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WEDNESDAY.....MAY 2, 1883.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

THURSDAY, 3.—Ascension of Our Lord. Holy-day of Obligation. Less. Acts 1:1-11; Gosp. Mark xvi. 14-29. Cons. Ep. Eldor, Cincinnati, 1857.
FRIDAY, 4.—St. Monica, Widow. Cons. Abp. Corrigan, New York, 1873.
SATURDAY, 5.—St. Pius V., Pope and Confessor. Cons. Ep. Wadhams, Ogdensburg, 1872.
SUNDAY, 6.—Sunday in the Octave of the Ascension. St. John before the Latin Gate. Less. Wtd. v. 1:6; Gosp. Matt. xx. 20-23; Last Gosp. John xv. 26 xvi. 4.
MONDAY, 7.—St. Stanislaus, Bishop and Martyr.
TUESDAY, 8.—Apparition of St. Michael, Archangel. Cons. Ep. Nersiz, San Antonio, 1881.
WEDNESDAY, 9.—St. Gregory, Nazianzen, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church.

CARRY'S infamous testimony is weakening; it has failed to hang Kelly, the third of the prisoners, accused of the Pecos Park murder, in which no honest proof he had taken part, was forthcoming. Although two juries have failed to consider Kelly guilty of the crime charged, the Government can place his fate in the hands of two Catholic judges who would find "the necessary verdict" that could not be extracted out of two juries.

Mr. Gladstone warmly supported the Affirmation Bill in the House of Commons, and we are informed that his speech on the occasion was an eloquent oration, ranking among the finest and greatest efforts of his life. What a pity that such eloquence should be wasted on behalf and for the benefit of a common atheist and insulter of the Dalfy. The cause of Bradlaugh is a disreputable theme for "an eloquent oration" and the "grand old man" would put his eloquence to better use if he would but raise his voice against the cruel manner in which Ireland is governed.

ALEXANDER SULLIVAN, of Chicago, the new President of the Irish National League, says the N. Y. Star, has for many years been a prominent figure in Irish patriotic circles in the West. His powers both as a speaker and writer are exceptionally brilliant. A lawyer by profession, he has long been one of the ablest contributors to the editorial page of the Chicago Times. His wife, also, wields a trenchant pen, being one of the foremost journalists of her sex in the United States. She has been for many years an editorial contributor to the Chicago Tribune, and is the author of one of the ablest works published on the Irish question.

The old-fashioned Whigs are being fast driven to the wall in England, and Liberalism is being superseded by Radicalism. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the President of the Board of Trade, is not deterred by his position, as Minister of the Crown, from attacking and frightening the landlords out of their wits. Bradlaugh has brought the British House of Commons down to his level by forcing the Government to make the Affirmation Bill one of its measures. And now we have Mr. Labouchere gaining the praise of the masses for his brilliant attack on the pensions granted to Lord Wolseley and Lord Alcomer for their three months' campaign in Egypt. Radicalism, in fact, is making itself felt in every direction, and there can be little doubt but that the destinies of Great Britain will soon come under its complete guidance.

While the Provincial Government was in possession of the North Shore Railroad, the number of officials and employees on the line was almost unlimited. The object of having the working staff much larger than the requirements of the road demanded was to deprecate the value of the property by being able to show that the working expenses absorbed over 80 per cent. of the earnings of the railway, and that the best thing the Government could do would be to sell out. As soon, however, as the road passed out of the Government's hands some three hundred employees were summarily dismissed. There is now every prospect of the North Shore Company being obliged to pay dearly for this action. One of the employees brought a suit against the company for damages resulting from this summary dismissal. He has been successful for judgment has just been rendered condemning the railway company to pay the plaintiff a month's salary, on the ground that he was dismissed without personal cause

and was, therefore, entitled to the usual month's notice or its equivalent. This success will, no doubt, induce the other employees similarly dismissed to seek redress from the courts against the company.

Mr. HARRINGTON, M.P., who had the distinguished honor of being elected from a prison cell to a seat in the British House of Commons, and who has just been liberated, has not delayed in laying before Parliament his experience of prison life in Ireland. A sense of shame and indignation ran through the House when he described how English officials daily tempted him with offers of freedom, money, and even bribes of whiskey to induce him to swear away the liberties of his fellowmen. Mr. Harrington, moreover, added that he could prove such overtures were also made to several men in Galway Jail by English detectives, to get them to swear away the liberties and lives of persons not in custody. This recital of the infamous practices by the Government, was too much even for the representatives of Great Britain, and they received it with cries of "shame" against the Administration.

