AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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WEDNESDAY.....APRIL 16 1890

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, April 16, St. Lambert. THURSDAY, April 17, St. Stephen Harding. FRIDAY, April 18. St. Apollenius. SATURDAY, April 19, St. Alphage. SUNDAY, April 20, Second after Easter. MONDAY, April, 21, St. Anselme. TUESDAY, April 22, Soter and Caius.

General Middleton's Offense.

When the charge of "looting," or confis-Cating to his own use a quantity of fure belonging to a Halfbreed was made against General Sir Fred Middleton by Mr. Lister in the flouse of Commons, it was suggested in these columns that judgment should be suspended till he was beard in his own defence.

The inquiry took place, the facts were fully elucidated by a committee of the House, the General appeared and made his explanations. As a result it is manifest even by his own admissions that he, a General in the British mervice, did commit and act of plundering that was nothing short of open robbery.

Moreover it was an action in direct vielstion of the Articles of War, which, if committed by a private soldier under like oircumstances, would render bim liable, on trial and conviction, to "death or such other punishment as a Court Martial might award."

General Middleton has been a long time in the army, he has seen a good deal of service in the field and in garrison. He was thoroughly aware of the severity of martial law in regard to the offence of which he was guilty. Even if the property he appropriated belonged to the rebels he would have had no right of appropriation of it to his own use. To de so would have been theft from the government. But as it happened Brymner was a leyals bject and, instead of robbing him, General Middleton should have protected

Apart, however, from the legal aspects of dred. the case arises the question-what sort of man is this who, in command of the Cansdian forces, was so lost to that sense of honor. to say nothing of honesty, which is supposed to be the distinguishing characteristic of "an officer and a gentleman" as to play the part of a brigand, take forcible possession of an innocent, law-abiding man's property pack it up and, after conveying it to Ottawa, dispose of it at private sale to a tradesman, just as a common thief, who was not afraid of being found out, might do?

It is impossible that General Middleton should be permitted to remain in his position as commander of the Canadian militia, What sort of morale can be expected to prevail in the force with a person at its head who, by his own showing, has committed an offence that in civil life would send him to the penitentiary?

Regret must also be expressed that mini ators of the Crown should have thought fit to exert themselves to shield him, as far as they could from the consequences of his crime. If there is anything which a government is espically charged to observe it is the claims of the subject to protection against the undue exercise of military power. Especially is this duty incumbent in time of civil war. The neglect to inquire into Brymner's complaint, and the efforts made to minimize the culpability of those who stole his furs, look very bad,

Some curlosity is felt as to the course the Imperial military authorities will take when the facts are brought to their notice. It may be that the sense of honor has become dull in these degenerate days, and that the War Office is not so sensitive to conduct such as General Middleton was guilty of, as it was when Wellington was commander-in chief. If so, he may get off with a reprimand, but we have seen men shot and hanged for less, and it is quite probable that Middleton himself has, as president of courts martial and as commanding officer, sentenced many a poor devil to be flogged for a less offence than that of which this pink of chivalry has confoured himself guilty.

After this exposure we can readily believe the stories told by the unfortunate half-breeds of the Saskatchewan about the locting and plundering of their humble homes permitted. encouraged and paraicipated in by the officer en whom the Queen confered a title and to whom parliament expressed its thanks and presented \$20,000.

The affair was soundalous in the extreme and calls for decisive action by parliament and government.

Sowing Discord.

It is difficult to take Mr. Desrosiers . seriously, ner, under ordinary circumstances, would his feelish and somewhat impertinent remarks about the Irish race and the Home

natured and immature ideas suggests that whem he was prompted to say what they i be induced to take the total abstinence pledge, had not the courage to say themselves. The Club Nationale is now in full sympathy with the Mercier Government, and anything publicly spoken there without prempt repudiation by its executive and members is likely to be accepted by the public as an expression of epinion having at all events the quasi-approval of ministers. Mr. Oloran was probably right when he said that Mr. Desrosiers did not know what he was talking about, Unfortunately Mr. Descosiers is not develd of those characteristics which are supposed to distinguish the ape and the parrot, to he must not be astonished should he be taken seriously once in a while. Of late years there has been a perceptable drawing together of Irish and French politically in this province. Our readers will bear witness to the sarnesiness and persistency with which we advocated their cause, and how at the present moment we urge the Irish to range themselves by the side of the French in the conflict in which they are engaged.

