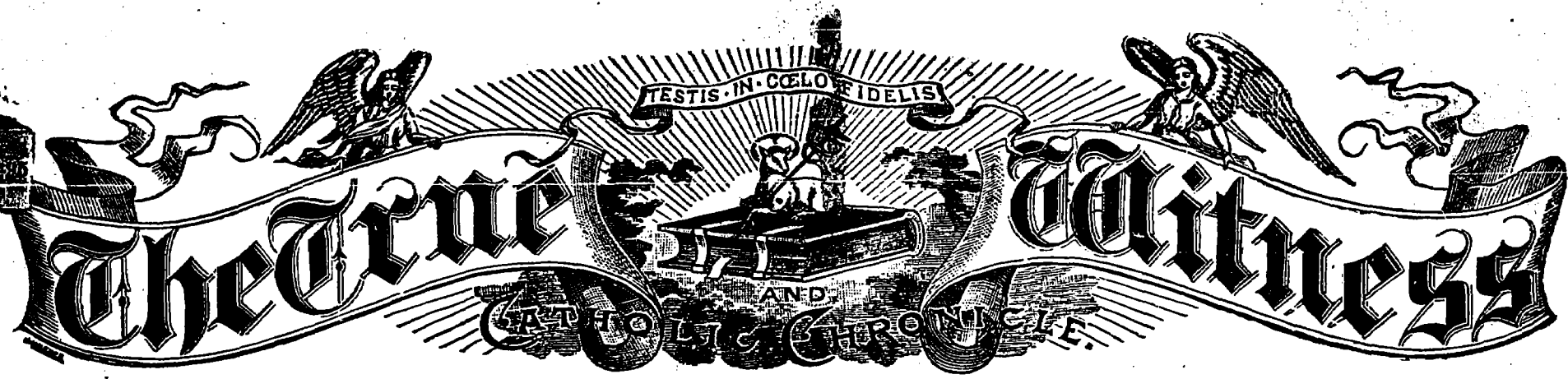


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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1895.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

FROM THE ETERNAL CITY.

AN INTERESTING LETTER ON EVENTS IN ROME.

The Festival of "Sant'Antonio"—The Provincial and Municipal Debts—The Law of Guarantee—Annual Ordinances—Cardinal Gibbons in Rome—Mgr. O'Byrne's Popularity.

Special to THE TRUE WITNESS.

MR. EDITOR.—On Sunday, 2nd June, the Government of Italy observed the festival of the "Sant'Antonio," a celebration authorized by law in order to commemorate what they are pleased to term the Union of Italy. A great deal of pomp and ceremony attended the event, being participated in by the full garrison, the representatives of the various countries accredited to the Quirinal, and the Court. The King and Queen, on horseback, attended by the Ministers of State, reviewed the troops. The event itself only serves to draw attention to the present condition of the kingdom that came into existence twenty-five years ago.

One of Dickens' characters boasted that he was in possession of the fabulous purse, but that its contents could be set down by a round figure, 0. This is precisely Italy's condition at present, with the addition that there is a large sum to be added on the weak side of the round figure. Here is a country, the garden spot of the world, containing enough antiquity in its history to supply the universe, attracting annually hundreds of thousands of pilgrims from the farthest corners of the earth, who spend their money freely while here, and yet its financial condition is such that it is ready to go under the hammer. A few facts will bear out my assertion.

Taking the provincial debt and the municipal debt and adding to them the recorded obligations of individuals, it is a fact, attested by Government reports, that these amount to a sum double the value of the entire kingdom. This fact is sufficiently startling in itself, but its tenor becomes more striking when another item is recalled that is authorized by the law of Italy.

