VOL. XXXIII.—NO. 29.

# MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY. FEBRUARY 28, 1883.

## PRICE FIVE CENTS

# THE TRUE SOURCE OF CIVIL POWER.

PASTOBAL BY THE BISHOP OF SALFORD.

SPREAD OF THE INFECTION OF FALSE PRINCIPLES.

Lent is not only a time for prayer and penance. It is a fit season for looking carefully into the principles which guide our conduct in the public as well as the private relations of life. Anti-Christian principles, like germs of disease in the atmosphere, float around us. They are imbited unawares, and develop insensibly, till they take possession of the mind. Our only safety against this kind of infection is to be found in submission to the Divine voice of the Church. For 800 years the Catholics of these kingdoms were subjected to an ordeal of systematic robbery and cruel persecution. Many, alas! succumbed, but a remnant, and especially the people of Ireland, remained firm to their faith and unconquered. The faith of the survivors, like gold that has passed through the furnace, has shone forth the brighter for the trial. Worsted in his direct attack upon our faith, Satan now assalls our religion from another point. Foiled as a persecutor. Satan now approaches us as he approached Our Blessed Lord in the desert. He appeals no longer to our fears, but to our pride, to our natural desire for well-being and material prosperity. He railies us to action, by cointing to greed, sensuality, and injustice in many who are rich and powerful, and to the dependence and humble lot of their brethren who are poor. The doctrines of socialism are the outcome of his teaching. Terrorism, incendiarism, violence, and murder are lawful weapons when it is judged that they will advance the cause of socialism. Other false principles undermine, the basis of all civil authority—such as the principle that the olvil authority of rulers is derived from no higher source than the people; that it is held by ascelal contarty of rulers is derived from no higher source than the people; that it is held by ascelal contarty of rulers is derived from no higher source than the people; that it is held by ascelal contarty of rulers is derived from no intensity and acceptation of devis rather than of men it is certain that the ill-instructed are sometimes

Various important problems, such as the relations of capital and labor, the distribution of wealth and its bordens, rest for their solution with the civil power; but the pernicious error of socialism is refuted by Catholic doctrine. The doctrine is set forth by the Holy Father in the following passage, from his Encyclical Letter on the Third Order of St. Francis:—"The followers and propagators of Naturalism." says Pope Leo XIII., "have increased to such exent in the present day that they passistently days Pope Leo XIII., "have increased to such extent in the present day that they pessistently deny the duly of subjection to the Church, and advance by degrees still further until with logical consistency they attack even the civil power. They encourage violence and sedition among the people; provoke agrarian disturbances; flatter the appetites of the lower classes; and weaken the very foundations of domestic and public order; In the midst of so many and such serious troubles, you clearly see that no slight hope of relief may be based upon the restoration of the Franciscan institutes to their primitive condition; for, were they to flourish, fatth live condition; for, were they to flourish, faith and piety and all Christian virtue would easily and piety and all Christian virtue would easily fluttish too. Nothing can be more efficacious than this sta's of mind and conviction for entirely rooting out and destroying all dangerous perversity, violence, outrages, revolutionary desires, and envy and ill-will between different classes of society—all of which things make up the germs and the weapons of socialism. Finally, as regards the question that so much occuples politicians, the relations between rich and poor would be most satisfactorily arranged, because the conviction would be established that poverty was not without its dignity; that the rich man is bound to be merciful and generous the poor man to be content with his lot and the poor man to be content with his lot and his industry; and that as neither is born for these perishable goods, the one must win heaven by patience, the other by liberality."

#### CATHOLIC DOCTRINE RESPECTING THE CIVIL POWER\_

It is of great importance, dear brethren and children in Christ, especially in days like the present, that Catholics should hold fast to the doctrine, which has been revealed, concerning the origin of the civil power and the duty of loyalty and obedience. The encyclical letter of the Holy Father. entitled Disturnum, forms a clear rule for Catholics on this subject.