But Mr. Desceiers appears to imagine that his people can dispense with their only friends at a time when they need them mest, and wantonly gees out of his way to insult the Irish people and belittle the cause they have at heart. This is a mistake notedy but a consummate fool would make. Perhaps he also fancied that he was doing Mr. Merciera good turn by being the first to raise a cry which may—should Cabinet representation not be given our people—turn every Irish vote in the province against the Government. Thus the old saying has been again rouised. " Fools rush in where angels fear to tread." But Mr. Deerosiers may discover one of these fine days that he has put his foot on

A Question of Mileage.

dangerous ground.

Another British general has cut a sorry figure before the world in an affair which, viewed in the most induigent light, has the appearance of a very shady transaction. General Laurie represents Shelbourne, N.S., in the House of Commons and has his place of residence in that province. Members, 88 our readers are probably aware, are allowed | ten cents per mile for the distance travelled to and from Ottawa when going to and returning from their sessional duties. This year General Laurie happened to be in Eugland when he was called to Ottawa for "despatch of business," and charged, and was paid, mileage from England. The facts are fully set forth in another column. England is not his place of residence, and by demanding milaage therefrom he has incurred the charge of obtaining money under false pretences. He knew the law and its intention, but he appears to have imagined that he could put an interpretation of his own on it and pocket several hundreds of dollars when he was really entitled to less than one hun-

But this is only another instance of the prevailing demoralization. The idea appears to obtain general sanction at O.t.wa t members of parliament may fairly grab all they can out of the public purse, and that not even the pledge of "sacred honor" need be regarded as binding when a little meney is to be made out of that patient, much-enduring ass-the Canadian taxpayer.

General Laurie and General Middleton appear to be birds of ateather. Certainly they have not, in the incidents in which they now appear before the public, done much to raise the popular estimate of British generalship.

The Oka Question.

The attempt to settle the Oka question, with the remnant of the Protestant Indians. recently made by the gentlemen of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, has not as yet been anccessini. Badly advised as the Indiansare, by a few fanatics, they refuse to accopt terms which are far more favorable than could have been expected. It is announced that the recalcitrant chief visited Octawa a short time ago and had an interview with Hon, Mr. Dewdney, Minister of the Interior. The Dominion Government, through the hon. minister, gave them to understand that they were totally in error as regards their pretensions to the proprietorship of the lands at Oka, and strongly advised them to join their brethren who are now prosperous at the new reserve. Many prominent Protestant gentiemen have exerted themselves to have the question settled, and used their influence to bring about the desired result, but so far without avail. The determined stand taken by the Minister of the Interior may, however, be preductive of good results in the early future.

Death of Matthew Harris, M.P.

The Irish nation is again called upon to mourn the loss of a true and tried patriot. Matthew Harris, M.P. for East Galway, died on the 14th of this month at the age of sixty years. From his boyheed Mr. Harris was identified with the national cause of Ireland. He was one of the famous band of Young Irelanders in the days of '48, and ever since took a prominent part in the movement for Irish liberty. He was a man of the people and rese to eminence through his own industry, on rgy and ability. His less will be deeply mourned by the whole Irish race.

Total Abstinence.

Archbishop Croke, dealing with the total abstinence question, says :-- "I would never allow a child to know the tasts of strong drink, and I recommend that all be pledged to total abstinence until the age of twentyone years." What an amount of good would Rule cause have been considered worthy atten- flow to Ireland were the advice of the em. ducers." tion in these columns. But the place and the linent and patriotic prelate put into practice,

be fellowed in every diocese in Ireland. The to be kept until the age of twenty-ene. No mevement was over inaugurated more calculated to do lasting benefit to the Irish people, Blessed with talents beyond the average of nations, schools being now in every part of the island, an intelligent, educated and sober people can never be a nation of slaves.

A Lutheran Manifesto.

In the United States the school question has become a burning issue, and the movement for repeal of the compulsory education law in several states shows how deeply large classes among the poople resent state interference in what is really the dearest of parental rights.

