THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

of Treating Political Prisoners.

BALFOUR'S DUNGEONS

Twenty-two Irish Members in Prison-Treated as Common Malefactors for Utterances Not Known Even to British Law as Offences.

A book has just been published in London which is attracting wide attention, and. in fact creating a sensation all over Great Britain. Its purport is indicated in the title, which is : "Irish Mambers and English Jallers." The author is Right Hon. George John Shaw Lefevre, Member of Parliament for one of the divisions of Bradford, York -. Coming from such a man the details shire. of the brutalities of the treatment of pelitical prisoners in Ireland are of course noticed, though the same details presented by Irish-men would in all probability be ignored and disbelieved. Though the story of the British jall torture of patriotic Irishmen is tolerably familiar to Irish Standard readers, they will be glad to have an opportunity of forming an opinion on Mr. Lefevre's performance. We opinion on Mr. Lefevre's performance. therefore present some extracts.

IRISH MEMBERS AND BNGLISH JAILERS.

During the last two years, and since the passing of the Crimes Act in 1887, no fewer than 22 out of the 103 representatives of Ireland in the House of Commons have been prosecuted, convicted, and imprisoned, many of them on two, three, or more different oocasions, without trial by jury, for effances for the most part newly created by that Act and which are not offences under any existing law in other parts of the United Kingdom and which in all other cases could under the of suppressed branches. ordiniry law have been only tried before Of these 22 members only three have jaries. escaped being treated during some part, if not the whole period of their imprisonment, as comman criminals subjected to all indignities, degradations and hardships which are prescribed by law for crimes of a disgraceful character. It may be doubted whether ever in the previous history of representative institutions in any part of the would it has occurred that one-fifth of the representatives of a country have been subjected to imprisonment and treated as common oriminals for acts for the most part of a distinctly political character, and without criminality in the true sense of the term. More remarkable still is the fact that these members have not been subjected to this punishment by the will of the majority of the representatives of their own country. On the contrary, S6 out of the 103 Irish members have been in hearty sympathy with the actions of these of their colleagues who have been thus imprisoned and punished as com-mon oriminals. Nor has the policy been carried out by an overwhelming majority of the representatives of Great Britain or by force of public epinion. It has been by a party vote, and by a majority of English members only, that these coercive proceedings have been authorized or have escaped condemnation. For the first time in our history, or in the history of any country, has a penal law although reneatedly urged to do so. been passed and put in force in its severest When asked her reason for refu form by a bare majority of a legislative as- said that the Padre had instructed her to foring and preventing but of punishing the political acts of a minority of its members.

It may be worth while, therefore, for the purpose of making a protest against such proceedings, to examine in detail the cases which have occurred and to discuss in principle the political questions involved in the treatment of each men as common criminals by the light The distinction between the treatment of political offanders and these guilty of ordi-nary crimes, degrading in their character, is the Prisons Acts of En draw and Ireland. These acts prescribed that success of the section of sections libel shall be treated as first-class misdemean. ante. No discretion, therefore, is left with the judges who have to pass sentences in such oases or with the Prisons Board. The offenders are absolutely entitled to be treated as first-class misdemsanants. It is sourcely necessary to point out the very great difference in the treatment of prisoners who are first-class misdemoanants and of those who have been sentenced as ordinary oriminals. The former are treated with great consideration ; they retain their ordinary dress, they are allowed to provide themselves with food from outside the prison, they are permitted to receive their friends without the presence of a prison efficial, they are al-lewed to correspond with their friends, they can supply themselves with literature and writing materials, they can even conduct their business from within the prison ; they are simply kept under restraint for the period prescribed by the sentence. The treatment of the ordinary criminal differe in these respects : 1. On entering the jall he is put into a bath, and his hair is out close.

ethere. In the individual cases subject to this policy, let us consider the nature of the acts for which effenders have been imprisoned and treated as common criminals. They Include 22 members of Parliament, about 18 His Infamous and Cruel Metheds priests, a very large number of professional men, editors of newspapers, lawyers, respect-able tradesmen, and well-to-de farmers, some 1600 men of the classes of tenant farmers and laborers, and some few women and children. A large propertion of the cenvictions have been in connection with writings in the press, with speeches at public meetings, with the holding of meetings, with being members of the National League, and analogous acts. Such offenders would certainly not be treated as common criminals in any other country in

