O sweet will of God, whither would'st t I go? Lead on, I will follow. Even until death I am ready, O holy guide, to pursue thee, Thro'city or wilderness lonely, Thro'deserts all wild and barren, Where blooms no brightening flower Planted by human sflection; No blossom with hope's white chalice Dewdrops in darkness gathered— Only, I pray and petition Thy grace, O God, for Thou knowest How often I stray and stumble. The spirit indeed is willing. But weak is the flesh and perversely Struggles against the spirit.

Many a time and often
Have I my fond heart flattered
With dreams of an earthly Eden
Where love was like sunlight glowing
Over a bow'r of roses,
And peace like a smiling angel
Sat in the mids, a monarch.

My foot on the blist'ring desert,
My breast to the fierce strocco;
Gloom for the glowing sunlight.
Frowns for the smile of friendship,
Hatred for sweet affection:
Mtrife, overruled by the demon,
For the innocent peace of angels;
Falsehood for truth's fair candor,
Distrust for confidence sacred. Palsehood for truth's fair candor, Distrust for condidence sacred, Malice, distorting and black'ning, For goodwill frank and fraternal; Starce to trip the unwary. Foes to exult o'er the fallen. Relentless and blind persecutions Pursuing the troubles apirit, As wolves in the trackless forest. The frightened deer pursueth Thro' dark and gloomy hollow, Thro' marshes lonely and silent, O'er hills with the moonlight gleaming. Coldly upon their summits. And jewels in countriess clusters, And jewels in countriess clusters, On every shrub upon them.

A home in the garden of Eden—
isign not over the vision;
A pilgrimage over the desert—
I murmur not at the contrast;
For Oh. my divine Redeemer,
Hast Thou not gone before me.
Is there a destiny sweeter,
Grander. nobler or brighter,
Than to follow the Lord of angels
Over the royal highway.
Of suffering and resignation,
Is there, my sou!? Oh, answer,
A hope or a joy too precious
To sacrifice; or a sorrow
Too great to be borne or conquered
For the sake of the cause we light in
As we follow our royal leaver,
His banner waving above us.

Under that banner only
Is found true life and salvation,
Protection, and strength and safety,
Sweetness, and joy of spirity
Virtue and sanctity perfect.
Health of the soul, and courage,
Conddence, peace, and glory.
Under that banner only,
The sacred banner of Jeans Under that banner only. The sacred banner of Jesus, Whereon is His cross emblazoned. Dare we hope to enter the kingdom Where reigns He who bore and suffered. aving a great example.

THE SECRET OF FREEMASONRY.

A Key of Modern History.

BY F. HUGH O'DONNELL, M. P.

The Encyclical Letter of His Holiness Leo XIII, on the Sect of Freemason (Secta Massonica, Secta Massonum) has re called the attention of contemporary society to the repeated censures which the Holy See has directed against the most numerous, widely extended, and mysterious of secret societies, and has provoked on the part of the defenders (as well as the opponents of the condemned institution many demands for an explanation of the Pontifical policy. It is true that the Encyclical "Humanum Genus" only repeats with the added experience of generations the warnings which have previously fallen from the Chair of the Supreme Pastor. It is also true that even writers habitually opposed to Catholicism and Catholics acknowledge that the action of Leo XIII.
is fully justified on the simplest grounds of ordinary precaution. A leading Repub lican journal of France, the Journal des Debats, went the full length of this admission, and as a remarkable confirmation of the truth of the judgment expressed by the Holy See its declaration is highly signifi-

"It is certain," says the Journal des Debats, "that in denouncing and attacking Freemasonry the Pope is only using a right of legitimate defence. Whatever may have been the object of this vast association in other times, whatever may still be its overnigation and discipling in other countries, it is certain that in France at the present day Masoury tends more and more to break every connection with the Christian religion, and indeed with all spiritual doctries.

