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WEDNESDAY.JUNE 19, 1869

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, June 19th, St. Juliana Fal conieri. THURSDAY, June 20, Corpus Christi, FRIDAY, June 21, St. Aloysius Genzaga. SATURDAY, June 22, St. Alban. SUNDAY, June 23, St. Etheldreda. Monday, June 24, St. John Baptist.

Canada's Future.

Tuesday, June 25, St. William.

The future of Canada has been the subject of much newspaper and periodical discussion both here and in the neighboring republic. We have always felt that Canada had a great future before her. We flattered ourselves that in our fair Dominion prejudice was fast disappearing, had lost its hold on the minds of most people, and that for civil and religious liberty the land we live in had not only solved the problem for by the fact that this government asserted a the present, but given the amplest guarantees for the future. Our reasons for looking hopefully forward were not without support. The fronted by the geographical fact that Behring French Canadian people have, it is true, a strong sentimental attachment for Old France, but that ciple of international law that an open sea causentiment is for Old France, Catholic France, not the France of the Atheist and the Infidel, of the so-called Liberal who persecutes the Church and hounds down every one unwilling to adopt his peculiar notions for securing liberty, equality and faternity of the human race. The French Canadians have increased and multiplied. They have prospered under the segis of constitutional government; they are deeply attached to our institutions, and there was, perhaps, very little, if any, exaggeration in the dec'aration of the late Sir E. P. Taché on behalf of his fellow-countrymen, " that the last "shot fired on this continent for British con-"nection would be by the hand of a French "Canadian." Then, again, there is no place in the empire where the Irish element is so loyal to the institutions of the country as in Canada. They realize that here we are in the fullest en joyment of Home Rule, as they desire to see it permanently established in the land of their foreighters. They have prospered, at least, as well as their neighbors.

If we take the city of Montreal as an instance of the results of Irish industry, we find by the assessment rolls their stake running up into the millions. Their merchants and manufacturers are numerous and well-to do; their working class comfortable. The Irish Canadians as a body love Canada, and speak of her future with as much enthusiasm as any other class of the community. They understand that any cry for severance from the Empire would give an argument to the enemies of Home Rule for the people of Ireland, and, as friends of that cause. they lose no opportunity of proving that Home Rule does not mean separation. Naturally the a United Empire, and the vast majority of them would resist to the last any attempt at severing the bond that binds us to the Mother Country. This state of things all good Canadians would wish to see perpetuated; but of late, we candidly confess, the signs of the times, if they mean anything, do not apparently give much cause for hopefulness.

The Anti-Jesust craze has brought to the surface a feeling that all well-wishers of the country had hoped was buried for ever. No doubt the flame was fanned in the first instance by a small knot of Confederation smashers. Not one in a thousand of the howlers at the Anti-Jesuit meetings have the remotest idea of the inevitable results of the present agitation, if is be carried to its legitimate issue. Old and experienced statesmen assure us that the furore will die away, leaving behind nothing but a recollection of its existence of which those concerned will be heartily ashamed. We sincerely hope such may be the case. But should the reverse occur, what then? The Mail and kindred sheets are evidently bent upon bring ing about a race and religious war in our midst. They delude the Protestants of the country with the belief that the Pope claims and exercises authority superior to that of the Queen, in Canada, in matters pertaining to civil government-with no other grounds upon which to base their assertion than that His Holiness, as head of the Catholic Church, authorized the clergy over whom he has control to accept from the Provincial authorities of Quebec a sur money in extinguishment forever of all cla un connection with the Jesuits' estates. Not satisfied with that source of disunion and discord, they use the cry against the French language in certain schools of Ontario, lashing people into a fury by instilling into their minds the notion that their province is being invaded by a horde of priest-ridden French Canadians, a menace to their local institutions and to Protestantism throughout the land. The opportunity thus afforded is a great one for those who live and thrive on religious and race quarrells. The Daily Witness, for instance, finds in the agitation, so harmful in its results,a golden chance to fill its coffers, and day after day the most violent appeals are made to the passions and prejudices of its readers. All this may pass away. Time and reflection may cause Protes. of designing men and senseless fanatics. The for depriving our local legislatures of some of not civil and religious liberty, but the subver- gains in the 670 districts will be when the gene-