The Ottawa Citizen, a Government organ, says that if the Imperial Government have thought of sending Mr. Forster to this country to succeed the Marquis of Lorne, it might be just as well that they should be informed that his appointment would prove an egregious blunder, which after it had been made they would have cause to regret. This language of our contemporary is rather suggestive, but we think it is not too much for it. The Citizen gives the following reason for its opposition to the ex-buckshot Minister: "The feeling aroused against Mr. Forster spread to this country, where a large class of the Irish inhabitants are in accord with the sentiments of Mr. Parnell and his followers. It is not to be expected, therefore, that if Mr. Forster were sent to Canada to represent Her Majesty he could possibly receive that general respect and confidence which the Governor General of the Dominion should possess." The Citizen is right.

The Ottawa Free Press has settled the question of who shall be our next Governor-General. It says that the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, late Secretary for Ireland, will, beyond doubt, succeed the Marquis of Lorne. The Free Press has even named the person who shall act as the military secretary of the ex-buckshot Minister, Major Chater, late A.D.C. at Government House, and who is now with his regiment at the Cape. We would suggest that "the friend and admirer of Mazzini, the Italian assassin," exchange Major Chater for Clifford Lloyd to act as military secretary. Mr. Forster should not go back on the man who so courageously emptied buckshot into the bodies of the women and children in Ireland, and helped so largely to govern the people according to the "resources of civilization." Lloyd and Forster would make a capital team; they would knock independence in Canada higher than a kite, for the next five or six years!!!

THE IRISH AMERICAN CONVENTION.

The world has watched with peculiar interest the singular spectacle of an Irish Parliament assembling in a great American city at a distance of three thousand miles from the land whose fortunes and condition were the object of the solemn deliberations of that representative body; and that convention was all the more closely scanned and its proceedings all the more anxiously weighed and scrutinized with the view to discover in its conduct a justification for England's policy in refusing Ireland either freedom or justice, and in compelling that alienation and hatred which have for centuries characterized the relations of the two countries. Has any such justification been forthcoming from that grand deliberative assembly of Irishmen whose labors were so auspiciously inaugurated on Tuesday last, and which were brought to so successful a conclusion last evening? Not none whatever. On the contrary, the political fortunes of Ireland have been raised and strengthened immeasurably by the character and results of the deliberations and action of the Irish American Convention. The men who constituted this important assembly recognized the immensity of their responsibilities, and were governed strictly by a sense of their obligation to serve the cause in whose behalf they had been convened. The vastness of the interests that were at stake was thoroughly appreciated, as the dispassionate discussion of the policy of the Convention and the subordination to the influence of wise counsels fully demonstrated. In every department of human effort, whether physical, moral, or intellectual, the Irish people have given abundant proof, if not of their superiority, at least of their fitness to compete with any other people in the field of progress and civilization, and England's folly and wickedness in depriving such a people of the right of free speech and peaceful agitation, as means whereby to remedy political grievances, cannot be exaggerated nor too severely condemned. In fact, that one of the races which have greatly contributed to the creation of the military, political and even industrial glory of the British Empire should be driven to hold its great councils in a foreign land is a spectacle that must be accepted as an unequivocal indication and proof of English misgovernment. England but masquerades when she stands up before the nations as the chosen home of political freedom. She has subjected the Irish people for centuries to an ordeal of brutal surveillance, harsh discipline and oppression. The strong hand of martial law has been tried, but tried in vain, for the Emerald Isle is as far from contentment to-day

as ever. Courts, organized to convict, have done their bloody work without in the least advancing the cause of peace. Emigration the specific of starvation, would cure their own misdeeds by making the island a comparative desert with only landlords and cattle to feed upon, the fat of the land has been put in force on a scale unprecedented in history, with no other effect than that of intensifying the hatred of English rule and of extending the area of opposition and disturbance. With this record of suffering, and under this weight of oppression, it is to be wondered at that Irishmen should rise to demand the right of governing themselves in their own way. And this national demand is to be worked out on a system of uniform thought and well regulated action.

