

## A CONTEMPORARY IN ERROR.

The Toronto *Telegram* indulges in an ignorant sneer at the famous shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupré, and at the miracles performed there. It says—

"We see by the Montreal *Post* that the fame of the 'miraculous cures' effected by a visit to the shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupré, below Quebec, is spreading, and that during the last three months no less than eighty thousand pilgrims, from all parts of America, visited 'the hallowed spot.' It would seem from this that the hallowed spot pays. The question as to whether it is the proper thing for a church to set itself up as a place in which miraculous cures are alleged to be brought about, when the object is clearly to attract visitors and make money, is one that seems to be in order."

The ignorance of the above paragraph is dense. In the first, place miraculous cures are not effected by a visit to the shrine, but during the visit. There is nothing supernatural in a plain matter-of-fact visit, and as a miracle can only proceed from a supernatural cause, it is quite evident that a visit to the shrine can effect no miracle by itself. The *Telegram* simply mistakes the cause. In the second place, our contemporary wrongly concludes from the fact that thousands of pilgrims visit Ste. Anne de Beaupré, "that the hallowed spot pays." Of course, eighty thousand people cannot visit a place without leaving a little something behind them, especially when they pay from ten to twenty-five cents for the one meal they procure while there. But it is not the church that gets the benefit, as the *Telegram* insinuates, but the restaurant and hotel-keepers; and that is about all the money the vast majority of pilgrims leave behind them. In fact, so far from "the hallowed spot" being made to pay, the Redemptorists, who are in charge of the parish, had as much as they could do to put up the four walls of a church and roof it in. The church contains very few ornaments but crutches and other emblems of human ills. In the third and last place, the *Telegram* would have our hearty support in denouncing any church that would set itself up as a place in which miraculous cures were alleged to be brought about for the purpose of attracting visitors and making money. But when our contemporary asserts, without having any evidence or proof, that such detestable hypocrisy and base seeking after lucre are practised by the church at Ste. Anne de Beaupré, it ceases to be reasonable, and common honesty forbids us agreeing with or endorsing its slanderous charge. What does the *Telegram* think of the eighty thousand people who visited the shrine this summer, and of the untold thousands of preceding years? Does it take them to be a pack of fools, unable to use their senses, and see, feel and hear for themselves? We consider the testimony of these people of more importance and value regarding the events that transpire at the shrine than the mere unsupported and unjustifiable assumption of a writer who gives such evidence of his own personal ignorance.

The *Telegram* with several other of our contemporaries have the grave fault of putting but very little reason and often very little truth into their editorial productions. This is deeply to be lamented, for it is both wicked and injurious to poison the public mind and lead it into error. If the *Post* can help any of our contemporaries, who are afflicted in that way, to get rid of that fault, it will be most happy to do so.

## THE LAND AGITATION IN SCOTLAND

The Scotch Press is quite hostile to the land agitation, which during the past two years has taken deep root and is spreading steadily throughout the Island. The papers pursue a policy of silence towards it, and refuse to publish the speeches or other proceedings of popular meetings. Mr. Gladstone, however, during his recent visit to Edinburgh, found the feeling so strong on the question of land reform, that he had to devote one of his speeches to a discussion of the subject. The Premier promised that when the Ministers could find the time and the opportunity it would be their duty to give most serious and sympathetic attention to the crofters' demands, as embodied in the report of the Royal Commission, which had been appointed to investigate into the condition of the tenants and the relations between them and the landlords. It may be remarked that that report goes very far in the direction of land reform, and is drawn up very much in favor of the crofters. A land court, with the power of judicially fixing rents, permanence of tenure, and the right of selling the tenant's interest independently of the landlord—the "Three F's"—are declared by the Scotch crofters and their parliamentary representatives to be absolutely essential to any satisfactory settlement of the questions in dispute between the Highland tenants and their landlords. These are some of the demands to which Mr. Gladstone says that it is the duty of the Government to give "most serious and sympathetic attention." Thus, the demands of the crofters have come up to one bound to the level which was reached in Ireland only after years of popular agitation and Government violence and coercion. The cry of "Ireland for the Irish" finds its echo in that of "the Highlands for the Highlanders." The Scotch people have also their Healy, Davitts and O'Briens in their midst. Mr. MacFarlane, M. P., encourages the tenants to defy their landlords, and to hold their lands; and he promises that in any case of legal or moral injustice which is brought to his knowledge he will initiate the Irish party and put a question to the Ministers from his seat in Parliament, and thus help to expose the enormity of the land system. Some of the English papers, considering the stubborn temper and inflammable imagination of the crofters, and the fact that they do not use the famous "Kilnaboy" which is the sovereign remedy for all such diseases, sufferers, try it.