In the course of the following observations I shall treat both of what Freema-sonry has been and of what it has become. I write from ascertained and indisputable historical documents. A society may be secret, but if it has existed a long time, if it has exercised a great influence over men and events in many countries, if it has excited the notice and provoked the supervision of thousands of able and skil-ful critics, clerical and lay, it may indeed continue secret, but its object cannot be

The elaborate mystery and multiplied formulas with which Masonry veils its portals and guards its thresholds, its passwords and its signs, its altar and its arch, its rites and its decrees, its tremendous oath of silence and fidelity, may awe while they fascinate the common herd of dues oath of silence and fidelity, may awe while they fascinate the common herd of dupes and instruments. They may quicken the sense of enjoyment of what is most usually in these countries little more than a too convivial club. They may supply a useful screen for the baser intrigues of cunning and bigotry by which men plot against the commercial prosperity or pro-fessional advancement of their fellow-cit-izens by utilising for private ends the izens by utilising for private ends the obligations of a sworn membership. Such petty and contemptible objects may satisfy the personages who manipulate the personages who manipulate the continents in the public offices and the appointments in the public onices are Royal Irish Constabulary. But universal Masonry has been for upwards of three Masonry has been for upwards of three centuries a world-wide organization, which has numbered its members—comparatively few of them indeed completely initiated—by tens of millions, and which has sought to present in every land of Christendom the alluring image of a New Temple and to weave the bond of a New Brotherhood. It is absolutely impossible that such an organization should not have made itself thoroughly known both to the made itself thoroughly known both to th powers which it has sought to serve and to the powers which it has dared to destroy. Its braggarts and its traitors and Masonry has had them both—its desperadoes and its cowards, its theoricians and its politicians, have in the course of centuries supplied to men of the Church and men of the State—to the Council of Ten

of the Venetian Republic, to the Bavaris Rectain Republic, to the Bavarian Electors, to the Chancellor of the Holy Roman Empire, to the Russian Cabinet—always suspicious of mysterious associations, to the Kings of Spain and the Indies, above all to the Universal and allobservant Church—the most complete, the most abundant, and the most repulsive details of the inner direction and the external action of the great secret society of the modern world. of the modern world.

I-THE MASONIC POLICY OF LORD PALMERS TON-MASONIC EPOCHS AND EPOCH-

Another illustration of the manner in which European events are moved by hidden currents was given me by the late Major-General Burnaby, M. P., a quiet and amiable soldier, who, though to all appearance one of the most unobtrusive of men, was employed in some of the most delicate and important work of British policy in the East. General Burnaby was commissioned to obtain and preserve the Italian foreign legion was communicated to the Sardinian Government and was Emancipation" in the two Sicilies and the Roman States. While the British diplomatists at Turin and Naples carried on, under the cover of their character as envoys, the dangerous portion of the Carried on the sector of the sec bonarist conspiracy, the taxpayers of Great Britain contributed in this manner to raise and train an army destined to confiscate the possessions of the Religious sides, to erect a new Temple, into which

2. The English period from about the

Destruction of the Joint Missions.
6. The Convention of Wilhelmsbad,

near Hannau, in Germany, in the year 1781, and the adoption of Black Masonry by a great representative assembly of dele-gates from lodges throughout the world. The Convention of Wilhelmsbad opens the

The Convention of Wilhelmsbad opens the modern periods of Masonry.

7. The Convention of Paris in September, 1877, when the assembled delegates of the lodges of the Grand Orient of France expunged from the statutes of French Freemssonry the last remnant of a less black or more hypocritical time——namely the declaration that "the Masonic Order is based upon the existence of God. the immortality of the soul, and of God, the immortality of the soul, and the love of humanity." The Atheistic decision of the Grand Orient has been generally embraced by the lodges of Germany, Italy, Spain, Belgium, Hungary, and the Continent in general. Upon the Continent the Masonic Evolution is com-

Among the names of personages who have done most in the establishment and extension of Masonry should be remembered Faustus Socinus (1539-1604), the bered Faustus Socinus (1539-1604), the true founder of the sect; Voltaire, the professional enemy of the Church: Pombal, Aranda, Choiseul, and Tannuci, the Portuguese, Spanish, French, and Neapolitan politicians who carried out the Masonic policy of the destruction of the Jesuit missions; Adam Weishaupt, the organizer of the Black Convention of Wilhelmsbad; Mirabeau, who introduced Welshaupt's Masonry into the French lodge of the "Lovers of Truth; Mazzini, Palmerston, Proudhon, Gambetta. Palmerston, Proudhon, Gambetta.