Certain writers have endeavored to create the impression abroad that it was only the Cathelic Church which objects to the compulsory system of state education. Such, however, is not the fact. There are other bodies of Christians who take almost identical ground to that maintained by the Catholic hierarchy on this question. Thus the German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri has issued a pamphlet setting forth the reasons why many thousands of good loyal citizens of Illineis demand the repeal or modification of the law generally known as the compulsory education law of Illinois. The captions of the various branches of the exhaustive argumentation are as follows:

The law is an infringement of the liberty of conscience guaranteed by the constitution | legislation. It affords greater protection to of Illiania.

Theflaw interferes with the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and

worship. The law, with tyrannical severity, curtail? the natural right of parents to direct and

centrol the education of their children.

The law ebstrue indian arbitary way the free development of parechial as well as that of all private schools. The law clothes the public school beards

with such unchecked authority as will legalize every act of interference with private schools, excepting that of direct central. The law denies to the defendant in suits under the law right of a fair trial and

defense a salust injustice and malice. The law estalishes a dangerous precedent for future encroachments upon religious.

parental, educational privileges. The law is responsible for a dangerous element iniroduced into politics; members of christian churches are compelled to enter

religious righte. The law cannot be rid of the charge that it manifests an inimical sprit toward private and parochical schools.

This is followed by an extract from a dis course delivered in Ohio in 1889, "unbiased by any feelings arising from school legislation," and gives reasons why the Lutherans establish and maintain parochial schools. The pamphlet also contains resolutions by the Lutheran syneds of Missouri, Ohio and other atiates on compulsory education in Wisconsin; claims that their remonstrance has been corrobrated by the protest of citizens of Wisconsin against the compulsory law, which is in all essentials identical with that of Illinois; expounds the law and the constitution, and winds up with pertinent court decisions from the Wisconsin and Illinois

The Missouri synod consists of thirteen districts, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. representing 2,000 congregations and 600 missions. It was 400,000 communicants and a total membership of 650,000. The parochial schools give daily instruction to 100,000 children.

The Debate on the Budget

For weeks the debate on the Badget ocsupied the attention of parliament at Ottawa, and the amount of facts and inferences laid before the country was something enermous.

Between the two parties the lines of policy were very clearly laid down, while the government and its supporters maintained the expediency of increased pretection, the oppesition insisted on the wisdom of lowering the duties and entering into a treaty of un restricted reciprocity with the United States. The policy, of the Liberals is set forth, as regards the trade question, in the resolution submitted by Sir Richard Cartwright in reads as fellows :-

"That the Speaker do not leave the chair, but that it be resolved that the total ordinary ex-penditure of Canada chargeable to the consolidated fund in the fiscal year of 1878 was \$23, 410,000; that the total taxation collected in the same year was \$17,841,000 that the total ordinary admitted expenditure for the year 1889 is \$37. 959,000 that the total taxation actually paid into the Treasury, an immense additional sum is annually taken out of the pockets of the people and is paid over to certain private individuals and corporations under the pretence of protecting and encouraging certain special industries; that the decade terminating on the first day of July, 1889, the sum of \$262,812,878 has been raised in the way of taxes actually in to the Treasury, independently of an immense additional amount extraoted from the people for the aforesaid purpose; that the said taxation is enormous and oppressive in its incidence, and that it is so imposed as to diminish the value of lands used for agricultural purposes and to increase the indebtedness of the agricultural class; that in fact the values of farm lands have greatly diminished and the amounts of mortgages thereon have been much increased throughout a very large portion of this Dom-inion since 1879; that the additional taxation which is now sought to be imposed will still further increase the burdens of the people and is likely still further to aggravate the distress unhappily existing among the popula-tion of this Dominion, and that under such circumstances it is the bounden duby of the House, instead of adding to the existing oppressive taxation, to apply itself to the reduction of the burdens now impeding over the producing classes of the Dominion and for this purpose to abolish or reduce the taxes now imposed on articles of prime necessity to farmers, miners, fishermen and other pro-

occasion in which he chose to ventilate his ill. There is a prospect that such a course will perters of the Government objected to the Archbishep Fabre and the Ronerable Honore increased duties on several items, they did there are probably others behind him by children who make their first communion will not desert the Ministry on the general question. The amendment was therefore defeated

by the usual government majority. There is, however, a great deal of diseatlefaction throughout the country with regard to a number of items on which additional taxation has been imposed. Flour and meal, pork, fruits, and the necessities of life generally, have been burthened with increases that will fall with more or less hardship on sections and classes of the people. But, perhaps, the worst feature of the tariff, as amended, is that it will press heaviest on the poorer classes in cities and on the farmers.

