dists, Anglicans and other sects is not unity, than have all the negotiations towards her. which have recently taken place between the discordant sects which have no common creed .

Ritualism, which is one form in which High Churchism manifests itself, was at first weak and distasteful to the great majority of Anglicans ; but it has now become a power in the Church. avowal of duplicity should keep him The use of vestments is one evidence of this. Ten years ago Catholic vest- do so. No ruler can afford to have an heart the welfare of the people, and ments were used in 340 churches in England. They are now used in 1,033. In 1882 incense was used in 9 churches. It is now used in 890. The use of altar lights has increased with equal rapidity, it being estimated that they are now used in 2,050 churches, being for he showed himself to be an uncomnearly four times the number which used them ten years ago.

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It is not too sanguine for us to expect that these facts will lead to a rapid increase in the number of conversions from Anglicanism to Catholicism, and that the archiepiscopate of Archbishop Vaughan will be marked by the return the one true fold.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S IDIOSYN-CRACIES.

It is not to be denied that Prince Bismarck has been a great figure in the history of Germany during this last half of the present century, and his recent trip from Friedrichsruhe to Bavaria, gave the populace of that part of Germany through which he passed an opportunity which they did not neglect to testify their admiration for the man of "blood and iron."

His journey through the German Empire to Austria was one continued triumph, and, notwithstanding that he represents the principle which humiliated Austria at Sadowa, the Austrians, too, received him very well. It was under his regime as Chancellor of the German Empire that the Dreibund or Triple Alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy was cemented : and whatever may have been the bitter feelings previously entertained by Austria on account of her humiliation, they were supposed to have been laid aside when the triple treaty was signed between the three contracting powers. Hence Bismarck was received in triumph, with the exception that the Imperial Court studiously avoided showing him any special honor. This the country. was due to the fact that the Prince is not now in favor with the Emperor William III. of Germany. It would not be in keeping with the cordial relations which appear to exist between the Austrian and German Courts, to receive with royal honors one whom the German Emperor regards with suspicion, if not even with the more decided feeling of antipathy.

Prince Bismarck's resignation of the together." German Chancellorship is known to have been tantamount to a dismissal, nothwithstanding all the compliments which passed at the time to conceal the actual state of affairs; and since that time Bismarck has been discontented, growling in his den like a chained tiger, and from time to time making manifest his conviction that the affairs of the Empire were going wrong, and would continue to go wrong unless he were placed once more at the helm of State.

He seems, however, to have been peculiarly indignant that more notice was not taken of him by the Austrian Court, and at an interview which was published in the Neue Frie Presse, of which were so reckless and so calculated to raise distrust between Austria and Germany that financial as well as official circles have been considerably graceful policy of persecution which disturbed.

It is believed that he did this in revenge for the coolness shown towards him by the Emperor Francis Joseph, who did not even accord him an audience during his stay in Vienna. He admitted that even while he was in power, and when he seemed to be most cordial towards Austria, and when the Triple Alliance seemed to be a most firm bond between the two powers, he was ready at any time to cut loose from Austria if thereby he could appease Russia.

The Austrians are now asking if this double dealing ceased with the retire-They do not see any security that such have alienated from the Government. It would appear, however, that the which has been made in Catholic

next to impossible that he should ever population of his Empire. recover his former influence in the counsels of his country; and notwithstanding his ability, his shameless out of power, and will undoubtedly crats. The Catholic Church has at avowed double-dealer at the head of his administration in the present precarious position of European politics.

We cannot regret that it is impossible for Prince Bismarck to become again the Chancellor of the Empire, promising enemy of the Catholic Church while he occupied that position. He forgot the loyalty and devotedness of the German Catholics to the Empire. and relentlessly persecuted the Church until he was forced by the determined stand taken by Herr Windthorst and the devoted Centre party of Catholics of a majority of the English people to in the Reichstag, to withdraw from the course which he had marked out for himself. But even to this day there remain on the statute books of jure both the State and the Empire the Empire some of the penal laws which Bismarck succeeded in placing there during his insane crusade against the Catholic Church, though for the most part they have been repealed, and repealed under Bismarck's own regime. It was once Vienna to be present at the marriage his boast that he would "never go to of his son, and his return through Canossa;" but to Canossa he was obliged to go.

