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meant the abolition of slavery. But unless Gen. Gordan's proclamation be withdrawn we must look with disappointment on any success he may achieve.

HOME RULE FOR SCOTLAND.

There is a growing feeling in Scotland, that that country does not receive justice at the hands of the Imperial Parliament. In fact, Scotland, as well as Ireland, recognizes the want and necessity of Home Rule. An English correspondent of an American journal conveys what he considers the Scottish view on the subject.

"The meeting held on the 16th of Jan-"The meeting held on the 16th of January at Edinburgh, to memorialize the Government to give Scotland a Cabinet Minister to represent her interests, was very influentially attended by notabilities of both parties, the Marquis of Lothian, son-in-law of the Duke of Buccleuch, being in the chair, though the Duke and indeed all the other Scotch dukes were conspicuously absent. The Hon. Edward Majoribanks (heir of Lord Tweedmouth,) said that—

"mothing was so true as the old Biblical injunction, 'Knock and it shall be opened unto you; ask and you shall receive.' The people of Scotland had only to ask with sufficient vigor, and they were certain to receive a Scottish Minister for Scottish affairs. (Cheers.)

"Lord Provost Harrison, Edinburgh, in seconding the resolution, said the kernel of the movement was found in the fact that Scotland had been for centuries an independent nation, that at the present mo-

pendent nation, that at the present mo-ment she retained her national character, ment she retained her national character, and that national character was not a weakness but a strength to the Empire. (Cheers.) He was not going to trouble them about Scottish grievances. It might he a great grievance that Scottish suitors had to go to England; that Scottish enterprise was cramped, because not a mile of railway could be made, or any bit of new work in connection with either water or gas (hear hear), or anything carried through, without a very costly reference to England. (Cheers.) That state of matters had proved an obstacle, and had tended more and more to be a deterrent on all enterprises. (Cheers.) He had been told that it was now very difficult to pass an unopposed bill without spending ten thousand pounds upon it. (Shame!)"

If Scotland, which has always been gov-

If Scotland, which has always been governed according to Scottish ideas, has reason to complain of the existing system of legislative union, must it not be conceded that Ireland, which has never been governed according to Irish ideas, has the very strongest reasons on its side for its persistent demand of Home Rule? Ire. land since the union has been treated more as a conquered Province than as an integral portion of the united Kingdom. Had Scotland received such treatment, she would long since have bidden farewell to the union. The defects of that system are now made more apparent from the fact that, though so equitably treated, the Scottish people find cause for complaint. We trust that their demands will be granted, and that many years may not elapse till Scotland is ruled by a Scottish

THE C. P. R. AND H. B. R.

The late protracted discussion on the the C. P. R. loan having again brought that line into prominent notice, we take very great pleasure in laying before our readers a table of distances which will serve to show the world-wide importance of that great highway :

THROUGH DISTANCES VIA, C. P. R. Miles.

	TATTICS.
Halifax to Winnipeg	2,285
Portland to Winnipeg	1,731
Boston to Winnipeg	1,839
New York to Winnipeg	1,817
Quebec to Winnipeg	
Mantanal A. Williams	1,591
Montreal to Winnipeg	1,434
BY OTHER ROUTES THROUGH CHI	
Halifax to Winnipeg	2,561
Portland to Winnipeg	2,000
Boston to Winnipeg	1,731
New York to Winnipeg	1,827
Philadelphia to Winnipeg	1,731
Quebec to Winnipeg	1,875
Montreal to Winnipeg	1,703
Toronto to Winnipeg	1,370
Montreal to Winnipeg, via the	1,010
Canadian Pacific Railway and	
	1 244
Lake Route	1,344
Chicago to Winnipeg	866
St. Paul to Winnipeg	410
From Montreal to Port Moody	
(Pacific Terminus)	2,906
From New York to Port Moody	,
via Canadian Pacific Railway and	
Montreal From N. Y. to Port Moody, via	3,289
From N. Y. to Port Moody, vie	, -,
Canadian Pacific Railway and	i
Brockville	3,164
Brockville	0,101
Central and Union Pacific Rail	
central and Chion I acine Man	
ways and shortest connecting	0.001
lines in the U. S	3,331
From Liverpool to Montreal	
From Liverpool to N. Y	3,040
From Liverpool to Port Moody, via	ı
Canadian Pacific Railway and	l
Montreal	5,696
From Liverpool to San Francisco	
via all U. S. routes	6.830
From Liverpool to Yokoham	,,,,,,
(Japan), via Montreal and Canadian	,
Pacific Railway	11.019
Pacific Railway From Liverpool to Yokoham (Japan) via N. Y. and San Fran	11,010
(Innen) mig N V and San Fran	
(Japan) vat N. 1. and San Fran	10.000
cisco	
In regard of the proposed H	udson's
Bay railway, to which the government	
int decided to ment to the	ione nas
just decided to grant twelve th	nousand

