THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1892

ALL matter for publication in the HERALD should be in this office by noon on Tuesday. Persons wishing their advertisements changed *must* advise us Saturday forenoon.

MORE GOVERNMENT VICTORIES.

On Saturday last elections for the House of Commons were held in the South Riding of Ontario County, and in the East Riding of Hastings, both in the Province of Ontario. The result was a grand victory for the Government in each constituency, as both were represented by Grits during the last session of Parliament.

In March last, South Ontario elected Davidson, Grit, with a majority of 33 votes over his opponent. On Saturday last, Smith, the Conservative candidate carried the Riding, defeating Davidson by 157 majority. This is a pretty strong indication that South Ontario wants no unrestricted reciprocity or annexation, and that the electors of this constituency have made up their minds to be deceived no longer.

If South Ontario was an unfortunate battlefield for the opponents of the Government East Hastings was a regular Waterloo. The late Mr. Burdette, Grit, represented this constituency since 1887, and at the general election, last year, was returned with a majority of 54 votes. The seat became vacant by his death, a few weeks ago, and the constituency having been thrown open, elected Mr. Northrup, Conservative, on Saturday, by a majority of 441 votes over his opponent.

The war of election petitions inaugurated by the Opposition is proving most disastrous to themselves. We have hitherto heard much of the "tottering" of the Government; but at the rate Grit seats are being redeemed the Government's majority will soon "totter" up to fifty in the House of Commons, to use the words of the Montreal Gazette.

FRENCH MINISTRY RESIGNS.

LAST Thursday's Paris despatches conveyed the intelligence that the French Ministry had tendered their resignation to President Carnot. Owing to the delay in the foreign mails, for the past few days, we have but the merest telegraphic summary from which to acquire a knowledge of the nature of the measure which was the occasion of their downfall.

The action of the Chamber of Deputies, in connection with a bill dealing with associations, was, we are informed, the cause of the resignation. Hubbard, evidently its promoter, demanded urgency for the bill, as a reply to the attitude of the French Bishops. So says the report. Another Deputy, De Cassabba, described the bill as an iniquitous measure. Premier De Freycinet, then came to the rescue of the promoter of the bill, denying that it was intended as an act of persecution of the Church, or that it need be regarded as the precursor of the separation of Church and State. He gave his assent to the demand for urgency; but did not consider it worthy the significance Hubbard claimed for it.

The Premier demanded that the order of the day be moved, indicating the views of the chamber on the subject. Boisserin, thereupon moved that the Government be requested to continue its Republican policy. Premier De Freycinet accepted the motion and intimated that he considered it a cabinet question. Boisserin's motion being put to the house was rejected by a vote of 304 to 202. The ministry, recognising their defeat, immediately left the House in a body. The urgency motion was then rejected, by the chamber, by a vote of 286 to 246. The Ministry waited on the President of the Republic and tendered their resignation.

This is all the information in our possession thus far, regarding the French Ministerial crisis. If the measure which caused the Ministry's downfall was an "iniquitous" one, as described by one of the Deputies, then the Government merited its fate, and the majority in the chamber have deserved well of their countrymen, by recording an adverse vote. Who, if anyone, has been charged with the duty of forming a new Ministry has not yet been learned.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Pall Mall Gazette, a leading English newspaper, proposes the erection of a memorial to Cardinal Manning in Westminster Abbey.

THE Hamilton Spectator discovers a strong family resemblance between the editorials of the New York Sun on the reciprocity negotiations, and the Washington despatches of the Toronto Globe. It is all the outcome of an American annexationist conspiracy.

OUT in the great country about the foothills of the Rockies they think so little of raddishes and lettuce grown in our mid-winter, that the editor of the Calgary Herald acknowledges the receipt of a Quantity of these vegetables on the 10th Instant with the remarks that they were "about ten days earlier than in previous years."

AN anonymous astronomer in Scotland has discovered a new star. It is of the fifth magnitude, about two degrees south of the medium bright star Chi Aurigæ, and may be seen with a good opera glass. It will be named after Prof. Copeland, who cabled the discovery to America, until its anonymous discoverer disclosed his identity.

THE Royal Commission appointed to investigate the Baie des Chaleurs Railway steal has reported in full. There are two reports, a minority report by Judge Jette, and a majority report by Judges Baby and Davidson. Judge Jette's report does not incriminate Mercier, Charles Langelier, or the other colleagues of the late Premier. It admits, however, that the transaction between Pacaud and Armstrong cannot be defended. The chairman of the Commission has thus proved himself a strong partizan, and his attempt to whitewash Mercier and his friends causes no little amusement in Quebec. The report of Judges Baby and Davidson is an elaborate document and refutes the position taken by them in their interim report to the Lieut. Governor.