For the latter there is no compensation, and in the nature of things, there can be nene, because the price of all they preduce is fixed in the foreign market by open competition, while they have to pay pretection prices for all they consume. It is also quits probable that those conditions will be aggravated by the American revised tariff, which imposes heavy import taxes on farm produce from Canada.

The results of this war of tariffs between the two countries must tell with greatest adverse effect on Canada,

Mormon Settiers

The introduction of the bill to amend our criminal law, by the Minister of Justice, gave rise to a very interesting discussion in the House of Commons, It may be as well to state that the new law in its present amended orm is a great improvement on our past women and young girls than formerly, avoiding, at the same time, the objectionable feature so often pointed out in connection with laws on that subject. In consequence of the revelations of the Labor Commission, safeguards have been thrown about girls working in factories against the vile arts of employees or their foreman. The clauses with reference to polygamy are these that brought out the main part of the discussion, and gave an insight into the causes to which we owe the influx of a certain number of Mormons into our western territories. After speeches by Sir John Thompson and Hen. Edward Bicke, the Minister of the Interior and Sir John A. Meadenald gave a history of the interviews had between the Government and the Mormon leaders. It appears those who have settled in our territories are actually flucing frem justice. They cought an asylum in Canada, which our country could not refuse te any person willing to conform to the laws of our country. The Mormon leaders request-

the arens of politics in the defense of their ed the government to allow them to live in communities, which was peremptorily refused. They gave every assurance that the law of Canada would be respected, more that, beginning with the July number of the preespecially as regards polygamy, and on those assurances were allowed to take up land, like any other settlers. It may be all very well to accept the assurances of Mormon leaders who have had to fly from the judgments of the courts of their own country; but the people of Canada will appland the Minister of Justice for his promptitude in bringing forward most stringent measures for the suppression and severest punishment of practices the Quarterly as one of one leading Catholic the faint odor of incense, which up to the present time Canada has not performed by the English language, The chapel is of the been troubled with and which we have no desire that Mormon refugees should introduce into our country. If the Mormons will abide by our laws, although, in the words of the party leaders on both sides at Ottawa, they are not welcome, they will not be molested; learned scholars, ecclesiastical and lay, have but, it is just as well that they should understand that they will be well watched, and, If detected in the orimes that characterize human knowledge. While the Quarterly will their system, will be punished with all the be continued on the same general lines estabseverity of the law.

> A DESPATCH from Winnipeg says :- "As the new scheme, which comes into force lat | we may mention that the Quarterly will be con May, abolishes all Catholic school boards where Protestant boards exist, Cathelics high standard of excellence, and greatly extend have determined to ignore the law, and if an the field of its work, attempt is made to take possession of their schools, to apply for an injunction from the courts, All the Roman Catholic schoolhouses but one, in Winnipeg, belong to the church, and if the new law is sustained they will be continued as parochial schools. The Oatholic section of the Board of Education have petitioned the Governor General to disallow the act."

THERE is a valgar saying that "there is more ways of killing a dog than by choking his reply to Mr Fostor's Budget speech. It him with butter. This is apropos to the holding over of the Orange Incorporation Bill by the Governor-General for the approval of the Imperial Government.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Monseigneur de Montreal. To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

SIR,-"My Lord of Montreal," as the Daily Witness sneeringly refers to the illus-trions Edouard Charles Fabre, by the Graco of God and favor of the Holy Apostelic See, Archbishop of Montreal and Assistant at the Pontifical Throne, appears to be a bitter thorn in the side of that erratic sheet, and perhaps it is as well that such should be the case. If the learned and pious Archbishop of Montreal wields the influence among the faithful of the fold of Christ ascribed to him by the altra-Pretistant daily, is it not a healthful indication of the moral and spiritual well being of our people rather than a menaon to the peace and prosperity of the country, as the Witness would have its deluded is liowers believe? The Witness may rest assured that the Montreal Prince of the Church knows his business well, and that he will faithfully carry on the gove. ument of his Archdioces independently of the whims and growls of the bigots of the Witness tamp. They may clasp warmly to their ultra Protestant hearts the apostate Chiniquy; they may pat the filthy "Dr." Fulton upon the back and urgo him on to the conversion of souls from the "errors of Rome;" they may encourage the fiery but narrew-minded McOarthy in his crusade against those horrid Franch Canadians, but if they are wise in their generation

Mercler, betn of whom know their duty in this world and will fearlessly perform it. Let us inform the Witness that when it has returned to the dirt from which it found its being, and when Chiniquy and his disgusting tirades against the Contessional together with Fulton and his sickening filth, have been relegated to the ablivion which awaits them, the names of "My Lord of Montreal" and the talented and Coristian Prime Minh ter of the Province will be written in letters of gold and their memory will live with the ages to come. The Fates have decreed, it would seem, that the Witness, the only religious daily, by the may, shall not rule Quebec, and 'tis well.

