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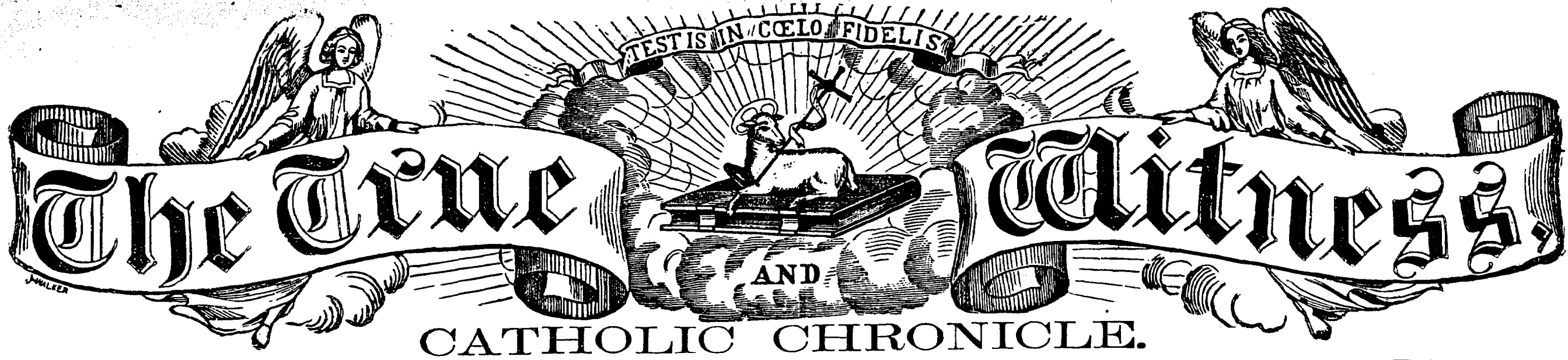
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ROME

The Centre of Christian Unity.

BY PHILIP O'NEILL.

There are three hundred and seven sects, yet there is but one God, one truth, one faith, one spirit, one way, one fold, one shepherd, and one true Church. "All roads lead to Rome," and there, in the successor of Peter, is the centre of Christian unity—a unity of belief, a unity of doctrine, a unity of hierarchical obedience. Here we find a baptism that can save, as St. Fulgentius wrote in the sixth century. Here we find the true sacraments, as Henry VIII wrote in his Latin defence of the seven sacraments in the sixteenth century. Here we find "a true priesthood," as the Altar, "as Luther stated in his public dispute with Zwingle." "without which it is impossible to please God." Faith and obedience produce unity, and this is of command. "He that believeth not shall be condemned," "that will not hear the Church let him be to thee as the heathen and publican." Thus faith and obedience are required.

UNITY FROM THE EXTENSION OF THE INCARNATION.

It has been shown that "the Spirit of God dwelleth in you" (1 Cor., iii, 16), and that "your bodies are the members of His body, of His flesh, and of His bones" (Ephes., i, 22-23). Thus it may be seen that the Church is the extension and continuation of the Incarnation, we being the Church, and "members of member," and also members of Christ. The Church being Christ's body, the Spirit of God dwelleth in her and in us, being present in every member as the soul is present in every part of the body. Through this effect of the Incarnation the Church is raised to the same with the personality of Christ, and therefore placed in continual communication with the divine essence inherent in the Holy Trinity. This renders the Church a supernatural institution. The Church is also the spouse of Christ (Ephes., v, 23-24), she being born of Him, as Eve came from Adam. What Adam said of his bride, that she was, "Flesh of his flesh and bone of his bone," St. Paul repeats of the Church. Through the Church Christ generates new members, sons of God, and heirs to Himself and citizens of the New Jerusalem. The Church is therefore the mother of all the regenerated, and through her the graces and gifts of the supernatural order flow to all who are members of her congregation—that is, members of Christ's body; Christ and the Church being one—bone of bone, flesh of flesh.

The union between Christ and the Church is likened to the relation between man and wife, the Church being called his bride. The sacred ordinance describes that tenderness of love existing between them. Christ addresses His bride thus:—"How beautiful art thou! Thy eyes are as doves eyes. Thou art all fair, O my love; and there is not a spot in thee. Thy lips, my spouse, are as a dropping honeycomb; honey and milk are under thy tongue, and the smell of thy garments as the smell of frankincense. One is my love; my perfect one is she but one; she is the only one of her mother, the chosen of her that bore her." The bride speaks:—"I adore you, O daughters of Jerusalem, if you find my Beloved, that you tell Him that I languish with love."

The Incarnation is a sublime mystery unexplained and unexplainable, and yet it was not doubted by the Reformers. The mystery of the Real Presence in the Holy Eucharist was denied, because the duties inseparable from it ran counter to man's appetites and passions, and demanded a purity of life almost supernatural.

UNITY BY INTERPENETRATION.

Redemption satisfied God's justice, but it was not enough to satisfy divine love. The end of all love is unity, identity, oneness of all existence, bodily and spiritual. Human love in its wildest flights never has and never can attain its end. The distance between one's soul and another is so vast that only the Creator can fill it. Even a union of hearts in a strict sense is impossible among creatures. Interpenetration requires omnipotence; it can only be accomplished by God. In our love is omnipotent, and therefore attains its end—oneness of identity of being; not, indeed, deification, but a word of participation of it according to St. Peter (2 Ep., i, 4)—"By whom he hath given us very great and precious promises; that by these you may be made partakers of the divine nature." St. Cyril compares it "to the union of the two pieces of wax melted into one." Thence the law of love achieved the Eucharist, and by this, love reached its highest perfection and accomplished its end. "Come, my beloved; eat, drink, and be inebriated," said the spouse in the sacred canticle. "This is My body, this is My blood. He that eateth My flesh and drinketh My blood abideth in Me and I in him," said the Saviour. St. John says (xiii)—"Jesus, knowing that His hour was come, that He should pass out of this world unto the Father; having loved His own who were in the world, He loved them to the end." By His incarnation and submission to the ill of our nature He had shown His love, but in the Last Supper He left a perpetual pledge of that love. In the language of a lover who desires to be kept in memory, He says: "Do this for a commemoration of me" (Luke xxii, 19). It was a pledge between Him and His Apostles to never forget. The pledge has been kept; the ministers of the Church have continued to bless the bread and wine in His name and by His power to this day. Our Saviour loved us to the end. In His last moments of parting He summons up all His tenderness and shows the depth of His feelings by His words as recorded in St. Luke (xxii, 15), saying:—"With desire, I have desired to eat this pasch with you before I suffer." That is, with a languish desire. It is the property of love to desire the

strictest union. "He that eateth My flesh and drinketh My blood abideth in Me and I in him" (John, vi, 57). Jesus intimated this sacrament that He might make us one with Himself. By His incarnation He took our humanity; by this holy sacrament we participate in His divinity. Is not this a perfect gift?

The Second Person always desired to be "with the children of men." He craved nearness. He longed for contact with the beloved object. This is accomplished in the reception of the Blessed Eucharist.

UNITY THE EFFECT OF THE EUCHARIST.

Christ might say of the Church as He said of the bread: "This is My body." For St. Paul says (1 Cor., x, 17): "For we being many, are one bread, one body, all who partake of one bread." To use the expression of St. Cyril of Jerusalem (Car. 22, page 319): "For the effects of the Holy Eucharist in our souls are: that by it we are made concorporal with Christ." And St. Chrysostom says (Hom. vi, in Heb.): "Christ unites Himself with us, and makes Himself our spiritual food. But whereas our corporal food is converted into our substance, we, by this spiritual nourishment, are changed and transformed into Christ and made most perfectly His members." Whence St. Austin makes Christ thus to address Himself to a soul (Conf. l. 7, c. 10): "Grow thou up, and thou shalt feed on Me; neither shalt thou convert Me into thee, like thy corporal food; but thou shalt be changed into Me." And St. Leo writes (Sermon, 14, de Pas): "The participation of the body and blood of Christ makes us to pass into that which we receive."

St. Cyril of Alexandria says: "Our Lord, by His flesh, hides I in us, and, as it were, plants a seed of immortality, which takes away all corruption." The Saviour said:—"The bread that I will give is My flesh for the life of the world" (John, vi, 51). St. Irenaeus remarks: "It plants in us a seed of incorruption and immortality." And the Saviour said:—"He who eateth Me hath everlasting life and I will raise him up at the last day." The life which the Holy Eucharist imparts to the soul is, as it were, the beginning and foretaste of the life of bliss. This divine sacrament acts on our bodies, implanting a germ of immortality which will (1) rise us at the resurrection with every glorious quality; for Christ abides in us and we in Him, the presence of Christ within us becomes an as sacred pledge of our immortality. St. Paul says:—"It is no more I who live, it is Jesus Christ who liveth in me." Thus we find man raised to a wondrous dignity through the means of the Blessed Eucharist becoming one with Christ.

On that sublime occasion in which Christ, standing in the midst of His Apostles, while addressing a prayer for unity to His divine Father in heaven, He specifically adds (St. John, xvii, 21): "And not for them only do I pray, but for those also who through them shall believe in Me. That they all may be one, as Thou, Father, in Me, and I in Thee, that they also may be in us." My friends, this unity by divine interpenetration is the unity of the Trinity, if Christ's prayer was answered. Do you doubt it?

UNITY OF SAINTHOOD.

"The Communion of Saints" is the ninth article of Christian profession contained in the Apostles' Creed, and is a dogmatic expression of the Unity of the Church.

From the beginning it was called Communion of Saints. All the members having been sanctified by baptism, being holy so long as they preserve that grace, or having fallen, received it again by penance; hence St. Paul calls the faithful of his time saints. (Rom., i, 7; 1 Cor., i, 2) The Church is one body, of which Christ is the head, so it is true to say that we are all members of the mystical body of Christ. This union consists of an interior and exterior participation of the same spirit, and an intercommunication of all spiritual benefits; arising from Masses, sacraments, prayers, graces, and good works. This union or communion embraces the saints in heaven, who present our prayers to God, and are called the Church Triumphant; it embraces also those in chains—that is, the souls in purgatory, who when we offer Masses, prayers, and supplications daily. These are called the Church Suffering. The communion is also maintained among the living faithful, each one of whom receiving a participation of the benefits resulting from every good work of every other member, and these are called the Church Militant. Thus will be seen that the Church embraces the living and the dead in its wondrous unity, as also in the distribution of its spiritual benefits. (St. Aug., Tract 32, in St. John, n, 7 S.)

(To be continued.)

A Dublin Steamer Sunk.

LONDON, April 10.—The steamer North Cambria, from Baltimore for Hamburg, leaking, with her bows stove and her fore compartment full of water. She was in collision at midnight with the passenger steamer Avoca, bound from London for Dublin. The Avoca was so badly damaged that she sank. No lives were lost. The passengers of the Avoca, who were landed at Dover, relate a tale of terrible suffering. Many of them were absolutely naked, and exposed to the bitter cold in open boats until they were chilled to their bones. A few of them were fortunate enough to procure blankets in which to wrap themselves, but even these coverings afforded but slight protection from the biting winds.

Home Rule for Scotland.

LONDON, April 12.—Parliament seems about to open in a listless fashion after the Easter recess. It is understood the Government will, at an early date, push the Tithes Bill to a vote. There will also be introduced a bill providing that all measures relating to Scotland shall be examined and approved by a special Scotch Committee before being reported to the House for action. This is an important innovation, and if it meets a favorable reception, a similar measure may be proposed in regard to Ireland and Wales.

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Interesting Items Gleaned from all Quarters of the Globe.

Prince Henri d'Orleans, the son of the Duc de Chartres, is exploring in Central Asia, and hopes to penetrate from Siberia into China across the plateau of Tibet.

Right Rev. Dr. Pagan, S.J., Bishop of Mangalore, one of the most flourishing of the Indian missions, is paying a short visit to Europe in the interest of his mission.

Cardinal Parochioli has just caused to be canonically erected in the Eternal City the Guild of Our Lady of Ransom, the main object of which is the conversion of England to its ancient faith.

The editor of the English Illustrated Magazine announces as a part of a series of articles on the great public schools of England, an illustrated account of Stonyhurst, by its Rector, the Rev. R. Colley, S.J.

M. de Lessaps's eldest daughter Fernanda is to be married after Easter to a grandson and cousin of her father, M. le Comte de Gontaut de Biron, who represented Marshal MacMahon's Government at Berlin.

Mr. John Dillon is expected to reach Ireland in the middle of April. He has benefited greatly in health by his rest in Colorado, and he is returning by the New Orleans route under the advice of his physicians.

The report that the German Emperor intends to convocate a conference to consider the project of general disarmament has been semi-officially contradicted from Berlin. But there is reason to believe that the Holy See is engaged in negotiations with a view to securing the same end.

The gold medal which the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, presents on Easter Sunday to some deserving American Catholic layman, was this year sent to William F. O'Connell, of Chicago. "In recognition of distinguished services to the American Catholic people."

The Rev. W. A. Scott Robertson (Anglican), Honorary Canon of Canterbury, insists in a letter to the Times that the priests whose names were sent by Father Morris, S.J., in the Cathedral, is Hubert Walter and not Stephen Langton.

