THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

CARDINAL PECCI.

States and 1. TAN

2

Intense Admiration of the Pope's Elder Brother for Ireland.

Mis Marvellously Eloquent Sermon - St. Agatha and Ireland Compared-Characters of the Two Venerable Brothers-Joseph's Share in Leo's Labors-A Grand Priest and Noble Man.

Right Rev. Bernard O'Reilly, D.D., writes to the New York Sun as follows: I cannot al-low the death of the venerable Cardinal Joseph Pecci to pass by without saying some things about this illustrious scholar and churchman which will not be found in the obituary notices of the day. When he was elevated to the cardinalate, sad

ly against his will by the way, he chose the church attached to the Irish College, the ancient disconal Church of Sant' Agata dei Goti, as that from which he was to draw his title, This preference came from the man's intense admiration of Ireland, and his sympathy with the claims and aspirations of her people. On the day appointed for his taking possession of his church all the cardinals in Rome, the high-est cfficials of the Roman Curia, the Roman nobility and the entire English-speaking colony showed their respect for the Pope's brother by filling the church.

Oardinal Pacci preached the sermon, a marvelous piece of elequence, worthy of the repu-tation of a man whom Rome regarded as one of her most learned and accomplished sons. To the astonishment of all. to the dismay of some, and to the delight of the Irish portion of his hearers, the speaker drew a vivid and thrilling who had suffered for the faith under Dacius, and the Celtic nation in the extremity of western Europe, persecuted, tortued, oppressed hatred of their attachfor centuries in hatr ment to the see of Rome.

Agatha, the cardina. plinted out, hard to suffer unheard of torments from the governor of Catania, both on account of her exalted and heroic purity of life and on account of her invincible determination to give her whole heart and life to Christ. It was a monstrous spectacle which the entire city of Catania beheld, for days and days in succession ; all the power of an imperial governor used to bend to his will a feebie maiden, whom her own noble relatives did not dare to sust in in this unequal struggle ; all the artifices of seduction were used at first to per Funde, and then, these failing, every exquisite

APPALLING TOBTURE

Cry .

which the ingenuity and cruelty of the executioners could devise. The "Acts of St. Agatha," that is, the authentic relation of her sufferings and death, has ever been treasured among the records of the church in Sicily. What the youthful sufferer endured, and how, at every stage of torture, she triumped over all that the enemies of the faith could devise—this forms a part of the Christian inheritance of the popu-Intions of Catania and Palermo.

One touching incident in this fearful narrative of cruelty is that when Quintianus, the prætor of Sicily, had exhausted his savage devices by having the martyr racked, burned by red hot plates, and mangled before the eyes of the multitude, that same night, in her horrible dungson, St. Peter appeared to Agatha, com-forted and consoled her, and cured all her wounds, thus enabling her to face victoriously be Obrist on the morrow. Of course, as we Catholics firmly believe, it was as natural that Peter should visit Agatha, mangled, broken and bleeding in her prison, as it had been for the angel of the Lord to visit him in his prison in Giver of life and health could as easily make use hands of the Apostle to heal the wounds of Agatha, as He had given to the very shadow of Peter passing through the streets of Jerusalem the virtue to cure the sick on whom

What was wonderful in Cardinal Pecci's dis-Burse was the comparison which he drew between the trials of the Sicilian maiden and

olad in the lowly garb of a Jesnit, and reposing in death among his brethren. What a share CARDINAL JOSEPH PROOI

bad in the mighty intellectual labors of Leo XIII. during his pontificate will be told some day. Cirtain it is, and we may say it even now, that not one of the encyclicals published by the present pontiff but had the co-operation of Cardinal Pecci, when it was not due to his in-spiration and prompting. He it was who urged his brother to give to St. Thomas Aquinas and his backing the place both now occupy in every his teaching the place both now occupy in every

and impression of the venerable personage I am describing. At my first interview with the am describing. At my hras interview with the Pope he desired me to call on Oardinal Pecci and obtain from him whatever information I could about the Pecci family. I went, in con-sequence, to the Barberini Palace in company with the Most Rev. Dr. Kirby, rector of the Irish College. After waiting a few minutes in the antercom, Cardinal Pecci himself came out to greet us. He was dressed in a simple cause among their parts does the value of the second second to be a second of the second Monsignor Kirby, and with a joyous exclama-tion welcomed and embraced him. The face was as pale as the Pope's, but the long Roman they join the Cadet Society, take a pledge to nose was missing. The short, curly, abundant abstain from intoxicating liquors until they hair was as white as snow, and covered with the have attained their majority. They are also scarlet beretts or skull cap, the only mark of his

dignity. We were taken into the cardinal's study, a room most modestly furnished, with little of what we should in New York call comfort, and nothing at all of luxury. Seated on each side been introduced into the organization. Every of his eminence, we soon forgot everything else week the youngsters receive instructions in the story he told us of his father's home at military factions from competent teachers, Al

