The Catholic Register.

"Truth is Catholic; proclaim it ever, and God will effect the rest."—BALMEZ.

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Some Glimpses of Muskoka Scenery.

An Ideal Summer Resort—Its General Features Discussed.

(WRITTEN FOR THE REGISTER.)

In making my Canadian tour I know it would be incomplete without a visit to the much talked of land of Muskoka, I, therefore, resolved that I would see it with my own eyes so as to be able to speak of it from personal knowledge I regard it as a land essentially fitted by nature to be the home and resort of sportsmen, pleasure seekers, consumptives and people generally of weak constitutions. It stands at an elevation of a thousand feet above the level of the sea, its clear, crisp northern atmosphere imparts new life and vigor to wasted bodies and worried minds, and under its invigorating influence even despondent spirits begin to take new hopes of life and to view real or imaginary ills in less fearful aspect. This beneficial change is purely the result of calmed nerves and a strengthened body, for enfeebled minds cannot grapple with difficulties without looking at them in an almost despairing mood. Then take the quiet minded portion of humanity who seek repose in nature's charms, and for them there is no better place than Muskoka, for in its marvellous variety of lakes, rivers, leaping cascades, rocky heights, forests, bowers and dells they will find the handiwork of nature wrought out in a way not dreamt of until they feast their eyes upon the scene. Lastly, take the boisterous sporting man who finds pleasure in hunting deer and large game, or in fishing, and he will find Muskoka a place to delight his heart.

"One curious feature of tourists travel struck me as I came down the lakes from Port Carling to Beaumaris, and that was the great number of Americans who are touring here this season; of course, for years past thousands of them have made Muskoka their holiday headquarters, but this year the influx of them is far in excess of any former season, 5,000 is the figure spoken of as having visited the district within the past two months On her return trip to Gravenhurst, the steamer Nipissing, of the Muskoka Navigation Company, was crowded with passengers, among whom were the "Solid Comfort Club," all Americans, and, I think, mostly Pittsburgers, who were breaking camp and returning home. The "Sharon Social Club," and several others here, are composed of the same nationality They have five quarters established and they return each recurring season to Muskoka. At Beaumaris Hotel, a splendid hostelry owned and conducted by Mr. Prowse, were 110 guests, only four of whom were Canadians, the rest were Americans. At the Port Carling House, owned and splendidly managed by Mr. Joseph Ruddy, a former Torontonian, and at the Stratton House, in the same place, the American guests were two to one at least, and they were in like proportion, or more, on all steamers and boats upon the lakes. This is a tribute to Muskoka's value as a healthful summer resort, for United States tourists have wide experience and a keen sense of the beauties of nature.

To Torontonians and the people of Ontario generally, this must be a valuable inheritance. It being so easy of approach to them from the "Queen City," Gravenhurst can be reached in a few hours by the Grand Trunk Railway system, and what a pleasant stretch it is between the two points, with such picturesque towns as Barrie and Orillia to cheer the traveller on his way. But once within Muskoka's borders you begin to sniff the cool refreshing breezes from the forests, rising hills and lakes, and as soon as you are ready to proceed either from Bracebridge or Gravenhurst one or other of the five fine steamers of Muskoka Navigation Company are waiting to take you through lakes Muskoka, Rosseau and Joseph, which are the three principal water stretches that have made the name of the territory world wide in reputation Port Cockburn, at the head of Lake Joseph, can be reached long before the sun goes down, but the tourist need not hurry, nor is he likely to do so, because there are so many tempting ports of call and such inviting hotels all along the route that one is tempted to leave the boats, and stop to pause and get familiar with the rare objects that nature has strewn about in such profusion. The one thing particularly noticeable about the scenery is its perpetual freshness, for veteran tourists can see something new in it on each successive visit. This whole region is, however, a mixture of strange contrasts and of things that seem not to fit one another, This is also true of the soil, for in the parts frequented by tourist agricultural pursuit seem out of the question, and yet some miles farther inland profitable farming is carried on, and Mr. Naismith of Walkenburg can carry off first prizes for roots, vegetables, etc, at each years Toronto exhibition. Nor can it be denied that farming pays in many tracts of the district, and that early settlements have grown into such prosperous towns as Bracebridge, Gravenhurst, Huntsville, etc, no doubt, in all of those, lumber interests have played prominent parts in building up the municipalities, and for long years in the future this staple article will be the main item in the development of the territory. But for the thousands of wealthy people in both sides of the line Muskoka will always be regarded as their "happy hunting grounds," whenever the vacation season begins. Nature, itself has made it so, and its physicial conditions can never be altered. Muskoka is very easy of approach. The Grand Trunk Railway runs right through the district and into North Bay, giving extended outlets for all travel and commercial interests at Parry Sound and the vast region bordering the Georgian Bay. At the three chief business centres: Bracebridge, Gravenurst and Huntsville, the lumber, milling and tanning concerns carry on business on a large scale, and in the fostering of those branches of trade the railway named offers great facilities, as it does in its passenger traffic arrangements from all converging points that lead to Muskoka. To this fine transportation system coupled with the discipline and order on the steamers of Muskoka Navigation Company, this picturesque northern land owes much of its advance and prosperity. The travelling public expect good treatment from the carrying corporations, and are entitled to it, as far as I can judge no effort is spared by either of the bodies named to ensure the safety and comfort of the people who travel this way in search of amusement and recreation and a needed relaxation from the consuming cares of every day life.