acres per mile, it must be said that the project is immensely popular in the North West. At a public meeting, held some time ago in the Manitobian metropolis, in furtherance of this scheme, some more than ordinarily good speeches were de-

Mr. Duncan McArthur is reported to points raised by our correspondent. have said :

"From all the data we have I should estimate that the entire road can be built and equipped for about \$30,000 per mile, or, say, in round numbers, at a cost of about \$20,000,000. Now, the next point to be considered is the navagability of Hudson's Bay and Straits or rather the period in each year during which these waters are open for navigation. It is too late in the day to discuss the navigability of Hudson's Bay, for that has already been proved by hundreds of voyages by the ships of the Hudson's Bay Campany and by those of the whalers of New Bedford, and we know that there are neither sheals nor sunken rocks either in the Bay or Straits, and that there are harbors in sheals nor sunken rocks either in the Bay or Straits, and that there are harbors in the Bay deep enough to float the Great Eastern and large enough to accommodate the navies of the world, and the only point about which accurate information is desired is, as I have just said, the period in each year during which these waters are open. Some good authorities maintain that five months can be depended upon, while others say that from three and a half to four months is all we can be sure of. Now, taking four months as a probably correct medium, say July, August, September and October, I believe that that time would be amply sufficient to enable us to set out our surplus grain and to get time would be amply sufficient to enable us to set out our surplus grain and to get in our imports. By placing a sufficient number of large steamships on this route and of not less than 6,000 tons each, an immense quantity of grain can be exported every year to England. The grain will accumulate at Hudson's Bay during the winter and spring months, and will be stored in elevators there ready for shipment, and every facility to load and to unload will be exercised, and then the arrival and departure of vessels will be expedited in such a manner as will economize time and make amends for the comparative shortness of the season. When omize time and make amends for the comparative shortness of the season. When we consider that Archangel, on the shores of the White Sea, in latitude 64° North, six degrees further north than the most northern port on Hudson's Bay, a commercial city of great importance, is accessible for three months in the year, and that it is visited every year by numerous British vessels, we need not entertain much fear that Hudson's Bay will not be open for a month and a half, or at least a month longer."

