THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

AND GATHOLIC VHRONICLE IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED At 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION : and \$2 (Oity) will be charged. All Business letters, and Communications in

ended for publication, should be addressed to J. P. WHELAN & Co., Proprietors of THE TRUE WITNESS, No. 761 Craig street, Montreal, P.Q.

WEDNESDAY.....AUGUST 14, 1889

CALENDAR FUR THE WEEK.

WEDNERDAY, Aug. 14, St. Eusebius. THURSDAY, Aug. 15, The Assumption of the Blessed Virgin. FRIDAY, Aug. 16, St. Hysolnthe. SATURDAY, Aug. 17, St. Liberatus. SUNDAY, Aug. 18, St. Helena. MONDAY, Aug. 19, St. Louis. TUESDAY, Aug. 20, St. Bernard, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 21, St. Jane F. de Chantal.

The Agitation.

In the midst of all the din and clamor that has been raised in connection with the anti-Jesuit craze, it is worthy of note that scarcely a Protestant gentleman of any standing, in the Province of Quebec, outside of the ranks of the ministry, has taken any part in the public meetings. In fact, if we leave the Reverends aside, the whole army may be summed up as follows Doctor Davidson, Messrs. G. W. Stephens and Walter Paul, with the satellites of the Daily Witness as body-guard. In this city there are professional men, merchants, bankers, manufacturers and persons controlling the largest interest in the country, and yet they have abstained, despite the most urgent solicitations, from taking any part in the movement. This ought to strike the Mail and Globe and hos genus omne. It does not affect them at all. The former now states that the constitution must be revised, and that in such a manner as, necessarily, to involve disruption of confederation. The latter publishes a lot of drivel, preamble of his "Jesuit Estates Act," and making itself ridiculous generally. If Protestants in other Provinces, outside of Quebec, would only study the attitude of their brethren here, they might land asking for a stay of sentence with a view to a hesitate to be dragged after; the fanatical commutation of the same. The evidence against howlers who have been gosding them on in their anti-Catholic meetings. The sections of our community who have heretofore plumed them. selves on their super-loyalty ought to take note of of the court. English" justice," particularly when the very loyal manner in which the representative | meted out to Irish offenders against the Orimes of Her Majesty (Lord Stanley) is now being religious' press. His Excellency will, no doubt, people. But this case may prove different. fully appreciate the value of the strictures that are now being passed upon him; but all the same, who would everhave dreams that those people would have had so little sense as not to conceal their resentment? The advice His Excellency gave those self-appointed guardians of the Crown and constitution was more than have even been soothed down by a word of ous endurance : and, therefore, despite the light that those people attempted to throw on the path of every day sinners, they themselves forgot their own lamp and stumbled into the filthy ranks of the mud-slingers. His Excel. lency will smile at the bad language used of Quebec, as a body, are not responsible speak on their behalf. So long as respectable Protestant laymen shun the gatherings of the bigots, there is hope that the miserable agitation started then will speedlily come to an end. The sooner the better for the good of the country.

had come into their possession by despoiling the convents and religious houses. Not a few of these were sold by public auction, and Russia, as well as other countries, are new in possession of some of the best productions of Raphael and other artists, owing to the need and greed of the pre' sent ruler of Italy. It appears that even the great national library of rare books, the special object of solicitude of the late Victor Emmanuel. has not been spared, and that it has been depleted to such an extent as to deprive it of nearly all its former value. Italy has, indeed, fallen into wretched hands, but the wretches are still able to launch foul accusations against the Pope, so as to divert attention from their owa misdeeds.

France.

M. Jules Ferry, in a recent speech, spoke in reassuring terms relative to the position re. publican France desires to hold towards the Church. It is very much to be regretted that M. Ferry and others equally prominent have delayed so long in making the statement. The assurances now given, "that there is no desire on the part of the republicans to destroy the moral power of the catholic church, that they feel the good of the country requires that the moral power of the Church should be strengthened,' is good to the extent that it is better late than never. The persecution of the religious orders by republican France has done a great deal towards weakening the successive government. Should the executive wake up to

the fact that catholicity alone can give stability, then a new era may dawn upon that distracted country.