suits may follow similar to those which occurred upon a like course of procedure in relation to the cognate race of Ireland." The *Liverpool Courier*, a Tory organ, admits "signs are not wanting that, if necessary, the demand for concessions which have practically ruined half the landowners in Ireland, and greatly impoverished the remainder, will be enforced by means which have hitherto been regarded as specially characteristic of Irish agitators. Already, it is stated, writs have ceased to run in the Isle of Skye and in other portions of the Western Highlands, and a feeling is growing up dangerously akin to that which has for so many years made Ireland the despair of English administrators. Under such guides as those who are taking the leading part in the present agitation matters are not likely to mend. Though the country has been proved by the clearest evidence to be overpopulated, the hopeless crofters are being taught to resist emigration as a cruelty, and to look to what is termed the 'repopulation of the Highlands' as a desirable end to be attained." It is quite evident from all this that the days of landlordism in Scotland are being fast numbered, and that the emancipation of the Scotch serfs is near at hand.

## THE CORNWALL DEMONSTRATION.

On Saturday last Hon. A. M. Ross, Provincial Treasurer for Ontario, and Hon. Edward Blake, leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, addressed a meeting of the electors of the town in the Town Hall, having previously been the recipients of flattering addresses from their political friends. The visit of Mr. Blake caused quite a stir in the town and notwithstanding that the weather was most unpropitious the attendance was large and representative. Accompanied by the Mayor and several of his political friends, Mr. Blake visited the principal factories, where he was politely received and shown all that there was to see. Mr. Ross' speech was well received, was an eulogy of Messrs. Blake and Mowat, and the latter's action in matters pertaining to the province. Mr. Blake made an exhaustive reply to the address presented to him, referring to the defective electoral system, the unjust distribution of seats, the taxing of the farmers. He said that the men who formed the present Government promised that the readjustment of the tariff would not involve any increase of taxation. They also found fault with the expenditure of the Liberal Government as being too extravagant. Sir Leonard Tilley, before he attained power, had said that the Government could be carried by a taxation of 13 millions. But after he had been in five years in office he took from the people \$29,000,000 in taxes proper, and his expenditure had increased from \$23,000,000 to about \$30,000,000. To show that there had been a real increase of taxation Mr. Blake showed that in 1873 the imports were \$96,000,000, on these were collected duties to the amount in round numbers of \$12,500,000; in 1883 the imports were \$91,000,000 and the amount raised on them by taxation was \$18,500,000. He then made some remarks on the expenditure of the Government, commenting chiefly on the increase of the superannuation allowances, and with some remarks on the cost to the country of the Canadian Pacific Railway, he concluded a speech of some two hours duration, which was listened to with eager attention and warmly applauded by his audience.

## To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS:

DEAR SIR,—It does seem a little strange that a nation which boasts of being "Mistress of the Sea," would now be under the dire necessity of begging the assistance of a few "bush-whackers," ruffians, and Indians from the wilds of Canada, to extricate them out of their present difficulty in Egypt. Nearly all, if not all, the Canadian contingent for the seat of war are young men with bold hearts and strong constitutions, which fit them to undergo many hardships and privations in their accustomed climate; but how will they feel when three or four months on the Nile? Time will tell. There is, however, good reason to believe that few of the men will live to come back to Canada, on account of bad water and a deadly climate, together with other insurmountable obstacles which they know nothing of at present.

