

VOL. XXX1λ.--NO. 41.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1889.

PRICE. -- FIVE CENTS

THE CHURCH IN CANADA. Great Growth for God's Glory. STATISTICS OF CATHOLIC STRENGTH.

The history of the church in Canada is not, indeed, a record of prodigious growth, as in the United States, but it is none the less interesting on that account. The early annals of the French colonies in North America are full of extremely remantic episodes, and of the heroic element, while, at the same time, they are a record of a Canadian Catholicity. Wheever has read Father Charlevoix's invaluable history, or even the writings of the Protestant historian Parkman, need not be told that this history of the propagation of the Catholic faith in Canada is full of absorbing interest. When Jacques Cartler and his adventurous companions sailed from the shores of France to seek new domains for their sovereign, they brought with them the cross and the Gospel. Black-robed missionaries were familiar figures on the banks of St. Lawrence 300 years ago, and many a peaceful hamlet clustered around the spire of a Oatholic Church in old Quebec long before "King Goorge's men," as the Canadian Indians used to call the British until less than thirty years ago, captured the "Gib-raltar of America" by stealth.

The beauty and charm of Longfellow's poem of "Evangeline" are due mainly to the fact or Evangement are due matery to the fact that it is a perfect reflaction of the peaceful and edifying life that was led by the early Catholic settiers of Acadia. The difficulties Jeauit and Recollect Fathers when they went preaching the Gospel among the Indians. excite the admiration and amazement of a modern reader. Like their brethern in the far South, they plunged into huge forests and forded rushing streams ; they braved the loy keenness of polar blasts, as well as the many privations and hardships that necessarily accompany an expedition of pioneers into a vast wilderness.

Their success was great and lasting, and, in addition to the Catholics of French, Irish, and Scottish descent, the Dominion to-day contains many hundreds of Indians whose forefathers derived the same faith from the early missionaries. The origin of the Souttish Ostholic colonies in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton is the theme of a rather mourn-ful story. After the battle of Culloden, when the hopes of the Stuart dynasty were irrevo. ly ornshed and the remains of the Jacob-Ite clans were thrown into great disorder, a oruel work of forcible depopulation was begun in the northernmost counties of Britian. Hundreds of Cetholic Highlanders were driven from their native glens to make room for southern strangers and their deer parks, The sad story of Ireland's wrongs and suffer. ings is, of course, unparalleled in the history of nations; but the injustice and severity with which many of the Celts of Scotland were treated, in several instances by their own apostate chieftains, were of similar character, and such as to excite the sympathy of all Irishmen. The love of the fatherland is a well-known characteristic of all people living in mountainous regions, and the exiled Highlanders displayed not a little of that noble sentiment when they named certain spots in Nova Scotia "Keppoch," and "Iona," "Glencoe" and "Loohaber," in memory of the distant land of their birth. The Catholio population of the Diccese of Arichat, which includes the counties of Pictou, Antigonish and Guysborough in Nova Scotia, and these of Inverness, Richmond, Victoria and Cape Breton on the Island bearing that name, is estimated to be about 73,000. The great majority of them are of Highland descent, while some are of Highland birth. The new province of Manitoba seems destined to become a thriving colony. If so, there will probably be a large Catholic population around Lake Winnipeg in the near future. It is extremely difficult to exhibit the rate of the growth of Uatholicity in Canada, on account of the scarolty of authentic statistics relating to thirty, fifty or eighty years ago ; but it will henceforth be quite feasible to show the progress of the whole of what is officially called the Dominion of Oanada, including (besides Quebec and Oatario) the marintime province, Manitoba, the Northwest Territory and British Columbia. For purpose of ecolesiastical jurisdiction this vast region is divided into four provinces, which the adjacent district, one of which, (comprising the island of Newfoundland) is directly subject to the Holy See, while the ether is a part of the prevince of Oregon, which, as the name implies, is chiefly within the United States. The four provinces are these of Quebeo, Hallfax, Toronto and St. Bonlince, consisting respectively of ten, five, five, and four dioceses or vicariates aposto lic. The total ascertained Oatholic population of the Dominion is 1,042,248, being considerably more than a third of the entire population. The most populous diocese is Mon-treal, which has 412,000 Oatholics, followed by Quebec with 296 666, Next in the order comes Three Rivers with 124,000. St. Hysointhe with 110,210, and Ottawa with 100,000. The total number of priests is 2,054, of bishops, 24, and of archbishops, 5. The number of churches is 1,556, and if to these we add the 367 chapels and missions that are scattered throuhout the thickly settled parts of the country, we find that there are no fewer than 1,923 places of Cathelic wership in the Dominion, That Ostholic sducation flourishes may be inferred from the fact that there are altogether 130 establishments devoted to higher | finding things loss ; the stench Jesuit, St. John education, 45 of them being colleges and 55 | missionary labors in the trans and mountain dis-nondemines, while rudimentary education is being of Southern France ; and the count is in the trans and the count is in the trans and the count is in the trans and the count is the trans and the education, 45 of them being colleges and 85 missionsry labors in the rural and mountain dis. Archbishop Walsh of Dublin says there are according, while rudimentary education is briefs of Southern France : and the vound its. Archbishop Walsh of Dublin says there are represented by 3,511 parochial schools. Invite prince, who died a Jesuit scholastic, St. any serious trouble exists. Copresented Dy 3,011 percentat schools. Any rate