THE late James MacLaren, millionaire, of Ottawa, gave a piece of land to the late Sir John A. Macdonald, under the following circumstances, the deed of it having been made out to the late premier and registered before he was aware of the gift. It seems that when the late premier bought Earnscliffe, which adjoins the Maclaren mill property, a large portion of the north-east corner fronting on the Ottawa river belonged to Mr. Maclaren. This completely spoiled the look of the Earnscliffe property, and the late Mr. Mac Laren, becoming aware of the fact, quietly made out the deed to Sir John, and after it had been registered, moved the fence so that it was in a straight line from the front. When Sir John asked an explanation of the matter the deed was forwarded to him, and Mr. MacLaren would scarcely listen to thanks for what he had done.—*Exchange.*

MESSRS. Harris & Co.'s car works, St. John, N. B., which had been shut down for some time, have resumed operations. This firm very reluctantly adopted the nine hour system over a year ago as they held that under it they could not compete with manufacturers in the upper provinces working under the ten hour day. They have now decided to return to the ten hour system and there is quite a strong feeling among workmen of all classes on the matter. A meeting of 65 of the firm's old employes was held a few evenings ago together with men from other trades, and they decided that they would starve rather than return to the ten hour system. The firm, however, say they have all the men they want at present and can get as many more as they need to work the ten hour day. Men of other trades fear that other manufacturers may adopt the same course and return to the ten hour system, and it is known that several manufacturers have been considering the matter and wish to do so. Manufacturers contend that they are losing a large amount of business under the nine-hour system through not being able to compete with other places where the ten hour system is in vogue.—*Exchange.*

SACRED CONCERT AT ST. PETER'S.

The sacred concert, by the members of the Cathedral Choir, announced in our issue of last week, took place in the Catholic Church at Head St. Peter's Bay, on Friday evening last. The members of the choir and a few of their friends, twenty-four or twenty-five in all, occupied a special car attached to the regular train, which left Charlottetown at 3.30, local time. The trip up was most agreeable, with songs, jokes and anecdotes the time passed quickly and, almost before it could be realized the party were safely landed at St. Peter's.

They were met at the station and accorded a hearty welcome, by the zealous pastor, Rev. R. J. Gillis; and a number of the parishioners were in attendance, with sleighs to convey them to the parochial residence. Here they were kindly received and most hospitably entertained, the kind hearted pastor leaving nothing undone that could contribute to the comfort of his guests.

The recent stormy weather had rendered the travelling disagreeable, the night, too, was dark and somewhat drizzly. All this militated against a large attendance at the concert. Nevertheless, when the entertainment commenced, about eight o'clock, there was a fair audience present. It is estimated that there were upwards of three hundred in the church. The high altar was screened off, and the singers arranged themselves in the chancel, in about the same order as at Vernon River, as announced in our last issue. The members of the Cathedral Choir taking part in the concert were those who assisted at Vernon River, so that their names need not be repeated. They were ably assisted by Rev. Father McLean, of St. Margaret's, and by Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Larkin, Mrs. Sullivan and Miss Sullivan of the St. Peter's choir. The programme differed but little from that of the sacred concert given by the choir on the previous week, with which our readers are already familiar, from its publication in our last issue. The performers excellently rendered their parts, and were enthusiastically applauded. There were several encores. After the last number on the programme had been rendered, a unanimous vote of thanks, moved by Mr. John P. Sullivan and seconded by Mr. Andrew Lewis, was tendered the performers. The national anthem was then sung and the audience dispersed highly pleased with the excellent musical entertainment at which they had assisted.

The church was illuminated by means of lamps suspended along the nave, as well as by the lateral windows. The groined arches of the lofty white ceiling, and the nicely painted panelled wainscot were thus shown to good advantage.

The members of the choir and their friends returned to the city on the following morning. They were sent off with a hearty cheer by their friends of St. Peter's who had come to the station to bid them adieu. The return trip was as pleasant as the outward bound. All arrived in the city in due time without mishap, bringing with them pleasant memories of their visit to St. Peter's.

CASGRAIN SPEAKS AGAIN.

QUEBEC, Feb. 17.—In to-day's Chronicle appears another letter from P. B. Casgrain, ex-Liberal M. P. for L'Islet, in which that gentleman says: 'I do not require the report of one, two or three commissioners to guide my opinion on the Pacaud boodle matter. Plain facts need no comment to me. The mere fact that Armstrong did not go straight to the ministers and ask and get their protection against the enormous exactions of Pacaud, and had to submit to a toll of $100,000, is sufficient to condemn any administration of this sort. The fact that $115,000 of that money went directly to pay ministers' notes for same amount is also plain.

THE STORM ON THE ENGLISH COAST.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—It is believed a number of vessels bound to or from European ports were lost in the storms that prevailed yesterday and night before last, and that their loss will become positively known when posted at various maritime headquarters. A quantity of wreckage supposed to be that of the British bark, Cavour, Pensacola for Greenock has been washed ashore at Roundstone. At Galway a large timber laden vessel, upside down, is floating shorewards. Some fishermen report they passed at sea the body of a woman on which was a life belt. They were afraid to bring the body ashore.

