

OLD MOUNT ETNA

The celebrated volcano of Mount Etna is once more in a state of eruption Ever since a record has been made and kept of Etna its great disturbances have been proceeded by earthquakes loud explosions are heard, rifts finally opened in the sides of the famous mountain, then smoke, sand, ashes, and scoria are discharged; cinders are thrown out and accumulate around in conical form, and at last lava rises through the cone; often breaking down one side of it, where there is the least resistance, and flowing over the surrounding country.

There have been some seventy-nine recorded eruptions, the most of these of a harmless character. A few only have been violent. The most noted of these eruptions occurred at widely separate periods, but their effects will not be forgotten while man inhabits the earth: In the year 1169 an eruption took place which overwhelmed Catania when 15,000 inhabitants perished in the burning ruins. Just 500 years later—that in 1669—thousands and tens of thousand perished in the streams of lava which rolled over the adjoining country for forty days. In the month of May, 1830 several adjacent villages were destroyed, and showers of lava reached near to the Eternal City itself. On Nov. 12, 1831 the town of Bronte was destroyed, and in August and September 1852, violent eruptions occurred. Violent eruptions also took place Nov. 28, 1868, and May 26 and June 7, 1879.

The loss of life during the Christian era has been very great, while the destruction of property is uncounted. The condition of the region around the volcano proper may be readily guessed when it is explained that there are two cities, Catania and Aci Reale, and sixty three towns or villages on mount Etna. Indeed, it is much more thickly populated than any other part of Sicily or Italy. No fewer than 300,000 persons live on the mountain. The area of the region described as the mountain is approximately 480 square miles. The height of the mountain is 10,368 feet—the radius of vision from summit has been variously stated, but the mean distance is probably not far from 150 miles. The reason for the large population is found in the fact that the surface soil is extremely fertile, and the vine flourishes, as well as grama olives, oranges lemons figs, and other fruits. The forests are extensive and valuable. The desert region, which is nearest the openings of the cones, is embraced between the limit of 6,300 feet and the summit. It occupies an area of about ten square miles, and consists of a dreary waste of black sand, scoriae, ashes, and masses of ejected lava. It remains in autumn, winter, and spring permanently covered with snow, and even in the height of summer snow may be found in sheltered places in the neighborhood of the summit.

THOUGHTS.

Conscience is the voice of the soul; the passions are the voice of the body. Let no one overload you with favors; you will find it an insufferable burden.

We cannot write the order of the variable winds. How can we penetrate the law of our shifting moods and susceptibility.

This is true religion devotion, this the sum of religious instruction, viz.—that it shall increase the mercy and charity the truth and purity, the kindness and honesty of the world.

We are on perilous margin when we begin to look passively at our future selves, and see our own figures led with dull consent into insipid misdoing and shabby achievement.

"And why call ye me, Lord, Lord, and do not the things that I say?" As if he had said, "Either keep my word more or else call me Lord no more; either take me into your lives, or cast me out of your lips"

When the bounds of right and wrong are so uncertainly marked as not to be easily distinguished, a haphazard conclusion though honestly acted upon, were a poor excuse for a resultant evil. Certainly should precede action, not from it. There could be no art of healing till the earth was full of graves. It is by shipwreck that we learn to build ships. All our safety—all our betterment, is secured by our knowledge of others' disasters that need not have happened, had they only known.

ADULTERATION OF FOODS.

The Dominion Government has issued a blue-book containing the report of the chief Analyst and his assistants in the various districts. J. Edward Wright, jr., was the analyst for Manitoba and his report shows that out of thirty-seven samples of various commodities, twenty eight were pure, eight adulterated, and

one doubtful. All the bread tested was found to be genuine, while, of three samples of butter, two were found pure, and the other contained nearly 13 per cent of water, which is considered an adulteration. No oleomargarine, butterine, or foreign fats of any kind were found in any of the samples. Two out of three samples of coffee were pure; the third contained 15 per cent. of burnt peas and chickory. Two samples of canned fruit and vegetables were found to be in good condition, while the third—a can of peaches—contained traces of metallic contamination, but in very diminutive proportions. All the sample of flour were pure, and of extra quality. All the sugar examined was free from adulteration, while the whiskey was what it was represented to be "the real thing," with out any drugs or meebhl derivatives. The canned meat was pure. Two samples of pepper were examined, and in both cases it was found adulterated with farinaceous matter. Mustard was equally impure; one sample contained sixty per cent. of farinaceous matter; and the other 20 per cent. Vinegar and arrowroot were pure, while of three sample of cream of tartar one was pure and two adulterated with sulphate of lime, and artificially strengthened with alum.

