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WEDNESDAY......JULY 10, 1889

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDERSDAY, July 10, Seven Bree, and St. Religites. TRUBBLAR, July 11, St. Plus L. Anusadar, July 12, St. John Gualbert.
Sarumar, July 12, St. John Gualbert.
Sarumar, July 18, St. Auacletus.
SINDAY, July 14, Bonaventure.
Magnar, July 16, St. Henry.
Transat, July 16, Our Lady of Mount
Oarmel. WEDNESDAY, July 17, St. Alexis.

The Anti-Catholic Agitation.

The fanatics of Western Canada are itching to do mischief; and mischief they would long since have done were it not for the forbearing and patient patriotism of Canadian Catholics. For some time past they have been engaged in libelling and using the most offensive language towards an order of Catholic priests, reverenced by us all for their great learning, the still greater sanctity of their lives, and for their unremitting labours in the Cause of Religion. Last week in Winniper, the fanatics violently broke up a meeting which was being addressed by a Jesuit Father; and now the French-Canadians of this Province are told that 20,000 Protestants are invited to go down to Onehec to insult them, to remind them that they are a conquered race, by celebrating the anniversary of Wolfe's victory on the plains of Abraham. Now though focls abound and perhaps are as plentitul here as elsewhere, we are not so convinced of the prevalence of folly in the country as to believe for a single instant that this threat will ever be carried out. We refer to it only as a specimen of the boastful insolence which has seized upon these agitators.

Our people have been quiet under all this but our people are not Saints, and it is just possible to push this thing too far and to exasperate the people of this Prevince. But the Ontario blunderer, the fellow who safely talks about the Plains of Abraham, who had he been there or any where where manliness was wanted, would have disgraced his as he disgraces the side which his tongue-bravery supports,-this valiant agitator will ask, perhaps, what we would do when the limit of our patience is reached. Our answer would be, not any threat nor any unseemly brasting,—our answer would be simply that when they who now are our fel low-countrymen make it evident that it has become incompatible with our self-respect to live with them as fellow-countrymen any longer, we will quietly say good-bye to them. When the rest of the Dominion shall have joined in abuse of us, of our clergy, or of the nationality of origin of the majority of our people, then we Commissioners, bewails the fact that the shall take leave of the rest of the Dominion : eminent railway men of the United States and, though once before, in 1812 the French have not been able to rise superior to Canadians, by their prowess, retained the coun- local interest, and that no broad and compre- to the Dominion Government who, we have no try to the British Crown, -still should it be hensive statement of the effect of a sweeping shown that all this has been in vain, that in spite | policy against granting bonding privileges to cf all this, -notwithstanding the fair play which Englishmen boast of and the people of this Pro. | ly reasonable to suppose that the witnesses callvince practise,—the other Provinces are peopled | ed should do the duty of the Commissioners and by enemies of ours who delight in insulting, and speak as to the effect of such a policy on the humiliating us,-then, when this is proved to trade of the United States at large. One thing us, we shall part company with our insulters. I is certains the height of testimony goes to estaband seek in the neighboring Republic, if not lish that a change of policy would add to the friends, at least people who are not enemies.

Would it be an advantage for the others that Quebec should cesse to be one of the federated Provinces of the Dominion,-that this one should become a State of the American Union,that the Dominion of Canada should be broken in two.-and that one of the United States of America should stand between the Western and the Maritime Provinces of British North America? And yet this is what these fools seemingly are striving for.

We do not wish to overrate the importance of the Ontario agitation, but we cannot be blind to the fact that the agitation is spreading there, and from the frequency of the meetings and the violence of the speeches the impression might be left with us that in Ontario there is an intense and widespread hatred for us. But Burke once said:-"Because a half a dozen "grasshoppers under a fern make the field ring 44 with their importunate think, whilst thou " sands of great cattle repose beneath the " shadow of the British oak and chew the cud "in silence, pray do not imagine that those " who make the noise are the only inhabitants " of the field that of course they are many " though loud and troublesome insects of the "hour." We trust there are in the field some larger creatures than these agitated things, and plague of insect noise. Counter meetings should be held, not by Catholics but by Protestants, Protestants of better squeation have a duty towards those less informed to tell them that they vised them; "a position of absolute neutrality," In another column we reproduce extracts

and that Protestants should be a liberals because of Protestal the Government majorite Quebec. Mr. Huntingdon founded that at the opening the chiament leading Protestants on his own tide of the House, the Hon. Mr. Mackensis and the Hon. Mr. Holton, repudiated the speech

possibly political action there is a marting profit as whereing a lover a solution to a few has no solution and the second

