[For THE POST.] THE CHILDREN BY THE SEA. BY ANNA T. SADLIER.

There the ocean stretching outwards, Dazzles still their childish eyes, They have many thoughts about it. Reason somewhat in this wise.

Sometime we shall sail upon it,
Sail away, away, away,
Thus, with sudden, pensive, musiug,
Dream they of that iar, some day.

Children!do ye never fear it, That some day upon the deep, Or the ocean that ye cherish, In such veneration keep!

Ye are gladdened by its pebbles, By its sparkling, gleaming shore Just so shall your hearts be gladdened, With mere baubles, as before.

But ye weep, when restless ocean, Snatches them away again, For her ebbing tide out-sweeping, So shall ye with throbs of pain.

See one day your treasures vanish, Watch them with an aching glance, In the seething, troubled waters, In the tidal wave of chance.

Yet you frolic 'mid the sand grains, Where they lie so gleaming white, One day ye may cry of deserts, Sand wastes, bleak and black with night.

Ye shall wring your hands in anguish, Moan and wail beside the sea, Weep because that careless childhood, Never, never more can be.

Children do ye never see them, Coming yonder o'er the main. All those years of doubt and peril, Lost endeavor, partings, pain.

Why are ye sotblind, Oh, children? Wherefore can ye never be Wise enough to h ar the voices, Sounding loud from out the sea

One day shall your feet grow weary, And your hearts more wearily, Cry out in their bitter anguish For those moments by the sea.

Vanish'd childhood, let us see thee, Give us back our thoughtless glee, Give us back our shells and pebbles, And our longings, cruel sea.

MR. PARNELL AT WEXFORD.

His Reply to Gladstone!

AN HISTORICAL SPEECH.

THE MEMORY OF THE DEAD!!

"True Men be You Men, Like Those of '98."

A great land meeting was held on Sunday in Wexford, one of the greatest the county has ever witnessed. Mr. Parnell and six other members of Parliament were present; every hamlet in the county had some representatives among the thousands who gathered round the platform; the clergy were there at the head of their people, and the greatest enthusiasm and order prevailed. Mr. Parnell travelled from Rathdrum by the morning train, receiving warm ovations en route. On the arrival of the train at Enniscorthy, he, accompanied by Mr. Healy, M. P., Mr. Byrne, M. P., and Mr. O'Kelly, M. P., left the carriage and proceeded to a platform, where he was presented with an address, and made a Euitable reply.

After the presentation Mr. Parnell and his friends reseated themselves in the train, which then started for Wexford. On the Wexford platform and along the approaches to the station the way was almost rendered impassable by the multitudes of people, who received Mr. Parnell with the greatest demonstrations of welcome, and Mr. Healy with almost equal cordiality. The town was mag-nificently decorated; it could be compared to nothing so much as a French town on a fete day. There were evergreens everywhere, stretching across the streets triumphal arches, framing windows and doorways, circling portraits of Parnell, Davitt, Dillon, or Father Sheeky, or covering lamp-posts. About halfpast two the meeting commenced. It was held on the Windmill Hills, a little out of the town, and the large extent of common was covered with people. The Wicklow and Wexford Railway ran special trains for the conveyance of excursionists. Near the place of meeting there was an effigy which created considerable amusement. A substantiallooking scarecrow wearing a tall, white hat, was tied up to the chimney of a tumble-down house, and labelled "The last landlord." When Mr. Parnell had driven up to the place of meeting in an open carriage, drawn by four grey horses, with postilions, the proceedings

The Very Rev. Capon Kenny, P.P., Oulart presided. Among those on the platform were:—Messrs. C. S. Parnell, M. P.; T. M. Healy, M.P.; John Barry, M.P.; G. M. Byrne, M.P.; J. E. Redmond, M.P.; R. Power, M.P.; J. J. O'Kelly, J. Ferguson, Glasgow; Very Rev. Canon Doyle, P.P., Ramsgrange Very Rev. Canon Doran, P.P., Castlebridge