Captain Carruthers, another of the

Captain Carruthers, another of the speakers, was, if anything, more sanguine

said, "an unmistakeable evidence to that Government that Conservatives and Reformers were working hand in hand to press forward at all hazards this great work to a conclusion (Applause). It was unfortunate that there was even a baker's dozen of doubters who would not believe until a vessel was sent to find out whether Hudson Bay and Straits were navigable. He did not deprecate the sending out of a vessel for this purpose, but he suggested that if the doubters themselves were to take passage in the same and remain take passage in the same and remain away for three or four years they would be able to return from Churchill to Winbe able to return from Churchill to Winnipeg in a Pullman car. There were many points on which an exploring expedition could throw light, such as the locations of lighthouses and buoys in the straits; the question whether the channel to the north-west or that to the south-east of Mansfield Island were the more clear of ice; the situation of coal fields and other deposits of valuable products. Having deposits of valuable products. Having that immense sea within 500 miles, extending 600 miles from east to west and 1,000 miles from north to south, with Churchill 600 miles south and the most northerly point of the route 250 to 300 miles south of the Arctic Circle; Churchil being further south than St. Petersburg or Christiana, meant to farmers 25 cents a bushel more for grain; meant that the cattle trade from the ranches of the west would be shipped through this way to the old Countries; meant such an impetus to business and immigration that land would increase in value so that the C. P. R. Comincrease in value so that the C. P. R. Company would be able to sell and repay the Dominion Government the loan which he trusted would shortly be advanced to them. It was necessary to let the Government know that all here were at unity, asking only what was fair and reasonable. If the rulers at Ottawa should be so blind as to throw obstacles in the way they would have to be thrown aside, and the grievances would have to be taken to the foot of the throne where no suppliant had had a prayer disregarded. He, nowever, had confidence in the Government at Ottawa and believed they would do what Ottawa and believed they would do what was just and reasonable."

We have already given Father Lebret's view on the subject. A committee is now in session at Ottawa, enquiring into the subject of the navagability of Hudson's Bay. The report of the committee will be looked forward to with very great interest. The Government has, however, given practical sanction to the construction of the railway by its allocation of 12,000 acres per mile to that undertaking.

BDITORIAL NOTES.

- We deeply regret to chronicle the death of Mr. Adrian MacMillan, of the department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, which sad event took place in that city on the 2nd inst. The deceased gentleman was a brother of Hugh MacMillan, Esq., M. P. for Vaudreuil, and was but thirtyseven years of age at the time of his sudden demise. We extend his relations a

sad bereavement. - We are happy to learn that the Emerald Beneficial Association of Hamilton have secured the services of Mr. J. J. Curran, Q. C., M. P., for a speech at their concert, on the 17th inst. Our Hamilton friends may expect a rare treat from the member for Centre Montreal.

- We have received a long communication from a respected correspondent "Reader." The matters to which our friend calls attention are not, to our mind. the proper subject of newspaper discussion. The parish priest, not the newspaper, is the proper party to deal with the

Caldwell, M. P. P. for the North Ridir of Lanark, for Ontario Parliamentar papers, also to Messrs. Cameron (Middle sex), Armstrong and McIsaac for Dominio Sessional documents.

OUR SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

The report of the Minister of Education for 1883 contains statistics of a very in portant and interesting character. Th table containing the Separate Scho statistics affords food for reflection. From it we cull the following figures :

COUNTIES. (Including Incorporated Villages, but not Cities or Towns.)	Number of Roman (Separate Schools.	Total Amount Recei	Amount Paid to Tead
		\$ c.	\$ c
Glengarry	4	1601 34	1099 13
Stormont	2	464 17	303 75
Prescott	9	2069 91	1525 38
Carleton	7	1701 46	891 10
Grenville	1	214 44	192 00
Leeds	2 4	85 00	75 00
Renfrew		5562 90	1750 00
Frontenac	4	1389 38	966 00
Lennox and			
Addington	5	449 63	390 15
Northum'land.		1755 43	1290 00
Peterborough.	24	582 94	493 33
York	4	1875 57	1039 30
Peel	1	253 66	192 00
Simcoe	2	1093 73	533 75
Wentworth	1	235 00	200 00
Lincoln	$\frac{2}{1}$	1575 20	902 66
Welland	1	754 97	450 00
Norfolk	1	424 98	275 68
Waterloo	4	2525 82	1260 50
Wellington	7	3897 10	2257 00
Grey	8	2386 81	1686 12
Perth	3	1095 36	765 00
Huron	3	2016 60	1125 00
Bruce	3	1179 88	856 00
Middlesex	5	1577 56	1130 00
Kent	5	3895 61	1450 00
Lambton	0	@10 50	500 00

