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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1889

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK. WEDNESDAY, June 19th, St. Juliana Falconieri.

THURSDAY, June 20, Corpus Christi. FRIDAY, June 21, St. Alvyntus Gonzaga. SATURDAY, June 22, St. Alban. SUNDAY, June 23, St. Etheldreda. MONDAY, June 24, St. John Baptist. TUESDAY, June 25, St. William.

Canada's Future.

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 the present, but given the amplest guarantees for the future.

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 jurisdiction, and never conceded that claim while Russia owned Alaska. He will be confronted by the fact that this government asserted a similar principle in the case of the Black sea and that of the Baltic. He will further be confronted by the geographical fact that Behring Sea is an open sea, and by the universal principle of international law that an open sea cannot be owned or controlled by one nation without 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 departments \$9,426,000. The figures are now: In chartered banks, \$122,016,000; in the savings banks, \$32,195,000; in the loan companies, \$19,000,000; or \$183,211,000 in 1889 against \$97,764,000.

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:—"Queen Victoria's heart is always in the right place. Commoner and more vulgar persons sometimes permit theirs to run away with them in cases of great public calamity, but Victoria's cardiac organ under no possible circumstances ever slips down into her pocket. It goes right on beating steadily in her Hanoverian anatomy without a single pulsation of benevolent excitement, save when she sees a chance to clothe and feed her poor relatives—at the expense of the British Empire. The recent Conemaugh disaster, however, seems to have mightily toned the royal lady's sensibilities, for out of a slender income of over two millions a year, she freely, generously, unhesitatingly sent—her sympathy. Think of it, you poor laborers who presumed to send thousands of dollars! Think of it, you impudent workmen who contributed your charitable mites! The Queen of England sent her sympathy!"

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 the furtherance of his great life-dream. His speeches are all cheerful and brimful of confidence in the Liberal cause. In the sixty-seven bye elections which have been held since the installation of the present parliament the Home Rulers have gained ten seats, and Mr. Gladstone asks as a mathematical question, taking the above as a basis of calculation, what the gains in the 870 districts will be when the general contest shall take place? The answer means a very decisive Liberal majority. The possible life of the existing Parliament is only about half expired, and in his speech at Wycombe the Grand Old Man suggested limiting the duration

of Parliament to four or five years instead of seven. Did such a law prevail now Home Rule for Ireland would doubtless be secured within a year, and also Mr. Gladstone's re-accession to the Premiership. The cause of the former 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 retain their grasp on power for the full statutory term a new parliament will not meet until 1893, when Mr. Gladstone will be eighty-four years of age, if alive. It will thus be seen that his opponents are fighting the veteran Liberal leader with Time, but judging from the youthful vigor which he has been displaying on his present tour he bids fair to win against his enemies and their ally.

Father Damien and the Lepers.

A movement, which bids fair to be very successful, 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 nearly 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 is scarcely any doubt that it is contagious.

Armagh's Railway Disaster.

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 occurred in the United Kingdom, the only calamity approaching it in any respect being the collapse of the Tay Bridge about ten years ago when 74 persons went down to death. An excursion train loaded with school children, belonging to various 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 loaded 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 train stationary by placing a quantity of stones (otherwise characterized by passengers as pebbles) under the wheels of the last car.

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 nobles had refused it. Time was when the position was eagerly sought after by the wealthiest English peers, and the present difficulty in obtaining a successor 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 Coercion 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. Gladstone's Government came into office in 1880 Lord Zetland was made a Lord-in-Waiting to her Majesty, which 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 attempted, 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 Zetland is to be the ornamental head of a landlord's Government whose energies are devoted to oppressing the tenants. 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."

Iberville College.

The students of Iberville College conducted by the Marist Brothers enjoyed a most delightful excursion to Highgate Springs, N.Y., on the 9th inst. On this occasion the students, 200 in number, donated 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 Highgate Park they saluted the British and American flags which capped the pavilion. The forenoon was devoted to athletic sports, base and foot-ball, races, etc. After these healthy occupations in the pure and bracing air there was no hesitation to do ample justice to the bounteous 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 Calista, to Bro. Felix and M. Leoncini, to whose happy management may be attributed to a great degree the success of the day's enjoyment. The annual commencement of Iberville College takes place on the 14th inst. Ground is broken for the erection of a new college at an estimated cost of \$40,000. A new college is also in prospect at Waterloo, P.Q.

