

fired first at the battle of Duck Lake. The engagement was severe, the Metis losing five killed and one wounded, while the loss of Crozier's force was, as our readers are aware, fourteen killed and nine wounded. "After this reverse," he continues, "the police thought it prudent to retire to Prince Albert. Forty miles from the battle, the fort was reached accidentally." It was, our readers will remember, stated with a great flourish of trumpets that this fort was burned as a *ruse de guerre*.

Speaking of the prospects of the struggle, the correspondent of *La Verite* says:

"It is certain that 500 Metis on the plains of the West, which they know so well, could for a long time harass an army of even 7,000 or 8,000 men. The prairies especially in spring time offer little encouragement to a regular army. The canyons, the rivers, the lakes and swamps present at every moment a thousand obstacles to their advance. A handful of Metis and Indians hidden in a thicket may greatly annoy the regular force without themselves suffering much. The Metis will not go forward to meet their enemy on an open field. They will know that they could not face the odds in point of numbers. They will simply maintain a guerilla warfare."

We direct the attention of the government, as it is our duty to do so, to this scandalous state of affairs made public by the writer in *La Verite*. His views are borne out by the letter of a venerable Oblate missionary to the *Mail*, who says:

"Let it be thoroughly understood in Eastern Canada that the Indian knows he is doomed, and is not inclined to go without a struggle. In the United States the Indian question has been a problem for years. Canada hitherto has not been troubled by it, simply because the Indian has had plenty of room on the prairie and plenty to eat. But you are now driving him into nooks and corners, and compelling him to accept your miserable dole of rations, or perish; and his manhood, the instinct of self-preservation, urges him to resist. What is the universal plaint of these poor people? 'I was happy,' says Poundmaker or Crowfoot, 'until the white man came. He has deprived me of my means of subsistence, debauched my women, made my braves drunken, left us to die like dogs. Why should I die that he may possess my land?' We should call this patriotism in the Swiss and Irish, or the English, but in the Indian's case it is pagan stupidity."

"Two courses lie open to the Government. It must feed the Indian or fight him, and if Eastern Canada sets any value upon the North-west, feeding will be the better and, in the long run, the cheaper plan. There are 40,000 treaty Indians here, and probably 12,000 non-treaty Indians, including those of the far north. As the American Indians immediately south of the line must also be taken into account, for they come and go at will, it is within the mark to say that the government has 50,000 Indians on her hands in this region."

"I do not know what Louis Riel will succeed in inciting a general Indian insurrection just now, but I know, as well as I know of my own existence, that before this race perishes from systematic starvation it will make a last effort to live; and there shall be war and weeping on that day. Let Parliament choose between feed or fight. At the present juncture, when all the tribes are wildly excited, peace can only be secured by a more generous treatment of them. Prudence, not to speak of the Christian virtue of charity, demands that the Indian be fed at least as well as we feed our dogs. He is a fellow-man. I take it that the Father who cares even for one poor sparrow, must love this human being whom we are now murdering, and that He will in His own way and in His own time punish our awful crime. I have much more to say upon this subject, but it must wait until another day."

We cannot better conclude than by a hearty endorsement of the sentiment of our contemporary *La Verite*:

"Let the government apply the broom vigorously in the offices as well as at Ottawa as at Winnipeg and in the North West. Let unfaithful officials be dismissed and an end put to the speculations and sharp practices that are carried on to the detriment of Indians and half-breeds. Let the Mounted Police be reorganized and purged of uncleanness and crime."

SINGULAR COINCIDENCES.

On the 29th of March, 1880, says a French journal, the ministry of M. Jules Ferry issued against the religious congregations of France the odious decrees of expulsion. On the following day ministers sent their circular letters and instructions for the enforcement of these decrees. Five years then passed away. On the 29th of March, 1885, in consequence of the sad news received from Tonquin, the members of the Chamber of Deputies met and decided on the expulsion from office of the ministry and its chief, M. Jules Ferry, Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Council of Ministers. On the following day, March 30th, by a crushing vote of 303 against 161, the representatives of the nation pronounce dismissal on M. Ferry, whom the indignant populace pursue with clamors and insults, even to the palace of the Quai d'Orsay. A few months ago, and M. Jules Ferry was looked upon as the coming man for the presidency of the republic. Now he is literally effaced, and none so poor as to do him reverence. What a fall! What a warning! God, indeed, is all-powerful. *Potens quia aeternus.*

ACADES AMBO.