J. L.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE NEW MOON -Published by the New Moon Pub. Co., Lowell, Mass.

The April number of the "New Moon" contains an excellent collection of current literature. All the departments are carefully edited. and particularly suitable for home reading.

English Illustrated Magazine.—Macmillan & Co., 112 F. urth Ave., N.Y.

The English Illustrated Magazine for April is particularly interesting, the illustrations being especially good. The frontispicor, "An the Ferry," by A. D. McCormick, is a poem in itself. "Social Life in Bulgaria," by J. D. D. Bouchier, with illustrations, gives a correct insight into the daily life of the Bulgarian peasantry. "Rowing at Cambridge," by R. C. Lehmann, is seasonable. "Rowing at Oxford," by W. H. Grenfell, is a companion article to the foregoing. Miss Balch continues her series of articles illustrative of English castles and massions, in an article entitled "A Glimpse of Highelere Castle." The other articles are up to the usual standard.

THE ADVENTURES OF A SKELETON, by Beecher

W. Waltermire. J. S. Ogilvie, 57 Rose street, New York. This is perhaps one of the most original and amusing stories that has appeared in print for a long time. In belongs to that class of figtion of which Jules Verne and Ryder Hagga-d are the most popular exponents, and which has become quite popular on account principally of its romantic improbability, and the contrast is presents to the humdrum experiences of everyday life. Humanity loves the marvellous, and in the realms of the mysterious are always sure of an audience more or less appreciative. A living skeleton." who made a livelihood by exhibiting himself in Barnum's circus of wonders, is supposed to tell the story, which is certainly wonderful enough to challenge perusal. The mystery of the interior of the earth has often been explored to the imagination of the storyteller, but in this we have a view of an entirely new conception. It has the fault, however, of being merely an exaggeration of human experience on the surface of the planet. Man can dislocate his experience and knowledge, but ne only jumbles the congruous of nature incongruity. The romancer has yet to arise

who will soar above human experience and

create a new and entirely original world. AMERICAN CATHOLIC QUARTERLY REVIEW. Since the death of its late distinguished and earned Editor-in-Chief.Rt. Rev. Mr. Corcoran. the future editorial directions of The Ame l'can Catholic Quarterly Review has been a sub-ject of deep concern, not only to its proprietors, bus also to the friends and realers of the Quarterly throughout the Country. We are happy, however, to be able to announce now that arrangements have been consummated by which this solicitude has been dissipated, and Review will enter upon a renewed career of usefulness and prosperity, under the Chief Editorial direction of the Most Reverend Patrick John Ryan, D.D., A chushop of Piladelphia; with the Reverend Ignatus F. Horstmann, D.D., the Reverend Luke V. McCabe, Professor of Moral and Dogmanic Theology, etc., in the Theological Sentingry of St. Charles Borromeo. Philadelphia, and George Deriog Wolff, LLD, Editor of the Catholic Standard as Associate Editor. It is needless for us to refer to the merits of of to discuss its claims up a educated Catholica tor support and enc uragement. The useful ness of such a work has been demonstrated by the gravitying results already accomplished during its now nearly fifteen years of existence. Its pages have been enriched by contributions from the pens of the highest church digniteries of this country and Europe; and the most higher plane, of the great living questions of the day, covering almost every department of the aim of the management to introduce from time to time such changes and improvements as experience and enterprise may suggest; and among those to be begun with the July number siderably enlarged, and such other changes made as will widen its scope, maintain its past