What Muskoka most wants is more population to till the land and develop the resources of the wide districts The government is doing what it can to promote this purpose by offering tempting inducements to new comers, and the clergymen of the districts would like larger congregations. The Rev. Thomas F. Fleming has been especially active in this way. His missionary charge extends now from Huntsville to Carnoy, Parry Sound and over an immense tract of country, his familiarity with the needs of the place, make of him a zealous colonizer who labo would fit up the vacant tracts with honest, moral and industrious people owning homes and lands of their own, for he knows that is the essential condition of permanent settlers. In his efforts he has been helped by Rev. Father McGuire, late pastor of Bracebridge. In future he will be strengthened in the work by the Rev. T. F. Collins, the esteemed pastor of the parish just cited to which Gravenhurst is joined. There are lots of room for honest men to till the soil of this vast domain. WM. ELLISON.

Garden Party at Blantyre Park.

A goodly crowd attended the garden party held at Blantyre Park in aid of St. John's Catholic Church last Saturday week. Among the clergy we remarked the Rev. Fathers Minehan and McEntee. The weather was superb and the grounds, which have been vastly improved lately, under the direction of the holy and zealous Brothers, never looked better. Among the entertainments provided was a base-ball game between the east Toronto club and a team chiefly composed of members of the St. Clement's Club The latter was victorious. Races were then run by the juveniles, the sack race being especially interesting. The boys of the Institute under the skilful direction of Captain Nash gave an excellent drill. After the refreshments had been indulged in and done full justice to the winning numbers for prizes were read out. The evening closed with a concert given by the St Clement's Glee Club, Mr. Holmes of St Patrick's Church presiding at the piano. The merry-go-round, lately erected with so much skill by the good Brothers, was very largely patronized especially as the rides on it were free. Many including ladies amused themselves with casting base balls at the figure of a gentleman—the object was to hit him on the nose—the successful aggressor, (who were very few) receiving a prize. Croquet and foot-ball were also indulged in, while many profited of the opportunity by inspecting the St. John's Industrial School, being shown round with the utmost urbanity and courtesy by the venerable Brother Director. All expressed themselves delighted with everything that they saw, and no doubt many regretted that they could not become inmates of the institution. The greatest order prevailed and at a suitable hour, the visitors with much regret left the earthly Paradise, of Blantyre Park, for their homes in hot and dusty old Toronto.

The holders of tickets, bearing the following numbers, were the lucky winners of prizes:—1115, 702, 1113, 486, 154, 1159, 1156, 402, 841, 160 412, 1884, 1807, 912, 1809, 15, 105, 1201, 780, 1237, 1265 885, 906 164, 1014, 228, 1810, 192, 279 1051.

The holders of the above mentioned tickets are requested to bring these tickets either to the school, at Blantyre Park, on Monday next, September 12th from 10 and to noon, or to 141 McCaul St., city on Tuesday next, September 13th from 1 p.m. to 3 p.m.

Death of Clarence Kennedy.