It will be remembered that by the so-called law of guarantee a sum of money was to be paid yearly to the Holy Father. It is said by persons who know that during the time of Pius IX. this sum was regularly set aside under the impulse, at first, of a hope that the tender-hearted Pontiff would some day be induced to accept it and thus come to terms with the usurpers, and finally under the impulse of a fear that he might demand it, as he could in accordance with the law. But how does the matter stand now? It is this. Everybody, including the Government of Italy, is well convinced that the Holy Father will never touch that money, but notwithstanding this the Parliament has gone on year after year voting this item in its budget, but he is very evasive, indeed, who imagines that the cash is set apart in the treasury. These facts, then, teach the following lesson:

Should the Holy Father, in accordance with the express law of Italy, enacted as a guarantee to the nations of the world, demand his money from the treasury of the kingdom, it is certain that it would not be forthcoming. And why? Simply because it is not there. The effect of this would be that Italy would not only be bankrupt financially, but it would be disgraced as well with the nations of the world. It is a curious possibility, nevertheless.

On Saturday, the 8th inst., the annual ordinations take place at St. John Lateran, and the number of candidates this year is unusually large. The Canadian College has its quota among the number. The arrival on Friday, May 30, of His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, was made the occasion of a laudatory article, together with His Eminence's photograph, in the Vera Roma, the Catholic paper of the city. The efforts of His Eminence on behalf of the Knights of Labor was recalled and favorably commented upon, a fact that is not without significance.

It is pretty well known that before the year is out another English Cardinal will be added to the College in the person of Mgr. Stonor, who is at present a titular Archbishop.

The number of vacant hats is now ten, the death of Cardinal Ruffo Scilla last week being the latest to render a vacancy. In 1887 Mgr. Ruffo Scilla bore the congratulations of the Holy Father to Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, on the occasion of her jubilee.

Father Palin d'Alincourt, of the Canadian College, has not been in good health for some time, and he contemplates a trip to Montreal during the vacation for the purpose of recuperation.

Mgr. O'Byrne, who is well known in Montreal, stands in the very highest rank of estimation here, both with the *curia* and with the people. His confessional in *San Andrea delle Fratte* is usually surrounded by penitents, a fact that speaks volumes for this excellent prelate.

Rome, June 14, 1895.

ITALY'S BROTHERS OF MERCY.

MEMBERS OF THE MISERICORDIA, WHOSE DUTY IT IS TO ATTEND THE DEAD.

There is a society in Italy called the Misericordia—Brothers of Mercy—whose duty it is to attend to the dying and the dead. Many of the members belong to the aristocracy, and they are as prompt to answer the call for aid as the humblest member.

At the sound of the summoning bell, no matter how they are employed—at a

marriage feast, a christening or with the grave and important duties of life—they must leave all and hasten to the church to present themselves at the oratory of the Misericordia. Here they change their garments and put on long, black robes, with peaked hoods over their heads and faces, their eyes alone visible through two little holes cut in the cowl. They form themselves into pairs according to their height, and, raising the black-covered litter, walk forth with even, rapid steps and in perfect silence.

The member present who happens to be highest in rank in the hierarchy of the order acts as captain.

Should there be need of a least hurried spirit for the dying, it is the duty of the captain to prepare this—the crucifix, the candle, the breviary and holy oil. These articles are always carried along in a box attached to the litter. Two large linen sheets and a counter-pane are also taken to wrap about and conceal from view of the curious the dead or dying. The dexterity, as well as the gentleness, with which the Brothers of the Misericordia handle their charges is often commented on.—*Cor. Chicago Record.*

RELIGIOUS NEWS ITEMS.

The Jewish Review says the world is better for Leo having lived in it.

Right Rev. Patrick Moran, Bishop of Dunedin, New Zealand, died on Friday week, after a long illness.

Since Bishop McDonnell's absence in Europe five vacancies in Brooklyn parishes have occurred through death.

American Catholics answer the charge that the Church loves darkness and fosters ignorance, by supporting two universities, 100 colleges, 700 academies and 3,500 parochial schools.

The Catholic Bishop of Tarsus says that since 1870, 200,000 people have returned to the Catholic Church in Armenia, and that sixteen dioceses have been erected there within the last forty years.

The Oblate Fathers of Ireland have sustained a great loss by the death of Rev. John King, O.M.I., late manager of Glenace Reformatory, which took place at the house of retreat, Inchicore.

