

amid great enthusiasm. Mr. O'Brien burned a copy of the proclamation for bidding the meeting. Six members of Parliament were among the speakers. The police appeared to find that the meeting was at end. They were greeted with good humored laughter. The *Daily News* says: "The Nationalists did a capital stroke of business at Woodford." The *Morning Post* advises decisive action against those who contemptuously set the Government at defiance.

Mr. Chamberlain's land theories, propounded in Ulster, are being criticised by the Unionist press. They consider that his plans show crudity of judgment and want of capacity to grasp the difficulty of the position.

In Sussex, Sir William Harcourt exhibited a cartoon from a Liberal paper, representing Mr. Balfour with a pike, prodding an Irishman. Near by stands the Prime Minister with a rifle, saying: "Prod away, Balfour, until he resists, and then I can shoot him."

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is now confidently announced that before the end of this month there will be a "modification" of the British Cabinet. It is to be hoped that the changes will be for the better. It would be difficult to make a change for the worse; but mere patchwork will not make an acceptable Cabinet. There must be a thorough cleansing of the Augean stables. There will be no solution of the present difficulties until the imbeciles be thrown aside, and Gladstone take the lead. This will come in good time.

TENNESSEE, like Texas, has rejected Prohibition, though not by so decisive a vote. The majority against the prohibitory amendment is about 20,000. Most of the Democratic counties voted against the amendment, nine being for and thirty-nine against. The Republican counties were more evenly divided, but were decisively for the amendment, which received the vote of twenty-two of these counties, while twelve voted nay. The negro vote was very much divided, but it appears to have predominated in favor of Prohibition.

ON Wednesday, 5th Oct., Mr. Jarman, of London West, applied to the Methodist Minister of the village to have his child baptized, as it was near death. The minister promised to attend after dinner, but as he did not come, Mr. Jarman called on him a second time. This time the minister refused to attend on the plea that the Board of Health would not allow the visits of clergymen to patients suffering from diphtheria. The child, therefore, died without baptism on the next day. The parents are indignant at this deprivation of a rite which even the Methodists deem of great importance.

The plea of the minister is declared by the chairman of the Board of Health to be untrue, as infected houses are not quarantined against the clergy, doctors, or any others who wish to comfort the afflicted. Cases like this are of frequent occurrence, as the Protestant clergy will not expose themselves to carry contagion into their families. Besides, probably, they do not consider that their ministrations are of any real benefit; though our Divine Saviour went about doing good, and feared not, as an example to the clergy, to visit, heal, and comfort the afflicted, even when their diseases were contagious, as in the case of leprosy, &c. The limitation of our Divine Saviour in this is part of the Catholic priest's duty, and it is unheard of that they shrink from fulfilling it, whether the case be diphtheria, scarlet or typhus fever, small-pox or cholera. Would not it also show that an unmarried clergy, "sollicitous for the things of the Lord," make the best "dispensers of the mysteries of Christ?"

THE editor-in-chief of the *Victoria Warder* has been called by a facetious contemporary "Fighting Sam," because it is said he keeps in his sanctum an effigy of the Pope, on which he practices daily.

HEATHENISM is now preached in Toronto under the auspices of Protestant clergymen. Wong Chin Foo lectured in Shaftsbury Hall on 13th Oct., Rev. A. T. Bower, M. A., B. D., being in the chair. His subject was, "Why am I a Heathen?" His English was good, for a Chinaman. The doctrines of some of the sects were so hardly dealt with that many of the audience withdrew. He considers heathenism quite equal to Christianity in its civilizing power.

SIMULTANEOUSLY with this event, we learn that Joseph Cook, speaking at Springfield, said: "If ever there is to be a time when it will not do to scatter self-contradictions in Japan, China, India, Turkey and the islands of the sea, that time will be in the next quarter of a century, the great transitional period through which heathen lands are passing. The missionaries' chief trouble in relieving

the unenlightened minds of the heathen to-day comes from the bewilderment that is caused by the divided counsels of the Occident. Yet this is the very time when many Protestants are taking the ground that variety in belief is one of the great beauties of Protestantism!