ASLEEP FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 17.—There is in this city a sleeper that beats any yet reported. In the insane asylum is a patient named Bridget Pendergast who has not been awake for eighteen months. About that long ago she showed symptoms of drowsiness, and in spite of all efforts she soon settled into a deep slumber from which she has not yet awakened. During the day she sits in a rocking near a window, and at night is placed in bed by attendants. Her eyes are closed, but the lids can be opened by force, when the orbs stare out in a blank manner. Her only food is milk, of which she is given about three quarts a day through a silver tube in her nose that connects with the throat. She is gradually wasting away, and as no effort can arouse her it is not likely that she can live much longer.

A JOINT PASTORAL.

The following pastoral letter of the Archbishops, Bishops and administrators of the ecclesiastical provinces of Quebec and Montreal "prescribing the faithful observance of the laws enacted to safeguard liberty and purity of election," which we copy from the Montreal *True Witness*, was read in the Catholic Churches of those Provinces on Sunday the 14th inst.

We by the grace of God and of the Apostolic See, Archbishops, Bishops and Administrators of the ecclesiastical provinces of Quebec and Montreal. To the Clergy, Secular and Regular, and to all the Faithful of the said dioceses, Greeting and Benediction in Our Lord.

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN,—The Apostle St. John, the beloved disciple of Jesus Christ, delivered to the faithful of his day an instruction which we deem proper to cite to you, in order to strengthen or stir up in your hearts sentiments of mutual charity and respect for God, which too many, in our midst, seem to forget at election times.

"He that hateth his brother, says "St. John (I Ep. Ch. III.) abideth in "death. Whosoever hateth his brother "is a murderer. And you know that "no murderer hath eternal life abiding "in himself, (that is to say he is dead "in the sight of God). In this we have "known the charity of God, because he "hath laid down his life for us; and "we ought to lay down our lives for "the brethren..... Let us not forget "that this is God's commandment, that "we love one another. And he that "keeps his commandments of God, "abideth in God and God in him."

You see, dearly beloved brethren, that to be wanting in charity towards our neighbors, even in public matters, is to separate oneself from God, and to separate oneself from God is to take the road to perdition.

We have already on more than one occasion, warned you, through your pastors that during election times you are still under the eye of the Almighty, and that you should act for the greater good of Religion and your country; that you should cast your vote, not for the candidate who would promise money or drink, but, for him, whom, after reflection, you judge to be the most upright and most capable of discharging the very important duties with which you would entrust him.

Of late years, dearly beloved brethren, intemperance has made frightful headway in this province, and we are now terribly threatened by it, as means of bribing voters at elections.

An apostle of temperance has very truthfully said that, in a parish, drinking places were at all times, both especially during an election, the portals of hell.

Consequently you should consider as the most cruel and dangerous enemy of your country, of yourselves and families, the candidate who would directly or indirectly, entice you, with liquor, to vote for him.

Through the plague of intemperance, Satan enters a parish and there lays the seeds of most deplorable disorders. He puts in the mouth of speakers the most absurd falsehoods, the most heinous abuse, the most fearful slanders and calumnies, the most unjust and scandalous accusations.

Thus are family ties broken, fathers and children, brothers and friends, become enemies, the more inveterate according as the shattered bonds of affection were closer.

Against all rights of justice and charity those who belong to the opposite party are harshly dealt with or threatened. Sooner or later the guilty shall be punished, for the justice of God renders to each one what is his due.

It was not without grave reasons that a law was framed prohibiting the sale of liquor during elections; unfortunately, however, the energy of God and man too easily finds methods to attain his end. It is therefore a duty of each and every parishioner to do his utmost to have this very important law respected.

It is scarcely necessary to state that candidates are under stricter obligations than any other citizen, to see that the laws, divine and human, be enforced in all points.

The Holy Ghost, in the thirty-first chapter of Ecclesiasticus, says: "Blessed is the man that is found without blemish; and that hath not gone after gold, nor put his trust in money, nor in treasures..... He that could have transgressed, and could do evil things, and hath not done them; therefore are his goods established in the Lord."

Listen now to the terrible anathema which Our Lord pronounces against those who violate the law. "Woe to him through whom scandal comes. It were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and he cast into the sea." (St. Luke, XVII., 1 and 2).

For these reasons, having invoked the Holy Name of God, with the authority confided to Us by Our Lord for your eternal salvation, We forbid, under pain of grievous sin, the *giving, selling or distributing* of drink during the three days that precede and during the three days that follow an election; *whilst such conduct during the election we condemn as a grievous sin which we make a case especially reserved*, the absolution from which cannot be had but from us alone, or from our Vicars-General.

The same rule shall apply to those who sell their votes or illuse their neighbor for election purposes, or who give money or anything else to buy a vote or to prevent anyone from voting.

Always bear in mind that terrible word of Our Lord; "Woe to him through whom scandal comes." (Luke XVII., 1.)