If the published correspondence of that time appeared in the papers to-day, one might almost think that one side of it made part of the violent oratory of an auti-Jesuit meeting. In fact when we find Sir Alexander Galt writing that a deep "laid plan exists for the complete subjugation "of Lower Canada to coclematical rule, with the view of extending the same haneful in "fluence, hereafter, to the whole Dominion," one might imagine these the words of Mr. Walter Paul, or Mr. Joyce, both leading anti-Jesuita here, who, with Dr. Davidson, are now no doubt looked upon by a certain section in Outario as the lay champions of the much oppressed Protestentism of this Province, but who, in Montreal where they live, are known, the first as a most estimable grocer, the second as a delicious confectioner, and the latter as a person whom clergymen say is a lawyer and whom lawyers seem to consider quite an authority on Presbyterian pews.

But in the present state of affairs there has not been enough done publicly by respectable Protestants to disavow the mischievous agitation of these obscure people. True, some of the Protestant press in lower Canada has thrown cold water on the thing, and a few Protestant clergymen, with the courage of their convictions, have spoken and written their disapproval. But this is not enough ; it would seem to convince the people of Ontario that their interference is meddlesome and not wanted. It is not enough that respectable Protestants should absent themselves from the meetings. It has now become necessary, in order to stop this dangerous agitation, that respectable Protestants in considerable numbers should denounce the mischievous jabber of these people who are trying to set us all at loggerheads. The men who will do this will deserve well of the entire community; they will show themselves to be really patriotic and loyal to the best interests of Canada, and they will justify us in the belief that it is still possible for us ail to live together peacefully as in the past, and to continue our friendly relations. They will thus render a lasting service to the country and prove the patriotism for which we give them credit.

To Retroact on Themselves.

Our neighbors to the South are beginning to discover that although it may be fine fun to impede Canadian Railway progress and thwart brade and traffic by our lines, it is a kind of amusement that does not pay in the long run. In a word it may embarass Canada to some extent, but the injury to United States trade is much greater, and being a sensible people they appear to be gradually coming to the conclusion that it is better to continue the modus vivendi existing until a short time ago, since material bonding privileges by rail are a material advantage. The New York Times referring to the evidence given before the

Canadian lines has been obtainable. It is hardburdens of the United States people, would cripple commerce and manufactures, especially in the East and West, and would do no good to any part of the neighboring republic. Now that the presidential campaign is over and that the business men of the country have something to say as to the duties of the executive it is more than probable that bluster and bluff will have to make room for common sense in the policy of our neighbors towards the Dominion of Canada

Earnest Work Needed.

