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# HY-BRAZIL.

REMARKABLE MEETING.

THE IRISH IMMORTALS IN SOLEMN CONCLAVE.

The Dublin Freeman's Reporter Welcomed by the Great Departed.

The Dublin Freeman publishes the proceed ings at a Nationalist demonstration which will probably strike our readers as the most remarkable gathering of Irishmen of which there is any record. The meeting was held at Hy-Brazil. The Liberator, it will be observed, occupied the chair, and on the platform, as well as in the vicinity, were gathered all those who shed a lustre on the National Cause, from Nial of the Nine Hostages down to Isaac Butt. From the proceedings at the very remarkable meeting it will be recognized with pleasure that the Freeman's clientelle extends even to the immortals.

(SPECIAL CABLEGRAM.)

(FROM OUR GÆLIC REPORTER.) Boffin, Wednesday, Midnight.

This afternoon, about four o'clock, the Freeman agency, in the island of Boflin, re-

ceived the following message:—
"Send Freeman reporter to Hy-Brazil per boat despatched for that purpose.—Signed,
"Theobald Wolfe Tone,

Governor of Hy-Brazil." To equip myself with pencils and paper, and follow the strange boatman who brought this startling message was but the work of a few In less time than it takes to record minutes. the fact I found myself being swiftly rowed out towards the next parish to Boffin, America, and before I had time to interview my silent oarsman I was landed upon the shores of one of the lovelicst islands which imagination could picture to the most glowing of poetic fancies. Mountains and valleys, glens and rivers, trees and flowers, fruit and perfume, met the eye and delighted the sense of the beautiful wherever the gaze of the intruder could wander. No houses were to be seen. The air was so balmy and warm, the greensward so soft and inviting, that any wonder ceased at the absence of the habitations peculiar to less favoured lands. While lost in the walls of Dublin, while names which will wonder at this enchanting country, I saw live in Irish history and Irish hearts approac once recognized as that of Wolf Tone, cipal honor (loud cheers). Who was 'Sackfrom the resemblance it bore to the picture of him with which I was familiar. He at once made me feel at home by saying, "Welcome to Hy-Brazil." He then, in the most friendly manner, made me acquainted with the reasons why I was sent for. Freeman's Journal," he said laughingly, " arrived here a few hours ago, and brought to those who dwell in this land of dead Irish heroes the gratifying intelligence that the

care to know the views of the happy residents of Hy-Brazil." " Is it agitating you are again ?" said King Brian, when he heard of O'Connell's propos-

Corporation of Dublin had resolved to deal at

nomenclature of the streets of Dublin. We

were all delighted to learn that the capital

its duty to national honour and national

principle, and it was at once suggested by

O'Connell that we should hold a meeting and

send for a reporter, in order to have the pro-

ceedings duly recorded for the benefit of

those members of the Corporation who might

"A meeting like this will make amends, interrupted Tom Moore, and the Liberator cut short the retort he was about to make concerning the prominent part which the Liffey took in beating the Danes from Dublin.

Emmet and Davis offering no objection to Dan's suggestion, Sir John Gray promised that if the rule which admits no one to Hy-Brazil but the shades of illustrious Irishmen were suspended for one day, he would guarantee that a Freeman reporter who could understand Irish could be obtained for the

"Whereupon," continued my illustrious guide, "I despatched a boat to Boshin, and here you are.

While the foregoing account of what I was sent for was being given me by the Governor, we were walking towards the place of meet-ing, and between the charm of listening to voice of my favorite Irish patriot hero, and the sensation which every new scenic beauty created in my mind, I became lost in a maze of exquisite wonderment. I learned that a Governor of Hy-Brazil held office for three years, and was elected at a general gathering of the Immortals whom the God of Patriotism has consigned to this Hibernian Paradise. I should have remarked before this, that there is no language spoken here but Galic, and to my knowledge of our beautiful but neglected old tongue was due my selection for the reportorial work of this meet-

