

ATRES

VOL. LXI., NO. 41.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, MAY 6, 1891,

PRICE 5 CENTS.

GREGORY THE GREAT.

Notes of the Celebration in the Holy City-New Interpretation of the Chants.

The special Rome correspondence of the Pilot (Boston) gives some interesting details of the Gregorian Contenary from which we make a few extracts. On the Sunday after Easter His Holiness held a "Circolo" at which he spoke of the great joy it brought to his heart to learn the cordial and devotional acceptance given to the spread of a higher devotion given to the spread of his hope that towands in time spread throughout it might in time spread throughout Christendom. Then he referred to the Conscioudd. Then he referred to the number of commemorative centennial number of committee marked out for celebrations that were marked out for this and the following year. Most proximate of all was that of St. Gregory the Great, of which he had already spoken in his discourse to the cardinals on March 2: that of St. Aloysius Gonzaga, which will be held at the end of the summer; the sixth centenary of the construction of the world-renowned Cathonical Carlon and the construction of the world-renowned Cathonical Carlon and the cardinal carries are the cardinal carries and the cardinal carries are carried to the carries are carried to the cardinal carries are carried to the carries are carried to the cardinal carries are carried to the carries are carried to the cardinal carries are carried to the carries are carried to the carri attaction of the world-renowned Cathedral of Orvieto, raised in nonor of the Presence of Our Lord in the Blessed Sacament: and, finally, the fourth cen-Sacrament, and, many, the tourth cen-tennial of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus. He spoke also of the causes of heatification which were or me causes of reactive area which were in progress, and which are likely to be in progress, and which are itsely to be brought to a term for his episcopal jubilee. Then his thoughts and his words were turned to Ireland, and, specially addressing himself to the Archibles of Dahlin his averaged the artistic of the form of Dahlin his averaged the artistic of the form of Dahlin his averaged the artistic of the form of Dahlin his averaged the artistic of the form of Dahlin his averaged the artistic of the form of the bishop of Dahlin, he expressed the satisfaction he derived from the news con veyel in the telegram he received on the perious Filday evening, announcing the result of the filips election. The Holy Faher then tray feel of the Archbishop the condition of Ireland at the present time. The words in which he expressed his great satisfaction at the union of the lrish bishops in the present disaster were fish bishops in the present disaster were words of fervor and praise. He praised the noble people who, confiding in their dergy and united with them, looked hopefully towards the future. He also expressed his desire to see a Catholic materially arising in Ireland, but he recognized that this was not to be leaded for under the present Governlooked for under the present Govern-

Oo Thurseay, High Mass was colobrated in the glorious 'assilica of St. Paul's, beyond the Walls: a homily was preached by the Father-Abbot of the Benedictine Order, which serves this basilica, and the

GREGORIAN CHANT

was rendered by the Benedictine monks. It is, perhaps, interesting to recall the fact that in the museum attached to this basilies there is preserved intact to the present day the authentic marble slab on which is inscribed the legacy left by St. Gregory the Great for the lamp which should burn before the body of the Apostle St. Paul. When we tirink back and remember that St. Gregory was Pope from the year 500 to 501, we may appreciate the distance that divides our time from his, and may be an interest in the marble slab that has oven so carefully preserved through the sieges, storms and revolutions of so many centuries. On the following day, the Mass celebraton the londary of St. Peter's Chair, in the ed on the alter of St. Peter's Chair, in the Vatican basidea, was accompanied by the singing of Pa'estrina's "Mass of Pope force the measures which the Marcellus." It was under the direction bill was designed to carry out. of Mustala and was rendered by the combined control of the Sistine and Julian Chapels forming a chorus of seventy voices. "Expected with care and expression," said a brilliant connoisseur, there is no harmony in the world better formed to move to tears or raise to ecstasy." It produces, when executed with the requisite carefulness, an extraordinary effect which has something of the supernatural, and which justifies the claim of sublimity unanimously and exclusively given to it by all the great masters of the Palestrina style.