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obsrished the notion of a prosperous and happy Canada, the brightest jewel in the British crown, be chattered for ever. At the recent anti-Jesuit convention in Toronto, we are told the proceedings were brought to a close by singing "God mys the Queen." The national anthem was hardly a suitable ending for such a gathering, considering the sentiments expressed by many, who had placed themselves on record there. The Catholic population of the Domi-Oity..... 1 50 nion, forming one-half of the whole, saw in what was done there a declaration of war, and whilst they are prepared to stand shoulder to It will thus be seen that his opponents are shoulder with their brother Canadians of all fighting the veteran Liberal leader with Time, classes and creeds in maintaining the institutions of this country as they are, should any has been displaying on his present tour he bids attempt be seriously made by the Protestants | fair to win against his enemies and their ally. as a body to deprive them of the rights they now enjoy, there will be no war of creeds in Canada, but there may be a change of allegia 10c. This result would suit exactly the confederation smashers, but we doubt if the gentlemen who so lustily sang "God save the Queen" in the Toronto convention will have the same reason for congratulation. At all events, it is just as well to understand whither we are drift. ing.

The Behring Sea.

Secretary Blaine's efforts to claim for the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the Behring sea are meeting with that disfavor which they deserve. Even the New York Herald condemns his pretensions, and says that if he persists in adhering to his claim, "he will be confronted by the fact that the United States more than sixty years ago emphatically denied the claim of Russia to exclusive jurisdic. tion, and never conceded that claim while Russia owned Alaska. He will be confronted similar principle in the case of the Black sea and that of the Baltic. He will further be con-Sea is an open sea, and by the universal prinnot be owned or controlled by one nation with out the consent of other nations. Lastly, Mr. Blaine will be 'embarrassed' by the fact that he is the first secretary of state to advance the claim that Behring sea is a closed sea subject to the control of the United States."

The People's Savings.

The accretion of bank deposits and investments in loan companies has been remarkable during the past few years as will be seen from the following statement :-At the end of the fiscal year 1879, the amount of deposits in the chartered banks of the country was \$73,636,000; in the savings banks \$14,702,000, and in the loan companies' savings department \$9,426,000. The figures are now: In chartered banks, \$122,-016,000; in the savings banks, \$52,195,000; in the loan companies, \$19,000,000; or \$193,211,-000 in 1889 against \$97,764,000.

It will be observed that, in the savings banks the deposits, which directly represent the savings of the working classes, the total has been more than trebled during the decade.

The Queen's Generosity.

Speaking of the Queen's letter of sympathy to the sufferers by the Johnstown flood our interesting contemporary the Buffalo Catholic Union and Times has the following pointed and sarcastic reference:-

place. Commoner and more vulgar persons idea of the sorrow and gloom that prevailed in sometimes permit theirs to run away with when English and Scotch Protestants are in favor of in cases of great public calamity, but Victoria's cardiac organ under no possible circumstances stances whole families who left home in anti. ever slips down into her pocket. It goes right | cipation of day's a pleasure were crushed into an on beating stelldly in her Hanoverian anatomy without a single pulsation of benevolent excitement, save when she sees a chance to clothe and i travellers, unable to render them assistance. feed her poor relatives-at the expense of the British Empire. The recent Conemaugh disaster, however, seems to have mightily touched the royal lady's sensibilities, for out of a slender income of over two millions a year, she freely, generously, unhasitatingly sent-her sympathy. Think of it, you money-clutching Americans Think of it, you poor laborers who presumed to send thousands of dollars! Think of it, you impudent workingwomen who contributed your charitable mites! The Queen of England sent her sympathy!

