High - Pressure

haracterizes these modern days.
It is a certal increase of from
art Diseases General Deunning Paratysts, and fac and and Morphia augment IN AVOFA SON curiches, and t thing of remering tilly of the body. at Aver's Sursuparilla, in

A QUIE

public caused by an inc state of the bloode Xenny Ohlo. A have been troubled I never found anve mil I began using a d leave only used months, but it has rese comble, and enabled J. P. Carsanett,

a contrary, and during that never found so powerful or a sursuparilla," on Dr.

lver's Sarsaparilla,

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VOE.

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Cictoria Warder FRIDAY, MAY 94, 1889

AVER & Co., LOWELL MESS.

ste bottles, \$6. Worth \$5 a bottle.

pebate in the House of sombon to Jesuit Bill.

N PHOMPSON'S SPERCH CONTINUED inco of Queboo is this: If you about this property to the comenever property has been eachere the the Jeanite, who succeeded on legally or morally, of the business of the instatement of the order, would State." As far, therefore, as we are able no kind of moral right to come to consider the legal right and the fair-The respect of these estates, but ness of the Province of Quebes to conray the attention of the house to sider a moral obligation, leaving out of which I think has been kept out sight for a moment the other question, d which cortainly the home show ways avantually unisod. iv the eight of eachest at all, but at the right by which the a to other these proporties a agn at. A fight which, aid before, is repudisted by the

ms, was distinctly repudiated Wors of Oreas Beltala at it in apite of all hat has been labate, has not had one word or it, and that was the only h Great Britain claimed that he to those returns. Now, it er, that anhaequent statutes. Province of Quebec, that statutes vested in the Proviarisda, and ultimately, in due aw, and no the reall of the He these lands have become Province of Oneh 6. As for on which my hon, triend or reached that, therefore, the on a good title to them a perloyal little- I have not one and if this bill had some her siming all that has been done vincial legislature under the Ant was done in recognition of title, I should have tell bound attention of my colleagues fr it a very great mistake had resident to advise the Louislature nailer their conclusions. But it

sciation a in admitted by the Province of

evinee, and all that is said on the this bill, or in this Act, or in the at in anpport of it, is this: That a moral claim to some dec imponention, little of much, genetar or loss extent was or the conscience of the Legist mt province. Now, the result mon of that claim, the result ition of that moral right, whaty have been, perhaps worthless that from year to year as the cont on to assert its rights to after piece of it is the marrovince was met by the united the hierarchy of Quebec, dethat those properties should not hould not be diverted from the caritable and religious purposes they were intended, and every which those estates were sought ade useful to the revenues of the as contested in the most force preamble to this Act that not re ngo one of the most valuable property, being situated opposite wird in the city of Quebec, was to market, and to the market was

sione of first statute will conse to be obnoxious to any reasonable man, cannot
be misunderstoon, and can hardly be misrepresented, even by the most violentprejudice. Under these discumstances
the sale was forbidden. I am not driven
at all to defend the policy of the Government of the Province of Quebes as to the
propriety of opening that question, as to
the propriety of not institute that those
properties should be sold, even if they
should protest. It was for the Legiclature
of Quebes to say, as the constitution has
charged me with so duties, and with no
responsibilities as to the moral or legal
right of the Provincial Legiclature, to
consider the weight of any legal or of any
inoral claim. I might concur with gentle
men who have spoven this afternoon that
it was unwise not to it was unwise not to INSIST ON THE STRICT RIGOR OF THE STAT

based on confiscation, severe though it may have been. But in this marter the constitution was not made me the judge, above all, has not made me the judge between the different classes of the Province of Quebee; it has not made my col-leagues the mediators between the differ-Legislature, which, by a unanimous vote, as has been pointed out by the hon-gentleman from Northumberland last night, declared that this was the true and proper solution of the question, Under these erramstances, have I any ruling judgment for the province? Is that the theory upon which our constitution is to be worked out? This moral claim, as they choose to call it, may have been as weak as air, but it was strong secording to the conscience and the judgthe common law, which says ment of those whom the constitution selemnly appointed to decide, and in that he Orown, the Orown is bound at matter it is not for us to say, Did the consider the persons who are province arrive at a right conclusion or a entitled to it, and the use for wrong one? I cannot state the matter was intended to be applied, any more freibly than in the very words all not become as an emolument of one of our opponents upon this question, or be need for an anginent tion, who declares that "the authority it. If that consideration were which must be respected so long as the any extent, the clergy, and legal power is not manifestly subversive,

THE THEOLOGICAL QUESTION the vertex who addressed is which the honorable gentleman from the only authority which existed in the honorable gentleman from the only authority which existed in the honorable gentleman from the only authority which existed in the first minister said: of the House, with a view of the Crovern which is the botter theologien, and as to whose advice on a question of checlogy his Excellency the Governor General as the division of the property into building the supreme theologian-(laugnter)-is lots in view of an immediate sale, which, to not. Leaving out of night these quest however, did not take place owing to cer. tions for the time being, I say that the tain representations from exalted personadvice which we have given to his fixed ages at the time. To avoid further diffileney is sustained by the fast that, on culties, as I suppose, my predecessors let these questions, while we are not per the matter lie, and allowed the property to be so neglected that it has become a Quebec is the supreme authority to deside, and had a perfect right to decide, and denite without vote of confrol of the enthority here, even though we thought they decided erroneously. Now, sir, having asked the House to bear in mind the situation in which these properties stood in the province of Quebec, the way