2. FAUSTUS SOCINUS AND THE FOUNDATION

OF MASONRY. The Masonic publications are full of compous and ridiculous fables, which pre-end to connect the institution with the iend to connect the institution with the Knights Templars, the builders of the Temple of Solomon, the builders of the Tower of Babel, and similar mythical founders and organizers. Sober research can only recognize as the first institution of an organization that can be followed step by step down to the Masonry of the present day, the Association of Rationalists and Unitarians which assembled at

Visenza in the year 1546 and 1547 under the dominating influence of Lacitus Socianus or Sezzino of Siena, uncle of the future founder of the secret society of the Folish Brethren, successively known as United Brethren, successively known as United Brethren, for Congregation, and Freemasons. Along with Lacitus Socianus were Gentilia, Ochino, Trevisano, De Rogo, and several others to the number of 40 who had adopted the tenets of the Reformation, just then apreading over Northern Europe, and had come to the conclusion that reformed Christianity, like modern Unitarianism, required the abolition of the Dyinity of Christ, together with the general rejection of the other dogmas of the Church. The decisions of a secret convention of the society of Vicenza, in 1547, were not so secret, however, that they could escape the knowledge of the Venetian authorities. The spies of the Council of Ten discovered the principal members. Trevisano and DeRugo were created and executed as compirators against Church and State. The rest field abroad. Lalieus Socianus, and Parado and DeRugo were extended and executed as compirators against Church and State. The rest field abroad. Lalieus The Couvention of Vicenza was far from being the regular assembly of an order or league. It remained to Faustus Socianus has been consequent activity of his nephew Faustus.

The Convention of Vicenza was far from being the regular assembly of an order or league. It remained to Faustus Socianus hashould been consequent activity of his nephew Faustus.

The Convention of Vicenza was far from being the regular assembly of an order or league. It remained to Faustus Socianus hashould be a consequent of the control of the It is now many years ago since I heard from my lamented master and friend, the Rev. Sir Christopher Bellew, of the Society of Jesus, these impressive words. Speaking of the tireless machinations and ubiquitous influence of Lord Palmerston against the temporal independence of the Popes, Sir Christopher Bellew said—
"Lord Palmerston is much more than a hostile statesman. He would never have such influence on the Continent if he were only an English Cabinet Minister. But he is a Freemason and one of the highest and greatest of Freemasons. It is he who sends what is called the Patriarchal Voice through the lodges of Europe. And to obtain that rank he must have given the most extreme proofs of his insatiable hatred to the Catholic Church."

Another illustration of the manner in which European events are moved by which European events are moved by which guickly obtained the mastery which quickly obtained the mastery

Another illustration of the manner in which European events are moved by hidden currents was given me by the late Major-General Burnaby, M. P., a quiet and amiable soldier, who, though to all appearance one of the most unobtrusive of men, was employed in some of the most delicate and important work of British policy in the East. General Burnaby was communiscioned to obtain and preserve the names and addresses of all the Italian members of the foreign legion enlisted for the British service in the Crimean War. This was in 1856 and 1856. After the war these men, mostly reckless and unscrupulous characters—"fearful scoundrels" General Burnaby called them dispersed to their native provinces, but the clue to find them again was in General Burnaby's hands, and when a couple of years later Cavour and Palmerston, in conjunction with the Masonic lodges, considered the moment opportune to let Joose the Italian Revolution the list of the Italian foreign legion was communicated. Bibliotheca Fratrum Polongrum.

Of course we are still far from the com-

placed in the hands of the Garibaldian pirectory, who at once sought out most of the men. In this was several hundreds of Masonry. But the substance of the thing modern of the men. In this way several hundreds of "fearful scoundrels," who had learned military skill and discipline under the British flag, were supplied to Garibaldi to form the corps of his celebrated "Army of Emancipation" in the two Sicilies and the

to raise and train an army destined to confiscate the possessions of the Religious Orders and the Church in Italy, and, in its remoter operation, to assail, and, if possible, destroy the world-wide mission of the Holy Prolaganda itself.