connection with this subject it should be observed that the number of ecclesisatical semi-naries is 17. One of them, the Grand Seminary at Montreal, is very famous for the number of priests it has sent out. With regard to charitable institutions, the

list is a goodly one, for there are 46 asylums and 56 bospitale.

The bulk of the Catholic population of the Dominion is, of course, in Lower Canada, and the great majority of Quebec Oatholics are of French descent. In the province of Halifax there are about 110,000 Frenchspeaking Catholics out of a total Catholic population of 278,000; in that of Toronto there are about 75,000 out of a total of 265,000; and in that of St. Boniface about 13,000 out of 38,000. The census of 1981 showed a grand total of the population of Lower Canada to be 1,359,027; of these, 1,170,718 were Catholics. Since Quebec has not received any great increase of inbabitants In the past few years, these figures may be taken as a fairly correct indication of the state of things at the present day .- The Mirtor.

THE FEASTS OF JUNE.

What We Are Asked to Think of in the Month of the Sacred Heart.

All June has been consecrated by the Church to the special worship of the Sacred Heart; but this year we have in addition four special fes-tivals where the love of that Heart is shown in

On Whitsunday (June 95h,) the seventieth day (Greek Penticoste) after His Resurrection, Christ sent down on His disciples the Holy Ghost, our Paraclete or Comforter. "If I go Ghost, not," He said to His sorrowing apostles, "the Paraelets will not come to you, but if I go I will send Him. . . He will teach you all truth." "And the days of the Pentecost were accomplished , , suddenly there came accomplished , , suddenly there came a sound from heaven as of a mighty wind , and there appeared to them tongues as it were of fire; and it as pos overy one of them : and usy were all filed wird use holy Ghost. Ever since, according to Chrisb's promise, the

Ever since, according to Christ's promise, the Spirit seaches the Church "all truth," making and preserving her infallible. On Trinity Sunday (June 16th) the Church glorifies alike Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, One God. "Going therefore," was Christ's last injunction to the Apustles, "teach ye all na-tions, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost." The feast of Corpus Christi, "the body of Christ" (June 20th) was established in honor of the Blessed Sacrament according to a revelation

the Blessed Sacrament according to a revelation made by our Lord to St. Juliana of Mont Cor-nillion. "I am the living Bread Which came down from heaven," are Obrist's own words; if any man eat of this Bread, he shall live forever; and the Bread that I will give, is my Flash for the life of the world."