Sentenced to Death.

Mrs. Maybrick, for poisoning her husband in England, has been sentenced to death during the pass week. She is an American by birth and during her trial managed to enlist the sympathy of the public to such an extent that the presiding judge was vociferously hooted after passing sentence, and several witnesses for the prosecution had to obtain police protection to reach their homes. The fact of the fair criminal being of a prepossessing appearance and of the medical evidence being of a very conflicting nature will probably solve the problem of such a demonstration. It is now some time since a woman suffered the extreme penalty of urging the Premier of Quebec to strike out the | the law in England, and whether Mrs. Maybrick will prove the next victim of the rope is still doubtful. It is true the date for her execution has been fixed, but a strong and extensively signed petition has been circulated throughout Engher was of a strong circumstantial character. It now remains to be seen whether the sympathy of her admirers will succeed in altering the sentence Act, is pretty sure in spite of the frequently exhandled by not only the secular but the daily pressed indignation or sympathy of an entire

Mr. Graham's Suggestion.

The Governor-General has given his answer to the suggestion of Mr. High Graham, that inasmuch as some people-not named in the suggestion-had doubts as to the validity of the their patience could bear. To be told, to go Jesuits' incorporation and Jesuits' estates acts, home, and cease a mischievous agitation, not to and inasmuch as Mr. Graham had a cheque for five thousand dollars which he was willing to thanks for having taken the altar and throne | sacrifice to advertise himself and the "Star," under their special protection, and that with ! the Governor should refer these doubts of the out solicitation, was too much for daily religi- Dersons unnamed to the Supreme Court for an Mr. Graham's modest suggestion has shared the fate of the more pretentious and more loud mouthed-if not more bigoted-petitions of the original agitators. His Excellency has respectfully declined to act upon it. The report towards him, and will not fail to of Sir John Thompson upon this suggestion so perceive that the Protestants of the Province completely disposes of it, and makes so perfectly clear how absurd the suggestion was, and for the mad ravings of those who presume to how more than absurd it would be for the Government to dream of acting upon it, that comment appears superfluous. Our readers will doubtless peruse attentively this masterly and work immediately provided the operators will statesmanlike report, and see for themselves how completely it disposes of the petition of the Star's proprietor. Like everything Sir John Thompson does, he has done this thoroughly. Silly as in the eyes of disinterested people Mr. Graham's position always appeared, in the strong light brought to bear upon it by the Minister of Justice its absurdity appears absolutely monumental. The flaunting of Mr. Grabam's five thousand dollar cheque is made supremely ridiculous, by the Minister's making evident in a word or two that it was offered to secure costs which, in any event, would never have been incurrednot even if the question had been referredand would consequently in any event return to Mr. Graham. This reply disposes of the last hope of the bigots that the impugned acts could be prevented from having their full effect. Mr. Graham, however, does not deserve the same commiseration which we were called upon to extend to his fellow-bigots of the Quebec delegations. He at least has succeeded in the main purpose of his move-he has advertised the Star and raved his five thousand dollars besides.

declared it was not the organ of his party. As a proof of the sincerity of the Conservatives the Empire, a respectable Canadian journal, was duly started. Now unless the Liberals desire to shoulder the responsibility of the course of the Globe since is made its famous somersault on the provincial rights question, it is high time that the leader of the party should publicly repudiate an organ, which is fast regaining its former reputation for higotry, virulence and vituperation. We do not believe that the repudiation will be delayed long.

a stand en sit en senten a stat terra da ser un

Treatment of State Prisoners.

The Dublin Freeman, in its efforts to obtain opinions of prominent men of all countries regarding the treatment of Irish political prisoners by England, has been most successful. The answer in every case have been strong condemnations of the brutal and inhuman treatment to which all the prominent nationalists who have offended Balfour and his friends have been subjected, particularly within the past two years. No fair minded man living in a country | famous death !" enjoying the blessings of an autonomous government could express any other than a condemnatory opinion of the indignities cast upon Irith "State Prisoners," for in no civilized country die ! I can't help it ; I have been declared outside of, perhaps, Russia are political prisoners subjected to such atrocities as those that have of late been instigated by the authorities of Dublin Castle.

Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, of Victoria, Australis, in expressing his opinion on this all important subject makes a remarkable declaration and one which can not but prove of great value to the Irish Nationalist party. In his letter he Pays :---

"I cannot give you any information about the treatment of State prisoners in Victoria, because during the quarter of a century I was connected with that colony there were no State prisoners. At the opening of the period Home Rule, in the most perfect form, was established in Victoria. The people elect their own Parliament, the Government is chosen from the Parliament, and only exists so long as it retains its confidence. The Government so chosen appoints to every office, from that of Chief Justice down to the porter on a railway; they collect and expend the revenue, of which a shilling does not go to the Imperial Treasury, except by free gift ; and the cabinet in Downing street connot appoint or remove a policeman in the colony. There are naturally no offences against the State in such a country, and if the same system be applied to Ireland, you will have no more trouble about the classification of political prisoners. Before the Australians got a free constitution there were frequent riots, and even armed insurrection, and of course a liberal crop of prisoners; but the question how political convicts ought to be treated never arose, as Melbourne juries would not convict men resisting what was considered illegal exactions and arbitrary arrests under the Illegal exactions and arbitrary arrests under the old "mother country" regime. As respects the general question, there are some obvious rules which can only be overlooked by wilful blind-ness. Political prisoners are commonly of a class to whom, from their training ard antece-dents, a plank-bed means torture, coarse food the panzs of indigestion, and menial service degra-dation; and when these inflictions, which habit makes indifferent to the sourch and the burles makes indifferent to the rough and the burglar, are imposed upon political prisoners, a mani-fest injustice is done. Orvilized mankind have agreed to treat prisoners whose offence is not against the moral but the municipal law as a separate and special class. I know no excep-tion to this humane practice except Russia -if Russia, which is half-karbarous, can be regarded as a case in point when we are speaking of civilized nations. We are going backwards, it seems. Lord Eldon, when he was at the head of the law in England, treated Cobbett

and Leigh Hunt better than Irish journalists are treated to-day. I do not cite the case of O'Connell and the State prisoners of 1844, because the Dublin Corporation, which had control of the Richmond penitentiary, permitted us liberties which no one claims for political prisoners at present. It is not asked that they should hold virtual levées, or give daily enter-tainments to their friends, but that they shall not have a sentence of detention turned into

counsels of these who would fill your minds with the poison of hatred and distrust and lend your energies to the noble work of drawing closer the ties of friendship which bind Nicholas V., in 1447, but it was the addition other nations to your own. Above all assure which were made in and about the year is year own people that this is and will be the that raised the Vatioan to its pelicy of France and cannot fall to aid in the the great libraries of the world. triumphs of that policy."

THE DYING JESUIT'S ROSARY.

A Conversion Resulting from Its Touch.

The Jeanit, Father John Ogilvie, was tortured and put to death for the faith at Glasgow, Scotland, on March 10th, 1615. He was executed because he had dared to say that the spiritual power belonged to the Pope and not to the King of England, James 1., and in those days of persecution this was considered an unpardonable crime.

On the way to the scaffold, Father Ogilvie met a Protestant minister, who accosted him, saying: "My dear Ogilvie, how 1 pity your ob-

stinacy in thus exposing yourself to an in-

The good Father, divining the real object of his apparent sympathy, answered as if he were somewhat afraid of death, saying : "As if it depended on me to die or not to

guilty of high treasen, and it is for that crime that I am sentenced to death." "Treason ?" replied the minister, "it is not for that. Believe me, if you abjure Popish doctrines and the Pope, everything will be forgiven, and you will be loaded with

favors. " You are joking," replied the father.

"No," answered the minister, "1 am speaking seriously, and I have authority for so doing, for the Archbishop (the Protestant one) has commissioned me to offer you his daughter in marriage, with one of the rionest parishes as her dowry, if you will join us." While this dialogue was taking place, they had reached the foot of the scaffold. The minister was trying to persuade the priest to save his life. The father said he was willing to live, provided he could do so

honestly. "But," replied the minister, "I have assured you that you will be loaded with

honors. "Well, then," said Father Oglive, "do me the favor to repeat aloud, and before all these people, what you have proposed to me." l ask nothing better," he replied.