"In the precepts and examples of Christ Our Lord, there is a wonderful power for restraining in their duty as much those who obey as those who rule, and for keeping between them that agreement which is most according to nature, and that concord of wills, from which arises a course of administration, peaceful and free from all disturbance. Wherefore, we judge that it belongs to our jurisdiction publish to set forth that which Catholic truth demands of every one in this sphere of duty; from which also it is made clear in what way and by what means measures may be taken for the public safety in so critical a state of affairs. Although man, insided by a certain arrogance and contumacy, has often athiven to cast saids the roins of authority, still ne has never been able to arrive at obeying no one. But if it has been impossible that political power should be removed from the midst of states, it is certain that men have used every art to take away its influence and to lessen its misjesty, as was especially the case in the sixteenth century, when a fatal novelty of opinions instituted so many. Since that epoch not only has the multitude striven that a liberty greater than is just should be meted out to it, but it has seen fit to fashion the origin and constitution of divisocisty in accordance with its own will. Indeed, very many men of more recent times say that all power comes from the people; so that those who exercise it in the state, exercise it not as their own but as delegated to them by the people, and that, according to this rule, it can be revoked by the will of the very prople by whom it was delegated. But from these. Catholics dissent, affirming

course, and by numerous innate desires of the mind, and the many things necessary, and of great importance, which mittary men cannot procure, but which they sa procure when joined and associated with others. But now, a society cannot exist nor be conceived in which there is no one to govern the wills of individuals in such a way as to make, as it were, one will out of many, and to impel them rightly and orderly to the common good; therefore, God has willed that in a civil society there should be some to ruls the multitude. That the power which resides in priests comes from God is so fully acknowledged that among all nations they are recognized as and called the ministers of God. In like manner the authority of fathers of families preserves a certain impressed image and form of the authority which is in God, of Whom all paternity in heaven and earth is named. And in this way different kinds of authority have between them a wonderful resemblance, since whatever there is of government and authority derives its origin from one and the same Creator and Lord of the world, who is God. Lord of the world, who is God. CIVIL POWER NOT THE BESULT OF SOCIAL CON-

"Those who believe civil society to have arisen from the free consent of men, looking for the origin of authority from the same source, say that each individual has given up something of his right, and that every person has voluntarily put himself into the power of that man in whose person the whole of those rights has been centred. But it is an error not to see, what is manifest, viz.: men, as they are not a nomad race, have been created, without their own free will, for a natural community of life; and besides, that the agreement which they allege, is openly a falsehood and a fiction, and has no authority to confer on political power such great force, dignity, and firmness as the safety of the State and the common good of the citizens require. But then only will the princedom have all those qualifications and guarantees, when it is understood to emanate from God as its august and most sacred source. And it is impossible that any opinion should be found not only more true but even more advantageous than this. Whence it will behove citizens to submit themselves and to be obedient to princes, as to God, not so much through fear of punishment, as through respect for their majesty, not for the sake of pleasing, but through conscience of doing their duty. And by this means authority will remain far more firmly seated in its place.

WHEN DISCOBEDIENCE IS LAWFUL. TRACT.

WHEN DISOBEDIENCE IS LAWFUL WHEN DISOBEDIENCE IS LAWFUL.

"The one only reason which men have for not obeying is, when anything is demanded of them which is openly repugnant to the natural or the Divine law, for everything in which the law of nature or the will of God is violated, it is equally unlawful to command and to do. If, therefore, it should happen to anyone to be compelled to choose between one or the other, viz., to disregard either the commands of God or those of rulers, he must obey Jesus Christ. CIVIL POWER CREATED NOT FOR THE PRINCE BUT

FOR THE PROPLE. "But in order that government should be conducted with justice, it is of the highest im-portance that those who rule states should understand that political power was not created for the advantage of any private individual; Continued on 5th Page.

# KILMAINHAM TRIALS.

Now Exciting but Little Interest—Carey to be Removed to Richmond Jail—a Failure of the Castle Plot—Elections in Castle Strongholds.

(By Special Cable.) Dublin, Feb. 23. - Strange as it may appear

the recent trials at Kilmainham have almost coased to be a topic of public discussion—so quickly is realized the proverbial calm after storm. It may be the people are afraid of their speech, as they certainly seem to be of their shadows, with detectives on the scent at every corner and within range of eye and ear of every casual group in the streets. As I wrote the other day, sullenness and slience are the characteristics of the city.

