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# THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Oatholic Church has slways maintained the rights of property whether against Lollard er anti-poverty fections. She insists that ne persen aball belt what belongs to ancther, and refuses Communion to all such offenders unt l restitution is made. Large ameants of lesses by peculation have thus been recovered by individuals and govern-ments through the confessional. In other churches a man may held his ill gotten geins and remain in good stunding ; whereas in the Cathelic Church he has no standing unless he goes to his duty and passes through the crucial test of the confessional. The leading reformers had no respoot for the Sixth Commandment, which, to create confusion, they called the Seventn. I will show that they had as little respect for the Seventh, which they call the Eighth.

## AMBITION AND AVARICE.

Henry VIII. was ambilious to rule a spiritual kingdom. He also oraved the material of the Church. He covited his neighbors' goeds. King Henry VIII. was made head of the Church by itstate 26, Henry. He was made head by Parliament; thus, by a strange anomaly, Parliament was superior to its head. Collier says : "The king has, and may, exercise full and complete jurisdiction, beth civil and ecclesisetical, over archbishops. etc., and by virtue of the supremacy Henry VIII. did constitute Ocomwell his Vicar-General in spiritual and coolesiastial causes, and in synods or convocations of the clergy, to subsoribe his name before the archbiahops, etc., although the said Vicar General be a lay and married person." Thus this church which Blackstone pronounces "emphatically by isw established" was a mere creature of the State, with lay head and lay vicar-general. Thus we find this lay machine organized falsely called a church. ("Ecclesia Anglicana')

### THOU SHALT NOT STEAL.

The frequent and boastful utterance about the liberty of the roformers perhaps refers to that liberal prospensity zo peculiar to them, of ignoring the Commandment which says, "Thon shalt not steal," known up to their time as the Seventh Commandment, but which they took the liberty to change to the Eighth,

### THE LAY VICAR-GENERAL.

Cromwell, in recommending the supremacy t, the King, said : "That bis Majaty might by this accumulate to himself great riches, so much as all the (lergy in his realm were worth, if it so pleased him to the the eccasion now effered. The clargy would then become obsequious to his will when they

claded in this grant to the King. Thus 374 completely. Thus Protestant reyalty isttens | NHW 48 Kuights Hospitalers, 90 colleges 110 hos-Insists on Honesty. pitel, 2,374 charteries and chappels passed, with their lands and revenues, to the King, making in all 3,184 establishments. Barne' Ecoles, Law.) According to the same au thority, 47 721 monks, nuns and price to were thrown out to wander hemeless and friendless in their native land. Soames' History of the

Reformation gives the following list of persons whe shared in the property of the Chnroh, viz-9 Pakes, 4 Marquisee, 9 Bishopr, 27 Earls, 24 Lords, 105 Barenets, 535 E quires and 14 Corporations ; and their descendants to day, still the aristecracy of of England, Wales and Ireland, draw their rentals from the property of a Church, first rebbed, and then slandered. As for Ireland, the possessions of the Church, as well as (fi xible conscience). Yet Luther, in a lucid ther Catholio possessions, had passed away great and amall, she would be as she formerly was, prosperous and happy." In Scotland the number of Cathedrals and oburches was about one thousand, and the abbeys, mon-act vies, convents and other religious houses, two hundred. These were appointed by the Scottish nobles, who still faitin upon the spoils of the Church. This Scottian reformation was triumph for the Sco'tish aristooracy, as we learn in Buckle's History of Civilization (Vel. III, Page 81.)

Sen hey says that "those who divided the epoils were not content while anything romained."

B'unt. in his sketches of the Reformation (Page 141) rays of the monasteries ; "They had been inne for the wayfaring man, who heard from afar the sound of vesper be l at once inviting bim to repose and devotion, and who might sing matins with the morn-

ing star, and go on his way rejooing." Dugdale, in his History of Warwick (Page 805), says-"It is not a lottle observable that while the monast rice stord, there was no act for the peor, so amply did these houses give succor to them that were in want; whereas in the next age, viz-(39 El z.beth) no less than thirty b lis were brought into the House of Commons for that purpose."

