

Northwest Review.

The only Catholic paper published in English between London, Ontario, and the Pacific Coast.

Vol. XVI., No. 3.

WINNIPEG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1900.

\$1.00 per year.
(Single copies, 5 cents.)

THE APOSTOLIC DELEGATE.

St. Joachim Congregation Honor the Distinguished Visitor.

His Excellency, Mgr. Falconio, Papal Delegate, returned from St. Albert yesterday morning arriving here about half-past eleven. He was very much pleased at his visit to St. Albert, where on Sunday he blessed the corner stone of the new cathedral, but he had not any compliment to pay us on the state of our roads. Bishop Pascal, of Prince Albert, who accompanied the party to St. Albert on Saturday, returned Monday and left for his home by yesterday's train, the clerical gentlemen who came from the east going with him, so that this morning His Excellency's party from St. Albert comprised their Lordships Grandin and Legal, Father Luduc and Rev. E. Fisher, secretary to His Excellency. After lunch the distinguished visitor and visiting clergymen attended a reception at the convent at which the children of the Sisters school gave one of their unique entertainments of recitations and music in which they are so proficient. At the conclusion of this interesting event His Excellency drove to the Maternity hospital and thence to General hospital, both of which were inspected with much interest, Mgr. Falconio expressing surprise to find in this far away corner of the earth institutions so well equipped.

In the evening a dinner was given at the Rectory by Father Leduc in honor of His Excellency at which, besides the clergy, the following laymen, forming the reception committee, were present, Mr. N. D. Beck, Q.C., Mr. C. Gallagher, Mr. F. Villeneuve and Dr. Roy. At the conclusion of the repast Father Leduc delivered a brief address expressing the satisfaction they all felt at the visit of the representative of His Holiness to Edmonton.

At half-past seven o'clock last night the new church of St. Joachim was crowded to the doors by a devout congregation gathered for the service of Benediction. The church was beautifully decorated with red, white and blue streamers and with white and yellow banners and the altar was brilliantly lighted. The full choir was in attendance and sang with fine effect the numbers appropriate to the occasion. After the singing of the Benedictus, the following complimentary address of the congregation was presented by Mr. N. D. Beck, Q.C., who was accompanied by Mr. C. Gallagher:

TO THE MOST REVEREND DOMENEDS FALCONIO, ARCHBISHOP OF LARISSA, APOSTOLIC DELEGATE IN CANADA.

YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, the English-speaking lay Catholics of the Mission of Edmonton, heartily and joyously welcome you as the representative of Our Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII., successor to St. Peter in the Holy Apostolic See of Rome.

Permit us to make this an occasion of explanation to those who deny the authority which Catholics proclaim is divinely vested in the Roman Pontiffs.

Christ, Our Lord, established a

kingdom in, but not of, this world, which he called His Church. Over it, to be its chief Ruler, he placed the Blessed Peter, the Prince of His Apostles, and on the great day of Pentecost He sent His Holy Spirit to abide with it and in it until the consummation of the world.

To-day, Leo XIII, Peter's Successor, rules this Spiritual Kingdom sitting on Peter's throne in Rome the Eternal City; and to him we owe and willingly accord the loyalty and obedience which he claims, that is to say, in matters appertaining to faith and morals. This allegiance in no way conflicts with, but rather strengthens and assures, our loyalty and obedience in temporal affairs to Our Most Gracious Queen, who rules the fair land in which we have the happiness to live. Thus, we seek to "render to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and to God the things that are God's."

It is but lately that we welcomed amongst us the delegate of our temporal ruler, Our Beloved Queen. We now welcome the delegate of our Spiritual Ruler, Our Holy Father, the Pope.

We ask Your Excellency to tell him of our love, reverence and devotion for his person and authority and for Holy Church; and to tell him too that we look forward with confident hope to the time which we believe cannot be long delayed, when there will be restored to him and his successors the City of Rome, and at least some further portion of the Patrimony of St. Peter, and thus be re-established his temporal independence necessary, as he has declared and we believe, for the full, independent and peaceful exercise of his spiritual authority.