Ireland's leaders to-day are men who fully understand the uses of concerted movements and concentrated purposes, and it is a hopeful sign to see that the intelligence, sentiment and energy of the Convention were exercised with growing success in that direction. The main object of the Convention has been accomplished for it has brought into accord all the elements of Irish hostility to British misrule, and has given them an influence and effectiveness, which could only be derived from a harmonious consolidation. Thus the position to be assumed by the Irish American National League will not be to dictate any policy to the people of Ireland, but to endeavor to concentrate the moral and material support of the race on this continent in behalf of the home movement inaugurated last year in Dublin. In other words, the Irish people in America propose to strengthen the arms of Parnell and the Irish party in their struggle for self-government and for the general amelioration of the social, political and material condition of Ireland. The Philadelphia Convention, besides being productive of the most important and beneficial results, has demonstrated to England and to the world two things: the first, that the Irish people are capable of self-government, and the second, that they are bound to have it.

HOSTILE CRITICISM.

As a rule those papers in Canada and the United States that are generally antagonistic to Irish interests, have treated the Irish National League Convention at Philadelphia, in a spirit of fair criticism and with commendable impartiality. Our contemporary, the Daily Witness, recognized the importance of the formation of this great Irish American organization, but it could not help saying something against it. The Witness questioned "whether the delegates were not too respectable and too moderate" to be representatives of the societies and branches that sent them to Philadelphia. Truly, our contemporary must feel awfully sore at the success of the Convention when it complains of the fact of its respectability and moderation. It is hard to please some people. What would the Witness have—disreputable characters and dynamite? And if there were turbulence and talk of "blowing up" in the Convention, the Irish would be charged with being unable to afford any evidence of their being capable of self-government, and in consequence England would be urged to further tighten the chains of oppression. Not our excellent neighbor can remain at ease, the delegates were not a bit more respectable nor moderate than the organizations which they represented, for in the majority of cases these representatives received their instructions how to act and how to vote. Harmony and union prevailed, even before the Convention assembled. The Witness next asserts that Davitt's name was not prominent in the Convention. Well, if greeting his name with enthusiastic applause and passing unanimously a resolution of thanks and sympathy with Davitt, "the father of the Land League," is not prominence, then representative bodies still have to be taught how to honor a man and make his name prominent in their proceedings. Our contemporary puts it rather awkwardly when it says, that although the dynamiters took almost no part in the proceedings, and received little attention or consideration, they attempted to act as irreconcilables. The fact of the matter is that they never attempted to act, and there was no occasion to "easily or quickly suppress them." Then the Witness is displeased and finds fault with the Convention because it did not condemn the methods of the dynamiters. But why should the Convention be called upon to condemn or disapprove of a course of action with which it had nothing to do? Dynamite was none of its funeral, and it properly left to the British Government the right of looking after the real outrages and the hoaxes laid to the doors of the dynamiters. It ought to suffice to know that the use of dynamite has been neither counselled or sanctioned by the National League or its leaders. In alluding to the indictment drawn up against the English Government in Ireland in the first resolution, the Witness says it is "strong enough to please the most extreme member of the dynamite or assassination societies." Our contemporary could not, however, charge that it was false or exaggerated, but complained that "everything is said that can be said of ancient misrule and nothing of modern reform." And where is the modern reform? Surely the writer cannot have his judgment so completely upset as to apply the title of "modern reform" to the coercion bills, the crimes acts, the imprisonment of thousands of respectable citizens, the hanging of the innocent, the shooting of women and children, the enforced starvation of the people, or their expatriation, the right of brutal search, the suppression of free speech,

and all this within the past three years. "Talk of reform" in face of this misrule and oppression, is to add insult to outrage. England has forfeited all moral right to rule over Ireland, not only by seven centuries of cruel and infamous misgovernment, but by its civilized oppression of the present day.

La verite choque is an old French saying, and it is not surprising to find those who are hostile to the Irish cause subjected to sensations of displeasure and uneasiness when very hard truths are brought home to them, such as the following, which were solemnly proclaimed by the Convention:—"There is no form of cruelty known to the lower savage, which it has not practised on the Irish people in the name of the highest civilization; there is no device of fiendish ingenuity, it has not adopted to reduce their numbers; there is no species of destructive attack, however insidious or violent, ancient or modern, rude or scientific, whether directed against life or matter, in any portion of the globe, for which its barbarities in Ireland have not furnished an example; there is no form of retaliation to which despair and madness may resort for which English cruelty in Ireland is not exclusively responsible."