St. Ann's Pilgrimage.

The annual Irish Catholic pilgrimage to Ste. Anne de Beaupré, under the direction of the Redemptorist Fathers of St. Ann's Church, Montreal, will take place on Saturday, 20th July. The pilgrims this year will have the privilege of assisting at the Novena in honor of the Holy Spirit in the famous sanctuary dedicated to her honor, thereby having the opportunity of gaining all the indulgences of the Basilicas of 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.

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principally made up of criminal news, police reports, or accounts of criminal deeds, or pictures and stories of deeds of bloodshed, lust or crime.

A STRIKING picture was that offered during the past week by the action of poor, generous-hearted Ireland in contrast with the conduct of Her Majesty Queen Victoria toward the victims of the Pennsylvania horror. Immediately on receiving news of the terrible disaster, Lord Mayor Sexton, of Dublin, on his own responsibility, cabled a contribution of \$5,000 for the relief of the sufferers. He made no mistake in trusting to the generous people of his city to 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.

THE UNKINDEST CUT OF ALL.

Mr. Graham is to be congratulated on one thing in connection with his anti-Jesuit cheque. It is not every business man who can get three eminent Q. C.'s to carry his advertising board.—Gazette.

LET'S TRY THIS BATHER ROUGH!

Mr. Graham, proprietor of the Star, is the man of sensation. His paper is there to show it. His last scheme, a proposal 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. As to 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 Quebec courts do not pay out of private parties to defray the costs of a public service when it deems fit to incur them.—Le Monde.

THE POINT EXACTLY.

The Globe says that Mr. Hugh Graham's proposal to test the Jesuit Bill 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 apply to the Quebec courts for an injunction restraining the Provincial Treasurer from paying out the \$400,000 granted by the Jesuit estate act, until the question as to the constitutionality of that act has been determined by the courts.—Ottawa Free Press.

MUST DRAG IN JESUITICS.

The latest move in the Jesuit question clearly is as the Montreal Star says, to show the people who have deposited the money to carry the case to the Supreme Court, as a question of constitutionality, are too well known as the friends of Sir John to allow any other conclusion. The 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 Jesuits' Estates Act to the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council. That's all right. If they are curious, and are willing to pay the cost, why the curiosity, nobody can complain. We will accept the decision of Mr. Blake and any eminent Canadian lawyer 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 WASTE 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 presented a petition to the Government, praying that the Jesuits' Estates Act may be referred to the Supreme Court. If Mr. Speaker O'Leary has not been blind in his left eye, Mr. Charlton would have asked the Government to take this course before the session closed. Mr. Charlton's failure has given Hugh Graham an opportunity to be theatrical and at the same time to do some effective advertising for his newspaper. It remains to be seen what the Government will do with Mr. Graham's petition. The Minister of Justice has staked his reputation on the constitutionality of the Act. That being the case, it should do him proud to have his opinion endorsed 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 bid on this question.—Waterloo Advertiser.

HOW THE CASE STANDS.

The presentation of Mr. Graham's petition asking the Government to refer the Jesuits' Estates Act to the Supreme Court for its opinion on its constitutionality, has naturally created some surprise. That, however, will be the immediate extent of its effect. It cannot now be taken seriously. The action of the Government in declining 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; the petition to the courts is too late. The Government of Quebec who have asked the 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-judicial and non-effective. The 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 take the responsibility of the will of Parliament by reversing a policy it resolved on with its eyes open and with a full knowledge of all it would have to face, and which has been commended 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. These years before the devoted Damien died he had been joined by Father Comarady, who, like Damien, is a Belgian priest. He was ordained for the mission of Oregon, and worked there for several years until the self-sacrifice of his countryman prompted him to emulate his hero. He was very popular in Oregon, and many efforts were made to dissuade him from his purpose. At Kalawaha, where Father Damien died and Father Comarady labors, there are yet no assist-

ants, but at a place called Kalawaha, about a mile from the business part of Honolulu, there is a branch hospital, originally intended to be a place where persons suspected of being leprose were to be kept for examination. This branch is in charge of seven Sisters of St. Francis, who have been employed since Father Damien, they have lately taken up the female patients, and in the branch hospital there are cases as bad as any in Kalawaha.