On Friday afterneon a penitential procession took place in the basilica of Santa Maria Maggiore. This was in conformity with the septiform supplications made by St. Gregory to obtain the cessa-tion of the plague that desolated Rome in his days. In 5(c), the first year of his Pontificate, he instituted the "septiform litany," which should be celebrated on the 7th of the Kalends of May, that is to say, on the 15th of April, by seven societies of men and women, who, on that same day, should simultaneously set out from seven churches designated beforehand, and unite in one assembly to make public prayers together. This litary was

CRUTIS NIGRAE.

because on the day it was celebrated the crosses on the alters were covered with black veils, and the faithful assisted in the procession wearing black dresses, in agn of mourning and penitence. Such was the septiform litany on St. Gregory's My; on Friday last it was held by a arge number of clergy in purple robessign also of mourning—and with emn and mournful chants was parcularly impressive. As St. Gregory the reat was the founder of that most ancient form of ecclesiastical music which om him is called the Gregorian chant, was but natural to expect that this music, or what may be considered as its outcome or derivative, should prevail in the ceremonies of this celebration. The celebrated Benedictine of the Abbey of Solesmes in Anjou, France, the Rev. ani Pothier, the restorer of the Gregoroir of the seminarists and pupils of the erpreting the Gregorian music. A

ecclesiastical music. It is perhaps rash the birth of Christ a large stone, specito conjecture what the future success of mens of which can be seen in the muse-Dom Pothier's system will be; but one um of the Royal Irish Academy, was thing is certain, that the tendency of substituted. opinion in Rome is decidedly favorable to the Gregorian chant as readered ac-cording to the system of this French Benedictine. He claims to return to the original method of execution and to have discovered the rhythm of the melodies as written by the great Pontiff whose name they bear. There is a wondrously touching cadence at the end of the phrases which thoroughly completes one's idea of what religious should be in expression. Like other great changes, this new style, or rather return to the old style, of music has its entusiastic supporters. To-morrow the Mass at St. Gregory's and the Vespers will be sung to this same music, and the Catholics of Rome will thus have an opportunity of thoroughly testing its capacities and its suitability as an accompaniment to worship. There is no doubt, however, but Dom Pothier's system will be extensive-

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.

ly tried.

Debate in the House of Lords on the Treaty Bill.

view of the assurances given the Government from the Newfoundland delegates that the colony would immediately an act which would provide for the due enforcemedt of the treaty stipulations existing between France and Great Britain the House ought not to go into can acquire enough skill to revolve committee on the Knutsford coercive bill until reasonable time had been given to Newfoundland to pass the ne-cessary legislation. Kimberley also urged that the colonial legislature would not repudiate the promises of the delegates and that, therefore, the Knutsford bill ought not to be carried any further.

Lord Knutsford refused to accede to Kimberley's motion, claiming that the Newfoundland question had an imperial character which must be recognized in dealing with it. Knutsford added, how-ever, that if Newfoundiand would pass the promised measure the bill at present before the House would be dropped.

Lord Dunraven said he regretted the Government could not agree to abandon the Knutsford bill, as it seemed the Newfoundlanders were honestly determined to do all in their power to avoid the necessity of any coercive measures.

Lord Herschell, one of the deputy speakers of the House of Lords, said it was of primary importance in this connection to consider the opinions of the colonists if the Government desires to maintain its colonial empire. The action of Lord Knutsford justified the rejection of the bill.

obligations with France which must be mival powers were paralyzed. They could not regularly exercise the jurisdiction which they had hitherto effected. The bill, Lord Salisbury said, was necessary in the event of the failure of an act of the Newfoundland Legislature to enforce the measures which the Kuntsford

After further discussion Lord Kimberly's motion was rejected, 113 to 30. Lord Herschell moved that the Knutsford act continue in force for only one year. Lord Salisbury opposed the motion and it was rejected, 61 to 21. The bill then passed the committee stage.

HIBERNIAN GAMES.

Some Startling Feats of Former Times Described.

From O'Donovan's famous " Annals of Ireland" it appears that in the age of the world 3370, or exactly 1,829 years before the Christian Era, the first Tailtin games were held at Telltown, county Meath. These games were inaugurated by Lugh Lamhfhada, monarch of Ireland, in honor of his foster-mother, Tailte, daughter of Maghmor, King of Spain and wife of Eochaidh, son of Ere, the last king of the Firbolgs. The Book of Ballymote, a very ancient vellum manuscript, now in the Royal Academy, Dublin, contnins a description of these games. They consisted of running, jumping, wrestling, fencing, sham battles, chariot racing, the gaebolga, or feat of throwing the belly dart, and the roth-cleas or wheel feat, from which has originated the practice of throwing the hammer.

THROWING THE CHARIOT WHEEL.

