FATHER LAMBERT'S CASE.

A Pelicy that Should Always be Followed When Troubles Arise:

Essential to the stability and well-being of the Catholic Church is the obedience accorded both by the clergy and laymen to ecclesiastical authority in not only its infallible exposition of dootrinal teachings, but also in its rulings in canonical regulations and discipline. "Order is Heaven's first law," hence when differences exist within the household of the faith the party exhorted to submit to authority should render obedience in the firm assurance that an appeal for justice will be always heard, carefully examined and decided on after due deliberation.

In the nature of things points of controversy will come up from time to time, and Rome recognizes and makes provision for such controversies by making, revising and amending canonical rules for the full guidance of prelates, pastors and people. It is safe to say, too, that they who yield chedience while differences are in abeyance, who do not held themselves aloof from the Church, or give scandal by covert and overt acts of insubordination, will not be tooks when the question of differences comes to be decided either by the local metropolitan synod or by Rome.

In the case of Father Lambert, deposed pastor of Waterloo, N.Y., the well-known author of "Notes on Ingersoll," shows that methods founded on conciliation, patience and Christian charity will always redound to the glory of the Church and the Interests of the individual.

The facts in the case of Father Lambert. the has been charged with giving expression to utterances contrary to canonical teachings, are these: Ordained originally for the Alton See, and for some time pastor of Cairo, he he left that city with reluctant consent of Bishop Junkers, to join the Paulists. After a year in that community he was compelled by ill-health to withdraw from it in 1868, about the time when Bishop McQuaid was sensecrated. Some time ago Father Lambert complained to the Propaganda of certain restrictions imposed on him on account of his having criticized certain articles written by the bishop but published without his name. After due time Father Lambert was notified that he had no justifiable grounds on which to make complaint, as he was not formally adopted into the Rochester See with the conacopsed into the Propagands, and, canonically speaking, was still a priest of the Aiton diocese. In giving him this notification Bishop McQuaid also debarred him from further exercising priestly functions in the Rochester diocese. Father Lambert immediately submitted to the episcopal jurisdiction, but at the same time entered an appeal and gave to the Propaganda as grounds: First, that in 1859, when he was ordained, it was not the general custom to require the oath of the mission, and he had taken no such eath; heace, no oath, no need of dispensation. Secondly, that the Propaganda cited a regulattion of 1873, while he had been adopted into the dlocase of Rochester in 1868, four years before the quoted regulation.

Throughout the whole proceedings no word of bitterhess on one side nor any display of harshness on the other was indulged in. Bishop and priest leave the final decision to Rome, confident that the case will there be fully considered and adjudicated on according to its morits.

A remarkable contrast is afforded in this instance to the scandal given, and the intemperate expressions of feeling indulged in, during the McGlynn centroversy. Father Lambert's position and talents made him more conspicuous than the late pastor of St. Stephens; but happly for himself and the community personal feeling was subordinate in his mind to his duty as a faithful son of the Church and a priest who would be a disseminator of error, or a violent assailant of those who differed with him,

CATHOLIC INDIAN FAITH.

A True Incident of Boarder Life in New Mexico-

BY HON. A. L. MORRISON.

The power of Church is grandly shown in the following incident, which took place during a term of Court I attended in Albuquerque, New Mexico: A young Pueblo Indian had killed a mem-

ber of his tribe, and was on trial for the orime. The mother of the murdered boy was called to testify for the Government. As she stood upon the witness stand it would be difficult to imagine a more weird and unearthly apperance. She must have measured nearly six feet in height, but extreme age had bent the broad shoulders, and the long, bare, lank arms and course hands told of many a and cadaverous, and the scanty gray hair evil time, when it shall suddenly come upon struggled carelessly over her brow and almost them. hid the vivid gleams that fitfully darted from her deep set black eyes. The house was full finery, lounged stolidly around the door.

Don Jose Sens, the interpreter, rendered her evidence into American for the Court and jury. On being sworn, and she understood the obligation well, she refused to testify,

although repeatedly urged to do so. When asked fer her reason for refusing, she said that the Padre had instructed her to forgive all her snomies; that she forgave the prisoner and could not swear against him. On being assured that it was not a violation of her obligations as a Christian, and being ordered to testily by the Judge, she proceeded very reluctantly to do so. When she had very reluctantly to do so. When she had concluded she arose, and raising her long bony hands above her head, she exclaimed in a voice which was tremulous with emotion, "Juan, you killed my boy, but God says I must forgive you, and I do. I obey His will." As she stepped down from the stand, a dead silence reinged through the Court, and I could not help thinking that the good Padre, who sat among his Indian children, must have felt that his teaching had borne good fruit in the heart of that poor, bereaved Indian mother. Within a day or two of the above touching

event, a white mother stood in the same place testifying against the alleged slayer of her son. On the conclusion of her evidence she arose and horrified the people by launching a torrent of blasphemous curses at the unfortunate prisoner, who bent his head and bore the storm in silence.