A priest named Giacomo Bartini Morini was strangled in the back of one of the streets of Livorno on the 24th ult. The rev. gentleman, who was ordained only a few months ago, had a personal enemy, and a hatred against him is probably the cause of the dastardly deed. The assassin has not been arrested.

The new Chancellor of the German Empire, General Caprivi, has given an audience to Mgr. Koepf, Bishop of Breslau, in which he congratulated him on his share in the work of the Berlin Labour Conference, and assured him that his policy would be one which would secure complete religious peace in Germany.

M. Frère Orban, who is now 78 years of age, has become the senior member of the House of Commons through the death of Mr. de Hasse. The deceased prelate, whose name was well known in England owing to his connection with the Duff and Dumb Institute at Boston Spa, had reached the patriarchal age of 86.

The following works have been placed on the Index:—"Mlanges sur Quelques Questions religieuses mon temps et du mon oin de Pays" by Rev. J. M. Baillet, Curé of the Madeleine of Beaumont; "Judas de Kerlot," a dramatic poem by Frederich Suler, a Spaniard, and "Il Nuovo Rosmini," a literary and scientific periodical published at Milan.

St. Joseph's Convent Milwaukee, a beautiful edifice on the outskirts of the city, was burnt to the ground. Three of the Sisters were so hemmed in by the flames that they had to jump from an upper story. Two were caught on the mattresses placed beneath them, but a third fell with a crash on the pavement, and it is fataly injured.

The Indo-European Correspondence of Calcutta announces that the Rev. C. W. Townsend, whose conversion he recently announced, has entered the Novitiate of the Society of Jesus at Trochennes (near Ghent) in Belgium. The mission of Western Bengal (worked by the Belgian Province of the Society) is to be his future field of labour.

The Marchioness of Bute has just created a handsome chapel to the memory of her father, the late Lord Howard of Glossop, on a remote island of the Hebrides, called Oona. The chapel, which has cost about £3,000, is for the accommodation of the natives, who number about ninety, and engage in the lobster-fishing and in keeping their crofts.

The Spanish committee which has undertaken to organize a national celebration of the fourth centenary of the discovery of America has decided to hold a great exhibition at Madrid in honour of the event, in 1894, and to erect monuments at Pálor, La Rapida, Barcelona, Salamanca, Valladolid, and Granada, the places where Columbus stayed during his residence in Spain.

Dr. John Gilmary Shea is writing a history of the Church in its first century in the United States. No better hand could be found for this great task, and the American Catholic being resolved that he shall be perfectly free for the work and have command of all the resources necessary for its completion, are raising a special fund to be placed at his disposal while the book is being written. This is the best and wisest form of literary patronage.

The Rev. Father MacDonnell, of St. Kieran's, Campbeltown, comments in the theologia press on a speech in which Mr. Pinkerton, the non-Catholic member for Galway, made some disparaging remarks on the papal Rescript. Referring to John Mitchell, Father MacDonnell says: "I knew nothing about him, but if a Catholic he must be very ignorant one." John Mitchell who has been dead a good many years, and who is a Catholic, but a Presbyterian, and it will surprise Father MacDonnell to be told that he was probably, after Dean Swift, one of the best writers of English that Ireland has produced.

Matters have reached a very serious crisis in Spain, and there grave fears of a military pronunciamento. Another source of danger is the great strike, which has its centre in Barcelona, always a hotbed of Republican agitation.

One more attempt is to be made to get up a "No Popery" agitation. The pioneer of this movement is the Rev. E. A. Watkins, Vicar of Uberton, in Suffolk, who has formulated what he calls "The Bacon Pledge," with the motto from Isaiah, "I will sweep them with the beam of the destruction." The Rev. E. A. Watkins has invented his Bacon Pledge about a century too late. The particular form of intolerance to which it appeals is well-nigh dead in the greater part of England.

St. ANN'S Y.M. SOCIETY.

Grand Dramatic Entertainment to be Given by Them Next Week. The St. Ann's Young Men's Society have a rich treat in store for their patrons next week. The dramatic section of the Society are now rehearsing two new plays which have been specially written for them by J. Rooney Martin, and which will be presented for the first time in St. Ann's hall on the 23rd inst. One is entitled "False Friends," a comedy-drama in three acts which is highly spoken of, and destined to be quite popular at once. The other piece is a farcical comedy, "Thao Rquish O'Rourke" which is intensely funny and will put the risibilities of the audience to quite a test for an hour or more. As this will be the Society's closing entertainment for the season it is hoped they will have a bumper house.

GREGORY THE GREAT.

A Few Roman Traditions Concerning His History.

His Descent from the Noble Family of Anicians, Whose Ancestor, Anicius Paulinus, Narrowly Escaped Martyrdom for the Faith.

A few Roman traditions of Pope Gregory the Great will be of interest to readers, as we are on the eve of the 15th centenary of his election to the Pontificate. All ancient writers are agreed in the descent of St. Gregory the Great from the noble Anician family, whose ancestor the Senator, Anicius Paulinus, narrowly escaped martyrdom for the faith under Maximian, while Constantine was marching upon Rome. His father was Gordian, Senator of Rome, afterwards Cardinal, and his mother Sylvia, who early dedicated herself to a life of holiness. According to a legend to be found in many different dialects in Italian folk-lore, Gregory's parents were within the forbidden degrees; forced to separate, ever afterwards leading a life of penitence. The child was placed in a box wrapped in costly clothes, with jewels and spices, and exposed by the mercy of fate to waves. Picked up by a fisherman he was nursed by his wife; and, when he had reached the age of understanding, the jeers of his playfellows drove him to seek the protection of an aged hermit, by whom he was led to an early renunciation of the world. So much for legend which connects St. Gregory with the Roman clergy, and people desirous of electing him. It is found in Morini's Ecclesiastical Dictionary a curious detail about the plague at Rome during the Pontificate of Gregory the Great which indicates a resemblance to the influenza of the present day. "The persons affected were seized with incessant sneezing and yawning, and many died. From among the custom still prevailing of making the sign of a cross over the mouth when one yawns, and saying: God save thee! on hearing a person sneeze." Gregory the Great abolished the forcible baptisms of the Jews, and was kind in his treatment of them. He used to purchase rich silks and embroideries in gold and silver for them for church uses. According to prejudices of the times, his household could have no personal communications with them; so the Jewish dealers used to lay their precious wares upon the steps of Gregory's palace and retire until they were removed by an attendant of the Pope, and a heavy purse deposited in the same place.

The Work of Last Session Termined Persecution, Not Legislation.

The Manitoba Legislature publishes a list of the bills passed during the session of the Manitoba Legislature, which has just been closed, and which it terms as "odious measures hitherto unknown in Canada." The votes and proceedings of the Legislature are only to be printed in English; the motions are to be put by the Speaker in the House in English only, and the bills are only to be printed in English; the sum of \$13,000 generally allowed Catholics for education was not voted; notice for private bills to be printed in English only; the abolition of the two councils of education and the creation in their stead of a Bureau of Education, seven members out of eight being Protestants, who are to have the selection of books, the supervision of religious exercises, appointment of inspectors, examination of candidates for professorships, etc., the doing away with Catholic schools and taxing Catholics to support public schools; bill doing away with Catholic Normal schools subsequently rejected in committee; amendment to the "Administration of Justice Act of 1886," doing away with French jurors as such; bill 61, doing away with the French language as an official language; replying to a question the Attorney-General stated that a French Canadian lawyer pleading before a court when the parties and witnesses are French Canadians, cannot use French as a right; amendment to bill No. 3, declaring that all properties not exempt from taxation will be so exempt until 1892, except Catholic institutions which are

taxable from the sanction of the act; bill No. 63, which does away with the provision making legal holidays of the Epiphany, Ascension, Immaculate Conception and All Saints; printing of the statutes in English only. "The word," says Le Manitoba, "used by the Free Press is correct and we repeat it; not Legislation but Persecution." The journal adds that during the two months of the session hardly a day passed without some attack being made on the Catholic religion or French language.

IRELAND'S NEW TOWN.

"New Tipperary" is Declared Officially Established.

Festal Ceremonies at the New City.—Procession of Mayors from all Parts of Ireland, Home-Rulers and Prominent Ladies—Speeches and Ceremonies. LONDON, April 12.—A new town has just been established in Ireland and starts off with thousands of inhabitants and an established trade. The ceremonies took place today. The story of New Tipperary is one of the most unique which recent Irish history has developed. It was started by the people of historic Tipperary, and as they all now have moved into the new town the old one has not a single inhabitant remaining. The old town was owned by Arthur Hugh Smith-Barry, and he made himself so obnoxious and unpopular by evicting wholesale the tenants on the Posenoy estate that the people of Tipperary resolved to make him suffer for it by leaving the place. They hired a large tract of land for a nominal sum on a neighboring estate and gave the contract to build the new town to a Dublin builder, who has put up all the houses, stores, churches and schools. Smith Barry loses \$45,000 a year by the operation, as the old town is now worthless and the people gain by having new houses and much lower rent to pay to a landlord who is in sympathy with them.

DUBLIN, April 12.—Owing to the late arrival of Messrs O'Brien and Davitt and the English visitors the ceremonies attending the opening of the town of New Tipperary were delayed until the afternoon. Deputies from all parts of Ireland attended. Messrs. Pleton, Stewart, Brunner, Locke and Schwann, members of Parliament, Lady Sandhurst, Countess Shalk, the Misses Orme and Bryant, Mrs. Davitt, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Posenoy and others arrived with Mr. O'Brien and other Irish members of Parliament.

A procession was formed, with the visiting mayors in full regalia and the members of municipal councils in uniform at the head. Accompanied by bands of music and with flags and banners flying, the paraders marched from Limerick Junction to New Tipperary. The scene was one of great enthusiasm. The houses were gayly decorated with flags and evergreens, and pictures of Gladstone, Parnell, O'Brien, Davitt, Emmett and other patriots were everywhere displayed.

Upon arriving at a platform which had been erected opposite the mart the procession halted. A meeting was promptly organized. Upon taking the chair Canon Cahill presented addresses to the English visitors from the Town Commissioners and the Tenant's Defence committee. Mrs. Pleton and Lady Sandhurst returned thanks and complimented the people of the new town upon the spirit shown by them. After a few words by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Mr. Davitt was introduced and greeted with cheers. He said that the first care of the evicted tenants had been to provide for their poorer brethren. That fact would redound to the honor of the Irish name and to the advantage of the National cause. He was proud to join in the welcome to the English visitors.

Mr. O'Brien, who was the next speaker, received an ovation. He said he was delighted to find himself again in the thick of the fight. The scene they were now witnessing had no parallel in the history of Ireland. It was the greatest demonstration he had ever witnessed outside Dublin. In eloquent terms he described the people's triumph in this struggle, which had roused the whole Irish race. When the National fight was ended it would be their proudest thought that the men of Tipperary had risked their homes and property, their liberties and lives, for justice and this dear old land. He concluded by declaring the mart open and praying that God would bless the people and save Ireland. After several other speeches had been made an adjournment was taken for luncheon.

A grand banquet was given this evening, at which 600 guests were present. Canon Cahill presided. The banquet was held in the new William O'Brien Arcade, which was prettily decorated. Letters of apology for their absence were read from numerous English Liberals. Mr. Schwann proposed a toast to "The Prosperity of new Tipperary." Mr. O'Brien, rising to respond to the sentiment, said he could not express his overwhelming delight on this glorious day. Balfour did not dare to discuss this Tipperary question before any free audience of English, Scotch or Welshmen. If Balfour could obtain their verdict in his favor he (O'Brien) would come and ask the people of Tipperary to haul down their flag and make peace with the coercionists.

Mr. Davitt, replying to Mr. Leake's toast "Ireland a Nation," dwelt upon the significance of the daily increasing number of English visitors to Ireland. After Mr. Pleton had spoken T. D. Sullivan read a poem written by himself in honor of the occasion. John O'Connor, M. P. for South Tipperary, offered a toast to the visitors. "The great enthusiasm prevailed and the whole affair was a grand success."

Australian Delegates Return Disgusted.

LONDON, April 13.—The delegates from Western Australia who came here to assist in furthering the scheme for federation, are thoroughly disgusted at their experience and are returning home without presenting their case. They have waited in London at great expense for four months, expecting to be called before the committee of the House of Commons having the matter in charge to assist in the preparation of a bill providing for their alleged needs. No such summons has come to them, and the neglect of Parliament to consider their demands has greatly increased the general desire in Western Australia for autonomy.

Mr. Randall had been ill for the past two years, and during the past year took very little part in the proceedings in Congress. He was born in Philadelphia in 1828, and received an academic education, after which he engaged in mercantile pursuits. His first political experience was as a member of the City Council of Philadelphia, in which he served four years. In 1859 he was a member of the Pennsylvania State Senate, where his remarkable ability was developed. Then he went to Congress, serving uninterruptedly in every Congress from the thirty-eighth to the fiftieth. He was Speaker of the House of Representatives in the forty-fourth, forty-fifth and forty-sixth Congresses. There was only one member of Congress longer continuously in the House than Mr. Randall.

Wm O'Brien M.P. Mr. O'Brien has been making a brief sojourn in Southern Europe for the benefit of his health, impaired by the hardships of his latest imprisonment, and his subsequent tour through England with Canon Keller, where he stirred the English Democracy with the heroic story of New Tipperary.