This wheel feat consisted in whirling a chariot wheel-to which was attached an unrevolving axle-around the head and throwing it for distance. As in modern times several exponents of the game attained marvellous skill, notably a muscular prodigy named Cuchullian, whom all the chronicles recognized as the champion of his time (A. M. 4480), although, fortunately perhaps for the self-esteem of his latest emulators, the exact records of this antique celebrity remain in obli-

vion. The Tailtin games instantly leaped into prominence and permanence, and were celebrated with all the pomp and panoply of a national festival in the first ian chant, came to flome to instruct the week of August every year down to the reign of the last monarch of Ireland, reach Seminary, in his system of inregion of the Gregorian music. A long our sturdy predecessors continued long our sturdy predecessors charged cinen of this chant was heard this to flirt with the monotonous chariot byening at Vespers in the Church of St. wheel without yearning for a missic more iregery the creat on the Cedian Hill. easy for manipulation does not appear, there are formally the creation of the contract here are few subjects more persistently but various authorities are responsible advertently wrote his name in the but various authorities are responsible but various authorities are responsible space reserved for "cause of death."

However, the manhood and chivalry which for centuries had graced the mimic warfare of the Taltian aniphitheatre were soon persistently occupied in more fate ful arenas, emphasizing the process of their athletic days with grim impartial-ity on the sea browned hides of the Danes, the haughty crests of the Normans and the Plantagenets, the merci less partizions of Elizabeth and the close cropped skulls of the Roundheads, each eagerly succeeding the other in a forlorn hope of subjugating or annihilating the unflinching sons of Erin. This destructive warfare which ravaged the country from the twelfth to the eighteenth century, precluded all possibility of a continuance or revival of athletics during tinuance or revival of athletics during that turbulent period.

HOW THE FEAT IS PERFORMED. No actual arm work is called for, the strain fulling mainly upon the back and loins. The hammer is swung round when once the thrower has begun his spin, at right angles to the body and in a vertical position, and the arm and handle thus act as one and the same lever. A very slight grasp of mechanical principles will show that the hammer head is, as it were, attached to the circumterence of a revolving circle, the motive power being the greatest momentum can be produced. It is therefore, obvious that where a run rapidly without falling over, must inevitably be able to throw the hammer authest, or as an English trainer once pithily

observed, "a good big 'un will always beat a good little 'un."

The advantages of this preparation, even to a man never destined to excel in high class competitions, will be found to repay lavishly the amount of time and trouble expended. The muscles called into play served to draw the shoulders and ribs into a healthy and natural position and to give the lungs and heart plenty of room to perform their vital functions. These organs are never slow to avail themselves of this rare indulgence and soon contribute conspicuously to the comfort and health of the general system. The back and loins, and to a minor extent the lower limbs, will be strenght ened and developed, and altogether the aspirant will at the termination of his course and himself much nearer to Shake peare's idly lie description:

A combination and a form, in leed, Where every god did seem to set his

To give the world assurance of a m n.

An English Swindle. LONDON, May 4.—A sensation has been Lord Salisbury said the Government band entered into a serious international chilesting with France which the wind-up of the Anglo-Austrian Printing Company. Evanceh Hansard was its promoter. Managing Director Bot obligations with France which index of the carried out. Under the decisions of the Newfoundland courts the hands of the naval powers were paralyzed. They may a powers were paralyzed. They have supposed to be ceived from shareholders as part of the ceived from shareholders as part of the ceived from shareholders as part of the aries to assist him in instilling Christian-price of the business he was supposed to ity into the hearts of the cannibalistic price of the business he was supposed to leave acquired in Austria. In addition Bettomly asked for a total purchase money of £600,000. Sir Horace Davey, in applying for an order for the computsory wind-up of the Anglo-Austrian Company, declared that Bottomley had Company, declared that Bottomley had This cross I was killed by them three years. in applying for an order for the compul-sory wind-up of the Anglo-Austrian Company, declared that Bottomley had never had business of any sort in Australia to sell. The directorate of the concern, of which the recent Lord Mayor Isaacs is chairman, in September de-clared a dividend of 15 per cent., although the company never possessed any business. Bottomley and the directors within a single year divided among themselves the whole share capital subscribed. An enquiry being threatened they formed a committee, which ap-pointed a liquidator controlled by the directorate. The judge before whom the petition was made has ordered a com pulsory winding up of the company's affairs and has dismissed the liquidator. A crop of prosecutions arising from the affair is impending.