Our esteemed city contemporary, the *London Free Press*, said in its issue of the 4th inst.:

"The *Ottawa Free Press* goes for the CATHOLIC RECORD of this city with its trip-hammer, and after quoting a portion of a recent editorial from the columns of our local weekly, adds:—'A more disgraceful libel upon the British nation never appeared in the most rabid anti-British sheet published in the United States.'"

We direct the attention of the *London Free Press* to our reply in this issue to its Ottawa namesake. We place just as much value on the good opinion of our city contemporary as we do on that of the editor of the *Free Press* whose tragic connection with Canadian journalism was recently ventilated in an Ottawa court room. We will not, like the *Ottawa Sun*, enumerate the journalistic tombstones that this little man has caused to be raised. The silence of the graves and the feelings of the survivor are entitled to respect.

THE EXHIBITION GROUNDS.

We are glad to notice the lively interest taken by our fellow-citizens in the removal of the Exhibition Grounds. Many of the best citizens of London have consistently opposed the sale of the present grounds, but that sale being demanded by the great majority of our people, much speculation is indulged in regarding the best site for the erection of suitable buildings for Exhibition purposes. The merits and demerits of one or two places have been very carefully discussed, but there are certain points which seem to escape the attention of many, but which should be fully considered in order to enable the public to arrive at a just conclusion in the premises. It does seem to us, the question of park accommodation, on which we have very fixed opinions, not coming into consideration—that the place which should be chosen is one that offers the best location for Fair Grounds, a Military School, Camp Grounds and Driving Park all combined. It does also seem to us that the site should not be far removed from the city and accessible only by railway, and that the buildings should not be in case of fire be left without adequate protection. As the whole subject will no doubt be submitted to a popular vote, we will in due time lay fully before the public our views on the matter.

ARBOR DAY IN ONTARIO.

The Minister of Education having proclaimed Friday, the 8th inst., an Arbor Day for all the schools of the Province, we take occasion to say that this step is one in the right direction. The Government of Ontario has not, however, gone far enough in this direction. It should, at the last session of the Legislature, have secured the passage of a measure fixing a certain day, at the beginning of this month in each year, for an Arbor Day for all classes of our population. No holiday would, we think, be more enjoyable to the people. The citizens of our towns and cities would, on that day, vie with each other in adorning their grounds and streets, and public places of recreation—the farmer would combine with his neighbor to beautify the public highway, now parched by the torrid rays of Old Sol, and unite with his family in decorating his and their homes by the planting of trees. While, however, the Government has not gone far enough, it has taken a step in the right direction, and even this beginning of good we gladly approve. In the Educational Weekly for April 9th, we read an interesting article from the pen of the Hon. H. G. Joly, Quebec, on "Tree Planting in School Grounds." The hon. gentleman has taken more interest than perhaps any man living in this country in forest preservation and in arboriculture. Mr. Joly says it has struck him that the growing of trees would be a valuable help towards the education of children. "We try," he says, "to teach them to observe, to think, to persevere, and we have done a great deal when we can make them see clearly for themselves that success is the direct result of labor, and when they have learned to associate the two in their minds. Among all the mental exercises resorted to in our schools, I can scarcely see one that will secure the same results more easily and more effectively than the culture of trees."

"There are not so many schools—there ought to be none—with so little ground as not to allow room for at least a seed-bed and a nursery for young trees. Get the children, first of all, to work the ground until it is well drained and sufficiently deepened and mellowed for the purpose. There you combine physical and mental work, and an important lesson for the future; for it is a matter of vital importance that the attention of the growing generation should be turned seriously in the direction of agricultural pursuits; we cannot begin too soon to impress the youthful mind with the idea that conscientious care in the preparation of the soil will be bountifully repaid."