	Lamoton	2	619	99	990	00 1
e	Essex	5	2379	12	1739	13
	Districts	3	5322	61	1212	23
t	Districts	0	0022	OI	1212	20
-	m	100	10000			
0	Totals	102	48985	77	26640	23
t	CITIES.					
	Belleville	3	3502	50	1000	00
8	Denevine			58	1900	
8	Brantford	1	1389	59	1045	00
e	Guelph	3	2441	73	1878	00
r	Hamilton	6	6479	88	3100	
	Kingston	5	4705	49	1900	00
f	London	4	12578	17		
				-	1792	00
1	Ottawa	10	20852	66	10032	91
0	St. Catharines	5	5037	59	2916	25
1	St. Thomas	1	763	00	400	00
ı	Toronto	12	14847	90	9345	84
-						-
	Totals	50	72591	59	3431c	00
y		00	12001	00	94910	00
n	TOWNS.					
f	Almonte	1	1753	28	604	44
e	Amherstburg	2	2558	10	1100	00
e	Barrie	1	988	97	807	66
f	Berlin	1	1386	83	447	00
f	Brockville	2	5590	31		
r					1248	00
	Chatham	1	1907	25	1375	06
g	Cornwall	2	1417	99	1197	50
:	Cobourg	1	840	00	710	00
d	Dundas	1	3010	95	900	00
h	Galt	2	544	19	400	00
t	Goderich	1	558	37	400	00
0	Ingerrell	i				
1	Ingersoll		1056		592	00
-	Lindsay	2	2090	49	1805	50
g	Newmarket	1	533	34	300	00
3	Niagara Falls	1	820	56	591	00
e	Oakville	1	375	00	300	00
t	Orillia	1	960	36	525	00
e	Oshawa	1	585	12		
0	Owen Sound	1			300	00
d		177	290	00	290	00
	Paris	1	859		350	00
•	Pembroke	1	2021	22	1399	00
e	Perth	1	662	61	475	00
e	Peterborough.	3	3380	38	1734	12
0	Picton	1	569	49	441	16
	Prescott	1	1561	00		
,	Camia	9			902	50
	Sarnia	100	1200	27	900	00
	Stratford	2	2673	17	1000	00
d	St. Mary's	1	487	61	375	00
y	Thorold	2	3461	00	900	00
e	Trenton	• 1	614	07	375	00
e	Whitby	i	403	00	300	00
d			100	00	300	00

Totals.... 41 45161 31 23144 94 These figures show that in regard of the total receipts for 1882 the County of Renfrew stands first, the county of Wellington second, Kent third, with Waterloo, Essex and Grey closely contending for the fourth place. Prescott stands first as to the number of schools having nine, Grey second with eight, while Carleton and Wellington have each seven, and Essex, Kent, Middlesex and Northumberland each five. Toronto leads the cities in the number of schools, having twelve, Ottawa follows with ten, Hamilton with six, St. Catherines and Kingston with five each Amongst the towns Brockville is first in point of receipts, Thorold second, Peterborough third, Dundas fourth, Stratford fifth, Amherstburg sixth, Lindsay seventh, and Pembroke eighth.

The attendance in the schools in cities and towns in 1882 was as follows:

Cities.

Hamilton	1533	819
Kingston	1044	527
London	801	372
Ottawa	2969	1705
St. Catherines	675	400
St. Thomas	248	115
Toronto	3400	1788
ZEE SEE SEE SEE SEE	11820	6327
Towns.	11020	002/
Almonte	173	88
Amherstburg	334	188
Barrie	252	132
Berlin	148	74
Brockville	385	22
Chatham	365	169
Cornwall	551	187
Cobourg	217	9
Dundas	285	146
Galt	106	76
Goderich	197	6

Ingersoll	104	49
Lindsay	472	295
Newmarket.	125	50
Niagara Falls	129	75
Oakville	90	34
Orillia	164	93
Oshawa	120	63
Owen Sound	63	35
Paris	106	59
Pembroke	299	166
Perth	128	70
Peterboro	568	329
Picton	105	55
Prescott	235	145
Sarnia	266	137
Stratford	308	176
St. Marys	79	48
Thorold	204	119
Trenton	268	123
Whitby	91	47
-	- 01	

Taking the ecclesiastical divisions of the Province of Ontario as a basis of calculation we find that the number of Separate Schools in each diocese is as fol-

Diocese of Toronto..... London. Kingston. Hamilton. Peterboro..... Vicariate of Pontiac.....