What will it avail you to have received a little money or to have succeeded in electing your candidate by means of money or drink, or by threats, if sooner or later the arm of the Almighty must strike you either in this world or in the next.

May God grant you, dearly beloved brethren, the grace of well understanding and faithfully fulfilling your important duties of charity and justice towards your country and your neighbors, and of obedience to God, who commands you to observe the law, that His benediction may descend upon you and your families.

The present pastoral letter shall be read and published from the pulpit at the parochial mass on the first Sunday after its reception and on the Sunday preceding the elections.

Given under our signature, the seal of the Archdiocese of Quebec and the counter signature of the Secretary of the Archiepiscopal Palace of Quebec, the third of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

E. A. Card. TASCHEREAU, Archbishop of Quebec.
† EDOUARD CHAS. Archb. of Montreal.
† LOUIS NAZAIRE, Archb. of Cyrene, Administrator of Chicoutimi.
† L. F., Bishop of Three Rivers.
† L. Z., Bishop of St. Hyacinthe.
† ANDRE ALBERT, Bishop of St. Germain de Rimouski.
L. V. TREMBLAY, pst, V. G. Administrator of Nicolet.
H. O. CHALIFOUX, pst., Administrator of Sherbrooke.

By order of His Eminence,
B. PH. GARNEAU, Pst.,
Secretary of the Archbishopric of Quebec.

OBITUARY.

The evening train of the 12th inst., conveyed the casket containing the mortal remains of Mrs. James Hughes to Morell station, the vast concourse of people accompanying the hearse from the station to the home of her father Mr. Daniel McCarthy, showed the high esteem with which she was held by the community. Next day her remains were borne to the Roman Catholic Church, where High Mass was sung by Rev. Monsignor McDonald after which she was quietly laid to rest in the family cemetery. She leaves four children and a large circle of friends to mourn the loss of an affectionate mother and a social and trustworthy friend May she rest in peace. COM.

It has been officially announced that the British barque Cavour, from Pensacola for Greenock was stranded on the Irish coast on the 9th inst. The fate of the crew is unknown, and shipping men believe all hands have been lost.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CATHOLIC UNITY.

SIR:—I notice that exception has been taken to my correspondence, which appeared last week in your columns, by someone signing himself "Rastus." From the tone of his letter it would appear that he is somewhat indignant at the fact that fault should be found with the great disunity existing in the Protestant communion. There is no need of his being angered at the publication of a fact the truth of which he has virtually admitted, though he may have attempted to minimize it by saying that "there are far greater differences of opinion in the Roman Catholic Church to-day than there are in the Protestant Church." In due time we will examine the truth of this statement from a general standpoint, and also more particularly concerning the two facts (?) brought forward by the above named correspondent. It will not be possible to treat the matter fully in a single communication, so I hope you will kindly grant me further space in your issue of next week.

Before entering upon a discussion on this matter, I must thank "Rastus" for the very becoming compliment he has paid me by saying that my "leap in the dark" has not opened my eyes. Oddities and caricatures have very little force as argument nowadays. Through his uncalled for remark however, he has conceded, without knowing it, far more than he perhaps had intended. A leap in the dark, if I have not forgotten my English, supposes the leap to *begin* in the dark. I admit that I made a leap in the dark, but thank God I landed *into* light. It would have been a quite different matter, had I leaped *into* the dark, with which fact however he has not charged me, though it is very probably what he had intended to impute to me. He has also very kindly told me that I "had better look up history." This is exactly what I thought a long time ago. Nor did I confine myself to the mere *thought* of looking up history, but, casting aside all prejudices, I made a thorough investigation from a desire of finding out the truth, and thank God, I have found it. My desire now is that all who have not yet made the necessary investigation, may do so as soon as possible. In order to obtain eternal salvation we require but one trial and our sojourn in this world must not be employed in trying false experiments for our salvation. If we have not *the* true way that leads to salvation, we must search for it, and having once found it we must be careful to keep it.

I hope "Rastus" will not be offended at the remarks already made. My intention is not to injure the feelings of any one, nor should I wish to draw comparisons between the Roman Catholic and Protestant churches, were I not forced to do so by his correspondence. True, he claims that the purport of my communication was "to mark a contrast between the Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches in the matter of unity." His interpretation of my words may perhaps be found to clash with his consistency. He may not have meant to be inconsistent, but still his words bespeak not a little of that fault. If I remember rightly I did not even make mention of the term "Roman Catholic Church." I spoke of the Christianity of the first century, and as "Rastus" appears to identify it with the Roman Catholic Church, he thereby admits, without intending it, that the Roman Catholic church is the true representative of the Christianity of the first century. If so, I cannot see why he should rail against it so bitterly, or endeavour to criticise any one who wished to be in communion with the Christianity of the first century. I must confess however cannot injure me in this world I have nothing to gain or lose by them. I am not disposed to entertain any illwill towards him, for I believe that a man of his zeal, erroneous though it be, would think better of the Catholic Church, if he were but instructed in her teachings. We will therefore make a brief inquiry into the nature of the unity of the church in doctrine and government from which it will be seen that she has strict unity in both, and that consequently the two special charges brought against her by "Rastus" are simply groundless.

