

SEVENTH ANNUAL Holy Catholic PILGRIMAGE To Ste. Anne de Beaupre. For Ladies and Children only. Under the Personal Direction of the Reverend TORIS FATHMAS, of St. Ann's Church, Montreal. SATURDAY, 18th JULY, 1891. Per Steamer "Three Rivers" leaving the Michellou Company's wharf at FOUR O'CLOCK P.M. sharp. Number of Tickets Limited to 600. Tickets: Ladies \$2.10, Children \$1.05.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1891. The London Universe is somewhat sarcastic, but there is a method in its sarcasm. It says in its issue of June 20: "If he choose, Sir John Thompson can become Prime Minister of Canada. He has had the offer of promotion from the Ministry of Justice, which he at present holds from Lord Stanley, the Governor-General. He is a Nova Scotian, and a convert to the true faith, which has stirred up the bile of Wesleyan fanatics, who accuse him of being a tool of the Jesuits. Those horrid Jesuits are at the bottom of everything, from the influenza microbe to the eclipses of the moon."

EMULATORS of Dr. Koch are getting so numerous that it ought to be astonishing if any one should succeed hereafter to consumption. The latest claimants to the distinction of having discovered a lymph more effective than that of the German doctor are two New York physicians. They claim wonderful results from their own remedy and feel assured that they will be able to reduce the rate of mortality by two per cent of the number of cases treated. There will be cause for profound thankfulness should the claim be established, for anything that will lessen human suffering is a gain to the whole race.

THE extraordinary manner justice is played with in New York is seen in the verdict on the prisoner called "Frenchy," and said to be the notorious "Jack the Ripper." This person was charged with the murder of a woman, who was found mutilated in a horrible manner. Now the prisoner was either guilty or he was not. If he was guilty his crime was wilful murder of a most revolting character. But the sapient jury bring in a verdict known to the American Code as "murder in the second degree," equivalent to our "manslaughter." It may truly be said that justice and their vagaries are on their trial.

THE FALL OF POLAND. The end of Poland is said to be literally at hand unless some vigorous policy revives its ancient spirit. It is an open secret that Bismarck once contemplated the reestablishment of the old kingdom out of parts of Austrian and Russian Poland as a sort of political buffer, but his scheme did not come to maturity. Now it seems that the new policy of Germany is to obliterate forever the very name as well as the existence of Polish nationality, and the promoters of that policy have it said to say, accomplices in the ranks of the Poles themselves. The deplorable political weakness and defects which contributed so largely to the fall of the country seem to have brought cowardice in their train. Much astonishment has been caused in the ranks of those who have dreamt of a future for a Polish nationality by a speech delivered by the Baron Koscielski, a prominent member of the Landtag. He said in effect that "it was impossible, and would ever be impossible, to restore the Polish fatherland. It was no longer desirable to continue a strife for the unattainable. Poles could not ignore the fact that they were subjects of the King of Prussia, whether they said prayers or gave cheers for that King in the Polish or the German language. There could be only two parties in Poland—one conservative and orderly, the other destructive. Let us," concluded the speaker, "sink minor differences and apply ourselves to the work of serving our King and combating the destructive party which threatens the social foundations of the world." That "Sarmatia fell, unwept without a crime," is a fiction of the poet, as all who have read the history of the country know. Her political criminality was responsible for the repeated "partitions" more than those who took part in the transaction, and as to the "weeping" there has ever since the division of the country been a maudlin sympathy generally expressed for the land which produced a Sobieski and Kosciuski. But if the Polish spirit

is exposed truly by the Baron Koscielski, that sympathy will speedily be changed to scorn and a feeling that the punishment of the country in its fall is not wholly undeserved.

INSRECTION OF STEAMERS. It is clear that the propeller "Ocean" came very near a lake catastrophe of a most startling character. But, thrilling as the narrative of the narrow escape of the boat is, what is to be said of the statement,—that "the women and children were placed in the first and the men in the second boats. The small boats had not been used for a long time and they were warped and leaky and frequently had to be baled out. Just after three members of the crew had pulled out from the wreck with the women, followed by the remainder of the passengers in the other boat, a thunderstorm came on. Had it not been that the water was shallow and calm at the place, it would have been impossible to avert a terrible disaster, as the shore along that point was very difficult of access." This is a clear violation of the Steamboat inspection act and one so glaring that it is to be hoped the matter will meet with immediate investigation. Guilty as the owners of the boat appear to have been, their offence is shared by the official board whose functions are to inspect vessels navigating our waters and see that the law governing the equipments and conditions of such vessels is complied with. In the present case it appears to have been deliberately defied. We trust that the subject will be ventilated in Parliament. It may perhaps be noticed here that there is a bill before Parliament having for its object the exemption of foreign vessels sailing our navigable waters from the provisions of the steamboat inspection act. This is a step in the wrong direction and it is to be hoped the government will not press it. It is also to be hoped that it will see that the provisions of the law are not violated, as they appear to have been in the case of the "Ocean."