It would seem that the Transatlantic must win the support of the musical public all over the country, judging by the succession of abtractions which it has offered to that class of readers. In its issue of April 15 it adds auother to its brilliant strokes in this line by giving a selection from Camille Saint-Saens' new opera, "Ascanio," as well as a fine half tone opera. portrait of the composer, accompanied by a per-sonal sketch, delightful extracts from his letters, a synopsis of his libretto, and analytical esti mates of his works by the best French critics. Another attraction of the number is a collection of brilliant articles from the European press on Bismarck and the significance of his retirement, A very clever and startling piece of work is the sequel to Walter Besant's sequel to Henrik Ibaen's "Doll's House," from the pen of G. Bernard Shaw, which stands instead of the Transat'antic's usual novelette. Mr. Shaw is a young Irishman, who is rising rapidly in London literary circles as a littèrateur, a musical critic and a Socialist. An article by Max Muller on "Thought and Breathing," which will interest the Theorophists and mystics, and a poem, "O Lovely Child," rendered from the German of Paul Heyse, are prominent among numerous other interesting features.

St. Patrick's Society.

At the adjourned annual meeting of the St. Patrick's Society held last Monday evening, Mr. George Murphy in the chair, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:— President, Mr. H. J. Cloran; first vice president, Mr. John Power; second vice-president, Mr. James O'Shaughnessy; treasurer, Mr. Geo. Murphy; corresponding secretary, Mr. T. F. McGrail; recording secretary, Mr. S. Oross; r. McGran; recording secretary, int. S. Oros; Committee of management, Messts. J. Foley, P. Kekac, J. McLane, F. Callaghau, J. Byrne, M. Kelly, P. McUeffrey, J. Roach, P. Campbell. P. Connolly, T. Cunningham, J. Craven, P. O'Denchue, J. Cuddy, W. Davis, M. Delahanty, F. S. O'Reilly and J. Meek; chaplaine, the clergy of St. Patrick's church; physicians. the clergy of St. Patrick's oburch; physicians Drs. Guerin, Devlin and Gerschty; grand marshal, Mr. Joseph Cloran. A committee was appointed to take steps towards having an excursion on the 24th prox.

Vainly Awaiting a Deluge.

Prophecy of Mrs. Woodworth, George Erickson and several other revivalists who assessed acres the parties agreed to the order of reference. and several other revivalists who created con-siderable excitement in Oakland some time ago, this was the day on which San Francisco and Oakland were to be destroyed by an earthquake and a tidal wave and Chicago and Milwaukee serve to suffer the same calmity. There has bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 831 bean no indication of any complicator of the same calmity. Although several among the ordinary sup. they will draw the line at the illustrious been no indication of any convulsions of any Arch St., Phila. Pa.

nature here, but the "doom sealers" have evidently held their fath in the prophecy up to the last moment. Several hundred persons who believed Mrs. Woodworth's predictions have been leaving Oakland for high ground during the past week or two and to day they were enthe past week or two and to day they were en-camped on the hills near Santa Ross, St. Helena and Vacaville holding religious services and awaiting for news of the destruction.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE Bourget College, Rigand, P.Q.—Fifth Form or Graduating Class.

WHEARAS-It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our esteemed pupil and class-mate, John Finnegan, the messenger of death having called him—sruly this is another mark that "Death loves a shining mark, Therefore,

Resolved,—That we, the Professors and pupils of the Fifth Form, Graduating Class, deeply regret the death of our worthy pupil and class. mate, and whilst bowing in humble submission to the Divine Will, deplore the loss of our class, and more particularly do we sympathize with his parents in their and berevement;

Resolved. - That in respect to the memory of our dearest pupil and class-mate, the emblem of our class be draped in mourning for the term of thirty day;

Resolved,—That these resolutions be published

in the TRUE WITNESS United Canada and the Advocate, and a copy be presented to his bereav-(Signed), Rev. C. E Durocher, C.S.V., Pre-

ect and Professor; Hugh Brannen, Horace Mongenais, John McDonald, Arthur Sylvain, Joseph Leveque, Evariate Malette.

St. Patrick's Literary Society of Bourget College, Rigand, P.Q. WHEREAS-It has pleased Almighty God to

remove from our midst by the hand of death our beloved member and president, John Flannegan ; and WHEREAS—John Finnegan was identified with St. Patrick's Literary Society for five

WHEREAS-By his death this society has lost a good member and an efficient, honored and

worthy president, Resolved, -That we the members of St. Patrick's Literary Society of Bourget College, while bowing in humble submission to the Divine will, wish to extend our most heartfelt sorrow to the afflicted family of the deceased, hoping Divine Providence may comfort those

dear ones left behind him. Resolved, -That the embleme of our Literary Society be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days, and a copy of these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of the society, and a copy sent to the deceased family, and that they may be published in the TRUE WITNESS, the "United Canada" and the "Advocate."