"Now, all listen attentively," said the Fa-ther 'to what the minister wants to say;' and the latter repeated aloud :

"I promise to Mr. Ogilvie his life, the daughter of the Archbishop in marriage and a rich parish if he agrees to unite with us." "You all hear," said the priest, " and are you ready to testify to this, if required to do

"Yes, we have heard, and will testify." answered the crowd. Come down from the scaffold, Mr. Oglivie ; come down.'

The Catholics, who were hidden among the people, were praying; their hearts were wrong with anxiety for a few moments; their enemies were counting on a triumph.

"Then," said Father Ogilvie, "I need not fear to be tried again for treason." "No, no," responded on all sides. "Therefore if I am here," continued the

priset, "it is solely on account of my reli-gion."

"Yes, solely for your religion." "Very well," exclaimed Father Ogilvie, "that is all I wanted to prove. It is on ac-

count of my religion that I am condemned to For my faith I would gladly macrifice die. two lives if I had them-I have but one.then make haste and take it, for I will never give up my religion."

At these words the hearts of the Oatholics were filled with consolation ; their ensmies hung their heads with shame at having been caught in their own snare. The minister was beside himself with anger; he would not allow Father Ogilvie to say another word, and ordered the executioner to make him go e ladder. Before procee task the executioner excused himself to the Father, who immediately embraced him.

most important collections were embodied in it. There had been, indeed, an earlier nuc-lens transported from the Lateran by Pope which were made in and about the year 1600 that raised the Vatioan to its place among

The visitor, on first entering the Vatioan, will probably to most struck with its extreme unlikeliness to any other library he has before seen. He finds himself in a brightly, not to way gaudily, painted room, on the floor of which, dotted at intervale, are brightly -safe, commodious, dry receptacies-that painted cupboards. It is in these cupb

the great mass of manuscripts which form the glory of the library are stored. Every here and there among the oupboards are various works of art, gifts to different Pope, and glass-covered cases and tables, such as are to be found in other libraries, containing such illuminated manuscripts and other treasures as are best suited for exhibition. The cases and tables of the Vatican differ, however, from the cases and tables of most other libraries in being carefully covered up with wooden shutters.

Among the treasures to be met with in these cases are not only the famous Terence, several famous Virgils, the Palatine Virgil among them, and many other manuscripts of the classics, but also what most students will turn to first, the world famous manuscript of the Greek Bible, the well-known, but little studied, Codex Vatioanus. This famous manuscript has heitherto been so jealously guarded that even professed scholars have found it difficult to obtain more than a passing glimpse of it. More liberal counsels have now, however, come to prevail. Leoked at merely as a piece of writing, the maouscript

is certainly singular by fine, the letters are clear, distinct, and well foamed, and there is plenty of space between the lines, so that the reading of it becomes with a little practice by no means difficult. On one other treasure, also to be found in the same case, it remains to say a single word—the pallm-pseat copy, discovered by Cardinal Mai, of Cicero's "De Republica." The most interesting feature in this interesting fragment is the complete success with which the ancient underiving writing has been recovered. It is hardly possible to believe that the clear, welldefined letters before you have been covered up by other wrting for, perhaps, a thousand VOATE

The great hall which forms the main building of the librory terminates in a corridor or series of corridors, of enormous length. On the floor of these are arranged the various presents given to the present Pope last year on the attainment of his jubiles. All along the wall are cases filled with countless and almost inestimable treasures. In one is a collection of articles gathered from the catacombs and early Christian tombs ; in another combs and early Ubristian tombs; in another a series of jeweled ornaments brought from Russia; next a collection of challoes and patens and other early church plate; after this a wonderful series of specimens of the early Florentine painters, from Cimabue downward, arranged chronologically; oppoearly Florentine painters, from Cimabue downward, arranged chronologically ; opposite these again is a small collection of most lovely paintings, some of them early Christian paintings, from the catacombs ; others, heathen work found from time to time in the neighborhood of Roms.

There is another series of most interesting rooms-the Borgia rooms, as they are called, These rooms are now devoted to printed books which, as in an ordinary library, are here arranged on shelves along the walls. The cellings are most beautifully painted by Pinturicchio. The pictures seem singularly beautiful, particularly the series representing scenes from our Saviour's life.