THE CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES. The very desirable scheme, at present attributed generally to Herr Cahensly, bearing on the nomination of the episcopate in the United States will, no doubt, be practically carried into effect by the Vatican. But it seems to meet with opposition in the United States, and many journals have dealt with it apparently on the supposition that it is an attack in some way on the integrity of the United States. A fanatical writer, the Rev. John Gmeiner, has also issued a pamphlet on the subject in which he lashes himself into a fury of the most rabid know-nothing type. It is a remarkable thing that many Americans seem to think their country and institutions so lamentably weak that the slightest action with regard to them by outsiders makes them tremble with anxiety and jealousy. Thus we find Mr. Gmeiner, who writes in a style containing the beauties of a Fourth of July oration and the ravings of a Co-oper Institute Anarchist lecturer, expressing himself in a manner that leads to the conclusion that the appointment of a French bishop for the French in the United States, a German for the Germans, or, in other words, a prelate with instincts of the racial representatives, would be a menace to the country. As a matter of fact this "scheme" has, in a certain sense, always been more or less put in practice, especially among the Irish. And it is not easy to see that anything but good has come from the arrangement. Mr. Gmeiner seems to dread the various bodies of immigrants and the United States becoming a "free-camping ground for Russians, Austrians, Hungarian, Italian, Quebecan, or Cossack subjects and colonies." But what he dreads, seemingly as a possible and future contingency consequent upon the appointment of national clergy, in fact already exists and will do so as long as the present heterogeneous mass of human shreds and patches is fused in the alchemy of the state and reduced to a unified residuum and, what does not at present exist in the United States, result—a nation. But at the present rate of progress this will not be for a couple of centuries, and long before that the world will doubtless have witnessed that apparently inevitable disruption of a country now lacking the first elements of that cohesive spirit which is the foundation of nationality. To this the Bishop of Three Rivers recently referred, and very philosophically came to the conclusion, strengthened by "the opinion of several eminent men in the United States, that there would happen on the North American continent something analogous to that which took place in Europe at the time of the dismemberment of the Roman Empire. In the more or less distant future and for causes already apparent the American Republic will be divided into several independent states." This, indeed, seems inevitable, and if there is an element which is likely to have a retarding influence it is the teaching of the Catholic Church, and to

attempt to reduce that to the level of the social status of the United States, or make it a mere sect among sects, though it must inevitably fall ignominiously, is not likely to advance the cause either of civilization or liberty.

THE PROVINCIAL LOAN. The announcement has been made that Mr. Mercier and Mr. Sheyhn have succeeded in making terms, with a Belgian syndicate, for floating the Provincial loan of ten millions and for the consolidation of the Provincial debt. It is added, however, that the loan will not be floated till the money market becomes propitious; but meantime the syndicate will advance what money is needed for immediate provincial requirements, at four per cent interest. These terms, no doubt, were the best our envoys could obtain. Added to the consolidated debt, this loan will constitute a burden which must touch the limits of the tax-bearing powers of the province. It also marks the limits of the borrowing capacity of the government. There may be some consolation in knowing that our rulers have reached the end of their tether, but that is all the consolation there is in it. There is room for criticism, however, in the situation created by the present conditions of the loan. Getting what money they may want, from time to time, at four per cent interest, is a hand-to-mouth proceeding very far from satisfactory. As matters stand, it is a high rate, and who knows but the syndicate may find it more suitable to themselves to continue these advances for a long or short period, since they have the right to say when the market will be propitious, and what may be a propitious market to those who have advanced the money may not be propitious to those who have borrowed. In transactions of this kind the lenders may be trusted to look out for themselves first, and we know enough of them to convince us that they will not fail to do so. That is their business. Vast sums of money have been sunk,—lost we may say,—by European investors in North and South American securities of all sorts. The consequence has been a tightening of purse-strings that has made borrowing extremely difficult. Only a few days ago a leading financial paper in London, commenting on the failure to float the Queensland loan, fairly told colonial governments that they would have to enter upon an era of sure economy and endeavor to find what money they wanted among themselves. The probabilities are, therefore, that some time must elapse before the ten million loan can be successfully floated. Meantime we can go on eating our cake, but the day of reckoning must come eventually.

