VOL. XXXVIII.--NO. 36.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1888.

PRICE. -- FIVE CENTS

# SOLEMN BEATIFICATION

VESERABLE JOHN KAPTIST DE LA SALLT.

(From the Roman Correspondent of l'Univers.) Rous, Feb. 19 -The solemn cerem my of the

beatification of the venerable servant of God, John Baptist de la Salle, founder of the Lustinte of the Bro.hers of the Christian Schools, took place this morning in the vast Canoniza tion Hall, over the portico of St. Peter's took phast and the portice of St. Peter's, took Hall, over the portice of St. Peter's. This magnifice it apartment, respondent with gilding, was brilliantly illuminated and filled with a numerous and select assembly, composed mainly of Frenchman. On the galleries were many Brothers of the Christian Schools, monks, nuns, ladies, and divers distinguished personages. On the first to the right were Brother Joseph, superior general; six of his assistants, namely, Brothers Osee, Louis de Poissy, Cyrns, Junian, Aprosnian, and Raphaelis; Brother Adelminian, miraculously healed by the blessed founder and represented on one of the puntings of the beatfication; Bother Simeon, director of St. Juspn's Callege, Rome; the reverand chappresented in Bother Simeon, director of St. beatification; Bother Simeon, director of St. Jaseph's Callege, Rome; the reverand chaplain of the mother house in Paris; the vicar general of Rheims, representing Cardinal Langenieux and the diocese in which the blessed founder was born; the vicar-general of Romen, the secrebity general of Orleans, and Count de la Salle de Richemaure, grandsephew of the Besied de la Salle. On other galleries were the Brother provincia's from France, Italy, Spain, Beigium, England, Germany, India, North and South America, the Levant, and Algirs. The three large paintings representing North and South America, the Levant, and Algiers. The three large paintings representing the miracles wrought by the servant of God were placed, one on the right wall as you enter the hall, and the others on either side of the altar, above and behind the stalk of the altar.

The chapter of St. Peter's, who have jurisdiction over the Canonization Hall, choose the bishop, who is invited to pontificate in the caremonies of beatification. It was gen rally believmontes of deathrestoon. It was gen rany denovei that a French beshop would be selected, but
the cuoice fell upon Mgr. Neckere, a Belgran,
His lordship, vested in a cope and bearing a
mitre, extered the hall a little before 10 o'clock,
through a door behind the altar and communicating with the basilica by a stairway that leads to the cupols. He was assisted by Mgr. Talmo and another cason of St. Peter's, and preceded by all the students of the Vatican Seminary. by all the students of the Vatican Seminary. At a quarter past ten the Cardinals of the Sacred Congregation of Rices, wearing the magna cappa and the white ermine, entered by the main door, preceded and escorted by a picket of the Swiss Guarlin full uniform, and followed by the prelates, office and consultors of the same congregation. They were Cardinary and ware Cardinary and were Cardinary and congregation. followed by the prelates, office:s and consultors of the same congregation. They were Cardinals Pi ra, Martinelli, Ledocaowski, Serafini, Parocchi, Laurenzi Melchers, Bianchi, Aloisi-Masella, Ricci, Zigliara, Pallotta, Verga, and Bausa. The hall at this moment presented a truly enchanting spectacle. The cardinals and the other members of the Sacred Congregation of Rites occupied the banch, behind which were grouped about the banch, the members of the Sacred Congregation of Rites occupied the banch, the behind which were grouped about the banch opposite were twenty bishops, among bench opposite were twenty bishops, among whom were the Archbishops of Rouen and Besancon and the Bishops of Orleans and Poitiers, the canons of St. Peter's, and, at the end, Brother Robustinian, postulator of the cause. Behind this bench were the beneficiaries of St. Peter's and the students of the Vatican