> Earope In Ireland, also, it is equally lawful to report the proceedings of similar meetings held in districts not proclaimed, although the speeches may be of identically the same character as those made at meetings in districts where the League is proclaimed. It was only to be expected, then, that the editors and owners of newspapers would make a vehement protest on behalf of the freedom of the press and for the right of reporting proceedings. The Government commenced its action in this direction by prosecuting Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., then Lord Mayor of Dublin, editor of the Nation; Mr. Hooper, M.P. for South-east Cork, editor of the Cork Herald; Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., editor of United Ireland; Mr. E. Harrington, M.P., editor of the Kerry Sentinel, and Mr. Walsh, editor of the Wexford Reople. Several other persons, editors and owners of newspapers, were also prosecuted about the same time for the same offence, and on being convicted were sentenced to imprisonment as common oriminals. Sullivan, while in Kilmainham prison, pro-posed to edit his paper as usual, but he was removed to Tullamere gaol so as to make it impossible for him to do so. His newspaper, hewever, continued to report the proceedings

CATHOLIC FAITH.

A True Incident of Border Life in New Mexico.

The power of the Church is grandly shown in the following incident, which took place during a term of court the writer attended in Albagerque, New Mexico : A young Pueblo Indian had killed a mem-

ber of his tribe, and was on trial for the origie. The mether of the murdered boy was called to testify. As she stood upon the witness stand it would be difficult to imagine a more weird and uncarthly appearance. She must have measured nearly six feet in height, but extreme age had bent the broad shoulders and the long, bare, lank arms and coarse hands told of many a year of weary toll. something like forty. Established on a thou-Her face was baggard and cadaverous, and the sand acres of land in the parish of Oka, scanty gray hair straggled over her brow and almost hid the vivid gleams that fitfully parted from her deep-set dark eyes. The house was full of spectators, and a motly group of Indians, dressed in tawdry finery, lounged around the door.

Done Jesse Sens., the interpreter, rendered her evidence in to English for the court and jury. On being sworn, and she understood the obligation well, she refused to testify

When asked her reason for refusing, she sembly for the purpose not merely of restrain-ing and preventing but of punishing the prisoner and could not swear against him. On being assured that, it was not a violation of her obligation as a christian, and being ordered to testify by the Judge, the reluctant-ly proceeded to do so. When she had con-cluded she arese, and raising her long beny hands, she exclaimed in a voice which was selves. They are obliged to content them-tremulous with emetion, "Juan," yeu killed selves with a hense which labors under the my boy, but God says I must forgive you, and threefold inconvenience of being a mere frail of past experience in this and other countries, (my boy, but God says I must forgive you, and I do. I ebey his will." As she stepped down make shitt, altogether unfit for their manner from the stand, a dead silence reigned of life, and inadequate. Built to accommethroughout the court, and I could not help date temporarily 25 at most, it should, under thinking that the good Padre, who sat among existing circumstances, ledge 40. Worse thinking that the good Padre, who sat among existing circumstances, ledge 40. Worse venture to proceed to this extremity, in the the Indian children, must have felt that his still, several of the poor brothers on account face of public opinion, yet there can be no

THE TRAPPIST IN CANADA.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS.