So, too, the solemn and loving celebration of the feast of the Sacred Heart (June 20th) was asked by our Lord Himself. In a revelation to Blessed Margaret Mary, two hundred years ago, He manifested His express desire that it hould e manife Tia ea be celebrated on the first Friday after the octave of Corpus Coristi. It is peculiarly the feast of the Love of Christ for men; and this year it is especially to be made the occasion of the Consecration of Families to the Sacred Heart. It is also one of the two feasts, chosen to divide the year by the consecration of the Promoters of the Holy Lezgue of the Sacred Heart.

Aloysius Gonzaga (June 21st), is everywhere known for the angelic modesty and contempt of worldly greatness which have made him the Patron of Youth.

WOMEN BAINTS.

Blessed Mary Ann of Jesus or Mariana de Paredesy Flores (20) was a Spanish American and is surnamed the Lily of Quito; at her death a fragrant white lily burst up and bloomed in a vase containing her blood. St. Resaline of Villanova (June 11th) is the patron of the Carthusian nuns and of the Order of Malta. St. Lutgarde (June 16th) was a Benedictines num to whom our Lord showed His wounded heart, to more her to remounce all things for love of Him. The illustrious virgin St. Julians Falconieri (June 19th) was a nices of St. Alexius Falconieri, one of the recently canoniz-d Seven Founders of the Order of Ser vites. The English Queen of St. Etheldreds (June 23rd) was also a virgin ; here is the only church that has been restored into the hands of Catholics in London from the robberies of the catholics in London from the robberies of the so called Reformation. St. Margaret, Queen of Scotland (June 10th), was the niece of St. Ed-ward the Confessor, King of England; she should be highly reverenced for the advance in civilization and Christian virtues which she forthered in that country fostered in that country.

PROMOTER'S PATRONS.

St. Clotilda, Queen of France (June 3rd) converted her pagan husband, King Clovis, to Christianity and was thus God's instrument in spreading and strengthening the Faith in the whole kingdom. Sts. Peter and Paul, whose common feast we celebrate on the 29th, labored long amid countless sufferings in converting the Jew and the idolaters shiering in converting the Jew and the idolater to Christ, and finally met their coveted crown of martyrdom on the same day. St. Peter at his own request was crucified head downward, St. Paul as a Roman civizen heing decapitated.-Messenger of the Sacred Heart.

BISHOP RYAN

Denounces the Hurderers of Dr. Cronin and Oath-bound Societies.

Dumunciations against the perpetrators of the horrid murder of Dr. Cronin of Uhicago come in thick and fast. Right Rev. Stephen Vincent Ryan, Bishop of the Catholic diocese of Buffalo, was visited by a News reporter last evening at his superb new Episcopal palace on Deleware avenue above Utics screet and was found not disinguine to give his superb new to be avenue to be the strengt of the stre disinclined to give bis views as to the enormoup murder which is at present thrilling the civilized world generally and Irish circles in particular with horror.