The place of meeting was situated at the entrance of a lovely landscape. Hills clothed with the brightest of verdure rose up on each ide, while a crystal stream, leaping over glistening rocks, laughed its silvery way a-down the centre of the valley. Birds of the arest plumage were perched upon trees of ex-quisite scent and foliage, and poured forth ongs of enchanting melody as we wended our way over the flower-strewn boreen which conducted us to the scene of the day's proceed-

Just when nearing what appeared to be a wall of gigantic jasamines, I heard the strains of a harp, and a voice in accompaniment

That is Ossian in compliment to Moore; Bid the Governor and the next momental

How can I possibly describe either my own feelings or the scene upon which I gazed with a feeling of awe, amazement and delight! All those who had died for Irish liberty, or who had distinguished themselves honorably in the cause of her literature, were there before me. Kings, chieftains, statesmen, patriots, poets, historians, from times an-terior to Ossian down to those of Charles Kickham, mixed with peasant heroes whose bravery no pens have recorded or whose sacrifices in behalf of Ireland but the God of Justice had cared to reward. All were scated around what appeared to be a natural amphitheatre, and amongst those present

King Brian, St. Lawrence O'Toole, Hugh O'Neill, Red Hugh O'Donnell, Shane O'Neill, Owen Roe, Dean Swift, Molyneux, Grattan, Flood, Curran, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Father Murphy, Emmet, the Brothers Sheares, Orr, O'Connell, Father Mathew, Thomas Davis, Smith O'Brien, Dillon, Meagher, Mitchel, Allen, Larkin, O'Brien, Gray, Butt, Kickham, and others whose names I cannot

"I rise to propose that Nial of the Nine Hostages do take the chair on this important occasion," spoke Shane O'Neill.

now remember.

"Don't be clannish, Shane, avic," replied the old warrior, "and remember that speechmaking was not an art in general cultivation when I was in Ireland. I propose that O Connell be chairman."

"I beg leave to second that," said Isaac Butt, and the chorus of "hear, hear's" with which the amendment was received showed that the Liberator was held in great esteem

by his fellow-immortals.
Upon advancing to the centre of the amphitheatre Dan was accorded a most enthusi astic ovation, which appeared to gratify the old man exceedingly. After silence was restored, he said-

"Unaccustomed as I have been to public peaking during the last thirty-six years, I fear I shall not, on this occasion, be able to entertain you with a long speech-

John Mitchel-"Hear, hear." O'Connell (continuing)—"But very little speech is needed to explain why we have assembled here to-day, and for what purpose we have deemed it expedient to admit the Press to Hy-Brazil (cheers). Dublin has at last awoke to a true sense of the degradation which the names of her streets inflicts upon her citizens and upon Ireland; and, although I have no cause for complaint myself, seeing that streets and bridges have been recently christened after my name (lond cheers), I have long felt how disgraceful it was to our nationality that English tyrants, drunkards, and blackguards should have their names ou deeme ville?" What did 'Grafton' do for Ireland ! Where did 'Capel' come from? What part of the country is 'Westinoreland' in? Where is 'Nassau?' What inspired the name of 'Rutland square?' What virtue was found in Brunswick?' Why should 'Great Britain' (groans) be honored in Dublin?'

A Voice-"These names were given in the

days of flunkeyism." O'Connell--" Well but those times are now gone for ever (great cheering), and the period its next meeting with the existing unpatriotic of patriotism has arrived, and I beg to suggest that this meeting of Ireland's martyred and illustrious dead do pass a resolution callcity of Ireland was at long last about to do ing upon the Corporation of the city of Dublin to efface from off the walls of its streets such names as are not those of Irishmen or champions of human liberty, and replace them with others which will remind both citizens and strangers that they are in what was once, and what, please God, will be again, the capital of an Irish nation" (loud and prolonged chcering).

Thomas Davis, whose rising was the signal of great enthusiasm, said-"1 am not about to inflict a speech upon you. Our illustrious Chairman has so fully expounded the reasons for this meeting that it is unnecessary for me to say more than that I endorse every sentiment which he has uttered. I now propose that the Chairman be empowered to name committee of seven, to whom will be dele gated the task of drafting the resolutions which are to emanate from this gathering

(loud cheers).

