

VOL. XXXV.---NO. 6.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1884.

FCRET SOCIETIES IN FRANCE.

their baneful influence thoroughly demonstrated-Freemasonary rampant and defant-The causes and effects of the new church in France.

The Rev. Father Hogan, P.S.S., late of Paris, France, who has been appointed the first Superior of the Theological Seminary of Boston, Mass., has been stopping at the Sminary here since Saturday. Last Monava Post reporter called upon the reverend ntleman and was cordially received. Father Hogan, who was born in the County Clare, Hogan, has spent the last 35 years in France, ind is one of the most widely known theologans in that country. He is a very fine looking man of about fifty-five years of age, and sessed of a most intelligent countenance. In reply to a question from our reporter, the everend gentleman stated that he had only een thirty-six hours in Montreal, but was reatly impressed with the beauty and gran-leur of the city. "I have," said he, "made he most of my time in Canada's metropolis, and have had two most beautiful views of the ity, the first from one of the towers of the Notre Dame Church and the other from the top of the mountain, and the panorama, es-pecially from the latter spot, was simply mand, and one of the most magnificent I have ver seen, recalling to my mind two such ights in the sunny land of France, the first that of the city of Lyons as seen rom the shrine of Notre Dame de Fouvieres, he River Rhone taking the place of the St. awrence in Montreal, and the second a view F Paris from St. Cloud. I consider the hurch of Notre Dame very striking, and I saw yesterday at its best, when it was thronged th worshippers, who were present in honor the patron feast of the church. The imhense galleries were new to me, galleries in hurches not being the rule on the European mtinent.

"What is the present aspect of the Church France?" asked our reporter.

"You have asked me a question," replied father Hogan, "that has been put to me gain and again, and I will endeavor to anmer it as well as I can, for my long resimee in that country has certainly given me privilege to know much about it. The furch in France, as a body, would ask but me favor of any government, be it Repub-lian or Monarchical, and that is, fair play; int just now she has to deal with a set of men who are bitterly hostile to everything, stoly Catholic, but Christian or religious. ad who never miss an opportunity of injurreligior . "

'How is this accounted for ?"

"Perhaps," suid Father Hogan, "the ques-ion you have submitted to me has been asked ftener than any other in relation to the prest state of religion in France, and I

subject, and others have written and said so much about it, which has and others have written and brought around public opinion to en-tertain the notion. Several times the bill had been rejected by the French legislature, and fant-The causes and effects of the new the fact that it has now passed shows that the people who voted for it, had to do so. The French mind is wonderfuliy easy to lead, the people follow their leaders. Secret agencies of all kinds are set to work, and in the matter of elections the workingmen do as they are told, and as the foremen of most all factories are Freemasons, they compel those under them to vote as they do. As a rule the leaders of French secret societies are ambitious and unscrupulous. There is a perfect network of secret societies throughout France, and during the elections their power is felt, but this could not be in a country thoroughly Catholic like Belgium, and it is well known that the great bulk of the French people are not Catholic at heart and would like to see religion and religious institutions kept down. A person in France, who has several thousand men working for him, will work so that these men depending upon him for a livelihood will have to vote as he does.

THE CHURCH AND CONCORDAT.

The Catholic faith in France, up to the time of the great revolution, was the official form of religion, and at a later period, although there was really no state religion, the Catholic faith was acknowledged as the religion of the great bulk of the people. The concordat brought about terms between Pope Pius VII. and Napoleon I. which secured to the Church a certain number of privileges as a small compensation for what she had been robbed of by the revolution. The object of the present hostile party in France is to take away the remnant of privileges, and they would like to see the French bishops and clergy break off from the concordat. The clerical party are getting heartily sick of the government and would like to break off all negotiations with it, but do not like to assume the responsibility of the rupture, principally for two reasons. First, the Church would then be thrown upon her own resources, and the bulk of the people are not used to this, they always have looked upon the government for a certain amount of assistance, and would feel at sea if the Church was independent of the government. Second, as a matter of fact fifty millions of francs are paid yearly to the clergy by the government as a guaranteed debt, and which, if the Church refused to accept it, would seriously cripple it financially.