We have full confidence that the visit of Your Excellency, as our Holy Father's Delegate, an event, the honor and pleasure of which we will long treasure in our memories—will be the happy means of advancing the interests of Holy Church in Canada, especially in obtaining a settlement of the school question, and we shall be glad to bear some humble part in his and your plans for these ends.

We beg Your Excellency's blessing.

Signed on behalf of the English-speaking lay Catholics of Edmonton.

N. D. Beck,
C. Gallagher.

The address of the French speaking Catholics was presented by Dr. Phillip Roy and Mr. F. Villeneuve M. L. A.

Mgr. Falconio, speaking very correct English, but with a foreign accent, responded in an eloquent way dealing with the antiquity of the church, its perfect unity and universality and the great sacredness of its venerable head, the successor of St Peter in unbroken line, Christ's vicar upon earth. He counselled them all to be true to their faith, devout in their attitude to the authorities of the church and loyal to the Sovereign who reigns over these realms. Then followed the apostolic benediction and the services continued in the following order: Magnificat, O Salutaris, the singing of the Litany, the prayer to St. Joseph, Oremus pro Pontifice, Tantum

ergo, and the Laudate. At the conclusion of the service, into which the congregation entered with spirit, numbers of the congregation repaired to the rectory, but only a few had the honor of presentation to His Excellency, who retired early, having to take the train in the morning.

Mass was said in the chapel at the rectory at 5 o'clock this morning and His Excellency and his secretary left for Strathcona about 6 o'clock. —The Edmonton Post, Oct. 10.

PUZZLE OF THE SEA.

A Vanished Island in the South Pacific Has Again Appeared—The Dangerous Falcon Island.

The ship Miowera, just into the port of Vancouver, B.C., reports that Falcon Island has come into sight again. Falcon Island, which is one of the Tonga or Friendly group, in the south Pacific, is the 15 puzzle of navigators. Scarcely are charts completed showing its location when the mysterious island entirely disappears from sight. Then when sailors have made up their minds that no such island ever existed and that they must have been dreaming, it will bob up again above the surface of the ocean like a bad penny.

Falcon Island is or was—it is always dangerous to speak of it in the present tense—located 35 miles distant from its nearest neighbor, Tofooa, one of the principal members of the Tonga group. It was first seen in 1885 and at once attracted the attention of scientists, who were anxious to determine the nature of the forces which could add another island to the thousands which already dotted the surface of the south Pacific. It was easy to determine that Falcon Island was of volcanic origin. Its cliffs rose more than 150 feet above the level of the sea, and on the flat portions of the island it was only necessary to dig down six or eight feet to reach a temperature which would boil water, while on the surface the thermometer only marked 85 degrees above zero.

The fact that the island is entirely composed of volcanic conglomerate and that there is a distinct smell of sulphur in the air makes it certain that it was driven up by a submarine volcano.

The most careful scientific examination of Falcon Island was that made by the officers of the British ship Egeria in October, 1889. They found the island entirely uninhabited and projecting out of the ocean in the shape of a high and symmetrical black oval. It was almost destitute of either animal or vegetable life, except three or four seedling plants, evidently carried to the island by wandering birds. Two young cocoanut trees, not in a flourishing condition, were all the signs of vegetation, and a single sand piper and a solitary moth were the only living things which a careful search of the island revealed.

At the time of the Egeria's visit, four years after the island appeared for the first time, the waves of the ocean, which beat upon the high, black and barren shore of the island with great velocity, were fast eating it away. It was predicted then that within a few years it would entirely disappear unless some new

volcanic activity should give it a new lease of life.

Since that visit Falcon Island has twice disappeared, only to be driven up again by the resistless force operating beneath it. Later explorers have made certain the fact of its volcanic origin. They have even found some natives who, during the prolonged eruption in 1885, which resulted in the formation of the island, went in their canoes from Tofooa and watched the forces of the volcano at work. Before its last disappearance, in 1898, still other visitors had discovered apertures in the upper part of the grim black cliff from which smoke and steam were still issuing.

CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES MASSACRED IN CHINA.