The Chairman said they were assembled to proclaim their adherence to the programme of the National Convention, and their meeting ought to convince the English people and the English press that this agitation was not kept up by a few hired orators, but that the programme of the National Convention was the programme of Ireland, and its foes the foes of Ireland. As long as this country was governed by a British Parliament it would be a poor, opprsssed, down-trodden country. They were all eagar to hear Mr. Parnell, so he would not deter them longer. (Cries of "The King

of Ireland," "The President," and cheers). Mr. PARNELL, who was loudly cheered, said: "People of the county of Wexford,-I am proud to say that your county has not forgotten her traditions, but that you are prepared to-day, as you always were, to return a fitting answer to threats, intimidation, aye, and, if it should become necessary, to those means which were used in 1798 (cheers), by an unscrupulous Government-means which failed then, and which, please (God, will fail again if they are tried again (cries of " Bravo" and cheers). You have had an opportunity recently, many of you, no doubt, of studying the utterances of a very great map, a very great orator-a person who up to recently desired to impress the world with a great opinion as to his philanthropy and hatred of oppression, but who stands to-day the greatest coercionist, the gr-atest and

THE MOST UNRIVALLED SLANDERER OF THE IRISH

NATION that ever undertook that task (cheers.) I reier to William Ewart Gladstone-(groans)and his unscrupulous and dishonest speech of the day before yesterday. Not content with maligns John Dillon (cheers for Dillon.) He

him and before the landlords of the country Isaac Butt was a most estimable man and a true patriot. When we in Ireland were following Isaac Butt into the lobbies, endeavoring to obtain the very act which William Ewart

GLADSTONE, HAVING STOLEN THE IDEA FROM ISAAC BUTT,

passed last session, William Ewart Gladstone and his ex-Government officials were following Sir Stafford Northcote and Benjamin Disraeli into the other lobby. No man is good in Ireland until he is dead and unable to do anything more for his country (laughter). In the opinion of an English statesman no man is good in Ireland until he is dead and buried and unable to strike a blow for Ireland (hear, hear); perhaps the day may come when I may get a good word from English statesmen as being a moderate man-after I am dead and buried (laughter and applause). "Mr. Butt, says Mr. Gladstone, in 1866, speaking of a measure which would give effectual security of tenure to the Irish tenants, said such a measure will obliterate the traces of the ascendancy of class," and so forth. Perhaps Mr. Butt was a little too sanguine, like most authors of Land Bills, of what his Land Bill would effect (laughter). But I don't wish to enquire too closely into that subject. There was another man of whom Mr. Gladstone spoke in favorable terms, but while doing so he maligned and misrepresented his action. I refer to my hop. friend, John Dillon (cheers). I don't wish to anticipate the speech that John Dillon will make in reply to Mr. Gladstone on Tuesday night in the offices of the League in Dublin (cheers), but I merely wish to point out in passing that, while William Ewart Gladstone calls Mr. Dillon to-day one of the most single-minded, devotedly attached to country, and of perfect, unswerving integrity," twelve months ago he put up his mouthpiece in the House of Commons to declare that

JOHN DILLON WAS A MAN WICKED AND COWARDLY

(groans), and then Mr. Gladstone a little down accuses us of preaching a doctrine of public plunder (laughter), and of proclaiming new and enlarged gospel of plunder, and further down of the promulgation of the gospel of sheer plunder (laughter). A voice—That is his doctrine.