The diocese of Hamilton therefore stands first in point of the number of its Catholic schools.

We now propose to cite some of the totals of the statistics given in the Minister's report concerning the Separate

Schools of the Pr	rovince :		
Schools	untles. 102	Cities.	Towns.
Legislative aid S	\$3868.76	\$6838.00	\$3675.00
Rates	30258.01	44002.02	22991.61
Other receipts	14,859.00	21,751.57	18494.70
Paid teachers	26,640.23	34,310.00	23144.94
Paid for maps			
and prizes	\$467.33	\$621.47	\$214.15
Sites & building.	10,785.02	15,636.59	1 438.60
Other purposes	5,212,90	19,153.45	
Cou	anties.	Cities.	Towns.
Pupils	7461	11.820	6867
Aver. attendance		6327	3908
Male teachers	30	48	20
Female teachers	82	133	77

We may on a future occasion deal with other points in the report.

ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL.

On last Sunday evening, after Vespers, His Lordship the Bishop delivered a very eloquent and most practical discourse on purity of life and character, proving from Sacred Scripture the excellence of the virtue of chastity. His Lordship showed how pleasing this virtue is to God, inasmuch as He chose to be born of a virgin. Amongst the disciples His favorite was the virgin St. John, and on the tree of the cross He committed His virgin mother to the care of the same virgin disciple. to the care of the same virgin disciple. In Heaven, amid the glorified saints of God who shine in the light saints of God wno snine in the light of the divine countenance, there is a special place for those who have not sullied their souls. They bear the name of God written on their foreheads, follow the Lamb whithersoever He goeth, and sing hymns of praise which even an follow the Lamb whithersoever He goeth, and sing hymns of praise which even angelic lips are not privileged to chant. This virtue was highly esteemed even by pagan nations. It lifts up fallen man, makes him superior to his passions, and, in the language of the Imitation, makes him stronger than himself.

His Lordship then spoke of the opposite vice. He showed that there is no sin more incompatible with the dignity of man and the character of a Christian. It is a sin

vice. He showed that there is no sin more incompatible with the dignity of man and the character of a Christian. It is a sin against the body, defiles the image of God, polutes the members of Jesus Christ, and desecrates the living temples of the Holy Ghost. No sin is more hateful in the sight of God, nor has any sin been visited with more terrible punishments. God repented that he made man, for "all flesh had corrupted its way," and the universal deluge which swept off the face of the earth the whole human race, with the exception of those who were in the ark, and the destruction of the beautiful cities of Sodom and Gomorrah by fire, were punishments of this detestable vice. It destroys the system and saps the constitution. Its victims too often fill dishonored and premature graves. It destroys reason, and the insane asylums of the Province hold within their walls many of the victims it has brutalized. It darkens the intellect, corrupts the heart, and fills men's minds with an averging for darkens the intellect, corrupts the heart, and fills men's minds with an aversion for holy things. Milton describes the demon holy things. Milton describes the demon of impurity crawling on the earth like a beast, and not daring to lift up his eyes to heaven where God is. His Lordship stated that indulgence in this vice disposes to infidelity. The animal man, according to St. Paul, does not perceive the things that are of God.

In a most eloquent and earnest exhortation, which must have made a lecting.

ha most cloquent and earnest ex-hortation, which must have made a lasting and salutary impression on the minds of his hearers, His Lordship brought to a close a discourse which lasted almost an hour and which was listened to with the greatest interest and attention.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The following is the programme for the Grand Concert to be held in the Opera House, London, on the evening of March 17th:— PART I.