"THE DECAY OF THE HOME LIFE IN AMERICA"

The above subject is receiving a considerable share of public attention among our Republican neighbors on the other side of the line. This greatest of evils which can befall a nation, is mainly attributed to the system of public schools and the training which the youth of the country receive therein. The schoolboy feels that no "marm" or master has any right to punish him—no matter what he does; the spirit of the times is in sympathy with the boy, and hence we see School Boards passing laws to abolish all physical punishment. School boys who feel aggrieved, or have a grudge against their teachers, carry their revolvers into the school room, and in some instances have fired at their teachers. Public school houses in some States have become the avowed medium of circulating immodest and immoral books, not only in the neighborhood, but among their own scholars. The Hon. C. L. Merriam made the following remarkable statement a few years ago in the House of Representatives: "More than 15,000 letters were seized from the dealers and publishers in New York city, letters written by pupils of both sexes throughout the land ordering obscene literature. Among the seizures made in New York are found twenty orders coming from the librarian of a public school in one of our proudest Western cities," and the hon. speaker concluded that the pride of the people in their schools might well be humbled over these dreadful facts. A vulgar and demoralized press, aptly denominated by the late Horace Greely "Pictorial Blackguards," pour forth from day to day and from week to week their polluted effusions until the hearts of honest men sicken and their instincts revolt against the systematic pollution of the rising generation. By public and private individuals, by the pulpit and the press, by jurists and philanthropists has the public school system of the United States been held responsible for the major part of these abominations. Well and wisely then did the Catholic Church refuse to place her children under the influence of such training. Desirous of promoting the best interests of society, recognizing man's ultimate destiny, faithful to her divine mission she knows that "light can have no fellowship with darkness," nor "the children of Christ with those of Belial."

Hence it is that, though taxed for the maintenance of the State schools, she has persistently refused to send her children to them; she prefers to tax herself a second time and establish parochial schools of her own, where religion presides over all the actions of the day, imbuing the minds of the children with just ideas of right and wrong, inculcating respect to parents and obedience to legitimate authority.

The burden of the social evils, under which the United States is to-day groaning and laboring, proves the wisdom of the Church in this caring for the education of its youth. A few years ago the late Prof. Agassiz, of Harvard University, was employed to investigate the origin, extent and effects of the social evil. He was a man of learning and science; he was neither a Catholic, nor a friend of Catholicism, but a staunch Protestant and an ardent advocate of the public school system; yet his report on the origin of the social evil was a more sweeping condemnation of the public school system than any that had, till then, issued from a Catholic pen. He visited the houses of ill-repute throughout the city of Boston, interviewed the unfortunate, and elicited from them facts which caused him considerable surprise. He said, "A large number of the unfortunate women and girls traced their fall to the influences which surrounded them in the public schools." "Obscene books and pictures are passed through the schools for both sexes and the growing depravity has become chronic." Now, if the public school system of Boston where it had so many advantages of reaching the highest degree of perfection, be so rotten, we leave it to the imagination of our readers to conceive what it must be in the other cities and States of the Union.

The attention of even Protestant clergymen has, for some time past, been directed to one of the outcomes of American school training—the unwillingness of American women to fulfill their mission as wives and mothers. The small number of children in native American families (where children scarcely escape into existence) and the large and ever increasing number of divorces are overwhelming proof of the "decline of the home life in America." In a series of admirable

lectures delivered during last Lent by Dr. Dix, of New York, the sins of American social life are fearfully exposed and scathingly denounced.

Were it not for the salutary, conservative and purifying influence of the Catholic Church in the United States, American Society would fall to pieces almost as rapidly as did the social fabric of the old Roman Empire in the days of its luxury and corruption. Nor can any one who has studied the development of American institutions hesitate to believe that the godless school system is one of the most potent factors in the production of these mischievous results. The deteriorating influence of this system tells most upon the lives and actions of the young girls, and subsequently, through them, in the nascent population. With a noble and virtuous womanhood, you will have a noble and virtuous manhood. The girl of to-day is the mother of to-morrow. The mother is the child's natural teacher—first, best and most efficient instructor for good or evil. In her eyes, in her movements, in her looks and on her lips she holds the power which sways and governs the future. Woman's influence in the world is paramount—supreme. The biography of the world's great and good men shows that they inherited their goodness and greatness chiefly from their mothers. Instinctively wise was the reply given by Madame de Staël to the French King, who asked her how he would best improve the condition of the nation. "Educate carefully," said she "those who are to become the mothers of the French people." Hence, above all things, the importance of a thorough religious training for the girls of a country. Thanks to our excellent system of religious education in Canada, to our convents and convent schools, these deplorable evils have not yet had an existence amongst us; and we hope the day is far distant when we shall have to chronicle the advent of even the least of them. Nevertheless we, as a people, are yearly and daily being brought into closer contact with our Republican neighbors, socially, politically and commercially, and it behooves us to exercise a greater vigilance and supervision than ever over the education and training of our children, both in the home circle and in the school room. Happily for us we have no State schools or lay schools, properly so called, where God is completely ignored; all our schools are under the immediate control of the clergy, and in this lies the greatest hope of our safety from the dangers which now threaten the homes of our Republican neighbors. May this desirable state of things long continue; may divorce courts never take root in our soil, and may we never have to bewail the "decline of the home life" in Canada.

