in Kennington to fill the vacancy caused by the enforced resignation of Mr. Robt. Gens. Davis is intense.

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 hour of her life.

The fire of jealousy burns with very little fuel. On what strange solitudes every separate soul dwells. 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. 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 mouthful 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.

A daughter 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 inside a wedding ring.

THE SEAL OF FAITH.—It is an inheritance of glory to feel the martyr blood of another race flowing through one's veins and beating with pure faith's strong pulsations in one's heart.

Under contract with the Governments of Canada and Newfoundland for the conveyance of the CANADIAN MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

1888—Winter Arrangements—1889. This Company's Lines are composed of Double-ended, steel built IRON STEAMERS. They are built to the highest standard of safety and strength, speed and comfort.

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. It is searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World. FOR THE CURE OF BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS, OLD WOUNDS, SORES AND ULCERS.



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 adulterated low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL STREET, N. Y.

(Continued from first page.)

THE JESUIT QUESTION.

FATHER HAND'S SERMON.

Those who were unqualified to personally take part in the trying life of the missionary... through the ministrations of the Holy Spirit, who brought forth the conversion and edification of the heathen... red man, we are introduced to the property of the Jesuits. When missionaries go abroad to Japan or some other distant country, leaving heathens in their own land, and others still worse, it is a pious custom to supply the messengers of good will with a means of subsistence and place for their repose... some financial account that they may draw upon during their twelve months absence in taking general observations of the habits of life of the Hindu or Japanese. So it was in the times of the Jesuit fathers.

ACQUISITION OF ESTATES.

- 1. I find registered in the Archival Romanum a donation from a private individual, registered Paris, August 14, 1646. M. Danian, in favor of the mission of St. Mary to the Hurons of 25,000 livres, the building of a college at Quebec for the education of Indian children.
2. The signory of Notre Dame des Anges, Charlevoix, was given to the fathers and their successors forever to enjoy as their property in consideration of the service which they rendered to the French habitant, as to the savages of the country, March 10, 1636.
3. The signory of St. Gabriel, by Madame and M. Giffard, 16th April, 1647.
4. The signory of Sillery, October 13, 1639.
5. The signory of Cape Magellan, May, 20, 1651.
6. The signory of Batiscan, March 13, 1639.
7. Isle of St. Charles, October 23, 1654.
8. Signory of La Prairie, April 1, 1647.
9. Isle of Beauport, March 23, 1639.
10. Fief Patigny in the town of Three Rivers, March 20, 1658.
11. Lands near the town of Three Rivers, February 16, 1634.
12. Vachelle, near Quebec, March 10, 1628.
13. Land of St. Charles, August 1, 1648.
14. Tadoussac, July 1, 1655.
15. Twelve lots for a college in Quebec, July 24, 1616.

Other lands and properties and innumerable donations were given by French Counts and Comtesse for the propagation of the Holy Faith among the savages of New France by the devoted Jesuit Fathers. The opponents of the Jesuits seem inclined to deny every just claim that may be put forth, and to deny that it would be a serious setback 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 be more directly opposed to the truth of history, documents than many of the statements published within the last month in the journal of the Jesuits. It is every case of the intention of the donors, clearly expressed in the instrument of conveyance. Invariably it is directed that the proceeds of the land and interest of the capital shall go to the evangelizing of the Indians and educating of the children of the French inhabitants.

CONFIRMED BY LETTERS PATENT.

This corporation of the Society of Jesus was confirmed by letters patent on May 29, 1650, and again on July 17, 1717. Canada passed from France on the 18th September, 1763, the right of nations that sacred and inviolable jus gentium to which tyrants and conquerors bow with meek submission the victor has no right to private properties of citizens or unauthorized corporations of the vanquished 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 sovereign against whom he has taken up arms. War authorizes him to possess himself of what belongs to his enemy; if he deprives him of the sovereignty that town or province he acquires it as such as it is with all the limitations and modifications. One sovereign makes war upon another sovereign and not upon the citizens. The conqueror seizes on the possessions 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. (City on Law of Nations) I am not the enemy of the Jesuits, English and French authorities uniformly agree upon the capital point that private individuals should be undisturbed in their rights and possessions.

THE QUESTION DEBATED.

