VOL. XXXVI.—NO. 31.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1886.

PRICE. -- FIVE CENTS

CONFERRING THE PALLIUM.

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN SEATED ON CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY'S THRONE.

INSTALLED IN THE ARCHDIOCESE OF NEW YORK WITH IMPOSING CEREMONIES-THE CATHE-DRAL CROWDED WITH PRIESTS AND LAY-MEN-SOLEMN MUSIC AND AN IMPRESSIVE

NEW YORK, March 5.—The red silk berretta that in life crowned the venerable head of the late Cardinal McCloskey hung yesterday, by a silken cord from the dome, over the tabernacie of the high alter of St. Patrick's Cathedral In accordance with the rubric, it was suspended there at his death, to typify the vacancy of the see that he had ruled, to be laid reverently away only after the installation of his successor. Yesterday that successor took formal possession of the vacant See, ascended the archiepiscopal throne, and see, ascended the archiepiscopal throne, and assumed the spiritual sway that ended when the first American Prince of the Church, the Cardinal Archbishop of New York, was laid to rest in the crypt beneath the high altar.

No temporal ruler ever succeeded to a fairer

No temporal ruler ever succeeded to a latter dominion, for the metropolitan see of New York includes not only the ecclesiastical province of New York but the dioceses of Brooklyn, Albany, Buffalo, Ogdensburg, Rochester, Newark and Treaton, within whose boundaries are almost a million of faithful Catholics. Never before was the cathedral so densely filled, for from all quarters of the see came Catholics to witness the installation of their new ruler, Archbishop Corrigan, and his investiture with the pallium, the loftiest symbol of his state.

In the olden days the coming of an Arch-bishop to his see was a pageant of kingly pomp-and circumstance. He rode a richly expari-soned charger, beneath a silken canopy, at-tended by priests and nobles, mounted, and followed by the faithful of high and low degree

A few paces from the transept door Monsig-A few paces from the transept door Monsignor Quinn, who, as Vicar-General, was the chief executor of the archdiocese, met Archbishop Corrigan. Bating his head, the Archbishop knelt and kissed a golden trucifix that Monsignor Quinn presented as a typification of his devotion to the faith. Then, rising, he ted the live coals in a golden thurible, odorous clouds rising about him, and incensed the priests and the laymen about him. Next he dipped a silver aspersorium into a silver vaso of holy water and aspersed them. Then, led by the trustees of the cathedral, wearing great purple satin resettes upon their breasts, and his priestly attendants, the Archbishop ascended the central aisle to the high altar, the chancel choir chanting the responsory "Behold, a Great Priest"

Meanwhile the suffragan prelates of the archdiocese, Bishops McNeirny of Albany, Loughlin
of Brooklyn, Ryan of Buffalo, Wadhams of
Ogdonsburg, McQuaid of Rochester, Waggar of
Nowark, O'Farrell of Trenton, and Conroy of
Curium, and visitiog Bishops Williams of Boston, Ryan of Philadelphia, De Goestriand of
Burlington, McCloskey of Louisville, Spalding
of Pearia, Keane of Richmond, O'Reilly of
Springfield, Hendricken of Providence, MoMahon of Harttord, Bradley of Manchester, and
Realy of Portland, and Monsignori Da Concilio. Healy of Portland, and Monsignori Da Concilio, Doane and Seton in purple silk cassocks and mantillas, with purple velvet berrettas upon their heads, had seated themselves in the maken stalls at either side of the sanctuary.

In a chair of state, facing the throne, sat Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, the Primate of the Roman Catholic Church in America, and designated by the Sovereign Pontiff to wear the hat of the second American Cardinal, throughed about the sanctuary rail were the pastors or curates of nearly all the churches in the archdiocese, and representatives of the Jesuits, Franciscans, Benedictines, and other communities that owe allegiance to the Arch-

Monsignor Quinn led Archbishop Corrigan to the throne, which had been untenanted since Cardinal McCloskey last eat upon it, and scated him upon it. At that instant a flood of sunwhich tells the story of the resurrection, above the altar, lent the splendor of many hues to the installation. In turn, Monsignor Quinn leading, the suffragan clergy approached the throne, and, kneeling, kissed Archbiehop Corrigan's signet, a sapphire encircled with flashing diamonds, in token of fealty to their new spiritual

Accompanied by two priests the Rev. P. F. McSweeney stood before the throns and read an address of congratulation.