> "Stop the supply trains! Cease collections! Return that \$5,000 check which warm hearted Dublin sent as a greeting from starving Ireland! Reprove the clamorous penury and misery of Johnstown! Let the fortune-favored dwellers in that ruined city henceforth live in riotous splendor on Victoria's "sympathy," How exceedingly grateful America ought to be for this magnificent donation, especially when we consider that Her (Good) Gracious Majesty only sent copies of her "Leaves from the High lands "-mainly a dissertation on "Brown's Legs "-to the parched and fever-stricken soldiers of the Soudan. To us Victoria sent her comparatively harmless sympathy, but only consider, gentle readers, what a fearful visitation it would have been to the flood sufferers if she had sent them her literary efforts. After all, there is much to be thankful for. Johnstown at least escaped that calamity. Still we think Victoria ought to be known as Her Generous Majesty.

Gladstone in England. The sight of Mr. Gladstone making a series of speeches in the south and west of England is enough to excite the wonder and admiration of his followers, and at the same time to strike terror in the hearts of his political enemies, Although on the verge of his eightieth year he is still capable of public exertion and achievement which would be deemed excellent work in men even half his age. Everywhere he has addressed crowds, and the receptions accorded him were worthy of the ardor and enthusiasm with which he has entered upon tants who desire the welfare of the country, to the furtherance of his great life-dream. His see that they are being made the tools speeches are all cheerful and brimful of confidence in the Liberal cause. In the sixty-seven ppeals made for a revision of the constitution, bye elections which have been held since the installation of the present parliament the Home the powers conferred upon them by the British Rulers have gained ten seats, and Mr. Glad-North America Act; in a word, for such stone asks as a mathematical question, taking changes in our political system as will ensure, the above as a basis of calculation, what the sion of our system and the establishment of ral contest shall take place? The answer means Protestant ascendancy, may fail to arouse into a very decisive Liberal majority. The possible crimes. The new law enacts that it is unlawful action the fanaticism they are intended to life of the existing Parliament is only about to sell, lend or give away or otherwise distribute

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indeed, will the hopes of those who have Grand Old Man suggested limiting the duration

of Parliament to four or five years instead of seven. Did such a law prevail now Home Bule for Ireland would doubtless be assured within a year, and also Mr. Glad-tone's re-accession to the Fremiership. The cause of the forgrer is now so far advanced that its ultimate success is now so far advanced that its ultimate success is now so far advanced that its ultimate success is now so far advanced that its ultimate success is now so far advanced that its ultimate success is now so far advanced that its ultimate success is now so far advanced that its ultimate success is now so far advanced that its ultimate success is now so far advanced that its ultimate success is now so far advanced that its ultimate success is now so far advanced that its ultimate success is now so far advanced that its ultimate success is now so far advanced that its ultimate success is now so far advanced that its ultimate success is now so far advanced that its ultimate success is now so far advanced that its ultimate success is not dependent upon the life or exertions of any one man, though it might be delayed by his loss.

But if the Tories shall rebain their grasp on power for the full statutory term a new parliament will not meet until 1895, when Mr. Glad-ton is now so for the full statutory term a new parliament will not meet until 1895, when Mr. Glad-ton is now so for the full statutory term a new parliament will not meet until 1895, when Mr. Glad-ton is now so for the full statutory term a new parliament will not meet until 1895, when Mr. Glad-ton is now so for the full statutory term a new parliament will not meet until 1895, when Mr. Glad-ton is now will be eighty-four years of age, it alive, but it will thus be seen that his opponents are cases and the full statutory term a new parliament will not meet until 1895, when Mr. Glad-ton is now so for the sufference. He made no mistake in the full statutory term a new parliament will not meet until 1895, when Mr. Glad-ton is now so for the sufference is now the full statutory term and a

Father Damien and the Lepers.

A movement, which bids fair to be very suc cessful, has been started to found a memorial of the self-sacrificing heroism of the late Father Damien. It is proposed to establish a hospital at Molokai, where all the aid of modern science may be brought to bear to eradicate the disease of leprosy among the people for whom Father Damien gave his life. Some idea of the extent to which the terrible disease prevails may be formed when it is stated that the number of lepers in the world is computed at at least half a million. Official statistics show that India alone possesses one hundred and thirty-five thousand. In China the disease is common There two villages near Canton contain near ly two thousand persons who are suffering from it. Japan is infested with it, and every reader of the newspapers knows how prevalent it is in the Sandwich Islands. At Trombay, Bombay, there is a Catholic asylum for lepers. Whether the disease is curable seems uncertain, but there

Armagh's Railway Disaster.

is scarcely any doubt that it is contagious.