A most disgraceful series of transactions has been discovered in France. General Caffarel, an officer overwhelmed with debts and without sense of decency, has been detected in the conducting of a base traffic in the sale of honorable decorations. This was discovered through a detective who handed to the General a sum of money, for which he was to receive the Cross of the Legion of Honor. The Minister of War interrogated the General, who confessed his guilt. It is said that time was given him so that he might end the scandal by committing suicide; but as this did not come off, he was arrested, and he is now in prison. Madame Limousin, an impostor and adventurer, was in league with him. Endeavors were made to entrap Mons. Thibaudin and General Boulanger, but they do not appear to have been successful, for both of these had, through the police, warned Madame Limousin, her husband, and an accomplice named Henriette Boisy to cease their manoeuvres. Madame Limousin is also in prison.

General Boulanger, though accused of complicity, denies it emphatically, and invites the fullest investigation. General D'Audlan was said to have been implicated, as some documents, apparently compromising, have been found in his house. He has gone to Brussels or Berlin. His object in doing this, he declares to be, to avoid arrest previously to his trial. It was reported, however, that he had committed suicide. This report proves to have been unfounded, and the General has been exonerated. A lady of high rank, whose name is not given, has also been arrested as an accomplice. General Caffarel also disclosed some private plans for army mobilization, and they were published in the *Figaro*. General Boulanger has been temporarily superseded until his share in the transaction be cleared up. He has acknowledged that he used indiscreet and inordinate language to the reporters, but it does not appear that anything more than this can be substantiated against him.

It is to be expected that irreligion, whether under the form of Atheism, Agnosticism, or Deism, should be productive of immorality. When we deny or call in doubt the existence of a Supreme Being to whom we are responsible for our actions, they are left entirely to the control of their worst passions. The same is true of the Deists, as of other sceptics; for though these profess to acknowledge the existence of a God of some kind, they deny his influence in the affairs of mankind.

HENCE it does not surprise us that the statistics of the French Departments demonstrate that this is the case. In the *Univers* of 1st September, there appears an article from the pen of G. Bois, which gives detailed statistics from the book of Mons. de Tayac on this subject, from which we culled the following. The figures prove also that godless education has the same results as actual infidelity. Such education is in fact the parent of infidelity in all its forms.

THERE are in France thirty-eight Conservative Departments, comprising the greater portion of the west of that country. This is the same district which is most strongly devoted to religion. Republican France comprises forty-eight departments, chiefly in the east. It is here that scepticism is mostly found; yet, as a matter of course, in all the departments religion and irreligion are much commingled. In the thirty-eight Conservative departments, there were in 1880 21,000 illegitimate children, 1,600 suicides, and 6,900 insane. In the forty-eight Republican departments, there were 48,000 illegitimate children, 3,900 suicides, and 11,300 insane. The proportion of illegals in the two classes of Departments may be fairly judged by the amount of infidel newspaper circulation in both. In the Conservative departments there was 230,400, and in the Republican 2,096,500.

UNDoubtedly, education when accompanied by religion diminishes crime; but the figures here prove that godless education has not this result, for it will be seen that the best educated classes were precisely those that furnished the greatest number of criminals. We give the figures for those engaged in Agriculture, Industrial pursuits, the liberal professions, and public offices and in a third column, for the purpose of comparison, we give the number of crimes which, at the same rate, would be found if the number of persons in the pursuit were the same as in Agriculture, 18,513,325.

Persons engaged in Agriculture, 18,513,325 Crimes, 1,548  
Industries, 8,451,000 837  
Liberal Professions, 1,815,460 206  
Public Functionaries, 117,060 60

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modify this disproportion; but it is still very remarkable that the amount of crime among public officers is so enormous. This phenomenon can be accounted for only by the fact that they are chosen, not so much by their capacity and moral character, as by their devotion to revolutionary and anti-Christian doctrines.

WHILE the infidel press of America are denouncing so loudly every clerical scandal on which they can lay their hands, it will be instructive to know what ratio the crimes of the clergy in France bear to the general statistics of that country. Mons. de Tayac gives the following figures:

Persons.	Crimes.	Crimes per 100,000.
Clergy.....66,000	2	3
Physicians and Druggists.....28,758	23	80
Magistrates and Civil officers 120,355	143	119
Lawyers and business men.....28,554	65	225

It thus appears that among the liberal professions, it is precisely those among whom scepticism is peculiarly rampant, that furnish the greatest numbers to the criminal calendar.

## DIOCESE OF KINGSTON.

EPISCOPAL VISITATION—HIS LORDSHIP'S VISIT TO CHIPPAWA, CENTREVILLE AND BROCKVILLE—A SPLENDID SITE PURCHASED FOR THE NEW CATHOLIC HOSPITAL AT BROCKVILLE.

