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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1889.

Miss Kate Drexel, the Heiress, in Her Convent Home.

A Sad Parling from Sisters and Relatives-Her Entrance Into the Convent-Her Immense Fortune and How it May be Disposed of.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 8 -- Miss Kate Dre-rel, the heiress worth \$6,000,000, is in the convent of the Sisters of Mercy. When she convent of the Sisters of Mercy. When she alighted from the train yesterday she was driven quietly to the home of the Sisters. The doors were opened, she entered and that is all that can be said about Miss Drexel or her movements.

Stories innumerable are being told and written of what Miss Drexel did and of the robes she donned when she passed the doors of the convent. They are only the fanciful tales of irresponsible and silly writers. Mits Drexel said she entered the convent to retire from the world. She has retired, and the veil which shields her cannot be plerced by the eyes of the people of the world.

There is nothing special, so far as the outside world knows, involved in the reception of a candidate. It is safe to say that Miss Drerei to day appeared with the other members of the Order in the chapel of the mother-house, made her professions and went through the oustomary devotional exercises. Daring the coming six months she will be required to conform to the routine and discipline of the Order, but her attire will be largely optional. She will be put to many " tests," however, to prove her faithfulness, and the conventual life will be vory different from that which she has where very different from that which are has been leading. The habit of the Sisters of Mercy is the most picturesque and dignified of all the orders of the Catholic sisterhoods and religious ladies. They wear trains and a deep collar that entirely covers the breast, and small, close-fitting caps that come under the chin.

Unless at the end of the probationary period of six months Miss Drexel concludes to renounce her intention and profession, one of the greatest heiresses in America will henceforth be "dead to the world," and the circles of Walnut street, where she has been so familiar, will know her no more. No was atterly unexpected and antil now has tern absolutely unknown outside of her family.

The parting between Miss Kate Drexel and her sister was very sad. Mr. and Mrs. Morrell after their marriage started on their bridal

work. In retirement, therefore, and alone with God, she wishes to find out whether He will make known to her that such is His will. If she enters on the new undertaking she will probably group around her a number of young ladies who are similarly impressed with the possibilities of the field. Their influence

will be thrown out all through the southern and Western States and Territories. Schoolhouses and missions will be built and the cause of the Cathelic Church will be given a great impetus.

THE LEPER PRIEST DEAD.

Father Damien Ends His Floroic Life in the Molokai Settlement.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9, Rev Father Damien, the lepsr priest of Molokai, died at Kalawa, Hawaii, on April 10. The barkentine W. H. Dimond, which arrived yesterday from Hono-lulu, brought the news.

Father Damien was born in Belglum in 1846: In 1873 he went to Hawaii to labor in the leper settlement at Molokai. This is one of the small est of the group, whither all persons afficied with leprosy are sent under the most strict and vigilant supervision of the Government. For-merly their condition, physical, moral and spiri-tual, was simply horrible, but Father Damien----the Rev. J. Damien de Veuster--chauged all

this. He worked for eleven years in health, but in 1824 there were forebings, and in 1885 he showed unmistakable signs of leprosy. Writing to a friend in 1886, he says :

Having no doubt of the real character of my disease, I feel calm, resigned and happier among my people. Almighty God knows what is best for my sanctification, and with that conviction I say daily a good *Biat voluntas Tua*. Please pray for your afflicted friend, and recommend and my unhappy people to all servants of the Lord.

Mr. Ballantyne, in a recent magazine article on Father Damien's work, says :