COURTING IN AUSTRALIA.

Our black," said Mrs. J. R. Reid, a native of New South Wales, "are different in type from the African. Their hairs stands up wiry and bushy, like that of the Circussian handcuffs taken externally. Sometimes it women in your dime museuoms. In the bush seems almost a mistake that the whipping they wear no clothe, but when they come in town the authorities compel them to be olad. The women object most strenuously to cloth ing. If you give a woman a gown she will seldom put but one arm in a sleeve, letting the garment hang from her shoulders and displaying one side of her bosom. The blacks find an abundance of food, and there is thus and learn to work. The country swarms with ironing as should suffice for much weighter | times a day. One Bottle of Burdock Blood Langaroo, walyarrhion an animals similar to

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. ARCRER, M. D.,

"Castoria cures Colle, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhosa, Eructation Kills worms, gives sleep, and proving the communication of I recommend it as superior to any prescription oma." H. A. Archer, M. D.,
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acaudal Dy Sovert and the question blacks make a large part of their diet of to try again, and the thing is not worth disting, will not be locars when the question blacks make a large part of their diet of to try again, and the thing is not worth disting again, and the thing is not worth the question will not be locars when the question blacks make a large part of their diet of try again, and the thing is not worth the question blacks make a large part of their diet of try again, and the thing is not worth the question blacks make a large part of their diet of try again, and the thing is not worth the question blacks make a large part of their diet of try again, and the thing is not worth the question blacks make a large part of their diet of try again, and the thing is not worth the question blacks make a large part of their diet of try again, and the thing is not worth the question below the part of the as they dig them from the earth. They eat snakes of all kinds. The blacks are not prolific, a couple seldom having three children. The women, of course, are brutally abused by the males and kept in the most degraded state of servitude, When a black wants a wife he falls upon some young woman, chokes her so that she cannot cry out, and runs with her into the bush. There he must stay with her three or four mounths. He cannot return to his own tribe unill the expiration of this period. When he does take her back, if she utters no complaint of hunger against himthat is, if she does not show that he has utterly falled to supply her with sufficent worms, kangaroo meatand snakes—he can marry her. But for a year he must stay out of the way of her tribe, for lithey catch him they will kill him and take the young woman back. The sign of the married state adopted by the him and take the young woman back. The sign of the married state adopted by the woman is the pulling out of one front tooth. When the male becomes a Benedict he indicates the joyful fact by outting off the little finger of his right hand at the first joint. They live in low, Zakin-covered buts, and I think are in every respect beneath the North American Indian in intelligence."-Chicagr Hearld.

FOR REFLECTION.

The luxurious frequently detest luxury in

By what things a man sinneth, by the same also he is tormented.

Better is a dry morsal with joy, than a house full of riches with strife. And be aware of thy own children; and

take heed of them of thy household. Lying lips are an abomination to the Lord;

but they that deal faithfully please him. Envy not the glory and riches of a signer for thou knowest not what his ruin shall be. The Lord is good, and giveth strength in the day of trouble; and knoweth them that hope in him.

The Lord is nigh unto them that are of a contrite heart; and he will save the humble of spirit.

Where pride is, there also shall be reproach; but where humility is, there also is

visdom. Forgive thy neighbour if he hath hurt thee; and then shall thy sins he forgiven to thee

when thou prayest. The wicked shall see, and shall be angry; he shall gnash with his teeth, and pine away the desire to the wicked shall perish.

For we are so journers before thee, and strangers, as were all our fathers. Our days upon earth are as a shadew; and there is no

But thou hast mercy upon all, because | RULES WHICH IT WILL BE FOUND VERY RENEFIthou canst do all things . and overlookest th sins of men for the sake of repentance.

And when thou shalt seek there the Lord thy God, thou shalt find him yet so, if thou seek him with all thy heart, and all the affliction of thy soul.

The things which thy eyes have, seen, utter not hastily in a quarrel; lest afterward thou mayst not be able to make amends, when thou hast dishonored thy friend.