The men's League of the Sacred Heart, of St Michael's parish, have lost one of their promoters by the death of Clarence Kennedy which occurred at the residence of his father, Mr. Jno. Kennedy of 144 Mutual street, on Thursday the 25th ult. His sorrowing parents and relatives have the prayers and sympathy of all his fellow-members of this branch of the League in their bereavement. Their affliction is a very heavy one as Clarence was the only surviving son and was called away from them in the very springtime of his life, being only in his twentieth year. His promoter's cross and badge, the emblems of the League, rested upon his bosom in death, betokening for him, we confidently hope, the happy eternity which is the reward promised those who honor and serve the Sacred Heart. The funeral took place on Saturday morning, 27th ult., to St. Michael's Cathedral where Requiem Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Ryan. May his soul rest in peace.

Montreal Correspondence.

(SPECIAL TO THE REGISTER).

MONTREAL, Aug. 29.—Yesterday, 28th ult., there took place at St. Ann's Church, in presence of an immense concourse of the parishioners most interested, as well as of many friends from a distance, the beautiful and elaborate function of blessing a chime of five bells, the solemn ceremony being performed by Mgr. Decelles, the Coadjutor Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, and the sermon, which was both eloquent and fully suitable for the occasion, being delivered by the Rev. Martin Callaghan, S.S., of St. Patrick's.

AN ORDINATION

On Sunday, 4th September, Mr. Andrew Patrick Cullinan, whose ecclesiastical studies have been finished, was elevated to the dignity of the priesthood in St. Ann's Church by His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi of Montreal. The young candidate ordained to the priesthood is the son of my old friend, Mr. Andrew Cullinan, a man widely known and highly esteemed in this city. Father Cullinan celebrated his first Mass on Monday, Sept. 5th, in the parish church. A large congregation was present to receive the blessing which is highly prized by Irish Catholics. It is further announced that on Sept. 11th the newly ordained priest will officiate at High Mass in the same church.

THE PLEBISCITE.

Rumblings loud and distinct of the issue which is to be decided on the 29th of September, are already heard in the air. Owing to the supreme importance of the questions upon which the enfranchised citizen will be called upon to pronounce—that of decreasing illegal the manufacture, importation or sale of alcoholic stimulants, including harmless pomological (grape and apple) juice; or else allow those liquids to flow on uninterruptedly in their present channels—one would expect to find a greater degree of interest manifested. Truth to tell, most of those with whom I have been brought into contact treat the "plebiscite" as a huge farce prepared by the politicians to tickle the vanity of certain fanatics of the male gender, whose intemperate zeal very often outruns their judgment; as well as of a large army of dames of doubtful ages, loquacious qualities and peevish propensities, who very often waste on the stranger that kindness and sympathy to which the home is largely a stranger; and that the only thing serious about the whole joke will be the heavy bill which the Canadian taxpayer will have to pay later on for the "play." Whatever the designs of the Canadian Dictatemaker regarding the forthcoming 'plebiscite' may be, I will leave to others the task of critizing, whilst marking my entire approval of the appointment to the position of returning officer for Montreal Centre of

MR. WM. STAFFORD.

Mr. Stafford is immensely popular in Irish circles in this city, and whilst I am not in accord with most of what has been done in this direction, the Government may yet rest assured that amongst all its numerous appointments none will evoke less adverse criticism than the one to which I am now referring. Mr. Stafford has been, for the past quarter of a century president of the famous "Shamrock Lacrosse Club" which, most of your readers need scarcely be told, is now loaded down with trophies of victory won on many a well contested field. An ardent propagandist of the political principles which were his own, we often overlooked his extravagance because of his love for old Ireland, and now we congratulate him upon what is yet only a feeble and tardy recognition of his services.

THE CATHOLIC REGISTER.

Testimonies of approval continue to reach me every day regarding the marked improvement in the appearance and tone of the paper which is under your control. A day or two ago, whilst foraging through the parish of St. Gabriel, I dropped in with my "God save all here" to the home of that excellent citizen,

MR. JOSEPH PHELAN,

and although he did not appear in much better humor than he usually is, he dropped the following pleasant words, which, having the stamp of sincerity, deserve reproduction: "My dear Rambler," said Mr. Phelan as he renewed his subscription, "I pay a great deal of money out in the course of a year. The butcher, the baker, the tailor and the maker of brogues; the man who pulls teeth, as well as the man who feels your pulse, and asks to be shown your tongue—all have to be settled with; but I pay no money with greater pleasure than what I pay for THE CATHOLIC REGISTER. Your paper deserves to succeed, and I heartily congratulate you on its improved appearance." These were very encouraging words from Mr Phelan, but they were almost on a par with much of what I have been a gratified listener to lately. RAMBLER.