"What a work of the work, says : "What a worked crorywhere in this abandoned islet! When he first reached it, the lepers were in a state of the most terrible degradation. "In this place there is no law," was the saying current among them. Though the other Hawaiian is-lands had abolished idelatry and adopted Chrislands had abolished idolatry and adopted Chris-tianity, in Molokai—where there was no mis-sionary, no priest—the old paganism and all its horrible consequences reigned supreme. To make bad worse, the people had discovered a root which, when cooked and distilled in a very crude way, produced an intoxicating liquor of the most frightful kind, making those who drank it more like beasts than men. But Damien times especially, we know to be of great import-the result is more like beasts than men. But Damien came, a priest and a teacher, among these abat-doned, dying wretches. At first, as he says hum-doned, dying wretches. At first, as he says hum-is acif, his labors seemed to be almost in vain. But his kindness, his charity, his sympathy and bis religious zeal had not long to wait before their it fuence was feit. Before he reached Molokai, the leper settlement was squalid, kideous, al-most hellish; now it is a peaceful, law-abiding community, presenting an attractive and even on some sides a cheerful appearance. It is a colony of neat, whitewashed wodden ontages so familiar, will know her his hore. It is more like beasts that her, but Danish incident of the sort since the beautiful Miss came, a priest and a teacher, among these aban-McTavish, of Baltimore, ontered a convent doned, dying wretches. At first, as he says hum-has caused so great a social sensation, as it suff, his labors seemed to be almost in vain. But was pitterly unexpected and until now has term his kindness, his charity, his sympathy and his

ment of which you are devoting yourselves, has so happily progressed that by your endeavors all things are properly made ready for the teaching of the theological sciences this year. We have also gladly received from our venerable brother, John Keane, titular bishop of Jasso, rector of the said university, whom you sent to us, its laws and statutes submitted by you to our authority and judgment. In this matter we deem most worthy of all prace your intention of inaugurate worthy of all praise your intention of inangurat-ing the university during the centenary of the es-tablishment of the ecclesisatical hierarchy inyour country, as a monument and lasting memo-rial of that most anspicious fact. For that rea-son we were solicitous to satisfy without delay your just desires, and entrusted the laws of your university which were laid before us, to a num-ber of cardinals of the Holy Roman church, chosen from the Escred Congregation for the Propogation of the Ohristian Faith, that they might examine and weigh them, and report to us their judgment concerning them. Being now informed of their opinions we willingly assent to your request, and, of our authority, we approve by these latters the laws and statutes of your aniversity, and confer upon the same the proper rights of a complete and legitmate university of rights of a complete and regulated university of studies. We grant to it, therefore, the power of conferring on those students whose learning shall have been tested by previoust rial, the degrees known as academic and the honors of the doctorate, as well as in the theological and philosophical sciences as in cannon law and all other branches of learning in which it is custom ary to gant degrees and the doctorate, whenever in the course of time, chairs of the same shall have been founded at the scat of the university. We desire, moreover, dearly beloved son and venerable brethren, that, either by yourselves, venerable brearren, mas, ender by yourserves, through those bishops who you will have chosen from your own number for that purpose, you should govern and protect with watchful solici-tude the right course of studies and the discip-line of the students of your university. And since the see of Baltimore is the principal among the sees of the United States of North America, we grant to the archishop of Baltimore and his successors the office and authority of supreme moderator or chancellor of the university. It

moderator or chancellor of the university. It is also our wish that the system of studies and the programmes of the branches which will be taught in your university, especially those of philosophy and theology, should be submitted for the consideration of this Apostolic See, that by its approval they may be contrained and rati-fied; moreover that all the faculties of the university should be so ordered that in the abundant provision of learning youtbful clerics and laymen may find an equal chance of fully astisfying their noble craving for knowledge. Among the professorships it is our desire that there be established a school of canon law and public ecclesiastical law, which science, in these times especially, we know to be of great import-ance. We exhort you to endeavor to have your



Issued by His_Grace Archbishop Fabre.

In Regard to the Common Affairs ot Life-Public Meetings, Bazaare, Concerts and Excursions-Separate schools-Temperance Societies, Etc.

In a circular issued by Archbiahop Fabre to the clergy of the archdiocese of Montreal, His Tace says :---

My dear fellow workers ; The seventh council of Quebec, held in May, 1886, was approved by the Holy See in April, 1888. By the present croular I published for the diocese of Montreal the acts and decrees of the seventh council :---

Decree XIII. Concerning public meetings not being hed at the church doors.

