

VOL. XXXV.--NO. 4.

# MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1884.

# BISHOP O'FARRELL

#### the Growth and Condition of Catholicity in the United States.

The Right Rev. Bishop O'Farrell, of Tren-ton, N.J., was present on the 17th ult., at the distribution of prizes to the students of Sea-Seaforth, near Liverpool-a feld House, dendid institution which is conducted by the plendid institution which is conducted by the sisters of the Sacred Heart of Mary—and be-ing requested by the Very Rev. Dean Kelly waldress the assembly after the Rishop of Liverpool, Right Kev. Dr. O'Reilly, he de-Freed an exceedingly apposite speech.

GREAT CATHOLIC INSTITUTION IN LIVERPOOL, After a few happy preliminary remarks, he add: I wish to offer to His Lordship the the possession of so glorious an establishment sthis. You sometimes hear boasts of what embled. I do not know one that would equalit in all the beauty of its parts, and I material part of the institution may be con-tinued in its present glory, but especially that the inner building, if I may so speak, may be dereloped in a still greater proportion.

CATHOLICITY IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA. To me, coming from America, where our rect battle is for Catholic education, it is a source of joy to assist at any distribution like this, and to see that the Catholics in oth countries-in the Old World and in the New-are animated with a great desire to levelopeducation in the best possible manner. And though separated by the waters of the mean, we are all united in that one thought of making Catholic education the great work of our ministry. In America, perhaps, even more than here in England, the battle is a were one for us, for in England you have till the old Christian traditions which the exple of England have kept in spite of their sparation from the Church. You have all moral restraints, all the domestic relations, haps, better preserved than in our country. With the boundless liberty that we enjoy, whout the traditions of Catholic teaching, arbattle is a harder one. We have to fight ast infidelity more openly than you have, at I trust that the battle will be a sucessful one, as I trust it will be a successful ee for vou.

RE EFFORT NEEDED NOW THAN EVER BEFORE. And we will take courage in the New rid from all the victories that you will

he exaggerated our present advantage in or-der to frighten the American people. "And der to frighten the American people. then," said he, "now as the Church is so strong in the United States, the American people will lose their liberties, for the Catholic Church will come out in her true colors as being the enemy of all liberty." There is the argument-that because we had our schools we could not possibly lose our chil-dren; and he made the assertion that we were not losing, but gaining !

#### THE GERMS OF A GREAT INSTITUTION.

It will be a pleasure to you-for we are the same race-the Church unites us both, and the waters of the Atlantic are no separation between us to day -to know, that as you are raising the Cross upon the ruins of the Church in the old country, we are carrying it over Bishop, my congratulations on this day. I and that it has been raised high everywhere it a great honor to be present on this by those who speak the tradition because the speak the tradition to be present on this by those who speak the tradition to be present on this by those who speak the tradition to be present on this by those who speak the tradition to be present on this by those who speak the tradition to be present on this by those who speak the tradition to be present on this by those who speak the tradition to be present on this by those who speak the tradition to be present on the by those who speak the tradition to be present on the by those who speak the tradition to be present on the by the base of the tradition to be present on the by the base of the tradition to be present on the base of the tradition to be present on the base of the tradition to be present on the base of the tradition to be present on the base of the tradition to be present on the base of the tradition. the plains of America, where it was unknown, pusher it a great honor to be present on this by those who speak the English language. Sension, and I envy the Bishop of Liverpool That Church will, indeed, be a great Church. the possession of so glorious an establishment But, ladies and gentlemen, I must not detain The subject is one very dear to me you. reare doing in America, but I should be glad and finding myself among thee united to me to te able to say that we had anything to in so great a measure, in race, and language, mare with the institution in which we are and religion. I felt certain it would give you seembled. I do not know one that would joy to know that our Church is growing great wish that not only the physical part-the say that you have the germs of a great insti-material part of the institution may be conducted to the say that you have the young have the sim and prosperous. And here to you I would

It is for you to make it so. Remember that the walls will not make a great building. You may have marble walls and beautiful halls, but it is the children that make a great institution ; and I am sure the children here give promise that they will become great scholars—that they will grow in wisdom as they will grow in grace—and thus prove to the world around us that the Catholic Church is the true mother of education as she is the true guardian of children. To the Bishop I again offer my congratulations, and I shall ask my own people to pray that I may sec some day in that little Diocese of Trenton an institution like this. I look forward with hope to seeing there - and it would be a great joy to me to behold before I die-something even on a small scale that will remind me of the great institution wherein I had the honor of being present at Seaforth.