The terrible railway disaster which occurred Wednesday last in Armagh cast a gloom over all Ireland and, for the moment, left the more dreadful horror of the Conemaugh valley in the shade. It was the most appalling accident that, perhaps ever occured in the United Kingdom, the only calamity approaching it in any respect being the collapse of the Tsy Bridge about ten years ago when 74 persons went down to death. An excursion train loaded with school children, belonging to variods points in Armagh county, was on its way to Warrenpoint, a watering place at the mouth of the Newry river, in county Down. As is generally the case on this side of the Atlantic with accidents of the sort the cause of the calamity has been the negligence and carelessness of the company. The train seems to have been too heavily looded for the engine, and while going up a steep grade it was deemed necessary to divide the load. To do so an attempt was made to keep the rear half of the the train stationary by placing a quantity of stones (otherwise characterized by passengers as pebbles) under the wheels of the last car.

In starting up the grade with the first half of the train, however, the engine, it appears, backed slightly. The rear portion was struck the stones, like so many straws parted, and the cars heavily loaded with human freight dashed down the incline until they collided with a regular train, bringing death and destruction to life and property. The number of killed and wounded exceeds one hundred, and, when it is "Queen Victoria's heart is always in the right | realized that most of these are children, an n the fair country of Armach for so afterward may easily be imagined. In some inalmost unrecognizable mass or scalded to death before the eyes of their more fortunate fellow

Ireland's New Viceroy.

The advent of the new Lord Lieutenant to Ireland excites but little interest. The place was thrown to him by the Premier, like a bone to a dog, when a dozen other Tory nobs had refused it. Time was when the position was eagerly sought after by the wealthiest English peers, and the present difficulty in obtaining a anccessor to Castlereagh only again emphasizes the failure of coercion. The Earl of Zetland, the new Viceroy, is a wealthy nobleman, it appears, with very little brains. The Dublin Daily Express sums up his qualifications for the post in a sentence :- "His political record is so uncoloured that he has been described on the spur of the moment by a Nationalist contemporary as a nonentity." In other words this young nobleman who came to the assistance of Balfour in the Ocercion of Ireland has never heretofore been heard of outside the race course and the betting-ring. He has a remote connection with Ireland from the fact that his mother was the eldest daughter of Mr. James Talbot of Maryville, county Wexford. He sat in Parliament for a year only. Speaking further of his career the New York Freeman's Journal says :- " When Mr. Gladatone's Government came into offica in 1880 Lord Zetland was made a Lord-in-Waiting to her Majesty, which just suited his genius. The position of Lieutenant in the Royal Horse Guards added that dash of military distinction which was required to complete his education. He was a sort of a Whig, of the Goschen type, until Mr. Gladstone attampted, by his Land Act, to do some justice to the Irish tenants; and then he became a renegade and joined the Tories. This shows how admirably fitted Lord Zeiland is to be the ornamental head of a landlord's Government whose energies are devoted to oppressing the senants. He is himself a landlord, holding over 60,000 acres, with a nominal rent roll of £50,000; his uncle, at his death in 1878, left him a quarter of a million."

He is a fitting tool for Balfour and the Irish secretary will find in him an able and willing partner in his brutal crosade against the stary. ing tenants in Ireland.

THE Legislature of Illinois have taken the initiative in passing a most stringent law, which has for its object the discontinuance of the cira trade of giving details of the most revolting place on the 24th inst. Ground is broken for crimes. The new law enacts that it is unlawful to sell, lend or give away or otherwise distribute to any minor any book, magazine, pamphlet or newspaper devoted to the publication of, or the conducted that the conducted the conducted to the publication of, or the conducted to the conducted the conducted to the conducted to the conducted to the conducted the conducted to culation of flash sensational papers which make evoke; but should should not be the case, then, haif expired, and in his speech at Wymouth the to any minor any book, magazine, pamphlet or

approve the act. At a subsequent meeting of the Dublin municipal council measures were taken for raising a general relief fund, and Archbishop Walsh's contribution of \$500 was acknowledged. Ireland is poor, but she is not ungrateful to her generous American friends.