Mr. Parnell-I would be obliged to my friend in the crowd if he will leave me to make the speech and not be anticipating me (laughter). When people talk of public plunder they should first ask themselves and recall to mind who were the first public plunderers in Ireland (hear, hear). The land of Ireland has been confiscated three times over — (hear, hear,) — by the men whose descendants Mr. Gladstone is supporting in the enjoyment of the fruits of their plunder by his bayonets and his buckshot (applause). And when we are spoken to about plunder, we are entitled to ask, who were the first and the biggest plunderers (applause)? I say that this doctrine of public plunder is a question of degree, and that W. E. Gladstone, who has shown himself more capable of eating his own words, better able to recede from principles and declarations which he has laid wn with just as much fervor as he made that speech the other evening, will, before long, if he lives long enough, introduce a bill into the House of Commons to extend this very principle of public plunder which he has sanctioned by his Act of 1881, and to fully protect the interests of the tenants and their predecessors in title in the improvements from them, and I believe that as a result we they have made (cheers). So that if we go into this question, the utmost that Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal party will be able to make out of it will be to find that there are some persons very much better entitled to call him a little robber than he is entitled to call me a big one (applause) I was forget-ting a very important fact. He has a good word for another Irishman, too, he has a good word for Mr. Shaw (groans). He has discovered

THERE ARE ONLY FOUR OR FIVE HONEST IRISH-MEN

in the country, and one of those is Mr. Shaw (groans). He accuses me of not having reoudiated what he calls the dynamite policy. Well, I am not aware that Mr. Shaw has repudiated the dynamite policy either. But I will tell you what Mr. Shaw did-and you must bear in mind that, in addition to speaking well of him as an honest Irishman, Mr. Gladstone also offered him a situation as one of the land commissioners. Mr Shaw did not repudiate the dynamite policy any more than I did; but I will tell you what he said, eighteen months ago. He said that his blood boiled when he saw a processserver (laughter), and that he never saw one without feeling inclined to take the lynchpin out of his cart (renewed laughter.) Well, now, gentlemen, if I were to say that to you to-day Mr. Gladstone would have me in Kilmainbam before three days were over. A voice: You would not be in three days

before we would have you out (applause.) Mr. Parnell: That speech of Mr. Shaw's was a clearer incitement to an act of violence than anything ever said by any of the men that are in any of the gaols throughout the country. It is not even an honest and straightforward way of working. According to Mr. Shaw, you are to take the lynch-pin out of the process server's cart, so that, after he has driven a mile or so on the road, the wheel may come off and he may be upset in the ditch and break his neck (laughter). He had not the courage to meet the processserver openly, as many of the men and women of Ireland had done. Oh, no! He would go to work in this underhand way, and take the lynch-pin out of his cart.

I CHALLENGE ANYRODY

to find, in all my speeches on the land question, any single incitement to any act of violence whatever (hear, hear), much less an incitement to such a mean, underhand, ignominious act as that which Mr. Gladstone, practically speaking, lauds when he holds up Mr. Shaw for the admiration of the Irlsh and English people (hear, hear). Then, again, Mr. Gladstone says that I am afraid, now that the Land Act has been passed, lest the people of England, by their long-sustained efforts, should win the hearts of the whole of the Irish nation (laughter).

A voice: Oh, boys, honey (loud laughter). Mr. Parnell: Long sustained efforts in what? Was it in evicting the 2,000 tenants who have been evicted since the 1st of Janmaligning you, he maligns your bishops, he uary last?—in putting 200 brave and noble men into Kilmainham and other gaols of the

party of 1848. No misrepresentation is too of a more infamous character than any which patent to low, or too mean for him to stoop to (groans.) And it is a good sign that this masquerading knight-errant, this pretended champion of the liberties of every other nation except those of the Irish nation, should be obliged to throw off the latest issue of the Royal Irish Conmodition. mask to-day, and to stand revealed as the stubulary (groans)? And it it was not for man who by his own utterances is prepared all those sustained efforts—efforts which Mr. to carry fire and sword into your homesteads | Gladstone has taken up nobly and well from unless you humbly abase yourselves before his predecessors in the title of misgoverning Ireland-I should like to know what are (cheers). But I had forgotten. I said that he had maligned everybody. Oh, no. He has a good word for one or two people (laughter). He says that the late Mr. us with having refused to vote for the second reading of his bill; he charges us with having used every effort to disparage, to discredit, and, if we could, to destroy his Land Bill, and points to our refusal to compromise our position by voting on the second reading as his proof, and then he goes on to say, "on every subsequent occasion the same policy was pursued." On the two subsequent occasions when the bill was really in danger I AND THE IRISH PARTY RESCUED GLADSTONE