Mother Catherine Carrell, mistress of studies of the convents of the Eastern province of the Religious of the Sacred Heart, died at the convent, Manhattanville, N.Y., on Monday week, where she has been stationed for some time past.

The death of Brother Alexander McCarthy, president of the Sacred Heart College of the Christian Brothers in San Francisco, has been announced. Brother Alexander was a native of Ireland and regarded as one of the best mathematicians in this country.

There are now thirteen Catholic parishes in Berlin and two more in contemplation. Six years ago there were only six parishes in the city. The Government is disposed to meet every just demand of the Catholics of the German capital.

A recent convert who was presented to Cardinal Vaughan, of the Passionist Chu. in Paris, on Sunday, May 12, was Mr. Bernard Harrison, the eldest son of Mr. Frederic Harrison, the leader of the English Positivists. Mr. Bernard Harrison, who is an artist, and who resides in Paris, was received into the Church a short time ago by Father Osmund at the Avenue Hoche Church.

The Landtag of the Grand Duchy of Hesse has repealed all laws against religious orders. Under this new legislation, which has been sanctioned by the Sovereign, the Capuchin Fathers, the Brothers of John of God, the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, and the Sisters of the Most Holy Sacrament, will establish houses in the Grand Duchy.

IRISH EMIGRATION.

Its Decrease a Symptom of Better Times in the Emerald Isle.

The emigration from Ireland to other countries was actually less last year, says the New York Sun, than in any year since 1851, and relatively lower than in any year except between 1876 and 1878. The total was 35,959, all but sixty-four of whom were Irish born. It was 12,287 lower than in 1893, nearly 15,000 lower than in 1892, nearly 24,000 lower than in 1891, less than half the total of 1888, and less than one-third the total for 1883.

Ireland has suffered more severely from losses by emigration than any other country in the world. From 1820 to 1830, 50,000 Irish emigrants landed in the United States. From 1830 to 1840 the number was 207,000. From 1840 to 1850 it was 780,000. From 1850 to 1860 the emigration from Ireland was 1,510,000 to the United States. In the next ten years, which included the civil war in this country and better times and better crops in Ireland, the total was 435,000. From 1870 to 1880 it was 436,000. From 1881 to 1892 it rose again to 766,000, making the total number of Irish emigrants who landed in this country since 1820, and prior to that time, when the figures were less exact, about 4,000,000. The present population of Ireland is about 4,500,000, so that including the emigration to Canada and Australia, which has been extensive, more Irishmen and Irish women probably have left their country to seek homes elsewhere than are now in it. No other country in the world offers such an example of wholesale depopulation as Ireland. Usually emigration has been large when the times have been poor, following famine and bad crops, and small when the times have been fairly good. Under these circumstances it is very reassuring to know that emigration from Ireland has now

fallen below the figures of any year since 1851. That condition of business in the United States does not furnish the reason for the falling off of Irish emigration to this country is shown by the fact that there has been a corresponding decrease to other countries. In the year last reported 315,000 emigrants arrived in the United States from abroad. Germany being at the head of the list with 59,000, Italy, second with 44,000, Russia third with 35,000, Ireland fourth with 33,000, and the three countries of Scandinavia furnishing an equal number.

In the year 1841 the population of Ireland was 8,200,000. The population of England at that time, with Wales included, was 16,000,000, or less than twice as great. The population of Scotland was 2,600,000. England and Wales have been steadily increasing ever since, and now number 30,000,000 inhabitants. Scotland has been steadily increasing also, and now numbers 4,000,000 inhabitants. Ireland, on the other hand, through the losses from emigration, has declined from 8,200,000 to 4,500,000. An interesting computation has recently been made of the provinces of Ireland from which emigration has come. In forty-five years the province of Munster, which includes a majority of the counties of the south of Ireland, has lost 1,250,000 inhabitants by emigration. Ulster, in the north, has lost 1,050,000. Leinster, in the east of Ireland, has lost 660,000, and Connaught, in the west of Ireland, a more sparsely populated region, has lost 540,000. Compared with the figures of forty years ago, Munster has lost 85 per cent, Ulster 56, Leinster 47, and Connaught 63.