Mr. Gladstone, despite his advanced age, does not appear to court repose nor to allow the public mind to lose sight of the prominent issues involving the peace of the United Kingdom for want of exertion on his part. Recently he delivered at Torquay one of his marnificent speeches in which he arraigned in the most power ful manner the action of the government in connection with the Parnell Commission. Speakof the cost of the investigation now going on he declared it to be a precedent of the worst deception and most dangerous in its character. He said "the expense of that tribunal will not be "in numbers—or that after all they are other | in hundreds, will not be in thousands, but will be "than the little, shrivelled, meagre, hopping, in hundreds of thousands of pounds!" These words are from the lips of a man who thoroughly understands what he is speaking about and who fully realizes the responsibility of his utterances. if so, we may hope that they will assert their | Yet what do they imply for the men now actupresence and effectually put an end to this ally on their trial? If that amount of money be necessary for the carrying on of the prosecution, because it is a prosecution, what must it all cost if, as we believe, there are a large number of to carry on the defence -- a defence necessary Protestants who do not share this hatred of us. I not only for the good name and tame of those connected with the Land League but for the honor of the whole Irish have always been fairly treated by the majority | race. The grain on the resources of the in this province; to tell them that in matters league must be something enormous, and no relating to the interests, of Protestants the doubt this was calculated upon by the Govern-Catholic majority has never interfered, and to ment as a means of crippling the work tell them that the least they should do in the of the National party. Yet it present instance, where the only question was must be encountered. Parnell and his and is the division of money among Catholics, to fellow-workers feel the necessity of following which money no Protestant ever pretended that step by step the investigation of the committee, the Protestants have any right or in which they and Irishmen at home and abroad must bow to have any interest, is to mind their own business | their decision. The enemies of Ireland undoubt--to preserve, as the late Hen, Mr. White ad edly count upon wearing out the patience and exhausting the patriotic generosity of the contributors to the Land League funds. Their from a letter by the late Hon. Thomas White wretched hopes must be frustrated and the proof written in February 1878, and addressed to Sir given that the struggle carried on so long and

gain lime and to prevent discussion, or at least strongly opposed on the ground that the noble postpone it as long as possible. He said :

"A year saved is a year gained. The postpersonness of such discussions as are likely to personness of such discussions as are likely to arise at the termination of this Commission has been a great advantage to the Government, but they must not believe that the country has for-gotten the enormous importance of the issues that are raised. When the time does come for Parliament that it becomes lacid make makes of that are raised. When the time does come for Parliament that it becomes legitimate matter of discussion to breat the whole of these proceed-ings and the surire conduct of the Government, and of the impority, with respect of them, I think I may venture to assure you they will not be neglected, that their importance will not be under-cetimated, and that we shall do the best we can to bring to the minds and to the hearts of our fellow-countrymen a full conception of the nature of those things that have been done in decognition, as we think, of the very first principles of decency and of justice."

Beyond doubt when the time comes for disonesing these important matters the friends of Ireland and of the cause of liberty will not be wanting in the thorough performance of the duty incumbent upon them. But our friends need help in the meantime to fight the good fight. They must not be hampered for want of the sinews of war. The present battle is being waged between the Coercionist Government of England and the Irish tace the world over. Funds are necessary not only for the cost of the defence at the Commission but for the manifold needs of the people in Ireland charged with the management of this great struggle, and it behoves every patriotic lover of the good cause not to allow the zeal and generosity of the race to cool at this momentous period of the agitation, when hy continued effort the scale of victory is so likely to be turned in favor of justice to the Irish people.

The Conemaugh Disaster.

Now that the general excitement over the terrible Conemaugh Valley disaster has subsided the unfortunate survivors are taking steps to fasten the blame for the sad occurrence on the been holding an enquiry into the death of Ellen South Fork dam, and that the owners of the dam were culpable in not making it secure, The jury holds the owners responsible for the fearful loss of life and property resulting from the breaking of the dam. This verdict makes the members of the fishing club which owned the lake and used it for sporting purposes. amenable to the Pennsylvania law for manslaughter. The club, thoroughly horrified at the ravages caused by their neglect, disbanded a few days after the flood, and it was very hard to find anyone to acknowledge that he was a warrants for their arrest. In the present state of public feeling it is likely that the case will go sentences of imprisonment.

Mormon Immigration.

Recent intelligence from Alberta Territory shows that there has been a pretty steady influx of Mormons from Salt Lake City to MacLeod. The people, already fearful of the probable resultiof allowing unrestricted immigration of such an undesirable class to Canada, have appealed doubt, will exercise a strict supervision over the naw Mormon colony. It has been even charged that the new colonists are already practicing polygamy but how far this will prove correct will only be determined when the report of the Gavernment officials is received.

The present is the proper time to deal with the Mormon question in Canada before the evil is rooted in the country. These lecherous people may awarm into some of our new territory with the intention of out numbering the other members of the community and controlling the electorate, but it is vain hope for them to imagine that Canadians will not rigorously punish any attempt of theirs to indulge in their polygamous practices. The country would be better without them.

The Prize Ring.