JEWISH COLONIZATION. Baron Hirsch, who has done so much to improve the condition of his less fortunate co-religionists, the Jews, has given his "views on philanthropy" to the world at the request of the editor of the North American Review. Public interest in these days naturally centres on a man who has amassed a colossal fortune, but who, unlike many others who have done the same, devotes his financial abilities and the money he has accumulated to the benefit of the poor and the oppressed. There is no possibility of doubt, writes, "that the possession of great wealth lays a duty on the possessor." Furthermore he declares that he considers himself as only the temporary administrator of the wealth he has amassed, and that it is his duty to contribute to the relief of the suffering of those who were hard pressed by fate. His grand object is to make human beings who are capable of work out of individuals who otherwise must become paupers, and in this way to create useful members of society. In the miseries and misfortunes that have befallen the persecuted Jews of Russia the Baron has found an ample field for the exercise of his philanthropic designs. The object of his life, he tells the world, for which he is ready to stake his wealth and his intellectual powers, is to give to a portion of his companions in faith the possibility of finding a new existence, primarily as farmers, and also as handicraftsmen, in those lands where the laws and religious tolerance permit them to carry on the struggle for existence as responsible subjects of human government. He combats the idea that the Jews have no inclination for agriculture or manual labor, and shows how the callings to which they are most attached have been forced upon them by exclusive laws and social ostracism. Believing that, if granted the opportunity, the Jews would become good farmers and mechanics, he has established organizations in Galicia and the Orient, which already give promise of success. Colonies of Russian Jews established on the same plan in the Argentine Republic, he says, in spite of untold suffering and many hindrances, succeeded in transforming themselves from wandering trades-people into prosperous farmers tilling their own land. In looking about for available regions for carrying out the same system of Jewish settlements he has come to the conclusion that Canada, Australia and

the Argentine Republic, above all others, offer the surest guarantee for the accomplishment of his purpose. Accepting the Baron's statements as correct, this country, which has given free asylum and lands to Russian Mononites and even to Mormons, could offer no valid objection to Jews.

As a matter of state policy, however, government should not permit any more planting of foreign colonies en bloc in the territories. In the United States the system has become a menace to American institutions where the foreign element gets control of sections and even of states through the rivalries of political parties. Many of these colonies bring their old world customs and prejudices with them, plant them in the new soil and stubbornly refuse to become Americanized or assimilated with the mass of the population. This evil is to come extent apparent in our Canadian territories and should not be encouraged. We have enough divisions of race and language without importing more. The proposition to plant colonies of Russian Jews in Canada also has another aspect deserving of attention. In Manitoba the Catholic Separate Schools have been abolished by the local legislature, although constitutionally established by act of the Dominion parliament when the province was created. Yet Mononites in Manitoba and Mormons in Alberta have their own schools where they teach their own peculiar religious tenets and no act of legislature or parliament has been passed to interfere with them. No doubt the Russian Jews would be treated with equal generosity and then we would have the curious spectacle of foreign Mononites and Jews protected and encouraged in the preservation of their religion and language while native British-born Catholics and Jews are deprived by special enactment of a similar privilege. Is this the way to build up a united homogeneous Canadian nation in this Dominion?

THE HEALTH LAWS. The fatal prevalence of diphtheria in Quebec draws attention to the deficiency of our health laws. The unaccountable and culpable opposition exhibited in the Legislature to any effort made in the direction of strengthening the hands of the Provincial Board of Health has before this been condemned in these columns. The why and the wherefore is not easy to explain, but that does not minimize the evil or lessen the danger to the community at large arising from the guilty obstinacy or stupidity, or both, of those who oppose legislation of the class indicated. If the Local Sanctions whose persistence shackles the action of the Provincial Board of Health continue their evil course it will be the duty of the Federal authorities to step in. As a matter of fact we are of the opinion that a Dominion Board of Health should be paramount in matters pertaining to the sanitation of the country, a subject which is certainly not of provincial interest alone. We know how near the folly of Quebec local politics came to spreading small-pox over the country until the strong force of public opinion asserted itself and common sense put its foot down on a most insane course of conduct. The same policy must be checked if it threatens to promote the spread of other diseases. We note in the current number of the Canada Health Journal some very pertinent remarks on the subject of a Federal Board of Health. After alluding to the great interest taken in matters relating to the public health by the late Sir John Macdonald, it says:— We much regret that Sir John had not felt at liberty, although recognizing the value of public health proceeding, to crown his other great works, as we have repeatedly urged him to do, by making provision for a Federal Sanitary Bureau or Department, for collecting health statistics investigating the causes of disease in the Canada, and educating the masses of people in preventive methods. But considering the general apathy of the people in regard to prevention which had until recently prevailed, and the many other more popular demands upon him, it is not a matter of wonder that he did not make such provision; well fitting as it would be for the Federal Government to do so. Last year in the House, in the discussion of Dr. Roome's resolution, Sir John made a most valuable suggestion; that of calling a convention of representatives from the various Provinces for the consideration of the whole question of a Dominion Sanitary system, in association with the Provincial system. Although this suggestion has not yet been carried out, it appears that some months ago he requested a prominent Government official to investigate, consider and report upon the whole subject, especially as relating to statistics. It is hoped that this report will be instrumental in causing such action or beginning, as will culminate in the desired Federal sub-department of health, as advocated in the House by Dr. Roome, and that the credit of the first official act toward the organization of such a valuable department, directly affecting as it would the deepest interests of all classes in the Dominion, will rest upon him who has so long been Canada's greatest, and is now, alas! her most lamented, statesman. Nulli inquit, Fama semper vivat.