and his Cabinet by our thirty-six votes from destruction and defeat (hear, hear); and then, in the close of his speech, he admits our whole position and contention. In one last despairing wail he says: "And the Government is expected to preserve peace with no moral force behind it." The Government has no moral force behind it in Ireland; the whole Irish people are against them (cheers). They have to depend for their support upon a self-interested and a very small minority of the people of this country, and, therefore, they have no moral force behind them; and Mr. Gladstone in those few short words admits that the English Government has failed in Ireland (hear, hear). He admits the contention that Grattan and the volunteers of 1782 fought for; he admits the contention that the men of '98 died for (cheers); he admits the contention that O'Connell argued for; he admits the contention that the men of 1848 staked their all for; he admits the contention that the men of 1865—(cheers)—after a long period of depression and apparent death of national life in Ireland, cheerfully faced the dungeon and the horrors of penal servitude for; and he admits the contention that to-day you in your overpowering multitudes have established, and, please God, will bring to a successful and a final issue, namely, that England's mission in Ireland has been a failure, and that Irishmen have established their right to govern Ireland by laws made by themselves for themselves on Irish soil (cheers) And he wound up with a threat—this man who has no moral force behind him-he wound up with a threat-" No fear of force, and no fear of ruin through force shall, as far as we are concerned, and it is in our power"—I say it is not in his power to trample on the aspirations and the rights of the Irish nation with no moral force behind him. These are very brave words that he uses, but it strikes me that they have a ring about them like the whistle of a schoolboy on his way through a churchyard at night to keep up his courage (laughter and applause). He would have you to believe that he is not afraid of you, because he has disarmed you—because he has attempted to disorganize you—because he knows that the Irish Nation is to-day disarmed as far as physical weapons go; but he does not hold this kind of language with the Boers

(cheers for the Boers).

A voice: We will be Boers, too (laughter.) Mr. Parnell: What did he do at the commencement of this session? He said something of this kind with regard to the Boers. He said he was going to put them down, and as soon as he had discovered that they were able to shoot straighter than his own soldiers, he allowed those tew men to put him and his Government down, and, although he has attempted to regain some of his lost position in the Transvaal by subsequent chicanery and diplomatic negotiations, yet that sturdy and small people in the distant Transvael have seen through William Ewart Gladstone, and they have told him again for the second time that they will not have their liberties filched shall see that William Ewart Gladstone will again yield to the people of the Transvaal (hear, hear), and I trust that as the result of this great movement we shall see that just as Gladstone, by the Act of 1881, has eaten all his old words, has departed from all his formerly declared principles, now we shall see that these brave words of this English Prime Minister will be scattered as chaff before the united and advancing determination of the Irish people to regain for themselves their lost land and their lost legislative independence (loud and continued cheering).

ALMOST YOUNG AGAIN.

My mother was afflicted a long time with Neuralgia and a dull, heavy inactive condition of the whole system; headache, nervous prostration, and was almost helpless. No physicians or medicine did her any good. Three months ago she began to use Hop Bitters, with such good effect that she seems and feels young again, although over 70 years old. We think there is no other medicine fit to use in the family." A lady in Providence, R. 1.—Journal.

CONDEMNED.