The event of the week which has occasioned the greatest excitement amongst a large class was the pugilistic encounter between Sullivan and Kilrain. Rumors of all kinds prevailed regarding the stringent measures to be adopted to prevent the fight taking place. Governors were issuing proclamations, and all manner of precautions were being adopted, but all the while the columns of the daily press were seeming with information as to the doings and sayings of the two great exponents of the "manly art." In a word, the eyes of everybody were on the principal actors of the pounding match, except those of the duly constituted authorities. Nothing is so well calculated to bring law into contempt as the winking of the authorities at such proceedings as have just taken place on the other side of the line. Far better have no enactments against the prize ring than to have those on the statute book openly set at defiance, as they have been in the present instance. Does any one suppose for a moment that if the men and their backers had openly proclaimed that they were about to perpetrate a crime abhorred by the community at large, as Sullivan and Kilrain have betentetiously heralded their meeting, that the police would not have found means to bring them to reckoning without loss of time? Most assuredly. However, the brutal exhibition is over. John L. remains champion of the prize ring. His competitor has bitten the dust, and seathetic Boston may now go into ecatacies over the latest victory of their darling boy.

As had been anticipated, the petition recently forwarded through the Gevernor General's office to the Imperial Government, praying for she disallowance of the Jesuite' Estates Act, has been returned with the intimation that Her Majesty's Government cannot interfere, as the matter is one exclusively within the control of

Mr. White and to side with the Liberals be-cause the latter were less under the control of the printed in the printed in the printed in the printed in the Printed Louise Victoria, on tives. Then came a letter follow that the Conserva-sitives. Then came a letter follow the latter with Conserva-like Gladstone in the course of his speech point-advocating the disruption of the latter is helped out that the object of the government was to ed out that the object of the government was to Fife. The proposed grant to the latter is being

> had only an area of forty-three square miles, now it covers nearly 175 square miles of territory and has a population of 1,100,000. Its northern and southern boundaries are now said to be twenty-four miles apart, and its western limit ten miles from the city hall.

> In a letter which has been received from one of the priests of Moloksi, giving an account of Father Damien's last illness, it is stated that three weeks before his death the leprosy in creased terribly on his face, mouth and hands, causing him to suffer a good deal. Strangely enough, after death not one single mark of leprosy was, it is averred, visible on any part of his body. The grief in the settlement at the heroic priest's death is said to be intense.

RELIGION IN SCHOOLS.

Why it Should be Taught in Concurrence With the Various Branches of Secular Education.

At the mission service at St. John's Church, Worcester, Mass., Rev. Walter Eliott of New York, one of the Paulist fathers who had charge of the mission, preached an important sermon on the School question, setting forth very clearly and lucidly the reaproper shoulders. The coroner's jury who have sons why the Catholic Church deems it so important to have her children educated in Hite, one of the victims of the flood, have just schools where the principles of religion may rendered a verdict, finding that the drowning of be taught in concurrence with the various the deceased was caused by the breaking of the | branches of secular knowledge. He said :-

"The question of education is one that is pretty much answered when you decide of how much influence the school is in forming the character. The school question is being pretty houly debated just now, and nowhere more so than in this State of Massachusetts. And it is well that in discussing it we should be calm and rea-sonable, avoiding all temptation to rail at innocent error, or even at intentional error, for it is only by calm but fearless argument on both sides that an amicable adjustment of our grievance in this matter can yet be attained. In thinking out this problem the question comes before us what amount of influence does the to find anyone to acknowledge that he was a school have upon the scholars that attend it; member, but fortunately the officers are known, especially upon the children of those families and, no doubt, applications will be made for where bread has to be earned, and where mothere have but little assistance in attending to their domestic duties, in other words, the childof public feeling it is likely that the case will go ren of the people. I think it will not be wrong against them, and that they will all receive to say the school forms the character. It can not help but do so. It is the truth that comes down upon the youthful mind that gives it the form like the stamp upon wax. Whether the studies be religious, moral or political, it is all the same. A person's mind is shaped and formed by the study that goes on in the school. Again, a child's affections cling to one or another study, and he is affected not only by what he knows but by what he loves as well. The heart and mind thus affected that the state of the s ected together form the character. And the children of the people have their characters formed according to the nature of the school they attend. Both the instruction they receive and the instructor from whom they receive it have their effect on the children's character. And as the spirit of emulation is far stronger in childhood than it is in later years, their disposi-tion and nature thus affected strongly influence their character in after life. We may truly say that the school forms the man. The will power, and the friendship of the child, as well as the teacher himself, all make the influence of the school something that cannot be exaggerated. The home of course, has an influence, and it should be the chief, but it is not always so. And the best efforts of the best parents have always good school, and to depend chiefly thereon for the training, religious as well as secular, of their offspring. This is the purpose—to make the school formative of character.

