

THE POPE AND IRELAND.

HIS Holiness Converses with the Bishop of Limerick on Irish Affairs.

During a recent visit to Rome the Bishop of Limerick had a prolonged interview with the Holy Father. Referring to his visit to the Vatican the Bishop said he told the Holy Father that, in the universal dominion over which he reigned, there was not a better and more devoted people than those of his diocese. Considering his great age the Pope, he says, is in wonderful health and strength and energy. The very day he had the honor of an audience with His Holiness he had read in one of the newspapers a paragraph describing minutely the symptoms of a disease that was said to have attacked Leo XIII, and to be causing his doctor great anxiety. As far as he (the Bishop) could observe, subject to the vicissitudes to which his great age expose him, he has many years before him still to work for the service of God and to maintain, as he has hitherto maintained, the glories of the Apostolic See. The Pope spoke about Ireland. The Irish race and Irish people have not a truer and better friend than Leo XIII. He knows the fidelity of the people and loves them for it, and follows every phase of their struggle with the anxious interest of a loving father, and there is no human prosperity that can come to them, there is no advancement even of temporal interests—say and in so far as they are not in accordance with God's will and the salvation of souls—there is no temporal prosperity that he does not desire for them in the greatest abundance. He is a large minded man—a man of great breadth of views—of great liberality of thought; he has a

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the appearance of Cadieux, subsisting on what they could find in the way of game and berries. On the third day they made their way to the spot from which they had been so hastily driven. But a brief search in the surrounding bush revealed to them their lost companion, in a most pitiable state. Hunger and exposure had done their work and Cadieux was breathing his last and all their efforts to revive him were of no avail. One slight smile of recognition and he died in the arms of those with whom he had shared the trials and dangers of a river life in an unpeopled country. On looking around to find a suitable spot to bury the body, they found close to his side a large piece of birch bark, on which was scratched a few lines in French, which to this day form the most popular song of Canadian river men. It is known as "Complainte de Cadieux" and is to be found in N. S. Gagnon's Chansons Canadien. There they buried the remains of Cadieux, erected a rude wooden cross and surrounded the grave with a cedar fence. For some years past the parish priests and citizens of Fort Celenge have been obliged to renew the cross every second year, as the river men, when passing the grave, invariably chipped out a piece of the cross to wear as a talisman against the many accidents incident to a bushman's life. This fall the cross erected only two years before had disappeared, having been carried away piece by piece, and all that remains at present to indicate the spot which holds the remains of Cadieux is a piece of the cedar fence, about eighteen inches long, which has escaped the searching eye of the voyageurs. Even the trees which surround the spot bear witness to the number of visitors, as there are hundreds of signatures and cross marks indented upon them. In such esteem is the memory of Cadieux held, that many of the voyageurs look upon him as a patron saint, and the unveiling of his monument will no doubt be an event long to be remembered by the river men of the Ottawa River.

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with the efforts of the human race oiling the world over for its advancement, and above all and before all, he sympathizes with the poor, down-trodden and afflicted in their sufferings, and in the legitimate efforts which they are everywhere making for the amelioration of their condition. For that reason he sympathizes with Ireland, and he spoke to Dr. O'Dwyer at great length, and in beautiful language, of the days that are past, of the persecutions they had had in Ireland, and referred to them with a knowledge that surprised him; to all that their fathers had suffered and borne that they might receive the priceless inheritance of the Faith; and having referred to these sorrows, his face lighted up, and the light dashed from his eyes, and the old man grew eloquent, and said, "Such a nation cannot perish. God will never abandon such a people, who have known for generations how to suffer and how to die for truth and justice." The Pope, in the course of his interview, expressed himself highly pleased at the union which existed between the priests and people of Ireland, not only in the purely religious matters but in secular affairs also, and more than once he said that the Bishop should do all he could to promote and cement that union, for in it was the strength and salvation of both.

His holiness said that in this union of priests and people, referring particularly to public affairs, the clergy should always take care that their influence with the people was based on the only solid foundation on which it could rest—that of

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as teachers of the people, and therefore, that they should always take care never to sanction in any project principles or practices that were in opposition to the teachings of that faith of which they were the Divinely appointed guardians. "Of course," said his Holiness, "your clergy, in any movement in which they may join—it is my great desire that they should join in every legitimate public movement for the welfare of their people—they must take care that they are leaders, and not led; and they must not allow for any reason of expediency anything to creep into the habits of the people that is against God's law, and above all, any practice or any action which the Church has pronounced upon. Whatever the Church condemns the clergy condemning and under no pretense under no admission, and for no advantage whatever must they offend their sanction or connive at it. In your public life," he said, "your clergy must see that the men you put before your people as their leaders will be worthy leaders, that they shall be good men, that they shall be in private, as in public life, men of sustained character, and safe and trustworthy guides for the people." On these conditions it is the desire of the Holy Father that the union between priests and people, which has grown for ages and been cemented in the blood of both of them in the bad days that are past, shall remain intact for the present, and that they shall advance shoulder to shoulder to whatever measure of prosperity it is God's will to give them in the future.

A LITTLE KNOWN HERO.

The Grave of Cadieux, the Ottawa Hero, to be Honored.

Portage-du-Fort, in the county of Pontiac, will be the scene next summer of a big demonstration. The occasion will be the unveiling of the monument which is to be erected over the grave of Cadieux, a French Canadian voyageur, whose name is familiar to the ear of every voyageur, as well as every French Canadian in the eastern part of Canada. In 1801 Cadieux, together with three other voyageurs, were making an ascent of the Ottawa river. When they arrived at the head of the Calumet Island, where there is a heavy chute of water, which is known as a very treacherous spot by all rivermen, their provisions ran out. Cadieux went into the bush at the head of the island in search of game, leaving his three companions on the shore in charge of his birch bark canoe. He was gone but a short time when a band of Iroquois Indians, who at that time were at war with the white men, were noticed coming down the river in canoes. The Indians had gained sight of them, and were rapidly approaching the island before the voyageurs took the alarm. There was no time to search for Cadieux, so hastily shooting off the canoe they made for the Quebec shore, thinking they could reach Portage du Fort, which was at that time a Hudson Bay Fort. The current how-

ever proved too strong for them, and in spite of their strenuous efforts, they were borne to the brink of the rapids. Over the chute they went, while their pursuers thought the men had only met with death in a different form from what had been intended for them. This, however, was not the case, and the men reached the shore in safety about a mile below. For two long days they remained where they had landed.

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