He says there are far greater differences of *opinion* in the Roman Catholic church of today than in the Protestant church." As yet I will abstain from testing the value of the comparison. My answer to this general charge is that his supposition is a false one—not that he intended a falsehood, but that he is deceived in his supposition. He supposes that the dogmas of the church are made up of *opinions*. He will permit me to inform him that such is not the composition of the dogmas of the church. The dogmas of the church are unchangeable, resting on her infallible authority, and are consequently held not as opinions but as certainties. Opinion may be changed over and over, according as the weight of argument changes on either side. The constitution of the church is based not on mere opinion but on certainty. I can see plainly why it is that "Rastus" has been prompted to impute disunity to the church, and it is because he has inadvertently confounded dogma and certainty with mere opinion, and no one has been kind enough to draw his attention to this fact. When the church defines the meaning of a revealed truth, she defines it not as an opinion but as a dogma—as a certainty and to this, as regards unity of doctrine, she exacts strict conformity. With regard to what is mere opinion, she leaves every one free; but in case such opinion is perverted into a contradiction of her *doctrines* (in which case it ceases to be an opinion, and becomes a falsity) she then condemns it, for it is against the constitution of the church to be reconciled to error. For the benefit therefore of all whom it may concern let it be understood that the constitution of the church rests, not on mere opinions, but on dogmatic and theological certainty and in all these there is a strict unity among all her followers as will be shown in due time. The church never proposes mere *opinions* to her subjects; from which it follows that should there exist among Catholics a difference of what is mere opinion, such a difference has nothing whatever to do with her unity of *doctrine*. We can take an example from among ourselves. Amongst us we find Catholics of whom some are Liberals while others are Conservatives. Here then is a difference of *opinion* among Catholics. But any man of common sense will at once say that such a difference of opinion in no way affects the unity of *doctrine* in the church. It does not even affect the unity of the state with which it is intimately connected. Our Conservatives and our Liberals may each hold contrary *opinions*, but our unity as a state, remains intact. With due proportion the same may be said of the church. Her doctrines are not mere *opinions*, nor are they regarded as such by her followers. Consequently should there exist a difference of opinion, from the very fact that it is mere opinion, so long as it does not interfere with her teachings, it has nothing to do with her doctrine or its unity. It would be a quite different story if Catholics should differ on points of Catholic doctrine, and at the same time remain Catholic. This however is impossible and contrary to the constitution of the church. Should any Catholic hold a *doctrine* opposed to that held and taught by the church he must either abandon it or be cast forth from her communion. She cannot affect any compromise with any conflicting doctrine, since it is part of her constitution that she be one in doctrine. It may indeed sometimes happen that a quondam Catholic would hold a false *doctrine* in secret, and in this thereby escape a public ejectment from her communion, but the church always regards such as a *secret heretic* and *dead member*. Should a certain number of her subjects rebell against her doctrines and thereby be cut off from her communion, or should they of their own accord withdraw their allegiance, by this the unity of the church would not be effected in the least. The persons in question would be removed from her unity, but that unity would remain intact just as the unity of England remained after the United States withdrew their allegiance from her. Any intelligent man will admit the truth of this, and I hope "Rastus" will be candid enough to admit it also. Hence as the constitution of the church can have no conflicting doctrines, neither can she have any variation of doctrine, nor can any of her followers embrace whatever doctrine best suits his fancy. Can such be said of those for whom "Rastus" has been pleased to claim unity? I hope no one will be offended, but to be sincere I must say that the very constitution on which their belief is founded forbids it. Their constitution is such, that it gives each member the right to interpret the Scriptures according to his own sense. Each one thus forms his own opinions as to what he will believe or reject, and he can change these opinions as often as he pleases. I do not say that every member of Protestantism does actually change all the opinions he may hold, but the constitution of Protestantism grants him the right to do so. From this it is clear that such a constitution is founded, not on a fixed and unchangeable doctrine, but on mere opinions. This cannot be consistently denied. Now opinion, from the very fact that it is opinion, is changeable. Should it cease to be changeable, it thereby ceases to be opinion. But the constitution of Protestantism is founded on opinion and must consequently be itself changeable, for the idea that an unchangeable edifice can exist on a changeable foundation is, to say the least of it, simply unterable. Now a fixed unity cannot exist, when the foundation on which that unity is supposed to rest is in itself changeable. Hence as the foundation of their constitution is changeable and unsusceptible of unity, so the constitution must itself be unsusceptable of unity. This established, it requires only common sense to tell us that among the members of that constitution there can be no fixed unity. Touching on particulars, "Rastus" has the following: "Perhaps he is not aware of the fact that a great part of the Roman Catholic church does not believe in the infallibility of the Pope." Continuing he says. "One section of the church believes his holiness to be infallible—that he cannot make a mistake. Another section will accept no such doctrine." With regard to the first point, I must confess that I am not aware of any such fact for the very excellent reason *that it is not a fact*, but an imagination of his mind. A fact must exist before we can become aware of its existence, while a non-existing fact is no true fact but either an imagination or, what is worse, a foul calumny. There is a commandment which tells us that we must not bear false witness against our neighbour. For my part I would not be the one who would wish to calumniate my fellow beings, nor would I advance a single statement without being able to prove it. If a conversation be sustained without resorting to calumny, it were better to abandon it, for nothing but a false position can have any need of false statements to sustain it, and must sooner or later totter to the ground. I am sorry to say that "Rastus and many others entertain very mistaken ideas concerning the Papal infallibility, for the simple reason that they never took the trouble to examine the nature of that dogma of the church. I may add that I have sufficient confidence in every intelligent gentleman of Christendom of any sect whom I shall condescend to believe, that they will agree with me in saying that it is not the most in any man to calumniate a doctrine of which he knows absolutely nothing. I repeat, it is a dishonesty. He should at least study the doctrine before attempting to repudiate it, for that a person should repudiate, and at the same time not know what it is that he is attempting to repudiate, is certainly "leaping is and into the dark." Why, if the dogma of the infallibility were what "Rastus" represents it to be, we could not wonder at the groundless assertion he has put forward concerning the Catholic belief in that dogma. But I may assure him that his idea of it is a gross one, will not say a malignant—misrepresentation, as it also his idea of the unity of government in the church. However, Mr. Editor, as I think I have occupied sufficient space for the present I will reserve for next week's issue an explanation of the dogma of the infallibility of the Pope, to which, if it will not occupy too much of your valuable space, I will add a brief explanation on the nature of the unity of church government, from which it will be seen that the charges brought against her by "Rastus" are gross misrepresentations.