> The madness with which Bismarck seems to be just now affected is not limited to his purely political utterances. While he was on his way to Kissengen, he visited Augsburg, and there unbosomed himself still further, deeming that he was among friends to whom he could discourse freely on his grievances. But the ubiquitous newspaper reporter was on hand, and a full account of his savings was made public through a United Press correspondent.

He spoke of the Emperor as "Der yunge mann " (the young man.) He observed that the Emperor's foreign policy is based partly on his receiving support from Radicals and Poles, and Ultramontanes, all of whom, he says, were opposed to the unification of Germany. Their support of the Government, and the Emperor's friendship for them, constitute a danger ahead for

He admitted that his measures had been in some respect harsh; but he said that harsh measures were necessary for the purpose of keeping the Kaiser would sooner or later regret bitterly his having nursed a viperous coalition of parties, each striving for the mastery only in order to undo what it took almost a life-time to put

He continued:

"The latter-day moderation of Anarchist cause. the Social-Democrats is illusive. This attitude they will main-tain only until they constitute a strong minority in Parliament. Then they will throw off the mask and violently force the now half open door and thrust the Kaiser's chair out. The Ultramontanes would prefer to bargain with an Atheistic Socialist President than with a Protestant Emperor. He added:

"When the Kaiser consented to meet the Czar at Kiel, he started on the road to Canossa.

The Prince is very fond of his meta-Canossa; but he ought to be ashamed of it, as he himself traversed that Vienna, he made some statements road, albeit he did so unwillingly. However, it is not the passing over the road to Canossa which is disgraceful. It is the having first pursued a dismade it necessary to go afterwards to Canessa.

The time is not suitable for the persecution of the Catholic Church in Germany; and it was a weakness to

an era of persecution. of the serious dangers which are semination of Anarchist doctrines, it was necessary to raise the strongest ment of Bismarck from official life. country, whom Bismarck's policy would crime.

Much has been said of late years re- is the case. It is stated that these The Catholic Church is indeed loyal to Parisians are becoming more bold, as it education throughout the United viously notified, assembled there in congarding the union of Christians, and utterances of Bismarck render the just Governments everywhere; and is seen that the terrorizing influence of it has been supposed that the day of Tripple Alliance very precarious, and even to Governments which aim at the Anarchists is becoming less potent, be at least twenty diocesan exhibits, union between Presbyterians, Metho- they may possibly result in altogether being just, though some of their meas- and it is due to this that the sentence new and unexpected combinations were may not be all that is to be de- of death has been passed upon this number of dioceses that they will take work assigned her, in most hearty and far off. We are of opinion that the between the other powers of Europe, sired. But Catholic Faith does not nardened criminal. High Church movement has done more unless Chancellor Von Caprivi can oblige Catholics to support injustice, If the country is to be freed from the towards preparing the way for a real succeed in reassuring Austria of the or even to endure gross injustice and terrorism of Anarchy, it will be necesunion of faith, with the centre of honesty of Germany's intentions tyranny. The Emperor William, there- sary to administer the laws firmly and In any case Prince Bismarck has mistake than to have persevered in late France on the new energy shown shown himself to be a mischief maker; Bismarck's tyrannical course towards by the officers of justice in their purand after such utterances it seems a resolute thirty-six per cent. of the suit of these criminals. There have

Prince Bismarck tries to make it appear that Catholics, or Ultramontanes, as he thinks proper to call them, were in league with the Social Demoso far she is democratic; but she has no sympathy with Anarchical principles, or the upholders of such. The Prince's prognostications on the effect supreme. of a combination of the two forces is therefore purely imaginary, and does not deserve a serious answer. We may say, however, what is known to be a fact, that the Anarchists are entirely from the ranks of the Protestant sects.