OUR municipal council are at last about to take action against the itinerant organ grinder, a class that has been greatly augmented in late years and which has now degenerated into a daily nuisance. The proposed by law as drawn up by the Chief of Police, and which is to be submitted to the City Council at its next meeting, will be hailed with delight by business men particularly. It provides that playing musical instruments in expectation of pay shall be forbidden in the East, Centre and West wards, and for playing in the outer wards a four dollar license must be obtained from the Chief of Police

WE begin this week the publication of a new Catholic story, the opening chapter of which will be found on another page. It is from the pen of Sister Mary Raphael (Miss Drane), the author of a number of interesting serials of a similar character. "Uriel; or the Chapel of the Holy Angels," will be continued from week to week in THE TRUE WITNESS and will be found well worthy of perusal.

PHILADELPHIA now boasts of another crank in the person of an individual who has written to the New York superintendent of prisons at Albany offering to act as a victim to science by testing the efficacy of the new apparatus for executing by electricity. The applicant says he is a poor man and is willing to be tried as a victim if \$5,000 is paid to his family.

REV. MB. TOWNSEND, lately principal of the Oxford mission at Calcutta was received into the Roman Catholic Church by Cardinal Manning. Six former clergymen of the Anglican Church also discovered that they were outside the pale of the only true Church of Christ and followed the example of the Rev. Mr. Town-

SPEAKING of the prohibition movement the Providence Journal thus neatly sums up the case :- " Attempting to abolish the evils of intemperance by Prohibitory law is like issuing proclamations against original sin. The means are not calculated to accomplish the ends."

THE revenue of the Dominion for the eleven months ending June 1st, was 34½ millions, and the expenditure 291 millions. The net debt decreased \$57,000 during the last month.

CORRESPONDENCE. Compliments From Nova Scotia.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

DEAR SIE,-Enclose please find \$2.00 which I send you as my subscription for THE TRUE WITNESS, for one year. It was with great pleasure, I read in your issue of the 5th inst., the explanation you made concerning the future independent course THE TRUE WITNESS intends taking in politics.

Allow me to asssure you that by this very wise step I have reason to believe your list of subscribers and friends will be greatly increased. If in the past The True Witness thought proper to adopt a political platform different from its neighbors, it cannot be said, however. that by this it diminished the deep interest which it has always manifested in the welfare and defence of the Catholic Church, or feared in any way to advocate Home Rule for Ireland. and shield her from the vile attacks of her assacsins and enemies of true liberty.

This fact every Catholic and Irishman should

not forget, moreover, with such a large popula-tion of English speaking Catholics as we have in Canada, it must be admitted, the number of Catholic Journals is comparatively small, cause is quite apparent, when we read the spitsphs of Journals which long ere this have seased to exist.

Trusting, then, that THE TRUE WITNESS may enjoy a long and successful life, and assuring you, Mr. Editor, to do all I can to further the interest of your paper, which I think should be read and encouraged by all Catholics and friends of Ireland, I am, dear sir, yours truly, Rev. D. P. McMenamin, P.P.

Sheet Harbor, Halifax Co., N.S., June 12, 1889.

St. Ann's Pilgrimage.

The annual Ivish Catholic pilgrimage to Ste Anne de Beaupré, under the direction of the Redemptorist Fathers of St. Ann's Gnurch, Montreal, will take place on Saturday, 20th July. The pilgrims this year will have the privilege of assisting at the Novena in honor of St. Ann in the famous sanctuary dedicated to her honor, thereby having the opportunity of gaining all the Indulgences of the Basilicas in Rome. These indulgences are very nearly the same as those gained by a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. Full particulars of the pilgrimage will appear in our advertising columns next week.