C. M. B. A.

BRANCH I AT HOME.

Branch I, C.M.B.A. (Quebec Council) gave a most enjoyable social to their members and friends at their last assembly. The proceedings of the meeting commenced on time, at 8 o'clock, and as there were no points of order or amendments to the amendment allowed, the business was transacted in council form, that is, laid on the table till next meeting. Branch I intends to give a free entertainment on the second Monday of each month, as a practical school for elocution, vocal and musical talent, which is lying dormant.

The most famous recitations and songs then followed. The first was the most celebrated poem: "Sheridan's Ride to Winchester," the encore being the ever historic "Charge of the Light Brigade," the flower of the three kingdoms. For England would have been lost had those gallant horsemen not saved her. The poems were recited in a clear and distinct voice, cool, calm and deliberate, by Montreal's own elocutionist. The songs were the renowned "Blue Bells of Scotland," with slight variations, "Oh, Charming May," "Oh, Would I Were a Boy Again," and the ever-unchanging "Annie Laurie," by Montreal's own vocalist. The musical selections were Sherman's "March Through Georgia," which was enthusiastically applauded; the selection, solo from Norma, by Montreal's own artist. The ladies who honored this important occasion by their presence deserve unbounded praise for the artistic manner in which they performed their contributions, which were of unusual talent. A special vote of thanks was presented in the name of the banner branch, to Miss Clarke and Miss Lawlor.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.

The annual closing exercises of the Catholic Commercial Academy took place on Saturday afternoon at two o'clock, when the special prizes and certificates were awarded as follows:

Peter S. Murphy prizes—Three volumes valued at \$1, \$2, \$3. (endowment prizes) awarded for writing to Anastase Lapiere, pupil of the 3rd year; Willie Haynes, 4th year; Alfred Favreau, 5th year. A bronze medal and \$15 (endowment prize) awarded to Zenon Berthiaume, pupil of the 6th year, for his irreproachable conduct, constant application and marked success in arithmetic. A bronze medal and \$15 (endowment prize) awarded to Wilford Gagnon, pupil of the 6th year, for his irreproachable conduct, constant application and marked success in round hand writing.

Hon. Edward Murphy prizes (endowment)—Two bronze medals and \$15 awarded to Gustave Villeneuve, pupil of the 7th year, for his irreproachable conduct, constant application and marked success in the English language; and to Charles Soomis, 7th year, for his irreproachable conduct, constant application and marked success in the French language. A silver medal and \$50 awarded to Alfred Beauchemin, 8th year, for his irreproachable conduct and constant application and marked success, during the scholastic year 1894-95.

The Comte prize, \$50, awarded to Geo. C. Dwan, 8th year, for his irreproachable conduct, constant application to study and marked success.

A gold medal, the gift of Messrs. Lessard & Harris, awarded to Patrick Dwyer, 8th year, for his marked success in writing.

A gold cross, the gift of the Hon. Boucher de La Bruere, Superintendent of Education, awarded to Wilford Gagnon, 6th year, for his irreproachable conduct, constant application to study and marked success.

A bronze medal, the gift of His Honor the Hon. Joseph A. Chapleau, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, awarded to Leon Balzer, 7th year, for his irreproachable conduct, constant application to study and marked success.

The second meeting of the cabinet on Saturday afternoon began at 4 p.m., and lasted until 5.45. The meeting was held

BRITISH POLITICS.

A CRISIS AT HAND IN THE IMPERIAL ARENA.

The Government Defeated by Eleven: A Sensation Caused: Gladstone Likely to Return to the Leadership.

LONDON, June 21.—The Government was defeated to-day on the motion of the Hon. William St. John P. Broderick, Conservative member for the Guilford division of Surrey, to reduce the salary of the Secretary of War by £100 on account of an alleged deficiency in the army stores and munitions of war, chiefly cordite. The motion was adopted by a vote of 132 to 125. Progress was immediately reported.