THE SEIZURE OF THE "BLACK DIAMOND."

CAPT. THOMAS' AFFIDAVIT.

A Sworn Description of the Black Diamond's Adventure.

we had better take them home. After this he made ne remark. "One of my sallers teld me that an Indian

had assured him that they would kill us all if we attempted to take them to Sitks. Nothing of importance eccurred on the passage down. We put into Claynkut Sound to land sonie Indians at Abenast. While lying there on Wednesday morning we saw the Uhampien steaming north. We arrived at Victoria all well. Hawkins went ashere without saying a word."

WILL TRY IT AGAIN.

The other affidavitaare merely in corroberation of the above. The Black Diamend will now go into dock to be refitted for next sea-son. Her ewner intends to wait till the 10th, when the war ships return. He will than make a claim through Admiral Henesge and the Imperial Government for compensation and protection in fature. The ship's articles ot sailing say :-- "From Victoris to North Pacific ocean and Behring sea on hunting and fishing voyage."

Secretary Windom's Orders- Rumored Con-forence at Bar Marbor.

WASHINGTON, August 11.-Secretary Win-WASHINGTON, August 11.—Secretary Win-dom has given orders that no papers or inform-ation bearing on the scizure of the Black Diamond in Behring sea shall be given to the public. The remarks of Secator Hale in an in-terview in Portland, that the question would be amicably settled "without considering the matter of Behring sea being closed or not," is taken as an expression of the State Department, although the senator disclaims speaking for anyone save himself. It is stated that the autoough the schwer discussion speaking for anyone save himself. It is stated that the question of the seizure of the Black Diamond will soon become a question of the State De-

BAR HARBOR, Me., August 10.—Among the callers at Stanwood, Secretary Blaine's beauti-ful cottage, yesterday, was one whose visit may have somewhat of a national significance. This was engaged for some time in earnest conversa-tion wish the President and the Secretary of tion with the President and the Secretary of State. It is surmised that this conversation re-lated to the attitude of the United States in claiming jurisdiction over the Behring sea, and to the position of the Russian Government, which sold Alaska to the United States. In regard to the claim, the statement has already been pub-lished as a probability that Russis will be more than willing to aid the United States in enforc-ing its claim. Nothing positive could, however, he learned either from the Secretary of State or from Walker Blaine as to the nature of the conference with Baron Rosen. conference with Baron Rosen.

What Spain's Ambassador Thinks of the Behring Sea Affair-What Uncle Sam Bought.

NARRAGANSET PIER, R.I., August 12.—Don Emilio de Muruaga, minister of Spain to this country, returned to the Pier yesterday from a short visit to New York. He was interviewed maritime closure of the sea, as, according to the international law, a nation's water boundary international isw, a nation's water boundary extends only three miles from the coast, and a country has only jurisdiction over these three miles. Because the seals stray beyond these three miles it is absurd for this country to think that they still have jurisdiction over these animals. The question, theoretically, is a very important one, out practically I see very little in it. As for its disturbing the peace of these two great nations, the thought is absurd, as they have too many interests in common. I have no doubt that the question will soon be settled peacefully, probably by arbitration, to the satisfaction of both nations. The United States might as well think of closing the sea about Key West and Cuba as attempting to claim jurisdiction over Behring Sea."

BUSSIA'S "CONTBOL" OF BEHBING SEA,

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal, August 12 .- Congressman Felton has written an article on the ques-tion of the rights and title of the United States in Behring ses. Mr. Felton was a member of the conference committee between the Senate and House in the last Congress, which passed the bill amendatory of the laws regulating fur seal fisheries in Bebring sea. The writer first cites the well known facts on which Russia's VICTORIA, B.O., August 8.—Affidavits have been sworn to before Theodore Davie, brother of the late Premier Davie, by Captain States in 1868. Russia ceded to the United nd gives the of the said line. The writer then says that history shows that Russia, from the discovery of Behring sea down to the cession to the United States, controlled the navigation of its waters and the taking of its marine life. To is now pursuing, the same policy in her part of Behring sea.

Rome and the Pope.