I will now ask my readers to fix in their minds the following Masonic events and Masonic leaders, forming, as it were, the framework and cardinal points of Masonic history since its commencement.

The Convention of Vicenza, in Italy, in the year 1547, which opens what may be called the incubatory stage of Freemasonry.

The English period from about the world-side of the Church of Christ, and it is this grand project of building a New Temple which has led the Disciples of Socinus to equip themselves with the symbolic tools of the Mason's craft, the mallets, and squares, and compasses, and plumb-lines, and aprons, and trowels."

How little the Catholic dunes who deck

I would refer the curious reader to the masterly work of the great Italian histor-ian, Cesare Cantu, on "The Heretics of Italy," for further appreciation of Socinus

3. THE ENGLISH PERIOD AND THE CONTIN-

Between the death of Faustus Socinus. in 1600, and the appearance of regular Masonic Lodges in England, little more than a generation elapsed, and that generation was full of the efforts of the Socination was full of the efforts of the Socinians to propagate their association. Many Socinian emissaries penetrated Holland from Germany, and reached England from Holland. The increasing rigour of the Polish laws against the treasonable compaginacy which was sapping the strength of the kingdom also drove many of the most notorious sectaries into banishment, and members of them took refuge in England, where they found a ready welcome among where they found a ready welcome among where they found a ready welcome among the endless swarm of Anabaptists, Fifth-Monarchy men, and other Puritan fanatics who were then preparing the advent of the Cromwellian Commonwealth, the motto of which was to be "toleration for everything except the Mass." It was a time of religious and intellectual aberra-tion. Alchemy and astrology were pur-sued by the Society of the Rosicrucians, who possessed, or pretended to possess, secret traditions of mysterious knowledge and occult science. Among fanatics and charlatans the new seed fell on favorchartatans the new seed felt on favor-able soil. A century and a half later the famous charlatan, Cagliostro, was a trusted instrument and leader of Freemasonry, and the so-called Egyptian rite, or "Rite of Misraim," established by him, is still a high institution of the contemporary craft. Cagliostro, whose real name was Joseph Balmaso, of Palermo, but whose Masonic designation was "the Grand Copt craft. of Egypt," was one of the most accom-plished scoundrels of any country or century; and were I to describe his combined success as arch-Mason and arch-swindler among the Free-thinking Society of the eighteenth century, the story might aston-ish many even of those who know how Freethinkors who kind in the life of the story might aston-Freethinkers, who disdain to believe the plainest truths of religion, are often quite

abour for initiation in the hinden designs of the unseen brotherhood.

All this Erglish period, which may be said to stretch from the middle of the seventeenth to the commencement of the eighteenth century, is of vital importance in the development of modern Masonry. The secrecy of the new association commended itself to the partisans of both sides in the civil strife in England, and Gavaliers as well as Roundheads sought the shelter of its watchwords and its oaths. Ashmole himself, used Freemasonry to serve the cause of the Stuart restoration after the head of the First Charles fell on the Whitehall scaffold in 1649; and in Scotland the persecuted Cavaliers made the lodges strongholds of Stuart devotion. The devotion of a section of English Masonry to the Stuart cause later on powerfully contributed to prepare the way to introduce the order into France on the flight of so many boundaries of Lashing.

and loose framework of the Socinian scheme. The practical bent of England sent back to the continent, carefully compacted and skilfully fashioned, organizations calculated to force their way, and hold their ground, and extend their operation among the careless and unsertun. hold their ground, and extend their operation among the careless and unscrupulous nations of continental Christendom. The author of the work "Orthodox Masonry," Ragon, himself a Mason of high authority, gives the following list of continentally lodges, each the parent of innumerable others, which were established under what he not unjustly calls "the active and intelligent direction of the Grand Lodge of England":—

In France, at Dunkirk in 1721 at

In France, at Dunkirk, in 1721; at Paris at 1725; in Valenciennes in 1733. In Germany at Hamburg in 1737; and the Grand Lodge of Hamburg soon rose to enormous power and extension.