The announcement of the figures of the vote caused great amazement in the House.

Shortly afterwards the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, announced that the Government would proceed this evening with a non-contentious bill.

The general belief expressed this evening is that the defeat of the Government means a crisis. The business of the session can be wound up in short order.

The result of the division was so unexpected that when the paper was handed to the Opposition whip, Mr. Akers-Douglas, to read the figures, he returned it to the Government whip, Mr. Edward T. Ellis, who was about to read it, when he saw it was a defeat, and returned it to Mr. Douglas, who, as the Opposition had won, was entitled to announce the figures. Mr. Douglas read them, amid prolonged and vociferous Opposition cheering.

The Conservative leader, Mr. Balfour, then asked what course the Government proposed to take, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, announced that the Government would proceed with a contentious bill, and the House proceeded to discuss the Naval Works Bill.

The Unionists are jubilant at such an unexpected victory. The Opposition whips only issued an ordinary "whip," but there was an enormous amount of private canvassing done to bring up their supporters.

The division occurred during the dinner hour, and some of the Government supporters had left the House. Great excitement prevails in the lobbies of the House of Commons this evening, and the members are eagerly discussing the expected dissolution.

The House of Commons adjourned at 10.30 o'clock without any further incident. It is reported that Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Secretary of War, said to a friend in the lobby that this is his last night as a Minister in the present Cabinet.

The fight among the Liberals started before the House rose, and the opinion was expressed that the Government should ask for a vote of confidence, which would be certain to be given by the normal Government majority. Thus the crisis would be averted.

Right Hon. John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Mr. Shaw Lefevre, president of the local Government Board, were both absent and unpaired for tonight's division in the House of Commons. Sir Charles Dilke, Radical member for Gloucestershire, voted against the Government. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman was engaged in conversation with Liberal members in the lobby at the time of the division. He feels the defeat as a personal affront, and resents its injustice by the front of the Opposition Bench, to whom he had promised to give the information sought, if expressly challenged to do so, although he thought such publicity not advisable. They avoided the responsibility of making the demand, yet voted against him. It is stated that several Conservatives regret the outcome of the vote. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman being very popular on both sides of the House.

Lord Rosebery came to town to-night, and the cabinet meeting began in Sir William Harcourt's room in the House of Commons and was continued at Lord Rosebery's residence until nearly midnight. The Liberal whip being present. It is understood that the Cabinet discussed the possibility of reversing to-day's vote in the report stage of the bill.

Although it is doubtful whether Mr. Campbell-Bannerman could be persuaded to remain in the Cabinet, that body meets again to-morrow for a decision. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Secretary of War, is believed to have resigned.

GLADSTONE WILL RETURN.

The Irish Catholic declares that the rumor to the effect that Mr. Gladstone will return to the House of Commons is correct, and adds that he will lead the Liberals at the next general election. His object is stated to be the carrying of a Home Rule measure, and thus finally settling the national quarrel.

ROSEBERY RESIGNS.

LONDON, June 24.—The visit of Lord Rosebery to Windsor on Saturday night was for the purpose of laying the resignation of himself and colleagues before the Queen.

This was followed by the official announcement that the Rosebery Government would resign.

Lord Salisbury will be summoned to form a Ministry, and his cabinet will proceed with the routine business of the House, obtain provisional supplies and then dissolve Parliament.

It is expected that the elections will take place about July 10. The second meeting of the cabinet on Saturday afternoon began at 4 p.m., and lasted until 5.45. The meeting was held

to decide whether the Government should resign or dissolve Parliament. It was decided to resign.

After dinner at Windsor Castle on Saturday night Lord Rosebery had a long private audience with the Queen and communicated to her the decision.

LONDON, June 24.—Lord Salisbury went to Windsor this forenoon in connection with the Government crisis.

It is officially announced that the Marquis of Salisbury has accepted the task of forming a new Cabinet.