GROWTH OF CATHOLICITY IN THE OLD WORLD. Bishop O'Farrell was present at the laying of the first stone of St. James's Church,

Marshlane, near Liverpool, on Sunday, July 20th, and following the Bishop of Liverpool delivered an address which was very cordially received. He remarked that he could not

could not injure States in the early days, and | and they had to grow up, therefore, in an atmosphere of religious indifference; they had to go to schools where either no religion or a contrary religion to theirs was taught, and what could the children do? Many of the old people, of course, were to be blumed for the supineness and carclessness ; yet in reality the circumstances were so strongly against them that perhaps God would excuse them. But there was the young generation going away. It was the slaughter of the innocents in the worst sense; it was the slaughter of immortal souls ; it was the slaughter and destruction of those who, if they had grown up with a full knowledge of their religion, would, with all their American independence, have raised the banner of Catholicity so high that it would be waving over every part of that great land to day.

SACRIFICES OF CATHOLICS IN LEHALF OF EDUCA-TION.

Now, however, the Catholics of America were trying to do, and were pretty able to do, what Catholics were doing here in a better way-to get all their children into the schools and have them trained in all the secular knowledge that would fit them for their position in life, and at the same time to have them trained in that moral of love for their Faith that would sustain them in all the future battles of life. They were proving in England, as American Catholies were trying to prove, that the Catholic Church, in-stead of being opposed to learning, made more sacrifices for it than any other body in the world. Nowhere clse had the poorest been called upon to build schools when the whole power of the State was against them ; nowhere else were people paying taxes as Catholics were in America—for the public schools first, and then for their own schools. What but the love, the deep love of knowledge and of true education, would enable their people to bear this double burden as they were bearing it, and would bear it, until their fellow-countrymen in America opened their eyes to the injustice of taxing people for conscience' sake, for it came to that at the end. In conclusion, His Lordship remarked on the advantages which the Church enjoyed in laboring in free countries, and said he felt, though an American, that nowhere was the Catholic Church freer than under the flag of England.

FRUITS OF THE HOLY FATHER'S ENCYCLICAL.

### (From the San Francisco Monitor.)

We are glad to learn from our European and American contemporaries that the Eucyclical of the Sovereign Pontif against the Masonic sect is everywhere bearing good fruit. In some parts of France, Great help feeling he was almost in America that Britain, Ireland, and Germany, considerable numbers of Catholics have repudiated Masonry and become, reconciled to the Church. To such glad tidings the Monitor is happy to add the fact that even in China the effect of the Encyclical has resulted in restoring to the Christian ranks many who were led away by the false light of the Masonic mirage. The following letter shows that the subject of Masonry has attracted attention even in the East, and there, as elsewhere, we see from the favorable result that the discussion of this theme invariably tends to prove the truth of the maxim that 'truth is mighty and will prevail," and also that the Papacy still retains the power to wield a wonderful influence for the regenera tion of mankind throughout the whole Christian world : Shanghai, China, June 23, 1884. "EDITOR OF THE MONITOR : DEAR SIR, The recent Encyclical of the Pope on the ubject of Masonry and its kindred and affiliating organizations, has created a most favorable impression among foreigners of all nationalities at these ports. Efforts put forth few days ago in the local press in defence or justification of such organizations were promptly met by such convincing and over-whelming rejoinders that they dropped flat to the ground without a leg to stand upon, helplessly floundering in the mire at the foundation of such institutions-out of which many have, and no doubt many more will be brought to plunge into the living waters of God's truth in His Church, never to return to the ranks of the orders that would envelope His light in darkness and colipse the benignant influence of His Church on the spiritual and temporal affairs of men. Among the number, I was very happy to earn from his own lips this morning when crossing Garden Bridge over the Soochow Creek, is Dr. Sloan, well-known in California in former years, a Grand High Priest of the Grand Lodge of Free Masons of this district ! He has renounced the order, and is no longer a Free Mason ! The very name of his exalted position in the order, taken in connection with the principles and practices of the craft, fully justifying and confirming the awful truth of the Pope's witness against its reli-gious aspect, that it is 'nothing more nor less than to retain a certain absurd view of the Divine Nature while denying its truth.' I inclose my card, and have the honor to be, dear sir, your most obedient servant, "C."