After a brief consultation with St Lawrence O'Toole, Clarence Mangan, and Isaac Butt, the Chairman announced the following names for the committee on resolu

tions :-John Mitchel Thomas Davis Thomas Moore, and Dean Swift

Sir John Gray John Martin Governor Wolfe Tone. The names were received with evident satis

faction by the assemblage, and the Chairman declared the meeting suspended until the committee should present its resolutions.

During the interval which elapsed I was in-terviewed by scores of patriots touching many phases of the Irish National cause at the pre sent time. Father Mathew expressed himself in not over complimentary terms about the existing Dublin Corporation, and declared his belief that it would not persevere in the work of changing the names of the streets if the big brewers and distillers showed any opposition. He was auxious to know if there was any chance of a teetotal Lord Mayor within the next fifty years. I ventured to say not considering the present constitution of the Town Council. Dean Swift inquired Dean Swift inquired why it was that Irishmen persisted iu purchasing English-made clothing instead of encouraging home manufacture, and the only answer I could make was, that most of the time of our popular leaders was taken up in promising to do things which were never attempted to be done, and that practical projects of that kind were considered too small and insignificant for our prominent politicians. "Tell them," said the Dean savagely, "that Irish independence means dependence upon Irishmen for everything which Irishmen require in the way of cloth ing, furniture, and everything else which a people need, and that until this maxim is put into practice the money, which they expend overnor, and the next moment he into practice the money which they expend with the connivance of the authorities.

In order to ascertain generally what come of the authorities.

In order to ascertain generally what come of the authorities.

In order to ascertain generally what come of support of the spirits of Ireland. Significant of Ireland. Sig

over the resolutions to O'Connel, Thomas Davis came over to where John ("Mahony and Kickham were conversing with me about certain private matters, and inquired most carnestly why there were no National Reading rooms in Dublin, and for what reason the plank in the platform of the National League, dealing with the necessity for such places, was allowed to remain a dead letter. I could not explain. "I read with great pleasure," added he after a pause, "the Freeman report of the distribution of prizes by the Young Ireland

The committee had now returned to the

meeting, and while Wolf Tone was reading

Society a few months ago for proficiency in Irish history and poetry. Why cannot that simple but efficient plan for encouraging the study of National literature be more generally adopted? Surely a few hundred pounds from the collers of the National League could be devoted to a purpose of this kind without in any way injuring the prospects of the National cause." I concurred, and was about to give the reasons for this neglect on the part of leading Nationalists, when the Chairman be-

gan to read the resolutions which follow:—
"Resolved, 1st—That no country is worthy
of the dignity and privileges of Nationhood whose reople neglect to honor those who have labored and died to make them a na-

tion. "2nd-That while the citizens of Dublin continue to permit the streets leading to and immediately surrounding the old House of Parliament to bear the names of men who distinguished themselves in England's scrvice in the subjugation and misrule of Ire land, such citizens cannot, in our opinion, be earnest in their desire for Legislative Inde-

pendence.
"3rd. That we hall with delight the intimation contained in this day's Freeman of an intention on the part of the Corporation of Dublin to deal at the next meeting of the City Council with the question of the nomenclature of Dublin streets.

"4th. We would suggest that in case streets are re-named by the Corporation the names only of such illustrious Irishmen as are now dead be paid this honor, and we make this suggestion for this reason. It is but justice to them that this preference should be shown over living men, who may possibly prove recreant to National princi-

ples before they die.
"5th. Without desiring to influence the opinion of the Corporation in the matter of re-naming all the un-Irish named streets in the city, we beg respectfully to suggest the following changes to the favorable considera-tion of the City Fathers:--

"All the bridges above Grattan, to and inclusive of King's Bridge, to be called after Irish kings or chieftains.

Sackville street to be O'Connell avenue

Westmoreland-street Dame street Nassau street Capel street Dorset street Gardiner street D'Olier street Great Brunswick st Great Britain street Rutland square Mountjoy square Amiens street

Talbot street

Ireland.