The writer, in common with many others, fails to see what prompts young men from Canada to seek employment on the River Nile. The wages are not so high but what they could better themselves in this country or the United States. If it is through curiosity, they no doubt will have their curiosity more than gratified ere they return. They need not expect promotion, as they enlisted to pole, paddle, "pull and haul" in boats and light craft, and dance attendance on all who may require their services there. It cannot surely be through loyalty to the British or Canadian Governments, as neither seem inclined to treat these young men better than serfs. They are under the necessity of contributing to the State in divers ways, and obliged to serve as militia men when called upon to do so; and when they go to the polling booths, they have no vote or voice in the formation of the government than have a Kaffir or a Hottentot. They may be good enough "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for the English army; may be qualified to paddle a canoe or fight a "rebel," but are not, in the estimation of the law-makers of this land, qualified to have a say in the selection of the "Soldiers" of their woodland home. How can the Canadian Government expect that the rising generation in this country will be loyal to Canada or its institutions, when they deprive their young men of exercising the rights which should belong to every free-born citizen.

The thousands of Canadians who seek employment in the United States do so with the expectation of returning again, but change their minds when they see the contrast between the business-like habits of the Americans and those of their own countrymen, as well as the difference in their political institutions. There the foreigner feels himself at home in a short time, he becomes a naturalized citizen, exercises the same rights as the native born, and instead of helping his native country, helps himself and "Uncle Sam," and very often becomes the most inveterate enemy of provincial and monarchical institutions.

GLENGARRY.

## ALAS! IT IS PITIFUL.

When one thinks of the thousands suffering from diseases of all kinds, and who are vainly trying to get relief, it is pitiful. On those, however, who are suffering from liver disease, there is a remedy, and it is a simple one. It is the famous "Kilnaboy," which is the sovereign remedy for all such diseases. Sufferers, try it.

## ANOTHER FIRE AT LACHINE.

A NUMBER OF HOUSES LAID IN RUINS AND FAMILIES TURNED OUT OF THEIR HOMES—LOSS ABOUT \$30,000.