There were the bishops of the province, who set up the claim, and the result of the suppression of the Order of Jesus in this province vested in them the estates and various properlies strated therein.
They claimed that they inherited their moral claim because the means were taken from their hands of carrying on missionary work, and the work which they took up at sacrifices of the people's means. They claimed building up insti-tutions of education all over this country. The Order of Jesuits in the meantime had been reinstated and reorganized in the province, and just upon this point let me refer to the argument of my hon, friend from Simeos, which was that by the decree of suppression in France the order became extinct in Canada. He etted for that the decision of the Parliament of Paris, which morely decided that the Josuite in France were listle for the dabts of the Jesuits in Paragusy, because the profits of the two sets of men were nsolidated. That has not the remotconsolidated. That has not the remotest effect upon the Jesuits in Canada, who themselves were incorporated by the most solemn instrument which the King of France could pass. I have mentioned the fact that the bishops of the province claimed that they stood representing the moral right which the Legislature thought was worthy of compensation. The Jesuits claimed that likewise. Look at this matter as a business matter. Look at this matter as relating to a piece of property situated in the Province of Quetee, and tell me under these circumstances how the title was ever to be made

Quence, and tell me under these circumstances that every business man having a claim of the market, and in the market was by the solemn protect of all the rely of the Province of Quence, and it is to the Province of Quence, and it is at the right of the protect of the the province, involving as it seemed to dispute as to the conscience of the protect of withdrawn from the market, let me assure the House again, and settle by minutal arbitration, and to do so you must leave it to the fair decision of one who has authority over you both, the reservance of the sees to hom, gentled a mendavoring to do so, not from hy seked to withhold or give advice into a the provincial statute. Let us argue the province of the province of the provincial statute. Let us argue the provincial statute. Let us the conscience of the force of the some units of the provincial statute. Let us the fair decision of the provincial statute. Let us the fair decision of the provincial statute. Let us the fair decision of the provincial statute. Let us the fair decision of the provincial statute. Let us the fair decision of the provincial statute. Let us the fair decision of the provincial statute. Let us the fair decision of the provincial statute. Let us the fair decision of the provincial statute. Let us the fair decision of the provincial statute. Let us the fair decision of the provincial statute. Let us the fair decision of the provincial statute. Let us the fair decision of the provincial statute. Let us the fair decision of the provincial statute. Let us the fair decision of the provincial statute. Let us the fair decision of the provincial statute. Let us the fair and not use offence the fair decision of the provincial statute. Let us the fair decision of the provincial statute. Let us the fair decision of the provincial statute. Let us the fair decision of the provincial statute. Let us the fair decision of the provincial statute. Let us the fair decision of the provincial statute. Let us the fair decision of the provincial statute. Let

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

that church, recognised the supreme authority is the head of that church to more right, worth little or much, of the difficulties of marketing the property is the Province of Quebec under those of counstances, and if the House will do so, and will bear is mind the various steps relating to that property, and then will read with me the statute which we are asked to dissilow, I say that the province of these parties who were tree to belong to that church and free to leave in winderstood, and can hardly be miscrepresented, even by the most violent prejudice. Under those circumstances the sate was forbidden. I am not driven at all to defend the policy of the Government of the Province of Quebec as to the propriety of opening that question, as to the propriety of not insisting that those properties should be sold, even if they should protest. It was for the Legiclature of Quebec to say, as the constitution has charged me with so duties, and with no forponsibilities as to the moral or legal right of the Provinceal Legiclature, to consider the weight of any legal or of any moral claim. I might concer with gentlement between you, and I, as your questions that who have spoven this afternoon that nize the moral claim, if for no other purpose than for the purpose of public policy, finding they could not arrive at a solution of the question without having some person who was clothed by consent of these two parties with power to go between them and define the proportion for both. It was only by a move like that they could reach a solution by paying once, and once only, the value of this moral claim. Now, that being so, let me moral claim. Now, that being so, let me