Some editorial philosopher says: "If you wish to increase the size and prominence of your eyes just keep an account of the money you spend foolishly, and add it up at the end of the year."

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons things have been quietly advancing, until now some of the more sanguine imagine, they can discern the end of the session within three or four weeks. No details of any importance have taken place during the past week. Mr. M. C. Cameron, who objects to the epithet Ananias with which his political foes now dub him, occupied a whole day in reviewing his speeches of 1886. Sir John Thompson replied in behalf of the Government of that day and the member for Huron took nothing by the motion. All the interest in the House seems to be centred in the Tarte-McGreevy committee. Things seemed prosperous for Mr. Tarte so long as Mr. O. E. Murphy was allowed to tell his story undisturbed. The appearance of Mr. Oster, Q.C., who has the duty of cross examination in hand, has somewhat disgusted that late resident of Uncle Sam's dominions. Mr. Murphy's career has been a very crooked if not a clear one. He admitted having first taken twenty thousand dollars from the people of New York, which he spent electioneering there for his friends, and finding that he was a defaulter to that extent, he frankly admitted having appropriated thirty thousand more, and then taken his departure for Europe, the South American republics, many other lands and finally Canada. He is not anxious to give much information respecting certain transactions of his own in the city of Quebec, lest he should criminate himself. On the whole no reputable person would be willing to convict a man on the evidence of such witnesses as Mr. Murphy. The Senate is now quite a lively body. Many important measures have been introduced there of late. We are glad to note that Mr. Macdonald's bill for the establishment of divorce courts had to be withdrawn, at the instance of Premier Abbott. Sir John Macdonald always opposed the making of divorce easy in this Dominion, and the present government will not be disposed to depart from his salutary principles. During the last session of Parliament a case arose regarding the mileage question, of a rather exceptional character. General Laurier, ex-M.P., having taken up his residence in England, came to the House and charged mileage from his new home. The result was rather startling, as the mileage amounted to as much as the sessional allowance. The law as it stands justified the claims of the general, and therefore a bill has been introduced into the Senate, which will be concurred in by the Commons, fixing the charges from the point in Canadian territory from which the member starts to perform his sessional duties. Both the Senate and House of Commons have had their debates on the Prince Edward Island Tunnel question. Hon. member for Toronto, Mr. Cockburn, no doubt feels, by this time, that he would have been wiser to have remained silent on the subject. His soaring speech met with such prompt, vigorous and merited—hauling from the Prince Edward Islanders, more especially Mr. McLean, M.P., who is the most able of the deputations from that quarter, that the lesson is likely to be long remembered by the Torontoian.

EUROPEAN NOTES. France has been urged to sign the Anti-Slavery Act, formulated at the Brussels Congress. Thus far she has declined. This from a country that spends large sums in helping Cardinal Lavigne in his crusade against African slave traders, does not appear consistent. Is the Holy Land to be peopled anew by the descendants of the Twelve Tribes? From despatches received, it would appear that large numbers of Jewish families, victims of Russian oppression, are going back to the land of their forefathers. The details received point to a period of intense suffering for the pilgrims. Penitless wanderers are not the class awaited with impatience by those who have learned to look upon all incomers as legitimate prey, who are to help in enriching the country, without claiming prolonged residence. Mr. Sexton must feel that his parliamentary services are thoroughly appreciated. Archbishop Walsh has just added his testimony to that of many others, and in speaking of what Mr. Sexton has done for his country, the Archbishop says that "although Mr. Sexton did not win success in every point in his struggle against objectionable features in the Irish Land Bill, yet enough has been gained to redeem the bill from being a curse rather than a blessing." Advices from China via San Francisco continue to detail outrages inflicted upon the Christians. Our readers have already learned of the atrocities committed on the Jesuits and their neophytes. Later intelligence informs us that the attacks have been renewed, this time on other religious denominations,