Two Famous Men Dead. PERKIN, April 12.—Marquis Teeng, the well-known Chinese statesman and former minister to the Courts of London, Paris and St. Petersburg, is dead. Marquis Teeng was the son of Teeng Kwofon, the first Marquis, and the most distinguished statesman in China for many years. He was a native of Hunan, and was about 52 years old. He succeeded his kinsman, the well-known Kwo Tschun, as minister to the Courts of London and Paris in 1878, and when the question of the retrocession of Kuldja threatened to produce a rupture of friendly relations between Russia and China he was accredited to the court of St. Petersburg. It was by him that the treaty of St. Petersburg, replacing that of Livadia, was negotiated, and in 1883 he endeavored to come to an arrangement with France on the subject of Tonquin. He returned to China a year ago.

CONGRESSMAN RANDALL. WASHINGTON, April 13.—Congressman Samuel J. Randall, the most famous Democratic protectionist in Congress, died at 5 o'clock this morning. Mr. Randall's death was painless, and he was unconscious during the greater part of his last hours. Mr. Randall's death had been expected at any time during the past three days, and his family and friends knew he could not last much longer. The physicians last night told Mrs. Randall his endurance could not prolong his life through another day.

THE CONSERVATIVE JONAH. LONDON, April 13.—The Conservatives are smiting over their defeat at Carnarvon, where a Liberal has been elected to a seat formerly occupied by a Conservative. In debating about for an explanation for their defeat in what they considered a stronghold they seem inclined to fasten the responsibility upon Home Secretary Matthews and he may be made the Jonah to be cast out from the ship. Matthews is certainly unpopular, but it is doubtful if this alone is sufficient to account for so large a gain of Liberal votes in a single small district. The more probable explanation is that popular opinion is turning more strongly toward Liberalism every day and this theory is sustained by the result in nearly every by-election that has taken place during the past two years.

Irish Landlord's Repudiate Balfour's Bill. DUBLIN, April 10.—The committee of the land owners convention having under consideration the Government's Irish Land Purchase Bill, passed a resolution to-day that the measure in its present form is most injurious to the interests of land owners, will fall to give the full measure of its advantages to the best class of tenants, and, therefore, requires amending.

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THE IRISH PARLIAMENT.

Uster Patriotism and Irish Prosperity.

(Boston Pilot.)

DUBLIN, March 22.—It is not uncommon to find, amongst these who are opposed to the restoration of Irish national rights...

I do not propose to contend that the relative merits of rival legislative bodies can be measured solely by the results of their action in relation to commercial, industrial and material matters.

It is a remarkable fact that the Irish Parliament of Grattan's day was eminently successful in endeavoring in the minds of the Irish people of all creeds and classes the sentiment to which I have just endeavored to give words.

This was the spirit which brought Grattan's Parliament into being, and which its existence nurtured and diffused. It was not one which, rightly understood, meant hostility to England, although it certainly did mean hostility to any arbitrary rule of the State.

The petitioners went on to pray that, seeing the great results to which they were able to point, Parliament would not abolish the duty then maintained on foreign herrings.

What shall we do with our boys? What are we to do for the incoming generation? Never mind that which is to be. What are we to do with the 300,000

children who go to school in New York city to-day, with the 50,000 who roam the streets of New York with nothing to do to-day, with the 8,000 messenger boys, of whom 2,000 are graduated from service every year, turned loose, untrained, undisciplined, sharp as needles, upon the community?

CATHOLIC BELIEF.

Some Things Catholics do not Believe.

We here state some things that Catholics do not believe:

1. Catholics do not believe that there is any other mediator of redemption than our Saviour Jesus Christ.

2. Catholics do not believe that the Blessed Virgin is in any way equal or even comparable to God, for she being a creature, although the most highly favored, infinitely less than God.

3. Catholics do not believe that there is any authority upon earth or in heaven that can give leave to commit sin, even the least; or that a sin can be forgiven for money; or that a priest can give valid absolution to a sinner who does not repent and truly purpose to forsake sin and amend his life.

4. Catholics do not believe that a man can by his own good works, independently of the merits and passion of Jesus Christ and his grace, obtain salvation, or make any satisfaction for the guilt of his sins, or acquire any merit.

5. Catholics do not believe that it is allowable to break a lawful oath, or tell a lie, or do anything whatever for the sake of promoting the supposed interest of the Church, or for any good, however great, likely to arise from it.

6. Catholics do not believe that it is in the power of the Church to add to the truths contained in the "deposit of faith," that is, to frame or enforce any doctrine which has not its source in the written or unwritten word of God, or authority from the same.

7. Catholics do not believe that Protestants who are baptized, who lead a good life, love God and their neighbor, and are blamelessly ignorant of the just claims of the Catholic religion to be the only one true religion (which is called being in good faith), are excluded from heaven, provided that they believe that there is a God in three Divine Persons; that God will duly reward the good and punish the wicked; that Jesus Christ is the Son of God, made man; who redeemed us, and in whom we must trust for our salvation; and provided they thoroughly repent of having sinned by their sins offending God.

About Manitoba.

Rev. Mr. Baundry, who has been taking a great interest in the settling up of Manitoba, is in town, and was seen at the Canadian Pacific colonization bureau.

Not Liked by the Irish Party. LONDON, April 9.—Mr. Gladstone, in an address to deputations at the Tring railway station, Monday, said the land bill was rather a fishy condition, to judge from its reception even among friends of the Government.

bank, and he could not see why the French residents should be called upon to pay the indebtedness of their separated brethren.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

A Circular Letter From Mgr. Cleary to His Clergy.

THE PALACE, KINGSTON, 24th Feb., 1890.

To the Very Rev. and Rev. Clergy of the Diocese of Kingston:

DEAR REVEREND FATHER,—Should there be any Catholic ratepayer in a separate school district in the diocese, the reason of absence from home, or any other such a trifling anti-Catholic determination to withhold his taxes from the Catholic school, has not signed the notice to the clerk, you should see that his name be registered, as heretofore on the assessment roll of separate school supporters.

It is not absolutely certain that every Catholic failing to sign the notice may be assessed for the Protestant schools, although it seems very probable he may. All Catholics ought therefore to be registered as Catholic school supporters in the absence of positive declaration to the contrary, as has been done for the past thirty or more years.

If unhappily there be any Catholic ratepayers who in this hour of conflict between the kingdom of Satan and the kingdom of Christ, deliberately choose to side with the enemy for the gradual destruction of Catholic education in this province, I hereby charge you, as the pastor of the souls of your people and guardian of the rights of Jesus Christ and His Church, to call upon every such ratepayer before the last of next March, and announce to him in my name and authority as his bishop that:

1. His action in this matter is rebellion against the Church, and he comes under the anathema pronounced by the Son of God. "If any man will not hear the Church, let him be to thee as the heathen and the publican."

2. That I hereby reserve to myself alone, or in my absence from the diocese, to the administrator for the time being, all power of absolving such rebellious Catholic from his sins unless he shall have signed a written declaration, or ordered it to be signed by his agent, that he heartily repents of having injured the Church and scandalized his neighbor by his withdrawal of his taxes from Catholic education, and shall have promised to become a supporter of the Separate School at the earliest opportunity.

3. This reservation of faculties applies to the article of death as firmly as to any other time. The rule that "No canon is reserved at the hour of death" signifies that only penitents who at that hour confess a reserved sin, and are heartily sorry for having committed it, and firmly resolve to avoid it in the future, and moreover are willing to repair in the manner prescribed by the Church whatsoever scandal their evil action may have given, may be absolved by any priest without awaiting special faculties from the bishop.

4. And it is furthermore required that the pastor shall send such declaration, signed by the penitent, to the bishop of the diocese with out delay. Should the sick sinner be unable to sign the declaration, his wife or any member of his family or the priest may be his agent for the signing of his name, if he has given orders for this to be done in presence of one or more witnesses.

5. The pastor of each mission is hereby required to send to the bishop, as soon as possible after the last of March, a list of the names of all, should there be any, who have declared against supporting the Separate schools.

DEAR REV. FATHER.—I have not deemed it necessary heretofore to make the withdrawal of support from Catholic schools a reserved case, although the other bishops of the province have done so.

I confidently hope you will succeed in preventing this evil from your district. If after the 1st of March any of your people be found registered, through neglect or any accident, on the assessment roll of the Common schools, see that they protest in the Court of Revision. When sending me the list of renegades mark (X) the names of such as may be reasonably excused on account of the excessive distance of the Separate school, or any other fact.

VENTILATION. Something more than well arranged rooms and a well filled pantry is necessary, in order to secure a literally "sweet" home.

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one should not only say but prove that they never borrowed it, and, in defence of their position, should say:—"You forced it upon me, therefore you cannot with decency and justice pretend to extract it from me."

Mr. Gladstone's speech fails to satisfy the Irish party. T. P. O'Connell's paper, the Star, pronounces it disappointing.

COVERED BY TREATY.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Following is a résumé of the new British extradition treaty:

Article I. provides that the provisions of the tenth article of the treaty of 1842 be made applicable to the following additional crimes: (1) Manslaughter. (2) Counterfeiting or altering money; uttering or bringing into circulation counterfeit or altered money. (3) Embezzlement, larceny, obtaining money, goods or valuable securities by false pretence; receiving any money, valuable securities or other property, knowing the same to be embezzled, stolen or fraudulently obtained.

Article II. provides that no person surrendered by or to either of the high contracting parties shall be liable for any crime or offense committed prior to his extradition other than the offense for which he was extradited, and until he shall have had an opportunity of returning to the country from which he was surrendered.

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Article IV. provides that all the articles set forth in the preceding articles shall be in force from the time of the ratification of the treaty, and shall be in force in the United States and in Her Majesty's dominions respectively in conformity with the laws for the time being in force in the surrendering State.

Article V. provides that the extradition of fugitive under the provisions of this convention shall be carried out in the United States and in Her Majesty's dominions respectively in conformity with the laws for the time being in force in the surrendering State.

The remaining sections of the treaty are simply administrative.

THE BAROMETER.

What the Rising or the Falling of the Mercury Indicates.

Certain people have attempted to establish rules by which the coming state of the weather may be predicted from the height of the mercury in the barometer; and we accordingly find the words "rain," "changeable," "fair," "frothy," etc., engraved on the scales attached to common domestic barometers.

Changes of weather are indicated, not by the actual height of the mercury, but by its change of height. One of the most general, though not a absolutely invariable rules is that where the mercury is very low, and therefore the atmosphere very light, high winds and storms may be expected.

Generally the rising of the mercury indicates the approach of fair weather; the falling of it shows the approach of foul weather.

In sultry weather the fall of the mercury indicates coming thunder; in winter the rise of the mercury indicates frost, in frost it fall indicates thaw, and its rise indicates snow.

Whatever change of weather suddenly follows a change in the barometer may be expected to last but a short time. Thus, if fair weather follows immediately the rise of the mercury, there will be very little of it; and in the same way, if foul weather follows the fall of the mercury, it will last but a short time.

If fair weather continues for several days, during which the mercury continually falls, a long continuance of foul weather will probably ensue; and again, if foul weather continues for several days, while the mercury continually rises, a long succession of fair weather will probably succeed.

A floating and unsettled state of the mercurial column indicates changeable weather.

The domestic barometer would become a much more useful instrument if, instead of the words usually engraved on the plate, a short list of the best established rules, such as the above, accompanied it, which might be either engraved on the plate or printed on a card.

from a heavier to a lighter condition it also becomes more moist; and so generally does, but this is not always the case.

St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society.

The adjourned annual meeting of St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society was held in St. Patrick's hall last Thursday evening.

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HOW CAN THE LONG BE THE SHORT?

HOW CAN THE LONG BE THE SHORT? This is the question which is asked by those who are interested in the new route to the Northwest.

HAND OF FORTUNE!

AN HON. JUSTICE RECOMMENDS IT. THORSON, DAY CO., Dak., Dec., 1888.

I was suffering 19 years from epilepsy and tried many remedies without the desired effect, but upon recommendation of the Hon. Justice of the Peace, J. P. Reinder, I tried the Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic, and am glad to say that it had the desired effect, and I consider it my duty to recommend it to all suffering from epilepsy.



Health Before All.

Health Before All. Do not neglect your health for the sake of a few dollars.

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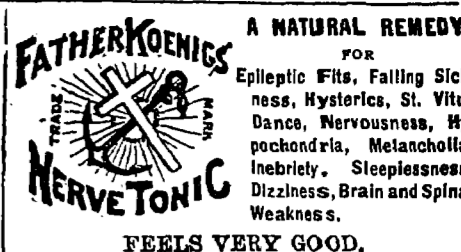
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FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC. Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Metastachia, Inebriety, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

Our PAMPHLET for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent FREE to any address, and POOR patients can also obtain this medicine FREE of charge from us.

IN MONTREAL.

Agents:—B. E. McGALE, No. 2123 Notre Dame street; JAC. T. LYONS, Cur. Clergy and Craig streets; FRANK E. CONSTANT, Cur. Notre Dame and Bonsecours streets; L. LACHANCE, St. Catherine street. Price \$1.25, or six bottles for \$6.00. Large bottles \$2.00, or six bottles for \$11.00.

EMILE BOISVERT, General Manager.