THE COUGHING and wheezing of persons troubled with bronchitis or the asthma is excessively harrassing to themselves and annoying to others. Dr. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL obviates all this entirely, safely and speedily, and is a benign remedy for lameness, sores, injuries, piles, kidney and spinal troubles.

Convict Priests of Australia.

We add to the article in last week's REGISTER some concluding notes from Cardinal Moran's history of the life of the first of the "Convict Priests" of Australia:

At length the officials became weary of Father Harold's presence among the convicts, and permission was granted him to quit the colony. In The Official Sydney Gazette, and New South Wales Chronicle, of July 14th, 1810, there is the following official notice: "All claims or demands on the Rev. James Harold are requested to be presented for payment, he designing to leave the colony per 'Concord.'"

He settled for a time at Rio Janeiro, and thence proceeded to the United States, probably to Philadelphia, where his relative, Rev. Wm. Harold, was engaged on the mission from 1808 to 1813. He arrived in Dublin, however, before the close of 1813. The "Memoranda" Book of Dr. Troy, Archbishop of Dublin, refers to him as P.P. of Kilcullen in the year 1816, but he probably resigned the parochial duties in the following year. He lived for several years with his cousin, Mr. Michael Ryan, at 21 Lower Dominick Street, in the city of Dublin, but very soon, according to the traditions of the family, he became quite helpless and childish through the hardships which he had endured, and through his many infirmities. He died on the 15th of August, 1830, at the age of 85 years. In the old Richmond Cemetery, Dublin, there is a tombstone to mark the resting place of five priests, the first of whom is our missionary priest, Father Harold, the others being Dominican Fathers from the Dublin community, some of them near relatives of the convict priest. It may be mentioned that the Harold family was reckoned among the devoted friends and benefactors of the Dominican Order in the period of its revival in Ireland, and it is said that the ground on which St Dominick's Church or Monastery now stands was a gift of a member of that family. As every minute detail connected with the first priests, who sowed the seed of the Faith under the Southern Cross, is full of interest to those who now enjoy the blessings of religion in the Antipodes, "Church, the inscription engraved upon the tombstone, is here inserted in full:

"Beneath this stone lie entombed the mortal remains of the Rev. James Harold and the Rev. William D. Harold. The former was during many years Parish Priest in this Archdiocese. He died on the 15th of August, 1830, in the 85th year of his age, a faithful Christian and a firm friend. The latter was of the Order of Preachers, and a member of their house in Denmark street. The few years of his public ministry were spent in the zealous discharge of all his sacred duties. Pious, upright and benevolent, he expired on the 15th December, 1820, in his 29th year leaving many who revere his memory and deplore his death. Here also lie interred the mortal remains of the Rev. John Raymond Tommins, O.P., whose career as a truly virtuous and exemplary priest was brought to a close in the Convent of St. Saviour, on the 14th May, 1842; in his 60th year. The Very Rev. William V. Harold, D.D., of the same Order, who, both in Ireland and in foreign lands, did good service to religion, being held in high repute for his accomplishments as a scholar, his eloquence as a preacher, and the purity of his life. He died at the age of 80, on the 29th of January, 1856 The Rev. Laurence Cremmin, whose name as a Dominican Friar was held in loving veneration, by the many he had guided in the ways of repentance and salvation to the very day before his death. He finished his course on the 10th June, 1866, in his 72nd year. Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."—Apoc. XIV.

REV. JAMES DIXON.

The second convict priest who landed on Australian shores was the Rev. James Dixon. Born at Castlebridge, a market town of the County of Wexford in the year 1758, he received in those troublous times of the penal laws his early education under the care of Father Sutton, parish priest of the neighboring parish of Oylgate, and subsequently proceeded to Salamanca, Louvain, where he completed his course in 1784 His family was in comfortable circumstances, one of his brothers, in the beginning of the present century, was partner in the banking firm of Lambert, Dixon & Co, whilst another brother was regarded as a rebel leader in 1798 Father James, at the time of his arrest, was curate in the parish of Crossabeg, and was reckoned among the meekest and gentlest of men. Suspicions, however, were roused by the fact that some members of his family were actively engaged in the rebellion, and informers were only too ready to impute to him the deeds for which a secular namesake of his family was responsible: One of his alleged crimes was that he had commanded a company of rebels at Tubberneerin, near Gorey. Many years after his return from Australasia, he was asked by his curate, Father Murphy, who was subsequently Dean of Ferns, whether there was any foundation for this charge. He replied most emphatically that it was wholly devoid of truth, and, he added, that he was never present at, and had no part in, that or any other battle. What was the more strange, of all the districts of the diocese, Tubberneerin was one of the few which he never had visited at any time. Some of the accusations, which were made in proof of his treason, serve to reveal the embittered party feeling of those times. For instance, one accusation was to the effect that he had been heard singing a song with the refrain, "Hurrah for the shamrock, and Erin-go-bragh," whilst, as a further accusation an informer gave testimony that Father Dixon went about wearing a rebel badge with a medal, on which was inscribed the watchword, "Erin-go-bragh." As a matter of fact, the good priest knew no such song, and never had worn a national badge of any sort. He was, however, tried by court-martial, and sentenced to death, and it was considered a proof of clemency that such a sentence was changed into transportation for life to Botany Bay.