Te one familiar with the early history of Canada, her woods and streams teem with song and story. Canada's early martyrs were as hely and true as any that over went to a fiery death, or oried, amid the liens of the Flavian Amphitheatre, "Morituri Jesum Salutamus ;" her soldiers as brave as any who have fallen upon the storied fields of history. Much of the land, not a few of its institutions may, perhaps, be commonplace enough to-day ; but in the hearts of the descendants of the hardy voyageurs-about whom yet lingers semething of the grandeur of the old nobility-the memory of her heroes is green; and methers-than whom neither Rome nor Sparta produced truer or noblermay be found, who still tell their children of priests who won souls to God where the arrows of the Indians were flying thickest; of the brave men who fought for their country, and died with the ever-blessed name of Mary upon their lips; and they instinctively lower their voices as they speak of the youth-Dollard-who yielded up his life when it was Canada might live. Wonder not, good reader, I recall such memories, writing as I do of an Order which is the personification of self. sacrifice, the field of whese labors overlooks The imprisonment of their editors and owners | the Long Sault, where was fought by Dellard and no effect on their publication. Mr. T. D. | and his brave companions the battle that saved infant Montreal from utter annihila-

> tion. In the Dominion there are at present two houses of the Trappistine Order : an abbey at Tracadie, Nova Scotia, and a monastery at Oks, P.Q.

The latter, to which I intend to confine my remarks, was established in 1881. Its designation is Notre Dame du Lac, and is one of the many offshoots in Europe and America, of the Grand Order of Citeaux, the monks of which redeemed, and, it may almost be said, civilized Europe in the Middle Ages. Children of St. Robort de Molesmes and of St. Bernard ; exiles from France by oppressive decreee ; they are here to tocher Canada with an institution which has given the Church thousands of saints and argiculture remarkable progress and development.

of Canada. Their manner of life, so pro-verbially austere, naturally inspired some hesitation among Canadians; but the ice, soon broken by one recruit after another, has resulted in swelling their number to-day to Co. deux Montagnes, --- smidst, one might say, an unbroken extent of "the forest primeval," the hardworking monks, by sheer dint of labor, industry and self-denial, have managed to make a home, rude and inadequate indeed, yet, with the blessing of Divine Providence, instinct with hope and the elements of progress and prosperity. Notwith-standing all the formidable difficulties which contronted them eight years ago, what with the labor of their own hands and such other assistance as they could procure, they have succeeded in clearing from six to seven hundred acres of woodland, and put some three hundred acres thereof under cultivation. Besides building large stables for horses, and cattle they have built a mill, a carriage house, a large piggery, and a house for machinery and agricultural implements. In short everything is provided for but the religious themmake-shift, altogether unfit for their manner

-AT THE TIME OF THE-**CRUCIFIXION**. The grandest work of Art in Amarica, pronounced by the elergy of all creeds, and by the thousands of people who have visited it, as unequalled anywhere for magnificence of conception, beauty of colors, harmony in composition, and so LIFE LIKE that one feels actually as if on the sacred ground. THE OBUCIFIXION scene is a marvellous work, alone worth coming many miles to see, apart from the CITY, Mount OLIVET, MOBIAH, MIZPAH and ZION. This grand PANORAMA to be seen at the CYCLORAMA, corner St. Catherine and St. Urbain the Market of the seen and the CYCLORAMA corner St. Catherine and St. Urbain

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THE ITALIAN PENAL CODE.

Archbishop Corrigan on the Pope's Position.

The first public American utterance on the Italian Penal Code, which goes into effect next January, is embodied in Archbishop Corrigan's Pastoral, read in the New York churches last Sunday. We append excerpts

trated in the vislent occupation of Rome in September, 1870, the memory of which is still fresh in our minds, let us turn our thoughts to one or two facts of recent occurrence in the pontificate of Pope Leo XIII. Elected to his high office in a most critical period of the Church's history, he has succeeded, unharmed and defenseless, in winning from the civilized world a new recognition of the inherent atrength of the Papacy, and has again brought out in strong relief the immense moral power which belongs, as of right, to the successor of St. Peter. His great gifts of mind and heart, his vast erudition, his long experience of men and affairs, his consummate tact and prudence, ought to make him pre-eminently successful in extending the olive branch of peace. After acting as the arbiter between Spain and Germany, in the affair of the Caroline Islands, the Holy Father, on the approach of his sacerdotal jubilee, intimated in his Eight years age last first September, six Trap. Allocation of May 23, 1887, his desire of plats pitched their tent on the hospitable soil establishing satisfactory relations with Italy, Allecution of May 23, 1887, his desire of the land of his birth and of his special predi-

lection." The pastoral then calls attention to the royal sanction of the new Penal Oode, which was promplyated on June 30 of this year, and which goes into effect on the first of January, 1880. This new body of laws legislates with marked disorimination against the clergy, especially by making it impossible for them to advocate the rights of the Sovereign Pontiff, without danger of pecuniary fines and mprisonment.