I treasured up every word in my memory. Ludovico Pecci, who now occupies the paterna. mansion at Carpineto, was subsequently invited by Monsignor Kirby to dine at the Irish College, and I was asked to meet him. After dinner and a long and most interesting conver-sation the count walked home with me. He told me then that in the Pecci family they considered Cardinal Pecci to be a man of surpass-ing genius. The Pope, he said, was the great theologian and literateur, but the cardinal was the great philosopher. Leo XIII., now at the and of his 80th year,

may well be inconsolable at the loss of such a brother-of one who was his twin soul if he was not his twin brother God in his goodness grant that the sudden blow may not prostrate the Pope, already overwhelmed with fatigue,

and care and years. In the history of the present Pontificate when is can be written safely, it will be found that Joseph Pecci had no small share in his august brother's most glorious labors and merits.

PRECOCIOUS CHILDREN.

A Tendency in Modern Education Which Should Be Checked.

There is at present a tendency to unnatural mental development in children. The whole scheme of the public schools system is adapted to the extraordinary instead of the ordinary intelligence. Every possible means is restored to by which the slow mind may be numaturally quickened, while the abnormally bright are pushedforward like horses spurred a along race course.

The pupils of the public schools are in a state of continual nervous apprehension, fearful lest their per cent, may fal below the required standard, or that they may fail to pass the dreaded examination. They have become bur-dened with cares that should not be imposed upon them, and the lightheartedness and naturalness of untrammeled childhood are likely to become mere traditions. Preternaturally aged boys and girls in spectacles are now so common that they cease to attract notice, and reputable physicians testify that nervous disorders among the young are ominously on the increase.

It is due to the pernicious cramming of which they are the helpless victims, and the unnatural hurry and worry that are a part of the modern school regimen. The parents of bright children are generally

vain of their precocity. They tell with what avidity Emma takes to history ; how much of Shakespeare George had read at ten, and how John would rather remain curled up on the sofa, devouring books indiscriminately, than between the triats of the Schuld had been so long passing. The Very Rev. Prior Glynn, who is now building in Rome a national church in bonor of St. Patrick, sat by the side of Cardinal the set of Cardinal and De Quincy is recalled and the children in the set of the best in the cardinal set of the best in the best in the set of the best in the best question, it is thought, will prove parallel cases. It is wholly forgotten that in one instance where the mind continues to develop in ninety nine it weakens and falls under the forcing process. Poor Mr. Toots is an illustration of what the Blimler system occasionally does, and if the examples are enly occasional no parent no parent wishes to furnish the subject in their own

Their Plan to Make Boys Let Intexicating Liquers Alone.

The Paulist fathers, who are in charge of the Ostholic Church of St. Paul the Apostile, 58th street and 9:h avenue., are stanch advocates of total abstinence. They are known in every city of the Upited States as ardent temperance men, and they never miss an opportunity to advance the cause of total abstinence. In their parish they have tried every known means to make the members of Casholic school. I must not close without giving my own per. their congregation temperate. They have preached against intoxication, organized temperacce societies for the man and the women of the parish, and fought the keepers of salouns which are situated in the district of

which they have spiritual charge. They have just adopted a new method, which they think will be especially effective in reducing the number of users of intext-cants among their parishioners. What they organized. Its members are boys whose ages range from 12 to 17 years. These boys, when to avoid saloons, and to refuse to carry intoxicants to any person. At present there are about 300 members in the society. Special features calculated to attract the boys have Carpineto, of his revered mother and her many womanly virtnes, of the hill country itself, and his barly boyhood. York's militiamen. Arrangements are being made to provide attractive uniforms for the boys, and the little regiment will have its own corps of musicians.

According to the plan of the Fathers the Cadet society will be effective in more ways than one. One of the Fathers told a reporter what the society is calculated to accomplish. "In youth the habits are formed," said he, and if we can keep the cadets from drinking while they are beys, they will be total abstainers when they have become men. When they have left the Oadet Society, we will not loss track of them, for we will have them join our Young Men's Association. The example which the boys will give to their elders will in no email begree aid us in our temperance work. As an illustration of what I mean take an incident that happened a few days ago. One of the boys has parents who were in the habit of sending him for beer. The little fellow was teld one day to go for a pint of beer.