The New York Herald, with the most friendly intentions towards England, is compelled by the force of American public opinion to write thus :---

Sir William Harcourt's speech is an appeal breathing the spirit of Jingoism. While we recognize the propriety of every government maintaining law and order: while we remember what was done by our own republican Cabinet at the outbreak of the war, especially in the suspension of habeas corpus, it a scandal and a misfortune see the Ministers of free, enlightened England following Russian methods in their ways of Government. It is difficult to explain to Americans, familiar with Macna Charta, the Declaration of Independence and those instruments of a people's freedom which consecrate certain immutable national rights, why it should be necessary to arrest members of Parliament, send priests to jail, imprison women, suppress meetings called to discuss questions of law and constitutional prerogative and virtually proclaim military law over a whole nation. It is difficult to understand when we see the existence of a national evil, and a public opinion which resents this evil. Sir William Harcourt's declaration will strengthen the Ministry with the Conservative classes of Great Britain. It does not lessen the grief and reprehension with which the action of the Cabinet is viewed by all lovers of liberty throughout the world. The grave blunder of the Government in arresting Mr. Parnell has not been condoned.

There is comfort in store for persons trouor bunions, who commence without delay, a endeavors to misrepresent the Young Ireland | country?—was it is issuing a police circular | up systematically until relief is obtained.

We have received the following for in-

Declaration of the Archbishop and Bishops of the Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec concerning certain writings published against Laval University :-

sertion:

We, the undersigned, Archbishop and Bishops of the Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec, assembled as a Superior Council, established by the Bull " Inter varias sollicitudines," for the higher supervision of the doctrine and discipline, that is to say, of faith and morals, in the Laval University, have received a complaint against certain recent writings, in which are found a number of different accusations against her. Acknowledging the said complaint, in virtue of the powers confided to us by the Apostolic rule of 1877, we declare and ordain as follows :--

I. Those accusations not having been brought before our tribunal we ought to regard them, and indeed shall regard them as not proven, until the accusers shall have presented themselves regularly and with clearly formulated complaints and proofs regularly

II. We shall regard the authors of those writings as guilty, among other things, as follows :--(1) Wanting in respect towards the Holy

See before whose tribunal the question was pending. (2) Flagrant disobedience of the orders of

the Bishops of this Province and by the Holy The Fathers of the Fifth Council in their

common paetoral declare as follows:-We desire that in future, whomsoever shall believe before God he has a grievance against this Catholic institution, or against any other similar institution, shall make it. not before the incomany

petent tribunal of public opinion, through the columns of newspapers, but before those whom the holy law of the Catholic hierarchy have instituted the judges and the guardians of the faith.' The XXII, decree of the Fifth Council gives to Catholic writers of this Province,

in their discussions with Catholics. Moderation, prudence, charity, respect towards civil and ecclesiastical authority, towards established places under control of bishops, are especially recommended. But, we regret to say, these rules have been openly violated. The Holy See has also clearly manifested

rules to follow in their discussions, above all

his will in two circumstances. In the Decree of February the first, 1876, which has been contirmed by Pope Leo XIII., it i's enjoined to the Bishops who believe before God they have any complaint against this institution, never to have recourse to the press, which in general, as has been proved by sad experience in this actual case, only serves the more to sour the mind and the question itself than to remedy the evil, and ends by causing prejudice to the honor of the University and even to the honor of the Catholic cause.

This formal and absolute injunction is a fortiori, binding on the clergy and faithful of this Province, as the document we are about to quote will fully prove.

In 1877 the Holy See, at our request, formulated and sanctioned a rule on the rights and duties of this Council of Supervisors, created by the Bull "Inter varias solicitudines." The XVI. article already points out to the Catholic writers of this Province the road which they should follow when they think they have reason to complain about the Laval University. XVI. Catholic writers, when speaking of the Laval University and of its Professors as such, must in their writings keep within Decree XXII. of the Fifth Council of Quebec. If any one who is not a bishop believes that he aint either against the as grounds for com University or any of its Professors, there is no other course left for him but to privately state his grievances to some of the bishops. It shall here be left to the latter to judge what is best to be done. If the complaints seem to him well founded. he should lay them either before the Chancellor, or before the higher Council whom he shall request the Archbishop to conveke.