AN AGED CONVERT.

Feb. 20th, 1892.

THE BEHRING SEA ARBITRATION.

It is now officially stated that in a few days the United States senate will be asked to ratify a treaty that has been negotiated between Great Britain and the United States under which the points in dispute between the countries in the Behring sea matter will be submitted to the arbitration of a commission that will sit at Paris during the present summer. In the meantime the British and Canadian, as well as the United States commissioners, who visited the Seal Islands during the summer are preparing a report of the material facts for the consideration of the arbitrators to be appointed under the treaty. Sis George Baden Powell and Dr. Dawson, of Montreal, are preparing the British and Canadian report after having spent the past summer in the Behring Sea studying all the facts of interest in connection with the seal fisheries. They are now at Washington in conference with the United States commissioners endeavoring to arrive so far as possible at an agreement as to the material facts to be submitted to the arbitrators.

It is stated that the Paris commission, which will be appointed under the provisions of the treaty which now awaits ratification, will consist of two commissioners representing the United States, one representing Great Britain, one representing Canada, and three to be appointed by the government of France, Italy and Sweden. The names of the British and Canadian commissioners have not been announced, but it is rumored that the name of Judge Wurtele, of Quebec, is being considered in official circles in this connection; and Judge Wurtele is one of the most distinguished and learned jurists whom the province of Quebec has produced. He was at one time professor of commercial law in McGill University, Montreal; and sat as a member of the Quebec assembly from 1875 to 1886, of which body he was for some time speaker. He was appointed a Judge of the supreme court of that province in 1886. He is now in the 65th year of his age.

The Paris commission will not likely sit till next summer. In the meantime the United States supreme court has had argument in the Sayward case, which raised nearly all the legal points in dispute; but whether owing to the political influence of the United States government, or to a discussion born of lack of courage and independence on the part of that distinguished body, the decision has been reserved; and there is no intimation that it will probably be delivered at an early day. However, it is satisfactory to learn that the whole controversy will speedily be settled by the decisions of international arbitrators who are to be appointed under the new treaty.

THE WEEK'S DIARY.

New Orleans had a two million dollar fire last Wednesday night.

Great Britain experienced a big snow storm and intense cold, last week.

The French ministry have tendered their resignations to President Carnot.

It is stated that Hon Edward Blake will defend Thomas McGreevy in his coming trial.

Judge Fraser has been appointed divorce Judge of New Brunswick vice Wetmore, resigned.

Several slight shocks of earthquake were felt at Louisville, Ky. on last Wednesday afternoon and night.

Pamphlets have been scattered broadcast through Lithuania and Russian Poland calling upon peasants to rise against the government and landowners.

Mercier has published a manifesto in which he admits he may have committed crimes, and promises if returned to power to try and do better in the future.

Snow lies to the depth of from 12 to 16 feet in the Eastern and Central Alps. In Sommering and Kochvebach passes a large number of cottages are almost buried.

The Crofter colonization commission have decided to make no further settlement in Canada this season from Scotland or Iceland. What work the commission does will be preparing for 1893.