Iberville College,

The students of Iberville College conducted by the Mariet Brothers enjoyed a most delightful excursion to Highgate Springs Vt., on the 9th inst. On this occasion the students, 200 in or inst. On this occasion she sauchus, 200 in number, donned for the first time their bright new college uniforms, and after assisting at Holy Mass marched in procession, headed by their band, to the G.T.R. Station where a special train awaited them. On arrival at eial train awaited them. On arrival at Missisquoi Park they saluted the British and American flags which capped the pavillion, The forent enjwas devoted to athletic sports, base and foot-ball, races etc. After these healthy exercites in the pure and bracing air there was no hesitation to do ample justice to the bounteons spread prepared. After luncheon, fishing and boating were in order until the iron horse gave the signal for departure. Before boarding the train votes of thanks were tendered to the worthy President, Brother Cesidius, to Bros. Felix and M. Leoncien, to whose happy man-agement may be attributed to a great degree the success of the day's enjoyment. The ann-ual commencement of Iberville College takes place on the 24th inst. Ground in prokets boating were in order until the iron horse gave

Nothing further has been heard of Mr. Graham's petition to have the Jesuits' estates' act referred to the Supreme Court. It is now over a week since this enterprising citizen divulged his latess advertising scheme and the Government can not yet see their way clear to be a party to Mr. Graham's little dodge. That his game has been pretty well seen through may be judged from the following quotations from some of our contemporaries.

THE UNKINDEET OUT OF ALL. Mr. Graham is to be congratulated on one thing in connection with his anti-Jesuis cheque. It is not every business man who can get three eminent Q. C.'s to carry his advertising board.

ISN'T THIS RATHER ROUGH? Mr. Graham, proprietor of the Star, is the man of sensations. His paper is there to show it. His last scheme, apropos of the Jesuit affair, does not go beyond the ordinary plan of his conceptions, which have no object but to make people talk about him. the deposit of a cheque for \$5,000, that is another of those gasconades to which he is used: whether he is serious or not, he ought to know that the Government does not take the money

of private parties to defray the costs of a public

service when it deems fit to incur them -L

THE POINT EXACTLY.

The Globe says that Mr. Hugh Graham's pro posal to test the Jesuit Bili in the courts is another of Sir John Macdonald's crafty moves, but as Mr. Graham thinks first, last and all the time of the Montreal Star, it is probable that he had more consideration for his subscription list than he has for Protestant sentiment when he made the motion. These newspaper fellows are tricky .- Toronto News.

A GOOD PIECE OF ADVICE.

If Mr. Graham is really anxious to spend money in contesting the Jesuit bill let him ap ply to the Quebec courts for an injunction restraining the Provincial Treasurer from paying over the \$400,000 granted by the Jesuit estates act, until the question as to the constitutional-ity of that act has been determined by the courts.—Ottawa Free Press.

MUST DBAG IN POLITICS.

The latest move in the Jesuin question clear-ly has as its inspirer Sir John. The people who have deposited the money to carry the to the Supreme Court, as a question of constitu-tionality, are too well known as the friends of Sir John to allow any other conclusion. methods of the trickster are plainly discernible. –London Advertiser.

WE SHOULD THINK SO.

Mr. Hugh Graham, proprietor of the Star, and some other Montreal Tories have deposited \$5,000 to cover the expenses of referring the constitutionality of the Jesnits' Estates Act to the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council. That's all right. If they are curious, and are willing to pay for satisfying their curiosity, nobody can complain. We are willing to accept the decision of Mr. Blake and other emi neut Canadian lawyers that the Act is within the competence of the Quebec Legislature. These men ought to know as much about the Canadian constitution as anybody on the other side of the Atlantic.—Hamilton Times.

GOOD FOR THE WASDE BASKET. Hugh Graham, of the Montreal Star, flanked by three youthful but more or less able attorneys, went to Ottawa one day last week and pre-sented a petition to the Government, praying that the Jesuit estates Act may be referred to the Supreme Court. If Mr. Speaker Colby had not been blind in his left eye, Mr. Charlton would have asked the Government to take this course before the session closed. Mr. Charlton a failure has given Hugh Graham an opportunity to be theatrical and at the same time to do some effective advertising for his newspaper. It re-mains to be seen what the Government will do with Mr. Graham's petition. The Minister of Justice has staked his reputation on the consti-tutionality of the Act. That being the case, it should do him proud to have his opin on en-dorsed by the Supreme Court. But we fancy Mr Graham's petition will find its way into some departmental waste paper basket. The Government has made its bad on this question. -Waterloo Advertiser.