The improper language or disobedience o an adversary can never be an excuse for the want of respect to those to whom respect is due, or to justice, truth, prudence or christian charity; we condemn all those, no matter from whom they come, and we again call attention to the ordinances already made on the subject; we strongly advise abstention from anything which would tend to keep up agitation of mind. Such is the wish which the Sovereign Pontiff expresses when he enioined us to work without relaxation to reestablish peace and harmony.

Given at Quebec, under our signatures, the seal of the archdiocese and the counter seal of the Assistant Secretary of the archdiocese, the twenty-first day of October, eighteen hundred and eighty-one

† E. A. Arcb, of Quebec. L. F., Bishop of Three Rivers. Jean, Bishop of Rimouski. EDWARD CHS, Bishop of Montreal. ANTOINE, Bishop of Sherbrooke. J. THOMAS. Bishop of Ottawa. L. Z. Bishop of St. Hyacinthe. Dom. Bishop of Chicoutimi.

HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP LAFLECHE LEAVES FOR ROME AFTER WITHDRAWING HIS SIGNATURE FROM THE BISHOPS' DECLARATION.

His Lordship Bishop Lafleche, Bishop of Three Rivers, who has been doing all in his power to prevent the establishment of a branch of the Laval University in this city, lett for Rome via New York on Friday afterboon, accompanied by Rev. Mr. Moreau, Cure of St. Barthelmi. A number of prominent citizens gathered at the depot to bid His Lordship bon voyage among whom were Recorder De Montigny, Mr Robillard, M P P, E Hurtubise, Chevaliers Valee and Vincelletti, James McKenzie and Rev Messrs Lussier, Desilets, Lafleche, Tasse and Aubry.

An enquete is to be held by the Propaganda at which Bishop Lasleche, Rev. Mr. Moreau and Senator Trudel will be examined on the vexed question.

Some ten days ago, at the last meeting of the Roman Catholic Bishops of the Province, a collective note was agreed on by them and forwarded to the Cures of the Province to be communicated to their flocks. The main object of this declaration was to confirm the decision of the Propaganda and to efface certain ideas formed among the people. Mgr. Lafleche signed the declaration, but subsequently he appears to have found out that he was greatly mistaken, and the following let ter marks the grave dissent of His Lordship:-

BISHOPRIC OF THREE RIVERS) 28th October, 1881.

Mgr. Taschereau, Archbishop of Quebec: Monseigneur,-In consequence of perplexities, I must obey the voice of my conscience bled with lame back, rheumatic pains, corns and declare to your Grace that I regret the signature appended by me to the collective course of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, followed declaration of the Bishops of the Province, concerning the complaints of Laval Univer-

LAVAL UNIVERSITY sity, and that I, by these presents, withdraw it for reasons that I will explain to the Holy

I remain, none the less. Your Grace's devoted servant, † L. F., Bishop of Three Rivers.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Roman Catholic priests of London diocese to the number of about, 45 assembled

The Princess de la Tour d'Auvergne, a French lady, who has for some years past lived in a villa which she had erected for herself on the western side of the Mount of Olives, has gone to England to seek among the Catholic ladies for those who will join her in making a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, to pray at the tomb of our Saviour for the conversion of all atheists and all sinners who have fallen away from the faith in every country. The princess, while on the Mount of Olives, lived in complete solitude, doing good among the poor of Jerusalem, and help. ing to send their children to school. The death of the Right Reverend Cesare

Roncetti is announced. The deceased prelate was one of the "coming men" of the Roman Catholic Church, a man of distinguished talent and thorough liberality. He was long Internuncio to Brazil, where he rendered good service by smoothing over the difficulties with part of the Episcopate which at one time threatened to bring about an open rupture between the Vatican and the government of Dom Pedro. When Leo XIII., in 1879, made several sweeping changes in the nunciatures, and Mgr. Meglia was elevated to the Sacred College, Mgr. Roncetti was looked upon as his certain successor at Paris, but instead he was sent to Munich, in succession to Mgr. Aloisi-Masella. The Bavarian mission, however, was of scarcely less importance, as Mgr. Roncetti was the agent to convey the proposed modus vivendi to Prince Bismarck, and open the negotiations for the repeal of the May Laws and the termination of the Culturkampf, which have just been brought to a successful close.