EVENTS IN EUROPE.

The French Congress at Versailles-A Notorious Blasphemer-Vacant Episcopal Sees -The Belgian Liberal's ennity towards the Church.

PARIS, Aug. 18. -- The correspondent of the Liverpool Cathotic Times writes :

People who from curiosity or duty were obliged to assist at the so-called Congress of Versailles will not soon forget their impressions. It is not certain that France has reached her lowest stage of parliamentary life. There may yet he a revival of the Commane, be anxious to make further advances towards revolution. But as a spectacle the Congress was discouraging enough. It was clear from the first that the revision of M. Jules Ferry was nothing but a diversion against the Extreme Left. The first days of dis-turbance proved. The reporter of the Re-vision Committee was publicly insulted. M. Clovis Hugues and M. Laguerre have had it all their corp. way, and M. Angherre have had it all their own way, and M. Andrieux has been the master of the situation. Happily, Conservatives and Catholics have been dignified in their attitude. M. Chesnelong, the elo-quent Senator of the Right, avoided all ex-agger tion. When twitted by his political adversaries as a "grand seigneur," who had learnt nothing and forgotten nothing, he rushed to the tribune and indignantly de-vial the summition. "Although P. Weight

# nied the accusation. "Although a Royalist and a Catholic," he exclaimed, "I am one of

the people, and I owe my fortune to hard work. I do not make use of the working-classes to make my own political fortune. What I promise then, I hope and resolve to fulfil." Even the Extreme Left could not help listening to this sincere politician with respect. One of the other chief ineidents of the Congress was the speech of Monseigneur Freppel The eloquent Bishop of Angers reminded the Assembly of the strange caprices of France. What Congress does so flippantly to-day it may undo in a few years. If a Republic becomes powerless to benefit the nation it may yet be replaced by a Constitutional Monarch. To the ques-tion of who was the real heir to the throne, the Bishop bravely replied that the Comte de Paris was the lawful successor of the Comte de Chambord. Hereupon a storm arose. M. Floquet threatened the Orleans Princes with banishment, and it is not impossible that the threat may be carried out. But the name of the Comte de Paris has been mentioned, and the record will go down to posterity. The effect of the Congress will be trilling and its decision will have no moral weight. It is re-

whose programme is the de-Christianizing of Belgium. Mousignor Agnozzi, who is now at Santa-Fé de Bogota, is the Prelate who will probably have the difficult task of representing the Holy Father in Brussels. The struggle

will be a long and bitter one. Although thoroughly Catholic, the lowns of Belgium contain secret lodges all pledged to destroy the influence of religion. Even in Bruges the number of "Solidaires" is about two hundred, and amongst these are several members of the Municipality. The "Solidaires" take an oath to die without the consolations of religion, and ask their brethren to surround their deathbeds if they show any and the secret secreties of the Continent may signs of repentance. The programme of this sect is, of course, the severance of all diplomatic relations with the Vicar of Christ and the forcible secularization of schools. But in Belgium Catholics are less half-hearted than their brothers in neighboring countries, and it is pleasing to note that the Catholic de monstrations have been far more successful than those of the Liberals. It is probable that the resumption of diplomatic relations with the Holy See will be followed by the raising of Archbishop Goossens, of Malines, to the purple.

# WITCHCRAFT IN BLOIS.

#### NOW A FRENCH FORTUNE TELLER ACTED AS A GUARDIAN ANGEL.

The ancient city of Blois has lately been visited by a sorceress, whose experiences have suddenly been brought to a standstill by her arrest. In June last Mme. Duval, an old hady carrying on a farming business in the neighborhood, went to Blois market, and while there was accosted by the fortune teller, whose assurances forecasting approaching troubles led her into the witch's con-fidence. Since ac code malis was the watchword of both friend and client, the bourgeoise took her newly found acquaintance home and the latter at once set to work. The sage, remarking that money brings money, instructed her to deposit all the money and bank notes she had in a chest of drawers. The old woman, who was very thrifty, acted accordingly, and to increase no doubt the outlay of capi tal, she tore up those tiles of her bedroom under which were concealed a sum of money, and futhermore borrowed several thousand francs, besides eight thousand francs from her notary. Everything now was in favor of the sorceress, whose final instruction was on no account to touch cr even set eyes on the golden harvest, as the decision will have no moral weight. It is re-markable that any attempt to radically change the French Constitution has always been followed by still greater changes. The plebiscite of Napoleon III, was the forewho would pass the night near it as a guardian angel. The next day circumstances obliged the august visitor to leave for a few days at most. During that period, however, the charms of deception were not to he latent, as a powder of whitish color was left for the old lady to hurn on a well heated stove, and the inhaling of the vapor would doubt less complete the enterprise. Mme. Duval, strange to say, believed everything and obeyed all to the letter. No sooner was the powder of whitish hue brought into use than an explosion occurred, and the house took fire. Assistance was soon on the spot and the flames got under, but Mme. Duval was found to be much injured, though her recovery is anticipated. Needless to add that the spiritualist had both taken charge of the eash and intended concluding the campaign by asphyxiating her victim so as to cast aside suspicion.