Apart from its merit as an educational

power, tree planting is, especially for children, a most healthful recreation, and, besides, as Mr. Joly puts it, will call into play every quality of the mind indispensable for success in life. More than that, adds the hon. gentleman, "the best feelings of the human heart will be nurtured and grow along with those young trees; the love of nature, deep reverence for the power of God, in watching the growth of the tree from its seed, in noticing the development of its life. The child's heart will be enlarged as the range of his sympathies widens; he will see life everywhere—all around him; he will take pleasure in beautifying his school grounds, and by and-by, his father's homestead; he will get attached to it, and, as he grows older, every tree planted by his hands will become a friend to him; and when the thought enters his mind that he may not live to reap any benefit from his work in growing those trees, he will, at least, learn the greatest of all lessons, that we have not been created by God to work only for ourselves."

A NOTABLE IRISH AMERICAN WEDDING.

On Thursday the 30th ult., took place at Monterey, Mexico, the marriage of Eugene Kelly, Jr., son of the well known Irish banker of New York, to Severita Sara Milmo, a famous Mexican beauty, daughter of Don Patricio Milmo, a millionaire Irish American citizen of Monterey.

Eugene Kelly, Jr., is the second son of Eugene Kelly, the banker, and is 22 years old. He was graduated last year at Columbia College Law School, and has an office in Temple Court, his father's building. Mr. Kelly made last winter while he was on a visit to New York. His father said to-day that his marriage is to take place on Thursday next, instead of Wednesday, as stated in the dispatch. Mr. Kelly's oldest brother, John H. Kelly, will be his best man. Don Patricio Milmo, the prospective father-in-law of Mr. Eugene Kelly, Jr., is one of the wealthiest men in Northern Mexico. He is a native of the south of Ireland. His wife belongs to one of the oldest and richest families in Mexico. He is the owner of large estates, and has a banking-house at Monterey. Mr. Eugene Kelly, Sr. has had business relations with him for many years.

Daniel Milmo, a brother of Patricio, has a banking house at Laredo, in which his brother and Mr. Eugene Kelly are interested. Mr. Eugene Kelly, Jr., after his marriage, will make a tour of Europe, and will then settle down to the practice of his profession in New York.

THE NEW MINISTER TO AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. A. M. Keiley who had been appointed Minister of the American republic to Rome, but for reasons of public policy declined the nomination, has been since appointed to represent the United States at the Court of Vienna. Mr. Bayard has done himself and the country honor by this promotion of his friend and fellow-citizen in the face of the unpatriotic clamor raised concerning Mr. Keiley's views as to the temporal power of the Pope. The attack made upon that worthy son of Virginia did not frighten him from the reiteration of his honest convictions concerning the spoliation of the Savoyard. There was, on the 24th ult., tendered him in the city of Richmond, of which he was for years the presiding officer, a banquet which proved one of the most brilliant affairs ever witnessed in that ancient, historic and renowned metropolis. There were in attendance the leading state and city officials, including Governor Cameron and Mayor Carlington, many prominent citizens and leading journalists. The Governor of the Old Dominion, the Mayor of Richmond, and others responded to toasts, while Mr. Keiley acknowledged with that grace, eloquence and feeling peculiar to him, the high compliment paid him by the beautiful metropolis of the "Mother of Presidents." He said:

"To have been chosen to represent the most powerful Republic on the earth at the Court of a friendly nation would itself be an honor filling to a level fulness an ambition far more exacting than my own. I shall be pardoned if I spend a single moment, since allusion has been made to it, in reference to a matter which otherwise I should deem it due to the proprieties of my position to pass by here, as I have done elsewhere, totally unnoticed. I refer, of course, to the clamor which the champions of free speech and a free press, forsooth, have raised over the position I assumed and avowed some fourteen or fifteen years ago on the public question of the exclusion of Rome, of which he was sovereign. That position was simply a fundamental axiom of public law—that the invasion of the territory of a peaceful neighbor and the subversion of his authority constitute a violation of the rights of that sovereign and a blow at the freedom and equality of the State which, by the common law of nations, are the essential, fundamental and universal attributes of all governments, irrespective of size or power. In regard to that position I have no qualification to make. No honor could compensate me for its abandonment; it is true and right, now and always."