Province of Quebec, Drummondville, Que.

Addition to Notre Dame Church.

A large addition to Notre Dame Church is in the course of erection. The structure is in the rear of the present church building and extends back a distance of about 120 feet.

Salisbury Offended at Monte Carlo.

MONT CARLO, April 10.—The English colony is somewhat agitated at the indignity to which the British Premier and his wife were subjected last night at the Casino.

Club National.

At a large gathering of the members of Le Club National and their friends on the 11th inst, Mr. Ernest Desrochers delivered an interesting address on the Ireland of the present day.

FORTUNE'S FREAKS—SCATTERED EVERYWHERE.

Do not doubt that the Louisiana State Lottery did, on Tuesday, March 11th, decide by the 28th Grand Monthly Drawing, who shall get \$1,064,509 in sums from \$300,000 down.

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AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE
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All Business Letters, and Communications intended for publication, should be addressed to J. P. WHELAN & Co., Proprietors of THE TRUE WITNESS, No. 761 Craig street, Montreal, P.Q.

WEDNESDAY APRIL 16 1890

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, April 16, St. Lambert.
THURSDAY, April 17, St. Stephen Harding.
FRIDAY, April 18, St. Apollonius.
SATURDAY, April 19, St. Alphonse.
SUNDAY, April 20, Second after Easter.
MONDAY, April 21, St. Anselme.
TUESDAY, April 22, Soter and Calus.

General Middleton's Offense.

When the charge of "looting," or confiscating to his own use a quantity of furs belonging to a Half-breed was made against General Sir Fred Middleton by Mr. Lyster in the House of Commons, it was suggested in these columns that judgment should be suspended till he was heard in his own defence.

The inquiry took place, the facts were fully elucidated by a committee of the House, the General appeared and made his explanations. As a result it is manifest even by his own admissions that he, a General in the British service, did commit and act of plundering that was nothing short of open robbery.

Moreover it was an act in direct violation of the Articles of War, which, if committed by a private soldier under like circumstances, would render him liable, on trial and conviction, to "death or such other punishment as a Court Martial might award."

General Middleton has been a long time in the army, he has seen a good deal of service in the field and in garrison. He was thoroughly aware of the severity of martial law in regard to the offence of which he was guilty. Even if the property he appropriated belonged to the rebels he would have had no right of appropriation of it to his own use. To do so would have been theft from the government. But as it happened Brymner was a loyal soldier and, instead of robbing him, General Middleton should have protected him.

Apart, however, from the legal aspects of the case arises the question—what sort of man is this who, in command of the Canadian forces, was so lost to that sense of honor, to say nothing of honesty, which is supposed to be the distinguishing characteristic of "an officer and a gentleman" as to play the part of a brigand, take forcible possession of an innocent, law-abiding man's property pack it up and, after conveying it to Ottawa, dispose of it at private sale to a tradesman, just as a common thief, who was not afraid of being found out, might do?

It is impossible that General Middleton should be permitted to remain in his position as commander of the Canadian militia. What sort of morale can be expected to prevail in the force with a person at its head who, by his own showing, has committed an offence that in civil life would send him to the penitentiary?

Regret must also be expressed that ministers of the Crown should have thought fit to exert themselves to shield him, as far as they could from the consequences of his crime. If there is anything which a government is especially charged to observe it is the claims of the subject to protection against the undue exercise of military power. Especially is this duty incumbent in time of civil war. The neglect to inquire into Brymner's complaint, and the efforts made to minimize the culpability of those who stole his furs, look very bad.

Some curiosity is felt as to the course the Imperial military authorities will take when the facts are brought to their notice. It may be that the sense of honor has become dull in these degenerate days, and that the War Office is not so sensitive to conduct such as General Middleton was guilty of, as it was when Wellington was commander-in-chief. If so, he may get off with a reprimand, but we have seen men shot and hanged for less, and it is quite probable that Middleton himself has, as president of courts martial and as commanding officer, sentenced many a poor devil to be flogged for a less offence than that of which this plunk of chivalry has confessed himself guilty.

After this exposure we can readily believe the stories told by the unfortunate half-breeds of the Saskatchewan about the looting and plundering of their humble homes permitted, encouraged and paroled in by the officer on whom the Queen conferred a title and to whom parliament expressed its thanks and presented \$20,000.

The affair was scandalous in the extreme and calls for decisive action by parliament and government.

Sowing Discord.

It is difficult to take Mr. Desrosiers seriously, nor, under ordinary circumstances, would his foolish and somewhat impertinent remarks about the Irish race and the Home Rule cause have been considered worthy attention in these columns. But the place and the

occasion in which he chooses to ventilate his ill-natured and immature ideas suggests that there are probably others behind him by whom he was prompted to say what they had not the courage to say themselves. The Club Nationale is now in full sympathy with the Mercier Government, and anything publicly spoken there without prompt repudiation by its executive and members is likely to be accepted by the public as an expression of opinion having at all events the quasi-approval of ministers. Mr. Cloran was probably right when he said that Mr. Desrosiers did not know what he was talking about. Unfortunately Mr. Desrosiers is not devoid of those characteristics which are supposed to distinguish the ape and the pig, so he must not be astonished should he be taken seriously once in a while. Of late years there has been a perceptible drawing together of Irish and French politicians in this province. Our readers will bear witness to the earnestness and persistency with which we advocated their cause, and how at the present moment we urge the Irish to range themselves by the side of the French in the conflict in which they are engaged.

But Mr. Desrosiers appears to imagine that his people can dispense with their only friends at a time when they need them most, and wantonly goes out of his way to insult the Irish people and belittle the cause they have at heart. This is a mistake nobody but a consummate fool would make. Perhaps he also fancied that he was doing Mr. Mercier a good turn by being the first to raise a cry which may—should Cabinet representation not be given our people—turn every Irish vote in the province against the Government. Thus the old saying has been again verified, "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread." But Mr. Desrosiers may discover one of these fine days that he has put his foot on dangerous ground.

A Question of Mileage.

ANOTHER British general has out a sorry figure before the world in an affair which, viewed in the most indulgent light, has the appearance of a very shady transaction. General Laurie represents Shelburne, N.S., in the House of Commons and has his place of residence in that province. Members, as our readers are probably aware, are allowed ten cents per mile for the distance travelled to and from Ottawa when going to and returning from their sessions. This year General Laurie happened to be in England when he was called to Ottawa for "despatch of business," and charged, and was paid, mileage from England. The facts are fully set forth in another column. England is not his place of residence, and by demanding mileage therefrom he has incurred the charge of obtaining money under false pretences. He knew the law and its intention, but he appears to have imagined that he could put an interpretation of his own on it and pocket several hundreds of dollars when he was really entitled to less than one hundred.

But this is only another instance of the prevailing demoralization. The idea appears to obtain general sanction at Ottawa that members of parliament may fairly grab all they can out of the public purse, and that not even the pledge of "sacred honor" need be regarded as binding when a little money is to be made out of that patient, much-enduring one—the Canadian taxpayer.

General Laurie and General Middleton appear to be birds of a feather. Certainly they have not, in the incidents in which they now appear before the public, done much to raise the popular estimate of British generalship.

The Oka Question.

The attempt to settle the Oka question, with the remnant of the Protestant Indians, recently made by the gentlemen of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, has not as yet been successful. Badly advised as the Indians are, by a few fanatics, they refuse to accept terms which are far more favorable than could have been expected. It is announced that the recalcitrant chief visited Ottawa a short time ago and had an interview with Hon. Mr. Dawson, Minister of the Interior. The Dominion Government, through the hon. minister, gave them to understand that they were totally in error as regards their pretensions to the proprietorship of the lands at Oka, and strongly advised them to join their brethren who are now prosperous at the new reserve. Many prominent Protestant gentlemen have exerted themselves to have the question settled, and used their influence to bring about the desired result, but so far without avail. The determined stand taken by the Minister of the Interior may, however, be productive of good results in the early future.

Death of Matthew Harris, M.P.

The Irish nation is again called upon to mourn the loss of a true and tried patriot. Matthew Harris, M.P. for East Galway, died on the 14th of this month at the age of sixty years. From his boyhood Mr. Harris was identified with the national cause of Ireland. He was one of the famous band of Young Irelanders in the days of '48, and ever since took a prominent part in the movement for Irish liberty. He was a man of the people and rose to eminence through his own industry, an rgy and ability. His loss will be deeply mourned by the whole Irish race.

Total Abstinence.

Archbishop Croke, dealing with the total abstinence question, says:—"I would never allow a child to know the taste of strong drink, and I recommend that all be pledged to total abstinence until the age of twenty-one years." What an amount of good would flow to Ireland were the advice of the eminent and patriotic prelate put into practice.

There is a prospect that such a course will be followed in every diocese in Ireland. The children who make their first communion will be induced to take the total abstinence pledge, to be kept until the age of twenty-one. No movement was ever inaugurated more calculated to do lasting benefit to the Irish people. Blessed with talents beyond the average of nations, schools being now in every part of the island, an intelligent, educated and sober people can never be a nation of slaves.

A Lutheran Manifesto.

In the United States the school question has become a burning issue, and the movement for repeal of the compulsory education law in several states shows how deeply large classes among the people resent state interference in what is really the dearest of parental rights.

Certain writers have endeavored to create the impression abroad that it was only the Catholic Church which objects to the compulsory system of state education. Such, however, is not the fact. There are other bodies of Christians who take almost identical ground to that maintained by the Catholic hierarchy on this question. Thus the German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri has issued a pamphlet setting forth the reasons why many thousands of good loyal citizens of Illinois demand the repeal or modification of the law generally known as the compulsory education law of Illinois.

The captions of the various branches of the exhaustive argumentation are as follows: The law is an infringement of the liberty of conscience guaranteed by the constitution of Illinois.

The law interferes with the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship.

The law, with tyrannical severity, curtails the natural right of parents to direct and control the education of their children.

The law obstructs arbitrary way the free development of parochial as well as that of all private schools.

The law clothes the public school boards with such unchecked authority as will legalize every act of interference with private schools, excepting that of direct control.

The law denies to the defendant in suits under the law right of a fair trial and defense against injustice and malice.

The law establishes a dangerous precedent for future encroachments upon religious, parental, educational privileges.

The law is responsible for a dangerous element introduced into politics; members of christian churches are compelled to enter the arena of politics in the defense of their religious rights.

The law cannot be rid of the charge that it manifests an intemperate spirit toward private and parochial schools.

This is followed by an extract from a discourse delivered in Ohio in 1859, "unbiased as any feelings arising from school legislation," and gives reasons why the Lutherans establish and maintain parochial schools. The pamphlet also contains resolutions by the Lutheran synods of Missouri, Ohio and other states on compulsory education in Wisconsin; claims that their remonstrance has been corroborated by the protest of citizens of Wisconsin against the compulsory law, which is in all essentials identical with that of Illinois; expounds the law and the constitution, and winds up with pertinent court decisions from the Wisconsin and Illinois Reports.

The Missouri synod consists of thirteen districts, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, representing 2,000 congregations and 600 missions. It was 400,000 communicants and a total membership of 650,000. The parochial schools give daily instruction to 100,000 children.

The Debate on the Budget

For weeks the debate on the Budget occupied the attention of parliament at Ottawa, and the amount of facts and inferences laid before the country was something enormous.

Between the two parties the lines of policy were very clearly laid down, while the government and its supporters maintained the expediency of increased protection, the opposition insisted on the wisdom of lowering the duties and entering into a treaty of non-restricted reciprocity with the United States. The policy of the Liberals is set forth, as regards the trade question, in the resolution submitted by Sir Richard Cartwright in his reply to Mr. Foster's Budget speech. It reads as follows:—"That the Speaker do not leave the chair, but that it be resolved that the total ordinary expenditure of Canada chargeable to the consolidated fund for the fiscal year of 1889 was \$23, 419,000; that the total taxation collected in the same year was \$17,841,000 that the total ordinary admitted expenditure for the year 1889 is \$37, 959,000 that the total taxation actually paid into the Treasury, an immense additional sum is annually taken out of the pockets of the people and is paid over to certain private individuals and corporations under the pretence of protecting and encouraging certain special industries; that the decade terminating on the first day of July, 1889, the sum of \$262,812,878 has been raised in the way of taxes actually into the Treasury, independently of an immense additional amount extracted from the people for the foregoing purpose; that the said taxation is enormous and oppressive in its incidence, and that it is so imposed as to diminish the value of lands used for agricultural purposes and to increase the indebtedness of the agricultural class; that in fact the value of farm lands have greatly diminished and the amounts of mortgages thereon have been much increased throughout a very large portion of this Dominion since 1879; that the additional taxation which is now sought to be imposed will still further increase the burdens of the people and is likely still further to aggravate the distress unhappily existing among the population of this Dominion, and that under such circumstances it is the bounden duty of the House, instead of adding to the existing oppressive taxation, to apply itself to the reduction of the burdens now imposed over the producing classes of the Dominion and for this purpose to abolish or reduce the taxes now imposed on articles of prime necessity for farmers, miners, fishermen and other producers."

Although several among the ordinary sup-

porters of the Government objected to the increased duties on several items, they did not desert the Ministry on the general question. The amendment was therefore defeated by the usual government majority.

