

ways. As you are not in jail, I did not think it was best to buy these people off here. After your trial you will be clear. I understand you are at your uncle's house, so you are all O. K. and you can only save this expense, but if you want me to, I will have you released at once. Johnny Nolan showed me your letter. If you had come back I would have furnished you bond until I had you released. Pearl, I like to see you come back. I know we can get along all right. I think by doing what I told you, ought to square everything. And some day you will find me to be a dearer friend than you give me credit for now. I had no idea, as I couldn't realize how dear you were to me, until after you had left me, when it was too late. You might think awful for having you arrested, but I only done it to have you brought back to me. It is all over with now, and I ask forgiveness, and this is all. I think now, Pearl, we have had all the bad luck we can have and everything will be all right, and all our troubles have come to an end, so take my advice. Cora is crazy to have you come home again.

Well, Pearl, you have my best wishes through life. So good-bye. Answer.
Respectfully, GEORGE.

THE CATHOLIC EMIGRATION.

BERLIN, May 27.—It is learned here that Herr Capensly is the principal mover in the efforts of the European Catholic emigration societies to induce the Pope to follow distinct national lines in fostering church work among the Catholic emigrants in America. This subject was referred to in recent dispatches. Capensly's championship of the Germans in America has borne fruit in frequent instructions to Herr von Schloezer, German representative at the Vatican, to use his influence whenever he could. The Austro-Hungarian ambassador, it is understood, has similar instructions, and Capensly, when he went to Rome to present the memorial of the conference, was armed with letters of approval from many prominent European and Canadian Catholics.

Speaking of the nomination of Kan-zard as archbishop in America, Ambassador von Schloezer said to Capensly: "This is an important act, that will interest all Prussia." He added that he would warmly congratulate and thank the cardinal secretary of state for this choice, so favorable to German interests.

M. Mercler of Quebec warmly recommended the plan to the Pope, saying that when he assisted at the Baltimore services he felt acute pain on finding that there were no Canadians among the American bishops, notwithstanding that there were more than a million Canadians in the United States.

It is significant that this whole business has been conducted so far without the knowledge or advice of the American hierarchy. The campaign has been directed solely by the committee in Germany, which, by its activity, has secured the support and approbation of other European countries. There will be great curiosity to know the view the American bishops take of the matter.

The plan proposed in the memorial seems to be peculiarly adapted for the preservation in America of the languages and race distinctions of the emigrant. It has been impossible to

secure a list of the signatures to this memorial, but the body of the document itself has been obtained. It speaks of the Lucerne congress as a meeting to consider the best means of securing the spiritual and temporal welfare of their Catholic fellow-countrymen who were emigrating to America at the rate of upwards of four hundred thousand a year.

"These numerous emigrants" says the memorial, "could constitute a great power and a mighty factor in the development of Catholicity in different parts of America. It then goes on to detail the plans necessary to carry out the views. First of all, it would be necessary to form into separate parishes or missions the different nationalities, where the numbers and resources so allow, and the parishes should be confined to priests of the same nationality.

"In this way," says the memorial, "cherished recollections of the fatherland would be constantly brought back to the immigrants."

Where the limited number of the different nationalities will not permit of separate parishes, the priests directing such groups should be conversant with their different languages and should be obliged to give instructions to all the different groups in their own language. Where there are already Christian public schools parochial schools are to be established. The list of studies for these schools should always comprise the national language of the different races of emigrants, as well as the language and history of their adopted country. Catholic associations of different kinds should be formed to preserve the Catholics from radical societies, Free Masonry, etc. The Catholics of every nationality should have one bishop of their own race.

"In all the Catholic countries from which immigration is taking place the Holy See should favor the shelter seminaries and schools instituted for the education of missionaries for the emigrants. A number of Italian missionaries have already gone to America, and others of other nations are waiting for the Pope to guarantee them an untrammelled exercise of the ministry by decree of his infallible wisdom. Thus, provided the Holy See will lend its indispensable co-operation, marvelous results will be obtained. Poor emigrants will find again in America their own parishes, their own schools, their own societies, their own language, and they will prove the means of extending the limits of Jesus Christ's kingdom on earth."

BALMACEDA'S MESSAGE.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The Chilean minister has received a copy of the message of President Balmaceda to the Chilean Congress, which convened April 20th last. In this he discusses the rebellion of the navy, which he speaks of as without precedent in the naval history of Chile. He says that during the period of the months since the beginning of the revolution there has not been an instance of a single popular outbreak in favor of the movement, whose power is actually confined to the ocean fleet. It has been unable to keep steadily or occupy any

portion of territory containing any dense population and in order to do anything they had to bombard the ports of the north and set on fire towns unfortified, operating against the cosmopolitan population of Tarapaca and using hostilities of a character worse than any of those employed during the conquest of Chile.

The provinces of the north are separated from the country by the ocean, upon which the rebel fleet dominates, and by great efforts the revolutionists succeeded in securing them, after bloody combats. Their fleet had not sufficient strength to upset the lawful government, but it has shown enough to disturb the public order, and that its leaders possess the courage necessary to sacrifice the lives of Chileans and spread misfortunes and evils through the country.

Speaking of his policy as president, Balmaceda says: "I tried to give the national party participation in affairs in order that they could not invite jealousy and resistance. The nationalists refused to render me their assistance, although their co-operation was imposed by the clearest political sense. The struggle then raged between the majority in congress and the executive power and I thought it my duty to close congress, in the hope that a short time of reflection and calm would bring the groups of the coalition to fair and reasonable terms. Unfortunately, evil has been done and we have now to stand the deplorable consequences. I was bound to assume all necessary powers to suppress a revolt, headed by the armed majority of Congress, bent upon subverting the public order and institutions of the country. The license of the Chilean press has been carried in our day to extremes never before reached in any other part of the world. Not only government and public men, but society and even families have been slandered in the tempest of political passion. I think the law must keep sacred the right and liability of everyone to publish his opinion, but there must be other offenses of the press than those so qualified by the penal code. Few governments have had to meet more unmerited aggressions or more gratuitous inculpations than those with which I have been assailed, but I have not on that ground lost the serenity of my spirit nor the perfect tranquility of my conscience. I have every confidence in the God who presides over the destinies of nations."

The King of Greece, Prime Minister Delyannis, and M. Ziamas, the minister of justice, are shortly expected at Corfu to investigate the recent troubles between the Greek Christians and the Hebrews. Placards have been widely circulated throughout the island, inciting the people to revolt and threatening the governor with death.

Says a boys' story paper: "The trapper's long finger swept the thick globules of moisture from his brow, until the floor was sprinkled with human rain, every drop of which cost him a pang." This ought to prove a warning to boys who want to go West and become Indian hunters, but it probably will not. It is not the fault of the author, however. He has done the best he could.