The telegrams received almost daily from Rome indicate a strong desire on the part of His Holiness to take his departure from that city, where he is, virtually, a prisoner in the Vatican, as was the Venerable Pope Pius IX., his predecessor. Should His Holiness leave Rome, it would be a great blow to the Government of Italy. It seems that, even in the cntourage of Signor Crispi, the Italian Prime Minister, there reigns great consternation, lest the proposed removal should take place. Any number of offers of an asylum have been made to the Pope; the latest being, it is said, on the part of Spain. It would be a sad thing for the Oatholic world to contemplate the Venerable Head of the Church compelled to exile himself. even for a time, from the Eternal City ; but the history of the past is there to console the faithful. Again and again, in days gone by, and not so long ago, the Sovereign Pontiffs who had to leave Rome, through the persecution of governments hostile to Catholicity, have been brought back in triumph, amidst the acclamations of the people; and what has happened in the past will again occur in the future, should Leo XIII. in his wisdom deem it proper to adopt the course said to be in contemplation. Rome without the Pope would lose more than half its importance, let the infidels say what they will.

Italian Art Treasures.

The journals favorable to the Italian Government and hostile to the Pope have been circulating reports lately concerning the Vatican authorities, to the effect that a great many objects of art have been sold, and that the palaces of His Holiness have been denuded of many of the rarest works. This is, of course, a mere fabrication for the purpose of injuring the Church authorities. The Catholic press, however, has not been silent on the subject, and the the comparison established in this connection It appears that whilet His Holiness Leo XIII.

The Globe itself Again.

The Toronto Globc, which for a time wore a mask of toleration, is again out in its real character. In a recent article, the reply of His Excellency the on Governor-General to the self-styled equal rights association, which is headed "Treachery persisted in," it says :

"Did the Governor-General assume responsibility for that extraordinary Government paper or could he by any fair reasoning be supposed to have concocted and delivered it of his own will and motion we should denounce him as unfit for his position and endeavor to rouse the country to demand his recall."

As the reply of, the Governor-General can leave no doubt in the mind of any one who reads the English language that he spoke his own septiments it is in order for the Globe to denounce him as unfit for his position, and to Italian Government has suffered very much by endeavor to rouse the country to demand his recall. At the same time some one else may have a word to say relative to the Globe, It has greatly added to the artistic treasures will be remembered that previous to the last amassed by his predecessor, the Government of general elections the Mail started out on its

physical and moral torture

The Workers Win.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 8.—Reports from the Connellaville coke region proclaim everything quist and not more than fifteen or twenty men are working in the entire district, Several small operators, controlling in all about five hundred ovens, have conceded the demands for the advance. Their workmen have notified them that they will return to sign their scale, in which the minimum rate for mining is one cent. The supply of coke is rapidly diminishing, and will be exhausted in a few days. Jones & Laughlen have banked one furnace. The Cambria furnace at Johnstown is ranning very short. The Scottsdale furnaces are banked and Wheeling, Va., farnances are reported banking. Pittsburg iron firms having ovens, some of which have been lying idle for years, are charging them preparatory to making their ewn ceke. There is a large and enden demand for pig iron and prices are advancing

rapidly. The American Manufacturer, the organ of the iron and coke manufacturers, says to day that the coke strike will be a success, that the workmen would be foolish to allow their wages to remain at the old rates and that coke manufacturers should not allow the pig iron producers to drive them below the cost of production.

Everson, Pa., Aug. 8.-The coke strike is settled and the men have won. At the con-ference here to day between the operators and men, which lasted six hours, and was very lively, the strike was settled on the 90 per 100 bushel rate. This is an advance of not less than an average of 15 to 20 cents in some instances, and 50 per cent. in others, A pacific clause has also been put in the scale that no man shall be discharged for participating in the strike. About 11,000 ovens will start at once. This is a great victory, and will be the means of strengthening their organization.

English Speaking Students.