HOW THE CASE STANDS.

The presentation of Mr. Graham's petition asking the Government to refer the Jesuits' incorporation and Jesuits' indemnity acts of this province to the Supreme court for an epinion as to their legality, has naturally created some surprise. That, however, will be the imme-diate extent of its effect. It cannot now be taken seriously. The action of the Government in destining to interfere with Quebec's legislation, action which has been approved by the overwhelming majority of the House of Commons, is a finality that may not be revoked. The two Jesuits bills are law and will doubtless be acted upon by the provincial ministry so soon as the resources of the province allow of a sufficient sum being taken from them to pay the grants. Appeals for disallowance are useless; petitions to the courts are too late. The Government of Quebec which passed the law may be reached by the electors through the polls; the Dominion cabinet which, acting on its judgement of what was best for the whole country and in accordance with its constitutional powers, declined to interfere with Quebec's legislation on this question, must also taken the responsiability for its course in this, as in all other public issues, when it appeals to the people. The time to have taken the he Supreme court, had it been required, was before the Minister of Justice made his report to the Privy Council. If given now, it would be extra-indicial and non-effective. The Govbe extra judicial and non-effective. The Gov-ernment had no doubt of the law and its duty in the matter, and therefore there was no case to bring before the Supreme Court judges. The present move is foolish, because it must be futile. The deposit of the \$5,000 cheque does not add to its force. The Government could not take money of a private citizen to pay the cost of a public service, any more than it can now studiefy itself and nullify the will of Parliament by reversing a policy it resolved on with its eyes open and wish a full knowledge of all it would have to face, and which has been com-mended by the voice and vote of the ablest legal authorities in the House of Commons.— Gazette.

FATHER DAMIEN'S SUCCESSOR.

The Work of Self-Sacrifice Will Go On.

(From the London Figure.)

It is most satisfactory to learn that there is no danger of the work of Father Damien being neglected. Three years before the devoted Damien died he had been joined by Father Conrardy, who, like Damies, is a Belgian priest. He was ordained for the mission of

rardy.
Thus she spirit which animated Damien in. Thus and spirit which animated Damies in-spires his successor, and there is every reason to anticipate that Father Conrardy, who is only thirty-five years of age, will be as truly the apostle of the lepers as his heroic predecessor

THE SAMOAN CONFERENCE

The Commissioners Sign the Treaty.

Washington, D. C., June 14.—The Bearlin negotiations for the Samoan treaty received at the State Department state that the protocol was signed by all the commissioners to day in Berlin. It is now understood that the agreement originally submitted to the State Department was found entirely satisfactory to Secretary Blaine and the rest of the cabinet. State Department officials are not certain whether or not the Samoan agreement should be made uninot the Samoan agreement should be made public before the meeting of Congress. As a formal he before the incoming of congress. As a formal treaty pertaining to international questions, it will have to be submitted to the Senate, but as a simple agreement, the State Department has power to make public its provisions.

DETAILS OF THE TREATY,

Beaum, June 24.—The American delegates Bealin, June 24.—The American delegates having withdrawn the principal objections they had raised to the agreement previously reached, it was only necessary for the plenipotentiaries to make some important modifications in the woring of the draft of the treaty before it was made to receive the signature of the delegates. ready to receive the signature of the delegates ready to receive the signature of the delegates of the contracting nations. The treaty guarantees autonomous administration to the Samoan Islands under the joint control of Germany and America, with England acting a arbitrator in event of differences arising between the joint controlling nowers. The arbitrator in event of differences arising be-tween the joint controlling powers. The Samoans are to elect their own king and viceroy and are to be represented in a Chamber of Re-presentatives to be elected by all the people. The Government so constituted will have the vight of leaving duties of every kind. The right of levying duties of every kind. The treaty also provides that Germans whose propresty also provides that Germans whose property was destroyed during the recent conflicts on the Islands shall be indemnified by the Samoan Government for their losses. A special court is to be appointed to take cognizance of the land question on the Islands.

the land question on the Islands.