### PRICE - - · FIVE CENTS.

## MR. SEXTON ON BLAINE

THE PARNELLITE MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT INDORSES THE HURLBERT LETTERS.

NEW YURK, Aug 30 .-- Messrs. Thomas Sex-New YURK, Aug 30.--Messis. Inomas Sex-ton, of Dablin, and William Redmond, of Wicklow, who are well known as Parnellite unenberg of the British Parliamont, were found yesterday at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, where both gentlemen scenned to be en-toring their stay at New York's nearest, waterjoying their stay at New York's nearest water-ing place. The day was superb, and the two Irish Parliamentarians took the full benefit of it under the broad plazza of, the hotel in company with two young friends from this city. They were loud in their praise of things Ameri-

an generally, and expressed regret that their stay on these shores would be so short. "You know," observed Mr. Sexton, "that we must leave for Ireland by next Saturday. We are sorry for this, and t especially; but per-haps soon again it may be in my power to re-visit this grand country, where so many hun-dreds of thousands of Irishmen have found homes and a new country. We are to speak at an Irish meeting on Friday night, and the next evening will see us on shipboard. We cannot prolong our stay because we must be at home before the opening of Parliament, in the begin ning of October, and, 1 assure you, we shall have little enough time at our disposal to arrange the plans which our party have in view," "You have no political suspects in prison nov

in Ireland, I suppose?" "They have all been released long ago. The

quicting down of the country, unler the belief that Parliament was going to do something of importance for it, as well as the action of the Parnellites at Westminster, caused the suspects to be released." "Did not American intervention in favor of

those who were citizens of this country have much to do with releasing several of them?"

Eath Parliamentarians smilled incredulously, and Mr. Sexton said :- "1 am afraid the American government or its representatives forgot, in a measure, that Trish-Americans sojourning in their native land during the year 1881 had any rights which 'a British peeler was bound to respect. No doubt, the intentions of the government were all very well; but the re-grettable thing in those cases was that the good intention which the government may have inwardly entertained assumed small force in expression until too late in the day.'

#### THE CULPABILITY OF BLAINE.

"Mr. Sexton, have you read Mr. Hurlbert's letters that are being published in the Herald?" "I read the first and the third, but missed the second. I enjoyed the reading of them for they are ably written. They are argumentative and logical throughout. Starting as they must have started, from sound premises, I do not see that there is an escape from the consequences of their conclusions. Then, too, Mr. Hurlbert gives a number of extracts from Mr. Blaine's own letters, which speak for themselves." "Do you think that Mr. Blaine neglected to enforce the rights of Irish-Americans who were

imprisoned under Mr. Forster's Coercion act in 1881 ?" "Whatever may be my opinion on this particular point it would hardly be seemly for me to give it expression now. I am, as you know, quite a stranger to America and its politics, and for me to say that any particular member of the government three years ago was more culpable than another in this matter would hardly answer just at the present junc-ture. I have no hesitation in saying that according to my reading of international law the rights of Irish-Americans were neglected in of the men Boynton and Welsh, it was adunited that these persons were citizens of the United States, and yet the American govern-ment-Mr. Blaine was Secretary of State at the time-allowed them to be thrown into prison and to languish there for a long while, without demaning, as it should have done, their immedi-ate trial or release. It might be said--as in point of fact Lord Granville did say-that the citizens of the United States could not expect to be placed in a better position in Iroland than were those of Her Britannic Majesty at the time. This position is quite a fallacious one. The British Parliament might pass a dozen coercive laws to operate against their own subjects, but not against those of a friendly foreign Power. not against those of a Friendry foreign Fower. In accordance with the conity of nations and the well recognized provisions of international law England was bound either to try or release those American prisoners, and as she did not do it voluntarily I think that the government of this country was al-terether wrong in no making a prompt and together wrong in no making a prompt and energetic demand for their release or trial. I feel certain that under similar circumstances England would have had her subjects out of jail or known the reason why. I felt sorry then, and do now, that a thing like this could happen; for, knowing as 1 do the vast power of this great land it seems absurd that its Sceretary of State, or anybody else, should permit its citizenship to be brought into contempt abroad.