The death is announced of Mgr. Heinrich Foerster, Prince Bishop of Breslau, one of the chief religious nobles of Germany belonging to the Catholic Church. He was a Silesian by birth, and eighty-one years of age. In 1837 he was appointed a canon of Bresllau, and at once became prominent as a champion of the rights and privileges of the Hoiy See as against the alleged encroachments of the Prussian Government. From 1844 to 1848 his name was very well known in that connection, and he reaped his reward in his appointment by the Pope to fill the vacancy in the great diocese of Breslau, May 19, 1853. In March, 1875, he again attracted general notice by his attitude in connection with the Falk Ecclesiastical Laws. He boldly published the Papal Encyclical declaring those laws null and void, and steps were at once taken by the Prussian Government for his deposition, which was accordingly declared by the Ecclesiastical Court at Berlin in October of that year. At the Vatican Council he opposed the dogma of the infallibility, but, of course, accepted it on its adoption by that body.

A shocking murder, says the St. James Gazette, was committed a fortnight ago at a monastery near the forest of Vranyo-Selo, in Hungary. The monastery, which was in-habited by eight monks who were believed to be very wealthy, was attacked by a band of brigands, but an alarm having been given, a body of soldiers came to the rescue. The brigands endeavoured to barricade themselves in the monastery, and exchanged several shots with the soldiers, who were more than an hour before they could force an entrance. When they did get in they found the monks lying gagged on the floor, but could find no trace of the brigands. After the monks had been set at liberty they informed their deliverers that the brigands had escaped by an underground passage leading from the cellar into the forest. The soldiers at once searched for the passage, while the monks went off to the chapel to give thanks for their delivery. The soldiers, having explored the cellar and having failed to find the door of the passage came back to ask one of the monks to act as their guide: but they were nowhere to be seen. In the course of futher investigation, however, they found the dead bodies of the eight monks in a small room, and the mystery was then solved. The brigands seeing that they could not escape, had murdered the monks and hidden their bodies in the room, having first stripped them of their clothes and put them on themselves. They then gagged one another to deceive the soldiers, and while the latter were searching in the cellar had made off to their fastnesses in the forest.

WHY CANON CAMPELLO LEFT THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Some of our contemporaries, says the Dublin Freeman's Journal, Sept. 24th, lately gave prominence to the perversion to Protestantism of a Roman priest, and showed as much jubilation thereat as was discreet in journals circulating in a Catholic country. Canon Campello-a suspiciously Scotchy name, by the way-was never so great a man in Rome as he was in Lower Abbey Street. We have now the reverse side of the picture. The Osservatore Romano, which ought to know something about the "pervert," says, in its issue just to hand-"Count Campello renounced his canonry of St. Peter's because the laxity of his morals, not amended after repeated and formal admonitions, had determined his superiors to proceed to extremities against him, despite his patrician rank. His loose life incapacitated him for any ecclesias tical charge, and prevented him from being admitted into the Pontifical family. So he has no right to the title of Monsignor. morning of the day he abjured Catholicism he had formally assured the ecclesiastical authorities of his orthodoxy, repelling the charge of intended apostacy as a slander. The London correspondent of the Freeman's

Journal writes as follows :-"A great blare of trumpets has been blown in the London Press over the perversion from the Catholic Church of Count Henry di Campello, some time Canon of the Basilica of St. Peter's in Rome, and now a renegade to the Methodists. A story coming from Rome of the goings on of the eccentric Canon will relieve the minds of any who are foolish enough to believe that a grave polemical or religious scandal was on loot, The reverend count, who is now a shining light amongst the Italian Methodists, was in the habit of frequenting music halls of the vilest class, in disguise, and his abjuration of Catholicity was only on account of his desire to marry, the daughter of a freethinker.