The American adhesion to these agreements signed is made conditionally and will only be rendered absolute by the ratification of the treaty by the U. S. Senate. I view of this necessary delay the plenipotentiaries have reached an understanding that until December want the status case shall be maintained. next the status quo shall be maintained.

LONDON, June 16.—The Berlin correspondent of the Zimes learns that the Samoan agreement of the Times learns that the Samoan agreement provides that questions touching the life or property of foreigners shall be subject to the decision of a resident judge. American, English or German, and that the importation of liquor and firearms shall be restricted. The correspondent says: "The Americans have undoubtedly emitted from the conference with fiving colors. erged from the conference with flying colors. Germany has to content herself with much less political prodominence in Samoa than she claimed at Washington two years ago. This result ed at Washitzuon two years ago. This result is much more due to the firm and inexcrable attitude of Mr. Blaine than to any political leanings of England toward the power which it is her highest aim to conciliate."

The Times in an editorial says: "Perhaps it is as well that Prince Bismarck has been made to realize that where American integrate are

to realize that where American interests are concerned the American Government is very little affected by many of those considerations which restrain the action of those European governments with which he is more accustomed to deal. It is easy to see there might be many reasons why it would be inexpedient for England to follow the line of policy, in regard to Germany's action in Samoa, which it is natural for America to pursue. It is not and necessary less plain that even Germany must think twice, or truce, before provoking a collision with America over such a question. Therefore, we rejoice at the influence of America so moderately and effectually exerted."

London, June 16—The Pall Mall Gazette says: We congravulate America very heartily upon the signal success that has attended her on the first occasion ahe has squared up to a first-class power and let it be distinctly under stood that she means to have her way, or she would know the reason why. This constitutes the supreme significance of the Samoan conference. Hitherto America has been treated as a quantite negligeable, henceforth it will be under stood that she is perfectly prepared to spend to the stood that she is perfectly prepared to spend to the stood that she is perfectly prepared to spend to the stood that the stood t any number of millions in order to make good her word when she considers it pledged, ne vindicate her honor when she thinks it is in volved, or to defend her interests whenever they may de attacked. Our interests appear to have been treated as secondary and subordinate throughout.

BERLIN, June 15.—Several provisions of the

Samoan treaty will be enforced before the treaty is formally ratified. The consuls at Apia will forthwith invite Samoa's adhesion to the breaty.

ANOTHER ASPECT OF THE CASE

NEW YORK, June 17 .- The Times' London correspondent saw Wm. Walter Phelps Southampton yesterday, but he was extremely averse to talking about the Semoan treaty. The English delegates who returned were not resident, perhaps for the reason that they are not specially proud of their share in the results They say America got pratically all she asked. It looked on Friday afternoon as if this would not be conceded by Germany, and in factit seemed settled that there would be another sesion on Monday, but then some occult reasonall at once decided Count Herbert Bismark 2 yield and sign the treaty, which thereupon the American and English commissioners also sign ed. It is whispered that Bismark's accession at the American demands really reflected his inpatience to catch the train which was to berhim to the company of a lady whom he admired fervently, and hopes to marry. But, of coure, Mr. Phelps could offer no opinion on this point, nor was it suggested to him. The rumor that he is to return to Berlin as minister was mu-tioned to him, but he said he had never herd tioned to him, but he said he had never head or thought a word about it. The English delegates report, however, that this is the gent: al notion in Berlin, and they say Mr. Phers did the lion's share of the work in the constence, and was easily the principal America

Spain's Royal Children.

The cardinal archbishop of Saragosa, sho officiated as chaplain royal as the christeniz of the two daughters of the King Alfonso XI. in 1880 and 1882, come here expressly for the ion firmation of the princers of the Asturismund the Infanta Marie Theresa, now bright, petty girls, 8 and 6 years old. The royal children are carefully brought up and educated under the eyes of Queen Christina by Spanish and foright governesses. They already speak English French and Garman, besides their native togue. The Infanta Meria Thereas is brighter, buless docile and more delicate than her aster. The Overn does not allow them to be specifed think Queen does not allow them to be spoiled thugh the stately eviquette of the Bourbon court eliges the attendants and courtiers to treat ther, and even the baby king, with singular attotion.
Old generals and proud ladies of the arisonary