Against Italians. New Orleans, May 4.—During the Fijian, and I am about to print the vesp-Main excitement here it was suggested er and gospel in Fijian also. This work that the business of unloading fruit vessels ought to be taken from the Sicilians, and that if this was done it would materially reduce the Italian colony. Last, week it was announced that the Stevelores and Longshoremen's Association. including many thousand members, had determined to act on the suggestion, and that a very strong effort would be made to get possession of this business. The association does all the unloading of vessels at this port except those laden with fruit. It will now insist that only union labor shall be employed, and the unloading of fruit vessels shall be carried on under the same rules and regulations as govern all vessels which arrive at this port with other cargoes. The Italians will not abandon the work without a

Paternal Government.

DUSSELDORF, May 5.-At a banquot in his honor last evening the Emperor Wil lian made a significant speech, in which after dilating upon his desire for peace and for the protection of the rights of labor, and after expressing satisfaction at the conclusion of the commercial treaty with Austria, he said, "As to the home policy which is becoming established I shall not deviate a hair's breadth from the course I have adopted. I alone am master in this country and nobody

It is said of a medical examiner time in filling out a certificate of fleath he inadvertently wrote his name in the bland

FIRST COMMUNION.

Thoughts Suggested by this Ceremon, In Notre Dame Convent, Ottawa.

First Communion! Happy day-Brightest in life's story Day endeared in song and lay-Dear to young and heary.

Hear those infant virgins clad In white robus and veiling, Chanting anthoms-anthems glad, Th' Holy of Holles bailing!

And, as round the throne divine Cherubim are kneeling,-Kneel they round the sacred shrine Rapt in pious feeling.

Kneel they-dead to sin and strife-Kneel they-prayerful, tasting-Fasting for the Bread of Life, Of lafe Everlasting!

Fresh in innocence of heart, Naught to them were stranger Than the wiles of knavish art Worldlings that endanger.

Single-minded, trusting, true. Faith in all possessing.
Few their cares, their wants but few,
Blest themselves and blessing!

Ah, no wonder young and old Eulogize in union, That one day of bliss untold-That of First Communion!

Day, that child and parent both Still recall with pleasure; That still grows with mem'ry's growth— Mem'ry's richest treasure.

Day, too, that proclaims the good Done by hands untainted-By the gifted sisterhood Of Bourgeois the sainted!

Theirs to teach this truth sublime, (World-lore not despising,) That eternity, not time,

Is what 's most worth prizing. That the sout beyond such lore Christians all should cherish, since the first lives evermore. Whilst the last must perish!

W. O. FARMER. Ottawa, 20th April, 1891.

IN THE FIJI ISLANDS.

Monsignor Vidai Tells of the Establishment of Catholicity There.

Mensignor Julien Vidal, bishop of Fiji, rrived recently at San Francisco, Bisnop Vidal is a man with a history. For nineteen years he has labored in the cause of Christianity and the propaga-tion of the true Catholic faith among the semi-civilized nations of the islands of Occanica. The first sixteen years of his ervice as a foreign missionary were passed upon the Samoan group but or over three years past since his promotion to his present high rank, he has labored among the war ike natives of the Fiji island. During all that time he returned only. once to France, his native country, and then it was to be consecrated as Bishop. Now he is again upon his way to his native land, his present mission being to secure pecuniary aid and several mission-

This cross I wear belonged to him. In the Fiji group are 200 islands, about eighty of which are inhabited. One island is 122 miles long and 110 miles wide, and another is of about the same size. There about 135,000 natives and 1600 Europeans in the group. In the capital, Suva, are about 700 Europeans, and at Levuka are about 200. There are about 200 Irish Catholies in the group. I have eighteen missionaries and nineteen sisters. Fifteen sisters are engaged as teachers in the native schools, in which there are about 4000 native children and the other four are in the white schools. There are fourteen churches on six of the principal islands. We have about 11,000 native converts and 180 native catechists. We have prayer books, catechisms, and hymns printed in is done by the missionaries, all of whom speak the native language. The printing is done on a small forty-pound press I took to the Islands. The language is not hard to learn and a missionary can learn to speak it well in six months. The bishop has

BOOK CONTAINING PRAYERS AND HYMNS in the Fijian tongue from which the

reporter copiel the following translation of the "Hail Mary":

"Sa ialoma, Maria, Kemuni sa sinsi e na garrassia, su tiko vata kei Kemuni ko kova na Turcia, Kemuni sa kalongate vei ira na yalewna kecega, sa kalougata, telega ko Iesu na vua ni ketemuni.