We are gratified to observe that the Prince's theories have by no means increased the manifestations of triumph which greeted him before he gave utterance to them. The North German Gazette says :

"Prince Bismarck's utterances throw a cloud on his great historic figure, which is calculated to in-Unless he intended solely thus to vent his ill-humor, his action can be ex plained only by his desire for personal changes in the Government. question is whether he has not abused his right of criticism. We do not remember a case of similar conduct or the part of a retired statesman of any country.

Elsewhere the Gazette says that his remarks are disrespectful to the Emperor; and it hints that Bismarck is possibly the real, though secret, leader of the opposition to the Government.

It is even believed that the Govern ment will bring the Prince to account for his foolish utterances.

THE FRENCH ANARCHISTS.

It will be a relief to friends of order to know that notwithstanding the lenient sentence inflicted on the Anarchist dynamiter, Ravachol, on his first trial, he has been condemned to the punishment he so well deserved on his second trial, which began on the 21st June and ended on the 23rd. He will shortly be executed by the guillotine.

He was charged on his second trial

Rayachol, named Francois and Mennier. Their purpose was to avenge the delivery of Ravachol to the officers of justice, as it was M. Very who had disclosed to the police the assassin's hiding-place. The detectives are searching in London for the two culprits, who will be given up to them by the London civil authorities phorical allusion to the road to if they are discovered. Both men were arrested after the explosion, as they were under suspicion, but for want of proof against them they were released. Since that time proofs have been obtained of their guilt, and they are again sought for.

The light sentence passed at first upon Ravachol, the principal figure in all these outrages, was caused by the terror into which the people of Paris were thrown by the numerous Anarchist outrages which had been perthe Empire that Bismarck inaugurated petrated. It was to mollify the Anarchists that the jury took the unex-The Emperor William III. has had pected and unprecedented course of the good sense to see that in the face recommending such a scoundrel to mercy while rendering their verdict : threatening all Europe from the dis- and it would seem that the judge was similarly terrorized, when he passed sentence of imprisonment for life, possible bulwark against them, and leaving the hope of escape so that that bulwark could be raised only by Ravachol would have a possible oppormaking peace with the Catholics of the tunity to begin anew his career of

fore, could not have made a greater sternly. We may, therefore, congratubeen threatening letters sent to all concerned in the prosecution of Rayachol. but as the Anarchists have been shorn of much of their power by the newly displayed vigor of the officials of the Government, less attention is paid to these threats than before, and it is to be hoped that there will now be a restoration of the reign of justice, and that the law will be once more

EDITORIAL NOTES.

WE congratulate the good parish priest of St. Thomas, Rev. W. Flannery, because of the deserved honor just conferred on him. He has spent length of years in the service of God's Church: he has ever been the faithful priest at the call of duty, while his talents and acquirements have shed a lustre on his adopted as well as upon his native country. Long may he live fial to the country as a whole, and to deservedly bestowed!

By A decree of the Sultan of Turkey were closed forcibly, but, owing to the strong remonstrances of United States Minister Hirsch and the French Minister, the operation of the decree has the doctor's sect. Not one of the Equal two Ministers acted upon instructions from their respective Governments in following the course which they adopted, and Lord Salisbury has since instructed the British Ambassador to las detects a Jesuit plot in it. unite his representations with those of the French and American Ministers.

Both Catholic and Protestant schools

wonder that the sternorists wonder that the sternorists burg could have had a night's rest since they heard Dr. Douglas' diawere affected by the decree, which it is tribe. expected will be entirely countermanded, owing to the firm stand taken on the subject by these Christian powers. President Harrison's orders to the American Minister were especially firm and resolute, and the change in the attitude of the Porte is attributed chieffy to the action of the American Minister.