There is, however, a great deal of dissatisfaction throughout the country with regard to a number of items on which additional taxation has been imposed. Flour and meal, pork, fruits, and the necessities of life generally, have been burdened with increases that will fall with more or less hardship on sections and classes of the people. But, perhaps, the worst feature of the tariff, as amended, is that it will press heaviest on the poorer classes in cities and on the farmers.

For the latter there is no compensation, and in the nature of things, there can be none, because the price of all they produce is fixed in the foreign market by open competition, while they have to pay protection prices for all they consume. It is also quite probable that those conditions will be aggravated by the American revised tariff, which imposes heavy import taxes on farm produce from Canada.

The results of this war of tariffs between the two countries must tall with greatest adverse effect on Canada.

Mormon Settlers

The introduction of the bill to amend our criminal law, by the Minister of Justice, gave rise to a very interesting discussion in the House of Commons. It may be as well to state that the new law in its present amended form is a great improvement on our past legislation. It affords greater protection to women and young girls than formerly, avoiding, at the same time, the objectionable feature so often pointed out in connection with laws on that subject. In consequence of the revelations of the Labor Commission, safeguards have been thrown about girls working in factories against the vile arts of employees or their foremen. The clauses with reference to polygamy are those that brought out the main part of the discussion, and gave an insight into the causes to which we owe the influx of a certain number of Mormons into our western territories. After speeches by Sir John Thompson and Hon. Edward Blake, the Minister of the Interior and Sir John A. Macdonald gave a history of the interviews had between the Government and the Mormon leaders. It appears those who have settled in our territories are actually fleeing from justice. They sought an asylum in Canada, which our country could not refuse to any person willing to conform to the laws of our country. The Mormon leaders requested the government to allow them to live in communities, which was peremptorily refused. They gave every assurance that the law of Canada would be respected, more especially as regards polygamy, and on those assurances were allowed to take up land, like any other settlers. It may be all very well to accept the assurances of Mormon leaders who have had to fly from the judgments of the courts of their own country; but the people of Canada will applaud the Minister of Justice for his promptitude in bringing forward most stringent measures for the suppression and severest punishment of practices which up to the present time Canada has not been troubled with and which we have no desire that Mormon refugees should introduce into our country. If the Mormons will abide by our laws, although, in the words of the party leaders on both sides at Ottawa, they are not welcome, they will not be molested; but, it is just as well that they should understand that they will be well watched, and, if detected in the crimes that characterize their system, will be punished with all the severity of the law.

A DISPATCH from Winnipeg says:—"As the new scheme, which comes into force last May, abolishes all Catholic school boards where Protestant boards exist, Catholics have determined to ignore the law, and if an attempt is made to take possession of their schools, to apply for an injunction from the courts. All the Roman Catholic school-houses but one, in Winnipeg, belong to the church, and if the new law is sustained they will be continued as parochial schools. The Catholic section of the Board of Education have petitioned the Governor-General to disallow the act."

There is a vulgar saying that "there is more ways of killing a dog than by choking him with butter." This is apropos to the holding over of the Orange Incorporation Bill by the Governor-General for the approval of the Imperial Government.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Monseigneur de Montreal.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:
SIR,—"My Lord of Montreal," as the Daily Witness sweetly refers to the Illustrious Edouard Charles Fabre, by the Grace of God and favor of the Holy Apostolic See, Archbishop of Montreal and Assistant at the Pontifical Throne, appears to be a bitter thorn in the side of that erratic sheet, and perhaps it is as well that such should be the case. If the lauded and pious Archbishop of Montreal wilds the influence among the faithful of the fold of Christ ascribed to him by the ultra-Protestant daily, is it not a beautiful indolation of the moral and spiritual well being of our people rather than a menace to the peace and prosperity of the country, as the Witness would have us deluded if flowers believe? The Witness may rest assured that the Montreal Primos of the Church know his business well, and that he will faithfully carry on the government of his Archdiocese independently of the whims and groins of the bigots of the Witness camp. They may clasp warmly to their ultra-Protestant hearts the apostate Ohniquay; they may pat the filthy "Dr." Fulton upon the back and urge him on to the conversion of souls from the errors of Rome; they may encourage the fiery but narrow-minded McCarthey in his crusade against those horrid French Canadians, but if they are wise in their generation they will draw the line at the illustrious

Archbishop Fabre and the Reverend Honoré Mercier, both of whom know their duty in this world and will faithfully perform it. Let us inform the Witness that when it has returned to the dirt from which it found its being, and when Ohniquay and his disgusting braves against the Confessional together with Fulton and his stinking filth, have been relegated to the oblivion which awaits them, the names of "My Lord of Montreal" and the talented and Christian Prime Minister of the Province will be written in letters of gold, and their memory will live with the ages to come. The Fates have decreed, it would seem, that the Witness, the only religious daily, by the may, shall not rule Quebec, and 'tis well. J. L.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE NEW MOON.—Published by the New Moon Pub. Co., Lowell, Mass.

The April number of the "New Moon" contains an excellent collection of original literature. All the departments are carefully edited, and particularly suitable for home reading.

ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.—Macmillan & Co., 113 E. 43rd St., N.Y.

The English Illustrated Magazine for April is particularly interesting, the illustrations being especially good. The frontispiece, "As the Ferry," by A. D. McCormick, is a poem in itself. "Social Life in Bulgaria," by J. D. Buchner, with illustrations, gives a correct insight into the daily life of the Bulgarian peasantry. "Flowing at Cambridge," by R. C. Lehmann, is reasonable. "Rowing at Oxford," by W. H. Grenfell, is a companion article to the foregoing. Miss Balch continues her series of articles illustrative of English castles and manor houses, in an article entitled "A Glimpse of Highclere Castle." The other articles are up to the usual standard.

THE ADVENTURES OF A SKELETON, by Beecher W. Waterman. J. S. Ogilvie, 57 Rose street, New York.

This is perhaps one of the most original and amusing stories that has appeared in print for a long time. It belongs to that class of fiction which Jules Verne and Ryder Hazard are the most popular exponents, and which has become quite popular on account principally of its romantic improbability, and the contrast it presents to the humdrum experiences of everyday life. Humanity loves the marvellous, and those who have learned the secrets of invention in the realms of the mysterious are always sure of an audience more or less appreciative. A "living skeleton" is the title of the story, and by exhibiting himself in Barnum's circus of wonders, is supposed to tell the story, which is certainly wonderful enough to challenge personal. The mystery of the interior of the earth has often been explored in the imagination of the story-teller, but in this we have a view of an entirely new conception of the earth, however, of being merely an exaggerated and fantastic experience on the surface of the planet. Man can disclose his experience and knowledge, but he only jumbles his conceptions of nature into incongruity. The romance has yet to arise who will soar above human experience and create a new and entirely original world.

AMERICAN CATHOLIC QUARTERLY REVIEW.

Since the death of its late distinguished and learned Editor-in-Chief, Rt. Rev. Mr. Corcoran, the future editorial direction of The American Catholic Quarterly Review has been a subject of deep concern, not only to its proprietors, but also to the friends of the cause of the Quarterly throughout the country. We are happy, however, to be able to announce that arrangements have been consummated by which this solicitude has been dissipated, and that, beginning with the July number of the present year, The American Catholic Quarterly Review will enter upon a new and career of usefulness and prosperity, under the able and efficient direction of the Most Reverend Patrick John Ryan, D.D., Archbishop of Philadelphia; with the Reverend Ignatius F. Horstmann, D.D., the Reverend Luke V. McCabe, Professor of Moral and Dogmatic Theology, etc., in the Theological Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, Philadelphia, and George Dorsey Wolff, LL.D., Editor of the Catholic Standard as Associate Editor. It is no-differs for us to refer to the merits of the Quarterly as one of the leading Catholic periodicals published in the English language, of to discuss its claims upon an educated Catholic for support and encouragement. The usefulness of such a work has been demonstrated by its long and successful career. During its now nearly fifteen years of existence, it has been enriched by contributions from the pens of the highest church dignitaries of this country and Europe; and the most learned scholars, ecclesiastical and lay, have found in it a medium for the discussion, on a higher plane, of great living questions of the day, covering almost every department of human knowledge. While the Quarterly will be continued on the same general lines established by its late eminent editor, it will yet be the aim of the management to introduce from time to time such changes and improvements as experience and enterprise may suggest; and among those to be begun with the July number we may mention that the Quarterly will be considerably enlarged, and such other changes made as will widen its scope, maintain its past high standard of excellence, and greatly extend the field of its work.

It would seem that the Transatlantic must win the support of the musical public all over the country, judging by the succession of attractions which it has offered to that class of readers. In its issue of April 13 it adds another to its brilliant streaks in the title by giving a selection from Camille Saint-Saens' opera, "Azanais," as well as a fine half-tone portrait of the composer, accompanied by a personal sketch, delightful extracts from his letters, a synopsis of his libretto, and analytical estimates of his works by the best French critics. Another attraction of the number is a collection of brilliant articles from the European press on the significance of his retirement.

A very clever and startling piece of work in the sequel to Walter Besant's sequel to Henrik Ibsen's "Doll's House," from the pen of G. Burnard Shaw, which stands instead of the Transatlantic's usual novelette. Mr. Shaw is a young Irishman, who is rising rapidly in London literary circles as a Historical article by Max Muller on "Thought and Braining," which will interest the Theosophists and mystics, and a poem, "O Lovely Child," rendered from the German of Paul Heyse, are prominent among numerous other interesting features.

St. Patrick's Society.

At the adjourned annual meeting of the St. Patrick's Society held last Monday evening, Mr. George Murphy in the chair, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Mr. H. J. Cloran; first vice-president, Mr. John Power; second vice-president, Mr. James J. Brennan; treasurer, Mr. G. Murphy; corresponding secretary, Mr. T. G. McRilly; recording secretary, Mr. S. Cross; committee of management, Messrs. J. Foley, P. Kehoc, J. McLane, E. Callaghan, J. Byrne, M. Kelly, P. McCaffrey, J. Roach, P. Campbell, P. Connolly, T. Cunningham, J. Craven, P. O'Donohue, J. Giddy, W. Davis, M. Delahanty, F. S. O'Reilly and J. Meek; chaplains, the clergy of St. Patrick's church; physicians, Drs. Guerin, Devlin and Gersghy; grand marshal, Mr. Joseph Cloran. A committee was appointed to take steps towards having an excursion on the 24th prox.

Vainly Awaiting a Deluge.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—According to the prophecy of Mrs. Woodworth, George Erickson and several other revivalists who created considerable excitement in Oakland some time ago, this was the day on which San Francisco and Oakland were to be destroyed by an earthquake and a tidal wave of Chicago and Milwaukee were to suffer the same calamity. There has been no indication of any convulsions of any

name here, but the "doom seers" have evidently held their faith in the prophecy up to the last moment. Several hundred persons who believed Mrs. Woodworth's predictions have been leaving Oakland for high ground during the past week or two and to-day they were camped on the hills near Santa Rosa, St. Helena and Vacaville holding religious services and awaiting for news of the destruction.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE

Bourget College, Bland, P.Q.—Fifth Form or Graduating Class.

WHEREAS—It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our esteemed pupil and class-mate, John Finnegan, the messenger of death having called him—verily this is another mark that "Death leaves a shining mark. Therefore:

Resolved,—That we, the Professors and pupils of the Fifth Form, Graduating Class, deeply regret the death of our worthy pupil and class-mate, and whilst bowing in humble submission to the Divine Will, deplore the loss of our class, and more particularly those who sympathize with his parents in their sad bereavement.

Resolved,—That in respect to the memory of our deceased pupil and class-mate, the emblem of our class be draped in mourning for the term of thirty days.

Resolved,—That these resolutions be published in the TRUE WITNESS United Canada and the while being in humble submission to the beavred family.

(Signed), Rev. C. E. Durocher, C.S.V., Prefect and Professor; Hugh Braanen, Horace Mongenais, John McDonald, Arthur Sylvin, Joseph Leveque, Evariste Malette.

St. Patrick's Literary Society of Bourget College, Bland, P.Q.

WHEREAS—It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst by the hand of death our beloved member and president, John Finnegan; and

WHEREAS—John Finnegan was identified with St. Patrick's Literary Society for five years; and

WHEREAS—By his death this society has lost a good member and an efficient, honored and worthy president;

Resolved,—That we the members of St. Patrick's Literary Society of Bourget College, while bowing in humble submission to the Divine Will, wish to extend our most heartfelt sorrow to the afflicted family of the deceased, hoping Divine Providence may comfort those dear ones left behind him.

Resolved,—That the emblems of our Literary Society be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days, and a copy of these resolutions be entered up in the minutes of the society, and a copy sent to the deceased family, and that they may be published in the TRUE WITNESS, the "United Canada" and the "Advocate."

Signed in behalf of all the members by Rev. C. E. Durocher, C.S.V., Moderator; Rev. D. A. Brady, Eccl. Censor; J. Leveque, Vice-president; A. Sylvin, Secretary; H. Braanen, Treasurer; J. McDonald, Librarian; T. Conway, Assis. Librarian; H. Mongenais, J. McDowell, E. Malette, W. Torney, Counsellors.

DEDICATED.

Interesting Exercises at the Opening of the New Convent at Manassettville.

(N. Y. World, April 9th, 1890.)