Lachine was the scene of another disastrous conflagration on Monday afternoon which played havoc with a considerable portion of its residences. A few minutes after two o'clock flames were discovered issuing from the rear of Oullette's grocery store on the Lower Lachine road to the west of St. Mary street, and almost a mile and a half from the Lachine station. The fire had started in an unemployed forge, which was stored with carriages and sleighs, and had made some headway when it was discovered. The alarm was at once given and the Lachine fire brigade, under Chief Lajoie, were soon on hand. A strong west wind was blowing at the time and added much to the headway of the flames, which at first took an easterly course and quickly spread to a grocery store kept by a Mrs. Gagnon, and thence to Miss Connor's hotel, where they were arrested from proceeding further in this direction. Thence they spread across the road, carrying everything before them until they reached St. Mary street. The buildings were for the most part of brick and wood, and covering the area on both sides of the main road and between it and the canal. The Lachine firemen as soon as possible got their engine to work from the canal and two streams for which 500 feet of hose was laid were playing upon the flames. At the same time Mayor Pigeon, who was present, ordered the firemen to assist in guarding the main road, No. 5 station with the Bertram engine and five men were despatched to the scene of the conflagration. Owing to some delay, however, at the cattle yards, the Montreal firemen did not reach the fire until 6.30 last evening, but their services proved of good avail, and the two streams which they had quickly playing upon the flames aided greatly in getting the fire under control. Notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts of the firemen, however, the flames played much havoc in the district, and before the fire was fairly got under control had spread over two acres, consuming a large number of houses, including several fine stone buildings, Oullette's grocery store, in the rear of which the fire originated, was completely consumed. Mrs. Gagnon's store was burned to the ground, the Connor Hotel was badly burned and gutted inside, and the area to the south between the main road and the canal was one mass of charred ruins. A fine stone residence on the main road, belonging to Mr. Louis Perry, fell a victim to the flames and only the charred walls were left standing. Altogether twenty-three houses were destroyed and some fifty families turned out of their homes. The principal sufferers were Oullette, Mrs. Gagnon, Miss Connor, Louis Clement, Arthur Pare, Louis Pare, Louis Pigeon, Gauthier, Major, Larsh, Miss Gady, Louis Théméaux, Marchand, Poirier, Camille Clement, Hogan, P. Gauthier, Louis Chartier and Cousineau. The Dominion Bridge Company's large building, which was in close proximity to the fire, was in great danger at first, but the company's private hose was brought into requisition and prevented the flames from spreading to the building, otherwise the loss might have been far greater. The Company's officials had also two powerful streams laid which, being played from St. Mary street, kept the fire back until it had burned itself out, and by preventing the flames from spreading saved a large amount of valuable property. Mayor Pigeon also succeeded in cutting off the flames from a large block of houses adjoined to the burning buildings and saved them from destruction. A number of the residents were insured and will lose comparatively little, while others were less fortunate and their loss will be heavy. A large quantity of furniture and private effects were consumed. The offices of the Lachine Canal enlargement, water section 11, in Connor's Hotel, were badly burned and gutted, but the officials succeeded in saving all the valuable papers and plans which they contained, and the loss of which would have been almost irreparable. It was, of course, impossible last night to compute the probable loss, but it was set down by those in the neighborhood as somewhere between \$25,000 and \$30,000, which is partially covered by insurance. It was not till about 10.30 o'clock that it was fairly got under control. Mayor Pigeon was on the scene the whole time, and attended to the unfortunate residents, who found temporary shelter in the houses of the neighborhood. No relief material had been taken up to last night, but it is expected they will be inaugurated to-day. The scene of the present fire is about a mile from the district which was burned last August, and by which so many poor people were turned out of house and home. In the present instance, however, the victims were not so poor; many were insured, and the loss will not therefore be felt so heavily by them. Streams were kept playing upon the remains of the fire all night by the Lachine men. The Montreal firemen returned to town at a late hour after having rendered valuable assistance in getting the fire under control.

## DEPARTURE OF THE REV. F. O'DONOHUE FROM BELLEVILLE.

It was with feelings of unfeigned regret that the Right Rev. Mr. Farrelly, announced, on last Sunday, the early removal of Rev. F. O'Donohue from the curacy of this parish, and the news, though bruited some time previous, did not fail to create the greatest surprise as well as the most profound sorrow. The Rev. gentleman had been working in Belleville for two years or more, and through his untiring zeal won for himself the affections of the people. Of the poor he was the special friend. Unassuming himself, always depreciating his own efforts, ignoring self, solicitous of others, he was ever seen ministering to the indigent, the sick and afflicted, bringing consolation, peace and joy to many a sad cheerless home. In the absence of Mr. Farrelly, who was repeatedly called away on business connected with the Diocese, the Rev. F. O'Donohue was known to fill, to the satisfaction of all concerned, the many onerous duties of this important parish. Not only was he esteemed and admired by his own immediate people, he was also held in highest respect by all classes of the community, who will share in the general regret at losing one imbued with so true a Christian spirit. The congregation of St. Michael's desirous to show their appreciation of his services while here, and the regret they felt at his early departure, formed into a deputation and waited upon the rev. gentleman last evening at the Presbytery, and presented him with an address and purse amounting to \$175. The Rev. Father was visibly affected, that he begged the privilege of putting off the opportunity of replying, as his feelings were not now permitting, as he would this unexpected mark of their good will towards him.

The young ladies of the Sodality also approached him and begged his acceptance of another purse of \$50.

Rev. O'Donohue left Belleville for Carleton Place where he is to reside.