Seminary. All being in their places, a master of cere-ronies invited Mgr. Salvati, secretary of the Sacred Congregation of Rites, and the postula-tor of the cause, to present themselves before Cardinal Bianchi, prefect of the congregation. Brother Robustinian then besought His Emin ence to voucheafe to promulgate the pontifical letters in the form of a brief, which permit the letters in the form of a brief, which permate title of blessed to be given to the venerable servant of God, John Baptist de la Salle. Cardinal Bianchi, having acquiesced, handed to the postulator the postifical brief, and charged him to petition the chief of the Vatican chapter to permit the public reading of the brief to permit the tublic reading of the brief. Brother Robustinian and Mgr. Salvati, accompanied by the master of ceremonies, then went to Mgr. Simoneschi, vicar of the chapter of St. Peter's and representative of Cardinal Howard, archeriest of the building, who is sectiously ill. The brief having been placed in his hands, the vicar passed it to a master of care many who immediately a master of cerem nies, who immediately mounted the pu pit and read it acoud. This done, Mgr. de Neckere intoned the Tc Deum, ard at the same moment the curtain hiding the printing of the Blessed de la Salle winging his fight to heaven, surrounded by angels, and the veil covering the raics exposed on the altar fell; the bells of St. Peter's poured forth their the City of Rome. ioui; tas cells of St. Peter's poured form other joyful pells, announcing to the City of Rome and to the whole world the beathfaction of the great servant of God, John Baptist de la Salle. The master of cremonies then went to the Brother posture. lator, who, sided by two other Brothers, carrying large trays, distributed to the cardinals large pictures of the newly-beatified, tied with red ribbons and two lives of the same, the one abridged and the other complete, hound in red moraco, with gilt edges. At the same time other Brothers distributed pictures and lives, less richly bound, among the bishops, canons, prelates and officers of the Earth Congregation of Rites and other persons.

of Rites and other persons.

After the Te Deum a chanter intoned the versicle; Oral pro nabis, Beate Joannes Baptista, and thes assistants having responded. Ut digni efficiently promissionables the Collect proper to the newly-beathful Then, having incensed the ralic, he doffed the mitre and cope, put on the charable, and commenced the Mass, the singing being furnished by the chanters of the Julian Chapel in St. Peter's and the pupils of the choir of the Holy Saviour in Lauro, in charge of the Brothers. The Mass celebrated was that of, a confessor, "Justus," with the proper collects. These collects were approved by the Sacred Congregation of Rites December 9, 1887, signed by Cardinal Bianchi, profect, countersigned by Mgr. Laurent Balvati, secretary, and are as follows:

Gratio.—Deus qui ad salutarem pauperum

Dominum, etc.

Poste minimo.—Collecti dape refecti, te supplic s, Domine, deprecamue ut Beati Joannis plic s, Domine, deprecamue ut Beati Joannis poi disciplinam et

Domini nostri Jesu Christi ; qui tecum vivit et It was about half-past twelve when the cere mony was terminated.

In the afternoon, towards 4 o'clock, the Holy Father, followed by his court, went to the Can-onization Hall to venerate the relic and image of the newly-heatified. He was received by the chapter of St. Peters and the students of the chapter of St. Peters and the students of the Validan seminary, who accompanied him to the altar. The half was filed, and on the gallery of the diplomatic corps was remarked His Excellency Count Lefebvre de Behaine, with all the personnel of the French embassy in uniform. The Holy Father remains t on his knees absorbed in pious meditation for a good half-hour. during which time pictures and dives of the blessed founder were distributed among the car-

dinals and bishops present.

When the Sovereign Pontiff arose, Brother Veen the Sovereign Pontifi arose, Brother Joseph, superior general, advanced, and taking from the hands of his assistants the customary offerings, he presented to His Holiness a magnificent filigree releasy, ornamented with precious stones, and containing a relic of the blessed founder of the institute; also a picture and richly bound lite of the same, and a superb b nquet of artificial flowers.
The Holy Father addressed a few amiable words
to the superior and the Brothers, and permitted
them all to kiss his hand. Count do la Salle also was kindly received by the paternal Leo XIII. When the Pope had retired to his apartments, the canons of St. Peter's chanted Vespers, thus terminating the double ceremony of the

This glorification of the Blessed John Baptist de la Salle, founder of the Christian Brothers, we repeat with the author of the preface to the illustrated life, promises to his institute and to all other similar congregations an interior renowation of piety and zeal, and an exterior augmentation of importance and prosperity. And so all the children of God rejoice and thank the great and venerated Pontiff Leo XIII. for having given this encouragement to their charity and planted in the midst of so great and necessaand planted in the midst of so great and necessary a work a new germ of supernatural vitality. All likewise feel comforted on seeing this splendid homege paid to the maternal solicitude of the Church. At the sight of the insolent pretensions of an age that foolishly claims to have founded general education on the ruins of superstition, it is good, it is consiling to see rising majestically before us the noble figure of him who, a hundred years before the French Revolution, found in his faith the inspiration of a great work of popular infore the French Revolution, found in his fath the inspiration of a great work of popular instruction of him who graciously bent to the child of the poor to raise it and enlighten it, fifty years before Voltaire destined for it "a goad and some hay." This glorification is an act of justice; it restores historical rights; it avenges worthily the Christian teachers of the base interior inflicted on them has saved that a it rejuries inflicted on them by savege hate; it rewards their benefactors for the sacrifices of which they have been so lavish; it consoles all the children of the Church for the afflictions they suffer; it fills them with the hope of a better future. The reign of iniquity is not eternal.