rain in the Old. Every struggle that you nake encourages us to do the same, as I trust all the victories that we shall gain in the New World will give more courage and strength o the Catholics in the old countries. We are mited together in the Old and New World a this great question, feeling that without Catholic education the future would be a back and dreary one. Without a home-raining first, and then without a Catholic raining in the schools, the Catholic Church would lose many of her children. The curant of infidelity is sweeping so strongly over all the nations to-day that Catholics are nd to make greater efforts than ever they id before to resist that torrent which is reeping so many away.

#### NEMER DIFFICULTIES OF CATHOLICITY IN AMERICA,

I am sure it will give you pleasure to know that I should be able to state that we are gaining ground every day in America. Our schools are full, our churches are growing, and we are better able to keep pace with the airements of the immense population that we have. There were days long gone by when the Catholic Church lost many of her children in the United States. She lost them because she had no one to take care of them. There were few priests, few Bishops, very few whools, and so the Catholics thrown suddenly from the Old World upon the great plains of America were, many of them-not the old ate, but their children-gradually absorbed in the stream of irreligion that was flowing verywhere. They had no churches to go to, acchools to attend, and the priests were far way from them.

#### HOLDING HER OWN HERE NOW.

Is it any wonder that we lost years ago? At don't believe the statement, my friends, hat we are losing to-day. We are holding ar own, thank God, and we shall hold it still are in the future. The Catholic Church is at losing in that country where freedom is he has proved every where, that the freer a ntry is the more glorious is her career. It under despotisms that she has to fear; then she has the free will of the people to peal to, the Catholic Church has nothing to wad. And I say openly that we are gaining trywhere. Of course, there are losses everyro-in the best-regulated country there h losses-but they were never so few as they Me to-day in America.

### SOME OF FROUDE'S CALUMNIES.

I will give you an example from one who wht be considered an enemy; and fas est hoste doceri-it is right to learn from an me is well known in England, and who beand pretty notorious in America-Mr. James attony Froude-wrote an article a short ago in the North American Review on The Catholic Peril, in the United States." asserted that in the old times, because, were no schools; and there were few ches, the Catholic Church lost a great wher; the Catholic Church lost, a great mber; that the children of the remigrants, the being. Americanized i and made art of the nation, made there was not danger from the Church that time. I way as a state of the second the schools every here; priests are multiply -give schools every where; priests are multiply -give Bishons are able to simerinit and every

day, for the wonderful growth which was characteristic of that parish, and which was so well described by the Bishop of Liverpool, seemed to him a picture of the growth of American towns and congregations. He had no idea that in the Old World he should find such growth and so much prosperity in the Catholic Church. Of course, in America, where everything had to be built up, and where the growth was so extreme, so continuous, it was natural that parishes very small fifteen and twenty years ago should be large to-day. But that in a city like Liverpool there should have been such a growth of Catholicity as has been described, was certainly marvelous to him.

THE GLORIES OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

It gave him great pleasure, and he re-joiced to be able to proclaim-as he would proclaim when he returned home-how the Church was growing here in strength and in numbers and in intelligence everywhere. He need not say that on such an occasion as that they felt they were providing for the general welfare of the country, and were contributing, at least, their full share to the general growt of morality and religion. They knew all that the Catholic Church could do for the growth of the country. They knew what she could do for the intellectual development of the minds of her children; and still more what she could do for the moral growth of the popu-lation. But those outside the Church did not yet realize it; and it was by ceremonies such as that they were brought face to face with the great truth that the Catholic Church was the great teacher of mankind; that in the past ages she had been the mistress and the teacher of all the generations of men; that she was the glory of England in past days, and that she would, perhaps, before many generations went by, he the glory of England in the fu-ture. To her the world was indebted in past ages for all that constituted the true greatness of a nation-for the moral honesty, the integrity, the patriotic devotedness of the children of the land.