On the eve of his departure for his new mission, the Minister to Austro-Hungary did us the honor to favor us with a communication so kindly in tone and

Catholic in sentiment, that we cannot forbear laying it before our readers:

Everett House,
New York, May 2, 1885.
Rev. Jno. F. Coffey, Editor Catholic Record.
MY DEAR SIR,—Although much pressed for time, as I said Thursday, I snatch a moment to thank you most sincerely for your kindly notice in to-day's Record. The ridiculous pretence of regard for the feelings of the King of Italy, as set forth by the papers that have denounced my appointment, fails to disguise the Know-nothingism at the bottom. I am mortified, as an American citizen, that in the minds of so many so-called leaders of opinion, cowardly veiling of one's true sentiments should be regarded as the best qualification for public office. You well ask, in view of this the Know-nothing howl, "Is America really the land of the free?" Again thanking you for your justice and kindness to a stranger, whose opinions about the moral character of the Sardinian invasion have not altered the ninth part of a hair in fifteen years. I am, yours faithfully,
A. M. KEILEY.

SHOCKED AT THE TRUTH.

The *Ottawa Free Press* is on the hunt for treason. In its issue of the 30th ult. it does us the favor of citing the words used in the Record for April 25th, when, in respect of the Anglo-Russian difficulty, we said:

"After all we have heard of England's determination to fight, of British pugnacity and prowess, of Russian inability and unwillingness to do battle, it now appears certain that this boasted determination has disappeared, this proven pugnacity evaporated, and that the unwillingness and inability to fight are not at all on the side of the Russians."

The italics are of *Free Press* manufacture. Of our statement, with or without italics, we have not one word to withdraw. The course of events since its appearance goes very far to prove its correctness. While Britain is loth to go to war, and its government is straining every effort to prevent or delay hostilities, the English press holds speech of empty boast and meaningless threat. There is no one so unacquainted with Britain's position as not to be aware that a war with Russia means for her a life and death struggle. Hence her hesitation that has degenerated into weakness in the face of the danger and difficulty.

The *Free Press* says of the utterance cited from our former issue, that "a more disgraceful libel upon the British nation never appeared in the most rabid anti-British sheet published in the United States." What will it say to our present statements? We have never yet labelled a nation or an individual. But in the discharge of our journalistic duty to the public we have had indeed to say unwholesome things. We believe we have the courage of our convictions, and with that courage state what we think to be true regardless of the favor or displeasure of so potent a journal as even the *Free Press*! That journal makes reference to Russian despotism. Russian despotism is, indeed, a sad fact, and neither with it nor with Russian schemes or policy have we any sympathy. But if Russian despotism be a fact, so also is British despotism. The record of British rule in Ireland, with its blood-thirstiness, savagery and villainy, has no parallel in Russian or human history. If any stronger or plainer language can be found, we desire to be understood as employing it. A little more *Free Press*:

"We do not believe that our contemporary either represents the sentiments of its constituency or of the church of which it professes to be the exponent in making any such contemptible misrepresentations of the British nation, which includes millions of Irishmen who, notwithstanding the vapors of the O'Donovan Rossa clique and their organs, are loyal to the interests of the empire."

We have never sought to present our views as those of the Church to which we belong, but we believe we express the opinions, on matters connected with Ireland, of thousands and hundreds of thousands in this Dominion of every class and creed. The *Free Press* is very solicitous for our constituency and for the church. While chief of staff on the Hamilton Tribune the editor of the *Free Press* proved his regard for the Church and our constituency by bitter assaults on the Separate School system of this Province, and wicked opposition to its extension.

Another statement of the *Free Press* and we have done:

"Irishmen may have grievances against the present system of government." What statesman-like caution! What wonderful condescension! "Irishmen may have grievances." And yet the editor of the *Free Press* claims to have read history! We cannot part from our contemporary without expressing gratitude for the information it conveys that this journal is published in London. On one occasion before it conveyed similar information, and it need not make the statement for the third time and its readers will be fully convinced of the fact. London, we may state, for the information of the *Free Press*, is situated on the Thames, and the Thames flows into Lake St. Clair. The allusion to the vapors of the O'Donovan Rossa clique in connection with our article of the 25th ult. is a fair specimen of the keen sense of delicacy, the

high regard for honor and rare respect for truth animating our contemporary.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal was last week in Kingston, the guest of the Most Rev. Dr. Cleary.

—Dr. McQuade, Bishop of Rochester, N. Y., has issued an order that hereafter none but Catholics and actual communicants shall sing in the churches of his diocese.