"The question then arises, what are you going to do with that character? We well know that there is very little learned after the school days are over. You may learn a little about politics about humanity, but the school has done its buriness, and the child's character has been What to do with the character is the

question, from a religious point of view.
"Public opinion in this country, outside the Catholic Church, has generally settled down on he public school system, which excludes religion by law, and avoids as far as possible all causes for discussion regarding religious education among the people. The principal reason for this is the doubt that prevails among non-Catho lies as to their own doctrines, and many pre-fer to let their children grow up unhandicapped by religious knowledge, and let them choose for

by religious knowledge, and less them they themselves when they come to maturity.

"Again, some say, 'Let the school be decent and orderly and good, sound morality can be imparted at home' Then there is the man who is nothing in religiou, nothing in particular, says he is not a Catholic, is a Protestant in general sort of way, but is by no means denomi national. Lower in the doctrine scale come the infidel or skeptic—the public school just suits him. A vague kind of morality, backed up at home perhaps, but demanding no especial morality. Then there are those who are not only Protestants but anti-Catholies. Many of them no doubt are honest, but they are foolish to say the least. They recite the faithfulness of the Catholic to his doctrine, which they criticise and attack, but admit that Catholics are faithful to their religion and must have had a sound training. Some of these men are power-ful in their influence, some are of great ability,

some are simply noisy.

"Mr. Fulton says the Catholic doctrine is hard to believe. Its principles are very proplexing to one who is not carefully educated in them, and so he in common with other anti-Catholic agitators grow furious over the es-tablishment of parochial schools for they know well that the child of Catholic parents who grows up untaught in the mysteries and principles of his religion must of necessity become it after years inquirerous it now innesed assegoings, the faith of his father, and they argue among themselves that by the rearing up all over the country of generations of indifferent. Catholics ignorant of their religion, it will be an easy risk then to break down the "power," as they call it, of the Oatholic Church in America. It is true that the way of peace in the Catholic religion is hard but it is made easier by early instruction and training, and by regularity in its observance which is best taught

at echool.
"The Catholic parent knows that the way is hard and halls as a great boon a Catholic school to which to send his children, for he is aware how awful, is every parents, responsibility for his child's soul. The Sunday, school, is not a school, it is but one regulation in the week and

the Primos of Wales, and a similar smooths to his daughter the Primoses Louise Victoria, on the occasion of her marriage with the Earl of Fife. The proposed grant to the latter is heiner strongly opposed on the ground that the noble Earl should be willing to support his wife. As usual, though, the Koyal family must get what it sake lor. Fortunately Canada is not in any way interested financially in the proposed annuities.

By the assecration of Jefferson, Lake visw, Hyde Park and Lake, Chicago becomes the largest city in the United States so far as area is concerned. Before annexing these places it had only an area of forty-three equare miles. reeding or writing is sufficent. The Sur sen. The day will never come when the Catho-lac Church will be united with the school sys-tem where the teaching of God's sruths is for-bidden by law. Never with anything that does

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

not lift a man up to be a better and a truer Christian."—Cutholic Citizen.

Interesting Items Gleaned From all Quarters of the Globe.

The religious of New York city teach about

Abbe A. Nantel has been elected superior of the Seminary of St. Therese,

Cardinal Newman, born in 1801, is now the oldess member of the Sacred College. The next general convention of the Knights

of St. John will be held at Columbus, O. Basel, in Switzerland, once entirely Protest-ant, contains at present 22,426 Catholics. In all of South Carolina there are only 8,500

Catholics, and about 6,000 reside at Charleston. Mr. J. Tasse, editor of La Minerre has re-ceived from the Pope the medal Del Ecclesia et Pontifice.