ROME, Feb. 21.—This morning, at 11 o'clock, our Holy Father received in private audience Most Henorable Brother Joseph, superior gea eral of the Christian Brothers, so whom he gave a most gracious reception, conversing with him nearly a quarter of au hour. He then went to the Throne Room, where he found assembled

the Brother assistants, provincials, visitors, and directors of the said institute.
"Why, you are a legion!" exclaimed the Pope on entering the chamber. Then having sat down on the throne, His Holiness called before him Count de la Salle, and spoke with him of his family and of the joy he must have exterioneed in seeing his granduncle raised to the honor of the altar. The Brother Superior then presented to the Sovereign Pontiff his six as sistants; the Brother secretary general; the procurator general, whom the Holy Father called by name; M. Alexis Chevalier, the able and zealous defender of religious congregations; the Brother provincials of France, and Father Chaumont, chaplain of the mother house in Paris. His Holines said a very for a might in Paris. His Holiness said a very few amiable words to each of them.

The Brother visitors next approached the throne, and they met with a reception, if pos-sible, even more benevolent and affable. The Holy Father inquired with paternal interest about the number of establishments, of towns in which the Brothers teach, and of the number of Brothers and pupils. He showed himself par-ticularly concerned for Syria and Armenia, and was agreeably surprised to hear of the great was agreeacly surprised to near of the great number of Brothers and their pupils in the United States. He felicitated the Brother visitor of Belgium, and said that the valuant people of that country had defeated the bad inws proposed, because they had had the courage to fight, and that ther example merited univer-asl imitation.

sai mitation.

Finally, the Holy Father received Brother Adelminian, miraculcually healed through the intercession of the Blessed de la Salle, and said to him: "I have desired to see you, in order to hear from your own mouth an account of your ours. Relate, therefore, to us how the miracle was wrought." The Brother told with touching simplicity the story of his miraculous cure, and his words of faith, candor, and humi-

cure, and his words of faith, candor, and numility made a deep impression on the Holy Father and his court.

Before retiring, the Pope addressed a few words of exhortation and encouragement to all the Brothers: "To-day," said ment to all the Brothers: To-day, said he, "the world desires none but godless schools, schools without religion; but we," added he with animation, "we want Christian schools! You must bring up the children in purity of morals. "You are the rampart, the bulwark to protect yout" from corruption. \* \* \* The Church has confided this important mission to you; suffer and support; be men of sacrifice, of devotedness. With the grace of God, assisted by the intercession of the Blessed de la Salle, to whom we have just adjudged the hon-ors of the altar, and aided by the Apostolic Benediction, you will succeed; you will do good and return victorious from the war

you wage on impiety. Benedicat vos, etc. The good Brothers left the Vatican shedding tenrs of joy and emotion over the goodness and encouragements of the Holy Father. This blessed day will forever remain graven on their hearts, and the remembrance thereof will be Gratio.—Dens qui ad salutarem particularem Coneruditionem, Be stum Joannem Baptistam Coneruditionem, Be stum Joannem Baptistam Confessorem excitasti, et movam per eum in Ecclesia Familiam collegisti: da eus, quœsumus qui the Frênch Collega of St. Joseph, directed with so much energy and intelligence by the worthy semper exemplis inaistere, et intercessione property. During the forty years that Brother Simeon has passed in the direction of this college (fomerly called College Poli), he has educated the majority of the well-to-do the reruditionibus multiplicitur et denis. Per tuis erruditionibus multiplicitur et denis. Per male citizens of Rome, and all his pupils preserve so excellent a remembrance of their former master that they ever take pleasure in The their support and consolation in times of trial.

A brilliant entertainment in honor of the Blessed da la Salle was given this afternoon in the French College of St. Joseph, directed with

soon be opened to the worship of God, and is, by its ample proportions and elegans decora-tions, quite wor by of the new S. Joseph's College, the most beautiful, the largest and the best menaged in Rome.