THE IRISH NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Irish question to-day commands at home and abroad a larger share of public attention than is accorded to any other topic. The theme of Ireland's position and prospects is on every tongue and on every pen. And at the present moment the eyes of the world are directed towards Philadelphia, where the great Irish National Convention is being held, and which is, in every sense of the word, "the Parliament of a people without a country."

Our morning contemporary, the ex-Liberal and Syndicate organ, after falsely stating that "the dynamite patriots were not slow in coming to the front" in yesterday's convention, sneeringly remarks that it "seems absurd for a lot of men to meet in the United States for the purpose of regulating the affairs of Ireland, a country that, no doubt, many of them have never seen." Such a demonstration or course of action would, no doubt, be absurd, if Ireland were allowed to regulate its own affairs or was governed according to the slightest notions of justice, freedom and equality. But the contrary being the case, the people being subjected by law to the "plague of starvation," to the cruel hardships of expatriation, to the sufferings of prison and to the disgrace of the gallows, we consider that the task imposed upon themselves by the assembled representatives of the exiled race was one which not only patriotism but humanity would demand and extol, and which, nothing but hatred or malice could inspire to condemn or sneer at. The Convention of yesterday, composed of some 700 representatives, was the grandest tribute that has yet been placed on record to the executive and legislative abilities of the Irish people. The assertion that moderation could not be a distinctive virtue of the Celts, was given the lie direct by the admirable union, harmony, effectiveness and despatch which characterized the transaction of an immense amount of business. We have often been told in the past that the curse of the Irish race was the division of its people; if such was true, it is true no longer for the curse of the enemy is the union of the Irish people. There may be a difference of opinion in regard to details, but every word spoken, every pulsation of the heart, every glance of the eye is towards the one grand object, the national amelioration of Ireland and her people. A perusal of the condensed report of the doings at the Convention is sufficient to impress upon the intelligent and fair minded that Irishmen were left untrammelled, they would conduct public affairs quite as creditably as the English or as any other nationality which exercises the right of constitutional government. There was more executive business transacted and more legislative measures enacted, and more views and speeches expressed and delivered, and more motions put, lost, and carried, and more resolutions adopted during the one day's session of this Irish National Convention, than would ever have been seen even

the light of day in a month's session of legislature on this or any other continent. And we are told that Irishmen are incapable of self-government!

It follows, therefore, that England, in denying Home Rule to Ireland because of its alleged unfitness for self-government, slanders the Irish people and discredits its claim to fair play and constitutional liberty. England has "tried her hand long enough" at governing Ireland and has satisfied nobody. She would remedy the situation wonderfully if she would but give Irishmen the right of governing themselves their own way. It might not be exactly the way England would like, but if it satisfied the Irish people that would be sufficient. It is to be hoped that one of the results of the Convention will be to impress upon the British Government not only the desirability, but the advisability, and even necessity of acquiescing in the project of self-government which would tend to the consolidation of the Empire and to the creation of peace and friendship between the two countries.

NEWS AGENTS.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as agents, in their respective districts, for THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS, and are authorized by us to collect subscriptions and accept subscribers:—E. E. Tallman, Merickville, Ont.; John Kavanagh, Old Brookway, Mich.; John Powers, Middletown Springs, Vt.; Patrick Gutherie, Newmark, Ont.; Mr. E. Mahlot, Chatham, Ontario, Que.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

OTTAWA, April 26.
The debate on the King's Co. (P.E.I.) election case came off last night, and the division arising from it was as might have been, and was undoubtedly anticipated. Yet it was not a straight party vote, Messrs. Girouard (Jacques Cartier) and Patterson (Essex), Conservatives, voting in the minority. Mr. Macmaster, member for Glengarry, delivered his maiden speech and a brilliant one it was—clear, calm, logical, bristling with unanswerable legal points, and, from a party standpoint, a decided success. After this Mr. Macmaster will take rank, after the Hon. Sir Charles Tupper and the Hon. Mr. Blake, as the best speaker of the Commons.