The Spanish Dominicans baptize on an aver age 50,000 Tookinese annually. The number of native converts is 217,000.

Cardinal Pecci, the brother of the Pope, and Cardinals Laurenzi and Palloti who were rather seriously ill, have now almost secovered. Very Rev. Dr. Fra di Bruno Rector-General

of the Society of Missions and author of the famous little work, "Catholic Belief," is dead. In Baden the Government still deprives thousands of Catholics of their churches, which are turned over to dozens of so-called "Old Catholics.

The thirty-fourth general assembly of the German Catholics of North America will take place 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th of September next at Cleveland, O.

The English people of Rome are to present Bishop Keans for the University, with a statue of Sa Thomas Aquinas, in honor of that Prelate's visit to Rome.

A deepatch from South America brings news of the death of Most Rev. Jose Feleforo Paul, Metropolitan of the Republic of Colombia and Archbishop of Bogota.

A colony of Sisters of Notre Dame will locate in Kansas City, Mo., in June. Ground has been donated for a convent, and a grand insti-

tution is contemplated. The Catholic Truth Society is issuing a life of Father Damien which contains much hitherto unpublished matter, and is based on original ources of information.

The oil painting of Leo XIII., which the Pope presented to Bishop Keans for the Catholic University, has been received at the New York Custom House.

Air. John R. Robinson, who was given minor orders the other day at Niagara, is a convert who was formerly the Episcopal rector of St. Mary's, New Brighton, S.I.

William Bein, an old miser worth \$250,000, who died in supposed poverty at San Francisco Cal., left all his fortune to charities, many or which are Catholic institutions.

The Pope sends Monsignor Agliardi with a jubilee gift of a mosaic to the King of Wurtemberg. The prelate also takes a portrait of the Pope as a present to the King of Saxony. Secretary Blaine's aunt is the mother superior

of the House of Mercy, as Pittsburg, Pa., the Catholic order which Miss Catherine Drexel, the heiress of \$7,600,000, entered recently. Gov. Hill of New York vetoed the infamous

anti-Catholic school bill. No. 546, which would have taken the children from under the control of their parents had it passed. Good for Hill. The Rev. Albert George Clarke, B.A., curste

of Middleton, Lees, England, formerly curate of St. Mary's York, was received into the Cathobeen directed to the securing the benefits of a lie Church by Father Richardson, at Ventor, recently. There is a boarding house kept by the Sister

of Mercy at Hot Springs, Ark., for persons taking the waters. It is in the coolest, quietest part of the city, near the bath, and near the

The Protestant residents of Winnipeg, Manitobs, headed by their minister, lately sent an address to Archbishop Ireland inviting him to come and lecture in their city on the temperance question.

Cardinal Manning, talking of London, says:
"Out of her 4,000,000 of people, one half have
never set foot in a place of worship, and God
only knows how many of there 2,000,000 have been baptized.'

Rev. Father Griffin, from Kerry, is in the United States collecting for the O'Connell Memorial Church, which Canon Brosnan is erecting at Cahirciveen, the birthplace of the great Irishman.

The Irish Carmelite Fathers, who arrived in New York about two months ago, are building their church of Our Lady of the Scapular of Mt. Carmel. The site is on Twenty-eighth St.,

near Firet Avenue. The Catholics of Memphis, Tennessee, U.S.A., are raising a testimonial for Father McFadden, the patriot-priest of Gweedore, His

brother, now dead, was at one time chief of the fire department at Memphis. Slowly but steadily the Church is occupying the sacred spots in Turkey in Asia, and an effor is now being made to collect, funds for the erec-tion of a Cathedral in Tarsus, the birthplace of St. Paul, which is in the Vicariate of Cilicia.

A meeting has been held in the Cathedral, Sligo, to raise funds to build a new Catholic college for that dioceae. The Most Rev. Dr. Gillooly, Bishop of Eiphin, presided. A subscription list was opened. The new college will cost £20,000.