His pledge would net permit him to do this, and he, of course, refused. The parents | later the skeleton of his former self. Just a insisted, and the bey was actually driven to the saloon. Again and again he was sent for beer. When the cadets assembled for drill after this occurrence the little fellow, with tears in his eyes, told the father in charge of the organization that he must leave the organization, although he was as enthusiastic a member as the little regiment had. When the boy was questioned he told how he had been compelled to break his plodge. The priest called on the lad's parents and severaly reprimanded them. Then they began to think of what they had done, and as reparation they both took the pledge. Other incldents of a similar nature have happened. Without any urging on our part, a large number of parents have given up the use of intoxicants. They were influenced by the example of their children.

"Thus, you see, we are, figuratively speaking, k lling two birds with one stone. The regularity and efficiency of the drill exercise will make the boys healthy, and when they grow up they will retain their strength, for they will not undermine their constitutions by dissipation. The membership of the society is constantly increasing. When we have secured uniforms for the boys now enrolled we expect a large number of applications. Very successful cadet societies are in other cities. Father Corrigan of Hoboken has one

Society of Jeans, dying, as he yearned to die, PAULISTS AND TEMPERANCE.) to interfere with the Government and to legis-late as a class. The House had the spectale before it of men excluded from the Jockey club and warned off the race courses and yet able to

interfere with the legislation of the nation, Mr. Llewellen Jones (Liberal) seconded the motion. He said it did not sim to abolish the House of Lords, hut only to modify it according to the requirements of the times. The motion was rejected-201 to 139.

ECHOES FROM THE IRISH PRESS

Yet another interesting developement of Coercion crime in Tipperary ! A young grocer's assistant named John Kelley (ominous name !) was sent to prison in default of bail by Removable Caddell and his colleagues for "a threatening gesture," which a policeman in plain cothes named Dargan, with unconscious humour, de-scribed as "a twishof the little foger." We are not quite sure but Edward III. may dispute the clory of this last exploit with the Coercion Act. Naxt we hear of a man named M'Ginley at Falourragh sent to jail by Removeables Burke and Beresford, under Edward III, for winking at a byycotted pig. Surely the force of folly can no further go. This is the climax of coercion absurdity.

The wicked madness of Smith-Barry's proceedings in Tipperary transcends the power of description, the limit of all comment. On Monday twenty two more famelies were added to the number of his vistims. He seems resolved to make the lately flourishing town of old Ripperary an absolute wilderness. All this is not to help himself, but to hurt the unfortunate tenants. Neither Smith Barry nor the most insame of his flatterers can imagine that he himself of his littlevers can imagine that be himself will ever get any profit or pleasure out of the deserted town of Tipperary. It is the cruel wantonees of a devit that urges him or. This is, indeed, hard to bear. But there is com-fort in the thought the day is not far distant for in the thought the day is not far distant when ample atonement for every act of legalis ed plunder sud wanton cruelty will be exacted from the heartless exterminantor.

One horror succeeds another so rapidly in the accursed system of Coercion in Ireland, that public indignation has not time to overtake them all. The murder of Michael Cleary in Tipperary seems to us amongst the blackest famies of the system for which the brave Mr. Balfour is responsible. We say "murder" advisedly Coercion is as responsible for the death of Michael Cleary as it is for the deathwounds of poor young Heffernan, who was shot down by the police rillis in the streets. Michael Cleary was sentenced to two months' imprison-ment by the Removables. His crime was that he was in the streets of Tipperary, walking towards his own house on the evening poor young Haffernan was shot. He entered the prison door a strong young man of twenty-five or twenty-six years of age. He was subjected to the usual treatment which Coercion prisoners have to endure. He left the jail two months week after his release the poor young fellow took to his bed, which he never left alive. Sometimes one is tempted to smile at the ludicroussentances of Removables-four months, five months, or six months' imprisonment for "winking at a boycotted pig," or indulging in "a humbugging sort of a smile." But let us remember what this imprisonment means. Let remember was this imprisonment means. He us us remember the fate of young Larkin, of heroic John Mandeville, and of poor Michael Oleary, of Tipperary, and all tendency to merri-ment is checked. Its place is taken by horror and loathing for the hirelings, brutal and corrupt, who do these ibings in the outraged name of justice and the heartless cynic who commands hem. - United Ircland.

BALFOUR, THE PRIEST-HUNTER.

Arrest and Imprisonment of Father Kin-sella, Closgorey, Ireland – British Brutality.