REV. PETER O'NEIL.

Among the State Papers of the Colonial Office, in London, there is a despatch of Governor King addressed from Sydney to the Home Government, in the first months of 1801, in which he sets forth, among the hardships attendant on his uneviable position, that 135 convicts arrived from Cork, "men," he goes on to say, "of the most desperate and diabolical characters that could be selected throughout the Kingdom." The new arrivals brought up to 600 the number "of avowed and unrepentant united Irishmen" in the colony, and, worst feature of all the Governor adds, among those just arrived there was "a Catholic priest of most notorious seditions and rebellious principles." The clergyman thus referred to was the Rev. Peter O'Neil, parish priest of Ballynacola, in the County of Cork Diocese of Cloyne, whose name is the third on the honored roll of the convict priests of the Australian Church.

In the accounts hitherto published regarding this worthy priest, it is generally taken for granted that immediately on arrival at Port Jackson, his pardon was intimated to him, and that, therefore, he was never classed among the convicts, but at once returned to Ireland. These statements, however, are inexact. Father O'Neil arrived in Sydney in the ship "Anne," in the beginning of 1801, and was classed among the convicts; subsequently, under some pretence of insubordination, he was transferred to Norfolk Island, and it was there in the first days of January 1803, that the order for his release from exile was intimated to him.

Pupils of Loretto.

The test of the examinations set by the Educational Department for Public School leaving; Entrance; I., II., III., and IV. Forms; and also the Matriculation Examination of the University applied not only to the Public and Separate Schools, but also the different private schools—convents and colleges—throughout Ontario. Every year shows an increasing number accepting these public tests and the results obtained in different schools are looked upon as proofs of the efficiency of the system taught and of the teachers employed. The Ladies of Loretto in the examinations recently held have shown the progressive spirit abroad in the schools governed by them in Toronto, Hamilton, Belleville, Stratford and Guelph passing from nearly all their schools 100 per cent. of the candidates sent up.

Like success obtained also in the Commercial Course a large number of diplomas and certificates having been granted to successful students in the Bond St. High School, Toronto, and the other schools.

In the Arts Course Loretto pupils maintained the high standing of former years carrying off the largest number of certificates and obtaining an unusual number of teacher's diplomas.

In the Department of Music, Vocal and Instrumental, a post graduate course has been added to the gold medal standing. This post graduate course is open to those who have been successful in obtaining the gold medal, and occupies an additional year and a half of close study. A diploma (the highest award granted at Loretto Abbey) is given the successful candidates after the public test of a recital following a rigid examination, the programme demanded being varied in character as well as of the highest standard. The winners of diplomas this year were in Vocal Music, Miss Marion Chapin of Sudbury, in Instrumental Music, (piano), Miss Helen McMahon of St. Catharines.

Britain, America and the Negro.