I have little sympathy for those gushing

idiots who hold up to adoration the thought

FROM BELLEVILLE. Belleville, Oct. 27 .- Yesterday afternoon

Bishop Cleary proceeded to Madoc and dedicated the new Roman Catholic Church in that village, which was begun in April last and was finished last week. The edifice is un-pretending outside, but inside is very hand-some, being beautifully frescoed. It is 105 some, being beautifully frescoed. It is 105 feet in length, 40 feet in width, the ceiling is 23 feet in height, and the cross which surmounts the steeple is 150 feet from the ground. The value of the building is about to-day at St. Peter's Palace, where they will stoud of the church property daily by Rev. Father Ryan, of the Order of a fine prominent site on the east side for the church property a fine prominent site on the east side for the church property a fine prominent site on the east side for the church property a fine prominent site on the east side for the church property a fine prominent site on the east side for the church property a fine prominent site on the east side for the church property as the ch a fine prominent site on the east side of Durham street, the principal street in the village. The Bishop was presented with an address from the congregation. In replying he said the church was the handsomest he had ever seen in a place of the size. He urged the people to be tolerant of the views of Protestants, and to attend carefully to their religious duties. A considerable number o the clergy of the diocese were present.

MEMORIES OF THE PAST.

Paris,Oct. 29.—Ex-Empress Eugenie visited Fontaine Bleu incognito on Thursday. She was greatly moved when shown the former apartments of the late Prince Imperial.

Medical.



Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Eackache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and

Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

Scalds, General Bodily

No Preparation on earth equals Sr. Jacons Oil as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its

Directions in Eleven Languages. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.



Cathartic Pills

Combine the choicest cathartic principles in medicine, in proportions accurately adjusted to secure activity, certainty, and uniformity of effect. They are the result of years of careful study and practical experiment, and are the most effectual remedly yet discovered for diseases caused by derangement of the stomach, howels, which require prompt and effectual treatment. Aver's Pills are specially applicable to this class of diseases. They act directly on the digestive and assimilative processes, and restore regular healthy action. Their extensive use by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, is one of the many proofs of their value as a safe, sure, and perfectly reliable purgative medicine. Being compounded of the concentrated virtues of purely vegetable substances, they are positively free from calomel or any injurious properties, and can be administered to children with perfect safety.

AYER'S PILLS are an effectual cure for Aven's Pills are an effectual cure for Constipation or Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach and Breath, Dizziness, Headache, Loss of Memory, Numbness, Elliousness, Jaundice, Kheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, Colic, Gripes, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Gout, Piles, Disorders of the Liver, and all other diseases resulting from a disordered state of the digestive apparatus. state of the digestive apparatus.

As a Dinner Pill they have no equal.

While gentle in their action, these Pills are the most thorough and searching cathartie that can be employed, and never give pain tinless the bowels are inflamed, and hen their influence is healing. They stimulate the appetite and digestive organs; operate to purify and enrich the blood, and impart renewed health and vigor to the whole system.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists,

Lowell, Mass. COLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERTWHERE. LYMAN SONS & CO., MONTREAL,

Wholesale Agents. UPTURE

THE TRUMPH TRUSS CO.. 334 Bowery, N.Y., and 9 South 13th street. Philadelphia, Pa., cure Rupture in from 30 to 90 days, and will pay \$1,000 for a Rupture they can octoure Send, 25c. for Book to Dr. C. W. H. BURN-HAM, General Superintendent, at either Office, and be cured.

HOPE TOE DEAF

Dr. Peck's Artificial Ear Drums is, after that of Montreal, the strongest in Canada.

LULE STATE MESTORE THE MEABING and perform the work of the Natural Drumball and Perform the N