The outrages at Clongorey have arrested public attention in a manner that will not prove politically profitable to the Coercionists and exterminators. The scene which closed a week

of violence and brutality on the part of the officers and administrators of the law by the "I say a property of a Church or of the minister should be subject to taxation." This arrest of Father Kinsella, has at last riveted the gaze of the public on the proceedings of Irish andlordism. Nothing that has been done since is taken from the Hun. Gentleman's London the beginning of Mr Balfour's rule has been more speech. Public speeches are the criterions by by which we can judge the political proclivities Ppeech. cities. Father Corrigan of Hobeken has one of the best in the century, and there are quite a number in Basten, Philadelphia and Brock-lyn."-N.Y. News,

JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND CRUCIFIXION. The grandest work of Art in America, pronounced by the clergy of all creeds, and by the thousands of people who have visited is, as unequalled anywhere for magnificence of conception

beauty of colors, harmony in composition, and so LIFE LIKE that one feels actually as if on the sacred ground. TILE CRUCIFIXION scene is a marvellous work, alone worth coming many miles to see, apart from the CITY, Mount OLIVET, MORIAH, MIZPAH and ZION. This grand PANORAMA to be seen at the OYOLORAMA, corner St. Catherine and St. Urbain streets, Montreal. Open every day from morning till 10:30 p.m., and en Sundays from 1 to 10:30 p.m. Street cars pass the door.

AN INVALUABLE FOOD FOR ALL SUFFERING FROM IMPAIRED DIGESTION OR DEBILITY OF ANY KIND.



fishers, and new fisheries, are forbidden to both their expenses. They cannot live as cheap now French and English, except upon these terms. as they did in the days of Goldsmith when he The strongest objection on the island is that this wrote his "Village Parson."arrangement is a breach of the assurance by the A man he was to all the country dear. ome authorities that action would not be

Legislature of Newfoundland.

SALISBURY AS A SOCLD.

structions of the most determined kind.

possession of the landlords to their property.

He denied that the Government had sny in-

the Biers. Lord Salisbury also expressed the hope that the difficulty with the United States

over the Behring sea question would be settled soon "buc," he said, "with such a susceptible nation as America Great Britain cannot nego-

tate at the top of her voice." This remark was greeted with loud laughter.

CHURCH TAXATION.

Yes passing rich with forty pounds a year. tsken in the matter without the consent of the

We think that clergymen of all denominations We think that clargymen of all denominations who preach the Gospel of salvation to fallen humanity should be free from taxation. They hold a noble profession and wield a proverful influence. Constantine the Great exempted clergymen from taxation. The apostles were England Must Speak Low to the United Engrand must Sprak Low to the United States. LONDON, March 20.—A meeting of the Con-servative members of Parliament, called by Lord Salisbury, was held at the Carlton club never taxed even under the persecuting Pagan emperors of Rome. The Emperor Angustus taxed unmarried men to coerce them into matrimony. Poter the Great of Russia taxed which he said he regretted the slow progress of beards, but no churches. The taxation of the property of a church is repugnant to the en-lightened sentiments of the age. The Hon. Mr. business in the House of Commons. The Government was compelled to deal with ob-Meredith, we think, should abandon this pre-He pasterous proposed legislation and turn his atpasterous proposed registration and turn dis au-tention to a more appropriate system of taxa-tion. It would be inimical to the country and disgraceful to Oatario. "Mowat won't go" on those political bugbears of church and trusted every supporser of the Government, at whatever cost to his personal convenience, would give unremitting attention to his par-liamentary duties. The Tithes bill and the Land Purchase bill were of paramount impor-tance. The Tithes bill must pass its second require before the Figure pages. He believed munister taxation. We doubt much if the hon, members of Her Majesty's opposition will en-dorse their leader on these novel propositions. reading before the Easter recess. He believed the preposals contained in the Land Purchase bill are such as to secure the unamintus support. People are generally very sensitive on church matters and view any encroachments on them with jealousy. Those who advocate love, union, charity and Christian fellowship among the different heterogeneous elements of our mixed population, are the true patriots and friends of of the Liberal Unionists. In regard to assisted education, on which subject there was much misrepresentation, Lord Salisbury begged the members to reserve their opinion until the measure was introduced. A desultory con-versation followed Lord Salisbury's address. Several of the members expressed the hope that to our common country. They are justly entitled to our confidence and respect. We should be united in one grand phalanx in loyalty to our tte Government would prevent the Boers from acquiring Swaziland. A vote of thanks to Lord Salisbury was adopted. Lord Salisbury ridiculed the report that Parliament would scon be dissolved. He scold-ed those Tories whose lukewarmness had con-ributed to the defect of the Coursement in noble Queen. Those who foster strife, envy and religious animosity are the most dangerous enemies to the state. They are seeking their own aggrandizement to the detriment of the country. The fomentors of discord degrade their own manhood and should be met by the contempt of every true patriot. Love and Christian unity should sink bigotry and intotributed to the defeat of the Government in several recent supplementary elections for members of the House of Commons. He de-clared that the new Irish bill would secure the lerance in oblivion, never again to be resuscitat-

ed in a free country "Hatred stirreth up strife and charity cover eth all sins." tention whathever of handing Swaziland over to