ON Tuesday evening His Lordship, the Bishop of Kingston, accompanied by his secretary, Father Kelly, proceeded to Centreville for visitation of that mission, and confirmation of the children. At Camden East, on the Napanee and Temworth Railroad, he was met by the Rev. Father Hartigan, pastor of Centreville; Rev. G. A. Cicolani, pastor of Erinville; Rev. Jos. McGrath, St. Mary's Cathedral, and a large assemblage of the laity, who accompanied His Lordship to the residence of the pastor, five miles distant. Next day the candidates for confirmation received the Holy Eucharist at an early mass, after which the examination in the Catholic doctrine and the prescribed forms of prayer was conducted by the bishop and his secretary throughout the day. The bishop expressed himself very much pleased with the children's exact knowledge of their religion, and recognized herein the evidence of the most attentive care on the part of the pastor in discharging the important duty of instructing the little ones, also of the fidelity of the parents in the catechetical duty of bringing their children regularly to the Church and placing them under the pious care of their pastor. On Thursday morning, mass having been celebrated in presence of the bishop and full congregation of parents and children by the Rev. Father Kelly, His Lordship administered confirmation to forty-one males and forty-five females, total eighty-six. He then received an address of welcome from the laity, expressive of loyalty to their Church and their Bishop, and their readiness to comply with all his desires and projects for the promotion of religion amongst them. They also declared their great thankfulness to him for having given them Father Hartigan as a pastor, who labored assiduously for them and for their children, and had already won their esteem and attachment. The Bishop in replying gave practical instructions to both parents and children respecting the discipline of Christian piety to be observed by them in the family and in all the ways of life. He ordained that a station should be held every three months henceforth in the village of Newburg for the benefit of the families residing there, and at Napanee Mills; also that on the evenings of every two Sundays out of three the pastor was to hold a station for the purpose of instruction in their prayers and catechism from the person to whom they shall be given in charge. In the afternoon of same day, the Bishop and his attendant clergy drove to Chippawa, a church 12 miles distant, to administer the Sacrament of Confirmation. He was met by large numbers of the faithful at various points of the road, and accompanied by the Sisters of the Holy Family, who received a warm and most affectionate address from the congregation, which was read by Mr. James Scanlan attended by six other gentlemen who took their place with him inside the sanctuary rails. His Lordship then administered Confirmation to 48 males and 45 females, total 93; after which he replied to the address of the laity and gave some exhortations to them and to the children about the great value of piety and religious discipline of life and the careful training of the youth of the district. He highly praised the people of Chippawa for the good name they have always borne as a thoroughly Catholic people devoted to their religion and affectionate to their clergy. He hoped they would always preserve this good name. Having made inquiries concerning the state of education in the district and the number and character of their schools, he intimated his desire that the Public School, section No. 3, Hinchinbrooke, should be transformed, as soon as possible, into a Separate School. He called upon Mr. Scanlan and the gentlemen of the committee to the altar and interrogated them upon the feasibility of this project, and, after hearing all that could be said on the subject, he finally ordained that the change should take place, and the pastor should forthwith communicate with Mr. White, Inspector of Separate Schools, for direction as to the legal method of effecting it.

AT BROCKVILLE.