There are rumors to-day that Carey will be removed from the close and unhealthy confinement of Kilmainham to Richmond Jail, in the South Circular road, where he will have the benefit of country air, and more commodious quarters to reinvigorate bim for the onerous and important duties for Queen and country he will be called upon to perform early next month at the Special Commission Court. The great regret is that the informer will not be in his proper place on the occasion, and that as chief and leader of the criminal conclave he is not to be the central figure of the group on the gallows tree-if such is to be the concluding tableau of an inamous drama.

In reference to the special Commission I may state there is some uncertainty about the place of holding it. Belfast was named, but, as I stated, that is out of the question, as would indeed any other provincial town or city. The Government would not incur the risk of the excitement naturally provoked by escorting to many prisoners for such a crime hundreds of miles into the country. The usual city court, Green street, is objectionable for its bad ventilation and inadequate arrangements generally. There is no prison now attached as there was in the olden time before Newgate was abolished, and the necessity would arise of conveying the prisoners through a large portion of the city to and from the court daily. On this account, and even though it is said special preparations are being made for the trials at Green Street. opinion lesus to the probability of the selection of the Court of Queen's Bench or Kil mainham. To the Queen's Bench many of the objections to Green Street would apply.

FAILURE OF THE CASTLE PLOT. To sum up, the result of this infamous plot is that the excitement caused by the trials is passing away as the case against the Land League vanishes and the Government their attempt to morally assessinate the Par-

nellites. LEAGUE ELECTION PROFPECTS. In Ireland the whole business is discussed without passion, and, after the first day's work, the Parliamentary agitation proceeds those on the fourth floor was progressing a- which has been adopted by some counties tranquilly. In Portarlington the revelations of the trial have produced actually no effect. Mr. Mayne, who is an excellent candidate, has a promise of all the Catholic voters and of several Protestants. His success is certain unless a large amount of bribery is used. In the County Dublin the prospect is less hopeful. There is a majority of seven hundred for the Conservatives on the registry. The contest, however, is conducted with great spirit, although many weak Liberals have been trightened by Carey's statements.

Mr. M. D. Gallagher, of the Parnell Land League of New York city, has received the following letter from Mr. Parnell:

PALACE CHAMBERS, No. 9 BRIDGE STREET, ) Westminster, Jan. 26, 1883. My DEAR SIR,-I am very much obliged by your letter of the 9th inst., making some inquiries with regard to the reports which you refer to in the New York papers as to the sale of my property. I have to thank you and other friends for the offer you so kindly make to raise a subscription for the purpose of discharging the mortgage, but while fully appreciating the kindness of heart which prompts your offer of help, I feel that it would be impossible for me to accept it for many reasons. I do not anticipate any embarrassment from the action of the mortgagees in giving me notice of foreclosure, es the sale under the purchase clauses of the Land Act—which I had always intended to make to my tenants at the first convenient op-portunity—will, I believe, amply suffice for the settlement of the charge in question. I could not on any account, even if the circumstances were otherwise, consent to accept the kind proposals which have been made by my friends in Ireland of a similar nature to your own; much less could I permit a collection to be made in America.

Again thanking you for the good feeling and great friendliness which have suggested your letter, I remain, yours very truly, CHARLES S. PARNELL

# DEATH OF O'CONNELL'S DAUGHTER

Our Irish obituary column last week announced the death of Mrs. Ellen M. Fitzsimon, the talented daughter of Daniel O'Connell. The Liberator had two daughters and four sons; Mrs. French, whose son died here a short time ago, Mrs. Fitzsimon, Maurice Morgan, John and Daniel. Of all his children his daughter Ellen resembled him most in face and brains. In fact she was the only child whose genius and intelligence were above mediocrity. After O'Connell's death in 1847—an edition of his complete speeches with a life was projected, to be edited by John—it was really edited by Mr. Fitzsimon. Two large octavo volumns appeared but as it was issued after the famine with all its concomitant poverty amongst the people the work fell almost stillborn and its continustion was indefinitely postponed. Ellen O'Coni matried udhetodher kitzsimon wao hi been one of O'Connell's staff during the time of the Precursor Society and Emancipationhe also sat in Parliament with O'Connell for the County of Dublin. After his marriage he received the appointment of Clerk of the Crown and Hansper, a position he held during life and from the time of acquiring which he took no further part in politics. Not so with Mrs. Fitzsimon; she wrote and published in the Dublin papers anonymous ar-ticles on many subjects of Irish interest. She also published in the old Nation over the initials "N. M. F." poetic contributions. Her age is not given in the Irish paper to hand, but the deceased lady must have attained to near four score years. Even in her old age she was a remarkable woman, her large stature, her erect carriage and her wealth of silver bair would attract passers-by. Added to this, if her father's wig could be placed on her head, making allowance for the softness of the female face, her likeness to O'Connell was simply periect. She retained her love for literature to the last. One of the most striking signs of the disturbed state of society in Ireland at present is the fact that the death of the greatest of O'Connell's children should be dismissed in the public journals of Ireland with a very brief