FRANCE NOT HOPELESSLY INDIFFERENT. In concluding my remarks about France,'

said Father Hogan with much carnestness "although I have given you my views re-specting the greater portion of the French people, let me say that those who are still Catholic are possessed of as much zeal for their religion as formerly. Their noble bands ries, their sis ers of charity, their religious institutions are as great as ever, and he has earned his most brilliant reputhe time will once more come, and I hope soon, when France will bear, and deservedly so, her former title of 'Eldest Daughter of the Church.' Our reporter having thanked the reverend gentleman for his kindness in granting an interview, then withdrew. Father Hogan left Montreal this morning for Boston to assume the duties of his new and important position, but hopes to return next summer and then make a tour of Canada.

Dumas, jr., wrote a whole book on the person two indispensable qualifications proficiency in ecclesiastical knowledge and solid piety; many of the French clergy in M. Olier's time lacked either of these attributes; some possessed great learning in rel. gious matters, but in all else were like men of the world; others were full of picty and good-will, but were wanting in that knowledge which is requisite for every teacher of religion ; and this was due to the training those men had received previously to their admission to orders. Hence the necessity was felt of establishing seminaries under the direction of able and experienced men, in which the proper training of candidates might be assured—in which they might obtain a complete knowledge of theology, and give proof of the moral qualifications necessary for a priest. The rules which M. Olier framed for the guidance of his associates have this end in view. Students are required to pass examinations at the end of every session, and, unless they give satisfaction, are not called to orders; a spiritual director is assigned to each student, and in all that regards his penitent the director is obliged to keep the greatest secrecy; when there is a question of calling a candidate to orders, his director can say nothing in his favor or against him. Admission to orders depends not only on the possession of the student of sufficient knowledge, but also on his good conduct, and his fidelity in observing the discipline of the house.

The Sulpicians take no special vows ; they form not a religious order properly so called, but a society which they are free to leave at any time; they are presided over by a superior-general, elected for life; any ecclesiastic wishing to join the society must have finished the usual seminary course, and passed a year in the Solitude at Issy, near Paris; the Solitude corresponds to the novitiate of the religious orders; the solitaires spend this year in reviewing their previous studies ; in giving before the community lectures on theological subjects and sermons, and in acquiring the principles which are to guide them in the direction of their penitents. To the Sulpicians has been intrusted the care of the most important ecclesiastical seminaries of France; in America they direct three institutions besides that of Boston-the college and seminary of Montreal, the seminary of Baltimore, and St. Charles College, near Ellicott City, Maryland. The first superior of Boston's new seminary is an Irishman. Father Hogan was boru in Clare County about fifty-five years ago; at entered the *petit Seminaire* of Bordeaux; having finished his collegiate course, he entered the Grand Seminary, where he pursued his ecclesiastical studies with distinction. After his ordination he joined the Society of St. Sulpice, which had so largely contributed to his own clerical education ; he gained distinction as a Professor of Philosophy, Canon Law, Sacred Scripture, and Dogmatic Theology: but it is as a casuist that tation. He was Professor of Moral Theology in the Grand Seminary of Paris for about twenty-five years, during which time he became one of the most widely known theologians in France ; priests and prelates from all quarters frequently applied to him for the olution of difficult cases of conscience. Outside of the ecclesiastical world he is well known and possesses great influence. During the Commune he was perhaps the only Catholic priest who dared walk the streets of Paris in clerical robes without fear of molestation. His long and continual residence in France has left him firmly attached to the country of his birth. He has always shown a deep interest in Irish affairs, on which he is pretty well posted, and his influence has more than once prevailed in obtaining favorable consideration for Ireland at the hands of the Parisian press. With a man of Father Hogan's learning and experience at its head, the Catholic Seminary of Boston may justly hope to enjoy a career of great usefulness, and to accomplish much for the proper education of the England clergy.—Catholic Review. New

For True Witness. THE CANADIAN VOYAGEURS.

Old air: "Abercromble on the Nile." Adjeu the old Dominion,

Adieu for a while; We're going off to portage on the banks of the Nile; And we'll row to the Equator, Or maybe feed an alligator, If we're shot or catch the cholera on the banks

of the Nile.