"Santa Maria, nu Tini ni kalu ni masulski keimani vai valavala ca edaida o go, e na neimama mahe talegu. Amen." "What is taught the children in the

native schools?" the reporter asked.
We instruct them in their own anguage and teach them some history geography, and the four rules of arithmetic. The geography is a general idea of the countries of the world and we have about forty pages about

about seven more missionaries, who will themselues.
make the number twenty-five, in my
diocese, which covers nine degrees of among the Intitude, from twelve degrees south to twenty-one degrees south, and six of longitude.

"How do the Samoans compare as a

people with the Fijians!"
"The Samoans are far superior both physically and intellectually, but the Fijians being of a more zealous nature make better converts. The Fijians are of a far more warlike nature than the Samoans. The Solomon islanders resemble the Fijians more than the Sa-moans. The Fijians live very simple lives, their only care being to have enough to eat. Their dress, which is merely a skirt from the waist, troubles them but little. They dress the hair in many fan-tastic fashions. They have no use for money. The converts devote much time to prayer. The first missionary among them was Father Brehbert, my vicar-general, who is now 75 years old. He has lived among the Fijians for forty-five years and has never been home since he first went there. I offered to take him to France on this trip, but he declined, fearing that he might die and not be buried among the natives. Everybody loves him, and he is, indeed, a holy man."

St. Simeon Stylites. St. Simeon Stylites was so named from

the Greek word stylites, a pillar, and was the founder of the Order of Monks called Pillar Saints. Of all the forms of volun-tary mortification practised by the early Christmas this was the most extraordinary. Originally St. Simeon was a shepherd in Ciclia about the year 408. When only thirteen years of age he left his flocks and obtained admission into a monustery in Syria, but afterwards withdrew to a mountain, where he at first confined himself within a circle of stones. Deeming this mode of penance not sufficiently severe, in the year 423 he fixed his residence on the top of a pillar, which was a first nine feet high, but was successivly raised to the height of sixty feet. The diameter of the top of the pillar was only three feet, but it was surrounded by a railing which secured his from falling off, and afforded him some relief by leaning against it. His clothing consisted of the skins of beasts, and he were an iron collar round his neck. Sometimes he prayed kneeling, sometimes in an erect attitude, with his arms streethed out in the form of a cross, but most frequent exercise was that of bowing in prayer till his head almost touched the ground. A spectater once observed him make 1.240 such reverential bendings without resting. In this manner he lived on his pillar more than thirty years, and there he died in the year 459. During his life princes and potentates sought his Council and advice, which were freely given, and at his death his body was removed with great solem-nity to Antioch. His predictions and miracles are mentioned at length by Theodoretus, who gives an account of thirty celebrated hermits, ten of whom including St. contemporaries. was found almost exclusively in the warm climates of the East. Among the names recorded is that of another Simeon, styled the younger, who dwelt sixty years on

Catholic Journalists in Session.

To-day the Catholic Press Association of the United States will hold its second annual convention in St. Francis Xavier's Hall, New York. The association was organized in accordance with an understanding reached at the American Catholic Centenary held in Baltimore in November, 1889.

The main objects of the association are the improvement and extension of the

Catholic press.

The president of the Association is Mr. C. B. Pallen, editor of the Church Progress, of St. Louis, and the accretary is Mr. James Delaney, of the Catholic Youth, of Brooklyn. There are now 120 Catholic newspapers in the United States

and four magazines. The programme so far arranged for the proceedings of the convention is as follows: Wednesday, organization and the usual prelimingry business of a convenasuai preiningry ousiness of a convention. Evening, reception visiting editors at the Catholic Club. Thursday, conclusion of business of the convention, election of officers, etc. Evening, public meeting in the same hall. Archbishop Corrigan has promised to meeting in the same Corrigan has promised to preside, and invitations to make addresses have been given to Col. George Blies, Frederic R. given to Col. George Blies, Frederic R. Coudert, Judge James Fitzgerald, Judge Joseph F. Daly, Judge Calvin, S. Fratt, Eugene Kelly, Joseph J. O'Donoghue, Rev. Patrick Cronin, of the Buffalo Catholic Union, and other prominent Catholics. After the meeting the Xavier Club will extend the hospitalities of their beautiful rooms across the street from the hall to the members of the conven-

It is expected that about one hundred editors from the United States, Canada and Europe will participate in the gathering, and the public meeting promises to be very largely attend. The results of the convention are also expected to be very fruitful in good for the Catholic press.

they will live in villages together, to which the missionaries will go, and from which, with interpreters, they may go out to work among the natives. I want serve how her little subjects among the natives.