Collier -"While the religious houses were standing there were no provisions of Parliament to relieve the poor, no assessment upen the parish for the purpose ; but now this o arge upon she kingdom amounts, st a moderate computation, to £800,000 yearly." (Eccles. Hist). Hallam -"It has been surmised that

Cremwell, in his desire to promote the Ryformation, advised the King to make this part tion of abbey lands among the nobles and gentry, either by grant, er by sale on easy turms, that boing thus bound by the sure ties of private interest, they might always oppose any return to the Church." onit Hist Eog). Collier .- "It must be confessed that there were several shocking circumstances in the reign of Henry VIII, and his children, for to see the churches pulled down or riflid, the late swept off the altar, and the holy furniture converted to common use, had no great air of devotion. To see the choir undressed to make the drawing and the bed chamber fine was not very primitive at first view. The ferced surrender of the abbeyr, the maiming f bishoprics and lopping the best branches of their revenue-these things are ant to nuzzle a vulgar capacity. Unless a man's understanding is more than ordinarily improved, he will be it a loss to reconcile these measures with Christian maxime, and to make them in with conscience and reformation." (E coles. Hist)

test int schalar, the most moderate of the Oslyanists, testifies that it was "sedition and violence which gave hirth to the re-formation in Holland." (Append. de anti-Christo).

The princes who took an active part in the The princes whe sook an active part in the referm movement in Germany were stimu-lated by peculary motives. Luther under-strod this, and test first to its truth. He wrote: "Many are evangelicals because there are still Oatholic Church properties." (Merzel Tome I, 371) At the Diet of Augeburg the Emperer

Charles demanded of the princes the restlinmoment, said : "Tois is a very serieus ques-

Any clear-beaded Protest ont may discover motives in the reform movement quite distinct from religious reform, viz, the attach-ment of Henry VIII to the winsome Anne Bileyn and the passion of the Prince of Hesse for Margaret de Saale, also the motive to "put meney in thy parse" if everywhere to apparent. These motives are full of explanation. They are in rebellion to two of the Commandmen ti : "Thou shalt not comm t adultery," "Iny shals not steal."-Philip O'Neil in Balimore Cathelic Hirror.

## The Gregorian Chant

From the American Catholic Quarterly Review : The music proper of the onarch 1. called Gregorian or "[lain chant." When it was intreduced into the courch is not defin t ly known. It was probably based on the Greek system. Euseblus, who fi urished towards the close of the third censury, says tust in his time there were d ff rent places assigned in the churches to the old and the young praim singers. Sr. Augustine is autherity for the statement that the great S: Ambrose of Milan was the first to intro duce alternate obanting into the West. The Emperor Charlemagne delighted in this masic so much that he often ascended the platform with the choristers and made the walls of his cathedral st A.s resound with the accents of his beautiful voice. Pope Gregory the Great reformed the music of the church, and gave to the octave scale the names which the notes still Dear, A, B, C, eto,

In the first half of the eleventh century the art of writing music on lines and in spaces was invented by Guido of Arrezzo, a Benedictine monk, and thus the notation of the different tones was finally and system. atioally regulated.

The obief diffurence between the Gregorian and medern music is thus fully stated by

IRELAND, OLD Laudlordism as it is in the South.

Some Interesting Notes-Facts and Figures

Gathered During & Holiday Trip,

The difference between the new and the old Inland is nowhere more marked than in the small towns of the South. Youghal, pronounced "Yawl," was once an important seaport town, to which such men as Raloigh were set t from England as governors. The house occupied by Ruleigh in 1588 is still standing, and the yew-tree is pointed out potats was first brought here frem South America and platted in Raleigh's garden. Numerous causes have robb d Youghal of her ancient glory. Larger ships are built, which cannot pass over her bar, and so her foreign trade has departed. Other ports with botter barbors have taken away her coasting trade. One evening I walked slong where her busy wharves had been. A half dozon old hulks were rolling there at anchor, and the skelatons of another nalf dozen could just be seen above the mud. It was a symbol of her com mercial decay, The sea bathing in the sum mor mort is has to some degree compensated it for its social losses. Many of its old habits remain. At evening its shop windows are barricaded with heavy shu ters and irons, as though the inhabitants were in fear of a night attack. One of the people informed me that this was done because the prlice were not on duty at night, but that any one whe wanted them went to their houses and called them. This struck me as a great improvement on our pish, for thus you always know where to find a policeman ; whereas, according to our system, they are not to be discoveren except when not wanted. Then it has always seemed to me that