On Friday afternoon, His Lordship with

his secretary returned to Kingston, and next day started for Brockville to make definite arrangements for carrying out his project to establish a Catholic hospital in that populous town. The committee appointed by him to look for a suitable house, to be rented or purchased for the hospital, had found it impossible to procure one that would be in every respect desirable. Elevation of site, good drainage, abundant supply of wholesome water and full room for future growth of the establishment had been declared by his Lordship to be absolutely essential conditions for the foundation of an hospital. The successive disappointments which the committee had met with in their efforts to give effect to the Bishop's wishes were calculated to weaken the confidence and diminish the enthusiasm which the Catholic congregation of Brockville had evinced at the first proposal made to them on this subject a couple of months ago by His Lordship. On Sunday morning after early mass, the bishop, accompanied by three members of the committee, proceeded to inspect a property situated on an eminence over the town at the northeast angle, which the owner was willing to sell at a moderate price. It consists of two acres of land, on which stands a good sized stone building in sound condition, supplied with abundant and wholesome water and free drainage to an adjoining creek. After detailed examination of the house and premises, the conditions of sale were definitely fixed. His Lordship thereupon returned to the Church, and, at the conclusion of High Mass, addressed the congregation in words of warm encouragement and joyfulness at the happy conclusion in which all their disappointments were just about to terminate. He thanked God for those disappointments, because all had been manifestly ordained by Providence for their final success. He explained the condition of the property which he had inspected that morning and its fitness in every respect for the grand purpose they had in view. He announced his earnest wish to have this property purchased immediately and the Catholic hospital inaugurated there without further delay. In conclusion he invited the members of the general committee to stay in the Church after mass for final determination of the question. On the motion being put by His Lordship, all the members of the committee rose from their seats, and affirmed it with acclamation, which repeated enthusiastically from all parts of the town attest to have been received outside with universal approbation. Next morning, Monday, the Bishop with some members of the committee met Mr. Fowler, the owner of the property, at St. Francis Xavier's presbytery, and gave instructions to Mr. Reynolds, the lawyer, to draft the Deed of sale of the property to the Episcopal Corporation for the sum of \$4,250, half to be paid at once, and half to be paid within three months. The Catholic people are high spirited and happy at this commencement of St. Vincent de Paul's hospital in Brockville, and the promised subscriptions are pouring in fast. In the forenoon of Monday the Treasurer received \$1,350 in cash, an equal amount being already deposited in bank. "This is the victory which overcometh the world, our faith."

## THE CARDINAL'S RECEPTION AT LORETTO ABBEY, TORONTO.

His Eminence, Cardinal Taschereau, and suite, accompanied by Vicars General Laurent and Rooney, arrived at this great and well-known educational institution on Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, and though not expected at so early an hour, yet everything was found in readiness, there being apparent none of that disorder or confusion invariably seen where perfect method and system do not exist. The Cardinal immediately proceeded to the chapel, where he celebrated mass, at which the pupils sang selections of psalms and hymns. After partaking of a dejeuner, at the invitation of the nuns, the party proceeded to the large reception hall, which had been richly and tastefully decorated for the occasion, a handsome carpet of cardinal hue covering the floor, the pillars entwined with bright-tinted autumn leaves, nature's own Canadian banner, evidently culled in the groves of the Abbey, appropriate mottoes painted on banners, a large and beautiful scroll extending across the hall, welcoming the honored and illustrious guests; the happy greeting, the appearance of a perfect garden of flowers, was occupied by the array, tier upon tier of the pupils in the uniform of the establishment, with cardinal sashes and favors, the lovely effect of their bright and happy faces enhanced by the floral surroundings, the gasoliers even drooping their decorating tendrils over the heads of both visitors and entertainers; the gorgeous throne draped in ruby velvet, flanked on one side by a banner of St. Michael and on the other by that of the Guardian Angel, both in white moire, and of most exquisite workmanship—all presented a picture of beauty never to be forgotten.

Upon the entrance of the visitors, the pupils sang "Welcome to Loretto's Hall," their pure, clear voices coming forth from the floral bowers like happy woodland songsters. His Eminence being seated, there was a distribution of the beautiful hand-painted programmes, most unique in design, then an address in French, read by Miss Tureaud, in which she referred to the fact that of the many pleasant pictures of their school-life painted on the walls of memory, none would be more lasting or more fondly treasured than the recollection of the happy day on which they were honored by the visit and benediction of His Eminence. He replied eloquently in the same language, complimenting, in conclusion, the accomplished education on the perfection and purity of her pronunciation, which, however, he said,

did not surprise him, as he had had an opportunity of meeting many of Loretto's former pupils who were all proficient in the languages. Nothing could be more beautiful than the emblematic offering that followed, composed of pure white flowers, in which the monogram of His Eminence was embedded in rich crimson buds, and the whole set off by delicate sprays of smilax through which shone the golden hair of the little maiden, who emerged from behind a profusion of tropical plants and green foliage and gracefully laid at the feet of His Eminence a floral anchor. A sublime Ave Maria was then rendered, accompanied by piano and violins, followed by the exquisite semi-chorus "Ti Prego O Padre etruo." The musical performance was, in compliment to His Eminence, concluded with the inspiring strains of "Vive La Canadienne." His Eminence afterwards held a levee, at which each young lady had the honor of being presented and receiving his benediction. This most interesting literary entertainment being over, His Eminence was escorted to his carriage by many of the visitors and ladies of the institution, whom he highly complimented as most successful teachers of the daughters of the land. We cannot conclude this little notice without adding a few lines respecting the institution and order of Loretto.