The forbidding of holding public meetings at the church doers has become an agreement rule, we an congradulate you ourselves on the good result obtained and I urge you to give your attention to a better observance of it.

Decse XIII. Concerning the probition of the means for colecting money for religious purposes.

The Fathers of the Council are struck by the abuses which come to light each day in the meanstaken to raise money even for religious purposes. Bazaars, concerts, excursions, din-ners as amongst these means, and the pracday more lax. Abuses are common in these means which have nothing but evil in them, and they too often furnish occasions for impro per coninct to those who take part in them. Everyone thinks they can attend bazaars. They Everyone thinks they can attend bazars. They go to be amused, to meet each other, to make new acquaintances. The evenings are un-duly prolonged, and their return home is not without danger, and when they arrive the par-ents have not aufficient watch over their dhil-dren. "What is there to fear," they say ; they have only been at a bazarr and for a charitable purpose which is a pratext to conceal lass have only been at a bazarr and for a charitable purpose, which is a pretext to conceal less praise-worthy motives. The council has decid-ed to prohibit this evil in future without the permission of "L'Ordinaire," who can only grant permession when he is satisfied that no evil can reacts. No more bazars, etc., can be held on Sunday or on holidays, intoxicating drinks shall not be sold, and picnics by night are forbidden. I cannot telerate elections in bazars, and I expressly forbid them. The elections are held (it may be between two politi-cians or even between two young ladies) and cians or even between two young ladies) and the result is division between families and persons formerly good friends.

Decree XVI. Concerning schools for children.

This decree is commented upon at some length. Leo XIII and Pius IX are quoted in urging the necessity of attending school and the clergy are recommended to guard the schools carefully as being the guarantee of the Cana-

dian people of the faith, good morals and even

PRICE. -- FIVE CENTS

great wrong against society from which they banish its instinctive bonor and the honesty inherent in every mind. Decree XXV. Concerning the acquiring of property by a prescriptive right.

This is dwelt upon at considerable length and treated in its legal and moral aspects, Decree XXVI. Concerning secret societies

The Fathers of the Council review here in a summary manner the pressing exhortations made in the pastoral already published, and urge the faithful to be on their guard against every kind of forbidden societies.

English and French in Eastern Ontario.

(Toronio Globe.) A citizen of Toronto wishing to obtain some information concercing the use of the French language and the English language in Prescote and Russell, wrote to a reaident of Prescott, who and Russell, wrote to a realdent of Frequent of has had business dealing with the people of that county for fifty years. A long and interesting letter was written in reply. The writer states what is admittedly the fact, namely, that the French population, of Prescott and Russell is rapidly increasing, and that the English popu-lation, relatively at least, is decreasing. But he also states that during his lifetime the people of the neighborhood are becoming."

of the neighborhood are becoming " less distinctly French and more like English folks in drives, language and notions of living, comfort, etc." A great many French people of his ac quainbance "speak English one to another and to others when they have the chance. They are

very anxious to learn English so that they may speak to the English in that language, and are very fond of airing their English. I know of several families who speak the English almost

exclusively, although they are all Frinch " Again he writes, "Some of the French shild-ren are sent to the two English schools of my neighborhood in order that they may learn to speak the English language ; the pareots have repeatedly told me that in their opinion it was very necessary that their children should know how to speak both languages, and I am sure it is the feeling among them generally." They are proud of saying "My child speaks English quite well." We have referred to this letter, not in order

to show how the English and French languages are used in schools, but because we think it affords evidence of the strong disposition of the French Canadians to learn the English language and to adopt English customs. The result of this disposition is that the French are becoming Angliciaed, not by coercion, but by the opera-tion of forces which are more powerful than human laws. That movement is now going on naturally and easily, and it is almost impossible to conceive of any cause which can permanently thwart it. It is obvious that English is to be the language of North America, that all its business will be transacted in English, and that business will be transacted in English, and that only those who are weak and willing to be left behind in the race will neglect to learn English. But there are causes which may give the move-ment a temporary check. The writer of the letter says that French Canadians now take a pride in speaking English. It is possible to imagine laws and regulations so severe and so humiliating to the French Canadians that they would eak a pride in apaching but is possible to imagine laws and regulations so severe and so humiliating to the French Canadians that they humiliating to the French Canadians has they humiliating to the French Canadians humiliating humiliating to the french Canadians humiliating humiliating to the french Canadians humiliating humiliating humiliating to the french Canadians humiliating humilia would take waking nothing hus French. And it is to be recollected that no law could compel people to speak English by the fireside or in the market place, or to write English in the newspapers. The wise and statesmanlike policy is to give the French Canadians every opportunity of learning English, but not, by regulations which are tainted by injustice, to make the French Canadians hate the English language and regard its use as an evidence of submission to oppression.