"Oh, wad some power the gif' to gie us, To see oursels as ithers see us, It wad frae many a blunder free us."

Yours etc..

VOX POPULI. Co Dundas, Feb. 6, 1890.

The Prince of Wales In Berlin. BERLIN, March 21.—The Prince of Walee arrived here this morning. He was received at the railway station by the Emperor, Empress Frederick and her daughters, and a number of princes of the reiging famelies of the German Empire. A guard of honor was also at the station. When the Prince alighted from the train the English national authem was played by the band. The Emperor and Prince of Wales carriage and castle. They were escorted by a detachment of cavalry. The Emperor was attired in the uniform of a general of British dragoons, while the Prince of Wales wore the uniform of a German general. A large crowd assembled along the route from the station to the castle and warmly cheered the Emperor and the Prince.

Howard while the discourse was delivered. The cardinal winced under the gaze of so many eyes fixed upon him, but stout Father Glynn would every now and then whisper, as the orator made some impressive observation," What do you say to that, my lord ?"

More than once in the darkest hours of Ireland's tortures the successors of St. Peter had visited and comforted her. We all know how, from Gregory XV. in 1621 to Clement IX. in child. 1667.69, the successive Pontiffs befriended the anffering Irish Catholics by word and deed. But the reflection which forced itself on Irishmen present in Sant' Agats on this memorable occa-"Would Leo XIII. also visit Ireland sion was in her suffering and sorrow, and generously heal her wounds ?" The words and sentiments of the Pope's brother certainly inspired such a hope. This was realized in 1885 when Leo XIII., setting his face against the British government, against the powerful intrigues of Eng lish and Irish would-be diplomatiats in Rome, made the appointment of Archbishop Walsh his own affair, called him to Rome, there to be consecrated

ABCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN,

and sent him back to his people to be their guide and stay.

Subsequent events, not yet fully understood or sufficiently explained, may have seemed in-consistent with the Pope's openly avowed sympathy for the cause of Ireland, but well do know that the heart which in to-morrow's funeral pageant will lie pulseless and cold before the altar of Sant' Agata dei Goti never beat more warmly for Ireland and her sons than does the grief-stricken heart of Leo XIII.

They were like twin brothers, these two angust and venerable men whom death has so suddenly separated after a companionship of eighty years. They were two different types of men, however. Joseph resembled his father in countenance and disposition. He was all vivacity and joyousness. Down to his dying day nothing could check or damp that buoyant spirit of his, which made light of the most enormous intellectual labor, rose superior to all bodily fatigue and suffering, and in sickness as well as in perfect health had always a pleasant greeting and joyous words of welcome for all who approached him. Gifted with extraordin-ary and varied talents, he mastered, without a ming effort, whatever branch he had to study. Books were for him mere playthings, whose contents he mastered in an incredibly short space of time. Then he yearned for the fields and mountain slopes around his father's vills at Carpineto.

His brother, two years his junior, and his companion in their home studies and at college. was also marvellously gifted, He resembled his mother in countenence as well as in disposi-tion. He had not Joseph's quickness of perception or his vivacious joyousness of tempsr. Vincenzo was slow, quiet, grave, persevering. If he had not "Peppo's" overflowing vivaciby of spirits, he was, nevertheless, a most cheerful and pleasant companion. All bright and beauti-ful things had for him an irresistible attraction. The sight of the green fields, of the flower garden, of the woods in springtide, the song of at the present day Leo XIII. revels in the sight of flowers and the music of singing birds. This is one of the recreations in which he relaxes his mind from incessant and gigantic toil and from the heavy and bitter anxieties which press upon him.