Upwards of 100 men employed in the Intercolonial Railway shops at Moncton, received notice Thursday that their services would be dispensed with. They include machinists, carpenters and others.

Plots to kill President Montt, of Chili, and General Canto have been discovered. An attempt was made to wreck a train, on which the President was a passenger, and to burn a railway coach in which Canto was riding.

It is rumored that nearly all the grain which the Russian government purchased, ostensibly to relieve the famine sufferers, was really stored in the national grainaries in preparation for war.

A telegram from Quebec states that Laurier induced McGreevy to retire from the contest and support A. H. Murphy, it having been found that McGreevy's candidature was injuring the "purest" cause in Ontario.

Henry Carrington, aged 50, a lodger at 34 Greenleaf Street, Roxbury, Mass., fell in a fit in his room last Wednesday while carrying a lighted lamp in his hand. His clothing took fire, and he was burned to death before assistance arrived.

The Chicago Tribune is authority for the statement that a deal has been engineered by Gen. Patk. A. Collins, of Boston, whereby Senator Palmer will receive the Democratic Nomination for President and Governor Russel for Vice-President.

Balfour introduce the long-talk-of Irish local government bill in the House of Commons, Thursday. The London Telegraph and the Home Rule papers denounce the measure as an insult to the Irish people. Both wings of the National party are opposed to it.

Chas. Hudson, of Brockton, Ont., aged 83, has fasted for over 40 days. Before refusing to eat even a morsel of anything he had an attack of grippe. When he recovered he expressed regret at not having died while sick. His only subsistence for 42 days has been water and ice.

It has been discovered that a Montreal man named Larose burned the dead body of a newly born child, in the kitchen stove, to save funeral expenses. Mrs Larose adds that two of their children are buried in the back yard for the same reason, and there appears to be no law for the act.

Snowstorms throughout Great Britain on Friday night have played great havoc with the workingman. All outdoor work in the North Wales quarries, the shipyards at Hartlepool and the Midland Counties, had to be discontinued, throwing over 20,000 men out of employment.

A Quebec despatch says: Another big scandal has just been brought to light. It appears that $13,000 was paid out to C. A. Beauseloil, M. P., Mercier's law partner, and the same hidden away in the public accounts as follows: "Paid Banque du Peuple $13,000 in connection with the administration of the public debt."

The human brute Francois Xavier Beauvais, of Montreal, who in a drunken spree went home and deliberately broke his wife's arm in two places, has received a well-merited sentence. Judge Doherty in delivering sentence told him what a heartless scoundrel he was, and as a warning gave him four years in the penitentiary.

The saw and planing mill of Paul Lea, at Moncton, was destroyed by fire last Wednesday night. Mr. Lea's loss is $20,000. Neither mill nor machinery were insured. Twenty-five hands are thrown out of employment and all of them lost their tools. A small unused planing mill and dwelling, with its contents, near by, were also burned to the ground.

The census statistics of the manufacturing industries of Montreal, show a capital invested of nearly $48,000,000; wages paid annually $12,000,000; value of products $62,000,000. Employment is given to nearly 35,000 operatives, who earned annually $332, being $64 more than the annual wages earned by Montreal operatives at the date of the previous census.

A San Francisco despatch of the 18th says: The steamer Mariposa, from Sydney, N. S. W., brings news of the loss of the whaling barque Tamerlane off Puna, Sandwich Islands, February 2nd. Capt. Howland and seventeen men were drowned. Eighteen of the crew were saved. The barque sailed from here Jan. 13th. The captain and several of the crew were from eastern Massachusetts.

A Celeraine, Ireland, despatch says Mrs. Anna Margaret Montague, daughter of Lord Robert Montague, has been arrested on a charge of causing the death of her three-year-old daughter. As punishment for some act, the child was pinioned by her mother with a stout string, taken to a dark room and tied to a ring in the wall. Some hours later the child was found dead, its face being discolored and distorted.

Bernard Campbell, of Glace Bay, C. B., boiler maker, employed with the Robb Engineering Co., Amherst, met with a serious accident last Wednesday. While riveting a boiler, a ragged piece of steel about an inch square flew from under the hammer, penetrating and badly lacerating the globe of the eye. He was taken to Dr. McQueen, who removed the piece of steel and dressed the wound. The sight of the eye is destroyed.

The U. S. government is to be petitioned to pass a law for the suppression of cigarette making. Accompanying the memorial is a statement saying: "Clippings taken from papers throughout the United States show that during the past year there have been about 100 deaths of young men, mostly under 16 years of age, from the effect of smoking paper-wrapped cigarettes. In some cases there has been a analysis of the stomach and in most instances has been found phosphorus and arsenic which is largely used in the manufacture of cigarette paper. About 100 men have also been consigned to the insane asylums from the same cause.