After quoting the sections of the code referred to, and comments upon them made by more Catholic writers, the Archbishop continues :---

" Hence, on and after the first of January next, any Bishop or pastor of souls in Italy, who dares to address his Holy Father, is subject to fine and imprisonment. Comment is superflucus. By royal sanction, might be-comes right. Justice, honesty, sincerity sink to the level of words without meaning.

" If the Hely Father be relegated to the condition of an Italian subject, the next logi-cal procedence would be to still further re-strict his personal liberty whenever he **Strict** his voice in protest against the which have been heaped upon him ; and as, for the strongest reasons, the Roman is hardly probable that the Government will

is attached a novitiate. There is a second establishment at Salts, where the Fathers have a prepatory school, in which they train boys for two or three years with a view of making selections of caudidates for their Order. At present Passioniat monasteries are being founded at Oarmen de Areco and Valparaiso, Onilli. Father Edmund whose family name is Hill, is an Englishman, the son of an Anglican clergyman and a convert to Catholicity. He was educated at Cam-bridge University. He was a member of the Paulist Order before he joined the Passionists. -The Freeman.

E to the stand of

The Holy Rosary.

The word resary is first found in Thomas Cantipratanus, who wrote in the latter part of the thirteenth century. The original meaning is very doubtful. Some writers hold that it means Mary's ross-garden. It was also called "Pealterium Marianum." because of the number 150. Oatholics in many parts still speak of a pair of beads, thus preserving a pure and ancient mode of speech, "pair" meaning "set," as in a "pair of organs," i c. -a set of organ pipes, or, in other words, an organ. The practice of using beade, etc., as a help to memory in reciting a set number of prayers, is not dissinctively Christian, but it has long existed in the Church. Paliadius, a writer of the fifth century, tells us that the Egyptian monk, Paul in Pherme, put 300 pebbles in his lap and flong away one as he finished each of the three hundred pravers he said. The English Synod of Calcythe ordered "septem beltidum Paternoster" to be sung for a deceased bishop. The meaning can only be conjectured. But Spelman's surmise that it means belts or circles of Pater is plausible. William of Malmesburg says that Gediva, who founded a religious house at Coventry in 1040, left a circle of gems strung together, on which she used to tell her prayers, that it might be hung on a statue of the Blessed Virgin.

From the eleventh century the Bollandists predaced instances of a fixed number of Avea addressed to the Blessed Virgin, Herrimannus, at the close of the century, mentions a person who recited 60 Aves daily ; the monk Albert, who lived about 1005, said 150 every day ; so did St. Agbert, who died in 1140. Early traces of something carrespon ding to be ads can be found and the use of 150 Avestraced back farther than St. Deminio's time, but no instance presents itself of 150 Aves, much less of 150 Aves and 15 Paters said on beads before the lifetime of that saint. The claims that Bede or Peter the Hermit instituted the Rosary are now generally discredited. The common story that St. Dominic for the strongest reasons, the life would learned the use of the following inter the destination, and propagated it simply be life-long imprisonment. While it during the Grusade against the Albigenses, but the Gavernment will during the Grusade against the Albigenses, viz.-Leo during the Orusade against the Albigenses, has been accepted by later Popes, viz.—Leo X, Pius V, Gregory XIII, Sixtus X, Alex. under VII, Innocent XI. Clement VI under VII, Innocent XI, Clement XI. This belief rests according to Benedict XIV.on the traditions of the order. No contemporary writer vonches for it, but the Dominican Friar Nicolas in 1270 gave to B. Caristina a Pater noster, "Qued personaliter iv annus portaverat." Dominicans, too are represent-ed on a temb of Humbertus Delphinus, whe became a Dominican about 1350, with rosaries in their hands, so that the rosary in the strict same cannot be much later than the time of St. Dominic. But of course the Ave of these days was not identical with the modern form. It was simply "Hall Mary, full of Grace, the Lord is with thee ; blessed art thou among women and blessed is the fruit of of thy womb." Further, the great Domini-can writers, Quetif and Echard' show that the meditation over mysteries is much later than St. Dominic. It began with a Dominican, Alanus De Rupe, born about 1428. Accord-ing to Benedict XIV, a confrateralty of the resary as Pracenzi was indulgenced as carly as 1254 by Alexander IV. The living Rosary. in which fifteen persons units to say the whole rosary every menth, was approved by Gregory XVI.