Beresford place

Grattan street Fitzgerald street Swift street Father Mathew st. Silken Thomas street Curran street Flood street Thomas Davis street

Smith O'Brien-street

Wolfe Tone street Molyneux square Sarstield square King Brian parade Hugh O'Niel street Butt place Mitchel street

Henry street Prince's street Gray street "The quays to be named after Irishmen who have fought for liberty in other lands than Ireland.

" (Signed), "THOMAS DAVIS. " WOLFE TONE. "JONATHAN SWIFT. "JOHN MITCHEL

"JOHN MARTIN.

" THOMAS MOORE. "JOHN GRAY," The reading of the resolutions and the sugrested changes in the names of the streets elicited the greatest applause, and, as the adoption of the committee's report practically ended the meeting, a vote of thanks to O'Connell for presiding was moved by General Sarsfield, seconded by John Blake Dillon, and carried unanimously, after which I was immediately conducted to the boat which brought

## IRISH AFFAIRS.

me from Boffin and swiftly wafted back to

IPORTANT LEAGUE MEETING AT BALLIN-ASLOE-RIOTING AT NEWRY-THE MAAM-TRASNA TRIAL.

DUBLIN, Sept. 21 .-- The National League held a meeting yesterday at Ballinasloe. Jos. M. Kenny, M.P., for Ennis, declared that Ireland would never be contented until free. Irish members of the House of Commons. he said, oppose the liberal government because they expected more from the conservatives. Resolutions were adopted in favor of independence and peasant proprietary. Parnell

was cheered as the future premier of Ireland. NEWRY, Sept. 21.-Great excitement prevailed this evening upon the return of the Nationalist procession from Castle Wellan where a demonstration was held to-day, during which a disturbance occurred. The streets were crowded and much cheering and hooting indulged in. Stones were thrown and windows smashed. The police at Castle Wellan. charged the mob and made several arrests. The mob thereupon attacked and wrecked the police barracks. Several persons were injured. During the attack two black flags were floated from the market house. The disorders continued until a late hour.

DUBLIN, Sept. 20.—Mr. Harrington, M. P. for Westmeath, has written a letter in which he says: "From careful personal enquiry I am convinced Myles Joyce and four others convicted of complicity in the Maamtrasna murders were innocent. The local police share this belief. Harrington claims to be prepared to prove that evidence was fabricated with the connivance of the authorities.

#### ZERO OF LONGITUDE.

the Interactional Conference to Fix Upon Prime Meridian-Object of the Assem blage-A Subject of Great Importance to the Commerce of the World.

Washington, Sept. 20 .- The International conference to fix a prime meridian to be used as a common zero of longitude and standard time reckoning throughout the world meet in Washington on the 1st of October. The question of establishing a zero of longitude and a stand-ard of time throughout the globe was brought to the attention of the Forty-seventh Congress at its first session in 1882 by Representative Roswell P. Flower, of New York, who intro duced a joint resolution providing for calling a conference. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and favorably reported. In the reportaccompanying the resolu tion, which was made by Representative Bel mont, of New York, it was set forth that the propositions embodied in the resolution had been discussed in this country and in Europe by various commercial and scientific societies and that the necessity for an international convention was generally conceded. At meet. ings in Cologne and Venice the idea of holding such a convention in Washington was very much favored. It was obvious that the United States, having the greatest extent of continuous longitudinal area of any country traversed by railway, postal and telegraph lines, should take the initiative in a move ment so important to science and the world's commerce. On the 3rd of August, 1882, President Arthur approved the act authorizing him to call this international conference to adoption a common prime meridian to be used in the reckoning of longitude and in the regulation of time throughfix upon and recommend for universal out the world. He was requested to extend to the governments of all nations in diplomatic relations with our own an invitation to appoint delegates to meet delegates from the United States in the city of Washington at such time as he might see fit to designate. The number of delegates from each nation was then fixed at three, but at the lust session of Congress it was increased to five.

CONSULTING WITH OTHER NATIONS.