The doors of the beautiful new Convent of the Sacred Heart, Manassettville, were thrown open to the public for the first time, when the Convent Chapel was dedicated, and a solemn Pontifical mass celebrated. Within the sacred walls a great throng of pupils and friends were assembled. The sanctuary was filled with clergy, many being of eminence in the Church, and there were about two hundred pupils, ranging in age from babies of five years to fast men.

They came in procession, these children of the Sacred Heart, moving softly on in time to the organ music, two by two. Long white veils floated over their dark countenances. Their sweet, serious faces were reverently bowed as they passed into the holy place. It was a dream of fair children, who were into the exquisite chapel with its richness of color, and carving and paintings, glowing with tapers and full of the fragrance of flowers on the altar and the faint odor of incense.

The chapel is of the period of the Italian Renaissance. It abounds in memorials. The stained glass windows are all gifts. The great altar window, which is here mentioned, is the work of the artist of Milan in New York. The subject is "The Sacred Heart of Jesus," and the central figure is the Christ of Michael Angelo. It is an exquisite example of glass painting.

Mass was celebrated by the Rt. Rev. J. J. Conroy, Bishop of Burlington. Rev. Father Mulhern, Chaplain of the convent, was assistant priest, Rev. J. W. Power was deacon, Father Evers, subdeacon, and Rev. Father Slattery, master of ceremonies. The musical part of the service was finely rendered by the choir of St. Francis Xavier's church, with Prof. Klein as the organ.

A solemn benediction was pronounced in the new chapel on Monday morning at 9 o'clock in the presence of inmates of the convent only. This was preceded by the removal of the Blessed Sacrament from the temporary chapel. It was borne in solemn procession to the new edifice. This ceremony occupied two hours, began the religious rites, which concluded yesterday afternoon with a Pontifical benediction at 4 o'clock, when Rev. Father Cardella was deacon of the benediction, and Rev. Father Laville sub-deacon. The sermon at the high mass was preached by Father Francis Ryan, S. J.

She Will Be A Princess.

TORONTO, April 14.—Alexandre Cameron, a wealthy Frenchman, who married a rich Toronto widow named Mrs. Cameron, returned from Europe, but Mrs. Cameron and his step daughter, Mrs. Ward, are still in Paris, and it is announced to friends of the young heiress that she will in June be wedded to Prince De Hensou Garaman, of France. Miss Ward is about seventeen. With his bride the Prince will receive an income of nearly \$150,000.

Boulangism Reviving.

PARIS, April 14.—The Boulangism, presumably as the result of the recent conference with their chief on the island of Jersey, are preparing to contest every district in France at the next general election, and are already casting about for available candidates. The Parisian contest will be bitterly fought. The council of elections at Paris has thrown a coup de sonnettes by framing a policy upon democratic lines.

Elections in Ireland.

LONDON, April 13.—The preparations for the resumption of elections on the Monday estate at Youghal, County Cork, on Monday are complete and one hundred and seventy writs have been served. The prospective victors are every bit as determined to remain where they are as the constabulary are resolved tooust them. In view of the mutual tenacity of purpose it is difficult to see how bloodshed can be averted.

The Newfoundland Difficulty.

LONDON, April 14.—In the House of Commons, this morning, Sir James Ferguson, Under Foreign Secretary, said the Government was not adverse to submitting the Newfoundland difficulty to arbitration, but it was obviously impossible to succeed in that way unless the parties agreed to the order of reference.

FITS. All Fits stopped free by Dr. Elias Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Call for name and address. Treatise and \$2.00 trial sent free on 75c cases. Send to Dr. Elias, 651 Arch St., Phila. Pa.

FROM TIPPERARY.

I'm van Mike Leary From Tipperary, And proud I am of my native place— God bless and guard 'em— And still reward 'em— The gallant men of the noble race! Sure hearts are filin' With passion's thrillin' At all the news from th' asubant town; We're 'most heartin' The dastards cheerin' Our fathers' homesteads 'eird' tumbled down. O're th' ocean foam— Our thoughts are roamin' The Galtees' mountains and valleys fair, And off to Heaven The wish is givin' That all Tipperary's brave sons were there!

LADY KILDARE, Or, the Rival Claimants.

CHAPTER XXXI.—Continued. He looked at her with eager, passionate eyes, his noble face all aglow. It was hard for Nora to refuse a pleading like this, but all her instincts revolted against a stolen marriage. "No, Larry," she answered, smiling sorrowfully. "It cannot be. When I marry you, I must not do so clandestinely. I shall be married in my own chapel at Point Kildare, by my own dear old chaplain, and with my household and tenantry around me." "But, Nora, when can this be? Your guardians will take you away—to Dublin—to England! We shall be separated—perhaps for ever! But if you were to marry me, we would go to Glen O'Neill and defy your enemies."

son the young couple encountered was Lord Treaham. He was looking stern, silent, and gloomy. He had aged greatly during the past few weeks. His restless, haggard eyes, however, brightened as their gaze rested upon the new arrivals, and he hurried toward Nora and Larry O'Neill with outstretched hands. "Thank God, Larry!" he ejaculated. "You have found Lady Nora! I have been a prey to the wildest fears concerning her. Alleen Mahon arrived last night and was met at the station by her father, who took her on to Point Kildare. She told me a frightful story."

Tin Fogarty, sat alone in the little parlor in Yew Cottage, still dressed in the sailor costume. He was awaiting a visit from Michael Kildare, whom he had not seen since the night on which they had made their nefarious bargain for the destruction of the life of the young Lady Kildare. Fogarty was contentedly smoking a pipe. There was visible on his face, in the dim light of the guttaring tallow candle, a satisfied, even exultant expression. The Lady Nora's purse and trinkets were in his pockets, and better than these, he had the young girl herself, he believed, safely in his keeping.

"Indeed! I suppose his lordship is rich. Would he make me his steward, do you think, Mr. Kildare, at a good salary? The police wouldn't look for me up there."

A DANGER SIGNAL! A Cold in the Head may be aptly termed a danger signal warning you that if neglected that dangerous and disagreeable disease, Catarrh, is sure to follow, perhaps leading to Consumption and the grave. At no season of the year is Cold in the Head more prevalent than during the Spring months, and at no other season do the people of this country suffer more generally from Catarrh, with all its disagreeable and annoying effects. Do not for an instant neglect either of these troubles, but apply NASAL BALM, the only remedy that will give instant relief and effect a thorough cure. The following testimonials from among thousands in our possession bear witness to its sterling merit.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Manale. "The word of the wind to the sea." You would know her if you saw her...

taken the ring off his own finger and put it on Joseph's hand when he made him ruler over Egypt. The Egyptians were evidently very fond of rings...

product immensely. Plorine is one of the most powerful active dyes in existence, especially when brought in contact with silk tissue...

by breeding and training their horses, mules and oxen in a way to develop their walking powers. Moping teams are a hindrance in American agriculture...

THE GLORY OF MAN STRENGTH VITALITY. How Lost! How Regained. THE SCIENCE OF LIFE. KNOW THYSELF. EXHAUSTED MIND UNTOLD MISERIES.

ANOTHER GENERAL GRAB. Major-General Laurie's Extravagant Mileage Allowance. OTTAWA, April 19.—Quite a stir has been created over the mileage allowance...

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

WONDERFUL FEATS OF CHEMISTRY.

Antipyrine and All Efficacious Remedies for "a Grippe" Produced from This Simple Substance—Valuable Discoveries Evolved by the Aid of Science.

WORTH MORE THAN ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD. Of antipyrine there was no dearth at any time and for two seasons its superior efficacy against fever and headache...

COAL TAR. For those remedies I spoke of, though invaluable from a medicinal point of view, form but a very small part of the shower of blessings which coal tar has emptied out on humanity of late years.

FROM CARBOLIC ACID again are derived several important dyestuffs, such as plorine, salicylates and resorcinol, the latter two of which are much used for the purpose of preserving human food.

ANILINE DYEING.

Benzol, a fluid and easily evaporating product of the distillation of coal tar, is the basis for aniline, as it is the foundation for a long string of compounds which, because of their penetrating and aromatic odors, may be classed with our most valued perfumes.

FARM AND GARDEN.

STIRRING THE CREAM. Stirring the cream is falling into a disrepute that it does not generally deserve under the new methods that are coming into fashion when the cream is kept cold and sweet and is to be churned within 24 hours after it is taken from the milk.

EARLY MATURITY OF CATTLE. We have been watching the cattle feeding business for several years and have fully come to the conclusion that early maturity is the correct scheme. In this day and age time is money, and we cannot afford to lose sight of this fact.

A Great Irish Sailor. Vice-Admiral Rowan, whose death occurred last week at the patriarchal age of eighty-two years, was one of the heroes whose bravery saved the Union. A native of Ireland, he was appointed as a midshipman more than sixty-four years ago...

France and Germany May Come to an Agreement and Disarm. PARIS, April 9.—La Paix, supposed to be inspired by President Carnot's secretary, says there is talk of the possibility of an agreement between France and Germany to be followed by a general disarmament.

Rome Bankrupt. ROME, April 9.—It is reported that the equity of the municipal finances reveals a state of bankruptcy. The Government declines further to assist in averting a crisis. Numerous failures are anticipated.

EVERYBODY

Should keep a box of MCGALE'S PILLS in the house. They are carefully prepared from the Butternut, and contain nothing injurious. As an Anti-Bilious Pill, they cannot be equaled.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!

EVERYBODY

Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1878, by a vote of overwhelming popular vote.

EVERYBODY

Its MAMMOTH DRAWINGS take place Semi-Monthly (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWING takes place in each of the latter months of the year, and are all drawn in public at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

EVERYBODY

AGENTS WANTED. FOR CURE RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with full mention of number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an envelope bearing your full address.

EVERYBODY

IMPORTANT. Address M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La. Washington, D.C. By ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDER issued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draft or Postal Note.

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GUARANTEED that the payment of Prizes is REMEMBERED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Prizes are drawn by the prominent institution whose charters rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of all imitations or anonymous schemes.

EVERYBODY

DRUNKARDS. You may not be aware that intemperance in drink is just as readily cured as any other disease with medicine and rest. We say cured, and we mean just what we say, and if you happen to be a victim of this habit and wish to rid yourself of all desire or taste for liquor, you can do so if you will.

EVERYBODY

Pfief's Antidote for Alcoholism. Ordinarily one bottle is sufficient to cure the most obstinate and chronic cases of alcoholism, and the comparatively trifling cost of \$1.00 per bottle, no one thus afflicted should hesitate to try it. We guarantee the result.

EVERYBODY

TO PARENTS. Never neglect the health of your Children during the Summer season. If they suffer from Cough, Diarrhoea, or Teething Pains, use Dr. OGDEN'S INFANTS' SYRUP, and you will give them immediate relief.

EVERYBODY

Should keep a box of MCGALE'S PILLS in the house. They are carefully prepared from the Butternut, and contain nothing injurious. As an Anti-Bilious Pill, they cannot be equaled.

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FATHER PERRY, S. J.

One of the Latest Martyrs of Science

Meeting a Heroic Death—Edifying Details of His Untimely Passing—Away From Earth.

The Society of Jesus has given great names to all departments of science; but it is notable, as Alloysius L. Cortier in his sketch of Father Stephen Joseph Perry, in the March London Month, points out that its pre-eminent scientific distinction has been won in astronomy. Before the suppression of the Society, in 1773, we find the names of Clavius, Scheiner, Riccioli, Grimaldi, Mayer, Hell, Boscovich, Sabini and Verbiest; and the foundation, by Jesuits, of the observatories of Vienna, Mannheim, Tyranau, Prague, Graz, Wilna, Milan, Florence, Parma, Venice, Brescia, Rome, Palermo, Lisbon, Marcelline, Avignon, Lyons and Pekin. After the restoration of their society the Jesuits located the existing observatories of Rome, Lorraine, Kalocsa, Zikva-wei, Manila, Cuba, Antananarivo, Puebla, Calcutta, Stonyhurst, in England, and Georgetown, at Washington, D. C., in the United States. Among the astronomers whom they have given to the nineteenth century are the Italians, De Vico and Secchi; the Englishman, Father Perry, with whose last scientific expedition we are concerned here; and, it may be said, to add, the Irish-American, Father James Carley, who died a few months ago at Georgetown.

FATHER PERRY'S EARLY CAREER. Stephen Joseph Perry was born in London in 1833; studied for the priesthood at Donay College and at the English College, Rome; but, at about twenty years of age, feeling a strong desire to be religious as well as a priest, returned to England and entered the Society of Jesus at Stonyhurst. Early in his scholastic life the scientific bent of young Perry's mind was so strongly manifested that his superiors determined to allow him to give himself wholly to science. He attended the lectures of De Morgan, in London, in 1853, and those of Bertrand, Liouville, and Lairy, in Paris, in 1859, and at the London Mathematical Exhibition took the sixth place in the mathematical list. In 1860 he was placed in charge of the observatory at Stonyhurst.

THE YOUNG SCIENTIST BECOMES A JEMITE PRIEST. This scientific career was interrupted from 1863 to 66 for his special studies for the priesthood, to which he was ordained September 23d of the latter year; and for the year of probation, previous to his solemn vows as a Jesuit, which he made in 1871. With these exceptions, his life was given to astronomy. Stonyhurst was his home, whence he went on his various scientific expeditions and whither he returned always victorious; except from the last and most successful of all, which gave him his grave in far-away Demerara.