# PANIC IN A SCHOOL.

New York, Feb. 20 .- A panic occurred in a school house on Fourth street to-day, by which a number of children were injured. Seven children were killed by the panio in the school house on 4th street. The school was connected with the German Catholic Church of the Holy Redsemer, and under the tution of the Sisters of Charity. Shortly before the hour for dismissing the pupils an alarm of fire was raised. Instantly one of able one. There can be no doubt that many the attaches left the building to notify the constituencies are anxious to reimburse their Fire Department, and, on returning, found the stairs a mass of girls, aged from four to attendance as the country now requires to twelve years. They were piled on one another, screaming and mosning piteously. A number of men came to their relief, and the Sisters of Charity endeavored to calm them. When the children were finally extricated it was found that seven had been crushed to death and a majority of the others injured. They were taken to neighboring houses and medical aid rendered. The cause of the alarm was a small fire under the staircass on will lose prestige; first, for the failure to the third floor; the flames were extinguished discover the plot earlier; and secondly, for speedily. The Sisters succeeded in keeping a number of the pupils in the class rooms or the disaster might have been frightful. It is now ascertained that four-

lieved dying. The building is five stories high, and a survey shows that every rule and procaution for safety was disregarded. The class rooms are too closely packed with benches and seats. In nearly every room the doors open inward, and there is only one narrow door to each room to afford egress for 100 to 80 children. The stairways are also Jarrow, and at top of the flight there is a wooden gate not easily moved. The fire started in a closet under the stairs, containing sweepings and waste paper. It had smouldered some time and filled the hall and stairs with smoke. The firemen promptly extinguished it. All efforts to quiet the children were vain and they rushed madly from the class-rooms. The scene after the panic was almost indescribable. Torn clothing was scattered upon the floor. The bodies of the dead were taken to the church adjoining and ineffectual attempts were made to resuscitate them. The parents of the children forced their way into the school and church and their cries were agonizing. Two more victims have died, making total of 16. The list of injured numbers 6. Louisa Floren is dying, suffering from suffocation and internal injuries. John Engle had his leg broken, Frederick Gintleman is crushed and internally injured. Annie Scmfyl and Frederick Dorckheimer were found almost suffocated and foaming at the mouth. After hours of work they were re-

suscitated. New York, Feb. 22.—The funeral services of fourteen of the victims of the schoolhouse disaster took place at the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer to-day. Five thousand were present and an immense crowd was outside. The streets through which the procession passed were thronged. The coffins were taken to the church in fourteen white hearses and carried through two ines of a rifle company to the front of the altar rails. Twelve little girls dressed in white, wearing black crape scarfs, stood at the head of the coffins, and twenty-six girls, similarly dressed, were ranged along the altar rail. The service was most impressive and touching. The sermon was delivered by Father Schaeffer. All the bodies were taken to the Calvary cemetery.

Louise Floren, another victim of the disaster, died to-day. Examiner Reilly reports that he inspected the building a few months ago and found nothing wrong.

## Mr. PARNELL'S PARLIA MENTARY POLICY,

The following is the letter addressed by Mr. Parnell to Mr. Joseph B. Walsh, of Castlebar. county Mayo, in reference to some inquiries on the subject of the approaching vacancy for the representation of that county which was referred to in recent cable despatches :-

" IRISH PARLIAMENTARY OFFICES,

" PALACE CHAMBERS, " 9 Bridge st., Westminster, Feb. 7. "DEAR MR. WALSH: I am obliged by your letter of the 5th inst., with regard to the two propositions which are being discussed in the county Mayo, in view of a vacancy by the rethrement of Rev. Mr. Nelson. I should not recommend the adoption of the first course you mention, viz: the return of a member who would refuse to take his seat. If the time comes for the Irish members to retire from the House of Commons, 1 think they should do so in a body after due consultation, and with the approval of the constituencies and the country generally.