Accordingly the Department of State, in October, 1882, sent a circular to our ministers and Charges d'Affaires throughout the world, enclosing a copy of the act and instructing our representatives to consult with the sevcral governments to which they were accred ited in order to ascertain their public sentiments on the subject. It was over a year before the replies were all received at the State Department. The result was communicated in a second circular letter from the Department of State, dated Washington, December 1, 1883, to all of our diplomatic representatives, in which they were instructed to convey the l'resident's invitation to the several governments to name representatives, not exceeding tive in number from each nation to attend the Conference,

## PLACE OF MEETING.

Where the meeting is to be held is not yet determined. As there will probably be several hundred delegates in attendance it will be necessary to occupy a public hall or some large room for the daily deliberations. There is no such accommodation in the State Department Building. Willard's Hall, which is centrally located on F street, near the Treasury, will probably accommodate the delegates, but scarcely more. Sobrilliantan assemblage of the savans of the world will invite the attendance of the general public, so that even a larger audience room may have to be selected. Among the five delegates accredited from each nation is the Minister or Charge d'Affaires representing that nation. Servia, Siam and Arabia will not be represented, but every other nation on the face of the globe expects to be duly represented here next month. Congress has made an appropriation of \$5,060. to be used by the Secretary of State for the expense of the conference, including cost of printing and translations.

## MEMBERS OF THE CONFERENCE.

The delegates appointed by President Arthur, and who will lead in the Conference, are President Barnard, of Columbia College, New York, chairman; Professor Cleveland Abbe, the distinguished meteorologist and scientist, connected with the Signal Bureau here in Washington; Commander William T. Sampson, United States Navy, and Assistant Superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory.

IMPORTANCE OF THE SUBJECT. In the report of the Senate committee on the bill the importance of establishing a com-

mon prime meridian is thus alluded to :-"The committee recognize the fact that most of the great commercial nations adopt the meridian of Greenwich as the zero of longitude: but that the longitude is reckoned east and west therefrom to the 180th meridian. This single circumstance involves the liability to those navigators near the zero and near the 180th degree of making in their calculations a mistake in sign which may place them on the wrong side of those meridians. The gravity of this point is appreciated when we remember that the zero of longitude through Greenwich crosses the track of an immense commerce along the dangerous coasts of Western Europe, "The committee therefore feel the advis-

ability of counting the longitude through 360 degrees or twenty-four hours from the prime meridian, and thus avoid the possibility of falling into the foregoing errors.
"A source of danger to navigation in the

use of several prime meridians is where two vessels signal each other under stress of wea ther, and the one which has had no observa tion for longitude receives and uses a longitude from the other vessel based upon a different zero from her own, and may proceed to her destruction.... The same may happen to vessel approaching a strange coast line.

In order to ascertain generally what com-

following enumeration of countries using the Greenwich meridian for charts :- Great Britain, with India, Australia, Dominion of Canada, British Columbia, and all the dependencies, together with survey of dangers, harbors &c., all over the world. The United States. Germany (the topographical maps use Berlin, 13 deg. 23 min. 53 sec. cust of Greenwich). Russia (also uses Paris, 2 deg. 20 min. 15 sec. east of Greenwich). 20 min. 15 sec. east of Greenwich. St. Petersburg, 30 deg. 20 min. east of Greenwich, but gives Greenwich preference). The Netherlands (also uses Amsterdam, 4 deg. 53 min. east of Greenwich). Countries not using the Greenwich meridian for charts were found to be :- France uses Paris, 2 deg. 20 min. 15 sec. cast of Greenwich : Spain uses San Fernando, 6 deg. 20 min. east of Greenwich; Denmark uses Copenhagan, 12 deg. 34 min, east of Greenwich. Portugal has no strictly geographical charts. Italy, no specimen of sea charts. On the tepographical maps she uses Turm, Milan and San Fernan-