#### WE WERE CRUEL

to expect a polloeman te aleep eut ef doors after such ardons labor as we require of them during the day in testing the liquor at every asloon to discover whether whisky is being unlawfully sold under a beer license. Let us learn to have mercy. The leaves of bread sold here for eight cent; are much larger than our t n cent lasf. They weigh from two and a half to two and three quarter pounde, and are made of American flour Here is a problem for economiste. How can they import our fiver and sell 20 or 25 per ornt, more bread than we do for the same money ? Bakers receive from five to six dollarance week, but this cannot account for anch a difference. Just now Youghal is great'y disturbed by the evictions which are taking place on the surrounding Ponsonby eit tr. I went out to the temporary camp provided by the Leaguers for these evicted timesty. They were not of the class which I had expected to find. The larger part of there two hundred families were those of well to do farmers, who had tilled from 70 to 80 sores of land, for which they had paid frem \$300 to \$500 reptal. They are now living in these temporary quature in great discomfort, and with no prospect that I can see ex cept through emigration to America or Aus tralla. Tooy are the class which we want in our Western country. Any land would be richer for such yeaminy. That such people are willing to break all part associations and Interests and subject them elves to eviction shews that the evils are very great Their grievance, as they state it, does not seem adquate. They had demanded a deduction of 45 per cent in the amount of their rents. The landlord had agreed to 40. They suffer ed eviction because of not getting the ther 5 per cent. A landlord told me that this was not more than half of the story, for many of these farmers were six or seven years in arrears of rert, which their landlerd had also fered to throw off. It is evident that there is a sense of having suffered injustice from the landlords which is more powerful than other and more immediate causes. I was told that some of the directors of the Irish campaign thought these Poneonby estates offered a faverable opportunity FOR A STAND ip the National cause, as the owner was said to be dependent on his rental, and therefore naturally disposed to take a small sum rather than nething. But the landlords shewed the same signit de corpe ibat the tenact: had done, made the Ponsonby case that of their class, and rallied to the owner's support. Thus outside opinion has constrained both parties in the contest. I expect to ge to Tipperary later, which is even more the centre of the operations of the campaign. I have just seen a spectacle which has upset all my political philosophizing-a countryman passed me on his way heme from the fair at Cappequip, riding with his wife in a donkey-cart. It had a high rank, which made the whole lock like a man and woman in a great cage drewn by a mouse. Behind he had two pige of about fifty pounds weight, which he had bought at the fair. Near me he met two boxom young woman of his acquaintance, whom he invited to ride. Mysympathy wasimmediate.y argueed for the donkey, but was as soon trans-ferred to the pige, which raised a shrill cry of murder at the ait mpt to iquees them out of their quarters. When I was a boy it was always a wonder to me when the prefessor of physics attemptsd to prove to us that we might fills jar with exygen gas and yet alter-ward put into it as much hydgren gas as though ne exygen had been there. I had some mental reservations then about it. But now it was a great satisfaction to knew that a rack already as full ze it could be of pigs might pessibly held just as much young wemen as though no pigs were in it. The problem was not solved, however, without a struggle, in which one of the pige disap-peared with smothered yells, as though the effort to live were being gradually abandon-

ed, and in which the other became satisfac torylly established across the laps of the two girls. What made the whole funder was the sense of the grotesque nature of the situation which all of them seemed to have except the donkey and the under pig. This valley of the blackwater reminds one of the Lake George region, except that here are rulns of famous casilis, and of the Preceptory of the

Knights Templar, all rich in legondary etories. The only detraction from it at present is the rain which IS AS NEAR TO SUNSHINE here as tears to smiles with a love slok girl.