This question of conquest was warmly debated in the British House of Commons on this very Canadian issue. Widdowburn, then Solicitor-General, made a report to the King in 1772 on the Canadian question. In it he says: "No other right can be founded on conquest than that of setting aside the political and civil government of the country, leaving the inhabitants the enjoyment of their property." Thurlow, the Attorney-General, subsequently in his report says: "The Canadians seem to have been strictly entitled by the jus gentium to their property, as they possessed it up to a capitulation and a treaty of peace." Speaking up on the question in debate in Parliament the same gentleman affirms: "You acquired a new people, but you do not state the right of conquest as giving you a right to goods and chattels, that would be a very 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 relate to the French sovereignty, and in their place substitute laws which should relate to the new Sovereign, but with respect to all other laws, all other customs and institutions whatever, humanity, justice and wisdom, equally advise you to leave them to the people just as they were established in the law of nations in favor of the preservation of the estates of the Jesuits."

THE GUARANTEES AND TREATIES.

ensured still more firmly the inviolability of the property. In the capitulation of the city of Quebec, 18th September, 1763, article 6, it is agreed that the exercise of the Roman Catholic

Apostolic religion shall be conceded, that protection shall be extended to ecclesiastical and religious houses. Article 84 of the capitulation of Montreal, and of the whole colony, 8th September, 1763. "All the communities and all the priests shall preserve their possessions, the property and revenue of the mission, the estates which they possess in the colony, of whatever nature they may be, and the same estates shall be preserved in their privileges, rights, honors and exemptions." Thurlow, afterwards Lord Chancellor, made a subsequent report to his Majesty the British monarch, 22nd January, 1778. "On the 8th September, 1763, the treaty of capitulation on terms that gave to His Majesty all that belonged to the French King, and preserved all the property, real and personal, in the fullest extent, not only to private individuals, but to the corporation of the West India Company and to the missionaries, priests, canons, convents, etc., with liberty to dispose of it by sale if they should want to leave the country." I think I have shown that a change of monarchs did not change the legal status of the Jesuits, agent estates and incorporations. The rights were recognized, but a means was devised to eventually wrest their property from them. When a man possessed of property dies intestate, leaving no legitimate heirs after him, his possession reverts to the Crown by what legal phraseology is called escheat. What term should apply to the Government which would prohibit the last male heir of an illustrious and wealthy line of wedlock in order that at his death his rich lands and vast domains might revert to the royal exchequer? It would certainly be

AN INQUITOUS AND WICKED PROCEEDING.

No evidence should be enriched from his misdeeds, whether he be prince or pauper. The Jesuits were allowed to remain in undisturbed possession of their estates and houses, but they were forbidden to receive candidates or novices to recruit the society in Canada, so that in a few years at most the society would become extinct and the wealth fall to the Crown. The extinction of the Jesuits was a terrible and cruel blow to a deliberate social murder. The hearts of Loyola's sons were not attached to land or property. Toil, hardships, persecution 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 gleaming, the abundant crop of millions that was prepared for the reaper, had been touched by the tender fingers of their devoted souls. The laborers were few, the grain fell back to mother earth ungathered and ungranted. The savages cried out for the bread of faith and there was not one to break it to them. Parsviti pateris panem et non erit tibi frangeris. The inhibition of the British monarch fell heavily on the Jesuits, and the time of their disastrous work in 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 tade adieu to the only class of white man towards which his heart ever warmed with confidence, love and affection. The effect of King George's inhibition was to throw thousands of Indians back to the

DENSE DARKNESS OF BARBARISM.

and savage life, back to the horrible orgies of pagan worship. On the 18th September, 1791, the last copy was dealt the Jesuit order. A royal instrument of that date declares: "It is our will and pleasure that the Society of Jesus shall be dissolved and suppressed, and no longer continued as a body corporate or politic, and all their possessions and property shall be vested in His Majesty as for direct or appoint." Hence we infer that up to that time the Society of Jesus was a body corporate and politic. Hence the Jesuit Society in Canada was not suppressed by the bull, "Dominus ac redemptor noster" of Clement XIV. in 1774. The correspondence which passed between Monseigneur Briand, Bishop of Quebec, and Lord Dorchester, Governor of the colony, which is in the possession of the Jesuits, establishes the fact. The bishop had recourse to Cardinal Castelle, and the document was never published.

WHEN THE LAST DIED.