HIS SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITIONS. Among the expeditions which he headed for the English Government was the transit of Venus expeditions in 1874 and 1882, and that of Curiaea for the total eclipse of the sun in 1886. The last one was to the Iles de Salut, near Cayenne, to observe the solar eclipse of December 22d, 1889.

THE FATAL VOYAGE. Father Perry and his companion, Brother Rooney, sailed from Southampton, England, November 14th, on the R. M. Steamship Tegua. Changing, after a brief rest, at Barbadoes, for the man-of-war Comus, Capt. In Atkinson commanding, they reached their destination December 7th. It would be hard to find an unhealthier spot than one of these malaria-infested Iles de Salut. The sanitary arrangements were the worst possible, and the effluvia almost unbearable to new-comers. There were other disadvantages, but the worst of the horrible environment in which Father Perry rendered his life's last services to science at the best of his life, may be best gathered from a letter of his, appended to his sister, a nun of Notre Dame in England:

"At present I am living partly on board and partly at the Military Hospital. I have had a slight fever, and am taking quinine and sulphur baths; but I hope to be quite well for the work next week. On Sunday, the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, I preached the Catholic convict. A convict serves Mass each morning at 6 A.M., and all our surroundings are convicts and warders. Every evening the Arabs may be seen in every part of the island prostrating in worship, but I have not as yet learned where the Chinamen pray. The vice in the islands is fearful. Dogs are everywhere, and revolvers in the hands of all the warders. Two convicts were executed last week, and two or three others are already sentenced. This morning one poor fellow, who had died in the hospital, was given to the sharks, which swarm in these waters. Our station consists of three islands—Royal Island, on which are the worst criminals; St. Joseph's, where the prisoners are condemned for life, not to perpetual hard labor; and The Devil, where the poor lepers are kept. Food is sent to these twice a week, and the doctors visit them occasionally. They are all in the last stage of misery, and I see them crawling about as best as they can. The captain, officers and men of H.M.S. Comus are all kindness, and the officials on shore are doing everything possible for us. The French Government sent orders that we were to be treated with all kindness, and the Governor of Cayenne has sent the most pressing invitations to Captain Atkinson and myself. Ask the good nuns to pray for your affectionate brother,

S. J. PERRY. ILL, BUT YET AT WORK.

Had he slept on board the Comus, as Captain Atkinson had desired, he would have been better able to resist the dangers of daytime sojourn on the island, and his precious life might have been spared. But his fear of giving trouble to others, and his anxiety for the success of the expedition, kept him day and night on the island.

The observatory was approached from the hospital by a steep ascent of half a mile over very rough ground, and this was traversed back and forth on foot four times every day. General rehearsals for the supreme moment of observation took place from December 16 till December 31, inclusive, Father Perry, of course, directing all, and giving, besides, a lecture on board the Comus by way of further useful instruction to those who were to assist at the instruments. There were four assistants at each instrument—three officers to take down the times given by the observers, and one first-class petty officer to hand plates, etc.

On December 18 rain began falling heavily, drawing up sickening effluvia from the soil. On the night of the 20th the sky cleared, and Father Perry spent the night in the observa-

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Has been the favorite with thrifty housekeepers for over thirty years. Snow-white, wholesome and toothsome Gems, Rolls, Johnny Cakes and Pastry are assured by its intelligent use.

ALL THE BEST GROCERS SELL IT.

tory, taking trial photographs. Towards morning, he slept a little in a hammock, fearing to lose time if he returned for his rest to the hospital, as he wanted to sight the sun at midday. Here he died. It was a death chill. Nevertheless, he carried out all his plans and conducted the final rehearsal.

HIS LAST ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATION. On the morning of the eclipse he was so ill that he had to ask Lieutenant Thierens for a man to help him back and forth from the observatory. Let the correspondent of the Manchester Guardian continue:

"The sun rose in a clear sky, but at seven o'clock all looked very black, and at 7.20 a heavy shower of rain fell for about three or four minutes. After this the sky began to brighten up. At this time Father Perry arrived at the observatory, looking very unwell and leaning on the blue-jacket. As soon as he entered the camp he asked Mr. Rooney if all was ready, and, having been told that all was quite ready, he walked round to see that every man was at his post. The sky was now much brighter, with a large patch of blue near the sun. A few minutes later the sun appeared, it being then a little more than half eclipsed, and about seven or eight minutes before totality commenced. The sun was well out into the blue sky, and as soon as totality commenced the signal was given, and the plates were all successfully exposed according to the programme drawn up by the Solar Eclipse Committee of the Royal Astronomical Society. Captain Atkinson, of the Comus, also observed with smaller telescopes. The corona stood out magnificently, and was very much like the American one of January, 1889.

"Totally lasted one hundred and twenty-nine seconds. When the observations were finished, Father Perry walked over to Mr. Rooney, and asked if all had gone right at his instruments, and on being told that everything was most satisfactory, he remarked, 'This is the most successful observation of the kind that I have ever had anything to do with.' He then asked Captain Atkinson to get three others for the successful observation, and three hearty cheers were given. He said, 'I cannot cheer,' but he waved his helmet."

THE GREAT ASTRONOMER'S LAST DAYS ON EARTH.

He was taken back to the hospital and failed so fast that the last Sacraments were administered. Then came a transient rallying, during which he was got on board the Comus, for Demerara. The improvement continued, and his devoted companion, Brother Rooney, and his associates in the expedition, became hopeful. By the respite was brief. We wish we could quote for our readers all of Brother Rooney's touching record of these last days. Christmas night the fatal change came. Brother Rooney entered the dying man's cabin shortly after midnight. The dying man sat up and tried to write the telegram for Greenwich, giving the result of the expedition. But he could not form the letters. Then he dictated it to his faithful companion, and bade him send it off as soon as they reached Demerara. His mind wandered now and then, and thinking himself at the supreme moment of the scientific mission, with which he had been charged, he gave orders, etc., as during the eclipse.

Early in the afternoon, all hope being gone, Brother Rooney told him he was dying. He received the word with perfect calmness and self-possession, and bade the Brother recite the prayers for the departing soul. He then renewed his vows, and expressed his happiness to die a professed member of the Society of Jesus.

THE DEATH-BED SCENE. Dr. MacSweeney, a Catholic, by the way, was trying to prolong his patient's life by injections into the arm, as it had been said were he die on the passage he would have to be buried at sea. Writes Brother Rooney:

"The doctor prepared to repeat the injection, but he noticed it, and said, 'No; no more injections,' let me die making acts of love of God.' I put the crucifix in his hands again, and he asked me (it was now about 3 P.M.) to repeat the prayers for the dying. This time, too, he answered in a clear, steady voice. After the prayers he held up his crucifix, and made an offering of all his sufferings and at his life at the foot of the Cross, raising himself entirely to the holy will of God, and he made his profession of faith again. I asked him if there was anything he would like me to do for him, any message he would like to send to Stonyhurst or elsewhere. He answered: 'In this supreme moment one should think only of one self.' He exhorted the doctor and himself to love God with our whole hearts, saying that we could not love Him as we should, but we must have a great desire to love and serve Him. He remained very quiet for some time after this, making acts of love, sometimes in English, sometimes in French. At about 3.15 he looked up and asked whether there would be any difficulty in landing his body for burial. The doctor said there would not. Father Perry replied, 'You do your part now, and then Brother Rooney will take charge of everything, and look after the funeral arrangements. I assured him that I would do as he desired. He seemed very much pleased and gave me his blessing. I replaced the crucifix in his hands, and he kissed it very tenderly, as in fact he always did."

At 3.35 he became unconscious, and within the hour his soul passed quietly away.

HIS FUNERAL. The Governor and Father Scobie, who had been expecting Father Perry to give an astronomical lecture at Demerara, were waiting for him as the steamer came in, and were shocked to find themselves not clasping the warm hand of their friend, but following in his funeral procession to the Cathedral. The remains were interred with all honor, Bishop Baines and the priests of Demerara officiating.

HIS CHARACTER AND SERVICE. We regret that space forbids adherence to the religious virtues, the simplicity and almost boyish openness of Father Perry, the zeal for souls which made him delight in the opportunity to preach in the out-of-the-way

places, whether his select few expeditions brought him, or to give the last Sacraments to some poor dying sailor. But we set out simply to portray the Christian man of science, who believed his chosen pursuit to be his surest way of promoting God's glory, and who had publicly declared his willingness to lay down his life in the cause of astronomy. His magnificent services to science are the best recent refutation of the persistent slander that the Church is hostile to scientific investigation, or that religion narrows the intellectual range.

A PROTESTANT'S TRIBUTE.

Let us conclude with a brief word from a Protestant, writing in the English Mechanic, to show how this pious Jesuit and eminent scientist impressed those of a hostile creed: "No more single-hearted, earnest servant of science than he was, ever existed." He was a very religious man, but utterly and absolutely without any cant or pretension. It always seemed to me that Stephen Perry lived to give the lie to the conception of that monstrum horrendum, the typical Jesuit of the Rock and the Record."

The further details of the life and labors of Father Perry, promised in the Month, will be awaited with interest on both sides of the Atlantic.

THE MODUS VIVENDI EXTENSION.

The Reasons of the Dominion Government for the Step.

OTTAWA, April 9.—The notice given last night of the introduction of a bill by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries means more than the mere title conveys. It means the extension of the *modus vivendi* for another year. The bill is entitled: "An act respecting fishing vessels of the United States of America." The arrangements which have followed during 1888 and 1889, the favor with which the arrangement has been met by the New England fishermen, more particularly last season, and the prospect of negotiations for the settlement of Atlantic fisheries questions being shortly resumed, have induced the government to take this step, and doubtless the action will be approved by the country. The provisions of the bill are exactly the same as the old one. The extension will date from the present time until Feb. 15, 1891. The chief change of the old enactment is as follows:

For the purpose of carrying into effect the protocol set forth in schedule "B" it is hereby enacted that pending the exchange and ratifications, and for a period not exceeding two years from the 15th of February, 1889, the privilege of entering the bays and harbors of the Dominion of Canada shall be granted to United States fishing vessels by annual licenses, at a fee of \$1.50 per ton, for the following purposes: The purchase of bait, ice, seines, line and all other supplies and outfit, transhipment of catch and shipping of crews. If, during the continuance of such arrangements, the vessel is engaged in the fish, fresh oil, whale oil and seal oil, as well as on the necessary cables, barrels, kegs, cans and other usual and necessary coverings containing them, such licenses shall be issued free of charge by such officers and in such form as the Governor and Council may determine.

It was further provided that this arrangement could be revoked at any time by proclamation.

Eviction in County Cork.

A remarkable incident in connection with the eviction of Mr. Patrick Shanley, P. L. C., has come to light. A sub-tenant, named Leahy, was also evicted, and in his case no notice of eviction was served on either himself or the relieving officer. In consequence, he, his wife, and five very young children, the eldest about eight years old, and the youngest a mere infant, were thrown on the roadside, where they had to remain all night exposed to a piercing easterly wind, without any protection. This proceeding will be made the subject of inquiry.—United Ireland.

Boodling Aldermen in the Eternal City.

ROME, April 13.—Owing to the freedom with which the press of Rome has indulged in criticising the management of the municipal administration, the municipality has ordered the exclusion of all representatives of the press from sources of official information. The result has been that the papers are more than ever determined to ventilate the incompetency and corruptions which have led to the humiliating condition of the city. It is estimated that in addition to the general deficit of 1,500,000, there are 8,000,000 lire owed on account of annuities.

JOHN FOSTER, Practical Sanitarian, PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAMFITTER, TIN AND SHEET-IRON WOKER, 4 DUPRE LANE.

KNABE PIANO FORTES UNEQUALLED IN Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability WILLIAM KNABE & CO., BAITMORE, 22 and 24 East Baltimore Street, NEW YORK, 148 Fifth Ave. WASHINGTON, 817 Market Square. WILLEIS & CO., Sole Agents, 1834 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

SCOTT'S EMULSION DOES CURE CONSUMPTION In its First Stages. Palatable as Milk. Be sure you get the genuine in Salmon color wrapper; sold by all Druggists, at 50c. and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

5c to 25c a day. Samples and duty FREE. Lines not under the horse's feet. W. B. BREWSTER'S SAFETY REIN HOLDER CO. Holy, Mo.

FATHER MATHEW REMEDY



THE ANTIDOTE TO ALCOHOL FOUND AT LAST A NEW DEPARTURE!

FATHER MATHEW REMEDY is a certain and speedy cure for intemperance, and does away with all alcoholic liquors. The day after debauch, or any intemperate indulgence, a single teaspoonful will remove all mental and physical depression, and all the ailments of the liver, when they arise from other causes than intemperance. It is the most powerful and wholesome tonic ever used. Sold by Druggists, at \$1.00 per Bottle.

S. LACHANCE, sole proprietor, 1538 and 1540 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

THE NATIONALITY CRY.

Raised by "Le Canada" in Connection with the Ottawa Election.