LONDON, June 24.—The House of Commons was crowded with members and visitors at the opening of to-day's sitting. Upon the appearance of H. Campbell-Bannerman, Secretary of State for War, the Liberals gave him an ovation, rising to their feet and cheering, and their hats went into the air. The Irish members sat silent. The Peers' gallery was filled with members of the Upper House.

Sir William Harcourt made a brief statement, saying that as the adverse vote on Friday was in effect a vote of want of confidence in the Secretary of State for War, with whom the Government had associated themselves, they had, therefore, placed their resignations in the hands of the Queen, who had accepted them.

DUBLIN, June 24.—The Independent, commenting on the fall of the Rosebery Ministry, says: "This Government was returned to pass Home Rule, which had failed, owing to the action of the House of Lords, and then raised the cry that they would either end or mend the House of Lords, but they attempted neither. It was the meanness of governments, and ought to have resigned long ago. Mr. Morley will leave Ireland an example of absolute incapacity as a statesman, having effected nothing, and leaving the people more discontented than ever yet."

The Freeman's Journal says: "The Irish supporters of the Ministry are keenly disappointed at the abandonment of power by the Ministry. The Ministry's power was reduced and destroyed by a band of Irish posing as genuine exponents of national feeling. They will be wearied out trying to force the Irish people in the face of the treachery of the Rednecks."

IRISH NEWS ITEMS.

John J. McCrevey, of Courtenay Hill, Newry, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for County Down.

Shanahy National School, two miles from Stewartstown, was burned to the ground on May 23. The origin of the fire is unknown.

At the Coachford Petty Sessions recently James Connel, of Mount Rivers, was fined £2 10s and cost for carrying a gun without a license on the public road.

Wm. J. Simpson, of Belfast, has offered to present a handsome gold medal to be competed for at the Irish Musical Festival which it is intended to hold in November in Dublin.

A permanent branch of the Hibernian Bank will be opened in Oldcastle in a few days. Mr. White, who for the last five years was manager at Ballaghaderin, County Mayo, has been appointed to the management of the new branch.

John Denver, T.C., of Downpatrick, received his Commission of May 23, and was sworn in a Justice of the Peace for County Down. Mr. Denver belongs to an old and highly respected Catholic family. He has been president and vice-president of the local branch of the Irish National Federation.

The cattle of three tenants on the Templemore estate, which had been seized for non-payment of rent, were sold by auction on May 21 at Arthurstown and Salthills. In two cases the cattle were bought by a bailiff, and in the case of a tenant named Green the cattle were purchased by his brother-in-law.

A party of American tourists, consisting of Mr. James Shevlin and wife, Miss S. J. Read, Miss McCarthy, Mrs. C. H. Hunt, Miss Charlotte Fitch, Mr. Charles Standford, Mr. Arthur Akin-Higgins, Mr. Carroll Hutchins, and Mrs. Stewart, arrived in Cork on May 24. The following day they left for Gougarriff.

County Court Judge John A. Curran, Q.C., in addressing the grand jury at the Birr Trinity Quarter Sessions on May 22, said he might very fairly congratulate them on the state of the county. Only four cases had been reported to the Constabulary since the last Quarter Sessions, one of which had occurred twelve months ago.

James Francis Egan, imprisoned on the charge of treason-felony, has been released. He was arrested, together with Patrick Hogan, in Birmingham, on April 11, 1884, reasonable papers concerning the "Irish Republic," etc., having been discovered in his garden. Egan was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment for treason-felony on August 1, 1884.

The member for South Louth, Dr. D. Ambrose, is compelled, by ill health, to withdraw for some time from attendance upon his Parliamentary duties. He has been ordered by his physicians, as absolutely essential to his restoration to health, to withdraw, not alone from Parliament, but to seek change of scene and climate for some time.

The teachers of Tipperary have started a movement for a presentation to the Most Rev. Dr. Cooke on the occasion of his episcopal jubilee. He was among the first to declare them entitled to protection against the possibility of unjust dismissal, and from that declaration he has never receded. The security which Catholic teachers now enjoy is primarily owing to the lead given five years ago by the Archbishops of Dublin and Cashel.