the Methodists being the chief sufferers. A girls' school was attacked in Nanjing, the building pillaged, then burned, and the inmates forced to flee for their lives. Order was restored by the military, sent after much urging, on the part of the representatives of European Governments. It is questionable how far the report may be credited that "the outbreaks are said to be the work of secret societies; their prime object not being to injure foreigners, but to entangle the Chinese Government in foreign complications, in the hope that thereby a successful insurrection may be started." In other words, a lot of political looters are murdering Christians that European indignation being thoroughly aroused, these Chinese cormorants may prey undisturbed upon the vitals of their own land.

A lesson is furnished to the French Republic by the census of England and Wales for 1891. The increase in ten years has been over 3,000,000, an average gain of over 11 per cent. This, in the face of the fact that large numbers have emigrated to America from England and Wales, while the number leaving France is insignificant. Has not the large standing army of France something to do with this state of affairs? It is a well known fact that France has a diminished population as compared with ten years ago. The evil is assuming vast proportions.

Bachelors of Arts. Messrs. Wm. J. A. Derome, St. Chrysostome, Oscar Gauthier, Montreal, Arthur Guay, Napierville, C. Paquet, Sault au Recollet, Romeo Neveu, Montreal, Auguste Bourbon, Artabascville, were happily proclaimed Bachelors of Arts on the 22nd June. Mr. Derome obtained the highest mark, next comes Mr. Gauthier; those two gentlemen were competitors for the Prince of Wales prize. Mr. Derome intends studying medicine.

Going to Lake St. Peter. The principal business of the monthly meeting of the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit association, on Friday evening under the presidency of Mr. J. O'Brien, was the making of the final arrangements for their annual excursion. The outing is always an enjoyable one, and there can be no doubt that this year's trip will be equally as pleasant as any of its predecessors. It is to be to Lake St. Peter, and it will take place on the 25th inst. The only other business of interest was the balloting for several new members, who were elected.

A Useful Ally. It is not to be wondered at that the Austrian Emperor at Fiume expressed a hope that if war came the British fleet would be on his side. Admiral Hoskins had under his command when he received his royal gusset the Victoria, Thunderer, Colossus, Benbow, Trafalgar, Collingwood, Infatigable, Edinburgh and Australia, all modern double-screw battle ships of the first class, with crews varying from 400 to 500 men and equipped with the best of heavy guns, besides a number of attendant ships that would be called by any name, not alongside their monster sisters. It was after seeing a similar sight on an enlarged scale at Portmouth that Francis Joseph's cousin of Germany went home and became England's last friend.—Globe.

Reformed. Attorney-General Longley, of Nova Scotia, who if not an absolute annexationist some years ago, was at least a separatist—Maritime provinces vs. Canada—seems to have got the rising tide of Canadian sentiment. It is some time now since he repudiated annexationism, but he is even warmer for Canada now. Speaking last week at King's college, N.S., he is reported thus: "It should be the ambition of every man to advance his country's interests. Speaking for himself, he would say without hesitation that no promised remuneration or honors would induce him to leave his native country to make a home in another land. If the universities of the country would only inculcate a love of country into the hearts of their students Canada would in a short time be foremost among the nations." Good man! That is the sort of feeling we want in all our political leaders, whether Dominion or provincial. We would like a chance now to vote for Longley.—Ottawa Journal.

Revising the Lists. The work of the revision of the Montreal voters' list goes on apace. Mr. J. S. Archibald, Q.C., 181 St. James street, is the revising officer for the western electoral district of the city; Mr. Justice Mathieu, whose office is in the New York Life building, is the revising officer for the eastern district; Mr. H. J. Kavanagh, 3 Place d'Armes, for the central district, and Mr. J. J. Beauchamp, 35 St. James street, for the county of Hochelaga, in which are included the Hochelaga, St. Jean Baptiste and St. Gabriel wards of the city, as well as several outlying municipalities. The revisors are preparing a list of persons to be removed from and to be added to the official municipal roll; and they are patiently awaiting the receipt of applications from gentlemen who vote upon income or as owners' sons. It seems that these persons are very careless as to whether they shall be qualified to vote or not. In the revisors' offices there are posted up a card containing all instructions necessary for the guidance of applicants and copies of the forms of application. The applications, all of which must be affirmed before a justice of the peace, must be in the revisors' offices by the 1st of August. This law applies to all electoral divisions in the Dominion.

It is a great deal easier to get up at six o'clock in the morning the evening before than it is when six o'clock in the morning really comes.