It looks as if the nationality cry was about to be raised in the bye-elections in Ottawa city to replace the late Mr. Parley, M.P. Mr. A. J. Christie announces his candidature in the Liberal-Conservative interest. Le Canada, looked upon as one of Mr. Chapleau's organs, under the heading of "Let us respect ourselves," says: "The friends of Mr. C. H. MacIntosh are having requisitions signed asking him to become a candidate to replace the late Mr. Parley. Mr. MacIntosh has already filled some important positions in Ottawa, and he is well known by the public. We have already had occasion to condemn his conduct towards our compatriots after his defeat in Russell. Unfortunate words fell from his lips and regrettable articles were published by his paper, the Citizen, both of which were insults to the French-Canadians. We therefore declare now that there must be no misunderstanding. We will not support Mr. MacIntosh if he should be the only Conservative candidate, unless a public apology be made to our fellow Nationalists. The fanaticism raised in the whole country against us is trying to deprive us of acquired rights. Several of our political friends have gone back on us and joined our opponents on questions which touch us very closely. Let us know how to make ourselves respected."

Airaid of the Working Classes.

LONDON, April 13.—Apprehension is felt throughout the continent as to the workingmen's celebration of May 1st as a general holiday. In most of the capitals the officials are taking extensive precautions against rioting. The workmen, on the other hand, are swelling with indignation at the suggestion that disorder is possible as the result of their proposed demonstration. A deputation of workmen paid a visit to the headquarters of the police at Buda Pesth to-day and specifically informed the authorities of their plans, declaring that they, themselves, would guarantee to prevent any disorder whatever.

British Expedition to Central Africa.

LONDON, April 14.—It is now no secret that the British East Africa Society has decided and has already begun preparations to send an expedition from Malabara to the debatable Lake Territory in the interior of Africa in advance of the proposed German expedition, to be headed by Emin. The various stories concerning the purpose of Emin's return to the interior have aroused the suspicions of the British East Africa people that it is not the philanthropy of the Egyptian Equatorial Provinces of his territory, but rather a desire to forestall the British in the actual occupation of the Lake country, the most fruitful and desirable of any of the territory. The suspicion has grown into conviction, and it has been resolved to anticipate the German movement. Of this expedition it is asserted that Stanley will assume the leadership at a later date, and the fact that he has declined a number of invitations to banquets, etc., lends color to this statement, assuming that Stanley has declined these honors because they would interfere with his preparations to return to Africa.

Commenting on these reports the Pall Mall Gazette says the day of discovery and exploration in Africa is now being passed in a more active way than ever before, and the fact that he is the financier, and finances will henceforth develop what has been discovered and discover what remains to be developed.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FLOUR GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.—Receipts during the past week were 16,227 bbls, against 4,023 bbls the week previous. There are signs of greater strength and a little more activity, sales of strong bakers for local account have been made at \$4.90, straight rollers have been placed at \$4.40 to \$4.50. Advances from Western millers state that prices must advance as they are paying several cents higher for their wheat, sales being reported at Campbellford and district at 90c per 57 lbs and at higher prices in other districts. Patent spring, \$5.10 to \$5.20; Straight roller, \$4.30 to \$4.50; Extra, \$4.20 to \$4.40; Superior, \$3.50 to \$3.80; No. 1, \$3.00 to \$3.25; City Strong Bakers, \$0.00 to \$4.00; Strong Bakers, \$4.50 to \$4.90; Ontario best—fine, \$1.65 to \$2.00; Ontario best—fair, \$1.40 to \$1.80.

WHEAT.—Receipts during the past week were 19,958 bushels, against 6,747 bushels the week previous. Sales of No. 1 Manitoba wheat have been made at \$1.08 at points west of Toronto, and we quote prices here from \$1.07 to \$1.08 for No. 1, and \$1.05 to \$1.06 for No. 2. In Chicago the market was quite excited at one time to-day. May wheat selling up to 83c, but closing at 82c.

CORN.—Receipts during the week were nil, against 5,450 bush, for the week previous. No. 2 Chicago mixed 40c in bond, and we quote 47c to 48c duty paid as to quality.

BARLEY.—Receipts during the past week were 1,200 bushels. The market is firmer at 46c to 49c as to quality for malting, and feed barley 40c to 45c.

OATS.—There is not much business doing, the last sales reported being at 32c to 33c per 22 lbs. Upper Canada being quoted at 30c.

BUCKWHEAT.—Market is quiet at 38c to 40c per bushel.

RYE.—In this grain there is very little moving. The only sale we heard of being three cars at 45c.

OTHERS.—Receipts during the week were 233 pigs, against 325 pigs for the week previous. We quote: Standard in bags at \$1.70 to \$1.80 and granulated at \$1.75 to \$1.90. In bbls granulated \$3.75 to \$4 and ordinary standard at \$3.50 to \$3.75. Rolled oats \$3.70 to \$4.00 per bbl, and \$1.80 to \$1.95 in bags. Pearl barley \$3 to \$3.30 per bbl, and red barley at \$4 to \$4.25. Split peas, \$3.70 to \$3.90.

PEAS.—Receipts during the past week were 11,564 bushels, against 17,634 bushels for the week previous. Prices are quoted as 67c to 68c per 68 lbs, in store. Sellers for May float 72c to 72c, and buyers at 70c to 70c.

MALT.—Market quiet, Ontario malt at 85c to 70c per bushel delivered here in small lots. Sales.—Canadian whisky firm at \$2.30 per bush, American at \$1.75 to \$1.85 as to quality. Red clover 7 to 8c per lb. Alalfa 11c to 12c per lb, blue grass \$1 to \$1.50 as to quality, and red top 60c to 70c.

PROVISIONS. PORK, LARD, &c.—It is thought that the duty on pork will be satisfactorily adjusted to suit the wishes and conveniences of the trade. A fair local business is reported in Canadian short cut, and American do, clear within quotations. In land the sales were reported at \$1.65 to \$1.70 per pair for Canadian, American being quoted at \$1.75. Smoked meats are firm under a steady demand, and we quote as follows:—Canada short cut clear, per bbl, \$15.50 to \$16.00; Chicago short cut clear, per bbl, \$15.50 to \$15.60; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$14.50 to \$15.00; Hams, city cured, per lb, 11c to 12c; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 8c to 9c; Bacon, per lb, 11c to 11c; Shoulders, 00c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 3c to 4c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE. EGGS.—Receipts during the past week were 1,075 packages, against 1,657 packages for the week previous. Prices have again declined during the week, with sales at 11c to 11c. To-day however there was a little more inquiry, and prices were somewhat firmer.

BEANS.—Under slow demand, the market retains its quiet aspect. Sales of jobbing lots are still made at \$1.45 to \$1.55 for good qualities, and round lots are quoted at \$1.40.

HONEY.—Free arrivals of maple syrup are still affecting demand for honey. Prices are nominally unchanged though tending downward. Extracted, 9c to 10c as to quality. Comb honey 14c to 15c for white clover in 1 lb sections. Buckwheat honey in comb 13c to 14c, in sections.

MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP.—Receipts are coming in freely and the supply on hand is ample. Sugar is selling from 7c to 8c per lb with fancy qualities occasionally bringing 6c in small quantities. Sugar is quoted at 65c to 70c per can wine measure, 85c to 90c per can Imperial measure. Sales in wood are still made at 6c per lb.

HOPS.—Canadians are firmer in tone, sales having been reported recently at from 13c to 16c per lb as to quality. Old hops 5c to 6c per lb.

HAY.—The market remains quiet but steady for pressed hay; good timothy is selling from \$3 to \$3.50 on track; ordinary from \$2 to \$7, and fancy qualities are bringing in some instances \$10.50.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—Receipts during the past week were 680 pkgs, against 1,158 pkgs for the week previous. There is a steady demand for new butter, which is selling at 17c to 20c. Some dealers complain that recent receipts from the Eastern Townships are composed of a mixture of new and old butter. There is some enquiry for Western fine, Newfoundling, 8c in small quantities. It is thought that quite a lot will go out by the first boats. Quite a clearance has been effected in medium grades of late, and it is hoped that present stocks will yet be pretty well worked off before the warm weather sets in. Some very low prices have been accepted in order to induce business. We quote: New Butters, 17c to 20c; Creamery, fall, 20c to 23c; do summer, 14c to 16c; Eastern Townships, fall, 14c to 19c; do summer, 10c to 14c; Morrisburg, fall, 16c to 18c; do summer, 10c to 13c; Western, 10c to 14c; Rentree, 9c to 12c; Inferior, 8c to 9c.

CHEESE.—Receipts during the week were 46 boxes. The market has been firm both here and in New York during the week, especially for the finest grades. Cable advices from abroad are very encouraging, sales being made at 55c to 60c in Liverpool for finest goods. One cable reports prices for finest as at 55c to 57c. The Liverpool market is still steady at 54c. Here we quote prices for the local trade at 11c to 11c for finest white, and under-graded at 10c to 11c.

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES, &c.—The market is very strong, a round lot of Western apples being sold at \$4 per bbl, and sales of jobbing lots are reported \$5 to \$7 per bbl, and some holders intend asking \$8 to-morrow. Poor and wasty stock from \$1.50 to \$2.50.

ORANGES.—The market is firmer and higher at \$3.00 to \$3.75. Some fancy lemons have sold as high as \$8.00.

PEACHES.—The market remains firm under a steady enquiry, Valencia being quoted in cases at \$5.50, per box. Messina, \$3.25 to \$3.50, per box. Bitter oranges, \$5 per box, and Florida, \$4.25 to \$4.50.

LEMONS.—The market is well supplied, and prices are very reasonable at \$1.00 to \$2.00 per bunch as to size and quality.

DRIED APPLES.—There is a fairly steady market at 5c to 6c per lb.

EVAPORATED APPLES.—Market somewhat excited with sales at 12c, and we quote 12c to 12c per lb.

CALIFORNIA PEARS.—Market steady at \$4.50 to \$5 per box.

COCONUTS.—Market firm, good supply at from \$5.50 to \$6 per hundred.

DATES.—5c to 6c per lb. Market quiet.

VEGETABLES.—Market fairly well supplied. Bermuda onions \$5 per crate, Bermuda tomatoes \$1 to \$1.25 per box. Lettuce \$1 per dozen bunches. Artichokes 70c per bunch. New Bermuda potatoes \$10 per bag.

POTATOES.—A good local demand has been experienced for good early rose, with sales in car lots at 55c to 70c per bag of 90 lbs, jobbing lots selling at 75c to 80c.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE.

The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending April 12th, 1890, were 214; left over from previous week 78; total for week 292; shipped during week 90; left for city 91; and for week at hand for 200.

The horse trade at these stables during the week has been quiet, small sales at low prices. We have on hand 59 sale horses, good workmen and drivers. Four car loads expected to arrive on Monday, 14th, and one or two American buyers looked for.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS.

The receipts of live stock for week ending April 12th, 1890, were as follows:—Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Calves.

Over from last week. 6 325 387
Total for week. 399 4 325 387
Left on hand. 20

Light receipts for week, owing to the demand, which was decidedly weak, butchers having considerable Easter stock still on hand. On account of small supplies the fall in values was not so great as might be expected, all cattle being disposed of at fair prices.

Few sheep offered. No change in hogs, average values 8c. Calves plentiful.

We quote the following as being fair values: Cattle, Butchers' good, 4c to 4c; Butchers' med., 3c to 4c; Butchers' culls, 2c to 3c; Hogs, 6c to 7c; Calves, \$4.00 to \$10.00.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

PUBLIC NOTICE. In order to facilitate cash payments, and as far as possible, do away with the necessity of credit on the part of any one connected with our firm, we have decided in future to pay all salaries either weekly or monthly in advance, except the boys and those employed in the workrooms.

S. CARSLEY.

CARPET DEPARTMENT.

NEW GOODS FOR SPRING. BRUSSELS. Large variety of New Patterns with Borders to match. 5-FRAME BRUSSELS in very Choice Designs.

ART SHADES. WILTON VELVETS. A choice selection of High Art Shades and Persian Designs. Rich Designs and Colors.

LIGHT GROUND Carpets in all makes will be very much in demand this spring.

LARGER STOCK this season than any previous year. Ladies are invited to inspect the stock before buying elsewhere.

S. CARSLEY.

CARPETS. CARPETS. TAPESTRY.

New Tapestry Carpets in great variety cheaper than ever. EVERY QUALITY. We are introducing a new line of TAPESTRY BRUSSELS which has already sold largely. Choice Colors and Handsome Designs.

TAPESTRY CARPETS. TAPESTRY STAIR CARPETS BRUSSELS STAIR CARPETS BRUSSELS.

WILTON VELVETS TAPESTRY. Carpets made and laid by experienced workmen.

CARPETS with handsome borders to match in every make.

S. CARSLEY.

CARPETS! CARPETS!

WOOL AND UNION. All-Wool and Union Carpets by the yard or in squares. ALL-WOOL CARPETS. Pretty patterns for bedrooms. Fast Colors in all-wool.

ALL-WOOL CARPET SQUARES. ROYAL ART CARPETS. KENSINGTON SQUARES. MONTANA ART SQUARES, From \$1.50.

RUGS! RUGS! RUGS! ANTORIA RUGS. KYBER RUGS. BEAM RUGS. SMYRNA RUGS. Several cases just opened of SMYRNA RUGS in all sizes.

MOHAR RUGS. SCOTCH WORSTED RUG