Joseph and Vincent Joadhim Pecci, thus dissimilar in disposition, and unequal in natural talent, were skilfully trained by their accom-plished and virtuous mother, the Countess Anna Pecci. They were both equally pions, Joseph collection and the cash was pu ardently and enthusiastically so as he grew up, devoting himself to the spostolic life in the Break/ast-Table, February 8,

Precocicus children, as a general thing, are insufferable little prige. They have not the winsomeness and innocence of childhood, nor the wisdom that comes only with years and exaway from such children, and turn buen out, figuratively speaking, like young mimals to graze. The mind will take care of itself and keep on growing; but the body, suffers from lack of exercise, and disordered nerves and digestion will handicap the genius in late Mowed by Mr. Edwa years.

The precocious, seniative, imaginative child, above all others, should be made to ran, jump, climb end play in open air. He should grow tanned and ragged out of doors, instead of dreaming over myths, or pondering weighty questions about which he should not think for

years to come. The modern idea of education is unnatural and its extravagance will eventually culminate in a complete revolution. More and more is it all work and no play, when play is necessary as work in inducing to good health and good morals,-Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Conference's Geod Work. The Labor

BERLIN, March 20.-The Labor conference

is laboring with mexpected rapidity and suc-cess. The Sunday committee has practically finished its labors, having arrived at a compromise, advising that rest on church holidays be obligatory only for women, young persons and children. The children's committee has resolved that the employment of school childand children. cen be forbidden except when defined in certain C3808

Bishop Kopp has asked all the priests in his discase to give an opinion as to how the clerry can and ought to act on the workmen question.

ALWAYS THANKFUL.

FRANKLIN, Wis., Nov., '88. Myself and my wife use Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic for nervous debility, of which we are conflicted since last 10 years, and are so well pleased with the good effect of the remedy, that we are always thankful for it, F. X. FEANK,

Manitoba Re-enacts Vetoed Bills.

WINNIPEG, Man., March 20. - The ast respecting the tax on sales, which was disallowed by the Dominion Government, has bee re-introduced in the Legislature by Attorney-General Martin. Is will be re-enacted separately from the municipal bill, in which it was formerly in-corporated, and that bill too will, as amended, be re-enacted.

HE GOT \$2,500 FOR \$1.

In the latter part of December Mr. Langon Burrows sent \$1 for one-twentleth of a ticket in the Louisiana State Lottery. At the January drawing the ticket drew the Third Capital Prize of \$50 000, making Mr. Burrows' share of it \$2 500. His ticket was given to the United States Express Company for collection and the cash was promptly handed to him a few days ago .- Williamspor (Pa.)

VIVE MERCIER.

Kingston Frenchmen Endorse Mr. Mercler's Grant of \$10,009 to Toronto University.

[Kingston Freeman, March 19.]

One of the most important as well as interest ing meetings of our French fellow-citizens that has been held in Kingston for some time took place last evening in the Golden Lion Block. It was called for the purpose of giving an expression of endorestion in the action of Premier reauing, offering inducements and reward for ing the Toronto University, which was recently supernatural achievements, parents would much destroyed by fire, the handsome sum of \$10,000. The meeting was well attended, and all seemed away from such children, and turn them out, figuratively speaking like young animals to be of one mind as to their position as French to be of one mind as to their position as French residents of Ontario. Mr. R Beaupre acted as chairman, and after a few preliminary remarks the following resolution was unanimously car-

Moved by Mr. Edward Germain, seconded by Mr. Belanger, that it be resolved — "That our sincers thanks be offered to Premier Mercier and his Government of the Province of Q are e_{0} , for his generous action in granting the sum of \$10,000 to the Toronto University, which proves to as that your wish is to sympathize with the people of Ontario in the great loss they have sustained in the destruction of the Toronto University on the 14th February by fire, and we also firmly believe it is your sincere wish that to extend the hand of friendship between your fellow-countrymen and the majority of the people of Ontario, and we join you in your sympathy with the hope that this is only the beginning of a closer and more friendly feeling between our two sister Provinces.

OCTAVE MARQUIS, R. BEAUPBE,

President. Secretary. Mr. Germain was the next speaker. He stat

ed the reason why this resolution should not only receive the approbation of the French citizens of Kingston, but also of Ontario as well. He spoke eloquently and in French, and he was followed by Mr. Belanger, who endorsed Mr. Germain's remarks.

Several other gentlemen spoke briefly and to the point. Mr. R. Beaupre made a good address in French

and in favor of the above resolution.

The meeting passed a unanimous vote of thanks to Archbishop Clearly for his kindness and also the interest he has at all times taken in our Catholic schools throughout the Diocese

for the use of the hall, after which the meeting dispersed.

By-Election in a Welsh Constituency.