"Such action taken by an isolated constituency would not, I think, be attended by any beneficial result, even as a demonstration, and would be a loss to the Irish party and the country by diminishing the already small number of its popular representatives.
"My views with regard to Parliamentary

representation have been often enunciated, and are very well understood, particularly in the county Mayo, and I have recently at Cork taken occasion to refer to them again. I believe these views have been freely accepted by the country, and I do not know of many Irishmen either at home or abroad who differ from them, although, undoubtedly, there are

some who honestly think otherwise. "The other alternative which you mention under consideration, viz., the return of some local man pledged to work faithfully with the Irish party, the county to pay the extra expenses entailed upon him by attending to his duties in London, is, I consider, a prefermembers for the extra expense which such Parliamentary cuties involves, and in my adgment they ought to do so if they continue to accept these services.

"The old days have gone by, I trust never to return again, when the member made a profit out of his constituency and out of his seat, and sold himself and the people whom

he represented to the Government. "It appears to me to be to the highest extent mean for an Irish constituency to receive such services as have been tendered by many men of the present Irish party whom I could name without making any attempt to repay the expenses out of pocket incurred in the performance of their duty by their representateen children were killed. There were tives. I should not be in favor of the idea of 700 in the building. The removal of any fixed salary or central fund. The course tives. I should not be in favor of the idea of pidly, when a Sister of Charity fainted from already, such as Sligo and the Queen's County, excitement. Immediately the class was viz., the rateing of a testimonial for the thrown into confusion and a rush made for member or members representing them the hallway on the stairs. Six children were is, I think, a better one. Such a coltaken out dead and eight more died imme. lection need not be of any extravagant diately after. A large number of others who amount, but it should be of a sufficient exwere carried to surrounding tenements, are tent to pay the expenses of a contest where reported dying. The dead are Minnie Uster, there is one, and that entailed by residence Mary Habernecht, Mary Ann Hopp, Minnie in London. If the constituencies desire to Truhe, Josephine Mary, Mary Brecht, Lena remain represented in the House of Commons account of the exorbitant claims of the Curia; Breker, Lizzie Mapetyski, Theresa Katzner, I believe it will be necessary for them to re-all tends to the belief that the negotiations

unidentified. All were between 6 and 11 years. fices and the struggles of more than one Budolph Mandel taken out unconscious is bemember of the present party, and unless some sense of the responsibility which rests upon the Irish constituencies is generally shown by them in the direction I have indicated, I certainly should not continue to ask men to place themselves in a false position by undertaking duties which they are not financially able to carry out, and I should be obliged to consider on my own part whether I could persevere with the thankless task of endeavoring to keep together an independent Irish party.

"I feel convinced, however, that there is a feeling in the country that something ought to be done, and a very general desire to take every suitable action, and that it only requires an opportunity to give it shape in the direction I have indicated. If there is to be Parliamentary action it should be of the right kind, and such as will not tend to demoralization amongst members and constituents. "Thanking you very much for your kindness in asking my opinion with regard to the situation in Maye, I remain, yours very CHARLES S. PARNELL."

## AFFAIRS IN IRELAND,

London, Feb 21 .-- A correspondent at Dublin says the statement in regard to another widespread conspiracy, into which an inquiry will be opened at the Castle, is un-

DUBLIN, Feb. 21.—The Freeman's Journal says:--Carey's statement that the Phoenix Park murders were prompted by an article in the Freeman's Journal, was due to the fact that E. Dwyer Gray, owner of the paper, when the chairman of the Municipal Health Committee, charged Carey with conspiracy.

CORR, Feb. 22.—John O'Brien, member of Corporation, and ex-suspects Hodnett and Gilhooley, whose sentences of imprisonment for using intimidating language to landlords

was confirmed, have been jailed. Dublin, Feb. 23.—The friends of Brennan, mentioned by Carey, deny that he fled to America. They say the police know his whereabouts, but make no attempt to connect him with the Phonix Park murders.