The editor of "Illustrated Catholic Missions," writing to the "Manchester Guardian," last week, says:—

With reference to some remarks in your leading article this morning and to certain paragraphs in various newspapers, will you allow me to say that we have a considerable amount of accurate information as to our Catholic missionaries who have perished in China during the present reign of terror? Up to date of my latest information, these victims are as follow, the details being supplied by the foreign missionary societies to which they belong:

At Mukden, Manchuria, Bishop Guillon, Father Emonet, Father John Li (native), Sisters Ste. Croix and Albertine, together with three hundred native Christians, buried alive in the Cathedral, July 3rd; in North Manchuria, Fathers Georjon and Leray; in Pechili, Fathers Isore, Andlauer, Denn, and Mangin (Jesuits), with three thousand Christians; in South Hunan, Bishop Fantosati and Father Joseph Gambare (Franciscans), tortured to death at Aeng-chow-fu; at Siwang-tai-tse (Manchurian), Father Alexander Hia (native), Fathers Viaud, Agnius, and Bayart, shot; in the mountains near Leen-Shan, Fathers Bourgeois and Le Guerel; at Heng-chow-fu (Hunan), Fathers Cesidus and Stephen (Franciscans), on July 6th.

On the other hand, the announcement of the murder of six other Jesuits in South-east Pechili is now denied. But in North Pechili Fathers D'Addosio, Garrigues, Dore and Chavanes (Lazarists), with two native priests, Father Bartholomew Ly and Peter Nie, also Sister Jauries, superioress of the Sisters of Charity, and two Marist Brothers, have been slain. It is impossible as yet to ascertain the number of native Christians massacred.

In addition to those quoted above, we know of forty killed at Tung-kia-fang-shen and sixty-four at Siao-hei-shan, both in Manchuria; in East Mongolia the Christians are said to have been slaughtered "by hundreds," but the missionaries (Scent society) escaped. I may add that the description of the tortures (which lasted three hours) of the Franciscan Bishop Fantosati and his companions are almost too dreadful to narrate in detail. All the European missionaries not otherwise distinguished in the list were members of the great Paris

Society of Foreign Missions. Thus the totals of the killed whose names are known at present are: Paris Society, nine; Jesuits, four; Lazarists, four; Franciscans, four; Chinese priests, four; European nuns, three; brothers, two.

DAWSON'S SCHOOLS OPEN.

(From a Dawson paper.)

Dawson's public schools are now in full running order, and more than 60 children are in attendance. St. Mary's school has been open a week, and the Mission street school opened this morning. Both have started the year under auspicious circumstances.

St. Mary's Catholic school, which opened the first of last week, now has 27 pupils in attendance, and more are expected to enter soon. Sister Mary Edith is teacher. The pupils range in age from 6 to 16 years and are taught the elementary branches, including first lessons in French. The work of grading the pupils has just been begun in the school. This school was the first to open in Dawson and is maintained as a government institution under the patronage of the Catholic church and no tuition is charged pupils. The school first opened its doors November 6, 1899, having been established through the efforts of Father Grendreau. The institution will be open until next June. The purpose is to have 10 months of school each year.

THE LATE MARQUESS OF BUTE.

(Catholic Record.)

The Marquess of Bute, whose full name was the Most Hon. John Patrick Crichton-Stuart, K.T., and LL. D., died of paralysis on the 9th inst. at Dumfries House, Ayrshire, Scotland, which was one of his residences.

The Marquess was the son of the second Marquess of the title, and was born at Mount Stuart House in 1847, succeeding to the title on his father's death in 1848. He was educated at the well known school of Harrow on-the-Hill in Middlesex county, ten miles northwest of London.

The deceased Marquess was of a family distinguished for learning. He was descended from John Stuart, Earl of Bute, who was for eleven months premier of Great Britain during the reign of George III., and had as much energy and ability as either Grenville or Rockingham. The late Marquess inherited his ancestor's ability. His degrees of LL. D. were received from the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, to the former of which he presented the Great Hall buildings of that institution.

He was devoted to literature, especially of a religious character, and among his literary works were "The Early Days of Sir William Wallace," a translation of the Roman Breviary into English, and of the "Coptic Morning Service for the Lord's Day."

At Harrow a conspicuous object is St. Mary's Church, which was built in the Reign of William the Conqueror, by the celebrated Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury. Though but little is left of the ancient building, the Marquess is said to have been fond, while he was a

Continued on page 3.