The general report of the chief analyst the late Sugden Evans, shows that adulteration is not generally practised in Canada. In butter for instance, although samples were inspected in every prominent Canadian city, only in two cases were foreign fats found. Adulteration by means of excessive salt and water was much more common. In fact all native products are pure, while so far as many imports are concerned things are not what they seem. The spices and condiments are the worst adulterated. Twenty nine out of sixty six samples of ginger were pure; out of fifty samples of mustard only nine were pure. In the rest the mustard was mixed with wheat flour. Seven out of nineteen samples of cinnamon were pure, and 29 out of 60 samples of pepper. Out of 75 samples of tea 51 were pure, while 13 out of 18 samples of coffee were adulterated, mainly with chickory and peas.

THE HOME RULE RESOLUTION

In view of all that has been said in this country to the disadvantage of Mr. Mr. Costigan and his amendment it is pleasing to note the remarks of the Dublin Nation and United Ireland on the question. The Nation, after referring to the former resolution of Mr. Costigan to the same purpose, proceeds:—

"It speaks well for the spirit of the Canadian Parliament that they have not been discouraged by this rebuff from again, and at this opportune moment, making a pronouncement in favor of Home Rule for Ireland. On the fourth of the present month the Hon. Mr. Blake moved: 'That this House hail with joy the submission to Parliament of a measure recognizing the principle of local self government for Ireland, and expresses an earnest hope that the principle of said measure may be affirmed, forming the basis of settlement of a great question, and conducing to the peace, happiness and prosperity of the Empire.

"The Hon. Mr. Blake is leader of the Opposition in the Dominion House of Commons, and it would seem as if the Government did not wish that he should have the credit of carrying this resolution. The Hon. Mr. Costigan, Minister of Inland Revenue, moved as an amendment a slightly watered down edition of it, which was carried on a division by a large majority. But substantially both motions meant the same thing. The Parliament of Canada has declared for a parliament for Ireland: the fact must have weight with English statesmen; it will for ever be gratefully remembered by the Irish people."

Here is what United Ireland has to say:—"Great capital is sought to be made by a couple of Tory papers out of the fact that the Dominion house of Parliament has by a large majority rejected the resolution of Mr. Blake leader of the opposition, in favor of Self Government. On looking at the telegraph report of the debate on the question we are opaque enough to fail to discern any particular ground for Tory delight. The debate, we perceive, lasted until five o'clock in the morning; and in the result an amendment of Mr. Costigan, a member of the Ministry was adopted. The amendment differed very little in substance, though it did in construction from the proposed resolution. It expressed a cordial interest in the welfare and prosperity of the Irish people, and adhered to the sentiments expressed in the former address to the Crown on the subject of granting a measure of self government to Ireland. While declining to forward any fresh Address; having regard to the snub they administered by the Tory Government (as we pointed out at the time. It was the Gladstone government of 1880,85 that 'snubbed the Canadian parliament) the Canadians reiterate there good wishes for Ireland, and 'earnestly hopes' that some measure satisfactory to its people may be passed. Now, where is the cause of our contemporaries' unholy joy? Between amendment and resolution it is all but a case of tweedle dum and tweedle dee. The advantage, if any, is on the side of Irish liberty; for it is from the responsible Ministry these good wishes emanate,

not from the irresponsible Opposition.' No one will doubt the sincerity of these two patriotic journals and their view of the matter must therefore be taken in preference to the ranting and canting indulged in by Canadian journals, more or less influenced by political sentiment. The case was just as the Nation represents it, the Opposition wished to steal a march (to use a common phrase) on the government, and it was natural that Sir John should bring his ingenuity to bear upon the matter. Mr. Costigan's amendment differed only in construction from Mr. Blake's motion, and had the additional merit of emanating from a responsible government. We have no desire to quarrel with any of our esteemed contemporaries, but we do think that the honesty of their motives in continually abusing the Hon. Mr. Costigan may be fairly questioned. That gentleman's 'stability and firmness in the Irish Catholic interest have frequently been sorely tried and never found wanting and we feel assured that Mr. Costigan still retains the confidence of his Irish Catholic fellow countrymen.

Ecclesiastical Directory

PROVINCE OF ST. BONIFACE.

This Province was erected by His Holiness Pius IX. Sept. 22, 1871, and comprehends 1st. The Archdiocese of St. Boniface 2nd. The Diocese of St. Albert. 3rd. The Vicariate Apostolic of Athabaska Mackenzie. 4th. The Vicariate Apostolic of British Columbia. ARCHDIOCESE OF ST. BONIFACE.