It was give and take, hot and heavy, among the combatants. The weaker party began to go to the wall. Just as it discomforture was aggravated by the full of the boy leader, who had got a ball of slush in his eye, the yearng queen sprang to her feet and leaped from the carriage. She ran between the two parties of combatants and called out that the victors must at once stop snowball-

She had the proverbial luck of peace. makers. All the children turned on her, and before the coachman could come to her aid, had her half buried under agreat pile of snow. When pulled out Withelmina shook out her skirts, drew herself

up and said calmly—
"Boys and girls, I am your queen."
The children became white and scared, and most of them snivelled piteously, Queen Emma added to their terror by Queen Emma added to their terror by ordering the coachman to take their names. The next day, however, the mourning of every child was turned to gladness when it received a box of toys with the good wishes of the child sovereign .- Boston Bouquet.

How the Eskimos are Governed.

According to the census of 1888 there were 10 221 Eskimos scattered in little settlements from Cape Farewell to Upernavik. For the purpose of government the country is divided into two sections called the north inspectorate and the south inspectorate, each of which has a goverfor called the inspector who is responsible only to the colonial department at Copenhagen. The north inspectorate is livided into seven districts, Upernavik. Umanak, Godhavn, Ritenbeuk, Jacobshavn, Christianshaab and Egedesminde. In the south inspectorate are five districts, Holstensberg, Sukkertoppen, God-thanb, Fredrickshaob and Julianashaab. Each district has a ruler or governor responsible to the inspector, while every little settlement within the district has its resident government agent who is responsible to the district governor. The Eskimos are a peaceable race, with the hearts of children, and good children at that. In the old days they used to kill one another under the vendetta principle, but that has long since died out. They will still steal if good opportunity offers; they will quarrel over game taken; they will commit adultry; they will sell furs to others than government agents if the market happens to come to them properly. For these deeds the governor, after judical investigation, may punish the men by times up to about twelve dollars; by tying them to the flag staff in front of his house while the flag of the nation floats above and flogging them, the number of blows being limited. A woman when proven to be chiefly guilty in a case of adultery has her hair cut off. case of adultery nas ner time care. Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.

Bush Fires.

Kingston, May 4.—Bush fires are still raging along the line of the C.P.R., and occupants of many farms are in danger of having their barns and outhuildings Simoon of Stylites. The Pillar Saints burned at any time. Miles of forests bewere never numerous, and the Order tween Kalader and Arden are ablaze, was found almost exclusively in the warm and the fire has been burning four days. The people of Mountain Grove are greatly alarmed and have moved their wood and implements to the opposite side of the railway track. Once before the people of this place had their buildings destroyed by a forest fire. One farm house was destroyed. For passengers on the C. P. R. trains the sight of the fire is interesting. The heat from the flames can be felt on board the trains. A commercial traveller who arlived from the burning district to-day says the people there are very much excited. It is thought the fire was commenced by a tramp.

Very Improbable.

HALIFAX, May 4.—A report is current here to night that the British warship Pelican, now in Newfoundland waters, has been fired upon by the exasperated Newfoundland bait catchers in Fortune Bay, against whom the ship was sent to coerce the colonists into obeying the irritating batt law and because of the threatening attitude of the people down there. The warships Emerald and Partridge have been ordered to that place. The report cannot be verified to-night. A cablegram from St. John's Nfld., says a steamer has arrived there from Fortune bay bring eight of the ringleaders in the recent riot including Hartigan, who threatened to shoot Police Inspector. Fawcett.

The Bonapartes,

The present Protender to the throne of he Napoleons should assume the title of Napoleon VIII. in the extremely unlikely chance of his ever being summoned back to France to set on its legs again for a a brief term the collapsed empire. Here is how a clever correspondent makes it out: Napoleon I. abdicated in favour of his son, the so styled King of Romes. who died at Vienna in his youth withouts any direct descendant. He was Napoleon II. The real Napoleon III. was Joseph, the ex-King of Spain, who also left no heirs. Napoleon IV. weiliden naturally be his next surviving brother. Louis, King of Holland. His putative son, Louis Napoleon, who took to himselfus the title of Napoleon III. was in reality? the history of the Church since Jesus Christ."

"Have you any convents at all among the Solomon Islands?"

"We have a few catchists who, we expect, will assist us greatly in our form the city as usual in the afternoon for an airing. As is the wont of the who taight its Enciple and the late Jeroine Napoleon West upon the Solomon group. About 100 Solomon islanders go to Fiji to work on the plantations there, and we have baptized some of them. We expect that