A meeting of bricklayers, masons and representatives of other trades to-day disavowed connection with Carey, repudiated his claim to be the representative of the workingmen and expelled him from the various trade sopleties. Carey says he desires to modify the statements he made regarding the Land

Dublin, Feb. 24.—Harrington, the Secretary of the Organizing Committee of the Land League, who is now in gaol for having used intimidating language, has been elected in Westmeath without opposition to the House of Commons, to succeed Gill, the retiring member. This election is, under the circumstances, a slap in the face to Dublin Castle

and Gladstone's Government. WASHINGTON, Feb. 26,-The Department of State has received an application from the British Government for the extradition of P. J. Sheridan, suspected of complicity in the

Phoenix Park murders.
Dublin, Feb. 26.—If the Grand Jury of the County of Waterford find a true bill against Biggar, member of Parliament, on the charge of using seditious language, the Crown will apply for a change of venue to Dublin.

The police have obtained information that six men have already been enrolled to fill the gaps in the ranks of the Irish Invincibles made by the arrest of members for murders in Dablia.

Dublin, Feb. 26 .- It is reported that when the trials of the men charged with the Ptonix Park murders are concluded Carey, the informer, will be tried on a serious charge.

The rumor that two members of Parliament are involved in the murder conspiracy is revived. It is stated positively that two Irish members were connected with the provincial organizations which the present inquiry is trying to trace.

New York, Feb. 26, -There was a great meeting at the Cooper Union to-night, under the auspices of the Irish Confederation, for the purpose of raising funds for the relief of the sufferers in Ireland. A large sum was obtained.

# GERMANY AND THE VATICAN.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—The Landtag to-day discussed the estimates of the Ministry of Worship, Windthorst, leader of the Chericals, said the Government was blameable for the conflict with the Vatican, as it had not been earnest in its negotiations. The Government is not desirous of peace with the Vatican, though the Emperor favors it. Schorlemer affirmed that the State would be forced to make peace with the Roman Curia i order to terminate the expatriation of Catholic communities, which promoted demoralization and prepared the way for the triumph of Socialism. The Minister of Public Instruction said he would place no difficulty in the way of religious schools, but desired to prevent the exercise of certain special infinance over the schools. The Government had almost entirely removed the sequestration of the incomes of the clergy and pardoned Bishop Meichers. This statement caused general surprise.

A Rome despatch says Jacobini's last note

prise.

A Rome despatch says Jacobini's last note declares that Prussia must consent to a through revision of the May Laws or she will deprive the Catholic Church of Germany of the very conditions of existence.

Berlin, Feb. 24.—The statement of the

Papal Secretary of State that the bishope have been authorized to notify the Government of clorical appointments as soon as the Reichstag and Landtag assented to the measures ensuring the free exercise of ecclesisati. cal jurisdiction and free instruction of the clergy, is regarded as putting the end to the Kulturkampi as far off as ever. The prema-ture publication of Cardinal Jacobini's letter greatly annoyed the Centre party and also the Vatican. The National Zeitung says the fears of the Ultramontane papers that Von Bennigoen will enter the ministry are unfound-

Bons, Feb. 24.—The Diritto says the diseatisfaction existing at Barlin regarding the attitude of the Vatioan has been increased on account of the exorbitant claims of the Curia; Barbara Pregenzer, Louisa Floren. Two are cognize these facts. I have seen the sacri- will be suspended.

#### CATHOLIC COLONIZATION IN MINNESOTA.

LETTER FROM BISHOP IRELAND.

CATHOLIC COLONIZATION BUREAU & ST. PAUL, MINN., Feb. 15, 1883. & To the Editor of The True Withese:

To the Editor of The True Wireses:

Since the death, one year ago, of the lamented Dillon O'Brien, who had been the Secretary of our Colonization Bureau from the time of its organization, and indeed the soul of the entire work in Minnesota, but little, if any, correspondence has appeared in the Eastern press touching upon colonization in this State, and, as I learn from letters addressed to me, some curiosity is manifested among people in search of homes, to know whother or not our Bureau is still in operation, and on what conditions land can yet be had in Minnesota. To those of your readers who feel au interest in the matter I beg to say that our Colonization Bureau has its doors still open and that the present Secretary will gladly answer all inquiries that may be sent to him.