Blessed is the man that endureth temptation; for when he hath been proved, he shall receive the crown of life, which God hath promised to them that love him.

But the path of the just, as a shining light, goeth forwards, and increaseth even to perfect day. The way of the wicked is darksome; they know not where they fall.

Man knoweth not his own end; but as fishes are taken with the hook, and as birds are year of weary toil. Her face was haggard caught with snare, so men are taken in the

What needeth a man to seek things that are above him, whereas he knoweth not what of the usual crowd of spectators, and a mot-le profitable for him in his life, in all the days taly group of Indians, dressed in tawdry of his pilgrimage, and the time that passes like a shadow.

Know you not that you are the temple of God, and that the Spirit of God dwelleth in you? But if any man violate the temple of God; him shall God destroy. For the temple of God is holy, which you are.

THE POPE BECAME ABASHED.

(From the Troy Times.) For cool assurance under all oircumstances the Yankee holds pre eminence. Mgr. Capel tells the story of a meeting between Pius IX. and a leading Westerner. A special audience and a leading westerner. A special authence had been arranged for an American of prominence. Mgr. Capel himself was in attendance on the Pope. The unterrified Oshkoshian was ushered in with due ceremony. Not at all dismayed by the surrounding grandeur, he walked right up to the successor of St. Peter, and seizing His Holiness by the hand, exclaimed :- "I am glad to meet you, Pope, because I have heard so much about you.'
It was the Pontiff's turn to be abashed.

A CHRONIC CASE OF TOTAL DE-

PRAVITY. [From the Lewiston Journal.]

Dexter, Me., is reported by a correspondeut of the Piccataguis Observer, as having a chronic case of total deprayity. The patient is somebody who makes a business of writing anonymous letters of a sourcious nature, the latest victim being a respected clergy-man of the place. Several others have received similar epistles. The best remedy for a disease of this kind might be a pair of handcuffs taken externally. Sometimes it post was abolished.

PEOPLE FRET TOO MUCH ABOUT

TRIFLES. Women find a sea of trouble in their housekeeping. Some one says they often put as much worry and auxiety into a loaf of bread, a pie, a cake, into the weekly washing and two years, and I have vomited as often as five matters, Suppose these things go wrong Bitters cured me."

े विश्वतिकारिक विश्वविद्यालया महिल्ला महिल्ला विश्वविद्यालया विष्यविद्यालया विष्य

the kangarco-rabbits and birds. Then the to day the to-morrows are coming in which you, injuring yourself and them physically— for the mind affects the body—and for such a trifle. When a thing is beyond repair, waste no useless regrets over it and do no idle fretting. Strive for that serenity of spirit that will enable you to make the best of all things. That means contentment in its best sense.

> MISSIONARIES OUGHT NOT TO MARRY.

> The total expenditure of the Church Missionary Society, divided among its missionaries, averaged something like \$6,000 apiene. In the Universities Mission the average was only \$1,200. The average cost of the total systems of the two societies is described by Taylor as this: "The missionaries of the Church Missionary Society, as a rule, marry young; they are offered liberal salaries, pensions and provision for their wives and childran. The distinguished feature of the Universities Mission is that their missionaries are celibates." He therefore comes to the conclusion that celibacy is necessity in the great majority of caces, cutimating that if the Church Missionary Society followed the rules and financial methods of the other, it would set free for additional effort more than \$1,000,000 a year.-New York Sun.

ONE OF THE "CONVERTED PRIESTS." The following appeared in a recent number of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican:

Rev. Francis R. Scully, who went from the Roman Catholic priesthood to the Baptist ministry several years ago, has been pronounced by the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Baptist Association "unfit by reason of immorality and untruthfulness to be a minister or member of the Baptlet Church." Mr. Scully has been a cad specimen of the pervert.

Scully is one of the "converted priests" who are always welcomed by Protestant sects.
But the "converted priest" invariably sick ens his Protestant protectors within a very isw years after his "conversion." He becomes "unfit by reason of immorality and unthruthfulness" to be—not to say a Baptist minister .- but anything except a scoundrel.

Scally is only a sample of the lot. The Protestant sects would avoid much trouble, chagrin and shame if they would remember that the "converted pricat" is, slways, a scoundcel. He is invariably either a drunkard or an impure man. Good priests are never "converted."—Michigan Catholic.

HINTS TO AID HEALTH.