The Bishop said ; "If this be the act of a man or a set of men, belonging to secret societies particularly, I would say that it is the most outrageous act that anyone can conceive of and that t is the most shock ng and scandalous act that has been committed in this country within my knowledge. I only hope that the perpetrator or perpetrators where they may be, may be brought to the light and strictest of justice. I never supposed that the Cian Na Gael could be capable of such an act; I was always opposed to it as a secret suciety, but that is could go to such lengths or authorize any such an act I could not have believed. I suppose it was radi-cal and not criminal in that sense. This crime PITTSEU. only shows anew the wisdom of the Church in condemning all secret societies. The Land League I have approved of from the start be-cause of the knowledge I had that it would only favor open legitimate agitation for the rights of a down trodden country, and this has been its policy and general practice all through. If it had been otherwise, If now I thought it identified with Clan Na Gael or any other secret society, I would not tolerate it. I had heard of Cronin before anything came out in the public prints, but I never knew the man personally. I heard that he had brought charges against some of those engaged in getting money for Irelend, that their accounts were not all right. If this comes out it will be a blessing to see the men who have been getting money for a noble purpose and prostituting it to their own base uses punished. I am glad the \$5,000 reward has been offered by an Irish society for the discove ry of Croin's murderer, that housest Irishmen may be cleared of this infamy and to show that the real friends of Ireland will have nothing to do with such criminal deeds or practices." In this century and in this country," said the Bishop, "there has been no parallel to this cowardly deed, save the Phœuix Park stroaty in Dablin. There is less excuse in the United States for such a deed than in other lands; here men are free to express their views and opinion and to publish them. "This occurrence tends to and is calculated to reflect in the minds of the general public on the Irish element in this country. The propri-ety of purcing themselves of the very suspicion of identity with any such actions is manifest. No Catholic can belong to an oath bound society; no Free Masons can belong to our com munion; no scoret busicess is allowed under any circumstances. Such membership would entail the exclusion of anyone from the rights of the Catholic Uhurch both while living and after death. Individuals may join such an or-ganization, but that ends their connection with the church. Those who enter such clubs do so with their eyes open, and are no longer Catho-lics. Americans esponse the cause of Ireland because it has been fairly fought for, and because because it has been fairly fought for, and because it is a constitutional agitation. The people of this country would not have anything to do with the criminal associations which brought about the Phœnix Park and the latest murders. Hence it was that Parnell so effectively vindicated himself in declaying in this country that he had never belonged to any secret society. "Unfortunately the Irish people have been almost driven into such methods because they saw no other means of securing their just rights. The English government is largely responsible for the existence of secret vocieties in Ireland. Without it they could have had no cause for existence. But the Ohurch forbids them,-Last Sunday's News.

SWEPT BY FLOODS. town to places of safety. Terrible loss of Life through the

Bursting of a Reservoir.

Thousands of Rodies washed Bown the River

PITSBURG, May 31.-A sudden freshet is reported in the North Fork river, east of Johnstown, in the Alleghany mountains. Two-thirds of Johnstown is said to be under water, and the railroad and telegraph lines are washed out. Pitteburg has had no wire communication with Johnstown for three heurs.

Later-The flood at Johnstown has resulted in an awful catastrophe. It is said the reservior shove the town broke about 5 o'clock this evening and the immense volume of water rushed down to the olty, carrying with it death and destruction. Houses with their co-cupants were swept away and scores, probably hundreds, of people were drowned. There is no communication with Johnstewn, but a telegraph operator in the Pennsylvania railroad tower at Sag Hollow, twelve miles this side of Johnstown, says at least seventy-five side of Johnstown, says at least eeventy-five HARRISEURG, Penn., May 31.-A great dead bodies have floated past. The wires are land-slide is reported at Lilly's station. The all down and no trains are running east of Blairsville, which is about twenty-five miles west of Johnstown. There is no way to get to the scene of the disaster, and full particulars can hardly be obtained to night, entire southern portion of the city. All the although every effort is being made to do so. A still later despatch says :- The latest re-

liable information received from Johnstown come through Pennsylvania railroad officials, who aver that over 200 dead bodies have been counted floating down the stream at Johnstown slone,

Johnstown is a post borough in Cambria county, Pennsylvania, on the Conemand railroad, seventy sight miles east of Pitte-burg. It is the eastern terminus of the west-ern division of the Penneylvania canal. It is surrounded by mountains, and is the seat of the Cambria Iron company's rail mill's, about

1,600 men being usually employed. The poplation is about 8,000. A special from Greenburg says a report has eached here that the greater portion of