Mr. B. S. White has received a beautifully illuminated address from his friends in Bromo County, congratulating him on his marriage. The next thing we shall hear of from Bromo is that the electors will request him to stand for the county. They might do worse.

The chief business of Mr. Hawkins of late seems to be to go over all the newspapers in the Parliamentary reading room, to find out what they say of him. The London Advertiser has something every day about what it calls the hon. member for "Jim Stevens."

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

At a meeting of the American students of Mount Royal College, held April 13, 1883, the following resolutions of sympathy and condolence were adopted through a committee appointed for the purpose. Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call unto himself in the morning of his existence, our former gifted schoolmate and highly esteemed friend, Mr. Jerome J. Ryan, of Pease Lake, R. I., who during his sojourn in our midst edited all by his pure and exemplary life, and won for himself by his upright, honorable conduct and genial manners the good will and esteem of all who had the good fortune of knowing him;

Therefore, while we bow in humble and Christian obedience to the will of our Heavenly Father, be it

Resolved—That whilst we deeply lament the early demise of one who had cherished the pleas of expending his life in the service of his Creator in the vineyard of the Lord, yet we cannot but find consolation in the conviction that his good and true will ere long partake of that joy that awaits the elect in the heavenly kingdom.

Resolved—That we extend the bereaved relatives of our departed schoolmate our heartfelt sympathy for their irreparable loss of a devoted son and loving brother, and we earnestly pray that God may give them strength to bear their burden of sorrow with true Christian fortitude and resignation.

Resolved—That we wear a badge of mourning during one month, as a token of respect to the memory of the deceased.

Resolved—That the Agnus Sacrifice of the Mass be offered up at an early day for the repose of his soul, and that we all communicate at said Mass in the same intention.

Resolved—That printed copies of these resolutions be forwarded to his relatives and inserted in the Providence Visitor, the Conn. Catholic and the Montreal Post.

Committee on resolutions:—T. E. McCaffery, Chairman; Jas. H. McCaffery, M. T. Cassidy, O. E. Goodrich, D. O. Murphy, C. X. Wells, D. Flynn. Honorary Committee—H. W. McKay, Jr., J. J. McKay, O. Dufosse, J. Farrell, H. McAvoy, H. Gaucher, J. J. Haughton, Thomas Brophy, George B. Maskey.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

An interesting religious ceremony took place at the Ursuline Convent, Quebec yesterday morning, April 30th, when Miss Eleonore Lemoine, daughter of Mr. Darley Lemoine, of the Crown Lands Department, took the white veil and Miss Lindsay, of Green Island, pronounced her final vows and assumed the black veil.

ST. FINNAN'S, ALEXANDRIA, ONT.

This new church, which is to be built on the site of the present church (to be removed) will be erected from the design approved by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Kingston, consists of central tower, belfry and spire, having a total height of 165 feet. Nave, altar, transepts and sanctuary with two sacristies; principal entrance through lower and two side entrances to choir; its transepts also are provided with entrance doorways. The Tudor style of architecture has been adopted; the ornamentation chiefly displayed on the front, tower and spire. Exterior walls, buttresses, pillars, clear storey walls, arches, etc., constructed of stone procured from quarries in the vicinity. External measurement of the church will be 147 feet by 81 feet, at transept openings, and 117 feet by 81 feet, at the entrance of the nave. The seating capacity of the church is expected to accommodate 1,300 persons, additional seating in nave and side aisles being counted in. The church will have room for 700 persons. According to the arrangement of the church floor plan (transepts being of octagonal form), the three Altars will be in view from each pew. The communion rails being continuous, crossing nave and transepts. The gallery is of curved formation from side to side, will contain the choir organ, and will be 17 feet by 17 feet. The gallery is lower on square to stairs and belfry, inside measure 11 feet square, allowing area for a peal of bells. After removal of the present building, the new church is expected to commence on the new church and the foundation completed and secured before the opening of the new church. The architect, Wm. H. Boddy, of this city, states the entire work, with due diligence, can be completed for Christmas of next year.