A violent storm raged on the British coast Friday night and Saturday; and many vessels have been wrecked or disabled and lives lost. The steamer Violantha, from Rotterdam for London, has been wrecked off Penzance, on the coast of Cornwall. It is thought all on board perished. A boat containing six men attempted to make the land, but were capsized and drowned. The barkentine Harriet is stranded at Arklow Rock and three of her men were drowned. Several large vessels are reported lying in a distressed condition. The French steamer Trignac foundered off the Scilly Isles and three of her crew were drowned.

SPORTING NOTES.

A sculling match for the championship of the world is being arranged between Stanbury and Sullivan.

The score in the chess match between Steinitz and Tschigorin now stands: Steinitz 7; Tschigorin 7; drawn 4.

A Hockey match East vs. West was played in the Hillsborough Rink last Wednesday night, the former team winning by 4 goals to 3.

C. W. Williams, the owner of Allerton, proposes to cover his track at Independence, Iowa, and have trotting races all the year around. He intends also to heat the track during the winter by steam pipes.

Bloss, the famous Harvard runner, won the 40-yard handicap, from scratch, and broke the worlds record, at the recent annual indoor meeting of the Boston Athletic Association. His time was 4⅘ seconds.

Louis Cyr is advertising in London that he will give £100 to anyone who will lift more than he is nightly lifting at a certain exhibition. One of his little feats is to put up a 300 pound dumb-bell with one hand.

Tommy Connell will not after all become a professional. He intends training and competing in the amateur races in Great Britain, and return to America in time to compete in the American championship races.

A despatch from Bath, Me., states that William Costure, weighing only 149 pounds, put up a 110 pound dumbbell from shoulder to arm's length above his head twenty-seven times in succession. A world's record is claimed for the performance.

E. L. Smith, a well-known horseman of Boston has had a trotting sleigh made on his own plans, which weighs, complete, but 41 pounds. This is not a sulky sleigh, but a vehicle of the ordinary pattern, and a new feature is a strong steel arch for the forward support of the body.

MEETING AT NARROWS CREEK.

According to announcement a large meeting of the residents of Grand River was held in the Narrows Creek School house on the 15th inst. Michael D McCormack was appointed chairman and the undersigned Secretary. It was called with the intention of having some action taken by the Federal Government to protect the harbor at Grand River. The following resolution was moved by Michael D. McDonald Esq., and seconded by Roderick McLellan, Esq., and on being put to the meeting was carried unanimously 1 *Whereas:*

The beach at Morrison's Point Lot 55, King's County, is in imminent danger of being carried away by storms particularly those from the East and South East, 2 and *Whereas:*

The washing away of said beach would entirely *destroy* the navigation on Grand River to the serious injury of the farmers in that great extent of country who exclusively depend on said River as an outlet for their agricultural products. *Therefore Resolved:*

That it is the desire of this meeting that the representatives of this county in the House of Commons lay this important matter before the department of Public Works at Ottawa in order that such action may be taken by the Federal Government as will render secure to navigation the harbor at Grand River. Cyrus Shaw, M. P. P., James E McDonald, M. P. P., John G. Scrimgeour, M. L. C., Michael D. McDonald, Michael D. McCormack, Roderick McLellan, David Christian, supported the resolution with good practical speeches.

A committee of two consisting of Michael D. McDonald and Michael D McCormack, was appointed to draw up a petition, and having obtained the signitures of the residents, forward the same to Ottawa. Before the meeting closed the matter of our inefficient Mail Service was discussed. It consists of a semi-weekly mail, and is carried from Georgetown by way of Cardigan Ferry, a distance of about seven miles. In the spring and fall, when the ice is unsafe for traffic, it is almost impossible for the Mails to arrive at proper time. A committee of three consisting of Michael D McDonald, Michael D. McCormack and Angus McLellan was appointed to petition the proper authorities to grant the privilege of a tri-weekly mail by way of Cardigan Bridge.

THOMAS MCMILLAN.
Secretary.

Narrows Creek, Feb. 17th, 1892.

SOURIS NOTES.

Hurrah for the "Bounty." It came to Souris last week. During the last three days of the week several hundred cheques were distributed by Michael McCormack Esq., ranging from three dollars for hands to four dollars for the masters of boats. Business was lively for a few days.

Diphtheria is disappearing. One more death has occurred during the week but there have been no new cases, and now only a few remain, most of which are out of danger.

The attendance at the Rink has increased lately. The Carnival is to be held on March 1.

Feb. 23. COM.

BIRTH.

At Tracadie Cross, on Monday, the 15th inst., the wife of Augustine A. McDonald of a son.

MARRIED.

At St. Malachie's Church, Kinkora, on the 23rd. inst., by the Rev. J. J. McDonald, P. P., John Kelly of Summerside to Adaline Keefe of Kinkora.

DIED

At the residence of James J. Beaton, East Point, on the 6th inst, Miss Margaret Doyle, of French Village, aged 55 years.—R. I. P.

At Newton, Lot 26, on the 19th. inst., Mary Jane, beloved wife of James McKenna, aged 25 years. She leaves a disconsolate husband and seven small children, six sons and one daughter to mourn her loss. May her soul rest in