CIAL TO DESERVE

The following formula should be bern in mind by all who regard hoalth and easy nerves as the greatest blessing on earth : I. Full, rich diet-Heat of blood, nervous

ness, and mental worry.

II. Restricted, but nutritious diet—Coolness of system, calm nerves, and happiness.

Ergo 1.—Ith health and all its consquences.

II .- Health, with its thousand blessings, Minton was wise; he did as I told him, and was as happy as ever a physician could be. For those came quiet to his eye, red blood to bis veine, and in two months he was jogging along at his work as steadily as if he had never been ill. The winter (1887-88) was a hard one, but my patient bore it well. He is away somewhere this year, but not at a gay

noisy place. Well, then, lay your plans to get well, but do not think too much. Live by rule for a time. Do not commence even the simplest tonics until you have acquired perfect steadineas of mind and nerve, and have a free, well-regulated system. For a month or two if you can take it, try cod liver oil with malt extract. If the oil should not suit, do not tress it. A week's trial will prove if it can be assimilated; if it cannot, the mait alone with every meal will do good. The unction of cod liver oiljat night all over the breast and stomach dues good. A warm wash all over followed by the cold or torpid sponge bath, will be needed next morning, and if you do

this you will never feel cold. Take plenty of recreative exercise in the open air. I wish you to be in the open air as much as possible; so as to harden off, as gardeners call it, for the winter. Do not err in clothing: all wall, but all light is the rule for health. Exercise and a very well venti-lated bed-room will give refreshing sleep, and this latter will speedly restore even the most debilitated system. But remember, it must be natural sleep versus that produced by nar-cotics.—The Doctor in Cassell's Magazine.

WHY DUESN'T MAINE JOIN THE DO-MINION ?

Apropse of the question "Why shouldn't Canada join the United States?" the Halifax (N.S.) Chronicle asks "Why shouldn't Maine join the Dominion ?" And the N. Y. Herald answers the Blue Nose's question as follows:

Well, for a good many reasons. First we are in the market to buy real estate, not to sell it. You see, our institutions are so at-tractive that, like an overcrowded hotel, we build a new annex every chance we get. Second, we are a peculiar people, and a hundred years ago came to the conculsion that kings and queens and all that sort of brica-brao were not necessary to our happiness. After a little misunderstanding with England -a few hard words followed by a few hard blows-we set up housekeeping on our own account, and we don't know of any one from Maine to California who has expressed a desire to board with the royal family.

A SEVERE TRIAL.

Frances S. Smith, of Emedale, Muskoka, writes, "I was troubled with vomiting for

ULIFF DWELLERS.

Jacob S. Hirsh writes as follows, from Danver, to the Commercial Gezette:

One of the most attractive portions of

Colorado, if not in the entire West, is that part of the State in which are found the cliff dwellings of a long extinct race. Pravious to 1875 much information had already been given to the public in relation to the ruins of Southwestern Colorado by a party of antiquarians who paid them a short visit in 1874, and many similar remains have been described by early explorers in New Mexico and Arizonia, but nothing like a complete survey has ever been made, The district in which there ruins are located covers at area of nearly six thousand square miles, chiefly in Colorado, but which includes nerrow belts in the adja-cent Territories of New Mexico, Utah and Arizona. It lies wholly on the Pacific Slope. and belongs almost to the drainage system of the Rio San Juan, a tributary to the Colorado of the West.

The ruins of this region, like most others of the extreme West and South, are the remnants in a great messure of stone structures. To what extent wood and adobe were used can hardly be determined.

It is evident, however, that a great portion of the villages and dwellings of the lowlands which comprise this district have been of material other than atone, frequently doubtless, of rubble and adobs combined. As to situation, they may be classed very properly under three heads-lowland or agricultural settlements; cave dwellings; and cliff houses and fortresses. It seems evident, from the extraordinary form of these structures, that they were not designed for the ordinary uses of dwelling or defense. It has been observed that, among all the ancient tribes of North America, the grandest and most elaborate works of art were the offspring of their superstitions, and it does not seem at all improbable that the great towers that may be noticed at this point had a re-

ligious origin.
In the inhabited pueblos of to-day there are underground rooms, frequently circular, used as council chambers, as well as for the performance of the mysterious rites of their religion. Similar chambers occur in all the ruined cities of New Mexico, but having single walls of no great height or thickness. Old adages say that in Mexico the sacred inclosures were used for defensive pur-poses, and it certainly seems probable that the curious structures served as temples and fortifications, and that these apartments between the walls were the receptacles of sacred or valuable property.