The newly-appointed Bishop of Jameson Father Gordon, S. J., St. Aloyaius's Glasgow, will be consecrated by Archbishop Fyre in his Grace's Cathedral The new Bishop's late flock intend presenting him with a crozier and episcopal ring.

A representative committee of the parishioners of the late Father M'Mahon, P.P., of Boherbee, has been formed, with Rev. O. Sheahan, P.P., as chairman, to raise a fund for the purpose of erecting a memorial over the remains of the venerated deceased.

Among those who received the Sacrament of Among shose who received the Secrament of Confirmation at the hands of Archbishop Kenrick at St. Michael's church, St. Louis, last week, was Major Frank R. Bigney, of the Globe Democrat, and his wife. They were among the converts made by Rev. James Bourke.

The Very Rev. Frederic A. Baillairge, D.D., Professor of Philotophy. College del Mollette; Canada, with the Very Rev. Father Andrey T. Corgoran. D.D., have arrived in Impan. on a

present. The same of the Rishop is to be in-serted in the Canon of the mass only from the time of his taking possession of his see. The and news in received that Fasher Con-rardy's health is so affected by the peoples climate of the Sandwich Islands that he has been ordered by his physicians to return to some colder latitude in order to recoperate. As pre-sent the autilimant's shellow more than 1,100

lepers.

The Rev. P. Corcoran, of the discuss of Mainland, Ameralia, for many years paster of the Morpeth district, has joined the Trappets at Mount Mellerny, Ireland. Fasher Octoran, whose health has been failing for some time left the colony just a year ago to visit the old land in company with the Very Rev. Dean O'. Connor, of the Armidale discusse, who has returned.

Rev. Arsold Damen, S.J., has been stricken with paralysis at Evanson, Wyoming Terriscey. He celebrated the golden jubile of his ordination in November, 1877. He was 74 years of age, a native of Holland, and is widely known as a missionary. He has long been famous among Catbolies from New York to Ban Francisco and St. Paul to the Gulf.

cisco and Sa. Paul to the Gult.

The Capuchina have just had restored to them the old convent of Rabida in Andalmia. Columbus resided for a while in the convent, and at one time almost the only man who would listen to the projects for the discovery of the new world was its father-guardian, the Capuchin Juan Perez de Marchena. The influence of the father-guardian helped him to realize his plant. The Ray. Peter De Roo and the Ray. Remi

The Rev. Peter De Roo and the Rev. Remi-The Roy. Fever and Roy and she Rev. Remi-gins De Ryc Rers, two Belgian missionaries in the far West, have recently celebrated the aliver jubilees of their pricethood. Father De Roo has jabilees of their priceshood, ranner De Koo has labored for sixteen years among the Umatilla Indians in the Archdicess of Oragon. He is now making a brief visit to his native land. Fr. De Ryc Rera has spead twenty three years of his priesthood on the Indian missions of Monta

Buffalo, New York, is fast advancing into the Buffalo, New York, is tall advancing into the front rank as a center of Catholic activity and prosperity. It has close on to 100,000 Catholic residents to-day, where tixty years ago it had just five. It has twenty-tix Catholic churches, a multitude of educational and benevolent in stitutions. and a bright Catholic passance. stitutions, and a bright Catholic newspaper, which evidently receives appreciation and encouragement.

The Rev. Randolph Uncles, given first orders by Cardinal Gibbons last week, will be the first by Cardinal Critocols less were, will be the first culored Catholic priest ever ordained in this country. He is the first graduate of St. Joseph's Academy, founded for the education of colored priests. One of the Catholic journals declares that the "color line" trouble among the southern Protestants has resulted in sending the colored people by thousands over to the

Oatholic denomination. Count Frederick, the eldest son of the Count de Galen, of Oddenburg, Prussia, has entered she college of St. Bartholomew at Munster to pursue his studies for the priesthood. He is the pursue his studies for the pricesmood. He is the heir to the principality, and like his uncle, re-cently deceased, a pricat in Westphalia, waives all claims to primogeniture. The two elder sisters of the young count, Countesses Anna and Frances, entered the convent of the Sacred Heart a few years ago, and have made their

profession. The new and beautiful sacristy which has been erected at the eastern end of Notre Dame church in this city and which was lately dedic ated by Archbishop Fabre, is 50 feet in length by 30 feet in width, and is more than 30 feet in beight. The ceiling is open woodwork, with handsomely carved beams, and is escuted in a style common to many famous buildings. The roof is of the fifteenth century type. Alogether the work is a magnificent specimen of architecture, and reflects great credit on the designers, Mesers. Persent & Menard.