Song—The Meeting of the WatersMoore
Selection of Irisa Airs—Harp
Song-Am I remembered in ErinMcGee
Aria-Long I've WatchedWeber
Miss Reidy and Miss Nora Clench.
Song—The Isle that's crowned with Sham- rocksBaker.
Violin Solo
Duett-The Sallor SighsBaife Miss Reldy and Dr. Sippi.
PART II.
Selection-Overture Rossini (London Musical Quartette Club)
Song-Pretty Zingarella Millard

Miss Roach
Song—"Erin and Country"...... Jefferies
Mr. Dromgole.

Mr. T. P. Tansey, of Branch 26, Montreal, is prepared to furnish very fine C. M. B. A. gold pins at \$1.35 each. Orders entrusted to Mr. Tansey will be promptly attended

to.

GRAND COUNCIL OFFICERS.

President—John Doyle, St. Thomas
1st Vice-Pres.—D. B. Odette, Windsor
2nd " "_John Kelz, Toronto
Secretary—S. R. Brown, London
Treasurer—D. J. O'Connor, Stratford
Marshall—J. H. Reilly, Chatham
Guard—Joseph Reaume, Amherstburg
Trustees—Rev. J. P. Molphy, J. E.
Lawrence, A. Forster, W. J. McKee and
Rev. P. Bardou.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE STANDING COMMITTEES AND DEPUTIES.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE STANDING COMMITTEES AND DEPUTIES.

Laws and Supervision.—Mayor A. R.
Wardell, Dundas; Mr. Jas. Quillinan,
Niagara Falls; Rev. J. Layard, Sarnia.
Finance and Mileage.—Thos. Coffey,
London; Mayor Thos. O'Neail, Paris;
Mr. J. Barry, Brantford.
Returns and Credentials—Mr. P. B.
Reath, St. Thomas; Mr. J. Shelly, Galt;
Mr. D. Sullivan, Kingston.
Appeals and Grievances—Rev. J. P.
Molphy, Maidstone; Mr. D. McCart, Sarnia; Mr. John Lahey, St. Thomas.
Printing and Supplies.—Mr. P. F. Boyle,
London; W. J. McKee, Windsor; Rev. P.
Bardou, Cayuga.

London; W. J. McKee, Windsor; Rev. P. Bardou, Cayuga.
Grand Deputies—D. B. Odette and A. Forster; District Deputies, D. J. O'Connor, A. R. Wardell and John Kelz; Special Deputy, H. W. Deare.
Assessment No. 2 has been issued to pay the beneficiary of Mr. Frank Brown, who died on February 6th: he was a member of Branch No. 18, Buffalo.
We have received very little information

We have received very little information yet regarding the bill relating to Mutual Benefit Associations which Sir Leonard Tilley intends bringing before the House. Several members of Parliament have promised to send us copies of the bill as soon as it is printed, so as to give us an oppor-tunity of making suggestions as to the changes our Association might desire. The following we clip from a late issue of the London Advertiser:

"There is a strong effort being made to induce the Government to withhold the

bill they intend introducing this season regarding mutual benefit associations in Canada. On the other hand those interested in regular life insurance companies who have been obliged to deposit \$50,000 and upwards with the Dominion Government according to business done, are insisting on the bill being brought in, as ment according to business done, are insisting on the bill being brought in, as these co-operative concerns now stand in a better position than they do. In the case of several of these companies which have invaded Canada from across the border, after having been debarred from operating within their own territories, neither honesty nor prudence has distinguished their management. Such companies have acted in open defiance of the law, which has been practically inoperative to restrain them, and further legislation is urgently called for by which their operations may be controlled. The necessity of this legislation has been recognized in the United States, where most of the legislatures have passed statutes especially bringing these companies under the supervision of the Insurance Departments. The new bill places every United States co-operative or mutual benefit association under the fifth clause of the Insurance Act of 1877, which states that every corporation, society or association carrying on insurance business other than ocean marine shall, before the issue of a license, deposit \$50,000 with the Dempiner George.