Comprising the Province of Manitoba, and a portion of the N. W. Territories, and of the District of Keewatin. Former Bishop—Rev. J. N. Provencher first Bishop of the country now forming the ecclesiastical Province of St. Boniface, d. June 7, 1888. Arch. Rev. Alexander Tache, O. M. I. D. D. cons. Bishop of Arath, and coadjutor of Bishop Provencher, Nov. 28, 1851, translated to St. Boniface June 7, 1853; nominated Archbishop of St. Boniface, the day of the erection of the metropolitan See Sept. 22, 1871. CHURCHES AND CLERGY.

St. Boniface Cathedral, Rev. F. A. Dugas, P. P., J. Messier, curate; A. Maisonneuve, O. M. I. agent for Rt. Révs. Bps of N. W. T., George Dugas, chaplain of the academy Joseph Qu'Appelle, O. M. I. secretary. St. Vital, attended from St. Boniface. St. Mary's Winnipeg; Revs. M. Ouillette, O. M. I. P. P. and F. Cahill, O. M. I. Curate. Church of Immaculate Conception, Winnipeg; Rev. A. A. Cherrier. Provincial, Rev. C. Cloutier. St. Charles, Rev. R. L. Baudin, O. M. I. St. Patrick's Church, Selkirk and Peguis, Rev. J. Allard O. M. I. St. Norbert—Rev. J. M. Ritchot. St. Agathe—Revs. C. Samoisette and P. Pelletier. St. Francois Xavier; Rev. F. X. Kavanagh. Bals St. Paul, Rev. Fortier. St. Charles, Rev. Danduraud, O. M. I. St. Anne des Chenes and St. Joachim, Rev. Girard. Bratte, Rev. J. Dufresne. St. Laurent and other missions of Lake Manitoba, Revs. F. Camper, O. M. I. H. Gascon, O. M. I. J. Campeau, A. Dupont, O. M. I. and Bro. Mulvehill, catechist. Lake Qu'Appelle, Rev. E. L. L. and the missions West. Revs. L. Lebrun, O. M. I. J. Decorbey, O. M. I. J. Hugonard, O. M. I. Magnan and LePage. St. Jean Baptiste de la Riviere aux Prunes Rev. D. Fillon. St. Joseph, Rev. M. Pelletier. St. Pierre de la Riviere aux Plats Rev. J. Joly. St. Pie and Emerson J. N. Jutra. Fort Alexander, Rev. A. Madore, O. M. I. and Bro. J. B. Doyle. Rainy Lake and other Missions, East Lake Winnipeg, Rev. J. Marcoux. St. On, Rev. C. Bitcher. St. Alphonse and, M. D. de Lourdes Rev. L. Campeau. St. Cathbert Portage la Prairie, Rev. J. McCarthy, O. M. I. Bratte, Rev. J. Robillard. Regina, Rev. D. Graton. Wood mountain, Moose Jaw, and medicine Hat Rev. P. St. Germain O. M. I.

EDUCATIONAL AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS. Theological Seminary and College of St. Boniface, teaching staff: Rev. Fathers Lory S. J. (director), Drummond, S. J.; French S. J. Lussier, S. J.; Blain, S. J.; O'Brien, S. J.; Belliveau S. J.; Paquin S. J.; Rev. J. Cloutier and J. L. Rene. Ecclesiastical Students, Messrs. Cameron, Ellis, Monette, Dubois, Turcotte, Langens, Brothers Gaudet S. J.; Forrier S. J.; Blouin, S. J.; Lefebvre S. J.

Course of Studies—Theology, Classics, and commercial course in English and French. Pupils—38.

St. Joseph's Institute, Winnipeg; two houses—Brothers of the Congregation of Mary Bro-William (director), Pupils 180.

St. Boniface Academy for Young Ladies Sisters of Charity (Gray Nuns), Boarders 60; day scholars 120.

St. Joseph's school, for day scholars—Sisters of Charity, Pupils 60.

St. Norbert's school—Sisters of Charity, Boarders 20, day scholars 60.

St. Francis Xavier's school day scholars—Sisters of Charity, Pupils 15.

St. Mary's Academy (Winnipeg) day scholars and boarders—sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, Sister superior Mary John of God, Boarders 60, day scholars 180.

School of Immaculate Conception (Winnipeg)—sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, Pupils 70.

St. Joseph's Convent, (Brandon)—sisters Faithful Companions of Jesus, Sister M. A. Reer sup. Pupils 70.

Sisters of Charity (Gray Nuns) sister Lamy sup. St. Boniface Hospital Sister Shaughnessy, directress. Orphan Asylum sister Boire directress; Orphan girls 38.

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