By she will of the late Hon. Thomas Lyan, By the will of the late Hon. Thomac Ryan, s-nator of the Dominion of Canada, he has bequesthed many generous legacies, amought them she following: To Ss. Patricks' Orphan asylum, St. Bridgets home, the Grey Nuas, \$2,500 each; to the Newton Poor school, the Dublin Night refuge, and the Waterford Ursuline Couvent, of Ireland, \$1,000 each; to relatives, the clergy, personal friends, old employees (when in business many years ago), to domestic servants and ositers he made bequests amounting to about \$45,000. Mrs Hyan is amply provided for,

Archbishop Tache, of St. Boniface, Manitoba, has recued a letter to the clergy in his charge convoking a council. The Archbishop says, in the course of his address: "it is therefore for God, for our rouls, for the scule of those entrusted to our care, that we assemble on the 16th of July next, the sixty firet anniversary of the arrival of the first apostle of St. Boniface. It is in the sight of the Holy Gnost that we will pray, and we will work together during this Holy Council, so that when the decision arrived at will have been approved by the successor of St. Peter, we may be able to say as did the Apostles at the close of the first Ohrist-tan Council held in Jerusalem; Visum est spim spiritui sancto et nobis '(Act. xv., 28.) "It happeared good to the Holy Ghost and to us."

BALTIMORE, Md., July 7 .- The Roman Catholic prayer book, authorized by the third plenary council of Baltimore, which met in the Cathe-dral in November, 1884, has been completed and placed in the hands of the publishers. It will be issued in two weeks. It will take the place of the various Catholic prayer books which have been in use bitherso.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—Thomas Ewing Sherman, son of General Sherman, to-day recaived the final orders of the priest-hood and will henceforth be known as Rev. Thomas Ewing Sherman, S.J. The ordinary ceremonies were conducted by Archbishop Ryan, assisted by a number of priests. Gen. Sherman was not present.

EXTRACTS

From a Letter from the late Hon. Thomas White, Addressed to Sir Alexander Galt, 9th February, 1876

"But what is important for us to know is that Protestant education was placed as com-pletely under Protestant control as was Roman Catholic education placed under Roman Catho-lic control. I think I am right in saying that every suggestion offered by the Protestant members of the Council of Public Instruction was embodied in the Act. That is a fact to which I venture to think you cannot find a parallel in the educational legislation of any other country in the world. Thus secured in our own fullest control over the education of our childern, it is certainly not reasonable that we should demand the right to interfere with the wishes of the religious majority, especially when no repre-sentative of that religious majority in Parliament asks our interference, and no Casholic minority out of Parliament processs against the

"The Protestant minority in the Province of Quaber have had no reason up to this time to doubt the liberality and fairness of the majority in all matters affecting their interests. The guarantees which you secured for them at the time of Confederation remain to this day intact. No suggestion has ever been made looking to their abrogation. No request by Protestants has ever been refused. A mere handful in the Legislature, although nearly three times as many as by the strict division of Roman Catholic and Probestant, they oculd secure, they had the most absolute and entire control over every interest specially belonging to them, subject to the action of the Legislature."

Their true luterest, I venture to think, "Their true interest, I venture to think, (that of the Protestants in Quabec) is to keep a strict watchfulness over their own rights, to be ever ready to maintain them, if they should be attacked, and to preserve towards the religious majority a position of absolute neutrality, in so far as the religious disputes of that majority are jouncerned, They should observe this course in the interests of good government." With the interests of good government. Constraint of the Canadian Government.

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