The rain makes the after sunshine glorious, if one can enjoy it with a wet back. Field quently we tee the weirs set in the river for salmon, which is retailing here at from fifty to sixty cents per peund. The fishermen tell me that they shall scarcely clear their exwhere he and Spencer sat to talk over the "Fairy Queen." Ships from all parts of the world were then bringing to Youghal strange animals and plants and stranger stories of adventure. The rights, We decided to make a few days stay at the pretty little town of Coppequin. The town belongs to one landlord, who lives just above the village, so that it huge the walls of his manor, as the towns in the Middle Agos did the stronghold of the baron. Of course f ceuld not leave Cappoquin without going out to the establishment of the Trappist Monks at Mount Mellarary, just under the grand peaks of the Knockmeledewn Mountains. The onsettled state of social and industrial life is favorable to the growth of the monastic sys-tum. Suffering in some districts is so general and relief to distant that the most terder spirits naturally regard the eviluas incurable, and welcome a life of quiet comtemplatien and laber. On the way I stopped to talk with a yound man whe was breaking stones for the repair of highway. He receiv. ed eight cents for breaking a horseload, and he ceuld break two and half loads in a day's labor. He was trying to save enough to go to America. I teld him what wages men got with us, and left him hammering away faster than ever, and with a firmer resolve. The monastery lands could be easily distinguished on the mountain slope, as all around were unrecisined wastes of farze and beather. Is 1850, when the monks same here, there lands were the same. After the painful labor of redeeming these moore they have to pay rent to the landlord for them. Here on the left as a girl's school, which is now given to the

# ROMAN NOTES.

# The Papal Court-The Recent Drive of His

Hottucas.

The correspondent of the Catholic Times writes on Sunday (25th July) the Holy Father was pleased to receive his Excellency Count Revertess, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the Holy See, in a private audience de congé, before leaving Rome for his summer bulidays. On Monday afternoon the students of the Vatican Seminary had the honour of being received by the Supreme Pontiff in the Olemen-tine Hall, where before his Holiness they gave a musical entertainment, a detailed account of which we give below. On Thursday morning the Holy Father was pleased to receive in private audience Mgr. Plavi, Latin Patriach of Jerusalem, and in the alternoon of the same day the same bonour was accorded to M. F. G. Baillarge, of Ottawa, who was accorden to M. F. G. Baillarge, of Ottawa, who was accompanied by the Rev. Father Prudhomme, the parish priest of St Anne's Church in the same place. On Friday morning the Holy Father received in separate private audiences Monsignor Louis Canestrati, Apostolic Administrator of the diocress of Frascati, during the incapacity of Cardinal Howard, who is Oardinal Bishop of the diocess, and Monsignor Amando, Fara, Bishop of Grenoble.

#### THE POPE'S DRIVE AND THE PEESS MYTHS.

Theroughout the foreign press of Eurore mieled by the Liberal press here and the usual unreliable Roman correspondents, there has appeared the most extraordinary myths, with their various and ridiculous constructions, shout the Pope driving out of the Vatican through I'alian territory and receiving royal bonours from the Italian guards, some saying that he went out of Rome and drove off to a sea side place-without mentioning the name-and others that he went cutside the city, to the studio of sculptor. Aureli, to view the splendid work just finished, the statue of St. Thomas of Aquin; others again draw the long bow less vigorously, and eay he only went some 300 yards or so along the road as a protest against the intransignt party of the Sacred College of Cardinals, by whom he was notil now kept a prisoner in the Vasican ; while the so called Liberal press here express their faigued surprise that nothing is remarked about the matter by the that nothing is remarked about the matter by the clerical organs. Now the fact of the matter is that the Holy Father has done nothing extra-ordinary, and did not by any means go outride the limits of the Vatican. Having inspected the statute of St. Thomas of Aquin, in the studio of the sculptor. Signor Chevalier Aureli, in going out the Holy Father simply gave orders to drive to the Vatican Gardens. As the carriage was a could of about from the carriage was a couple (f steps only from the gato which leads by the shore t way, it thus passed in front of the gate, so called, of the Migt. This does not mean in the least that the Papal carriage went outside the limits of the Vatiean territory for an instant, as it is easy to bee from the fact that this gate, within the pre-cincts of which 't passed, is closed every night and opened again in the morning by the Swiss Guards, and the Italian sentinel is obliged to gain access to the Mint by a small staircase ont-ide shows mersioned tots

ware illiged on an exact level with the King' other subjects." (Wordsworth's Ecclesiasti-cal Bography, V.1 11., Page 288.) Thus the independence of the Church and the clargy were destroyed.

#### EXTORTION.

In a short while the attorney-general filed an information against the whole body of clergy on a trumped up charge of treason, only becaus they had acknewledged the Pope's aupromacy even before he himself had assumed it, thus forfeiting their whole possessions to the orown, their lives being preserved only by the most abject plasdings for the King's mercy and the surrender of their private means. "The convocation of the province of York purchased the King's pardon by a grant of 18 840 pounds sterling." (Burnet, Vel. I, p. 177.)