THE Free Church of Scotland has He was charged on his second trial with the perpetration of five murders, and with having violated and robbed the tomb of the Baroness Roche-Taille in the St. Jean Bonnefonds cemetery. Among those whom he was accused of killing there were two ladies, and an elderly man named Brunell, who was known as the Hermit of Chamblers. Ravachol was closely questioned by the Judge regarding these murders, and he admitted that he had killed the hermit in order to rob him, and that he had obtained 31,250 francs (86,-250) on the premises. His object in murdering Brunell was, as he said, to save himself from starvation, and to obtain money for the aid of the Anarchist cause.

The dynamiters who blew up Monsieur Very's restaurant, killing the proprietor and his wife, are now in known to be two Anarchists, friends of Ravachol, named Francois and Mensiers and with having violated and robbed the thermit is allowable in the cause of Ravachol, named Francois and Mensiers of the Presbyterian Church. The end of Anderden and Malden were the town of the Presbyterian Church. The end of Anderden and Malden were the town of the proprietor of the propriets of full the propriets of the prop finally adopted as a sufficient Declara-Empire together. He said "the Judge regarding these murders, Fifty-five presbyteries voted for the of the Presbyterian Church. The end justifies the means, you know.

> NEW LONDON, Conn., has been elected as the place where the recently adopted plan of a Catholic summer school will be put into operation. The managers offer to the students abundant instruction in various departments of knowledge by competent teachers and lecturers who are quite up to the times' and able to throw upon their subjects the higher and still broader light of central principles, of spiritual truth and of coher ent faith." The place selected for the first meeting is a pleasant summer resort, and teachers as well as students will be enabled to have a pleasant summer's recreation while improving their minds. Board can be obtained there on reasonable terms, and the fee for the series of lectures will be only \$5. The school will open on 30th July The plan of instruction will be some what after that which is adopted at Chatauqua. A number of pleasant excursions have been planned for visitors during their stay.

THE preparations which are being made for a Catholic educational exhibit at the Columbian Fair in Chicago in 1893 are on a grand scale, and will show to great advantage the progress

States. It is expected that there will vention for professional purposes. The be at least twenty diocesan exhibits. as notice has been received from this part. Other dioceses have the matter | creditable manner. The inspector preunder consideration, and some dioceses, the authorities of which do not consider that they could make sufficient display for a separate exhibit, of the time, greatly encouraging the will unite their exhibits with some of the religious teaching orders, all of which will have special exhibits. The object is to make known to the American public, and indeed to the public of all nations, what has been done for Catholic education in America. There is no doubt the exhibition will be most creditable. Brother Maurelian, of Memphis, Tennessee, is the Secretary and manager of the Catholic exhibit.

In another co'umn will be found an admirable answer of the St. John, N. B., Daily Sun, to the violent attack of Dr. Douglas on Sir John Thompson. The Sun shows to demonstration tha the meddling Doctor is guilty of falsehood in pretending that Sir John worked the Legislature of Nova Scotia for all that it was worth to the advantage of his new faith. We fully believe that Sir John Thompson's occupancy of a seat in the Nova Scotian Cabinet was beneficto enjoy the distinguished title now so this extent the Catholics of Nova Scotia profited by it, but no further. Another of Dr. Douglas' nonsensical

statements is that the new Redistributhe Christian schools of that empire tion Bill was made in the interest of the Catholic hierarchy. The absurdity of this will test the seriousness of the most pious among the members of been suspended, and the schools have Righters of Parliament thought of been re-opened for the present. The bringing this objection to the Bill. It was surely an oversight. The Reformers objected to the Bill because they considered it to be a gerrymander to secure some additional seats for Con servative candidates. But Dr. Doug a dreadful bugaboo the Jesuit is! wonder that the Methodists of Tilson

OUR SEPARATE SCHOOLS. Amherstburg.