In Spain at Gibraltar in 1726, just a year and at Madrid in the year 1727, and for half a century down to 1779, the lodge or torre of Madrid regularly received its doc-uments and powers from the Grand Lodge of England.

In Portugal about the year 1735 several lodges were founded both at Lisbon and in the Portuguese provinces by the Grand Lodge of England.

In Italy in the year 1739 Savoy, Piedmonte, and Sardinia received a provincial Grand Master, nominated by the English Grand Lodge. Little more than a century later the English Arch-Mason Palmerston was able to use the same Savoy, Piedmont

anic kind, if every worst element had not been more worsened and every better influence remorselessly opposed and incapa-citated, and every effort at genuine reform skilfully prevented and frustrated by the untiring plots and unscrupulous vigilance of the cosmopolitan conspiracy.

What caused the concessions of the gentle and generous Louis XVI., to end in despair and death? What hounded on the spasions of the mob against prelate and priest and noble, who were anxious to make every sacrifice for reform? What rewarded the honest desire of the vast rewarded the honest desire of the vast majority of the States General themselves, with nothing but betrayal and the gory axe of the guillotine? I call a witness, an unimpeachable witness, the ultra-republican and freethinking historian of the French Revolution, Louis Blanc. Here is what Louis Blanc, in his "Histoire de la Revolution Francissa" confesses and head Revolution Francaise" confesses and boasts to have been the decisive and supreme preponderance of the Masonic organiza-tion in the revolutionary catastrophe:—

TO BE CONTINUED.

To MATCH THAT BONNET !- Feathers, ribbons, velvet can all be colored to match that new hat by using the Diamond Dyes. 10c. for any color at the druggists. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

James Cullen, Pool's Island, N. F. writes: I have been watching the progress of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil since its in-troduction to this place, and with much pleasure state that my anticipations of its success have been fully realized, it hav-ing cured me of bronchitis and soreness of nose; while not a few of my 'rheumatic neighbors' (one old lady in particular) pronounce it to be the best article of its kind that has ever been brought before the public. Your medicine does not require any longer a sponsor, but if you wish me to act as such, I shall be only too happy to have my name connected with your prosperous child.

Unknown To Science.

That preparation is undiscovered which can surpass Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry as a cure for Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and Summer Complaints.

Don Bosco.—I have, it is true, succeeded in my undertakings far beyond all my hopes. I explain it in the following manner: The Church, and especially the present generation, has been specially consecrated to the Blessed Virgin by the Sovereign Pontiff. Our Lady knows the wants of our epoch, and she inspires her devout clients to contribute by their alms and their liberality to the creation and support of the work most necessary at present—that of education. I should never end were I to relate to you all the facts that prove to me this intervention of the Blessed Virgin.

Whilst building our church here in Rome, I was in Turin. There I received notice that my brethren absolutely needed a sum of 20,000 francs for the work. I was out of funds at the time, and knew not what to do to satisfy the de-

I was out of funds at the time, and knew not what to do to satisfy the demand. An idea struck me. I put the letter beside my holy-water vase, addressed a fervent prayer to the Blessed Virgin, and went to bed, leaving the matter in her hands. Next morning I received a letter from an unknown person, the contents of which were about as follows: "I made a vow to Our Blessed Mother to consecrate the sum of 20,000 francs to some charitable work if she granted me a special grace. This grace having been vouchsafed, I place the sum at your disposition." I need not tell you that the transfer of accounts between Turin and Rome took place at "The Ohio in its length—1,000 miles—" between Turin and Rome took place at

Another time, whilst I was stopping with Another time, whilst I was stopping with a friend in France, notice reached me, towards evening, that one of my establishments was on the point of failing for want of the sum of 70,000 francs. Deeply affected by this news, especially as it was impossible for me to prevent the fatality, I again had recourse to prayer, and towards 10 o'clock, as I was preparing to relies some one kneked at was preparing to relies some one kneked at was preparing to cordingly bring you the amount. Here it is: 70,000 francs." You may judge of

REPORTER.—Reverend Father, those

thing beyond doing my duty, praying, trusting in the Blessed Virgin. . . . REPORTER.—Since you are so kind as

to let me continue questioning you, will you please tell me what is your system of education?