## BRITISH AFFAIRS.

Mr. Gladstone's Position—The House of Lords—England in Difficulties—The Question of Disolution—The British Drama—Westminster Abbey—Bismarck's Enmity—Duke of Norfolk's Liberality.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—A comic journal has made a great hit this week by an imaginary soliloquy of Mr. Gladstone. The Premier passes in review the embarrassments that demand his attention in all parts of the world. He heaves heavy sighs in succession over the law of liquidation in Egypt, forays of Boers in Africa, the state of the navy, the protest of the powers, curses loud, deep, and universal of the continental press, the disgust of Gordon and the suppression of Sir Hercules Robinson, the coolness of Prince Bismarck and the uncertainty of Mr. Parnell; and when he has thus almost exhausted the list of his troubles he takes delighted refuge in the contemplation of the success of the Franchise agitation and his right royal reception in Scotland, and hurries off to the railway station to add to his scores of speeches on the inequities of the House of Lords. This humorous picture is a photograph of the situation. Never was an English prime minister in so contradictory a position of being faced abroad by the prospect of unbroken gloom, and at home of irresistible prestige.

England's foreign plight grows no better, and with great rapidity. There is a regular outcry from the whole English press over the wretched state of the navy, which, as a topic of discussion, has superseded the Franchise question. Many of the journals declare that England is on the verge of war with united Europe on the Egyptian question, and rave against the incompetent ministry which got the country into such a position. Liberal papers hardly know how to answer these attacks, being at heart as much disgusted with the Egyptian folly as their opponents. The identical note of the powers, which puts England in the disagreeable and menacing attitude of going forward in spite of European protest. Then the Transvaal spectre perversely refuses to down. The Boers have carefully and elaborately done everything which the Colonial office warned them, on pain of war, not to do, and the British colonists on the Cape are in a frenzy of wrath over imperial inaction. Moreover, Chinese politicians profess to have information of a Franco-Russian alliance, the aim of which is to divide the Chinese Empire between them, France taking the three great southern provinces, and Russia establishing a new Muscovite dynasty over the rest. All these rumours and threats of disturbances have a very disquieting effect.

Although the past week has been prolific of political harangues from weighty sources, the question whether the House of Lords is to be mended or ended, as John Morley expressed it, or whether neither one thing nor the other is to be done, remains as yet in the dark as it ever was. Lord Salisbury's article in the *National Review* on re-distribution, of which so much was expected, has fallen flat on the public. When reading between the lines, the main purpose of the article seems to be to disavow the principle of equal districts, which his recent speeches seem to favor. On one hand it is true that there has been an increase of violence in Mr. Gladstone's talk against the peers, and this has thrown radicals into ecstasies; but on the other there is a visible growing disposition on the part of moderate Liberals to concede the point of introducing the bill for redistribution before the franchise measure is again pushed forward.

Sir Gavan Duffy, author of "Young Ireland," which attracted a good deal of attention in America four years ago, has written a long article for the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in which, although himself a life-long Liberal, he protests against Mr. Gladstone's declaration that it would be an invasion of the constitution to dissolve Parliament, because the House of Lords disagrees with the House of Commons. Mr. Duffy trenchantly insists that this is really the constitutional resource in such a crisis as the present, and that it has been often used. The interest in all this lies in the *Pall Mall Gazette's* answer that dissolution would be an acceptable resolution were it not for the fact that the elections would give Mr. Parnell the balance of power in the next House.

Prince Bismarck is ostentatiously siding with M. Ferry. The circle of protest against the suspension of the law of liquidation is complete and staid, and semi-official German journalists rail against the violence of the English action, and the pretence of Mr. Gladstone, as loudly as the most irresponsible of the journalists of Paris boulevard.

After 170 years of rest, the work of completing the exterior of Westminster Abbey is about to be taken up. Next summer tourists will probably see the venerable pile in a cloud of scaffolding. A central tower, as a spire, is to be added at the cost of £70,000. Queen Victoria will be the first sovereign to leave a mark on the outer shell of the building since the western towers were finished in the year of Queen Anne's death.