—We will next week begin the publication of the able paper from the pen of the Bishop of London in the current number of the *American Catholic Quarterly*.

—On Thursday the 30th ult., the Rev. Father Walsh officiated at the marriage of Mr. Edwin Doty, Ingersoll, to Miss Mary Henderson, London, daughter of Mr. Andrew Henderson, Ingersoll. We extend our best wishes to the bridal party.

—The *Baltimore Mirror* comes to us this week in new dress and enlarged form. We congratulate our contemporary on this evidence of enterprise and prosperity. The *Mirror* has our very best wishes for success.

—Messrs. Benziger Bros., New York, announce that the sale of that admirable little work "Catholic Belief," has now reached its twentieth thousand, although it has been but a very short time before the public. It can be obtained from this office. Price, forty cents.

—The Rev. Father Connolly, the zealous pastor of Biddulph, has just commenced the erection of a Catholic school in close proximity to his Parish Church. The new school will be one of the ornaments of that township and parish, and a source of just pride to Father Connolly and his parishioners.

—It is with deepest regret we have this week to announce the death on Sunday last, of Annie, daughter of Martin O'Meara, Esq., P. O. Department, this city, at the age of 14 years and 9 months. The deceased was a child of fine talents and good promise. We heartily sympathize with her parents in their affliction.

—Mr. Cornelius Donovan, of Hamilton, Inspector of Separate Schools for Ontario, visited this city last week on a tour of inspection. He was accompanied in his visit to St. Peter's School by Fathers Coffey, Walsh, and Kennedy. He expresses himself satisfied with the progress made in all the classes since his last visit. Mr. Donovan's visits are looked forward to with pleasure by teachers and pupils, not alone in this city but all through Western Ontario.

—Every true Canadian will sorrowfully admit the truth of the words of the *North-Western Chronicle*: "Not a blacker page exists in Canadian annals than that which tells the truthful story of the bad faith of Canada to Archbishop Tache and the Red River Half-Breeds in 1870. Riel's respect for ecclesiastical authority—not fear of British arms, nor lack of prowess, or of support—brought the rebellion to an end."

—Mr. Lemieux, member for Levis, in the House of Assembly, Quebec, has introduced a bill providing that a crucifix must be put in a conspicuous place in every court of justice in the Province, and directing judges and others charged with the administration of oaths to require witnesses when taking oaths to hold up their right hands towards the crucifix and place the left on the book of gospels.

—We are happy to chronicle the fact that the Right Rev. Camillus P. Maer, Bishop of Covington, was recently made the recipient of a splendid testimonial of esteem and affection from his old confreres of the diocese of Detroit. The gift is a magnificently wrought crozier of solid silver, seven feet in length, heavily plated with gold and beautifully engraved; the head is adorned with a carved image of the Blessed Virgin trampling on the serpent, and set with topaz, ruby, garnet, amethyst and other jewels.

—We learn from the *St. Thomas Times* of April 30th, that that rising young city witnessed on the 29th ult., a most pleasing event in the marriage of Mr. Joseph Pocock, London, to Miss Annie Dier, daughter of Mr. J. B. Dier, St. Thomas. The nuptial knot was tied by Rev. Father Flannery, assisted by Rev. Father Molphy, Ingersoll. Mr. Robert Munro, London, was best man and Miss Fannie Upper acted as bridesmaid. The presents were costly and numerous. We wish the happy young couple long years of unmixt happiness.

—We have received from Messrs. Benziger Brothers a circular conveying information that a learned priest, having suggested the need of an explanation of the Catechism of Christian doctrine ordered by the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore, they have succeeded in getting Rev. L. A. Lambert, author of "Notes on Ingersoll," to undertake the work. In its preparation he will use Dr. Jacob Schmitt's Explanation of the Catechism, and other similar standard works. We await with eagerness the appearance of Father Lambert's work. That it will meet the want to be filled we are, needless to say, fully convinced.