of the mischief, but the same evening of hi arrest, Mr. Dagg returned from Plum Hol. low, where he learned sufficient to convince him that young Deau was innecent. He ac him that young Deau was innocent. He ac oordingly appeared before the magistrate and withdrew the charge. The bey says he has not been near Dagg's since show fair night when the tricks began, but has since during the interval since been engaged with Oim-stead of Litchfield. Dagg says he was told by the old lady at Plum Hollow that the mischief is being done by a woman and her mischief is being done by a woman and her two children, through the medium of "black art," and that it is to cease in November."

Ост 23, 1889.

A Diabolical Outraga

OTTAWA, October 15.-Yesterday the mayor of Hull, Mr. Dorsonnens, who lives on Main street, on leaving his house was as-Main street, on hearing in house was as-tonished to find that the verandah was smear ed with coal oil. A bottle filled with the same inflammable mixture stood with a fuse same initamination in the latter was partially burnt, but had apparently become extinguished before reaching the cil. The mayor noti-fied the police, of the discovery, but they have obtained no clue to the perpetrater. The scheme appeared to have been carefully planned, and but for the merest accident might have succeeded. The results would have been most serious. The building is of weed,

Recent Converts.

An English Protestant lady, Mrs. Hartsett, has become a Catholic.

The two Countesses Loriger, the neices of the Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs, bave been received into the Church at Copenhagen,

The late Archbishop Ullathorne, of Eng. land received into the Church seventy five Protestant clergymen, who, in a worldly sense, had everything to lose and nething to gain.

Mrs. and Mr. Henry Lewis, of New Bond street, London, have become converts to the Catholic Church, and received the Sacrament of Confirmation, at the hands of Cardinal Manning at the Cardinal's residence.

Among the numerous adults who were confirmed during Archbishop O'Brien's tour in Nova Scotia were twenty-seven converts, whe had been prepared and received into the Ostholic Courch by Rev. Father McMens. min.

Bishop Chas. Gordon, S.J., whe was conseorated Aug. 15 for the See of Jamaica, ar-rived in New York lately in company with Father Martin Parker, once an Angli. can clergyman but now a priest of the Society of Jesus.

It is Well to Remember

That slander, like mud, dries and falls off. That to wait and be patient soothes many a

pang. That all are not princes who ride with the emperor.

That correction is good when administered in season,

That you will never have a friend if you nust have one without failings.

That the roses of pleasure seldom last long enough to adorn the brew of those whe pluck them

That a man who cannot mind his own business is not to be trusted with the business of ethers.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

Astrologer-"Come in. You are a business

Astrologer—"Come in. You are a business man. I see. The stars tell me that you expect to add to your fortunes shortly. Your thoughts are entirely on money. Am I not right, sir?" Caller—"Well, yes; that is—" "I thought so. I never make a mistake. The money you are looking for you will receive. There will be no trouble about it; no delays of any kind. One dollar, please. Always come to me when you want advice. Everything I touch turns to gold."

grocery store around the corner, and I would like you to pay this bill, three weeks overdue." "Ahem ! Please call again."

2. He is forced to wear the prison dress.

3. He is compelled to sleep (if sleep be possible to him) for the first month on a plank bed without a mattress, and for the second and third menth of his imprisonment in the same manner for two days a week.

4. He is fed on prison fare, which for the first month is very insufficient for a man in good health, and even after that is very meagre and unpalatable.