Johnstown has been flooded, and hundreds of lives have been lost. Houses are floating about, and the people who are free, are panicstricken and are fleeing to the mountains. At a point near New Florence eigty five persons ave been seen floating down the river on drift wood. One report comes that but two roufs of the houses in Johnstown can be seen. The Covetown and the New Florence bridges have been washed away, and all the buildings along the Consmaugh between New Florence and Johnstown have been carried away. The railroad towers have been abandoned by the PITTNBURG, May 31.—Another special from 2,000 or 3,000 it is probable the death list driven out of Portugal by Pombal because Sreeneburg says, Johnstown is completely will reach S,000, and many say 10,000. It is they defended the rights and liberties of the Greeneburg says, Johnstown is completely will reach S.000, and many say 10,000. It is submerged and the loss of life is inestimable. Now known that two messancer trains. two Houses are going down the river by the dozan, and people can be seen clinging to the roufs. At Cooketuwn, a village of several hundred inhabitants, the houses are almost entirely covered, and a great many dwellings at Blairsville are submerged. Searcely dwelling in the vicinity of Sang Hollow can be seen. PHILADELPHIA, June 1.-Dispatches re ceived up to midnight at the office of the general manager of the Pennavlyania railroad indicated that the situation is hourly growing worse. The effects of the storm are now being felt on the middle division of that road extending between Harrisburg and Altona. Land slides and washouts are reported all along the line between these two places. No trains will be sent out west of Harrisburg until the storm abates. The con-dition of affairs on the Philadelphia and Eric railroad is almost as bad as on the middle and Pittsburg divisions of the Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA, May 31.-The tracks west of Johnstown are at some points entirely earried away and the readbed gone. The river for some distance above the bridge is filled with buildings and drift forty feet bigh, which is on fire and likely to damage the bridge. The fire is beyond control. Johnstown is entirely wiped out. When General Manager Pagh, of the Fennsylvania railroad, was shown a despatch, an-nouncing the breaking of the dam near Johnstown, he said the report confirmed a despatch from Wilmore to-night, which stated that a man reported to the telegraph operator there that the South Fork dam had broken and the water had carried away the "coal tipple" and telegraph tower at South Forks station, and also a portion of a freight train. The operator in the tower escaped, but several train hands are reported to have been drowned.

railroad officials were notified, and in a very short time began to carry people from the

V IEGINIA ALSO SUFFERING. RICHMOND, Va., May 31.-The heavy rains have chused washouts on all the railroads centuring here, except the Richmond and Patershurg, People in the lower part of the ulty are moving to higher ground. There is a great flood in the James river, which has riven 25 feet, and is rising a foot every hour Many factories are flooded.

FLOODS AT OTHER PLACES.

SHAMOKIN, Penn, May 31.-The heavy rain of the past thirty six hours has caused great damage. All collieries were forced to suspend, and many are drawned out. No trains have arrived on the Lehigh Valley railroad since noon on account of a bridge west of here being swept away. Advices from points on the Reading road and branches show

great damage. PIEDMONT, Va., May 31.—This place has been visited with the greatest flood since 1876. Two hundred families living near the river fied to the hills. The West Virginia Central & Pittsburg railroad is under water between here and Cumberland, Md. Two bridges have been swept away. The loss to that road will be \$250,000.

water is said to be ten feet deep on the Pennsylvania railroads tracks.

entire southern portion of the city. All the railroads centering here are greatly damaged. Ine water was never known to be so high here before. At Curvesville one man was drowned and at Clearfield two young ladica were drowned in trying to eacape from the flooded districts. The Susquehannariver has overfi weil at Clearfield and the entirte place is under water and all means of escape out off. Many people have taken refuge in the court house and opera house.

THE LATEST DETAILS.

from Ten to Twelve Thousand People Now Said to be Lest.

Belmont. N.Y., June 2 - The rainstorm in this section has resulted in the greatest flood over known here. The wast half of the upper bridge that crosses the river in this village was swept away at 9.30 s.m. Thirty people were standing on it, all of whom es-caped but two, William S. Allen and Chauncey S. Stearns, aged 65 and 75 years respectively, who were drowned. The dam age in Alleghany county to roads, bridges and private property will be from \$200,000 to \$300,000.

A VIEW FROM A VIADUCT.