The main altar was concealed beneath an immense pavilion of red silk fringed with gold. Above it was the large oval painting of the Blessed de la Salle which was unveiled at the beatification, curmounted with these words:

"To the Apostle of Youth." Around the galaxies was averaging in the concentration. leries were inscriptions referring to the occasion: Sinite parvulos venire ad me, talium est coin regnum cœ'orum; Venite, filii, audite me, timorem Domini doccho vos, etc. A numerous and select assembly filled the nave, while the pupils occupied the galleries. In the first places were their Eminences Cardinals Parocchi, Bianchi, Schiaffino, Vannutelli, and Parocchi, Bianchi, Schiaffino, Vannutelli, and Aloisi-Mavella, the Archbishops of Rouen and Besancon; the Bishop of Orleans; Mgr. Jacobini, secretary of the Propaganta; Mgr. de Neckere; Mgr. Cassetta, chaplain of His Holiness, and several other bishops and prelates; Count de Mombel, counsellor of the French embassy; Count de Courtea, colonel of the Swiss Guard, etc.

the Swiss Guard, etc.

The entertainment was opened a little before

4 o'clock with a very | quent discourse by his

Eminence Cardinal Schiaffino, which produced
a great sensation and was treated with enthusiastic applause. Next came music and recitations in French and Italian. Father Eschbach,
superior of the French Seminary, also delivered
a specth and the entertainment was closed with chorus in honor of Leo XIII, the glorifier of the Blessed de la Salle.

Oa leaving the hall the audience went to a large equare courtyard, which was brilliantly illuminated wi h Venetian lights arranged in wreathes along the granite columns from the the Simples and on the arches, from the middle of which were suspended large baskets of flowers. The flage of various nations bunched behind shields on which were painted divers emblems of religion, the arts, sciences, commerce, industry, etc., ornamented the

merce, industry, etc., ornamented the gallery that extends around the court. Under the cloak was a large picture of the blessed founder instructing children, and on both sides were the paintings representing miracles (the same that were exposed at the miracles (the same that were exposed at the beatification), the parts of which were brought out with charming effect by hundreds of particolored lights. The scene in the court was simply magnificent, while the college band furnished music that was well in keeping with the grandeur of the display. It would have been difficult to close in a more fitting way the feast of the beatification of the Blessed John Baptist de le Salle.

### CATHOLIC NEWS.

The death is announced of Rev. J. F. F. Tracy, of the Mobile diovese, at the Alexian Hospital, St. Louis.

The death is announced of Rev. Mother Clothilde at Villa de Sales Academy, Brooklyn,

Archbishop Corrigan recently confirmed 300 candidates in St. Paul's Church, New York. During the recent mission in the parish the Paulists heard 35,000 confessions. Rev. Richard Smith, paster of St. Joseph's,

Milwaukee. Much curiosity is felt in more than one city

to know whom the Pope will name Cardinals at the next consistory.

The death is announced of Rev. Father Janvier, founder of the order of the Priests of the Holy Face, who died at Tours, France, last month, aged 71 years.

Very Rev. D. J. Meagher, O. P., provincial of his Order in this country, recontly visited the Dominicans of Columbus, Ohio. A new parish has recently been established in New York by Archbishop Corrigan, who has dedicated it to St. Veronics, with the intention

of thus bonoring the Holy Face. A movement is on foot to celebrate the 100th anniver any of the founding of the See of Balti-more, the first Catholic diocese in the United

States, which was established on November 6, Bishop McGovern, who was consecrated last Sunday week, at Harrisburg, Pa., is said to be the 27th graduate of Mount St. Mary's, Lm-

mettaburg, Md., to be promoted to the purple. He was a college mate of Archbishop Corrigan, Here is a truthful saying from the Catholic

Columbian: "The prosperity and usefulness of the Catholic press depend, not so much upon the number of papers printed as upon the mul-titude who become active friends and paying Cardinal Manning will contribute to the next

number of the American Catholic Quarterly, in compliance with an urgent request, an article on social political economy, based on the teach-ings of St. Thomas Aquinas and St Alphoneus Liquori on the rights of the starving poor. In 1860 there were only twenty-seven priests in all Dakota and Minnesota and thirty-one

Catholic churches. To day there are 250 of the former and nearly the same amount of the latter, while the Catholic population of the district is estimated at over 500,000. In accordance with a decree of the recent

Synod of the diocese of Providence, R.I., no flowers or floral ornaments will be allowed to be placed upon coffins of deceased persons when brought into a church for funeral services. Nor will the covers of the coffins be allowed to be opened while in church for the purpose of viewing the remains. The Superior General of the Christian

Brothers, accompanied by the provincial visitors of the order from all parts of the world, who were assembled in Rome to assist at the solemn ceremonies of the beatification of their venerable founder, the blessed De La Salle, were recently granted a private audience by His Holmess Leo XIII.