#### IMPORTANCE OF CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

It was by the teachings of the Catholic Church they were promoted. From the place in which they were now assembled would go forth the highest lessons of morality and re ligion. In the schools all that could help to make their children good, faithful citizenshonest and true men, pure and good women -would be taught. The school was the portico of the Church, and it was from the school, he might say, that the young were brought into the Church. The school was the great source of light and strength for the young, and if they would not think it importinent of a stranger to offer the suggestion, he would advise them to make every sacrifice in order to put their children at school, and

to loave them there as long as they could. That was their great battle ground every where. In America, in Europe, in Australia the battle of education was being fought. The children were being torn away from the Church by infidelity and heresy.

LOSSES TO THE CHURCH IN AMERICA THROUGH

WANT OF SCHOOLS, They, could not take the old people, who were too firm, but they tried to taks away the children. They had in past years suc-We at the schools everywhere priests are multiply and the children. They had, in past, years suc. her expectant lover that such and outside the point of the schools everywhere priests are multiply and the growth of the Church there was not as his buggy and gave that, begging her to fuller the growth of the Church there was not as his buggy and gave that the congregation and the schools the point determined to the growth of the Church there was not as his buggy and gave that a to fuller the growth of the Church there was not as his buggy and gave that the the provide the growth of the church to the construct the point of the congregation and the the years are called in many parts of the was not as his buggy and gave that a to fuller the growth of the congregation and the the years are called in the years are called in the years are to the the years are the point of the congregation and the the years of the seatered over the wide plains of America but it was fruitles. Thompson regard to show the reason why the Church between and where the churches were sparse and far turned without his bride, and the minister grant to show the reason why the Church between and where there were two schools, left without a fee.

### A CHASE FOR A BRIDE.

SHE CHANGES HER MIND AT THE CHURCH DOOR AND RIDES OFF WITH AN OLD LOVER.

EATON, Ind., Aug. 28.-The congregation gathered at a school house near here on Sunlay expected to witness the marriage of Miss Annie Poore and Joseph Thompson. The at-tendance was accordingly large. At the appointed hour Miss Poore appeared in a buggy driven by a young man recognized by many as a former lover. Soon afterward Thompson arrived in a buggy with the minister, and alighted. Miss Poore remained in her bug-gy When asked to alight she coolly told her expectant lover that she had obanged her mind, and drove off." Thompson jumped in

plebiscite of Napoleon III. was the forerunner of disaster and overthrow. A constitution the chief element of which is the abolition of public prayers, will not be the harbinger of good things. France is still Catholic. The best speeches at the Congress were made by Catholic orators, and the Papal Nuncio occupied the place of honor in the Ambassador's Gallery. Monsignor di Rende sat out the debates of each day, regardless of the stilling heat. During the most tumultuous scenes his handsome and impassive face gave no sign of what was going on within. Amongst the other ambassadors there were mingled looks of pity and contempt. Every now and then the disturbance was so great that M. Le Royer, the President, put on his hat and left his chair, whilst some of the spectators looked round to see whether a general with his troops were about to enter the large hall to clear away the political rabbie and bring the Congress to its senses. A summary proceeding of this kind might have cost the general in question his head. But in France all is possible ; and when the evil effects of the Congress begin to be felt, a military saviour may yet come to the front. The present majority is weak and venal. But if it could be convinced that the era of rewards and decorations was over it

#### evolution. Madame Leo Taxii.

Madame Jogaud, better known as Madame Leo Taxil, and the wife of the most blasphemous writer living, has been declared a bank The visitor to Paris who sees in every rupt. street offensive and obscene attacks upon religion, in the shape of prints and pamphlets, might imagine that the trade was a thriving We have now a consoling proof that one. Parisian Catholics never buy this literary garbage, and that the sale to the bitter enemies of the Church is not enough to vield a profit. Jogrand, alias Léo Taxil, was the friend of Garibaldi. He has parodied the Holy Scriptures, and written pages of blasphemous ribaldry against our Blessed Lord. The adorable Sacrament of the Altar, the Blessed Virgin, and the Saints. His calumnies may be estimated by his senseless production en-titled "The Amours of Pius IX," for which he was prosecuted by the Mastai Forretti family, and condemned in costs. He has been expelled from the Literary Association, and is now eking out a subsistence by writing obscene and diasphemous jeuilletons for infi del French newspapers. His failure is a ter-rible lesson to those who vainly imagine that the road to fortune lies through apostacy and disloyalty. Leo Taxil has long ago reached the stage of infamy, and this will speedily be followed by that of obscurity and oblivion.