The Abbey was originally one of Toronto's finest mansions, and by several commodious additions and a beautiful square tower, has certainly become its finest educational establishment. The grounds surrounding it are extensive and beautifully kept. It is built near the lake, of which, as well as of the city and surrounding country, it commands a fine view. In walking through the building it is impossible not to realize that refined taste pervades in all the appointments, every thing being suggestive of "Home" in the fullest acceptance of the term. The chapel in itself is well worthy of a visit, its form, rich coloring and gothic stalls recalling the perfect and tasteful church architecture of the medieval ages. The Order of the Ladies of Loretto was first called into existence when Catholics in Great Britain were desperately struggling for the liberty of which they were robbed; and their success in establishing themselves is often quoted as proof of the recuperative power of their faith. As early as 1680 some of their number, pious ladies of exalted rank, fled to Bavaria, there peacefully to exercise their religious duties, and to provide a place for the carrying out of their holy mission, the education of young ladies. After some years a few of them returned to England and established their famous houses at York and Hammersmith. There, before long, they received the approval of their rulers by the Holy See, in answer to petitions sent in their behalf by the Duke of Bavaria and others; foremost among whom was Mary of Modena, Queen of England and Consort of James II, who took the deepest interest in this useful institution; one of her letters in their behalf, written to Pope Clement the XI., is worthy of reproduction.

Most HOLY FATHER, For many years, while in England, so greatly was I edified by the virtuous and sequestered life of the Ladies commonly called of Mary, and by the success of their zeal in their education of young girls, that I consider myself bound to empower Cardinal Guastiero to place before your Holiness, in my name, such reasons as may induce you to confirm this institute, especially as I am informed that petitions from the bishops of Bavaria and the bishops of Augsburg and Fulda, have been or are being forwarded with like effect, viz.: to obtain from your Holiness the approbation of the said Institute. Referring your Holiness to what will be more fully explained by the said Cardinal, I beg your Holiness, prostrate at your sacred feet, to receive my petition and to grant me your Apostolic Benediction. Your Holiness' most obedient daughter, MARY RUSSELL.

Saint Germain, Feb. 22nd, 1702. From that time to this present the Order of Loretto has been looked upon as foremost in the training of the daughters of the upper classes; every one knows what position it holds in this respect in Ontario; the Abbey being the central establishment of the many houses of the order scattered through the Province.

The system of education followed by these accomplished ladies is faultless in every detail. The young girls are prepared for their mission in after life with all the care, tenderness and foresight that their gifted teachers can bestow—both by tuition and example. No refining susceptibility whatsoever can possibly remain dormant under their guidance, and, in fact, their pupils are remarkable not only for refinement and culture, but also for the purity and rectitude so edifying in woman. It is, therefore, not surprising that their schools are sought out by pupils of all creeds and from all quarters, or that Loretto Abbey of Toronto should receive so extensive a patronage or exercise so wide an influence.

SPECIAL TO THE CATHOLIC RECORD. CARDINAL TASCHEREAU AT ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT, TORONTO.

AT 11.30 a. m. Friday, Oct. 7, His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau visited St. Joseph's Convent, where he was given a most cordial welcome. He was accompanied by Mr. Marois, Very Rev. Vicars-General Rooney and Laurent, Rev. Father Superior of St. Michael's College, Rev. Fathers Chaland and Murray. On entering, the distinguished visitor was received by the Lady Superior and other ladies of the community. After conversing with them for a short time, he was conducted to a dais erected in the spacious hall of the academy, which was artistically decorated, its lofty pillars being ornamented with floral wreaths and banners, and its walls hung with appropriate mottoes in English and French. Here His Eminence was greeted by the young ladies with a "welcome song," composed for the occasion, which formed a fitting prelude to a musical entertainment, in which harp, piano and violin blending with the pure and well-trained voices formed a most pleasing vocal and instrumental concert.

The little ones, too, arrayed in uniforms of snowy white and bright cardinal, delighted their illustrious guest with an appropriate greeting.