Pope Leo XIII. exhorts all Christians to adopt or faithfully keep up the pions custom of daily reciting the beads. Pius IX. called the Rosary the most efficacious prayer in increasing devotion to Mary in the hearts of the faithful. The Blessed Virgin herself said to Blessed Alanus :- "Next to hearing the Holy Mass, the Rosary is the exercise that pleases me most.

A pregnant indication of the democracy of the Catholic Church is found in a comparison of the Catholic Church is found in a comparison of the income of priests with that of many Protestant clergymen. Salaries of \$10,000 and \$12,000 are not uncommon among those of the latter, who occupy fancy pulpits, and many are wealthy. On the other hand the rector of the great cathedral on Fifth avenue receives \$300 a year and his assistant \$600, while those priests who labor in the veriest slums of the town receive a like amount. There is no entitled and the pulpits. Posto mmunio.—Collecti daps refect, to supplie s, Domine, deprecamus ut Beati Joannis being with him, and make it a duty in their lamount. There is no aristoracy of the pulpit I read the other day that electricity worlding language of disciplinam of turn to confide their children to him. The here—and whether a man preaches to the milling scientism harriamus de plenitudine Filii tul seance was held in the new chapel, which will longing or the paper, the result, as far as his of the keyboard no more that evening.

personal pocket is concerned, remains the same. The fact is worthy of consideration, certainly, even by those who condemn the Roman Church. -New York Mail and Express.

The following are the sensible remarks of an eminest physician on the subject of bringing up daughters: "Mothers should be taught how to preside over the physical education of their daughters—how to pilot their frail bodies safely through the shoals and quicksands of girlhood. The clothing should be thick and warm, and The clothing should be thick and warm, and supported, not from the waist, but by the shoulders; their shoes stout and roomy; their chests unconfined by corsets; their brains not overtaxed. Candies, doughnuts and hot biscuits must be struck out of their paths; such trash has made our dentists world-renowned. Habits of regularity in sleep, as well as in the evacuations, should be scrupulously enforced. Overwork in a constrained position, especially that at the sewing machine, must be forbidden. Let them take daily sushine and exercise in the open air, and avoid all imprudences."

THE HOLY FACE -On the damp and gloom walls of the catacombs of sepulture and wor-ship in the monuments of the primitive Christian Church ; on the portals and in the apses of ancient B, z atine basilicas; in stately ca-thedrals of the middle ages; in the proud galleries of the world's art, and even on the humble walls of the lowliest homes, or in the cherished books of the poor, that strange and wonderful face arrests the mind with a celestial thought, and charms the imagination with the hope that we may hereafter see Him as He is. Whether depicted in the coarse, rude lines of the learliest sketcher, or in the finished touches of the master's skill; whether sad and painful with divine and human serrow, or glorious in heavenly triumph, the same face is always represented. The whole of Christendom is enriched by these memorials of a divine viritation. With endless variations of lineaments and expression, there has always been preserved a faithful adherence to the general type of some ancient ideal. In the midst of classic art, though about the period of its decline, there suddenly appeared the image of a strange but complete personality, differing from all pagan ideal. It was the Christ! He had come into the world and lived and laboured among men who cherished his memory; and they desired to leave to the ages to come some pictural reminder of his human semblance.—Wm. H. Ingersal in the American Magazine for December.

toan Magazine for December.

The Pope goes to confession, like every other Catholic. His confessor is a priest, Father Daniel de Bassano, O.M.F.O. Every Protestant believes that only lay-Catholics receive the Sacrament of Penince, whereas the truth is that all priests, bishops, cardinals and Popes go to confession. Most of them go once a week, because, as we all know, great grace flows from that Sacrament, and it is a comfort and strength to tell our sins to God's appointed judge in the sacred tribunal, even sins that were committed long ago, that have been repented of for years, and that have been already confessed. No one who has ever experienced the extraordinary peace that fills the soul after confession can wonder why some of the saints went to their confessor every day, and sometimes more than once a Gratiot, Wis, has resigned his charge to assume a professorship in St. Francis seminary, day, even though they led lives about as blamefrom Berlin arrested his movements and comless as is possible for human nature.