—On Friday, May 1st, the Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere presided in the chapel of the Academy of the Sacred Heart in this city at the taking of the veil by Miss Louisa Lohemeyer, of Pittsburgh, Va. After mass Mgr. Bruyere preached a beautiful and edifying discourse on the excellence of the religious life, taking for his text the words from St. Matthew, xix 29: "And every one that hath left house, or brethren, or sisters, or children, or lands for My name's sake, shall receive a hundred fold, and shall possess life everlasting." In the afternoon of the same day Mgr. Bruyere also presided at the meeting of the Children of Mary, and again preached, pointing out on this occasion the merit and usefulness of devotion to the Blessed Virgin Mary.

This devotion, he said, should have for essential characteristic an earnest desire and purpose to imitate the virtues of God's Holy Mother.

—We have before us the Catechism of Christian Doctrine, prepared and enjoined by order of the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore, published by Benziger Bros., New York, Cincinnati and St. Louis. It is a valuable compendium of Catholic teaching, doctrine and practice. Its chief merit is its admirable arrangement of the subject matter, its exact sub-division into chapters, the clearness of language employed in the questions as well as the fulness and succinctness of most of the answers given.

We desire, however, to add that some emendations and additions might be made to this Catechism without detracting from its value, and in this respect endorse the position of Dr. Mahar in the *Cleveland Universal*, who says:

"There are a few things it would be well to renew attention to in subsequent editions. In lesson third we read:

Q. Can we fully understand how the three Divine Persons are one and the same God?

A. We can not fully understand how the three Divine Persons are one and the same God, because this is a mystery.

Q. What is a mystery?

A. A mystery is a truth which we can not fully understand.

The explanation of original sin does not bring out with clearness that in *uno* *omnes* *personae*.

The word *contains* in the definition of the Holy Eucharist is not quite clear. The explanation of the Communion of Saints is apt to convey too restricted an interpretation of that article of the Creed.

Also, it is objected, and it seems to us with reason, that the answers are in many instances too lengthy.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

London Universe.

Her Majesty has been guilty of a grave act of indiscretion. She absolutely visited the Catholic abbey of Hautecombe on Saturday evening last, and was conducted through the chapel and cloisters. This is awful. The father superior and the monks conducted her over the place and did not attempt to eat her or what would be worse—convert her. What will the loyal Orangemen say! The British constitution is in peril as great as when the Prince of Wales called on the Pope at the Vatican. His Royal Highness and his spouse have likewise been committing grave breaches of propriety. Much about the same time the Queen was in one Popish institution they were in another, the Industrial Schools, conducted by the Christian Brothers at Ardra, near Dublin. They were pleased at what they saw, the more so that they were not bored with the perpetual adoration. The time is surely out of joint, as Shakespeare says.

Western Watchman.

Cardinal Manning has postponed his intended visit to Rome until after the close of the conferences now holding between the Propaganda and the Irish bishops. In this he is actuated by a sense of delicacy. The Catholics of Ireland have little confidence in Englishmen, even in English Catholics. But the feeling is purely political. They know that the Catholics of England are intensely loyal to the English crown, as they undoubtedly are. Otherwise they have the profoundest respect for the old English families who have kept the faith. The Church has no braver or truer children in her long history than the English Catholics. When Henry abolished the commandment against adultery, a great many Englishmen joined his church of nine commandments. When Elizabeth abolished the commandment against stealing, another large section joined her church of eight commandments. The Catholics who adhered to the Church of the Ten Commandments are worthy of the Christian world, and their posterity to the last generation should share in their glory.

San Francisco Monitor.

There are in every community, some Catholic parents who imagine their children are "too good" to be sent to schools conducted by Sisters, and where their "Pearls" and "Daisies" will come in contact with the "Marys" and "Bridgets" of far better Catholic parents; Such people are well rebuked in the following paragraph from an Eastern contemporary: "Councils, Encyclicals, Pastorals and pulpiter reminders have repeatedly urged Catholics to send their children to Catholic schools, and yet many of us supposed practical Catholics are unmindful of such advice. We send our 'Maids,' our 'Daisies,' and our 'Deals' to godless schools, and we soon have the result. No restraint governs their aspirations. Religion becomes irksome, a piano proceur on the monthly instalment principle is worshipped; 'Mother kiss me in my dreams' is carolled in the parlor, when poor, old, unsuspected mother is playing a far different tune over a wash-tub in the hot back kitchen. It serves mother right, but God help Delia's hapless future consort. Her brilliant aspirations are unrealized. Poor John must suffer."