Last week was an important one fo the Separate schools in and around the town of Amherstburg. The Government Inspector spent nearly the whole week examining the different schools and performing other official duties in connection therewith. As to the work of inspection the following extracts from his report on the town school speak for themselves:

1. The building is of stone, durable hand

The schools of Anderdon and Malden also found to be in algood, healthy condition-all within the limits of the Rev. Father Ryan's mission, to whose watchful care the whole system, both the town and country schools are chiefly indebted for their success.

TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

The work of inspection over, the religious teachers of the Order teach ing in Amherstburg and elsewhere in | gists, or that western section, having been pre

course of which all the teachers took an active part, each lady performing the sided and contributed to the exercises of the occasion. The pastor, Rev. Father Ryan, and his assistant, Father Renaud, attended during a large part The convention was a successful one and produced most gratifying Evidently the Separate school people in the west are determined not to take a rear position in the educational procession

Attendance — Pupils enrolled, 8!; pupils present, 66. Pupils sent to High School during year (July '91), three.
Organization and Discipline — Ungraded school, regularly classified. State of discipline satisfactory. Rather too much work for one tender.

line satisfactory. Rather too much work for one teacher.

Proficiency of the pupils — Reading and grammar, excellent and good; spelling, writing, arithmetic, drawing, geography, singing, composition and Christian doctrine, good. English literature, good and middling. History, middling. The premises—Two good play-grounds; needs some improvement as to fencing and entry. Lighting and ventilation, good.

Equipments — Desks and seats generally good, but some new ones needed. Blackboard, on the whole, good. Goodmaps; large globe wanted.

wanted.
Remarks—The general proficiency of this school is very satisfactory and progress is being steadily made. The attendance always large, is also (if anything) improving. It is hoped that a more desirable building will be secured as soon as circumstances will permit.

CONSUMPTION.

In its first stages, can be successfully checked by the prompt use of Ayer's of that disease, the cough is wonderfully relieved by this medicine.

wonderfully relieved by this medicine.

"I have used Aver's Cherry Pectoral with the best effect in my practice. This wonderful preparation once saved my life. I had a constant cough, night sweats, was greatly reduced in flesh, and given up by my physician. One bottle and a half of the Pectoral cured me."—A. J. Edson, M. D., Middleton, Tennessee.

"Several years ago I was severely ill. The doctors said I was in consumption.

"Several years ago I was severely ill. The doctors said I was in consumption, and that they could do nothing for me, but advised me, as a last resort, to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking this medicine two or three months I was cured, and my health remains good to the present day."—James Birchard, Darien, Conn.
"Several years ago on a passage home."

Darien, Conn.

"Several years ago, on a passage home from California, by water, I contracted so severe a cold that for some days I was confined to my state-room, and a physician on board considered my life in danger. Happening to have a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, I used it freely, and my lungs were soon restored to a healthy condition. Since then I have invariably recommended this preparation."—J. B. Chandler, Junction, Va.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. So'd by all Druggists. Price \$1; eix bottles, \$5

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ESTABLISHED 1864. Subscribed Capital, - \$2,500,000 Paid up Capital, - - - 1,300.000 Reserve Fund, - - - 602.000 J. W. LITTLE.

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sda or in England. Executors and trus-tees are authorized by law to invest in the debentures of this company. MONEY LOANED on mortgages of real MORTGAGES purchased.

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Given Free to Everyone.

The publishers of THE LADIES' PICTORIAL WEEKLY will give a ris, France, and return, with all expenses for a six weeks' sojourn it cash, not to exceed \$400\) to the person sending their the largest he

ish, not to exceed \$100) to the prom letters contained as to the largest list will be found to the constructed from letters contained to the largest list will be found to the construction of any word more times than the construction of a complete word. 7. The main part only of Worcester's or Webster's Dictionaries may be used as the government of the construction of the construction of a complete word. 7. The main part only of Worcester's or Webster's Dictionaries may be used as the government of the construction of the construction of a complete word. 7. The main part only of Worcester's or Webster's Dictionaries may be used as