# HIGH LICENSE FAVORED.

Sr. Paul, Min., April 5.—A local paper publishes interview with two hundred prominent Republicans of Minnesota, regarding the working of high license in this state where the law bas been in effect for eight months. It is agreed the law has worked well in all the cities. With one exception the replies show that the sentiment is favorable to the retention of the

THE QUARREL WITH MOROCCO. LONDON, April 5.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Fergusson, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, stated that Her Majesty's Government had not offered to

mediate the differences between the American consul at Tangier and the Moorish Government. The English Minister had done what he could do with prepriety to bring about an understanding but without success.

# BURNT HIS EYES OUT.

YARMOUTH, N.S., April 5.—A man named David Jack, employed in the Burell-Johnson Iron Foundry, met with a horrible accident yesterday afternoon. A great splash of molten iron struck him in the face and one eye was burned through and the other so badly injured that it will also probably be lost.

#### TERRIBLE ACCIDENT WITH MOLTEN IRON.

Naw York, April 5.-While six men were carrying an enormous ladle containing 200 lbs. of molten iron in Delamater's iron foundry this evening, a plank, which was laid across a big mould to facilitate the work of casting, broke, preceptating the men into the earthen pit and scattering the contents of the ladle over them. Four of the men were horribly burned, and two will die.

THE HAMILTON LABOUR TROUBLES. Hamilton, April 5.—There is no change in in the labor difficulty here. The laborers think they will get their trouble settled on a hasis similar to their Toronto brethern. A number of the bricklayers' union have taken contracts on their own account and contracted with brickmakers for 500,000 bricks, for 200,000 of which they have a written agreement and on the balance they have made a money payment. To-day the bricklayers' union received a communication from the Brickmakers' Association asking to have their members released from contracts, the builder's exchange evidently having induced them not to fill such orders. The bricklayers' union say they will hold the brickmaker to their bargins and refuse to release them.

Mrs. Crimsonerak: "You play the plane a great deal, do you not?" Miss Fussan-feather: "Yes I play at home a good deal, to drive dull care away." "I guess you're successful; aren't you?" "Why?" "Well, I understand you drive everything else away. I don't suppose dull care would want to stay either.' 1.1

ME. CRIMSONBEAK: "You have truly an electric touch. "Miss Fusanfeather (at the plane); "Otin, you flatter me." "But it is true." "What makes you think so?" "Why, I read the other day that electricity would

### THE LEAGUE'S VICTORY

Ralfour's Untruth About the Suppression of the National League in Ircland-The Significance of Yesterday's Meeting-Another Irish Pro-

testant Nationalist to be Nominated.

LONDON, April 9—Over 2,000 emigrants have left Queenstown, Ireland, for America within the past four days. The last batch, numbering 400, sailed up a Cunard steamer Sunday afternoon. So great is the demand for passage that several of the lines have decided to stop booking emigrant passengers for two weeks to enable them to clear off their lists.

Sir Edward Guiness has declined to be a can-didate for the seat made vacant by the death of didate for the seat made vacant by the death of the lomented editor of the Freeman's Journal, E. Dwyer Gray, and in view of the fact that the Parnellite candidate is to be Prof. Galbraith, Sir Edward, a decision must be regarded as a wise one. Prof. Galbraith's selection, from the fact that he is an eminent Protestant clergyman, makes a strong back for the Parnellites, but as far as the question of strengthening the working ranks of the party goes, Samuel Walker had been a better choice. It is a nice question moreover whether Calbraith is not ineligible as a parson in the Irish Church.

parson in the Irish Church.
The Parnellites have won a victory in Ireland. It was not a very brilliant victory, but it was a very significant one, for besides proving

UNTRUTH OF MR. BALFOUR'S BOAST that the National League was a dead letter in the suppressed districts of Ireland where the Government's oppression had been strongest, it has shown to the brave, unconquerable leaders of the Irish party that the heart of their country is yet strong and that it beats with a firm pulsation, still trusting to their guidance. The meetings of the League that were held yesterday at several places were in the districts where Balfour told the Government that he has successfully suppressed the League and that it would not be possible for the Nationalists to again address the people there in the name of the League. The extraordinary preparations which the police had made prevented, of course, any lengthy proceedings or anything like speeches, but the fact that the League had the power to draw large crowds towether in spite of the consequences that might result, was in itself

a victory. A COLD DAY WOR GURLPHS AND BATTENBURGS THE BEASON FOR RUSSIAN APATHY.