We're fighting not for glory, Nor care to live in story, But we're going out with Woolseley just to make a little pile ; And it's the Almighty dollar That we are bound to collar By rowing and portaging on the banks of the Nile.

We are not bold crusaders, Nor suttlers we nor traders, But only hireling boatmen a rowing on the Nile; No pensions or no crosses, We'll get from British bosses risking life and limb on the banks of the Nile.

No pork with sweet molasses, Nor old rye to refresh us, But cauned meats from Chicago we will eat on

the Nile ; And the only smile we'll get You can your bottom dollar bet,

Will be smiles from crocodiles on the banks of the Nile. But on Egypt's dirty sewer, We will make the dollar sure, A boating and portaging upon the River Nile; Though from friends we're rudely swept, We will not die unwept, There 'll be tears from crocodiles ere they eat us on the Nile.

Then adjeu the old Dominion, Adieu for a while; We're going away to portage on the banks of the Then give us all your blessing,

For we'll may be get a dressing From Ei Mahdi and his Arabs on the banks of the Nile.

S.

SCOTCH NEWS.

AVRSHIRE VOTERS' ROLL .- The roll for Ayrshire just completed shows 7868 voters in he county, as against 7827 last year. REPRESENTATION OF WEST ABERDEENSHIRE. Mr. Quentin Kerr, farmer, Downieston, atna, has been selected to contest West Aberdeenshire at the general election by the Radical Association of that county.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT. --- Major-General Alastair McDonald, commanding the North

Ross AND CROMARTY VOTERS' ROLL.-The roll of voters for Ross and Cromarty has just

CASE .- An action was recently raised in Dunfermline Small-Debt Court, in which William Robertson, draper, Bridge Street, sued John Robertson, society agent, Grieve Street, for payment of £10 10s, being the amount alleged to be due for dress goods supplied to de-fender's daughter, who is 24 years of age, and acted as his housekeeper. The defender denied liability. Sheriff Gillespie has now assoilzied defender, without expenses, remarking that a man in Robertson's station of life is not generally bound to ailment a grown-up daughter who is under no incapa-city of carning her own living.

ST. JOSEPH'S INSTITUTE, LONGUE POINTE.

Blessing of the New Building, this morning, by His Lordship Mgr. Fabre-Sketches of the Building and Grounds-The Clergy men present af the Ceremony-Luncheon dec.

The Brothers of Charity have just completed at their farm at Longue Pointe, the erection of an establishment of which the need has been felt for a long time. It often happens that old men, the blind, the infirm, in fact all those who men, the blind, the infirm, in fact all those who are unable to take care of themselves, have found it very difficult to secure a place in the limited asylums kept by religious orders, and fre-quently the relatives of these unfortunate people are obliged to keep them at home or allow them to be thrown on the world without being able to give them the care which their condition de-mands. On the advice of His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, the Brothers of Charity have built, in a most charming spot, a spacious and handsome building to receive the old and infirm alluded to. The building is situated a few moles outside the eastern limits of the city infirm alluded to. The building is success a few miles outside the eastern limits of the city and right on the banks of the St. Lawrence. It and right on the barks of the St. Lawrence. It contains close on one hundred and fifty rooms and halls. No expense nor effort has been spared to make the sojourn of the inmates of this house both healthy and agreeable. The mighty river almost washes the foundation stones; beautiful gardens, flower beds and grass plots are laid out in inviting harmony and beauty around the building. Fure and good water has been brought into the house by means of a small canal from a spring which is situated about two miles away. Then as to the internal administration of this kind of insti-tutions, it is well known that the Brothers are among the most competent, and that they have acquired in Europea reputation which noone dis-putes. The Brother who will have the charge and direction of the Longue Pointe House has already made a name for himself in the successful ad-ministration of similar establishments elsewhere, The terms of admission to the House will vary according to the exigencies of the patients. Those who wish to have several apartments, a servant at their disposal, their meals served in their rooms will have to pay more than those Alastair McDonald, commanding the North British District, has been selected to attend the Austrian autumn maneuvres, and will be accompanied by Major S. Waller, R.E. Ross AND CROMARTY VOTERS' ROLL.—The roll of voters for Ross and Cromarty has just

PRICE --- FIVE CENTS.