#### A CITY OF PRETTY GIRLS.

HE WAY STEEP STREETS AND PURE AIR CONTRIBUTE TO THE BEAUTY OF QUEBEC

WOMEN. "There are no homely girls in Quebec," a native-born Canadian said to a visitor to the ancient citadel city of Canada. "I have often stood at a window and watched for one in the throng passing on the sidewalks, but I have never yet seen a Quebec girl who could be described as ugly. I don't claim that they are all absolutely beautiful; but there is some thing in the clear invigorating air, and perhaps in the soil and surroundings of this lofty and rocky city, that gives them sparkling eyes, brilliant complexions, and sparkling eyes, brilliant complexions, and its branch in Montreal, and there-elasticity of step. Montreal is full of the advice it winks opportune, among other all absolutely beautiful; but there is someeasily our Quebec girls climb the steep city streets? When they are ascending a side walk that slopes upward at an apparent angle of 30°, they don't seem to mind it. They don't lag, they don't get out of breath, they don't stagger from one side of the walk to the other. They just go up as lightly and gracefully as any lady can walk across a parlor floor. You can't do it and keep pace with them, unless you've been brought up here. They'd tire you out before you got half way from Breakneck Steps to Dufferin Terrace. The exercise they get is partly the secret of

their good looks
"Then there's another thing that helps. They're out of doors half the time. On a pleasant evening the terrace, that broad plank promenade which stretches for a quarter of a mile along the top of the precipice under the row of care Diamond, is rowded with them strolling in pairs and groups, chatting, laughing, and perhaps flirting a little. You don't mind that, do you? No. Well, look wha pleasure ground it is. Two hundred feet ab the waters of the St. Lawrence, and facing of the very finest views in the world, as every body admits, which extends from Point Levi down the River to Cape Tourment, and from the gorge of Montmorenei far back among the Laurentian Mountains. You can't blame us Quebeckers for being proud of it. And there's where the Quebec girls breathe the pure air that puts roses in their cheeks and the snap into their eyes. Yes, sir; steep streets and plenty of fresh air, and, perhaps, the subtle influences of a world-famous landscape, form the chief secret of the beauty of our girls."

## A BURGLAR IN A PARSONAGE.

THE DOMESTIC DETECTS HIM, AND THE VICAR-GENERAL COVERS HIM WITH A SHOTGUN.

TROY, Sept. ill.-About a quarter to 3 clock this morning Rose Tilheman, a donestic employed at St. Peter's parsonage, adjoining St. Peter's Church, on North Second street, was awakened by a bright light in the dining room. Thinking that she might have neglected to turn it out on retiring, she got out of bed, and as she did so she heard some one walking in the next room. Supposing that it was one of the priests, she exclaimed: "Is that you, Father Killilea?" Receiving no answer, she walked to the adjoining room and saw a stranger, of whose features she obtained a good view, extinguishing the gas. The girl was no coward, and exhibited great presence of mind. Lighting a candle, she ran into the hallway and shouted lustily to Fathers Ludden, Heffernan, and Killilea that there was a burglar in the house. Fathers Heffernan and Killilea were soon on the spot, and Father Ludden, who is Vicar-General of the diocese, seized a double-barrelled breech loading gun and took a position giving him command over all approaches to the street. Meanwhile, the burglar had descended to the pasement and attempted to pass out of the door, but, failing to do so, he ran to a window and crawled through into a passageway Father Ludden saw him, and, discharging one barrel to alarm the police, he covered the thief with the other and said:

"If you move a step I'll shoot you." The burglar attempted to crawl out of the priest's range, and Father Luddon fired again. At this juncture two policeman appeared and captured the burglar.

## THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

reported outbreak in Russia—the RECORD IN SPAIN. LONDON, Sept. 22 .- It is reported that an

outbreak of cholera has occurred near Odessa, Russia, and that the government is trying to uppress the fact.
MADRID, Sept. 22.—Eleven fresh cases of cholera have developed at Alicante and six

at Tarragona. There have been three deaths at the latter and five at the former place. FATHER CURCI AND THE VATICAN

Rome, Sept. 20. - Father Curci has express ed submission to the Vatican and condemned

#### LAVAL-VICTORIA.

PASTORAL LETTER OF HIS LORD-SHIP THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL.

Decision of the Holy See on the University Question.