PARIS, Aug. 11 .--- President Carnet to-day the Catholic Review from Le Manitoba. received a delegation of American and English students who are attending different institu-tions here. In his speech to the students he referred in complimentary terms to the head of the great American republic and the Queen of England. Referring to their spokesman's assurances of sympathy with the political situation of France, he gratefully accepted this sympathy as a gratifying evidence of their good will and of the practical benefits which could be made to flow from it to the young Republic. "Altough you are not Frenchmen," said the President, "and though you do not expect to exercise the privileges of citizenship with us, you can do the French Republic a signal service when you return to your homes in America and England. As citizens of your own countries you will be called upon to make a choice hetween the supporters of a policy of concerd and amity with other nations and that of defiance, and that distrust which at this very

It was probably at the time when his hands beads in the midst of the assembled crowd. A touching episode is connected with this incident. The resary, in falling, struck on there. He was the Baron John of Eckersdorff, a young Calvinist nobleman, a native of Hungary, who was travelling in Scotland. Later on he occupied several honerable positions ; he became the Governor of Treves and an intimate friend of Archduke Leopold, brether of Ferdinand III. In his old age he related to Father Boleslas Balbinus, of the Society of Jesus, the following account of his conversion :

"I was travelling through England and Scotland, according to the usual custom of Hungarian nobles. I was very young, and I was not a Catholic. I happened to be in Glasgow the day that Father Ogilvie was led to the scaffold, and I cannot describe to you the noble courage with which he met his death. As a last token of love to the Oatholics he threw them his beads from the scaffold just as he was mounting the ladder. That resary apparently thrown by chance, struck me on the breast, so that I would only have

had to stretch my hand to take and keep it. But the Catholtes were so appions to secure it that they pressed around me with such force that I would have been crushed if I had not let it go. At that time nothing was farther from my thoughts than the subject of religion ; nevertheless, from that moment I did not have an instant's rest. That resary had wounded my heart. I visited one place after another, but I could not enjoy any peace. My conscience was troubled, and this thought Presented itself constantly to my mind: 'Why did Ogilvie's rosary fall on me rather than on some one else?' This thought pureucd me incessantly during several years, and at last 1 hearkened to the voice of conscience, urging me to seek instruction and then abjure Ualvinism. I attribute my conversion to the touch of that rotary, which I would not give for anything in the world if I owned it, and which I would purchase at any price if I knew where I could find it."-Translated for

IN THE POPE'S LIBRARY.

One of the Mest Interesting Sights in Rome.

One of the most interesting sights in Rome, well known for the most part to students, but generally passed over by the ordinary sight-seer, is the Vatican Library, according to the London Guardian. Nothing in Rome gives such an impression of the wealth of the Papal treasures as this matchless library, and a visit to it would help people to form a more just estimate of the contributions made at least by some of the Popes to the cause of learning than that which is sometimes taken. The library, which is now extraordinarily extensive, particularly in its collection of manuscripts, is said to centain 23,850 manuscripts King Humbert has not been at all scrupulous fanatical course, and was clearly and unmistake. It moment paralyses the strength and wastes of which are Oriental and Greek—is not very going. Previous to this, having heard threats the resources of the Republic. Let your ancient. It particularly dates from the be- from the Indians that they would murder in dealing with the works of art, many of which ally repudiated by Sir John Macdonald, who voices be for concord and amity. Shun the ginning of the seventeenth century, when the him if we headed for Sitka, we suggested that i ton.

were being tied that Father Ogilvie cast his Thomas, Alexander Gault, mate ; W. Tych- States all that part of Bebring sea east of a son, and L. Mollet, able scamen of the Black given line running nearly northeast and south Diamond. The Indians of the orew of the west through this sea, and retained the title and incident. The rosary, in falling, struck on Black Diamond were paid off yesterday and control over that part of Behring sea lying west the breast a stranger who happened to be no affidavits were taken from them. The bitter the writer then says that captain's affidavit says in brief :--