CHASTITY AND PUBLIC LIFE.

The Demoralization of Public Sentiment-A Lesson from the Cleveland Scandal.

We do not write on this subject for the purpose of influencing votes in the Presidential contest. The subject has entered the struggle, and in consequent discussion there has appeared and been advocated a theory that would take all opprobrium from unchaste action and tend to demoralize public sentiment. No person having the virtue of the people at heart can consider such a result without concern. For this reason we write. It is broadly asserted that the chastity of a person holding public position need not be considered ; that a person who is regardless of that virtue may nevertheless be most com petent and trustworthy in public life. His tory does not sustain those who so judge. Scriptures, the history of the Church, profane history, are full of warning to the contrary. The instances of Samson, David, Solomon and Herod in Holy Writ suffice to show how crimes of this kind are visited not only upon the criminals themselves but upon the people intrusted to them. In Church history the persecution of St. John Chrysos-tom, the kingdoms placed under interdict, the schisms and heresics caused by lustful rulers, notably the defection of England from Catholicity, are sufficient illustration. In profane history we note wars caused by such crimes, numberless intrigues leading to petty persecutions, oppressions and death of citizens. Any one who is at all familiar with the principal events of history from the Trojan war in the dimness of fable down to our own century can easily recall

facts without number that are to the point, so that it can be asserted with all probability that nothing else has so changed the face of empires and caused such desolation as unchastity in public men. It can thus be seen that chastity in public life is a matter of grave concern, and how flippant is the talk of those who wish for partisan purposes to create a different impression.

But this is not all. The most important point is the demoralization of public sentiment. There is necessarily an abhorrence of known impurity because of the disgrace, misery, despair and other afflictions that are brought about by unchaste action. It is this abhorrence that leads so frequently to the speedy lynching of those who have had a share in such crimes. If there is one barrier, beyond the grace of God, to a deluge of impurity it is the public disrepute that attaches to those who are guilty of the crime. It can thus be seen that it is not hypocrisy and in-consistency to punish those who are publicly known to be guilty of crimes that are se cretly committed by many other persons with impunity. It is simply regard for a barrier to immorality. Those who are guil-ty of such crimes feel their own degradation of some persons would take away all the opprobrium and give the criminal impunity in the noonday sun. The same reason-ing carried out would take all these crimes from the penal code and let every such criminal go unpunished from the court room. Everybody can readily understand what would become of society in such a state of affairs. Those who are acquainted with the dangers to youth in the general laxity of customs as to associations of young men and young women in this country, the dances and nightwalking so common, the early freedom from parental restrictions, so that in general when children attain the age of about eighteen years, parents almost as a rule do not know the whereabouts or companionship of young folks, cannot without concern see disrepute lifted from criminal actions and criminal associations.

hought over the matter so much that I have wrived at the following facts : If the people the hold the reins of power at present in rance wish to consolidate the Republic they te doing the very thing to destroy it, for they are making encinies not only of Catholics, but of every upright man. an instance, there are those in France who re called "Advanced Liberals," and who Il their lives have been at heart Republicans. lake the late Minister Dufaure and the great Senator Laboulaye, both great admirers of Imerican institutions, and who did much to ards France copying American republicanism; ad again Jules Simon, the great philosopher nd statesman. Those three men who, albough thoroughly Republican, became bartily sick of French Republicanism, and ware hundreds of others of the best Liberals the country. When the republic was re stablished in France these men thought the wuntry would be governed something like be United States, their aim being to have a ral republic which would be endurable. at now such men as Jules Simon and others of that stamp would only be too glad to see the republic knocked from under. The men at present at the head of affairs have some her objects in view besides the establish ent of a republic.

SECRET SOCIETIES

eat the bottom of this state of affairs in mance. I did not think this at one time, in het I ridiculed the thought, but alas ! now lam convinced of it. These secret organims wield immense power and possess erets that no one but themselves ean atom, As an illustration," continued ather Hogan, "the French secret police are rell-known for their faculty of knowing rerything, but some time ago I had a long inversation with the chief of that departat the bottom of their mysterious societies. hir chief objects are undoubtedly antiligious, and to

WAGE WAR AGAINST GOD.