The paper on the drama, read by the favorite actress, Mrs. Kendal, was the chief event of the Social Science Congress. The London papers acknowledged the truth of her bitter complaint that women draw largely on the English stage in proportion to the amount of scandal associated with their names, and the comment on the *Pall Mall Gazette* is that the modern doctrine seems to be that vice in losing all its privacy loses half its grossness. "It is all very well," continues the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "to be charitable and forgiving; but it is a very different thing to make a woman, who ought to be in a pillory, the chief attraction at a metropolitan theatre."

The Duke of Norfolk is about to build a large Catholic church at Lewes. Within the past fifteen years it is said that he has devoted £500,000 to church uses.

## READ THIS

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore, be returned if not found satisfactory.

## RELEASE OF KILMARTIN.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The alleged invincible Kilmartin, who, after being wrongfully convicted of the murder of a bailiff, was released from prison yesterday through Mr. Thomas Sexton's efforts and in consequence of the confession of the real murderer Garby, who recently died at Malden. Kilmartin passed through Dublin to-day on his way home to the Arran islands. He was recognized by several who knew him or had seen him during his trial, but there was no demonstration. Kilmartin was physically in good health, but his mind is a wreck. He is in a constant state of nervousness, fear, and dejection, and it is believed that those symptoms will pass away eventually. In the meantime the Government is being urged to give Kilmartin an allowance, which will enable him to subsist for a few years, until his mental recovery is complete.

Sunday afternoon's Frenchman, about 60 years of age, was killed by a bullet from a boat in the Bay of St. Lawrence, near the mouth of the Saguenay.

A bullet from a boat in the Bay of St. Lawrence, near the mouth of the Saguenay, killed a Frenchman, about 60 years of age, who was on board a boat.

## CATHOLIC NEWS.

His Lordship Mgr. Fabre will consecrate the church at Ste. Cecile on Thursday, the 2nd of October next.

The Rev. Father Ernest Desjardins, S.J., has been appointed director of l'Union Catholique, in place of the Rev. Father Hannon.

A religious profession will take place at Villa Maria on Thursday, the 9th of October, when quite a large number of young ladies will make their final vows.

The Rev. Father Lefebvre, Superior of the Oblate Community in this city, still suffers a little from the effects of his late accident, and has not yet officiated at the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass since the unfortunate occurrence, but we are happy to know that he is improving steadily and will be convalescent in a day or two.

The solemn procession which takes place on the first Sunday in October will be composed of the clergy and faithful of the parishes of Notre Dame, St. James, St. Patrick, St. Joseph and St. Bridget. The route of procession will be from Notre Dame Church by way of Notre Dame, Bonsecours and St. Paul streets, and returning to Notre Dame Church by way of Notre Dame street.

The following young ladies have entered the Novitiate of the Grey Nunnery on Guy street since the commencement of the present month:—Misses Evelina Deschamps, in religion Sister Hénault; Marie Cormier, in religion Sister Marie de la Nativité; Marie Anne Grenier, in religion Sister St. Laurent; Lucy Carrigan, in religion Sister Carrigan, of Toledo, Ohio; Mathilde Terriault, in religion Sister Terriault, of Magdalen Islands; Marie Hedwige Monette, in religion Sister Monette; Anna Dubé, in religion Sister Dubé, of Montreal; Marie Antoinette Prieur, in religion Sister Marie Antoinette, of Montreal.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the ordination of the Rev. Eugene Grimm, Superior of the Redemptorist Fathers at Toronto, was celebrated at St. Patrick's Church in this city on Wednesday morning with becoming solemnity. The Rev. Father was himself the celebrant of the Mass with Rev. Father Wynn, of Baltimore, as deacon and Rev. Father Seigel, of New York, as sub-deacon. Rev. Fathers Miller, Kautz, Klunder, Brennan and Corduke assisting. The choir, conducted by Rev. St. Krine, furnished the grand music. Rev. Father Henning, of Boston, delivered a sermon on the duties of a priest, and referred in feeling terms to the long and faithful services of Father Grimm, whom he had known many years. The service closed with the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. A beautiful floral offering was presented to Father Grimm by the children of the congregation.