LONDON, April 9.—The preparations for the betrothal of the Princess Victoria of Germany and Prince Alexander were already very far advanced, when the crisis consequent on Bis-marck's anger and threatened resignation was announced, the Empresss had gone ahead with-out consulting anyone until the Chancellor suddenly put a stop for the time to her plans by his vigorous opposition. Every arrangement had been made, even to to the details, for Prince Alexander's departure from Darmstadt and arrival in Berlin on Easter Manday, and he pelled him to postpone his visit. The next date fixed is the 12th of the month, which is the Princess Victoria's birthday. Doubt is still expressed in many quarters whether he will come to Berlin. Then the violent hostility of Bismarck and the disgust of the German people with the whole affair, making the Prussian cap itel just now a rather chilly place for Guelphs and Battenbergs A very curious thing in all the turmoil is the apathy which is evinced by by Russia at the prospect of this marriage. The public in Germany appears anything but alarmed regarding the marriage since Russia shows no anger, and the idea of a possible expression of disapproval by the Czar seems to be confined to diplomatic circles, and is not insisted on even by them. The marriage with a German Prinss is regarded even in Russia as a sure means of preventing the Battenburg, as they call him, from ever returning to Bulgaria. An attempt to put him back on the Bulgarian throne would emphatically throwing down a gauge to

Boulanger, according to the latest returns of yesterday's election which have come to hand at this writing, obtained 30,000 votes against 14,000 for the candidate next in favor, in the

Dordegne district yesterday, but the returns of the communes are still unknown.

Mr. Ruskin has recovered from his recent in-disposition, and has resumed work.

LONDON, April 7 .- For the moment Prince LONDON, April 7.—For the moment Prince
Bismarck wins in his contestagainst the marriage
of Prince Alexander to Princess Victoris but it
is feared in Berlin that he will lose in the end
with the result of transferring the matter from
the Imperial household to the Foreign office. It
is asserted that the late Emperor William promised Prince Bismarck when the marriage was
first spoken of as agreeable to the then Crown Prince and his wife, and as a matter of affection on the part of the Princess Victoria and hor suitor that the wedding should never take place. Now that the subject is brought up again with Now that the subject is brought up again with a view of carrying the matter through to the end, of making the ex-ruler of Balgaria a part of the royal and imperial household, Prince Eismarck has insisted upon a renewal of the imperial pledge, with the object of testing to the fullest extent his influence with the present Emperor in opposition to that of his wife. The Empress, heritates to forever blight the hopes of his daughter, while yet he cannot bring himself to the point of disregarding the Chancellor's assuranced that the marriage would be a direct insult and a standing menace to Russia. Queen Victoria, with her proverbial deggedness and

# LOVE OF MATCH-MAKING.

will probably persist in her intention of going to Berlin for the purpose of re-urging the alliance, in spite of the risk of offending Russis and disrupting the relations between Prince Bismarck and Emperor Frederick. The Berliners are disgusted at the increasing signs of patticate government, and fervently pray that Prince Bismarck may be successful in thwarting the plans of the Empress and her mother. The almost unanimous opinion is that the matchmaking mother and grandmother and their admaking mother and grandmother and their ad herents will, in the event of their forcing the marriage, discover that it is much more important to the vital interests of Germany and the peace of Europe that the Chancellor remain at the head of state affairs than that the taxpayers should have another Prince to support.

The miners of Newcastle are balloting upon

the question whether or not they shall continue the salaries of Commoners Burb and Fenwick respectively, sitting for the divisions of Morpeth and Wansbeck. Both gentlemen are Gladalways put a plane out of tune." She finger-stonian Liberals and represent almost exclusive of the keyboard no more that evening. It mining constituences. Neither is possessed all."

of sufficient fortune to maintain himself in Parof sufficient fortune to maintain hirself in Par-liament unaided, and both are paid salaries raised by assessments levied upon the electors. Xesterday's voting stood at the close of the polls slightly in favor of continuing the stipends. The balloting will end to-day.