THAT METHOD OF SETTLEMENT. out sects of people in the Province of Quebec. It is not intended to clothe his Excellency with the power to step in and consider every question which arises between the people of the provinces. It is not intended to clothe his making any further claim. In 1884 the Archbishop of Quebec was empowered to act as the Pope's attorney in negotiations the people of the provinces. It is consider every question which arises be-tween the people of the provinces. It is vested with authority in the Provincial for the settlement. On the 7th May, 1887, a document appears which has done the most to excite the hostility to this Act. On the 7th May, 1887, the head of that church reserved to himself the right to settle that question with regard to the value of that moral claim right to exercise a superior and over-ruling judgment for the province? Is that the theory upon which our constitu-rogative as potentiate? Not at all. Reserving it to himself simply after the withdrawal of the authority which he had given to the Archbishop of Quebes, and leaving hunself unrepresented in the Province of Quebes by any attorney whatever, and therefore when it is said that the Pope reserved to himself the right to settle the question he was not by any means claiming the rights in the public domain of Quebec. He was simply withdrawing the rights in the public domain of Quebec. He was simply withdrawing the rights in the public domain of Quebec. He was simply withdrawing the rights and the public domain of Quebec. He was simply withdrawing the right of the right and the public domain of Quebec. He was simply withdrawing the right of t all not become as an emolument of one of our opponents upon this quest the revenue, or be used for an augment the revenue, but shall be appeared to the Provincial Legislature over and saying, "Until new authority is given to the Provincial Legislature over with its way may be considered morally oit. If that consideration were which must be remeated as long as the that is to be found in the letter that was was in these words: "I hasten to notify written by Mr. Mercier, Premier of Quebec, and I think these negotiations have been very much misunderstood in this discussion. That letter states, among other things, that the Holy Father by withdrawing and reserving to himself the states and reserving to himself the settlement of that question virtually HAD CANCELED THE AUTHORITY,

> House passing a judgment upon us as to "My predecessors in the Government feetly free from doubt as to the moral to be so neglected that it has become a claim, the legislature of the province of grazing ground and a receptacle for filth, so much so that it is openly said in Quebes that the matter has become a public seandal. Under these circumstances I deem it my duty to sek your Eminence if you see any serious objection to the Government selling the property pending a final settlement of Jesuits' estates."
>
> Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, I think more Government selling the property pending a final settlement of Jesuite' estates."
>
> My hour friends so far will see that it was in which they were brought to market, when they were met by this protest, which completely frustrated the same, let ment of the first and the attention of the House to another state of affairs upon this properly in the Province of Quebes. There were the bishops of the province they had the power to sell it, and they frequently, from year to year, did sell portions of it and put it in the who set up the claim, and the result of the suppression of the Order of Jesus in this province vested in them the estates by the united protest of the bishops whom he had power to control, and therefore when the First Minister said, "Will you permit this property to be sold, pending a final settlement of the Jesuits' estates ?" it was simply asking that that protest should no longer face him in the public market, and that there should be a conmarket, and that there should be a con-sent on the part of all parties asserting any claim whatever, even if it might be only the the shadow of a moral claim. He says: "It is openly said in the Pro-vince of Quebec that the matter has be-come a public scandal. Under these circumstances I deem it my duty to sek your Eminence if you have any serious objection to the Government selling the porty pending a final settlement of Jeanite' estates, "The Premier was endeavoring to arrange a settlement bene-ficial to all concerned. He continued: The Government would look on the proceeds of the sale as a special deposit to be disposed of heresiter in accordance with the agreements to be entered into between the agreements to be entered into between the parties interested with the sanction of the Holy Sec. Simply this, that all parties claiming the property, or claiming any right in respect of it shall agree that the property shall be sold and the pro-ceeds kept inviolate, so that nobody hav-ing a claim on the property shall be pre-judiced, but shall have a claim against the find, presided the same transaction the fund, precisely the same transaction that every business man having a claim of that nature with regard to his adver-

> > were agreed upon with the head of the church that the property should be sold under these conditions, and the agreement made to validate this moral clams and put aside the funds to ment it, there was no necessity for consulting the Legis-



sons to your system from some old well, whose waters have become contaminated from sewers, vaults, or percolations from the soil. To cradicate these poisons from the soil. To cradicate these poisons from the system and save yourself a spell of malarial, typhoid or billous fever, and to keep the liver, kidneys and lungs in a healthy and rigorous condition, use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It arouses all the exerctory organs into activity, thereby cleaming and purifying the system, freeing it from all manner of blood-poisons, no matter from all manner of the properties. It regulates the stomach and bowels, promotes the apposite and digestion, and cures Dyspopsia, "Liver Complaint," and Chronic Diarrhea. Salt-rheum, Tetter, Resema, Eryspelas, Sorofulous Soros and Swellings, Enlarged Glands and Tumors disappear under its use.

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(To be Continued.)

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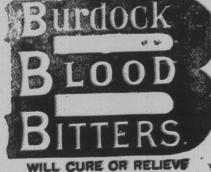
G. Gerraid Potts, M. D. M. R. C. S., ENG., M. C. P. & S. ONT.

Strigger of the Majesty's College Medica Staff Corps, India and China; Surgeon in-chief 3d Brigade, 4th Div.
9th Army Corps, Army of the Potomac,
U. S., A.

Dr. Potts having resumed his regular monthly risits after summer vacation will visit and Tuesday of each month hereafter.

and will be at his rooms in the BENSON HOUSE where patients safficted with Chronic troubles such as Squint or Cross Ryes, Granular Disease of Eye Lide, Catarrh ct Nose, Throat and Chest, Piles, Variocole, Stiff Joints, Dyspepsia, etc., etc.

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