The Archbishop made a touching roply to this address. He referred to the great responsibility which he had assumed. As he stood almost above the tomb where repose the bones of his illustrious predecessor, he seemed to feel that the spirit of his friend and teacher was hovering near. He prayed that he might have strength to bear what he had undertaken, and said that nothing contributed more to sensibly lessen the

weight of that burden that the steadfast allogiance and sympathy of his clergy.

Returning to the sacristy, with his priestly following, Archbishop Corngan put on the cappa magna of the archiepiscopate, an imparial mantle of glistening purple silk, flowing many yards behind to the gloved hands of purple cussocked pages, and returned to the

Then Archbishop Elder of Cincinnati, who first gave Archbishop Corrigan's youthful mind a priestly bent, and was his spiritual adviser when he was a student at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmettsburg, wearing a chasuble of cloth of gold, weighty with embroidery of gold, celebrated Pontifical High Mass, assisted by Father Kearney, of St. Patrick's, archpriest, in a cope of cloth of gold, and Fathers McGoan, of St. Peter's, and Corley, of Yonkers, clad in dalmatics of cloth of gold. Seated upon his throne, his chaplains holding an open missal and a lighted taper before him, Archbishop Corrigan devoutly followed the celebrant.

Bishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, the crator of the day, chose the 27th chapter of St. John as ext. Then Archbishop Elder of Cincinnati, who

Then Monsigneri Preston and Farecy took from Archbishop Corrigan's shoulders his mantle, and put upon them a chasuble of cloth of gold enriched with embroidery, and upon his head a mitre of cloth of silver encrusted with gems. His attendant chaplains put a cope of cloth of gold, encrusted with embroidery, upon Archbishop Gibbons, and he, ascending the altar, seated himself in a golden fold stool upon the platform of the altar.

Then Archbishop Corrigan approached [him with bared head, and kneeling, took the oath of fidelity to the Church and to the Sovereign Poutiff, that all Dishops take at their consecration; At its end Archbishop Corrigants, shoulders the pallium, collar of Jambs wood shoulders the pallium, collar of Jambs wood shoulders the pallium,

 $\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{r}$

maignia of an Archbishop-what a crown is to a

insignia of an Archbishop—what a crown is to a temporal prince.

As the Archbishop rose, and stepped up to the platform of the altar, the choirs of the chancel and the organ loft burst forth into triumphal strains. Extending his signetted hand, he blessed the kneeling clergy and the congregation. As he swept, with his splendid retinue, back to his throne, and took the seat upon it that he will resign and when he is called by that he will resign only when he is called by death to take his place beside his buried prede cessors in the crypt beneath the throne, the choirs and the clergy united in the Tc Dcum, the grand strains swelling in a great tide of harmony through the vast cathedral, and filling every heart with thankfulness and joy.

LETTER FROM TORONTO.

THE OTTAWA ORANGE CABINET AR-RAIGNED - A HEAVY INDICTMENT AGAINST THE PRINCE OF TRICKSTERS.

To the Editor of THE POST:

Sir,-I am not a constant reader of your paper, but through the courtesy of a friend of mine, and one who is a permanent subscriber to your paper, I very often come in possession of a copy of THE POST. My object in writing this communication is to congratulate you, Mr. Editor, for the very able manner in which you have handled the Riel question, and also the independent stand you take in furthering anything pertaining to the welfare of the John Gray, of Prescott, one of Canada's Irish race in Canada. Whether or not Louis greatest orators, who was deceived Riel deserved death on account of the part by the Orange Cabinet; James Fahey, he took in the last rebellion, I will not say : but though he was tried and sentenced to death, it's the opinion of most people that the Ottawa Government would never have carried that sentence into effect were it not for the influence brought to bear upon them by the Orange lodges that exist in every nock and corner throughout this province. From the day that Louis Riel fell into the hands of General Middleton until the hour of his death, "Orange gange" were working ener-getically and having resolutions passed, calling upon the Government of Ottawa to hang him, in order that the murder—as they are pleased to call it-of Scott be avenged. They, Mr. Editor, were not in the least concerned as to the tate of the priests and others who lost their lives in that insurrection; as Scott was an Orangeman and a "Brother," I presume they thought it their duty to have Riel's life for his, and as they were successful in having their wish carried out, proving to all residents of both the Province of Quebec and Ontario the influence they possess and can bring to beer at Octaws. I think, Mr. Editor, the time has come when Irish and French should unite and east their ballots in the line hald down in your editorial columns. What can the line is the line is the line is the line is the line and cast their ballots in the line is t Macdonald and his Orange lodge, when his own organ, the Mail newspaper, comes cut candidly and tells the Irish Catholics of this Dominion that they are ignorant and not educated enough to fulfil government offices. Let the Catholic editor of the Mail inquire of the Civil Service Board of Examiners at Ottawa who it is that carries off all the honors, and he will find that they are Irish

Catholics. How can Sir John Macdonald expect the support of Irish Catholics when he has deceived them and the bishops of Ontario by writing them letters stating that there would be three Irish Catholic in his Cabinet, namely, Hon. John Costigan, Hon. Frank Smith, Hon. John O'Donohoe. At the time of the Chestnut Park treaty, when Sir John Moc-donald promised faithfully that Mr. O'Donohoe would receive a portfolio, Brother E. F. Clark, editor of the Orange Sentinel, and Brother J. Tunston, and our Orange M.P., John Small, drove out in carriages to Senator McPherson, and had an interview with their Orange prince, Sir John Macdon-ald, and demanded that he cancel Mr. O'Donohoe's appointment, on the grounds that he was a Fenian. I have been acquainted with Mr. O'Donohoe since he first landed in Canada, and defy anyone to show any instance where he has been disloyal. On the contrary, he is a captain in our volunteers, and has been a resident of the city of Toronto for nearly forty years, and during this long time has held some of the most responsible positions under the crown. He was elected an alderman for St. David's ward four consecutive terms. He has heen County Crown Attorney for the city of Toronto and county of York three years. He has been a member of parliament for our city, is also a Q.C. and Senator. Still the Orangemen have the audacity to call him a "Fenian." They said to Sir John we will accept Frank Smith as a cabinet minister. Why did they accept him? Because they knew he was no representative man and would therefore give no trouble to the Orange cabinet in asking for favors. The Irish Catholics of Tronto know Frank Smith to be a "sham" on the Irish race. How many Irish Catholics have been appointed to positions in the Government? Two! This is a grand record. Let this Irish represen-tative, Frank Smith, state in the Senate the large amount he contributed towards the Irish National League. If he did it would make every true and faithful Irishman shun him. Yes, shun him as though sfilicted with leprosy. Why did Costigan and Smith allow John Gray, of Prescott, to be swindled out of the collectorship of Inland Revenue by that

Orange fanatic, Sir Alex. Campbell? What did Smith and Costigan do for the Irish race this last five years? They stood by and saw Louis Riel, a Catholic, hung to please the Orangemen of Canada, and still continue to hold their positions in the Orange lodge. Shame on these two Irishmen, who sit side by side with the Prince of Orangemen in Canada-Sir John Macdonald, Brother Bowell, Brother White, Brother Camp-Jell, Brother McLean, What is the Brother Bowell's appointments. And who are they? Orangemen, not one Catholic. Look at Sir Alex. Campbell's department, Father Resther, who has had this position ap the post office, not one Catholic since Smith, to the present time and whose health is failing.

the nuns of St. Agnes in Rome, the freece being taken from lambs blessed by the Pope annually and Costigan became Ministers. And why?