EDWARD CHARLES FABRE, by the Grave of God and of the Apostolic See, Bishop of Montread, etc., etc., etc. To the Secular and Regular Clergy, to the Re

ligious Communities, and to all the Faithful of our Diocese, health and blessing in Our Lord : Most dearly beloved Brethren,-The will of

the Supreme Chief of the Church and of the First Paster of our souls manifests itself with more force than ever in relation to a question which has long been agitating minds in our midst; I mean to say the University ques tion. These last days, we have received the communication, by an authorized way, of a new decision of the Holy See, and that decision is so peremptory and so final that, not only it admits of no reply, but, moreover, it demands a loyal and a Christian act of obedience from those whose views and opinions it opposes the most directly.

After having anew discussed this question, the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda, 1-on the 11th August last, came to the conchesion that the decision already given in con-formity with the decrees of 1876 (1st of Feb. 2 ruary) and of 1883 (27th February) should be upheld. Indecisis juxta decreta, 1876 et 1883, et ad menten-In the expression ofits intentions,

the advice it winks opportune, among other things, to take care to bring about the affiliation of their colleges and seminaries to the Laval University, if such an athliation has not already been effectuated.

The Holy See deeply deplores that the desired union of the Medical and Surgery School of Montreal with the Laval branch, and its separation from the Victoria University, have not taken place. The Medical School and its hospitals, owing to actual circumstances, shall be left in statu quo,

This decision of the Sacred Congregation has been approved of in all its parts by Our Holy Father the Pope, and communicated to the Bishops of this Province with orders to put it to execution.

It is now or never the time to show our spirit of faith and of obedience, -not that peevish and wrangling obedience that submits to superior force in public and discusses in prirate, that protests highly of its submi while making secret reclamations and spreading dull murmurs or bitter blame against the will of the Holy Father. No, such must not be our obedience. It must be frank, sincere. loval, and seeming nothing better than what the Pope commands. It will also willingly yield to reduce to practice the means which will be suggested to realize the views of the Prince of the Church.

For our part, we will submit with our whole heart and soul to the orders of the Vatican. Having up to the present marched on the way of obedience to the Holy See, in spite of the obstacles, the wranglings and the opposi-tions without number that we have encountered on our way, we will continue, whatever may happen us, to follow that path, and we have the firm confidence that the whol diocese, clergy and faithful, men of learning as well as those of the working-classes. journalists and writers -all will make an honor of following in our footsteps.

If some discordant voice happens to rise, we are convinced that there are men enough of good will among the humble and sincere Catholics, persuaded that their part is to submit themselves to authority and not to oppose it, in order to impose silence by their firm attitude and their submission upon those Catholics who in spite of all wish to see authority pass by their aims and their opinions.

Consequently, dearly beloved Brethren, we exhort you in the Lord to lay aside all spirit of contention and of dispute, every sentiment of rancour, of regret, or of discontentment, and allow yourselves to be guided only by obedience to Our Holy Father the Pope. This is a consolation, a satisfaction, that we should give, as Catholics, to the prisoner of the Vatican, to the Vicar of Jesus Christ. 1. We will consider, therefore, as a grievous

fault any writing that will carry blame, suspicion or overt disobedience against the last decision of the Holy See in relation to the University question. 2. We will consider as sinning grievously

all those that will spread such writings, or who will favor their dissemination, either in aiding their authors, or in subscribing to their organs, or in buying the publications designated in the preceding paragraph. 3. It will, therefore be the duty of every

sincere Catholic to return the journals that would become the propagators of those who oppose the ideas of the Holy See and of the liocesan authority in matters that concern obedience to the said decree.

Upon this day of the Holy Name of Mary

let us invoke the patron of Villa Maria and of the diocese; let us ask of her to reunite all the Catholics of this diocese under the same banner of obedience to the Holy See, obedience which is our strength, and which alone can be our safeguard in the unhappy times we are trav-

ersing
We bless you with effusion of heart, and we beseech Heaven to continue to protect you, to shower upon you its gifts and its most signal favors.

The present pastoral letter will be read and published at the prone of the parochial churches and others, where public office is held as well as in the Chapters of Religious Communities the first Sunday after its recep-

Given at Montreal, in our Episcopal Palace on the feast of the Holy Name of Mary (14th, September, 1884), under our seal and signa-

ture and the countersign of our Chancellor.