On Saturday and Sunday last His Lordship the Bishop of Three Rivers, conferred Holy Orders upon the following gentlemen in the chapel of the Seminary of his diocese:—

Tonsure.—Messrs. Ludger Gagnon, Denis Marchand, Oscar Genest, Louis Lalonde, Jos. Garneau, Joseph Ferron, Omer Ferron, Chas. Beaudet, Ferdinand Allard, Léon Arvas, Alexandre Moreau, Joseph Dubois, Albert Deslats.

Minor Orders.—Auguste Gouin, Adolphe Milot, Ludger Gagnon, Thomas Caron and Alexandre Dugré.

Sub-DEACONSHIP.—Edward Baril, Onésime Trigane, Lucien Lavallic, Léon Lamothe and Honoré Lacerte.

DEACONSHIP.—Adolphe Bellemare, Alfred Gâté, Isidore Bland, Edward Baril, Onésime Trigane and Lucien Lavallic.

PRISTHOOD.—Majorique Laperrière and Adolphe Bellemare.

On Sunday last in the chapel of the Seminary, His Lordship the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, conferred Holy Orders upon the following gentlemen:—

Tonsure.—Messrs. G. A. Demers, N. Belanger, M. Beauregard, N. O. Moreau.

Minor Orders.—A. Bourget, A. Cadotte, F. J. Le. Bachand, J. R. Bourgeois, J. B. P. Lachance, N. Leclaire, E. Caron.

Sub-DEACONSHIP.—Mr. J. L. A. Sénécal.

PRISTHOOD.—Mr. L. Guertin.

The following gentlemen received Holy Orders at the hands of His Lordship Mgr. D. Racine, at the College of Ste. Anne on Sunday last:—

Sub-DEACONSHIP.—Messrs. Joseph Cyrien Jean, Louis David Guinon, Joseph Alfred François Tittu.

Minor Orders.—Messrs. Pierre Antoine George Miville, Jean Pierre Grondin, Charles Florence Lucien Gaudreau, Louis Magloire Antoine Bacon.

## CATHOLICITY IN NEW ENGLAND.

(Boston Pilot, Sept. 25.)

On Sunday last two Catholic churches were dedicated in Massachusetts, and the corner stone of another was laid in Connecticut. Nowhere in the world is the Catholic Church more flourishing than in New England. In Worcester, Mass., Father Conaty's beautiful Church of the Sacred Heart was dedicated by Bishop O'Reilly, in the presence of an immense assembly, including a large number of leading Protestant citizens. In Maynard, Mass., St. Bridget's Church, built by the zealous pastor, Rev. M. J. McCall, was dedicated by the Most Rev. Archbishop Williams; and in Bridgeport, Conn., 5,000 Catholics were in the congregation that witnessed the laying of the corner stone of the Church of the Sacred Heart. On Sunday, Sept. 28th, the new church of St. Bartholomew, Bondsville, Mass., Father McLean, pastor, will be dedicated by Bishop O'Reilly.

CATARH.—A new treatment has been discovered whereby this hitherto incurable disease is eradicated in the course of three applications, no matter whether standing one year or forty years. Descriptive pamphlets sent free on receipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 30 tf

## OBITUARY.

Mr. Thomas Simpson, insurance agent, and an old and respected citizen of Montreal, died at his residence, 179 Mansfield street, on Sunday morning, September 28th. The deceased was born at Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland, about 50 years ago, and was the son of Mr. Thomas Simpson, a well-known public man of that place, and also first cousin to the late Bishop Barclay, of Jerusalem. About thirty years ago he came to this country, and after the lapse of a few years engaged in the business of insurance agent, which he has carried on ever since, representing in this city at the time of his death the Quebec Life Insurance Company, the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., and the United States Life Insurance Company, of New York, besides acting as broker for many other companies. For a number of years he occupied the position of president of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, and has always been a warm supporter and taken an active part in connection with the charitable work of that institution. Mr. Simpson leaves a wife and five children—four sons and one daughter—to mourn his loss, to whom very general sympathy will be extended in their sad bereavement. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon at three o'clock.