Because an Orangeman takes an oath and awears in the name of his God never to assist the control of an Archhishan what a grown is to a . Catholic. There were three Orangemen expelled from the lodge for voting for Mr. John O'Donohoe in the east Toronto election in 1872. I see by this week's Irish Canadian a long communication, headed "Whose head does the cap fit?" and signed by some person in Montreal calling himself Jovinus Isarchus, who appears to be troubled a good deal over The Post's "Cabinet Secret." He also makes the sugnitation of the capacitant of gestion that THE POST should change the letter O. into P. He is also of the opinion that our supercilious coxcomb, Frank Smith, would make a good Finance Minister. Such beerish talk as this, Mr. Editor. will no doubt strengthen Frank Smith's intellectual abilities. The Irish Catholics of Canada must certainly feel proud of that patriotic journal THE Post, which will never be forgetten for showing up that secret-sworn crew of Orangemen at Ottawa. Here are the names of some Irish Catholics who have been deceived in the most cutrageous manner by the prince of Orangemen in Canada, Sir John Macdonald: Head of the list is the unfortunate but brave

man, Louis Riel; Hon. John O'Donohoe, Q.C., ex M.P., the man whom Sir John swindled cut of his Cabinet seat to please the Orangemen of Canada; James O'Reilly, Q.C., who was to be appointed to a judgship. The Orange fanatic, Campbell, protested, and Sir John cancelled his appointment; John Gray, of Prescott, one of Canada's one of Canada's best journalists, Nicholas Murphy, of Toronto, who is recognized as one of the cleverest criminal lawyers in the Dominion. Before closing this communication Mr. Editor, I call upon every true and faithful Irish Catholic in this Dominion to boycott the Mail newspaper and Orange Cabinet. We have commenced in Toronto

IRISH CATHOLIC, Toronto. P.S.-I enclose my card. Toronto, March 9, 1886.

already, so let Montreal follow the example.

IN AID OF PARNELL. ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING-SPEECHES BY GOV

ERNOR HILL AND MR. SULLIVAN. ALBANY, N.Y., March 5 .- A grand demon-

Committee of Arrangements and many promin committee of Arrangements and many prominent citizens, including most of the Reman Catholic elergymen. The interior of the hall, preticularly the stage and baxes, was neatly decorated with the national colors, portraits of

Washington, Emmet and others.
Soon after eight o'clock the Governor entered, accompanied by the speaker of the evening, Mr. Alexander Sullivan, of Chicago, and Mr. Bourke Cockran, of New York. Judge Nott, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements introduced the Governor as chairman. Gov ernor Hill then spoke as follows :--

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECU.
FELLOW CITIZENS OF ALBANY—For the kind partiality of your committee in selecting me to preside over this inceting I tender you my beartfelt thanks. It has been suggested in some quarters that it was improper for officials to take part in assemblages of this character. I do not think the objection is well founded. If it is I shall have to call upon my friend, Judge Nott, to overrule the objectionfriend, Judge Nott, to overrule the objection—at least in this instance. (Applause.) Those who object can take exceptions and we will proceed with the meeting, notwithstanding. (Renewed applause.) Years ago the Congress of the United States passed a resolution sympathizing with struggling Gresce. At this day it is eminently proper that the citizens of this country should express their sympathy with struggling Ireland.
(Applause.) Our sympathies are overrun, and we have the right to bestow them wherever we please. Our money is our own, and individually we have the right to place it where it will do the most good. (Applause.) Your chairman stated that I had been selected to preside simply over the deliberations of this meeting. On some occasions I have observed that the presiding officers mistook he functions of their position and undertook to make a speech, and absolutely left little for the regular orators to say. I shall not be guilty of that impropriety, but will simply content my self with discharging the duties which have been assigned me. I take great pleasure now in introducing to you one who scarcely needs introduc! tion—Mr. Alexander Sullivan, of Chicago.