CATHOLIC MORALITY

As Illustrated in the Lives of the Irish People.

Rev. R. L. Everett, an English Protestant minister, who visited Ireland recently and wrote for the *Ohristian World* his impression of Oatholicity in that unhappy land. After praising the Irish observance of Sunday, he writes :

"By their fruits ye shall know then' said the Lord of all Ohristians, speaking of His disciples. Apply this text to the Oal to-lic Irish. Is their religion all forms and "su-perstitions, or has it a real hold upon their hearts and lives ? Take the text of the I'm." Commandments. Is purity a Obristian victue? where is Protestant Britain in comparisonwith Catholic Ireland, in regard to this? Simply nowhere, All statistics and all testi-monies affirm this? A young man who sine against a woman in this respect in Ireland is so condemned by all his neighbors that his life is made a burden to him, and he is forced to emigrate.'

HER SONS VIRTUOUS AND CHIVALBOUS.

"Even in the wild outburst of 1798, it is admitted on all hands that not a woman was wronged at the hands of rebels, while, both before and after it, sins against Catholic women on the part of the troops were shame-fully frequent. What stronger testamony can we have to the power of the Catholic religion than its ability to hold in network that the than its ability to hold in restraint the strongest passions of human nature. The conditions of life under which the Oatholic rdligion obtains this conquest in Ireland increase our admiration for its power. The people live there crowded together in their poor cabins, and thus necessarily are in the way of temp-tation ; and their land too, is full of pricats sworn to a single lift, yet in familiar and con-stant social intercourse with family life and with other sex.

" The island is full of inflammable material and of dangerous situations, yet it is the purest land under the sun, at least as regards the Catholic part of its population. How can any tair-minded Christian man withhold high praise to the Catholic teachers for this good practical fruit which their teachings bear. Then, again, take the test of family affection. He that provideth not for his own, and especially for those of his own house, says the Apostle, has denied the faith and is worse than an infidel. I have heard steady, wellconducted, religious men in England, it called upon to contribute to aged father or mother a of their

tour, and up to the time they returned, a wee or two ago, had travelled ten thousand miles. It was a part of the programme that they ebould on their return go to Europe, joining Mrs. Morrell's uncle, A. J. Drexel in his annual trip to Carlsbad. Miss Lizzie Drexel had not contemplated going, but upon the determination of Miss Kate becoming known to the sister she determined to go and did so, salling with the others on the Labn from New York to-day.

She did not desire to be left alone at San Michael, near Torresdale, the extensive country place where all three of the sisters have spent most of their lives ; where every tree and flower and pook has some family association, and in sight of which their father and mother are interred in a grand sarcophagus, over which a memorial church adjoining the Convent of the Sacred Heart has been erected. So the country place was closed and the family town house was closed, and Mrs. Morrell also shut up the new country place and residence of Ritten house Square, both purchased since her wedding. There was something very pathetic about this closing up and separation of sisters so long in-separable-one married and going to a foreign land, another going with her uncle elsewhere