At the close of the entertainment, a crown of choicest flowers and the following address were presented to His Eminence:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EMINENCE.—While the sounds of our welcome still echo around, and the heartfelt congratulations that greeted your coming to our fair province still linger in your memory, we would proffer Your Eminence our sincere gratitude for honoring our Academy with your distinguished presence.

St. Joseph's welcomes to day a prince of the Church—a prince of that glorious kingdom before whose lustre the brightness, the splendor of empires pale. The visit of an earthly potentate might arouse our curiosity, but never could it awaken within our hearts those heavenly feelings which faith inspires and beholds in the prelate of the Church one dear to the heart of God—one whose thoughts are not of earth earthly, but whose life is consecrated to the service of his Creator.

Then gladly do our Convent halls re-echo Welcome! Proudly as Canadians do we greet our first representative in the Sacred College. Gratefully do we breathe, "God bless our Holy Father Leo XIII.," who has conferred on our young Dominion so great an honor. In the garden of the Church the Maple Leaf shines resplendent. May it there remain until the militant becomes the Church triumphant, and long may your Eminence continue to shed our loved native tree from the cold blighting winds of impiety and schism. Such will be the prayer for Your Eminence borne to God's throne by angel spirits from the CHURCHES OF ST. JOSEPH'S.

Convent of St. Joseph, Toronto, Oct. 7th, 1887. This was followed by a song in French which elicited the repeated compliments of the Cardinal. After blessing the young ladies and counselling them to be models of obedience and docility, His Eminence requested the Lady Superior to grant them two *conge* days.

Mr. Marois also bestowed the highest encomiums on the Academy. "What I have witnessed here this morning has given me," he said "an exalted opinion of the Community of St. Joseph and of the work done in this institution. The performance was perfect."

## OBITUARY.

Mr. Charles Kelly.

On Thursday last Mr. Charles Kelly, son of Patrick Kelly, Esq., Gaoler of this city, died at his father's residence. The deceased was in the 20th year of his age. He had been ill for more than a year, and during that time bore his suffering with true Christian fortitude and resignation to the holy will of God. In his boyhood and early manhood Charles Kelly was ever remarkable for a kindly nature begotten of a true nobility of character. He was an example to those by whom he was surrounded, and his society will be sorely missed by the large number of young men with whom he was acquainted, all of whom held him in the very highest esteem. His death was truly edifying. A sincere and practical Catholic, the ministrations of the minister of God were at all times to him a source of infinite joy. He realized the fact that he was soon to meet our Blessed Saviour, and prayer and praise directed to the throne of the Most High were ever on his lips.

The funeral took place on Monday, and was very largely attended. A solemn Mass of Requiem was celebrated in St. Peter's cathedral at 10.30 o'clock by Rev. Father Dunphy. At the conclusion of the mass, Rev. Father Tierney preached a very earnest discourse on the uncertainty of life, and admonished his hearers to be always prepared for the dread summons, as we know not the day nor the hour when we may be called to the judgment seat of our Lord. He also referred in touching terms to the life of the excellent young man whose remains were about to be placed in the cold and silent grave. The funeral cortege then proceeded to St. Peter's cemetery where the remains were interred. We tender the relatives our sincere and hearty condolence in their affliction, and we hope God will have mercy on the soul of the good and noble hearted young man who is now no more.

## NEW BOOKS.

We have received from Messrs. Benziger Bros., New York, P. Wapellhorst's Compendium Sacre Liturgie, which has already been introduced in quite a number of seminaries. The examiner of the Rev. Sulpician Fathers of Mt. St. Mary's Seminary in Baltimore says: "The compendium evidences a thorough knowledge of Liturgy, the doctrine is very exact. The plan adopted is very much like De Herdt, but the execution is superior to that of this author in precision. It is enriched with abundant and most interesting historical statements, the author avails himself with a propriety of decisions special to missionary countries. There is something American in the clearness and positiveness of the exposition. It may be rather long for a seminary course, but it is good that the students who become priests should be acquainted with an excellent manual to solve their doubts in the holy ministry." We have also received from the same firm the golden Jubilee edition of the LIFE AND ACTS OF LEO XIII. It is a beautiful work, not only in design and workmanship, but also in its contents. It should be in every Catholic household in the land.

The German government has given to the Catholics for evangelization a large territory stretching from the east African coast to Kilimanjaro, and almost continuous with the territory of the German East African company. According to the practice of the German government in allowing the ministers of only one religion in the same colony, the Catholics will have this country for their work exclusively.