SANGHOLLOW, Pa., June 2 .- The first accounts sent out of the Johnstown disaster are was formed against the Jesuits because they far below the wildest estimates placed upon were the ablest champions of Christianity and the extent of the calamity and instead of of the liberty of the Church. They were



As Depicted in Contradistinction to the False Jesuit Painted by the Enemies of the Society of Jeaus,

The following is a brief extract from an eloquent and interesting discourse delivered in St. Francis Xaviers Church, New York, by Rav. Henry A. Braun, rector of St. Elizabeth's Church in that city, in commemoration of the death of Rev. Father Thiry, a distinguished momber of the Society of Jeans. After referring to the early life of Rev. Father Thiry and his advent into the Society of Jeans, he touched upon the banishment of the order shortly after the admission of the young Frenchman, and said :---

" Lot us pause hore a moment, gentlemen, to examine the reasons for this and similar decrees of banishment of the Society to which Fathor Thiry belonged. It is proper to do so now because in a neighborly province and even in our own republic and in this great metropolis these decrees of banishment have been brought forward as arguments against the loyal citizenship of our beloved teachers and guides. The United States Senate has been recently disgraced by the bigstry of a geutleman from a section of the country in which two hundred years sgo they burned witches, and enacted the following decree-"It is ordered by the authorities of this court that no Jesuit . . . shall henceforth come within this jurisdiction, and if any person shall cause of suspicion that he is one of such society, he shall be brought before some of the magistrates, and if he cannot free himself, he shall be bound to the Court of Assistants, to be heard and proceeded with by banishment or otherwise ; and if any such person so banished, shall be taken the second time within this jurisdiction, he shall, upon lawful trial and conviction, be put to death." This was a law of the old colony of Massachusetta Bay, passed on May 26, 1647. This United States Senstor in public speech and in recent writing seems to regret that that law is not yet in force. Now, what is the argument of the Senator and other bigots against the Jesuits ? Is it that because they have been expelled by nearly every government in Europe they are not fit to live in cur republic ? But do there gentlemen try to find out the reasons for their exputsion, or the motives of their enemies in persecuting them ? No ! Prejudico prevents them. What are the facts ? In the 18th century, an age of infdelity and materialism, a complete of Bourbon Kings and their Prime Ministers

OUB LADY IN JUNE.

The Church has no general festival for Mary in this month, though its first day is in some places, as Montreal, Canada, kept holy to the Mother of Divine Grace. But her Slon's feasts are all hers: when He sent down the Paraclete on the Apostles, the Holy Scriptures is careful to say that "Mary the Mother of Jeans was with all these . . . persevering with one mind in prayer," from her pure flesh Christ took his own most precions Body and Blood; and her Immaculate Heart was most like unto His, and is joined in one common devotion with the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

MEN SAINTS.

MEN SAINTS. Of the Nativity of St. John the Baptiste (June 24th) our Lord said : "Amonget those that are born of women, there is not a greater prophet than John the Baptiste." At our Lady's visit to his mother St. Elizabeth, the latter was "filled with the Holy Ghost," and the child as yet unborn, though conceived in sin, was thus purified, like the Prophet Jeremias, and born free from the taint of original sin. Pone St. Elizabeth fought pohly

Pope St. Eleutbireus (June 1st) fought nobly against the Montanist heresy and its abominations, and in the second century revived the Faith in England by means of the saintly King Lucius. Pope St. Silverius (June 20th) was long persecuted and finally murdered for refusing to condemn the Catholic Council of Chalce-don. St. Boniface (June 5th.) the Apostle of Germany, was slain with fifty-two of his com-panions by the pagana of Friesland; St. Paul of Uonstantinople (June 7bb) was driven from his see by the Arians, exiled to the Armenian descripts and there strangled. St. Barnabas (June 11th) was not of the original twelve (June 11hb) was not of the original twelve. Apostles. but merited the same title by his labors in Europe and Asia, chiefly in company with the Apostle of the Gentles; he was stoned to death by the Jews in Cyprus. The twelve year-old St. Vitus and his nurse Orescentie and her husband Modestus (June 15th.) the twin brothers Marcus and Marcel-lian (June 18th.) and St. Alban (June 22d.) Wardie marking the