The principles of these organizations are why expressed in the French public press, ad the old Gambetta war cry, "Down with alism," which then was supposed to the downfall of the clergy, is now undisly taught to imply "down with reli-""there is no God," "the Christian the assorst societies in France, it tions of secret societies in France, it ay be interesting to know that, with the ex-ption of six, all the members of the Paris aporation are freemasons, and those who is the best chance of being made members at the set of the all religious bea those who are opposed to all religious be-4 and who are avowedly irreligious and istical, so the order of the day in France to be bad.

THE NEW DIVORCE LAW.

What is your opinion of the French diree law recently passed ?" The divorce law is the outcome not only

and the second second

THE BOSTON SEMINARY.

A New Ecclesiastical College of the Highest Order-Its Superior and Directors-The Accomplished and Learned Sulpicians-Their Method, Discipline and System.

The Catholic Seminary of Boston will be opened for the reception of students on the 22nd of the present month. The building of this seminary was begun several years ago, but progressed slowly, as those who had the matter in charge were determined that the new institution should not be burdened with any heavy indebtedness; consequently the work of construction advanced only as rapidly as the available funds would allow, and at present but little remains to be paid for the expenses already incurred. The present build ing is situated at Brighton, one of Boston's most beautiful and healthy suburbs. It is able to accommodate about one hundred persons, but additions will be built as the increasing number of students may demand ; it forms part of a more general plan which will not require completion for several years to

come. About fifty students are expected to have their names registered on the opening day; the classes for the first year will comprise Dogmatic and Moral Theology, Cauon Law, Sacred Scripture, Ecclesiastical History and Ceremonies ; in each branch there will be but one course, which all the students are to follow together. The institution will be under the direction of the Priests of St. Sulpice; Rev. Father Hogan, P.S.S., late of Paris, will be its first Superior ; he will, moreover, explain the principles of Canon Law; the other members of the faculty are Rev. Father Chapen, P.S.S., late of Baltimore Seminary, professor of Dogma ; Rev. Father----Rev. S.S., professor of Moral Theology; Father Rex, P.S.S., ef St Charles College, will fill the office of Procurator, and expound the Sacred Scriptures. Rev. Leuis S. Walsh, of the Diocese of Boston, will be the profes-sor of Eoclesiastical History, and Master of

Ceremonies. The Diocese of Boston has been fortunate in securing the services of the Sulpicians for conducting its seminary, and especially in obtaining such a man as Father Hogan for its Superior. The Society of St. Sulpice has been long and well-known for its proficiency in preparing young men to fill the high and holy functions of the priesthood; it was the irreligious feeling in France, but of established for that purpose about 250 years ar influences. For years a large number ago by the venerable M. Olier, who had wit: French novelists; essayists and dramatic nessed the svils resulting from having an imthe have been writing up the hardships properly trained elergy; he understood that was so good a man that he read his family married people (and trying to hadon in order to make a good (and inseful priest it Bible and sipped milk in the intervals of con-

A POISONOUS PLANT.

READING, Pa., Sept. 15.-Jacob Smith, a farmer of North Heidelberg, skinned his arm while threshing, a poisonous plant came in contact with the wound and Smith died today in great agony. Mrs. Mell, who nursed him, was stricken down this morning and is dying from the effects of the poison contracted through a cut on her hand.

A PECULIAR MANIA.

CONEYS, Ga., Sept. 15.—On Friday Tom Marston went to the cemetery and desecrated several graves. On Saturday night he burned the Methodist Church and on Sunday tried to fire the town in several places. On Sunday night he was discovered firing a fence, was pursued and shot three times by a mob of citizens. He confessed and said God had commanded him to do it. He is seriously but not mortally wounded.

A FATHER'S REVENCE.

McPHERSON, Kansas, Sept. 15.—A. Crupe, a farmer of this county. killed hit brother today. The brother was a resident of Buffalo, N. Y., and the accredited correspondent of the Courier of that city. He had been visiting his brother here for some months, and while stopping with him seduced his niece, a girl of 12 years. The facts becoming known to her father caused him to take the life of his brother.

THE BOER DEPUTATION.