LONDON, March 20 .- The death of Mr. Ed-Conservative) opens a chance for Carnaryon (Conservative) opens a chance for the Liberals so acquire another seat in the house. The Liberais held the seat up to 1885, and were beaten in the elections there by so narrow s majority that in view of the recent undoubted in the Liberal strength all over the inoreas country they are almost sure to regain the seat at this election.

The Lords Not Yet Abolished.

LONDON, March 21.-In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Labouchere moved the abolition of hereditary representatives in Parliament. He said democracy had become a July last, provided that upon joint agreement reality. Hereditary peers were in fatal and of the British and French naval officers on the eternal antagonism with the democracy. The station the French may establish new lobster people would not long tolerate the idea of fisheries along the shore. The same privilege several hundreds of men born with the privilege is accorded to the Newfoundland lobster

side have been sent to jail, under a statue fram. ed for the punishment of

VAGABONDS AND PERSONS OF ILL FAME,

simply because they refused to suspend their charitable undertaking until the illegality of it should be proved. They were engaged in mak-ing changes in outhouses which are the property of a tenant.

One good result has followed. The ruffianly duings in Clongorey will no longer be done in the dark. Mr. Sexton's prompt protest in the House of Commons has made the public of Great Britain acquainted with the work. Mr. Balfour's defense of the outrages does not stand moment's examination, built though it be upon lies.

The landlord can do what he likes with his own ; eviction extinguished the tenants' property in their heldings, and the landlord committed no crime by burning the homesteads built by the people ! The defence may be let stand for the consideration of the people of Great Britain, with Sir Charles Russell's criticism to help them. He declares, with all the weight of his authority, that the use of the

statute passed by A LANDLORD PARLIAMENT

in the days when Lord Palmerston ruled, and when, as the Daily News recalls, he uttered the famous sentences that "tenant right was declared to be landlord wrong," is a gross abuse

There has been no trial, no evidence offered, no investigation, but on the information sup-plied him, possibly by Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, who is to try the other defendants for that offence, he has no hesitation in declaring him them. The penalty for unlawful assembly is, guilty. in Eugland,

TWO YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

Father Kinsella has been sentenced to two months; therefore he has nothing to complain of. Nothing at all, only that he was sentenced without trial, sentenced without the chance of appeal, sentenced under a statute which does not impose punishment, but only degradation, as far as law in this country can degrade. As Mr. Clancy pointed out in his speech replying to the Autorney-General, this declaration of guilt without trial is one of the grossest ever made by a Minister in the House of Commons. "It will not be denied that these men are guilty," said the Ohief Secretary, the men being men who are awaiting trial. What chance of having justice dealt them by the Removable subordinates of Mr. Balfour is there for these men now? They have been declared guilty by the master of the judges who are to bry them. Does any one believe that these men would have the courage to find any other verdict than that which Mr. Balfour has put in their months? But Ireland will sustain them, and the house-burners and court-martiallers will yet be driven from Clongorey to leave the people to pursue their poor, but industrious, peaceful, and moral lives undisturbed.

1he Modus Vivendi.

HALIFAX, March 21.-Advices received here say the modus vivendi between Great Britian and France in regard to the Newfoundland lobster fisheries, and against which the islanders are so earnestly protesting, reserves all ques-tions of right and principle for future decision and declares that, pending negotiations, mat-ters shall remain as they were on the lat of

century have been trying to illeviate the burbens of taxation on the people and extend their political freedom; our Canadian statemen also deserve credit for similar objects. We think the Hon, Mr. Meredith's proposal to tax church and ministers' properties would not be indersed by the people of Ontario. This legislation would be nearly as obnoxious to the najority of the people of the Province as were the antiquated Draconian laws to the people of Ancient Greece We hope we will never have a Government, either Grit or Tory, that would be guilty o enating such an an inconsistant, abominable law among Christian people. This would be unjust, tyraunical and intolerant. It This would would be a portotye of retrogressive legislation unworthy of the dark ages. We will take the church edifices in Morrisburg as an illustration which can be applied to every town and city of the Dominion. hese magnificant churches are a credit to the different congregations. In their erection the rich contributed of their abundance, the farmer rich contributed of their abundance, the farmer and his family contributed of the sweat of their brows, the mechanic and laborer con-tributed of their daily earning, the widow contributed her mite, the servant man and servant girl contributed out of their small pittance, the innocentschool children conc their free gift offerings. Now all these gave their free gift offerings. Now all these parties have taxed themselves voluntarily. Why should they be taxed annually again ? They are also taxed for their clergymen's salaries and Bur. Battour's defense of the imprisonment of living expenses. Church edifices are dedicated living expenses. Church edifices are dedicated to the worship of God. Cometeries contain the secred askes of the dead. It must be the secred askes of the dead. sacred ashes of the dead. It would be un-christian, inhuman and barbarous to tax churches and their appendages Solo-mon's temple was never taxed; it would be a near approach to sacrilage to tax