fact that she is one of the three sisters who Inherit a fortune of about \$17,000.000 which is said to have increased to about \$21,000,000, since their father's death. This fortune is invested not only in real satate all over Philadelphia and in securities and bends of various organizations and industries in and out of Philadelphia, but in the great banking house of which her father was a member. the way in which It was left also has an important bearing. In case either of the three daughters should marry and have an heir the heir inherits the whole fortune after the daughters' deaths. If neither should leave an heir the entire fortune goes to the Catholio Church. Miss Kate Drexel, who entered the convent yesterday, has quite a large fortune independently inherited from her mother, who died before her father, but should she remain in the order her income from her interest in her father's estate and probably her share of the principal, amounting to \$6,000,000 or \$7,000,000, will be relinquished to the Church.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.-It can be announced on unquestionable coolesiastical au-thority that Miss Drexel's entrance into a

on some sides a cheerin appearance. It is a colony of neat, whitewashed wodden cottages, some of them standing in the pasture lands, some among fields of sweet potatoes, some even having their verandahs and gardens of bananas and sugar canes.

In 1886 the Rev. H. B. Chapman, a clergy man of the English Ohurch and Vicar of St. Luke's, Camberwell, was able to send nearly a thousand pounds to Damien, most of the subscriptions coming from the poor. Damien, in January, 1887, sent his acknowledgment in a letter of delightful simplicity, beginning :

MY REVEEEND AND DEAR SIE : Your two let The rest of Dec 1, with inclosed draft for \$975 ar-rived safely on the 17th inst. May your highly appreciated endeavor to assist my un-fortunate people be as a magnetic point to at-trach, special graces upon you, your family and all the generous contributors, and thus be veri-fied in each and every one on you the word of fied in each and every one on you the words of the Holy Scripture, Benefaoit anima sue vir nisericoris, "A m reiful man doeth good to his own soul."

During the first week in February last a pale, frail little woman in spectacles arrived in New York on a stramship from Liverpool. She xorg on a stramship from Liverpool. She brought a dozen pairs of black silk half-hose, a large supply of red flannel underwear for men, and a complete set of priest's vestments, beauti-fully embroidered and exquisitely fine. The land, another going with her uncle elsewhere and a third going into a convent. The old servants showed great grief and appeared to look upon it as a complete breaking up of the family. Something more than a local interest is at-tached to this act of Miss Drexel from the inter the arcs is one of the threat slater who

cles until the 50 per cent. duty was paid. It was finally arranged that they should be shipped direct to San Francisco, there to be claimed on the departure of the ship that was to carry the lady to the Sandwich Islands. This was done and the lady a few days later followed

The lady was a Muss Fabian, an English-woman, who was exiling herself forlife as nurse to the leger stricken wretches of the Sandwich Islands.

Miss Fabian has not been heard from in print ince that time. She then told a reporter that she had heard from one of the sisters on the is-land that Father Damien's condition was al-ready horrible. The dreadful disease had then done its work in turns at his ears, his eyes, nose, throat, hands and lungs. He was completely disfigured and his voice almost extinct at the beginning of this year.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

Letter of the Holy Father to the Bishops of the United States.

therity that Miss Drawle is nitrance late a first in of blooming as the first of the observed. The proving the first of the observed as proving the first of the observed as proving the first of the observed. The first of the observed as proving the first of the observed

losophy and theology, not only those who have finished their course of studies, as is stabed in the decrees of the third plenary council of Baltimore, but also those who desire to enter upon or pursue the course of studies in the said sciecces. Whereas therefore this great university not only tends to increase the lustre of our not only tends to increase the lustre of our country, but also promises abundant and whole-so no results, both for the spread of sound doc-tring and the safeguarding of the Casholic Religion, we justly trust that the faithful of America, by reason of their magnanimous spirit, will not allow you to find them wanting in liberal contributions towards the glorious ac-complishment of his undertaking. The uni-versity at Washington being now established versity at Washington being now established by these letters, we command that no steps be taken towards any other institution of this nature without constiting the Apostolic See. What we have declared and ordained by these letters will be, we are confident, a lumi-nous proof of our ardent desire and solicitude for the constant advancement of the glory and prosperity of the Catholic religion in your try. For the rest, we earnestly beteech the most element God, from whom is every best and every perfect gift, that He may proper the work you have begun, and vouchaste to it the favorable and happy consummation your hearts desire, and that so it may fortunately nappen we impart to you, beloved son and van-erable brethren, very lovingly in the Lord, the spostolic benediction in witness of our affection and as a harbinger of all heavenly blessings. Given at St. Peter's on the seventh of March east of St. Thomas Aquinas, in the year 1889 and of our pontificate the twelfth. LEO PP. XIII.