LONDON, Sept. 15 .- The Boer deputation that recently attracted so much attention in Europe have had a rather bad time on their return, being unable to account for £2,500 of their allowance, although they are so particular in the list of their expenditure as to be able to fix it at £1,630 11s 14d. A malevolent critic suggests that the balance was spent in visits to the Alhambra and other fast resorts, but it is replied that President Kruger

been made up, and shows an increase of 101 voters. After deducting dead and disqualified voters the roll shows a total of 1,732 voters.

NEW HALL AT NEWTON-STEWART,-The foundation-stone of the M'Millan Hall, at Newton-Stewart, was laid on Saturday by the Earl of Galloway. The hall is the gift of the late Misses M'Millan, and is to cost £4500. The architect is Mr. Richard Park, Newton-Stewart.

As OLD OFFENDER .- At Edinburgh City Police Court, on Tuesday, a woman named Jane Lovey or Kirk was sent to prison for 60 days for disorderly conductin St Mary's Street early on Tuesday morning. She had been no fewer than 220 times previously convicted of breach of the peace.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF TWO FISHERMEN .--- TWO fishermen from Delting, in the north of the mainland of Shetland, went to the island of Bigga on Saturday last to look after their sheep. They left the island in their boat the same afternoon, and since that time they have not been seen. Hopes of their safety have been abandoned

FATAL ACCIDENT IN ABERDEENSHIRE. William James (67), pedler, from Reading, Berkshire, was killed near Lunphanan, Aberdeenshire, on Tuesday. While he was lead ing a spirited horse yoked in a wagon the animal bolted, and James, losing his hold of it and falling, the wagon passed over his body, killing him almost instantaneously.

NEW DREDGER FOR AVR .- The great in crease in the trade of the habor of Ayr hav ing rendered it necessary that dredging opera tions should be carried on more extensively, the Ayr Harbor Trustees resolved some time ago to procure a large new dredger, at a cost of about £17,000. Messrs. MacRedie & McKnight, shipbuilders, Ayr, have obtained the contract.

BODY FOUND IN LOCHFYNE .-- The body of man, dressed in a yachting costume has been found by some fishermen lying on the beach off the island called the Little Skate, on Lochfyne. The body which is much de composed, is supposed to be that of Mr. Rannie, who was drowned at Loch Ranza by the swamping of a small boat belonging to the yacht Heron. LUNACY IN SCOTLAND.—The annual report

to the Secretary of State for the Home Department by the Commissioners in Lnnacy or Scotland, which has just been issued shows amongst other things that the increase of registered lunatics (not including the inmates of training schools for imbeciles, and of the lunatic department of the General Prison) during 1883 was 214, consisting of an increase of 35 private, and an increase of 179 pauper lunatics.

THE DEFENCE OF THE CLYDE. -It is stated that the submarine defence of the Clyde is to be undertaken by the Lanarkshire Engineer Volunteers, and in preparation for this important work it is expected that a party of Royal Engineers of the Submarine Mining Department will arrive early next month with torpedo boats and other stores, in order that experiments as to the depth of the river and the character of its bed and currents, may be made without delay. The basis of operations will be Fort Matilda.

in the second second

a de la seconda de la secon

real, or by communicating directly with the Su-perior of the St. Joseph Institute, Longue Pointe, P.Q. The crection of this magnificent four-storey

brick building was commenced some eighteen months ago by the Brothers of Charity, who are identical with those in charge of the Reformatory School in this city, and having just been com-pleted, the next thing to be done was to have it blessed by His Lordship the Bishot of Montreal. The hour appointed for this impressive cere-mony was nine o'clock this morning, and about half-past eight carriages containing clergymen and others commenced to ar rive, and when, a few minutes before nine, the carriage containing His Lordship drove up to the door, quite a large number of persons had assembled to assist at the impressive coremony. His Lordship was then tendered a suitable reseption by the Brothers of the institution, and t once proceeded to bless the building and all