CHEERS FOR MR. SULLIVAN. Mr. Sullivan was greeted with hearty and long continued applause. In opening his remarks the speaker thanked the committee for their partiality in choosing him to speak and the Governor for the words of encouragement for the cause in which they were labering. However the people of America may differ on other subjects, he said, they all agree in supporting Ireland in her heroic struggle for liberty. America is directly interested in the

struggle now going on.

The speaker delivered a long and eloquent address, and after other speeches the meeting came to an enthusiastic close.

AT ST. CROIX CONVENT.

On 3rd inst. a grand religious ceremony was held at the Convent of St. Oroix, the occasion held at the Convent of St. Uroix, the occasion being the religious profession of a large number of young ladies. The service commenced at 8 o'clock and was held in the chapel of the convent. His Lordship Bishop Fabre officiated and the sanctuary was filled with clergymen from all parts of the city. The chapel was crowded with the many friends of the happy young religiouses, who were deeply impressed young religiouses, who were deeply impressed by the solemn ceremony. Several ladies prononneed their final vows, and others took the reil.

OUR IRISH LETTER.

THE NATIONAL STRENGTH IN LIMERICK— JOHN O'LEARY'S OFFENSIVE ATTITUDE resolved that he shall not long remain in AGAINST THE PARNELLITES—LORD iguorance of them on the reopening of Parlia-BANDY'S RELIGIOUS CLADSTONE'S LET-ment, and request him to pause before he RANDY'S BLUSTER-GLADSTONE'S LET-TER TO AN IRISH LANDLORD-THE LEAGUE'S RECRIPTS.

(From Cur Own Correspondent.) Dunits, Feb. 22.—The Loyalists of the Ossury division of Queen's county cut such a sorry figure in November last that they did not on the present occasion attempt to oppose fund. The sum voted to evicted tenants the popular candidate, Mayor O'Meara of amounted to £185, including £20 to Lord De Limerick, in the representation of the seat. In November Mr. Arthur O'Counor polled 3,959 votes against 393 recorded for Mr. R. Caldbeck, and the immense National majority As only one branch is permitted in appalled the Loyalists from renewing the cach parish the organization is alcontest. Mr. O'Meara is a Nationalist of long standing, and has been prominently associated with the people's cause since the days of Fenianism. He was elected Mayor the meeting on the present crisis, and Mr. of Limetick in 1885, and has again in 1886 Farrell, Sheriff of Denver, Colorado, U.S.A. been re-elected. It was this gentleman, who, assured the members of the active sympathy at the head of his corporation, resisted the imposition of Lord Spencer's famous police tax on his native city, and who put one nail in that nobleman's coffin in Ireland. A fluent will be a welcome addition to Parnell's party. Mr. John O'Leary, of '67 fame, has, since

his return to Ireland, assumed a very decided who differed from the adopted line of thought and action. Mr. O'Leary has been treated with such toleration that not a word of resentment was ever uttered against him for his periodical treades against the Parnellite movement and the National League. It was the remembrace that he, at one time, neted his part as a man and suffered for his so acting, which safeguarded him from being summarily dealt with. On last Tuesday Mr. O'Leary strended the meeting of the Central branch of the I. N. L. and next day apologized through the press for his presence at the meeting, but stated that his object in attending was to hear a deprecation of crime from the members of the branch. He heard what he desired, and, at a loss for something to grumble at, he concluded his letter by a series of eneers and petty carpings. Even this was unnoticed by the objects of his spleen, but a Mr. Teeling brought his conduct and language before a meeting of the Young Ireland Society, of which Mr. O'Leary is president, but in consequence of some informality he was ruled out of order. A scene then ensued and Mr. O'Leary left the chair. Mr. Teeling proposes to place Mr. O'Leary's late political ection, generally, since his return to Ireland, society with a view of having him deposed; and Mr. Birden, a friend of Mr. O'Leary's low the example. I arrived in Canada in and member of the Y. I. S., has by requisition convened a meeting to expel Mr. Teeling. This gentleman has advertised a meeting in the Rotunda for to-morrow night, and very likely Mr. O'Leary will learn, as the result, to what extent he is in harmony with the rest