An Ottawa Tragedy.

OTTAWA, May 11.—Shortly after two o'clock this morning the body of Mr. Ed. Sherwood, ex-deputy sheriff of the county of Carleton, and a member of one of the oldest and most respect. ar deputy sherin of the oldest and most respect-a member of one of the oldest and most respect-ed families in this city, was found in Hickey's bush, about half a mile from the dity, with three bullet holes through the head. The news created a most profound sensation, as the de ceased was favorably known. About three months ago the unfortunate man, tign deputy sheriff, became mentally deranged and was sheriff, became mentally deranged and was taken to the Toronto asylum, wherehe remain-ed over six weeks and returned to his home a few weeks ago, to all appearances que recover-ed. Yesterday afternoon the deceased left his home, telling his wife that he would sturn for supper. He did not return, and after a search by the relatives the body was foundin a little copse, not far from Elgin street ros. A re-volver with three discharged chambes lay near, hy, and the clothes worn by the vibur work by, and the clothes worn by the visim wore saturated with blood, The deceased as eldest son of the late. Edward Sherwood, gring his life registrar of the country of Carleto.

Obituary.

The danger that there is in frequenting Probestant schools is so great that where the majority of the people are Protestant it is the duty of Catholics to establish separate schools and to make scorifices for that purpose and to take ad-vantage of the civil laws favorable to that purvalues of the deree lays down that Catholics pose. The decree lays down that Catholics shall not aid with their money the construction of Protestant schools unless they 'are forced by law or by circumstances. Even when a Catho-lic has no children he is obliged to give of his means for the support of Oatholic schools. The means for the support of Oatholic schools. The conservation of the faith is worth more than all the treasure of the world.

Decree XVII. Concerning societies for promoting temperance.

Intemperance is the source of the greatest evil which afflict us : it is productive of much harm

which smith us; to is productive of much harm, and can only be restrained by force or by the powerful grace of God. The Fathers of the Council exhort us to a holy zeal to combat the monster and to refuse absolution to the members of the municipal council who, in definee of their conscience, in light who is the uncertainty of the bar give licenses to the unworthy and to hotel keep ers who violate the civil and moral law of sell ing without license.

Decree XVIII. Concerning the avoidance of bias phemy, the fathers ory out and raise their voice like a trumpet, warning the people of this crime.

Show to all the enormity of this sin in the yes of God, and how degrading it is from a cial standpoint.

Decree XX. Concerning certain occasions for sinning ad avoiding dangerous circumstances.

By this decree the Fathers of the Seventh Council put the faithful on their guard against theatres, circuses, amateur theatricals, snow-thee tramps, skating, clubs and excursions, dime. museums, oblidren's balls and balls for young people.

Degree XXI. Concerning the obligations of physician towards the tick.

The Catholic physicians should remembe that they have another duty besides prolonging life. They ought not to delay too long before having the last rites administered, nor to administer medicines which tend to render the patient insensible and interfere with their religious duties.

Decree XXII. Concerning the Catholic writings.

Animated by a true Oatholic spirit, possessing a sacred doctrine, the Catholic writers workly of the name ought to submit their works to their bishops, especially those having reference to the church and state.

Decree XXIII. Concerning light and improper liters ture.

The bad books are often a past which invade society, especially in towns and on account of sheir cheapness injure poor and rich alike. On this subject, as on that of blasphemy, cry out Oh pastors. From the pulpit and the com-

A Kidnapping Oase.