5. He is required to pick a certain amount of cakum every day. 6. He is compelled to take exercise in com-

pany with other common oriminals.

7. He is compelled to clean out his cell. 8. He is deprived of the means of occurve

ing his mind by reading or writing. The only books allowed him during the first month is the Bible.

9. He is not permitted to correspond with his friends.

10. He is not allowed to receive visits from his friends and relatives, except after long intervals with very close restrictions, and even then the interview must be in the presence of a prison official.

To these is added "hard labor" when the sentence se directs it: It cannot be doubted that to educated men, and to men who have lived a life of the most modern case and luxury, many of these prison rules as to the treatment of common oriminals are extremely severe. It will be seen that all these ipdignities and hardships which distinguish the treatment of the common criminal from that of the first class misdemeanant have, with rare exceptions, been inflicted upon the Irish members and others convicted under the Orimes Act. Many of these members, in the early days of convictions under this Act, took issue with the prison dress as the symbol of, all the other indigninities. They protested against such treatment and resisted to the point of compelling the prise efficials to carry out the prisen rules by force and personal vielence. Others have not entered into a struggle with the prison staff, eatisfied with the public protest made by Mr. William O'-Brien, M.P., Mr. Hooper, M.P., Mr. Sheehy, plnned to hi M.P., Mr. Carew, M.P., Mr. Mandeville and Suspended."

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teaching had borne a good fruit in the heart of these limited means are obliged every even- reasonable doubt, from facts constantly re-of that poor, bereaved Indian mother. Within a day or two of the above touching

event, a withe mother stood in the same place, testifying against the alleged slayer of her son. On the conclusion of her vidence she arose and horlfisd the poople by launching a torrent of blasphemous curses at the unfortunate prisoner, who bent his head and bore the storm in silence.



If a feller catch a feller carrying off his wood, should a feller whale a feller if a feller could !--Germantewn Emperium.

If a body catch a body stealing his old rye, sheuld a body kick a body till a body ory ?-Oincinnati Inquirer.

If a body spy a body creeping round his lot, sheuld a body treat a body to a lead of shot !-- Norwich News.

If a bedy catch a body stealing his Express, sheuldn't a bedy seize a bedy and try te get redress ?"-Petersburg Express.

If a body wants a body his store to patronize, shouldn't a body pay a body money to advertise ?-Lynchburg Express.

If a body see a body appropriate his hat should a body kick a body just for doing that ?-Star.

If a body catch a body stealing of his chickens, should a body lick a body like the very dickens !-- Center Damocrat.

If a body catch a body stealing all his corn, should a bedy make a bedy wish he wasn't born ?--- Janesbore' Gazatte.

If a body spy a body "toting" off his goose, should a body flog a body like the very deuce?—Mount Vernen Star.

If a body ask a body to take the country news, should a body to a bedy say, "I beg you'll me excuse !"-Home Journal.

If a body catch a body stealing his umbreller, should a body smash a bedy on a body's smeller !-Sothern Recorder.

If a body catch a body playing of his wit, should a body tell a body he had better quit ?-Advocate.

IN DAKOTA ?

All settlers in taking free government land in Daketa are protected from obligations to the amount of 160 acres of land, and seed, stock, implements and previsions to a reasonable amount ; and alse, are not liable for obligations incurred in other countries.

The disagreeable sick headache, and feul stemach, so frequently complained of, can be speedily relieved by a single dose of MCGALN's Butternut Pills.

There is grim humor about some of Judge Lynch's executions. A bank president made Lynon's executions. A conk president have away with all the funds under his charge and then posted on the door of his institution, "Bank Suspended," That night he was in-terviewed by a number of depositors, who left him hanging to a tree with this notice pinned to his breast : " Bank President

a matter which involves great hardship and mination to deprive the Sovereign Pontifi is by no means free from serious dangers in slowly but surely of all vestige of real inde-this severe climate. But how can it be help. pendence. ed 1 To rest or remain in this state is im-possible. Something must be dene, and in time too, te meet and foster the many voca-reducing the Holy Father to the condition of tions for a religious life among the people, but which, as things are, the means of the house being so small, cannot be encouraged ; in fact, there is at present no alternative but to pitifully but helplessly regard such vocations, at all events until a more generous Cathelic sentiment will hasten to the aid of the Trappist Fathers 'of Oks, and, above all, materialize in the providing of adequate means-a real Menastery-one worthy of the Catholloity of Canada. In Europe, almost all the great historic