Regland's protomartyr, were all viotims of the Emperor Diocletian ; while the military officers, Sts. John and Paul (June 26th) were beheaded

under Julian the Apostabe. St Ferdinard III, of Spain (June 8th) is fam-ous alike for his piety and his magnificent feats of arms against the Moors. A like religious and

or arms againer the motion. A new tengtons and military glory attaches to St. Ladielas I. (June 27), King of Hungary. St. Francis Carracciolo (June 4th) founded the Order of Minor Clerks; St. Norbert (June 6th), Archbishop of Magdeburg, the Premyn-stratensions; the austere, eloquent, and learn-ed Doctor of the Church, St. Basil the Great, (June 14th), many Monasteries in Asia Minor; and St. Milliam of Monte Vergine (June 25th), the religious congregation of that name.

the religious congregation of that hame. The Spanish St. Augustinian, St. John of Sabagun or. St Facundus (June 12th) is revered for his spirit of forgiveness and his fearlessness in rebuking public sinners; the Italian Franin resoluting public and the state of the st

Leaving for Europe.

Rev. Mother Thereas, superior of Longue Pointe asylum, sails to day for Europe by the steamship Sardinian, accompanied by Drs. Bourque and Barolat, house aurgeons. They go to attend the convention of allenists, to be held in Paris, and will afterwards visit the principal lunatic asylums in Great Britain, France, Bel-gium, Italy aud Germany. The provincial Government has asked Sister Therese to make a report to them of her observations. Dr. Du-rocher, of Vicaoria university, Drs. Duquet and Vallee, visiting physicians of Longue Pointe and Beauport respectively, have already gone.

WHAT & BOY GAME THROUGH.

A despatch from Braddook says :- The telegraph write being down absolutely for six or seven miles below the imediate scene of the disaster, and being is unwerkable shape for three or four miles distance, it was half-past seven o'clock before an accurate outline of the effect of the wave could be learned. The object officers of the Pittaburg and of the main line of the Pennsylvania railway received most of their first information from the signal tower Sage Hollow, six miles west of Johnstown. At a quarter to eight o'clock a boy was rescued by man in the signal tower. He said that with his father, mother, brother and two sisters he was sweet away in the light frame house which was their home. He was washed away from the building, but said the other members of the family were in it when It was swept over the breat of the new stone railroad bridge at Johnstown, that it capsized a few seconds later, and they were all drowned, so far as he could see. The railway operator officially reports that before dark they were able to count 119 persons clinging to buildings, wreakage, or drowned and float-ing in the current. If this is correct j the damage in the town proper must be in the nature of a clear sweep. As early as one

now known that two passenger trains, two sections of the day express on the Pennsyl vania railroad, were thrown into the mad dened torrent and the passengers drowned. The trains were held at Johnstown from Friday at 11 s.m. and were lying on a siding between the Joinstown and Consmaugh sta tions. The awful torrent came down the defile bntwern the mountains, a distance of nine miles, and with a fall of 300 feet in that distance, aweeping away the villages of South Fork, Mineral Point, Weodvale and Conemaugh, leaving but one building standing, a woollen mill, where but an hour before stood hundreds, and dashing on with the roar of a cataract and the speed of the wind upon the city at the foot of the hlil. The plain in which but yesterday was Johnstown, is now desolate. The great Gautier steel works sat in this plain and the oity below it. Here is where the trains were standing when the tide of water came down upon them with such resistless force that the heavy trains, locomotives, Pullmans and all were overturned, and swept down the torrent and lodged against the great stone viaduct with forty-one locomotives from the Johnston round house. The heavy machinery and ponderous frame work of the Gautier mill, the accumulated debris of more than a thousand houses, furniture, bridges, lumber, drift and human beings. The low arches of the stone viaduct choked up immediately, and the water backed over the entire level of the valley, upon which the elivs stood, to the depth of what, from the water marks indicate about thirty-eight feet. In the great sea thus formed, hundreds, perhaps thousands, of people were struggling for life. The scene to-day is one of the most harrowing possible for the imagination of man to conceive.