of his countrymen. Lord Randolph Churchill has ended his dissembling and expressed his determination to dog the National movement in Ireland as he dogged the Land League. At Paddington on Saturday he was most vehement in his denunciation of the Irish Parliamentary Party and the National League, lying, blackguard ing, threatening, and hounding on the government for the suppression of the popular organization. To this nobleman does Michael Davitt owe his re-arrest in 1881, and at his instance, and by his exertions mainly was the movement, of which he was the founder, suppressed. Lord Churchill is to visit Ulster avowedly to stir up religious hatred amongst the Orangemen of the "Imperial province," and in the consequent riots and bloodshed, which he hopes may ensue, point out the unfitness, owing to crime, of the Irish people for con trol of their own affairs. Such is his policy, but, parhaps, as in the case of Lord Iddles-leigh, who stumped Ulster on similar lines a couple of years ago, he may have very great reason subsequently to be sorry for his con

duct. Taking his cue, no doubt, from the recent action of the Chamber of Commerce in connection with the question of Home Rule, Councillor Donnelly last week gave notice that he would bring forward at the next meeting of the corporation a resolution of Home Rule. Accordingly at Tuesday's meeting he submitted his resolution-a strong one —which was supported by the Lord Mayor, M.P., the High Sheris, M.P., Councillors H. Gill, M.P., Michael Davitt, J. Doyle, J. Doherty and W. Hopkins. An amendment of Councillor McEvoy to the effect that the resolution was premature, was negatived by 40 votes to 4, and the resolution was carried copies of which will be forwarded to Lord Salisbury, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Parnell, etc. This judicious step will be followed by all the representative bodies throughout the country, and in view of Mr. Gladstone's invitation to the people here through Lord DeVesci, such expressions of opinion are entitled to the grave consideration of Mr. Glad-

stone's Government. To Lord DeVesci Mr. Gladstone has addressed a letter asking for full and authentic information of the wants and wishes of the Irish people. Why he selected Lord De Vesci as his medium for obtaining this information nobody knows. Lord De Vesci is about as bad a specimen of the Irish landlord as it is possible to conceive. Long before the formation of the Land League this nobleman had entitled himself to the hatred of his tenants by his ruthless seizure and evictions, and since the inception of that movement has cost the national exchequer about £12,000 in supporting his victims, who were either thrown out of their heldings procession will be he through inability to pay a rackrent or went Lachine. His Lords g. ent on principle under the no rent manifesto.

เมลาเมื่อว่า วิสตร์เลยอา การสราบาร์

These facts Mr. Gladstone has yet to loarn, and though it is probable he will not learn them from the vice-president of the Loyal and Patriotic Union, the Irish members have

accepts as gospel the knowledge of the state of the country Lord De Vesci is likely to

The receipts acknowledged at ere yester-day's meeting of the Central Branch of the I.N.L. for league purposes amounted to £356 from Ir sh branches, and £643 10a 5d was received from America for the Parliamentary amounted to £185, including £20 to Lord De Vesci's tenants. Six new branches were affiliated, twelve new members elected, and fourteen names proposed for membership. most complete, hence the small number of branches applying for affiliation. Mr. John Dillon, M.P., presided and addressed the meeting on the present crisis, and Mr. in Ireland.

The Lord Mayor entertained seven hundred guests to a banquet in the Mansion House on and eloquent speaker, a ready debater, and a thoroughly reliable and sincere patriot, he mostly of the tradesmen of the metropolis, who enjoyed a very pleasant evening around the hospitable board. The principle toasts his return to Ireland, assumed a very decided attitude—as a crank. On his first appearance in public he availed of the opportunity to tell his audience that both Mr. Parnell and themselves were all wrong in their ideas and policy; that everything had gone wrong since "The Lord Mayor," by the Lord Mayor, by the Lord Mayor, "Trades of Dublin." Mr. John Dillon, "The Trades of Dublin." Mr. John Dillon, and Mr. C. Dawson, cyclord Mayor. were-"Our Native Land," responded to by he left the country many years ago, and that M.P., and Mr. C. Dawson, exchard Mayor, there was no toleration in Ireland for anyone also spoke. also spoke.