"Leaving the west coast we sailed north ; on our way up we entered Berhing sea July 3; the weather was dirty from the 3rd to the this end her navy patrolled it, and in pursuance loth, when it cleared and the cances went of her laws has taken, confiscated and burned but; on the 11th the weather was again fair. 10th, when it cleared and the cances went out; on the 11th the weather was again fair. the fog having lifted ; during the morning we were right among the seals and had every prospect of a good catch. About 3 o'clock we

lighted the Rush bearing down. It was about 4 o'clock when two boats, containing Lieutenant Tuttle, three officers and ten men, boarded the schooner. So far as I could see they were not armed. When Lieutenant Tuttle came over the side he said, 'Well captain, we've caught you in the act.' I asked for his Instructions. He relused to show any. I said, 'You are a set of d----d thieves.' He asked for the ship's papers. I refused to give them up. He said, 'I must have your papers. I answered, 'You won't get them.' We were in the cabin at the time. I had looked them

up, "Lientenant Tuttle went on deck, took one of the boats and rowed over to the Rush. When he returned he again asked me to deliver up my papers. I again declined. The lieutenant then said he would have to use ferce if I did not hand over the papers. I told him that was the only way he could get them. He asked for a key to the locker, and being refused called for his master-atarms and ordered him to unscrew the door of the locker, which he did, and took the

papers. "The men had during this time removed the salted skins, arms and spears aboard the Rush. We had seventy-six salted and fiftyeight unsalted skins, but the latter they left

behind. "Lieutenant Tuttle then placed on board our schooner John Hawkins, an able seaman of the Rush, with written instructions to take the schooner to Sitka and deliver her over to the Oustoms efficer, detaining myself and mate and releasing the crew and Indians. I told Lieutenant Tuttle that unless he placed a crew abcard the schooner it would not be taken to Sitka by me. To this he did not reply. The cutter then steamed away, Lieut-enant Tuttle having told me that he had the strictest instructions to seize every scheener found sealing in Behring sea. I first sailed the Black Diamond to the entrance of Oanalasks harbor, hoping to find the British warships there, when I would ask for protection.

"On the way to Ounalaska, we passed th Rush. She let us go by without halling o interfering. I learned that no British ships were there. I then sailed out of the sea through the Akoutan Pass. This was on July 15. After getting outside we remained till the 19th in the hope of securing sea otter, but were uncuccessful. Then we directed the course eastward, intending to sail direct to Victoria. When we were out three days the in all at the present time, a large proportion 'American blue jacket noticed where we were

WHAT UNCLE BAM BOUGHT.

Referring to the fact that the United States and Great Britain entered protests with Russia against certain manifestos issued by that Government in 1821, claiming cartain rights over North Pacific waters, Mr. Felton showed that these protests evidently had reference to waters south of Behring sea. He then adds : "In all protests, correspondence, negotiations and treaties, there is no allusion to Behring ses, Alentian islands, or to any region of country or sea within 1,000 miles of its eastern border, whence the sovereignty asserted and maintained by Russia over that sea from its dir covery to its partition and cession to the United States, a period of over 140 years, has ever been officially questioned or denied ; and, again, had it been understood that the waters of Behring sea and its marine life were free to fishermen of all nations, including ours, there could have been no incentive on the part of our Government for its purchase. Whatever title Russia had at the date of its transfer to the United States must be conceded to this Govern-ment until it is established that Russia had po title to the same which the writer superno title to the same, which the writer appre-bends cannot be successfully accompliabed."

Gladstone's Good Work.

Whilst Mr. Gladatone is carrying on with astonishing vigor his noble political crusade on behalf of justice to Ireland he is rendering no small service to the Catholic Church. He

is cutting away bigotry. His elequent speech at Trure was a power-ful vindication of the tolerance of the Irib Catholics, proving how at periods when there was no little tension of religious feeling they manifested kindness and liberality toward the Protestants, and how in political affairs they have cheerfully accepted and followed the guidance of Protestant leaders. It will be said, "Yes, but Mr. Gladstone is working for a political end."

What does it matter if he is telling sound truths and removing a mist of bigotry? And this he is effectually doing. He is diarming the religious prejudices of thousands whom no Cathello priest can reach. - Catholic Times.

When one in the position of the leader is ever in fear that some one outside will supplant him in this or that pert of his work, we are satisfied that he is in a position which he was not born to fill. The born leader leads, and lets others do all the pert of the satisfied that he was not born do all they can, without jealousy or mean fear as to his own.

Fools with bookish knowledge are children with edged weapons; they hurt them, selves, and put others in pain. The half selves, and put others in pain. The hall learned is more dangerous than the simple