Continued on eighth page.

A Priest's Repentance.

TOBONTO, June 3 .- The Toronto workers in the French Canadian mission were much surprised yesterday to hear of the recantation of Phillips De Salliers, a converted trapplet monk, who, some time ago, was en-deavoring to convert French Canadian Oatholics in this city to the Protestant faith. He joined the Salvation army in Montreal about two years ago, and was connected with it here. He went to Holyoke Mass., college about six months ago, to learn English and was expected back soon to resume his duties in the Salvation army. Very Rev. Father Rooney, administrator of the diocese of Toronto, received a letter from De Salliers, dated Oka, in which he states that he had been deceived, and had taught errors. He begs the rev. Father to pardon him and says the remainder of his life will be spent in doing penance for his anti-Obristian sermons. The Salvation army deople do not know what to think of this, and refuse to speak on the subject.

Mgr. Gravel, Bishop of Nicolet, has receiv ed a princiely gift from the Pope, in the shape of a costly silver challes and cross. The shalles, which is of a beautiful design, was presented to o'clock the slarm was sent to Johnstown His Holines on the occasion of his jubilee by that there was danger from the dam. The 'the Catholics of Grenada, Spain.

Christian Indians of Paraguay against the avarice of Portuguese merchants and the usurpstion of the Portuguese Government. The Jesuits had established a Christian republic in Paraguay and had realized the Utopia of Sir Thomas More among their converts. The premier of Portugal wished to destroy their semi-independence and for this purpose exiled its champions, the Jesuit Fathers who were fighting for the liberties of the converted Indians. Why were they driven out of Spain by Aranda ? Was it for favoring despatiam or for subserviency to Kings ? No ! It was for denying the King's right to the throne. It was because some Jesuit theologians had taught that in certain cases it is lawful to kill a tyrant.

THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT

one of the chief reasons for their persecution. by all the Bourbons was this teaching to which, however, the Jesuits were never committed as a body, and the fact that all their theologians denied the Divine right of Kings. When James the First of England wrete work in defense of that right the Jesuit Suarsz refuted him in a work remarkable for its attacks on despotism. It is notorious that they were driven cut of France by the most licentious of Burbon monarchs, Louis XV., whose orgics would disgrace a Heliog-abalus or a Domitian. The intrigue of a Par-isian harlot, the King's mistress, Madame de Pompadour, and Cholsenl, caused them to be expelled from that country. The Jewit confessor of Louis XV, refused to give him the saoraments unless he dismissed De Pompadour, and for this act of Christian zeal and fidelity to duty the whole Order was expelled. Their expulsion from the smaller States was due to the same Bourbon conspiracy. How absurd then to argue against them from the mere fact of their expulsion. It is true those Governments were nominally Catholic ; but you might as well call Judas Iscariat or Julian the Apostate Catholics as to give the name to Pembal, Araneda, Oholwenl, or the Jansoniatic leaders of the French Parliament.

Why were they driven out of Switzerland in 1848? It was for defending the municipal right of the Catholic cantons, the rights of cantons to control their own internal affairs, the rights of the Catholic minority against the usurpation of the Protestant majority, This was the aim of the Sonderbund, and when it was defeated and broken up the Jesuits were expelled and the Catholics op-pressed. They were again martyrs to the principle of local liberty, which also implies personal freedom.

HOW THEN GAN ANY TRUE AMERICAN

who loves liberty base an argument against the Jesuits upon the fact of their banishment from European countries when that banish. ment has been the work of despot's Kings and infidel politicians who hated them for the lib-erties and the Obristianity which they loved ? (Continued ou fifth page.)

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The Papal Bull announcing the appointment of Rev. Thomas Healings the see of Natches has been received in that diocese. Bishop Hes-In is a native of Archaus