Pope Clement died in 1800. It is commonly stated that the Crown, through escheat, took hold of the properties. It is an historical fact that after the conquest no new members were received into the Society of Jesus. On the 15th November, 1772, Mgr. Briand, Bishop of Quebec, thus wrote to Cardinal Castelle: "The Jesuits, who were the sole Catholic clergy in Canada, and together with the Recollets, they have served the Church with great edification. But neither the former nor the latter have left to receive new subjects. I have asked that permission of the King of England in an address signed by the clergy and people. I fear much that I shall not obtain it, for two years have elapsed, and I have not yet received an answer. The final answer given to the petition was the sweeping document of 1791. According to Chitty, an authority on law, "it is beyond the mere prerogative of the Crown to diminish or destroy immunities once conferred on corporations." Rights is not always right. In 1800 the Jesuit estates passed to the Crown, not by the inhibition, but by the Catholic clergy of the colony. It was stoutly maintained by the English lawyers that the action of the Imperial authorities in preventing accession of new members to the society was ultra vires, and in consequence they could not claim the Jesuit properties in right by escheat. Neither could the British Crown obtain the properties by prescription, for the conditions for prescription begin at the beginning and undisturbed possession for certain number of years. The quality of faith of the Imperial authorities with regard to the Jesuits' estates must appear evident from the foregoing explanation, while the possessions were continued year after year by the hierarchy and people of Quebec.

HOW DISPOSED OF.

I will now explain how the proceeds of the Jesuits' estates have been disposed of. From 1827-31, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 1831-35, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 1835-39, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 1839-43, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 1843-47, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 1847-51, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 1851-55, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 1855-59, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 1859-63, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 1863-67, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 1867-71, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 1871-75, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 1875-79, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 1879-83, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 1883-87, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 1887-91, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 1891-95, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 1895-99, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 1900-04, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 1904-08, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 1908-12, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 1912-16, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 1916-20, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 1920-24, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 1924-28, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 1928-32, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 1932-36, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 1936-40, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 1940-44, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 1944-48, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 1948-52, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 1952-56, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 1956-60, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 1960-64, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 1964-68, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 1968-72, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 1972-76, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 1976-80, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 1980-84, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 1984-88, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 1988-92, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 1992-96, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 1996-00, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 2000-04, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 2004-08, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 2008-12, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 2012-16, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 2016-20, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 2020-24, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 2024-28, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 2028-32, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 2032-36, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 2036-40, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 2040-44, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 2044-48, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 2048-52, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 2052-56, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 2056-60, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 2060-64, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 2064-68, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 2068-72, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 2072-76, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 2076-80, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 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2164-68, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 2168-72, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 2172-76, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 2176-80, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 2180-84, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 2184-88, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 2188-92, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 2192-96, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 2196-00, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 2200-04, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 2204-08, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 2208-12, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 2212-16, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 2216-20, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 2220-24, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 2224-28, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 2228-32, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 2232-36, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 2236-40, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 2240-44, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 2244-48, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 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2920-24, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 2924-28, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 2928-32, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 2932-36, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 2936-40, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 2940-44, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 2944-48, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 2948-52, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 2952-56, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 2956-60, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 2960-64, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 2964-68, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 2968-72, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 2972-76, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 2976-80, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 2980-84, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 2984-88, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 2988-92, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 2992-96, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 2996-00, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 3000-04, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 3004-08, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 3008-12, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 3012-16, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 3016-20, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 3020-24, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 3024-28, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 3028-32, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 3032-36, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 3036-40, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 3040-44, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 3044-48, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 3048-52, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 3052-56, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 3056-60, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 3060-64, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 3064-68, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 3068-72, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 3072-76, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 3076-80, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 3080-84, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 3084-88, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 3088-92, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 3092-96, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 3096-00, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 3100-04, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 3104-08, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 3108-12, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 3112-16, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 3116-20, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 3120-24, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 3124-28, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 3128-32, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 3132-36, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 3136-40, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 3140-44, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 3144-48, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 3148-52, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 3152-56, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 3156-60, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 3160-64, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 3164-68, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 3168-72, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 3172-76, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 3176-80, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 3180-84, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 3184-88, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 3188-92, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 3192-96, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 3196-00, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 3200-04, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 3204-08, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 3208-12, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 3212-16, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 3216-20, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 3220-24, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 3224-28, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 3228-32, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 3232-36, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 3236-40, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 3240-44, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 3244-48, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 3248-52, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 3252-56, \$3,288,487 went for purposes unknown; 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