## DIAMOND DYES EXHIBIT.

Not fairly did we boast their merit, Nor fairly that they would do us credit, For all agree that Diamond Dyes Deserved the medal and first prize.

## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

General Walseley started for Khartoum on Saturday.

The Brazilian minister to Portugal died on Saturday.

Burglars have been operating at Kingston and Whitchy, Ont.

Renewed cases of incendiaryism occurred at Cleveland on Saturday.

Argument in the Dominion License Act case has been concluded.

The state of the British navy is attracting much attention in England.

Playing with matches has resulted in the death of a child at Ottawa.

The Suez Canal Co. will reduce the tariff 50 centimes on January 1st.

The grand jury at Brookville passed a resolution in favor of the Scott Act.

Secretary Lincoln has decided that colored men are eligible to the signal corps.

A cloudburst occurred at Pachuca, Mexico, on the 27th, causing a terrible inundation.

The Emperor of Austria formally opened the new Opera House at Pesth on Saturday.

The San Francisco banks have decided to discontinue the system of over drafts after October 1st.

Large shipments of provisions to China are being made from San Francisco in anticipation of war.

At Lyons 30,000 workmen are out of employment. Stormy meetings are of frequent occurrence.

The famine in Bengal is serious. The natives complain that the government relief is inadequate.

The burned steamer Saguenay was valued at \$30,000, fully covered by insurance in different offices.

New York Indians have been holding a convention and want to be given the rights of citizenship.

The tribunal of Schlussellburg fortress, Russia, has sentenced fourteen political prisoners to hard labor.

The best method of educating the Indian was discussed at the conference at Mohawk Lake on Friday.

Additional letters have been received from Gen. Gordon, via Massowah, containing no fresh intelligence.

Marion Crawford, the American novelist, will marry a daughter of Col. Jordan, the inventor, in October.

Numerous demonstrations were held on Saturday in various cities in England in favour of the franchise bill.

The Scott Act petition for the counties of Northumberland and Durham has been deposited with the sheriff.

The copyright congress at Berne has formulated a scheme for the international protection of authors' rights.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* refutes the idea of a Franco-Russian alliance having in view the partition of China.

The Belgian liberals threaten when next in power to use the wealth of the convents for the promotion of education.

A federation of trade and labor unions of the United States and Canada will hold a session at Chicago on October 7th.

China has paid \$37,000 indemnity for the losses suffered by German residents of Canton during the outbreak last year.

The English bondholders have ratified the agreement with the Mexican government for the settlement of the Mexican debt.

Helen Williams is an American girl who has just scored a dramatic success in Paris under the name of "Helene d'Auvery."

The *Times* says England cannot permit the Boers to pursue their present course unless she is prepared to retire from South Africa.

The French operations against Phung and Mylong have been successful. The French are now masters all along the River Dax.

The Italian diplomatic agent has submitted to the Egyptian prime minister a protest against the suspension of the sinking fund.

A Port Arthur editor has got \$500 damages from a brother publisher for being called Cockney, towhead and other choice epithets.

Two anarchists were arrested at Bregenz during the visit of the Emperor of Austria at the inauguration of the Abergern Tunnel Railway.

Commodore Thomas S. Fillebrown, commandant of the Brooklyn navy yard, died suddenly on Saturday morning of heart disease.

The contractor has commenced work for the laying of the foundation of the statue to Sir Geo. Cartier on Parliament Square, Ottawa.

The Glasgow conservative association has received letters containing threats against the Marquis of Salisbury, who is about to visit Glasgow.

Tenders for the Esquimaux graving dock have been received by the Department of Public Works, but the award has not yet been made.

A brig, supposed to be