CATHOLIC NOTES.

A petition to His Holiness the Pope, signed by the clergy and laity of the diocese of Montreal, asking to have the See of Montreal made into an archibishopric will be transmitted to Rome shortly.

It is reported that Dr. Herbert Vaug han, Bishop of Salford, has been appointed coad jutor of Cardinal Manning with right of succession. The appointment meets with general approval amongst the Catholic clergy of England and Ireland.

The Pope has appointed Cardinal Ledochowski, archbishop of Posen, secretary of memorials. This signifies his recall to Posen. It is announced that Prussia consents to the re-instalment of the Archbishop of Cologne. The dispute between Prussia and the Vatican in regard to the vacut sees is thus cattled vacant sees is thus settled.

The King of Spain has sent into exile an austere preacher who sermonized before two of his royal sisters against attending plays in Lent. An English ecclesiast has just dedicated a memorial window to Shakespeare in a London church before a large audience of actors and actresses.

All Europe has been busy with the contending claims of the world and the Church in the Lenten season. The carnival has the Lenten season. The carnival has been a miserable failure in nearly all the Continental capitals. Social London has made a fool of itself by trying to give birth on English soil to an institution which is in the throes of death in its native land.

We learn on the authority of the Osservatore Romano, that Baron Meyer, a Swiss Anabaptist, and his wife were received into the Fold in the Church of the Holy Spirit, Turin, a few days ago. Cardinal Alimonda administered the Sacraments to the distinguished converte.

become a convert to the Roman Catholic faith. She will shortly receive the rite of baptism at the English Passionist Church. M. Gounod, the composer, will be one of the sponsors. Mile. Nevada's real name is Miss Emma Wixon. She is the daughter of a Dr. Wixon, and was born in a mining camp in Nevada county, Cal., where her father kept a small inn in 1857. Her voice was carefully cultivated and she made her first appearance in London at the Haymarket as "Amina" in "La Sonnambula" on May 18, 1880. It was not until May 17, 1883, that she appeared in Paris, where she made something of a sensation as "Zora" in Felicien David's "Pearl of Brazil" at the Opera Comique. come a convert to the Roman Catholic

MONTREAL NOTES.

A short time since the English speakering parishioners of St. Cunegonde presented a petition to His Lordship Mgr. Fabre, praying for the erection of a new parish. The basement of St. Joseph's Church was granted them for divine service.

Church was granted them for divine service.

On Sunday, March 2nd, Rev. Fr. Leclair, Cure of St. Joseph's, announced that the Bishop had issued a decree ordering the erection of a parish for the English speaking Catholics of St. Cunegonde. The Rev. Father, owing to ill health was unable to read the decree, but entrusted the task to Father Jones, S. J.

The following is the decree:

By the Grace of God and of the Holy Apostolic See, Bishop of Montreal, etc, etc.

To all those whom these presents may concern hereby makes known that considering:

lst. The petition under date of the fourth of February last, presented to us in the name of the majority of the English speaking Roman Catholics residing in the

parish of Ste. Cunegonde, the said petition requesting that the district of the said parish of Ste. Cunegonde be formed into a Catholic parish for the English-speaking population.
The said parish of St. Antoine to be

entirely under our spiritual jurisdiction, the pastors who shall be therein established the pastors who shall be therein established by us or our successors having to conform to all the rules of ecclesiastical discipline established in this diocese, specially to dispense the Sacraments, the word of God, and other spiritual comforts of religion to the faithful of the said parish, enjoining on the latter to pay the tithes and other offerings such as usual and authorized in this diocese, and to have for them respect and obedience in all things pertaining to religion and relating to their eternal welfare.

to their eternal welfare.