Don Bosco.—Little by little. By going, or rather by being called, from one station to another. My Fathers have, as one might say, discovered Patagonia and Terra del Fuego; they are thickly peopled, and very rich countries; we have already baptized 15,000 savages there. Everywhere we are surrounded with affection and love, and the Government of the Argentine Republic protects us energetically. These Republic protects us energetically. These countries, which are as large as Europe, will soon have a Vicariate Apostolic.

REPORTER.—It seems that in barbarous countries God causes the Church to regain the ground lost in Europe. It is a con-soling fact. But, Father, what do you think of the condition of the Church in

think of the condition of the Church in Europe and in Italy, and of her future?

Don Bosco (smiling).—I am not a prophet. . . ; but you are to some extent, and it is of you journalists, rather, that one ought to ask what is going to happen. Besides, none but God knows the future; but, humanly speaking, it is to be feared that this future will be terrible. A Latin pare has written that one attice in waiting poet has written that one strives in vain to mount when he is on the side of a precipice, and that he must go to the bo

pice, and that he must go to the bottom.

I foresee the most serious things, but I have no fear. God will save His Church; and the Blessed Virgin, who visibly protects our epoch, will raise us up saviors. REPORTER.—You are one of them.
The interview, which was to have been but of five minutes, had lengthened to three-quarters of an hour. Our reporter bade Don Bosco good-bye, filled with admiration of the man of God.

It is no Wonder

that so many people sink into untimely graves when we consider how they neg-lect their health. They have a disordered Liver, deranged Bowels, Constipation, Piles or diseased Kidneys, but they let it go and think they "will get over it." It grows worse, other and more serious complications follow and soon it is too late to save them. If such people would take Kidney-Wort it would preserve their lives. It acts upon the most important organs, purifying the blood and cleaning the system, removes and prevents these disorders and promotes health. OUR FORESTS

Our readers have from year to year folowed with painful interest the daily record of the floods that periodically desolate the valley of the Ohio. City, town and country have been sorely afflicted by those regularly recurring visitations. The loss of life has been great, the loss of property incalculable. Men's minds have at last been directed to a consideration of the causes of these frightful calamities that have brought such suffering, destitution and decimation on the people of the Ohio Valley. These causes are well and clearly set forth by the San Francisco Chronicle. We in Canada have some rivers that now often overflow their banks like the Ohio, destroying life and property. And we have others that will, if the same destruction of forest growth that prevails goes on, reap before many years abundant harvests of destruction. The Chronicle begins by stating that for many years after the Ohio flood of 1832 it was called the great flood. Its like was unknown to the oldest inhabitant. For fifteen years nothing comparable to it occurred, and the flood of 1847 was by no means as high as that of 1832. Within means as high as that of 1832. Within the last three years, however, there have been two floods surpassing that of 1832, the one of this year out-doing all in its destructions.

"The Ohio in its length-1,000 milesis a river of the third class for America, and of the second class for America, and of the second class compared with European rivers. After the Missouri it is the chief tributary of the Mississippi, discharging more water than either the Arkansas or the Red River, though not by the Alleghany and the Monongahela, both rising in the Alleghany Mountains, and fed by snows till as late as the middle of May. Below the junction of retire, some one knocked at my room door. I opened the door, and my host entered, carrying a bundle of papers in his hands. He said: "In my testament I have long since disposed of a certain sum in favor of your works. Now it just struck me that I had better do good at present than leave it till after my death, and I accordingly being you the amount. Here more than half of Indiana and Ken-tucky, nearly all of Tennessee and West it is: 70,000 francs." You may judge of my surprise. I immediately showed him the letter that had troubled me so much. He exclaimed: "Is not this a genuine miracle? I have given you the exact sum you needed!" and of this at least six-sevenths, probably REPORTER.—Reverend Father, those are, indeed, miracles! Allow me, if not too indiscreet, to ask whether you have performed any others?