The cliff houses conform in shape to the floor of the niche or shelf on which they are built. They are firm, neat mesonry, and the manner in which they are attached or cemented to the cliffe is simply marvelous Their cer. struction has cost a great deal of labor, the reck and mortar of which they are built having been brought hundreds of feet up the most precipitous places. They have a much more modern look than the valley and cave remains, and are probably in general more recent, belonging rather to the close than to the earlier parts of a long period of occupation. Their position, however has scoured them, in great measure, from the hand of the invader as well as the ordinary effects of age.

A brief description of the one found in Manios Canon will serve as a characterization of all, for it is considered the "noblest Roman of them all." Perches seven hundred feet above the valley, on a little ledge only just large enough to hold it stands a twostory house made of finely-cut sandstone, each block about fourteen by six inches, accurately fitted and set in mortar, even harder than stone itself. The floor is the ledge of rook and the roof the overhanging cliff. There are three rooms on the ground floor, each one six by nine feet, with partition walls of faced stone. Traces of a floor which once separated the upper from the lower story still remain. Each of the six stories is six feet in height, and all the rooms are neatly plastered and painted what now looks a dull brick red color, with a white hand along the floor. The windows are equare apertures, with no signs of glazing, commanding a view of the whole valley for many miles.

The second illustration shows a fortified watch-tower, indicating that their strange, cliff-dwelling people were prepared to resent assault. Typical cliff-dwellings are found Espanola, the southern terminus of the New Mexican extension of the Denver and Rio Grands Railroad, and in the Animas Valley, twenty-five miles south of Durango, where the recent outbreak occurred.

The pottery of the ancient tribes of the San Juan Valley is undoubtely superior in many respects to the town-building tribes of to-day. It is especially superior in composition and surface finish. In form and ornamentation it does not compare well with the highly artistic works of the Moquois and Zanis. Ther is a great similiarty, however, in every respect, and the differences do not seem greater than could be expected in the manufactures of the same people at periods separated by a few generations, or even of related tribes of the the same time surrounded by different physical features or by different neighbors. The study of the frag-mentsary were found about these ruins is very interesting, and the immender The tlty is a constant matter of wonder. The material used in the manufacture of pottery was generally a fine clay (in which the country abounds,) tempered with sand and pulver-ized shells. The modeling was done almost exclusively with the hand; no wheel had been used, and no implement whatever except for surface creasings or indentings.

It seems probable that a rich reward awaits the fortunate archeologist who shall be able to thoroughly investigate the historical records that lie buried in the masses of ruine, the unexplored caves, and the still myster ious burial places of the Northwest. But it is quite improbable that any certain light will ever be thrown on the origin of this curious race which has just been described, or its history.

the horse, or an instrument of torture, accordingly as it is handled. It may be made to gently flatter the skin of the horse, remov-ing impurities and opening the pores, or in a less skilful hand it may scrape and irritate the surface, bruise prominent points, and leave the tortured animal so sore that it will forever after sbrink from the touch of one in any hands. Every person who has care of a horse should learn to acquire a deft, rapid,

GROOMING A HORSE,

The curry comb is a source of pleasure to

light touch which does thorough work, but so skillfully that the horse enjoys it, as a man in a barber's chair enjoys a clean shave from a skillful workman, while he dreads a scrap-ing from a bungler. Unlike most men when under a barber's hands, a horse greatly likes to be talked to during the operation, and equally unlike, never talks back. But kind pleasant words to the horse, and an occasional caressing pat with one hand while the other wields the curry comb, puts the horse at its ease and establishes pleasant relations with its master.—[American Agriculturist,

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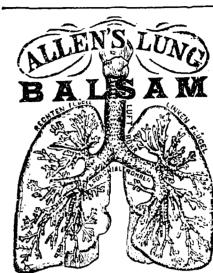
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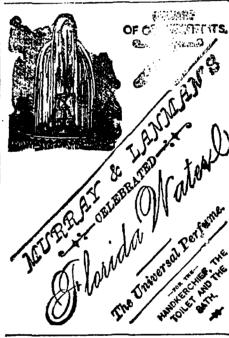
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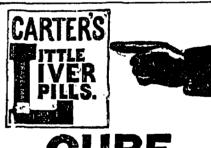
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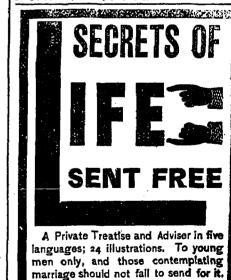
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