monasteries were reared by the aristocracy. Still more recently, in Belgium, a country like our own, enriched by agriculture and commerce, a wealthy citizen has erected in thanksgiving to the Almighty for having bountcously blessed him, a magnificent abbey in which the zsal and piety of the children of St. Benedict find a fitting sphere. Would to God that some one of the many wealthy Catholics of this "awest Canada of ours" would be moved by the happy inspiration to fellow his example to some extent at least, and so enable this emimently deserving, but struggling, monastery to carry on its work in a manner worthy of the Order and Catholio Conada 1 The blessings promised by St. Benedict would be certainly his, and thus for some temporal sacrifices, an eternal treasure would be laid up in Heaven. More :--- such benefactor or benefactors would participate in a large share of the prayers, in the merits of the facts and other good works of the good brotherhood, even to the death of the last religious of the megastery of Notre Dame du Lao.

Nor can the statesman and politician regard with indifference an order such as that of La Trappe, whose baneficial influence on the neighboring farmers is noteworthy for capal Church hes received the title of gardens. True friends of the country-pat-

nal with some more interesting details teaching the system and modus vivendi of this labous were severe and arduous, and it is beancient and historic order. IJ. VIATOR,

simple Bishop of Rome, so that having no jurisdiction over the Church at large, there may be no grounds of his claim to temporal sovereignity. . . . All Obristian anti-quity proclaims the world-wide spiritual jur-indiction of Peter and of Peter's successor. Every Oatholic is bound to admit this primacy of the Apostolic Sse as an article of faith. Now, while the Almighty, in His infinite wisdom may devise many ways of securing the perfect liberty of the Pontiff, despite all human opposition ; still, as far as human prudence can determine, and as things actually exist, temporal sovereignty is the most natural means, and indeed, humanly speaking a necessary means of securing the good government of the Ohurch."

Romant'e Career of a Passionist Father.

Rev. Father Fidelis and Edmond, Passionists pricats of wide-spread reputation, have returned to this city for a brief visit after many years of missionary work in the Argentine Kepublic, South America. The history of Father Fidelis, whe is a convert to the Oatholio Church, is highly interesting. His name in the world was James Kent Stone. He is the son of a New Eogland Episcopal clergyman. He is a graduate of Harvard and of a German university. At the beginning of the war young Stone returned to the United States. He became a private seldier, and for bravery was promoted to the rank of Captain. After the war he became an Episcopal clergyman and Very Rov. Augustine F. Hewitt, the present Superior of the Paulists, he was ordained riots oan therefore readily realize the way protection of the Apostle in 59th street. After spond-dom and policy from a progressive and pat-riotic point of view of extending, tangibly ing six years with the Paulits Father Fidelts and oppertunely, a helping hand to this community of true agriculturalists. Community of true agriculturalists. Community of true agriculturalists. Community of true agriculturalists. dead, went to the Argentine Republic to make a fondation of their Order. Their

lieved that Father Clement succumbed to exago now numbers' twelve Fathers and feur

THE RENFREWSHIRE WITCHES.

Ghostly and Supernatural Pranks.

OTTAWA, Oct. 17 -Queer things have been ensoted within the past day or two, so the neighbours affirm, at the house of George Dagg, situated in Clarendon Front, Renfrew County. Some mysterious agency is charged with causing no end of mischief in the heuse and surroundings; in fact, so frequent and annoying have the pranks become that Mr. Dagg went last week to consult Mrs. Barns, the "witch" of Plum Hollow. The witchery, or whatever it may be, commenced on exhibition day, when, it seems, the good woman of the house had a misunderstanding with a boy named Dean, who was then working at the place. The boy went away and the fun commenced. The glass of the windows was de-molished, a fire started in the gable end of the house which it required four pails of water to extinguish. Again another fire was Montreal. observed on the wall inside, in a gummy knot hole. This was put out, and several burnt matches were found on the floor beneath. A dress belonging to Mrs. Dagg, which was hanging up, caught fire and was partly con-sumed." A fire originated in the bed on which the inmates of the house were sleeping. Fires also started in other parts of the house during a time so short that those within had hardly time to go out of one apartment into another.