### French Bishopries.

No less than four French Episcopal Sees are vacant; and the nominations to them cannot fail to be interesting at a moment when the French Church is passing through a crisis of persecution and governmental bad faith. The colonial see of Guadaloupe has brought out all the firmness of the Holy See. No less than nine Government candidates have been refused and the Nuncio has been requested to explain that the Holy Father will never appoint a Bishop who does not unite in himself. all the necessary qualities. Badicalism in Belginmi ......

As might have been forefold, the modera-tion of M. Malou, the dhief of the new Bel-gian Cabinet, has not been effectual in dist

### CACERES ENTERS LIMA.

#### STORM OF BULLETS, IN WHICH 150 PER-SONS WERE KILLED.

CHORILLOS, Peru, Aug. 30, via Galveston. -In Lima yesterday there was a storm of bulmight yet make what in France is called an lets for over six hours. Cacercs entered the city with a rabble, who yelled and fired in the greatest disorder. The night before, all the Government troops were withdrawn into the cuartel and the palace, and the entry of Caceros, although not unexpected, was somewhat of a surprise. Ilis men captured the cuartel and the Churches of Mercel and San Augustin, from which they kept up a fusilade. They also attacked the Guadalupe station. About 150 persons were killed in Mercaderes and Bodegones streets, and near the Palace square, where the fire was hottest. Finally. the Government troops made a sortie Carceres was accomand drove out the mob. panied by about ninety horsemen. They appeared to have been travelling all night, and were not in condition to fight with troops well fed and fresh from their beds. Three hundred prisoners were taken. Carceres escaped. The German proprietor of a cigar store was killed while looking from a balcony. All the telegraph wires were cut for miles outside of the city, and no trains ran.

Nothing occurred at Chorillos. The cable staff are all right. Heavy guns were heard for some hours, but no news as to the locality of the firing has been received up to 9 a.m. All is quiet this morning in Lima. Dead men and horses are being removed, and pools of blood cleared up. The fight in the San Augustin Church proceeded with closed doors. Caceres is said to have 1,300 disciplined troops, who were to have attacked Callao. These may return. Last night there were no guards in the streets; all wore in the cuartol and palace.

### THE DIVORCE ENCYCLICAL.

ROME, Aug. 29.-The encyclical letter of the Pope, directed against the 'action' of the French Government in adopting the new divorce law, is ready for promulgation. The Pope reminds the French that he has already frequently admonished the people against laws He instructs the bishops in the various did ceses as to the course they should pursue in order to maintain the principles of the Church gian Capinet, has not peens encould in dis order to the sacrament of marriage, arming the ennity of the spurious Liberals in regard to the sacrament of marriage. 

"MINISTER LOWELL'S WEAKNESS."

"Your argument, Mr. Sexton, points at

Blaine." "If I am right in saying that the cases of American citizens imprisoned in Ireland were not promptly attended to by their own govern-ment, Mr. Blaine must come in for his share of the blame, whatever this may be. I think, however, that Mr. Lowell has incurred his part of the responsibility. He is an estimable literary gentleman, of refined tastes, and as such deserves everybody's respect and con-sideration; but as a diplomat I do not think him any match for Earl Granville. This noble-man has been in the diplomatic service for about forty years. During that period he has been to almost every court in Europe, and is able to cope with the most diplomatic of theirstatesmen. He possesses the blandest smile and the most winning manner imaginable, and it is not too much to suppose that he overmached Mr. Lowell because, indeed, he was his master. But why it was that the American Minister, in a despatch to his own government could commit so unprecedented an act as to say of men who had not been tried, 'they are not less guilty than the others,' is a thing which not less guilty than the others,' is a thing which I can never understand. It is extraordinary to me how the Secretary of State could tolerate such language from the American representative in London. Certainly it was not until after the accession of Mr. Freinghuysen to office in the State Department that. Trish-Americans who found themselves obliged to stay, for, awhile in Lorder dowing these theory for a bar for a star. Ireland during those troublous times felt any benefit from their American citizenship."

LONDON, Aug. 29 .- The Canadian Government renlying to a memorial of the ranch we holders of the Western States asking for freedom to import cattle through Canada to Eng-land refuse to grant the request, as there will be a risk of introducing a disease.