its numerous apartments, having for his assistants the Rev. Father Leclerc, of Longue Pointe, and Rev. Father Gozais, parish priest of Pointe-aux-Trembles. Gozais, parish priest of Pointe-aux-Trembles. Among the other clergymen present were Rev. Father Delavigue, S.S., Director of the Seminary of Philosophy; Rev. Father Delinelle, chaplain of the institu-tion; Rev. Father Laporte, parish priest of Longue Pointe; Rev. Father Leclerc, parish priest of St. Joseph's, Montreal; Rev. Father Leclerc, chaplain of the Insane Asylum, Longue Pointe; Rov. Father Therion, chap-lain of the Reformatory School; Rev. Father Boudreau, of Longue Pointe, and Rev. Father Charpentier, of St. Joseph's Church, Montreal, and amongst others who assisted at the ceremony were Drs. Porrault and Mount, Mr. Brunette, the contractor for the building, Mr. Hurteau, several ladies and representatives Mr. Hurteau, several ladies and representatives of the city press. Every appartment of the large and spacious building, including the ex-terior, was visited and blessed by His Lordship, and when the imposing ceremony was brought to a close all returned and entered the beautiful little chapel situated in the south-west corner, where the first Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Leclerc,

P.P., of St. Joseph's. The chapel, although quite fresh from the hands of the architect, like the rest of the building, presents a very pretty appearance, and will furnish a handsome adornment to the institution, of which the Brothers have every reasons to feel proud. When the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass ended, the hour was growing well on to eleven o'clock, and the bishop and elergymen were then invited by the Brothers to a large and spacious room where soveral

tables were laid with all the delicacies of the sea-son, while the visitors and press representatives were escorted to another part of the house where four large tables were laid in a similar manner. The spread was indeed an excellent one, and re-flected the greatest credit on the taste and skill of those who prepared it. Choice cigars were also passed around to the gentlemen, and in fact nothing was left undone which would tend to the comfort of all present after the conclusion of the religious ceremonies. Brother Francois, the Superior of the institu-

tion, was most assiduous in the discharge of his duties, and met the inquiries of all, including the inquisitive newspaper man, in a manner which at once stamped him as a gentleman worthy the important position which he now fills. His explanations were explicit, and he seemed not to the in giving information. Such men are the proper ones to be at the head of such institutions, and before long the public will benefit by this new establishment, which, we had almost forgotten to mention, is dedicated first to St. Joseph, as its patron saint and second to St. Benedict Joseph Labre, the celebrated poor saint, with whose life and works A DUNFERMLINE FATHER AND DAUGHTER | all Catholics are undoubtedly familiar.

1

T. F. MAHAR, D.D. -Catholic Universe.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

FRANCE REJECTS ARBITRATION-INTRIGU-ING AT PERIN.

PARIS, Sept. 15.-Le Paris publishes an inspired article, in which the idea that France should accept arbitration in the difficulty with China is indignantly rejected. France, it says, is determined to settle her differences with China herself.

LONDON, Sept. 15 .- China advices state that the Chinese have no intention of block-ing the Woonsung River, on which Shanghai is situated, unless the French make an attack. Hundreds of stone-laden boats are in position to be sunk on the approach of the French fleet. It is believed the neutrals will seriously object to the closing of the river unless a formal declaration of war is previously made. The French have established a coaling station at Matson. The French Minister to China is at Shanghai, intriguing with the Chinese peace party. He hopes to bring about a revolution at the palace and the overthrow of the war party.

THE EGYPTIAN EMBROGLIO.

CAIRO, Sept. 15.-Major Kitchener telegraphs that the chief clerk of the government at Darfour has arrived at Debbah, having reached their via Berber. He reports that there are 2,300 prisoners at Berber. The rebel garrison is 3,200 strong and is armed with rifles. Aboo Legel, chief of the Robotal tribe, has six thousand armed men. The Mahdi's force extends as far south as Ambukol. Most of thë tribes, however, are growing tired of the continuance of misrule, and are inclined to rejoin the government. After the victory over the rebels at Ambukol, reported by the Mudir of Dongola on September 11, the body of Sheikh Hoda, the chief rebel leader of the district, and those of var-ious ameers appointed by the Mahdi, were

found on the field of battle. Two hundred and fifty mounted infantry arrived an Wady Halfa and will proceed in boats to Dongola as soon as possible; The Nile has fallen four inches at Dongola,

L

, M 6 12