THE VOICE OF THE VATICAN.

Cardinal Ledochowski denounces New School.

Sacred Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith.—Protocol No. 12,051. Rome, May 14, 1895.

Most Illustrious and Reverend Lord Bishop:

The Sacred Congregation of the Propagation of the Faith is informed that laws very onerous for the Catholics of Manitoba have been recently adopted by the Provincial Government. That fact is the more to be deplored because those laws are contrary to a condition of things established in favor of the Catholics of that province by solemn compacts, and because they discriminate against Catholic schools, which had been flourishing in that country.

It is therefore with reason that in order to remove such a serious danger all the Canadian bishops have undertaken the protection of those Catholics by most praiseworthy communications with the Federal Government.

The good will and the authority of the Dominion Government in favor of the violated rights of the Catholics and in support of the efforts of the bishops have not been wanting. But obstacles of no slight character have up to this moment prevented the carrying into effect of these good intentions. Now, however, that by the judgment of the English Privy Council, recently given, full authority is given to the Federal Government to deal with that most important business, there is hope that the undoubted rights of religion and the good of the country will be accomplished. But the opportunity must be seized without loss of time, and the protection of those Catholics must not be abandoned. Therefore, this Sacred Council, in a matter of such great importance, cannot but encourage and confirm by its words the zeal displayed by the Catholics and especially by the Canadian bishops. While also praising them for the earnest work already done for that most just cause, we express the hope that they will, with all their power, prosecute the noble work thus commenced and press it to a happy termination.

An erroneous opinion seems to exist in certain minds to the effect that there is no danger in what are called neutral schools, and that Catholic children may, without any difficulty, attend them. For, with a few exceptions, these schools, which are called neutral, because the true religion is excluded from them with all other religions, have this bad effect, that they exclude the religious principles, which should reside over human affairs, and especially in the education of youth. It is not permitted to assert that the private tuition of the parents can sufficiently remedy that defect. It can only remedy the evil partially, and it does not remedy the great wrong caused by an education given in Godless schools. To that we must add the fact that the dignity of religion must be much diminished in the opinion of children if they see it deprived of all public honor and confined within the walls of private houses. What will it be if the parents, through negligence or on account of their ordinary occupations, do not give or cause others to give to their children any other education than that given in the school, and do not provide for their religious education?

Therefore, nothing is more conducive to the preservation of the faith among the people, nothing better can be done, especially in these times, when we see it attacked by so many errors, than to indicate by means of the tender arms of young children, in order that at the same time that they learn literature and the liberal arts they shall learn the doctrines contained in a Christian life, and shall retain them firmly engraved in their minds for the rest of their lives.

He will have deserved well of religion who shall have given his care and his strength to the attaining of that object.

In conclusion, impressed by these principles, which the Canadian bishops have promoted with so much constancy, this Sacred Council commands most strongly their zeal in favor of the religious education of the Catholics of Manitoba, and hope that they will secure the triumph of their just cause, and will save the Church from a grievous wrong.

In the meantime, etc., etc., (Signed) CARD. LEDOCHOWSKI, Pref.

THE ORDER OF ST. FRANCIS.

On Saturday next, the feast of Sts. Peter and Paul, immediately after the eight o'clock Mass, in the chapel of the Franciscan Fathers, on Dorchester street, a most interesting and impressive ceremony will take place. On that occasion the taking of the habit of the Order by the young candidates for admission will be performed. The young men about to join the Order of St. Francis and to don the holy habit are Canadians. It is expected that a good number of citizens will be present to witness the ceremonies and join in the prayers for those who are about to take such an important step.

CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL.

Catholics who cannot attend the coming session of the Catholic Summer School of America, which is to be held at Plattsburgh, N.Y., from July 6 to Aug. 15, can keep fully posted on the proceedings by sending 75 cents to W. Lansing & Son, Plattsburgh, N.Y., for the Daily Press, which will contain detailed reports of each day's proceedings.