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND

Previously acknowledged \$1608 50 COLLECTED BY JAS. HAYLOW, EAST ONFORD,

To the Editor of the Post and True Witness: of my name in Montreal. I do not care personally for that, but there are a good many Irishmen in the vicinity of Aylmer that are very good to subscribe to other charitable stitutions, and have failed to sec scription in either the TRUE WITNESS before a convention of all the branches of the for the Parliamentary Fund, hoping that some of the readers of your paper may fel-1837, in time to witness l'apincau's rebellion, and my opinion is that Canada may thank that rebellion for the freedom she now enjoys. I take the TRUE WITNESS and Catholic Record. My opinion is that every Irishman, and especially Catholics, should subscribe for these papers, as they are our only advocates,

MICHAEL FORAN, Aylmer, Que.

ALSACE-LORRAINE AGAIN.

BERLIN, March 6 .- The Emperor William is making arrangements to personally review in the autumn the fifteenth Army corps which garrisons Alsace-Lorraine. Commenting on the Naiser's intention, a Government print calls attention to the fact that in a new text book, which has been ordered by France to be used in all the French schools, there is a paragraph in the rules of conduct which teaches that if every French youth does his duty the Republic will some day become strong enough to regain Alsace Lorraine. This, says the French paper, is inoculating the boys of France with the idea of revenge.

The following are the names of the ladies who took the veil recently at the Grey Numbery :- Miss Eva Dorais, Miss Blanche Taché, a niece of Arch-bishop Taché; Miss Katie Buckley, Miss Roso Lusignan, Miss Olivine Turcot, in religion Sieter of the Guardian Angel; Miss Louise Pilon, and Miss Eliza Deschamps, in religion Sister St. Gabriel. The ladies who pronounced their final vows were Miss Virginia Daoust, in religion Sister St. Francois de Salles; Miss Clementine Beaulieu, in religion Sister Beaulieu; Miss Alma Lanthier, in religion Sister Agnes of the Sacred Heart; Miss Emilia Fisette, in religion Sister St. Mark; Miss Mary Jane Dolan, in religion Sister Dolan; Miss Regina Gagnon, in reli-gion Sister St. Margaret; and Miss Helen Kelly, in religion Sister Kelly.

The Rev. Father Malo, Northwest mission ary, is in the city in the interest of colonization. The Rev. Father was born in this city, and his parents still reside here. He is 27 years a missionary and has been over the pacific coasts. He left Tortue several months ago and visited the principal cities of the United States before coming here.

On Sunday the solemn inauguration of St Edouard parish church took place. The Rev Father Laporte, pastor of the parish, officiated at mass, and Father Lecavalier delivered the sermon. The religious ceremony terminated in the afternoon by the solemn benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The new church was finished and ready for the reception of the faithful only a week ago.

On Thursday next, March 11th, a religious procession will be held at the Convent at Lachine. His Lordship Bishop Pabre will F manifesto. • product of the state of the s T_{ij} i = 1

THE LABOR QUESTION.

MASTER WORKMAN POWDERLY CLEARLY DEFINES THE POSI-TION OF THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

PHILAUELPHIA, March 8.—Grand Master Workman T. V. Powderly, head of the Knights of Labor, who is in this city attending a meeting of the General Executive board, said to night to a representative of the associated press that he had received no summons to St. Louis to settle the difficulties between the strikers and the Gould system of roads. Mr. Powderly said there was no significance in the fact that so many strikes were now in progress. "It is a coincidence, merely," suid he, "and there is no concerted action contemplated by the order as has been suggested, the strikes being incidental, and, I think, chiefly owing to the fact that it is the beginning of the spring trade, and the opening of a period of prosperity in business." Mr. Powderly, upon being asked whether he did not think that the increase in the number of strikes just now was owing to the knowledge of an increased power by or-ganizations of labor, said: "I doubt it, and I think I can speak for the general executive board. I do not think it is wise to inaugurate so many strikes, unless it can be shown that there is real necessity for them. If many of those who are striking would display a little more common senso and use a little more patience they would get all they are striking for and save time and money in the bargain. If they would exercise proper moderation in their negotiations with their employers, and submit their claims firmly made and properly represented to arbitration, I am sure hine out of ten cases which end in a strike could be satisfactorily arranged without

resorting to such an extreme."
"Arbitration, then, and not strikes, is the theory of the order?" said the reporter. Yes. Arbitration always when it is possible :