At Newmarket on Thursday 25 persons were tried before a bench of magistrates for hooting the police. The magistrates were unable to agree, and as future convictions seemed impos-sible, the prisoners were discharged.

### CHAMBERLAIN'S TREACHERY

Full Text of his Famous Rome Rule Letter.

Reprint from South Oxfordshine News. (Eng.) Private and confidential.]

Highbury, Mooro Green,

Birmingham, December 17th, 1884.

My dear Sir,—Having at last a little spare time, I propose to reply more fully to the letter you were kind enough to send me in October last relating your experiences in con-nection with Ireland.

I have again read your account with much interest. It is on the whole a brighter picture than any that I have get seen.

You seem to have found a general absence of anything like painful poverty, and a hopeful spirit with regard to the future. At the same time you remark on the absence of the bitterness which prevailed a few years ago, so that altogether I might, were I so inclined. found on your letter an argument as to complete success of recent legislation, and the in-

expediency of any further changes.

I imagine, however, that this would be a conclusion foreign to your intention, and it does not satisfy my own estimate of the situation. In spite of the great improvement that has taken place, and the advantages recently obtained from the English Parliament, you have convinced yourself that the large majority of the people are still Nationalist in their aspirations.

I should like to know exactly what this word means, and what the people really want. But before entering on this enquiry, I ought to say that the answer will not necessarily be conclusive with me as to the pelicy to be adopted. I do not consider that wishes and rights are always identical, or that it is suffi-cient to find out what the majority of the Irish people desire in order at once to grant their demands.

I can never consent to regard Ireland as a separate people, with the inherent rights of an absolutely independent community. I should not do this in the case of Scotland or Wales, or to take a more extreme case-of Suggest, or London:

In every case the rights of the country or district must be subordinated to the rights of the whole community of which it forms a portion. Ireland, by its geographical posi-tion and history, is a part of the United Kingdom, and cannot divest Itself of its obligations or be denied the advantages which this condition involves.

Accordingly, if Nationalism means separation, I for one am prepared to resist it; I see in it the probability, almost a certainty, of dangerous complications, and an antagonism which would be injurious to the interests of the larger country, and fatal to the prosperity of the smaller. Seener than yield on this point, I would govern Ireland by force to the end of the chapter.

But if Nationalism means "Home Rule." f have no objection to make on principle, and am only anxious to find out exactly what it means. I object to the Home Rule proposed by the late Mr. Butt, because I believe it could not work, but would infallibly lead to a demand for separation. On the other hand I consider that Ireland has a right to local selfgovernment, mare complete, more popular, more thoroughly representative, and more far reaching than anything that has hitherto been suggested, and I hope that the first session of a reformed Parliament will settle the question so far at least as what is generally called county government is concerned.

But for myself I am willing to go oven further. I believe that there are questions not local in any narrow sense, but which require local and exceptional treatment in Ireland, and which cannot be dealt with to the satisfaction of the Irish people by an Imperial Parliament. Chief among them are the education and the land questions, and I would not hesitate to transfer their consideration and solution entirely to an Irish Board, altogether independent of English Government. influence.
Such a Board might also deal with railways

and other communications, and would of: course be invested with powers of taxation in Ireland for strictly Irisb purposes. I doubt. if it would be either wise or possible to go any farther, and I do not know if public opinion would at present support so great a change, but if I were entirely free I should be greatly inclined to make a speech or two in Ireland submitting these proposals. If they were carried out the people would have entire independence as regards all local work and local expenditure.

Irish papers and politicians would find

occupation more congenial than that of bullying English officials and "House of Commons," while the Imperial Parliament would continue to regulate for the common good tha national policy of the three kingdoms.

I am, yours very truly,

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

To W. H. Duigan, Rushall Hall, Walsail.

IRISH WIT. - The Catholic Weekly Review is responsible for the following amusing atory:—They are witty, these Montreal cab-men. An Irishman being asked to drive an evangelical gentleman to Christ's Church (that being the name of the Anglican Cathedral here) took him up St. Alexander street and reined in at the door of St. Patrick's Church. From the cab window out popped the evangelical head. "You Irish black. guard, you? Didn't I tell you to drive me to Christ's Church?" "Sure," says cabby,
"If this lan't Christ's church, theo divil a church has Christ got in this city at all, at