Mr. Goldwin Smith writes as follows in The Weekly Sun: In Jamaica a movement is on foot, apparently of a serious kind, in favor of annexation to the United States. It has its source in the white population, which, impoverished by the decline in the value of products, and dwindling in numbers, has been driven to the conviction that its only hope of salvation lies in admission to the full commercial privileges of its own hemisphere. No artificial palliations which the Imperial Government could administer will the annexationists seem to think, permanently meet the exigencies of the case. It is not through any lack of loyal feeling towards the mother country, but by the sheer necessity of self-preservation that the whites of Jamaica are led to take this course. The blacks, it seems, are unanimously opposed to annexation, thinking, rightly enough, that under American institutions, "there is no show for the nigger," and having no doubt heard from their American brethren stories in abundance of lynch law. To Great Britain, Jamaica and the West Indies generally since the emancipation of their slaves, and the ruin of their trade, have been a burden, compelling her to detail for their protection a part of her small military force as well as to expend money on fortifications, and yielding her absolutely nothing in return. Jamaica, indeed, has been worse than a burden; it has been a political scandal, owing to the rooted antagonism between the emancipated slave and his former master, which in 1865 under the calamitous governorship of Eyre, led to mortal collision and hideous massacre. There is in fact no more striking illustration of the hollowness of empire, and the folly of imperial pride when no solid advantage, political or commercial, waits on imperial sway. At the same time, there are serious difficulties in the annexation of the West Indies to the United States. Great Britain, by way of penalty for her past sins as a slave trader, is saddled with the guardianship of the emancipated negro, and she can hardly hand him over to the United States without positive security that he shall not be subject to lynch law. The United States, on the other hand, could not be expected to admit to citizenship masses of negroes who have shown themselves in Hayti and everywhere else to be totally incapable of self-government, and unfit to be members of a free commonwealth. In doing so, they would be adding to a political and social danger which is already great enough.

The islands ought to form a confederation by themselves, with Cuba, as the largest island, for its center, and with a form of government, suited, not to republican fancy, but to the character and real needs of their population. If Great Britain, the United States and Spain could have concerted something of this kind under their joint protectorate, it would have been a far happier solution of the problem than anything which is likely to result from a causeless and reckless war.

Dreyfus Sensation Breaks out Anew.

On Oct. 15, 1894, Capt. Dreyfus of the French army was arrested on the charge of furnishing information to a foreign power regarding the national defences.

Dreyfus is an Alsatian Jew of good family, and at the period of his arrest anti-Semitic feeling ran high in France, and was fanned by one of the political parties. It was urged at the time that the Government sacrificed Dreyfus to this feeling in order to profit by it.

From the date of his arrest until some time in November of the same year he lay in prison, unaware of the charge against him. He was afterwards tried by secret court-martial, degraded and transported to Devil's Island, French Guiana.

On Wednesday last Lieut.-Col. Henry was arrested in Paris, charged with having written an important letter which figured in the Dreyfus case, and which was a forgery. The new development has caused a great sensation in military and civil circles alike. Col. Henry, under pressure, admitted the authorship of the letter, and then committed suicide with a razor, dying instantly.

Col. Henry is believed to have been merely the tool and instrument of some one far higher in authority, and the name of General de Boisdeffre, chief of staff of the French army, has been freely mentioned in connection with the affair. It was he who was the moving spirit in all the prosecution of Dreyfus, and in the campaign against Zola, Col. Picquart and others, who espoused the cause of the unfortunate prisoner of Devil's Island. Under the circumstances it is not astonishing that he should have resigned with the object of avoiding the suspension or dismissal which could hardly have failed to otherwise come As a result of Col. Henry's confession Dreyfus will likely be taken back from Devil's Island to France, and his trial will be subjected to revision. It has all along been believed by many that he was convicted illegally, since the bogus note, which constituted the only convincing evidence against him, was not shown either to him or to his counsel, but only to the members of the court-martial. This in itself was sufficient to render a new trial imperative.—New York Journal.

In connection with the same tangle Count Esterhazy was tried and secured an acquittal. Col Henry's expression, "owing to absolute necessity for finding proofs against Dreyfus," is thought by some to mean that the unhappy man was pursuing the course he took under orders from his superior officers in the army

Col. Paty du Clam, who was one of the principal witnesses against Dreyfus and Zola, has been arrested, and it is said M. Cavaignac, Minister of War, will resign. A Cabinet crisis is expected as a result of the affair. It is said that Count Esterhazy will be arrested and that startling revelations of the part he has taken in the case will soon be made at Berlin and Rome.

British, German and Austrian papers regard a revision of the Dreyfus case as inevitable, and it is reported that the Minister of Justice, M. Sarrion, has already taken steps to grant Dreyfus a re-trial.

General Renouard, Director of the Military College, has accepted the office of chief of the general staff, vacant owing to the resignation of General Boisdeffre.

St. Peter's Parish Bazaar.

The bazaar which the people of St Peter's parish are getting up to defray the debt on their church has been postponed from September 19th to October 24th. We hope all our friends will bear the change in mind and also the claims of the parish on their generosity.