Eelmont, near Truro, N.S., reports a sen-sational kidnapping case. A girl named Staples, belonging to that place, went to Bos-ton and married a man named Anglel. A little girl was born to them, Subsequently Mr. Bartholmew, a spiritualist, boarded with them. Mrs. Anglel became a spiritualist, boarded with them. Mrs. Anglel became a spiritualist, deserted her home, g t a divorce, and married Bartholmew. The Massachuesetts court gave Anglel control of the child, but the mother had the privilege of seeing it once a week. Recently she kid-napped the child and skipped to Truro. Anglel, the father, followed her, obtained the services of a policeman, disguised himself, drove to his ex-wife's home, saw the child playing near the house, and captured it. The mother made her ppearance and a struggle for the child ensued. Viotory fell to the father and policeman. They drove to Truro, followed by the mother. The father and child took a train en route for Boston, but were overtaken by another Truro-policeman and arrested at the instigation of the mother. Lawyers were engaged, and now Mr. Anglel swaits an order from the Massachusetts court confirming his alleged authority to retain custody of his four-year old little girl. On Friday morning, two constables with a warrant attempted to arrest Mr. Angel, the father, and secure the child. Angel, who was under boude to appear at Squire Tapper's court at ten o'clock, resisted arrest, and when the child was seized drew a revolver and fired two shots, one striking Constable Kennedy in the obsek, making a serious wound. The other ball was imbedded in the wall Constable Denamore fled and Kennedy was seized and ejected. The fraces ocsurred in the lobby of the Victoria hotel. Angel subsequently appeared in court and heard his divorced wife give evidence that seriously compromised her own character.

OWTAWA, May 10 .- The Journal this evening publishes over a column of interviews with prominent members of St. Andrew's church prominent memory of St. Andrew and the here on the conduct of the pastor, Rev. T. W. Hervidge, in opposing the action of the Ottawa Presbytery, of which he is moderator, in passing a resolution endorsing the action of the Domi-mion Evangelical Alliance on the Jesuit ques-tion. Mr. Hervidge is fairly supported, but many members speak strongly and bitterly of his conduct on the entire matter. Especially do they object to the language of his letter pub-lished in the Interior, of Obicago, in which he accuses the elders of the church with being hot-headed and fanatical.

THE POOR.

"In the histories of evictions in Ireland three generations are generally found in the cabine ; a place by the turf fire having been kept for the old folks. Then look at the money sent from America to the fatherland by the exiled Irish. How many a rent which the land would not carry has been paid out of the earnings of sons and daughters in Ameri-ca sent over by them to the old folks at home? There was no poor law in Ireland till 1838 ; until then they had to keep their old and sick, or see them starve. In the early part of this century the support of these were actually estimated to cost the poor of Ireland some \$3,000,000 a year out of their incredibly scanty earnings. No doubt the poor law has been a bad school-master in England, and the absence of it may have strengthened family ties in Ireland. But the poor law has never, we believe, been the chosen Catholic mode of relieving the poor.

COMPARATIVELY ORIMALESS.

"And in Oatholic Ireland it is certain that family affection and family mutual help far exceed what are to be seen in Britain. This again is a good 'fruit' of no mean order. Take again, the test of ordinary orime. Outside of agrarian outrages there is less of murder and of savage brutality, or of stealing, or wife beating, or of drunkenness, than in England. The records of the court show this, In our own travels in the country we saw only three dranken men, and they were, each of them, English soldiers. If it were not for the land question they would hardly need any police in Ireland. Even with the orimes which sprang out of a bad system and bad government there is less orime per head of the population in Ireland than in England. So that when tried by the test of obedience to the Ten Usemmandments, Catholio Ireland again carries away the palm from Protestant Britain. I am told by the Protestant residents in Ireland that, as household servants, Catholio girls are proverbially preferred, even to Protestant girls.

" Is not there material in all this for much profitable reflection on the part of those of us who have been brought up to regard Popery As a child of the devil !"

Mrs. Wm. Amos, wife of William Amos, saloon keeper, Hamilton Ont., was alarmed by the cry of her five-year-old child on Friday afternoon, and, on going to the rescue, found a live cockreach in the child's mouth. The yonngster sickened and vomited two more live cockroaches. A physician was called and ad-ministered a mild emetic, when the child vo-