In Turkey among the Mahomedans re exempt. We hops the Christian peothey are exempt. We hops the Christian peo-ple of Ontario will never tarnish the escutcheon of our Common Christianity by endorsing Church taxation. We think also there are few churches in this county out of debi, congr gations know it to, their own pecuniary loss. The following taken from a late paper shows that churches are often mortgaged, "They celebrated the occasion by holding a special meeting in which the mortgage was burned in presence of the congregation. Those who have struggled with church debts will be able to appreicate the feelings of that cociety on this occasion. It would be a blissful day for many a congregation if they were in a position to an nounce such an entertainment. It is beyond dispute that the financial condition of not a few churches is such as to exhaust all the energies of the society in raising money to meet the in-terest of loans and running expenses of the Church, while the more important spiritual interests are given a very secondary place. Let us have more fireworks of old church mortgages and the moral and spiritual condition of the country will be advanced thereby." We think the Hon. Mr. Meredith will see on calm reflec-tion that his advocacy of "church taxation" is neither patriotic nor sagacions. He can never discover the "philosopher's stone" in Ontario on this question. Sampson carried the gates of Gaza on his back, but the Mr. Mereditb, we think, will never carry Ontario by "church taxation." Religion, the handmaid of the Gospel, is free; let the sanctuary in which it is ad-ministered not be contaminated by the hand of

the tax collector. The property of the minister is also to be maxed. We think this indeed would be cruel. baxed. Priests' and ministers' salaries are generally low and their expenditures high. They must move in respectable society. They must have a horse each and conveyance, besides hired help, Their paths in life are not of a golden hue. They do not leave many legacies behind them. A great many are poor in this world's goods. Clergymen's salaries are not proportionate to

Baltour Gets a Roasting.

LONDON. March 20.-In the House of Commons to night, in committee of supply, there was a long altercation between Mr. Baltour and the Parnellites. Finally, after continual bickering and appeals to the chairman, Mr. Balfour protested against the sternal repetition of ex-ploded calumnies by the Parnellites who, he said, were wasting the time of the House with out presenting the slightest new feature of interest either to the Government or to the On-

pusition. Sir William Vernon Harcourt taunted Balfour with always making practically the same harrangue, and reproved him, as responsible for the government of Ireland, for asserting that the House was bored with Irish matters and for concluding that all debatable matters were answered by a letter from his private secretary to certain newspapers. It was Balfour's tone of lofty contempt, Sir William continued, that kept alive the exasperation of Ireland. Though the Government might identify themselves with the Times the House was unable to recognize letters to that newspaper as complete answers on the part of the Government.

Mr. Baltour said he would endeavor to adopt Sfr William's tone and manner and then he would be certain to conciliate every section of the House.

Russia and Ohina.

ST. PRTERSBURG, March 20.-At a military conference here, General Unterberger, governor of the province of Amoor, advocated a policy of moderation toward China on the ground that in case of war Russia could place only twenty battalions against 86,000 Manchurian soldiers. He urged the speedy construction of the Siberian ailway as the best counteraction to the massing of Chinese troops on the Siberian boundary with the object of seizing Russian ports on the north Pacific coast.

The Trouble in the Transvaal

LONDON, March 20 .- Advances from Pretoria, the capital of the Transvaal, state that the Beers presented an address to President Kruger declaring they were ready to rise in a body to avenge the insult recently offered the flag of the Pepublic of Johannesberg. President Krager said the affair was nothing but a disturbance created by drunken rowdies. The bulk of the residents of the Transvaal, he declared, were friendly to the republican form of government.

St. Paulin, Co. Maskinonge, Feb. 10, 1890. To Mr. Emile Boisvert, General Manager Koenig Medicine Co., of Chicago, Montreal :--

DEAR SIR, -- I am happy to give this testimoni-al as to the excellency of "Father Koenig's Nerve Tonic." Suffering for a long pariod of nervous debility due to dyspepsia. I ascertain that since I made use of this remedy a radical change was operated on me; not only about the nerves, but even dyspepsia, which disappears promptly. Similar experiences have been made by many of my conferes with this remedy. I consider it entirely efficacious and proper to cure all nervous diseases and other cases depending from the same.

Yours truly, J. E. LAPLICHE, Priest.

of Kingston. Mr. McRas was also tendered a vote of thanks