#### ROBBERY,

In the year 1528 an not had been passed to exempt the King from paying any sums that he might have horrowed, t us thousands who had faith in the head of the Reformed Church, according to Cobbett, were ruined. In 1530 an act was passed to dissolve and grant to the King all religious houses who could not spend two bundred pounds yearly, (27 Henry VIII.) Three bundred and seventy-six of these ancient menuments of devotion, as Herbert calls them, were dissolved, which brought one bundred thousand pounds immediately into the King's exchequer, and thirty thousand pounds were added to his yearly revenue. (See Collier, Helinshed and MoIntosb). Speliman tells us that this bill stuck long in the Lower House, when the King commanded the Commens to attend him in the forenoon in his gallery, where he let them wait till late in the afternoon. Then he appeared frowning and said : 'I hear that my bill nct pass; but I will have it pass or I will have some of your heads." He then withdrew and the bill was passed. (Spellman's History of Sacrilege, Page 183).

(Statule 26 Henry VIII, Cap. 3) The tenths formerly given to the Pope ware "annexed to the orown forever," (26 Hopry VIII.) An act was passed by which "the first fruits of all epirituel living were given to the King." (57 Henry VIII 1536). "A court was creat d on purpose for cellecting the revenues belenging to the monsterles, which was called The court of Augmentation of the King's R-verue ' (well named), who had full power to dispose of those lands for the service of the King." The larger monasteries, we are informed by Oeke, were given to the King, his here and successors, consequently they were dissolved successively. The Knights Hospitalers were suppressed in Eng-land and Ireland and vested in the King (Soames' Hist, Refor, Vol. II, Page 404) The Knights Hespitalers would not surrender, and, therefore (Anns. 32, Henry VIII, Oap. 24): "The Pallament gave their lands to the King and dissolved their corporation."

In 1542 an not passed "to enable the King to possess himself of the revenues attached to

#### The vestments were used in private familles, and Dr. Heylin t ll: ca "That many made carousing cups of the saored challees and sanct fied vessels." Southey mentions that 'Tombs were stripped of their monu mental brasses, oburches of their lead, bells to be cast into cannon were exported." In German Luther sounded the treein of plunder thus-"This is the Lutheran bull ; wheever will aid with his arms, his fortune, or his life to devaste the Bisheps, is a good son of God, a true Christian, and observes the commandmer ti." (Operi Luther, Tome II, p 120.) Oarlostadius, as Luther's disciple at the head of a rabble, robbed the palaces of the bishops, the monasteries, nunneries and churches, Abbots, bisheps and nebles were murdered by mobe, who were taught by their leader that it

was a godly work. Philip, Landgrave of Hesse, a notorious dehauchee and a bigamiat, supported Luther, Wolfgang, Prince of Anhalt, who never could learn to bless bimself, was another patron. Evrnese and Francis, of Luneburg, who plundered the churches with their own hands. and murders like Sickengen, who lovied blackmail-these were the p.llars of reform. Many of the German princes were bisheps, rich and powerful. They flourished along the Rhins. The menasteries were rudely endowed. The lay princes were envious of them and sought a protext to rob them.

The Church property taken by over a hundred Gorman princes, dutes, and counts, has made no move to get out of the way. The never seen restored to its rightful owner. In engine struck the wagon and smashed it to the Catholic Church net one of these r. tainers pieces, the eld man being impaled on the of stolen goods could receive the Sacrament of Cemmunion.

In 1536 ell the Danish bisheps were cast into prison on one and the same day, and the lived for a few minutes. The dead bodies Osthelia Church suppressed throughout the land. The penal laws scainst the Ohurch were not repealed until 1848. The property of the Church has not been returned, yet this is a medel Protestant kingdom. "Christlern, who introduced the refermation into Depmark, was animated by no other motive than these of ambition and avarice." (Moshiem's Maclaine, vol. IV, p. 82). This is the Pro-testant idea-the royal idea-that religion must shape it self to the pelloy of the State. The same auther adds: (page 89) "Gastavus intreduced Lutheranism into Sweden in oppocolleges and herpital", free chapels, obsattles, fraternities, brotherboods, guilds, and stipen-diary priests, "sto, (Burns' Ecoles, Law, Page 540) By this sot 90 colleges, 110 hos-pitals, and 2.374 chantries and free chapels were suppressed. The celleges of Oxferd, Cambridge, Winchester and Eton were in-iands attached, and suppressed Cathelicity is the desth she weighed only fifty four pounds.