Thos. Gaynor. SI 00 STRIKE ONLY IS A LAST RESORT;
P. Callan 1 00 but when that point is reached strike hard,
P. Farrell. 2 00 strike in earnest, and never surrender except
F. J. O'Neill 2 00 to just concessions. Why, this board,
John Slattery 1 00 pointing to the members who were listening
James Haylow. 1 00 to the talk, "has since the 1st day of January
Michael Foran, Aylmer 2 00 last settled by arbitration three hundred
and fifty cases which would otherwise have and fifty cases which would otherwise have Fo the Editor of the Post and Thue Weines: resulted in strikes without the gaining of a single point by the strikers. The Knights of Labor and the other labor organizations Parnell fund which was credited to a person in sympathy with its plans, constitute at the present time the most powerful organization of workingmen ever known in the history of the world. Its strength is increasing every day, and its influence is felt every day in every branch of trade in their names in the Parliamentary sub this country. It is dangerous to abuse this power. It can always insist upon just deor Catholic Record. I now enclose you \$2 mands carefully considered and thoughtfully for the Parliamentary Fund, hoping that digested. It cannot afford to fritter itself away upon every little pretence of wrong, hastily formulated and pig-headedly insisted upon. The growth of the power of labor should be an occasion for calm deliberation and moderation.

THE WORKINGMEN SHOULD BE CAREPUL to see to it that they do not sap and undermine their strength by extreme demands and an unreasonable assumption of importance and power. It is, as some one has said before me, a good thing to have the power of a giant, but it is an evil thing to use it like a giant. It was the disposition on the part of the employer to refuse to treat with his workmen that made the labor organization a necessity to them. Now that we have the power which comes from organization we must be careful that we do not change positions with the employer and refuse to treat with him, except at the paint of the pistol or the strike, which is about the same thing. In the old assemblies, which are familiar with our plans and purposes, strikes are infrequent. It is the new and as yet not fully informed organizations which, upon sometimes insufficient and frequently trivial causes, make this final and desperate appeal. As our organizations grow there will be less strikes because there will be less ne deity for them. Uur power will be in time greater than men now think. It will last so long as we use it wisely (and it will be so used) as a power no less important than the constitution itself. A strike is a bad thing," continued

Mr. Powderly, "but A ROYCOTT IS WORSE

in its results. A strike stops production merely; a boycott kills it. A strike for a week is only the loss of a week's business, trade and wages. A boycott for a week can be the utter ruin of the business itself. We have never failed in a boycott which has been ordered by the general committee. Its effectiveness is undoubted, but it is an extreme power which we use with caution." In reply to a suggestion that there might be danger of the organization drifting into polics and losing its power, Mr. Powderly replied: "We do not propose to have any part in politics. It is bread and butter, the rights of the employed, the material and concrete things of every day life, that constitute the elements which is now and always will hold us together. When people talk, as sometimes they do, about using the Knights of Labor as a political engine, they utter the most arrant nonsense."

Bishop O'Connor, of Nebraska, says his dicesse contains a population of 800,000, of whom about 70,000 are Roman Catholics. Of these the Bohemians number 30,000, the Irish come next, and the remainder are Russians. Eighty-seven priests minister under him. There are seven religious orders of women in There are seven religious orders of women in the diocese. In Omaha there is an endowed college under charge, of the Jennits. The climate is fine and bracing of the Hermometer rarely reaches 15 degrees below zero in unter, if and only occasionally reaches 100 degrees in summer. On reproductive the contest of the contest