THE STRANGEST PART OF THE ATTAIN

is the miraculous removal of articles from one part of the house to another. A spinning wheel upstairs was taken apart and the portions placed in opposite corners of the room. An ink bottle, locked in a cupboard, obanged its location and was found on a table in the out-house. It was restored to its place in the oupboard, and the latter was watched by one lieved that Father Clement succumbed to ex-haustlen, brought on by the severity of his duities. The community founded sight years out-house. The boy Dean was taken into custody by Constable McNellion Thursday Aim at perfection in everything, though in lay brothers. At, Buenos, Ayres have been and brought before Mr. James Robertson, J. When are teeth like verbe t-Wi most things it is unattainable. --Ohesterheld. erected a chapel and a monastery, to which P, on Friday, charged with being the author regular, irregular, and defeative.

PROFESSIONAL PRIDE.

Ottizen (to Uncle Rastus] -"What are you doing these days, Uncle Rastus ?" Uncle Rastus — "Teatricals, boss." Cliizen-"Theatricals ?" Uncle Rastus — "Yes, sab; I'm bess scene-sbifter at de Union Testre, Dat am a very 'portant possissun." Citizan -- "Is is, indeed. How do they get along when you happen to be sick or away ?" Under Rastus-"Dey manages to pull through all right, kase you see I'se got foah understudies.

AN UNDESIRABLE SUITOR.

Young Widow-"Yes, it is true, Mr. Slowtellow has been very attentive to me lately, and he is certaintly very interesting. So you used to know him ?"

Friend-"Yes, indeed. Knew him and bis first wife, too. He courted her nine years before marring her."

Walting Maid-"Mr. Slowfellow is in the parlor, Mum."

Young Widow (savagely)-"Not at home."

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AN APT PUPIL.

"Suppose you were to see the sup rising in the middle of the night, what would you call that ?" said a teacher to a plough boy pupil whom he was examining on miracles. The mune, please sir." "But suppose you knew it marie, please sir." "But suppose you knew it was not the moon, but the sun, and you saw it actually rise in the middle of the night, what wolud you think ?" "Please sur, I should think: it was time to get up."

TO THE DEAF.

A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 28 years' standing by a simple remedy. Will send a description of it FREE to any period who applies to NICHOLSON, 30 St. John street,

WHAT TO SAY.

It is related of a certain minister of Mais, who was noted for his long sermons, with may divisions, that one day, when he was advanded among the teens, he reached at length a kind of resting-place in his discourse, when, pausing to take breath, he asked the question, "And what shall I are more ?"

A voice from the congregation carnestly re-sponded, "Say "Amen 1"

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When are teelb like verbs !- When they are i ou rinky, one get the author reading the author r

many miles around, in stimulating them to Dector of Theology. The anneuncement of greater industry and to adopt more scientific his conversion to Uatholicity caused quite a methods in the cultivation of the soil. It sensation. After being received into the goes without saying that at this particular Oatholio Church, James Kent Stone's great

young men of Oanada remained bome and munity in this city. He accepted the adworked half as hard as they are compelled to vice, and after going through a course of de after they go abread, the majority of our theological studies under the direction of

WHO CAN GET GOVERNMENT LAND juncture in our country's history, every en- ambition was to become a member of the IN DAKOTA ; ouragement should be given to the cultiva. Order of Passionists, where rule of life is one of the very severest in the Catholic Church. tors of the soil as well as every inducement of the very severest in the Catholic Church, held out to the youth of the land to stay home As his health was not very robust at the time and work their farms. If the majority of the he was advised rather to try the Paulist com-

Oanadian farms would bloom like so many