In several of the colonies which have been established in Minnesota during the pastsevent years, either the amount of vacant land remaining is small, or our contracts with the railroad companies owning the land have expired. The two colonies to which, during the coming season, we will direct emigrants, are Minneota and Graceville. In each one we still control about 25,000 acres, and it is a satisfaction for us, in this connection, to be able to say that in none of our colonies is the land better, and are the Chicago and Northwestern Hailroad. Immargrants for Minneota colony is situated in Lyonz County, southwestern Minnesota, on the line of the Chicago and Northwestern Hailroad. Immargrants for Minneota do not need to pass through St. Paul; they should take their tickets in Chicago directly for their destination.

The land costs \$5 and \$6 per acre. Long time, if desired, is allowed to make full nayment.

County, southwestern Minnesota, on the line of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroud. Inmangrants for Minnesota do not need to passe through St. Paul; they should take their tickets in Chicago directly for their destination.

The land costs \$5 and \$6 per acre. Long time, if desired, is allowed to make full payment; one tenth of the principal and one year's interest on the balance being required in advance, The colonists are in good number old farmers from Hilmols and Ohio; the presence and example of these being of immense advantage, of the proportion in the state of the presence and example of these being of immense advantage to the many and control of the presence and example of these being of immense advantage to the many and control of the presence and example of these being of immense advantage to the many and control of the presence and example of these being of immense advantage to the many and control of the presence and example of these being of immense advantage to the many and control of the presence and example of these being of immense advantage to the result of the presence and example of these being of immense advantage to the presence and example the problem of the presence and example purchases; and six miles east of Minneols, is Ghent, where French and Flemish or Belgist Colonial of the presence of the Bureau and presence of the Bureau and presence of the Bureau in the Cathedral Biock, and obtain any information they may desire. There are over four hundred families in the Graceville execution, the cathedral Biock, and obtain any information they may desire. There are over four hundred families in the Graceville execution of the Bureau, in the Cathedral Biock, and obtain any information they may desire. There are not to be settlers, as it would encourage stock raising, and enable a family with three or four hundred families in the Graceville control of the movement at present in Grace or two seasons, especially in a new country. It has in the beginning its trials and its difficulties. Its reward, copious and rich, is sure to come have the future in, and who will not endure present the future in, and who will not endure present struggling in view of coming independence, should keep far away from it. Nor must the new comer in a colony believe that he knows more than all others, and refuses to make inquiries and receive information. Fride, moralists say, is a capital sin: colonizers object to it just as much as moralists. Finally the colonists wife must be a worean of good companion sense—he who will forego the pleasure of the daily gossip with her neighbors for the future welfare of her family, and who will, with her daughters, not diedain to milk a cow, make butter, look after her poultry yard, and one much work generally as women can do on a farm. Nor must I forget to add that people who love whiskey will be dead failures, most certainly. There is no hope for them in our colonies, and as we have built no poor houses, they will starve on the prairies. We do not want them.

I have by this time gained much experience in colonizing, and I have to insist very strongly on the foregoing conditions. I have seen

I have by this time gained muon experience in colonizing, and I have to insist very strongly on the foregoing conditions. I have seen success and failure in our colonies. The failure comes from the colonist sown mistakes, or defects of character. For the industrious, hardworking, persevering man, nothing promises surer success in gaining for himself an independent home. then agriculture; and nowhere surer success in gaining for himself an independent home, then agriculture; and nowhers surely, will the faith and morals of his children be assate as in a Catholic colony, where a midthe homes of the sattlers, guarded from the vices of cities, the cross on the church steeple towers towards Heaven, and the prest of God is at hand to savise and bless child and parent.

JOHN IRELAND, Coadjutor-Biscop ot St. Paul.

The only minor peer who comes of age this year is the Earl of Norbury [Tory]. He attains his majority on July 2 The peers who are minors, with the dates they come of age, are; 1884, Viscount Clifton, [Liberal]; 1885, the Duke of Newcastle [Liberal] Lord Kenyon [Tory]; 1888, Karl Russell [Liberal], Lord Ablumuey [Liberal, Lord Tenterden [Liberal]; 1889, Lord Southampton [Tory]; 1889, Lord Astowu [Liberal], 1893, the Marquis of Camden [Fory], Viscount Southwell [Liberal]. Viscount Mountmorris [Tory]; 1898, Earl Collenham [Liberal] This assumes that the new peers will adopt the pointies of their fathers.