ardinal Wiseman ;

"According to his (Gregory's) and the present systems of music, any of these notes (A, B, C, etc.) may be the keynete, but then we now introduce as many flats and sharps as are necessary to make tunes and semitones fall at the same intervals in every major and minor key respectively. Hence, a melody wit in for one key can be sung upon another without any change thence resulting except as a pitch. In the Gregorian chant, likewise any note may be the keynote, but no sharps or flats are allowed excepting B flat in the key of F. Thus, in every key the position of the semitone varies, and a piece of music composed on one key or tone is completely altered, and becomes insufferable if transposed Intranother."-Lect. II.

Tols system of mulo is essentially melodia ; the music is to be sung in the same melody by all the voices. It is purely distonic. According to Rousseau, "it is superior to all medern music in traspathos which a majostic strain can give to the human voice." 'It stands mejestically alone, and every modern effort to compose an imitation of it has signally failed.

Great corruptions orept early into oburch music, and it was very much degraded when Gregory XI, brought with him from Avignan his choir of French. Spaniards and Fiemings. These used harmoniz d music, in which no words could be distinguished. They had an idea that the Italians could not sing, and many are the jokes and sharp retorts of the atter at the expense of the foreigners,

## A Terrible Occurence,

# TORONTO, Aug. 1.-A terrible accident accured this afterneen at Brook Crossing of the OPR, causing the death of Pat Dow-ney, an eld man employed at Sunnyside Orphange, and two young inmatus of the Inst tation, Peter MaLaughlin and Obaries MoNell. The three were driving south on Brook avenue just as No. 10 express from London, driver Greenshields, due at 11.47, came towards Parkdale Station. The engineer rang the bell and gave signal, but apparen ly the occupants of the wagon old not near and brass pole of the engine and the two boys being thrown onto the road. Downey and M. Laughlin were instantly killed. McNell were taken to the orphanage and McNell to the hespital. He died before reaching there, Coroner Lynd decided to hold an inquest.

#### A Singular Oase.

WINDSOR, Ont., August 4-Mrs. Roger Val-liniere, wife of a resident of Teoumseh, is dead, after having fasted for forty-three days. She was taken sick in January last and medical men said it was a case of dyspepsia and nothing serious would result. She would become better at times, but the disease seem to be growing, and for the last forty three days the refused to take a particle of food. The only thing the could retain on her stomach was water. She would them never speak. The ladies of our party side the above mentioned gate. thought this politively indicative of great A TRIFLING INCIDENT MISRI pl ty; and asserted that they could do it if they made up their minds to it. I noticed, however, faom the lively converse that they kept up on our way back that they had not yet made up their minds to it. One cannot but feel a bigh respect for these men who have subdued the wilderness and made their coming a blessing to all. I was pleased to notice the spiendid herses which the monastery owned, and chaffed the Brother a lettle on the fact that the horses were better housed than the Fathers ; but he acknowledged it with simple good nature. While we were at the monastery several wagon loads of the country people drove up and were cordially received and refreehed with bread, buther and water or milt, with no hint to them of recompone I asked the brether if the monks ever read newspapers. He assured me that they did not, and that they knew and cared nothing for what was going on in the world except what the Abbit chese to tell them. I doubt if there is any other place in the world where one can see so well what the great

LACK OF FUNDS

at hand in the monastery to support it. Now

we are passing the boy's soho 1 The Broth-

er who received us with generous hospitality

tel ! us that many of the students studied

for the priestheod. The monks belong to the

Cistercian Order and endeavor to observed literally the rules of St. Benedict. They refrain

from all unnecessary convertation, which gives

rise to a bellef among the people that some ef

Government for

#### BEFORE THEIR DECLINE

wore

monastio establishments of Western Europe

As we returned we drew up at a wild mountain pasture, which the driver told us was 'Davil's Aore." He kept well back the from the wall which separated it from the road, and remonstrated with me carnestly when I proposed to vault it, asserting that the devil was sure to have any one that eatered the entered the enclosure. He drew my stention to a pole planted in the earth about 100 feet back, with a deep hole near t A bad man made all the highways about here unsafe some sevenly years ago. He committed many robberies and murders. At last he was shot in this fi.ld, and Christian burial in consecrated ground being judged unsu t able for him, his body was placed in this hole and the pole raised to mark the spot. A few days later a peasant passing this way tow all the dogs of the violnage gathered, disinterring the body and southering its fragments over the land. This was con aidered as conclusive proof of Satania agency. Poor fellow! who can tell what wrongs may have burned in his heart, and changed him into a ravening beast of prey. We arrived in Cork in time to spend a quit Sunday and to go to church dutifully. -N. Y. Tribune.