Mention has already been made of Miss Nellie Flavin, the Liverpool young lady who has given up mother, sister, brother and all to work among the lepers, and I understand that yet another Belgian Roman Catholic priest, Father Wendelin Moellers, is on his way to Molokai to assist Father Comarady.

THAT \$5,000 BIGOT.

Nothing further has been heard of Mr. Graham's petition to have the Jesuits' estates not referred to the Supreme Court. It is now over a week since this enterprising citizen divulged his latest 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 SAMOAN CONFERENCE.

The Commissioners Sign the Treaty. WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14.—The Berlin negotiations for the Samoan treaty recently 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 public before the meeting of Congress. As a formal will have to be taken on international questions, it is a simple agreement, the State Department has power to make public its provisions.

DETAILS OF THE TREATY.

BERLIN, June 24.—The American delegates having withdrawn the principal objections that were raised to the agreement previously reached, it was only necessary for the plenipotentiaries to make some important modifications in the wording of the draft of the treaty before it was ready to receive the signature of the delegates of the contracting nations. The treaty guarantees administration to the Samoan Islands under the control of Germany, Samoa and America, with England acting as arbitrator in event of differences arising between the joint controlling powers. The Samoans are to elect their own king and viceroy and are to be represented in a Chamber of Representatives to be elected by all the people. The Government is constituted by all the people. The treaty also provides that Germany, who proposed the Samoan agreement, shall indemnify the Samoan Government for their losses. A special court is to be appointed to take cognizance of the land question on the islands. The American plenipotentiaries have signed the treaty conditionally, and will only be rendered absolute by the ratification of the treaty by the U. S. Senate. I view the necessary delay the plenipotentiaries have reached an understanding that until December next the status quo shall be maintained.

LONDON, June 16.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times learns that the Samoan agreement provides that questions touching the life or position of a resident judge, American, English or German, and that the importation of arms and firearms shall be restricted. The correspondent says: "The Americans have undoubtedly emerged from the conference with flying colors. Germany has no contents herself with much less political prominence in Samoa than she claimed at Washington. It is a fact, however, that the attitude of Mr. Blaine than any other leading statesman of England toward the power which it is her highest aim to conciliate."

THE TIMES IN AN EDITORIAL SAY:

"Perhaps it is as well that Prince Bismarck has been made to realize that the American interests are very little affected by many of those conditions 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 is natural and necessary for American purposes. It is not less plain that even Germany must think twice, 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 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 adherence to the treaty.

ANOTHER ASPECT OF THE CASE.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The Times' London correspondent saw Wm. Walter Phelps at Southampton yesterday, but he was extremely averse to talking about the Samoan treaty. The English delegate to Berlin, but a few days since, perhaps for the reason that they are not specially proud of their share in the result. They say America got practically all she asked. It looked on Friday afternoon as if this would not be conceded by Germany, and in fact seemed settled that there would be another session on Monday, when some council would meet all at once decided Count Herbert von Bismarck's yield and sign the treaty, which thereupon the American and English commissioners also signed. It is whispered that Bismarck's accession to the American demands really reflected his impatience to catch the train which was to bar him to the company of a lady whom he adores fervently, and hopes to marry. But of course, 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 mentioned to him, but he said he had never heard or thought a word about it. The English delegates report, however, that this is the general opinion of the plenipotentiaries. But the lion's share of the work in the conference, and was easily the principal American figure.

Spain's Royal Children.

The cardinal archbishop of Saragosa, the officiated as chaplain royal at the christening of the two daughters of the King Alfonso XI. in 1880 and 1882, came here expressly for the solemnization of the princesses of the Asturias and the Infanta Maria Theresa, now bright, pretty girls, 8 and 6 years old. The royal children are carefully brought up, and educated under the eyes of Queen Christina, who by Spanish and foreign governesses. They already speak English, French and German, besides their native tongue. The Infanta Maria Theresa is brighter, by less docile and more delicate than her sister. The Queen does not allow them to be spoiled, though the stately etiquette of the Bourbon court obliges her to attend to them. She has had them over the baby king, with singular attention. Old generals and proud ladies of the aristocracy can be seen kissing the hand of the little monarch, who is a lively, talkative, healthy looking child, 2 years and 6 months old. The royal children are only allowed to play with their friends, and are not to be seen in public. At Kalawaha, where Father Damien died and Father Comarady labors, there are yet no assist-