Our present decree shall be read and published at the prone of the parish Mass of St. Joseph the two first Sundays after its recention.

of St. Joseph the two first Sundays after its reception.

Given in Montreal in our Episcopal palace, under our hand and seal, the signa-ture of our Chancellor, the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four. +EDOUARD CHAS.,

Bishop of Montreal. By order of His Lordship, T. HAREL, Pst., Chancellor.

Young MEN'S RETREAT.

On Sunday, the 2nd inst., Rev. Father Krine, C. S. S. R., of Toronto, Ont., opened the retreat for the young men of St. Patrick's parish. The daily exercises were as follows: Mass at 5. a. m., followed by an instruction which was over at 6.2 m. In the evening at was over at 6 a. m. In the evening at 7.30 the rosary was recited and an instruction delivered. The retreat was brought to a close on Sunday, the 9th inst., by mass at eight o'clock, after which Rev. by mass at eight o'clock, after which Rev. Fr. Krine imparted the Papal Benediction. The rev. father has reason to feel proud of the success of this retreat, as over 1100 young men approached the holy table.

ment as security for the policy holders.
This act will be applied to the United States benefit companies only, of which there are about 30 doing business in Canada. With regard to Canadian companies of a similar character, they will be placed under the inspection of the Government, and those who are not doing business in connection with any fraternity, such as the Masons. Oddfellows, etc., will be obliged to make a security deposit, the amount to be regulated as the Minister of Finance may consider advisable."

SAML. R. Brown.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.
On Thursday, the 6th inst., the following young ladies made their final yows at the Young ladies made th RELIGIOUS PROFESSION

Miss Marie Belzima Bergeron, St. Saturnine.

The following young ladies took the holy habit:—Miss Delima St. Hilaire, in religion Sister St. Apoliaine; Miss Eugenie Rousseau, St. Theodore; Miss Odila Boivin, St. Marie d'Ephese; Miss Alphonsine Drouin, St. Marie Appoline; Miss Celina Martineau, St. Leonie; Miss Delvina Desruisseaux, St. Marie Elmire; Miss Lizzie Noonan, St. Jean du Thabar; Miss Marie Emma Lamoureux, St. Marie du Tabernacle; Miss Bridget Kelly, St. Joseph Marie; Miss Marie Heloise Tremblay, St. Marie Alexis; Miss Henriette Michand, St. Marie du Pout-Main; Miss Marie Perrault, St. Jean le Silenciaire, Miss Lorette Alix Larue, St. Marie Claire; Miss Lorette Alix Larue, St. Marie Alixe; Miss Mary Ann Dalton, St. Mary Richard; Miss Mary Ann Dalton, St. Mary Richard; Miss Mary Catherine Phelan, St. Martin de Tours; Miss Mary Barnes, St. Lawrence.

rence.

The Rev. Father Targeon, Superior of the Jesuit Fathers, officiated at the impressive ceremonies, which were attended by a large number of prominent clergymen, among whom were the Rev. Fathers Transhemontague, Bodyla and Carlotte a Tranchemontague, Bordua and Cassahon.
The Catholic young men's Society will soon remove to their new hall 1354 St.
Catherine st., Quite a large number of young men have joined this society since the retreat in St. Patrick's.

the retreat in St. Patrick's.

St. Patrick's DAY.

The procession this year is expected to be unusually large and the different societies are making elaborate arrangements. After high Mass in St. Patrick's, the procession will take the following routes:

Through Lagauchetiere and Radegonde sts., by Victoria Square, St. James st., Place D'Armes Square, De Salaberry and Craig sts. to Victoria Square.—Jer. C.

Be kind to the old and infirm. Light Into the Fold in the Church of the Holy Spirit, Turin, a few days ago. Cardinal Alimonda administered the Sacraments to the distinguished converts. At the close of the ceremony, which had attracted a crowded congregation, the Baron addressed an eloquent and touching speech to his Eminence.

Advices from Paris say that Mlle.

Nevada, the American prima donna, has