Don Bosco.—How can I answer such a question? I have never attended to any. was covered by beech, walnut, poplar and oak, with but here and there a small agrous, and trowers.

The English period from about the year 1640.

3. The inauguration of the Grand Master, nominated by the English and the energy to picture of the immenser number of Masonic associations which thenceforward pentrated the Continent from England.

4. The Apostolic letter of Pope Clement NII, dated May, 1738, denouncing to the vigilance of all Christian pastors and powers "the contagion" of the Social points the ground where some them when the propose to build an Anti-Temple against the true of the wigilance of all Christian pastors and powers "the contagion" of the social points the ground where some them when the propose to build an Anti-Temple against the true of the fermion of the sections of the sections of the sections of the speak, into railways, farms, villages, and towns. These are, to be sure, not incon-siderable compensations for the losses by floods, but they are the cause of them all the same. We search in vain for any other cause. The Ohio is not filled any other cause. The Ono is not mice up in its bed, as are the Sacramento and San Joaquin, by detritus. It is navigable now from its head to its mouth by boats of as deep a draught as plied upon it thirty years ago. Its banks are as high as ever and as far apart. It is capable of carrying as much water now as when the Indians hunted in its woods. The difference is that it is now called on to discharge in a week the same quantity to discharge in a week the same quantity of water that it formerly received in a month or six weeks. The leafy forest reservoirs are cut away. When an eight or ten inch rain fell half a century ago, more than half of it was held back from the rivulets and rivers by these reservoirs. Now all goes at once, and if the rivers cannot contain the influx, of course their banks are overflowed, and farms, villages, and towns are swept

We heartily concur in the Chronicle's pinion that this is the common-sense explanation of the mystery, and that the compensation for the calamities by flood is found in the exchange of the primitive unproductive forests for farms, orchards, meadows, flocks and herds and the other concomitants of what we call progress.

The partial but powerful remedy against these wholesale destructions by flood lies, as the Chronicle truly remarks, in the restoration of the denuded forests to such an extent as may be found consistent with that cultivation of the soil which the increasing population of the country de-mands. This is a remedy which might be applied in many places in Ontario already visited by freshets more or less destruct-ive in character. The Ohio floods should also be a warning to those portions of also be a warning to those portions of Canadian population residing along our great rivers that it is their interest and their duty to preserve in so far as they can the luxuriant forest growth that now lines these rivers and protects the population living in immediate contiguity to their waters.

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A practice Not-afre A poet A rudo A helper-

At-home-A never-w A toile A life j A princes

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A rightly-s Red-lips-m A spark That say A sure-to-s An honestl A never-see A quiet A mode A fit-for-yo A sought-er A future-me An ever We too This queen-

ARCHBISHO DISCOU

Western Archbishop l his text the 2n 2nd chapter of "And suddenly heaven as of a it filled all the sitting. And cloven tongues upon each of filled with the gave them to s The three are : First, Chr our Lord ; seco we celebrate the Christ from the ant act by w divinity upon l the festival w the coming of the

and the comme children of mer the apostles that them He would forter, and told salem to await person of the formed the bod body of Adam; and the Holy G that was to be h the Son into th order that the during the ten elected Matthi and the body be Ghost descends. the house in wh wind that symb of the great visi God the Holy not the nature Trinity, but w revealed, and v said it. We kn us. If we kne

have that awe respect the more heavens above u light that roll stronomy some world above us, pass over it day its silent cavern we have never e the great firman WE RESP whose grasp is h whatever we do standing is greatherefore the na nature, and we look at Him an Him as He does bow our heads in tion, and we acc The spirit of Go

understood Hir

to from the beg "Let us make m ness," he spoke Ghost—the Fa Ghost-as impl image." The moved over tis said to have They were fille It was by the person of the second person be womb of the I it was the spirit descended this d the apostles; it w them. Humanly descent of the of the church a It is easy to imag of great intellige man, for instan quizing after the in this wise; "Wyoung rabbi; me for there was n that must not l this same Gamal

to put to death