Signed in behalf of all the member by Rev. C. E. Durocher, C.S.V., Moderator; Rev. D. A. Brady, Eccl., Censor; J. Leveque, Vice-A. Drudy, Eccl., Gensor; J. Leveque, vice-President; A. Sylvain, Secretary; H. Bran-nen, Treasurer; J. McDonald, Librarian; T. Conway, Assid, Librarian; H. Mongenais, J. McDonell, E. Malette, W. Torney, Counsellors.

DEDICATED.

Interesting Exercises at the Opening of the (N. Y. World, April 9th, 18(11)

The doors of the beautiful new Convent of the Sacred heart at Manhautanville were thrown open to the public for the first time yesterday, when the Convent Chapel was dedicated and a solemn Pontifical mass celebrated. Within the sacred walls a great throng of pupils and friends were assembled. The sanctuary was filled with clergy, many being of eminence in the Church, and there were about two hundred pupil ranging in age from babies of five years to fair

They came in procession, these children of the Sacred Heart, moving softly on in time to the organ music, two by two. Long white veils floated over their dark convent dresses. sweet, serious faces were reverently bowed as they passed into the hely place. It was a dream of fair children that swept into the exquigite change with its richness of color, and carving and paintings, glowing with tapers and full of the fragrance of flowers on the altar and

The chapel is of the period of the Italian Renaissance. It abounds in memorials. The stained glass windows are all gifts. The great altar window, which is here represented, is the off-rine of the Children of Mary in New York. The subject is "The Sacred Heart of Jesus," and the central figure is the Christ of Michael Angelo. It is an exquisite example of

gians painting.

Mass was celebrated by the Rt. Rev. J. J. Conroy, Bishop of Curium. Rev. Father Mulhern, Chaplaid of the convent, was assistant priest, Rev J. W. Power was deacon, Father Evers, subdescon, and R v Father Slattery, master of ceremonies. The sanctuary buts of the Cathedral assisted. The musical part of the fervice was finely rendered by the eneric of St. Francis Xuvier's church, with Prof. Klein at the organ.
A solemn benediction was pronounced in

the new chapel on Menday morning at 9 o'cleck in the presence of inmates of the convent only. This was preceded by the removal of the Bressed Sacrament from the temporary chapel. It was borne in solemn pro-cession to the new edifice. This ceremony, which occupied two hours, began the religious rites, which concluded yesterday afternoon with a Pontifical benediction at 4 o'clock, when Rev. Father Cardella was deacon of the benediction, and Rev. Father Lavelle sub-deacon-The sermon at the high mass was preached by Father Francis Ryan, S. J.

She Will Be A Princess.

TORONTO, April 14 -Alexandre Cameron, & wealthy Toronto lawyer, who married a rich Debroit widow named Ward, has returned from Europe, but Mrs. Cameron and his step daugher, Miss Ward, are still in Paris, and it is announced to friends of the young heiress that she will in June be wedded to Prince De Benyon Caraman, of France. Miss Ward is about seventeen. With his bride the Prince will receive an income of nearly \$150.000.

Boulangism Reviving.

PARIS, April 14.—The Boulangists, presumably as the result of the recent conference with their chief on the island of Jersey, are preparing to contest every district in France at the next general election, and are already casting about for available candidates. The Parisian contests will be bitterly tought. The council of elections at Paris has thrown a sop to the socialists by framing a policy upon demo-

Eyections in Ireland.

London, April 13.—The preparations for the resumption of evictions from the Ponsonby estate at Youghal, County Cork, on Monday are complete and one hundred and seventy writs have been served. The prospective evictees are every bit as determined to remain where they are as the constabulary are resolved to out In view of the mutual tenacity of purpose it is difficult to see how bloodshed can be

The Newfoundland Difficulty.

LONOON, April 14.—In the House of Commons, this morning, Sir James Fergusson, Under Foreign Secretary, said the Government was not adverse to submitting the Newfound-land difficulty to arbitration, but it was ob-

FITS. All Fits stopped tree by Dr. Kline