#### Pligrimage at Rigaud, P.Q.

The authorities at Bourget College, Rigaud, P.Q., are organizing a grand pilgrimage to their shrine of Lourdes situated on the slope of the beautiful mountain of Rigaud. The pilgrims will leave Montreal and intermediate stations on the new Montreal and Ottawa Railroad, on Friday morning, August 15, Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the train leaving Bonaventure Depot at 6 30 a.m., to return in the afternoon. Return tickets can be procured at D. & J. Sadlier's book store, 1669 Notre Dame street, Montreal, or at the Bonaventure station for \$1; children, 50c, Mass will be celebrated at the shrine at 9 a.m. This shrine is a fac-simile of that of Our Lady of Lourdes in France and is picturesquely situated. This is a good opportunity for persons who wish to visit the striving village of Rigsud, its natural curicalities and its flourishing college and convent.

A TRIFLING INCIDENT MISREPRESENTED.

It will be easily seen then that the trifling incident which has caused such an explosion in the world of journalism had no greater importance than when the Pope passes from one part of the Vatican to the other, and not even as much as when, with closed doors, he went down into the Basilics of St. Peter and orlebrated the Holy Sacrifice for Ital ans and foreigners several times. Moreover, the tales about the Pope receiving military honours from the Italian guards and his blessing them, and such like stories, are completely unfounded and erroneous. The only guard who had a chaode of seeing the Holy Father was the continel who treads his weary and mon tonous way on the top of the wall outside the Mint-and he neither presented arms nor did he call out the grand muster of the guard-composed, by the by, of one corporal and three men-as he did not realise the fact that he had seen the Popal carriage until after is had passed along incide the gate. From the above simple facts of the case y' ur readers will easily be able to see that the whole affair has been solely and purely one more addition to the oft-repeated ruses manufactured by the will son of the powers that be in this ben ghted primeuls, put forth to try if possible and dissipate the again and again denied fact of the vile durance in which has been kept and still continues to be kept the head of the Catholic Church and the Vicar of Christ upon earth. But as before so again have their evil machinations failed to bear fruit, and have told scainst themselves, furnishing yes another conclusive proof of the truth of what they have so vainly attempted to deny and disprove. In conclusion we may here remark that even after 1870 and the occupation of Rome by the Ivalians, Plus IX., of herpy memory, more than once traversed this same portion of the Via delle Fondamenta ou foot accompanied by the members of his noble court and both the Swiss and noble guard, a circumstance which did not even give rise to a remark in the press, Liberal or therwise, and even to this day the circum-stances remain unchanged, as the Italian guards are not allowed to pass along that portion of the road, which would be queer in the extreme were it really Italian territory. It will be rather curious to see what will be their next sanard.

Mr. Finlay McArthur, of Westbourne, Mau., writes an evening paper under date of the 28th inst. as follows; "I see by the new papers that Hull has lots of idle men. Here we are suffering for want of men. I thought that this communication to you might result in both parties obtaining relief. The facts are that we have a big harvest all over the province and there is a great scaroity of men. I have no doubt but that 1,000 idle men would get steady work and get big wages for the next three or four months between Portage La Prairie and Westbourn, a distance of eighteen miles. I want three men, and have been trying all lasts week to get them and failed. Wages are from \$30 per month and board up to I don't know how high unless more men come very soon. I know of any amount of farmers who want men. I was out on Saturday and met one man who wanted twenty five hands right away.

A violent outbreak of diphtheria has appear-A violent outpreak of diphateria has appear-ed at Red Bay, a fishing settlement on the Inbrador coast. Fishing boats, that brought the information, left the settlement soveral days ago and the disease had then become epidemic. The population number 500 and half of them were down with the disease. Many deaths had occurred.