morals "Ould pecially

e, is in on the o stand rniture

equip-house

s with as poor

reposes e of its nich the

sa flint-

with a

e pecul

of note.

of steel

utwards device of the

t rudely are no

s have a them. oned in

ful posi-

, he ap-

hman of

d, asked nds came

ho was a him the

s shortly of grati-the Eng-

n station without n of his ed upon

ed upon e dueling cepted as In taking

"If you ood ones; n." The used them se family, did all he .-B. H.

wer when f Ireland. t both the nquerors. tical yoke

e time and ow which tive chiefs

urch, and ecame fast

lity to the

with revolt

e selected was held hich Eng-

in its powand had to

e the Irish

ve the na-

ople in the

solemniz-

ween relig-

days have

not effect-

the priest-

we hate his

ot it if we islation as

real though

dship is as

d that our

ear .- Man-

cts? Week

s, we read ood curdle. s by an old bit of little

f which this

A Love that is Stronger. BY JULIA G. GILBERT.

They say that a lover is tender, And faithful and loving and kind— That a husband is always complaining And seeing what faults he can find.

That the traits he admired in his sweetheart Are errors now in his wife— That to make her a different being Is the aim of his wedded life.

But I know of a love that is stronger Than ever was lover's of old— Of a husband whose gentle forbearance In every action is told—

Whose chidings are never in anger-Whose heart is purer than gold-Whose life would be weary and aimless Outside of his own little fold-

Who are always in waiting to greet him With kind words of welcome and cheer For they find in his love all their sunshine, And he in their love all that's dear.

THE CATHOLIC SCOTCH SETTLE-MENT OF PRINCE LDWARD ISLAND.

From the Catholic World.

In the year 1770 travelling in the High-lands of Scotland was neither so fashion-able nor so easy as it is to-day. Steamers were unknown. Oban, waxing strong in the shelter of Dunstaffnage, was unconscious of its future celebrity as a gay scaport town. The Campbells were flourishing as a green bay-tree, nourished on that allpowerful cordial, government pap." They were the most fashionable people of the country; in brand-new-garments of the London cut, new politics of the Hanover-ian tint, with a new religion and a new king, they walked in the footsteps of their leader, MacCailleam-Mor, stigma-tized by one of Scotland's most vigorous

tized by one of Scotland's most vigorous writers as "He who sold his king for gold, the "master-fiend Argyle." The Western Islands occasionally ship-ped to England shaggy little bits of canine perfection that were sold at high prices to the phlegmatic Brunswick belles of the English court, but for the most part they were unvisited and unmolested. Mac-Donald of Sleat had given in his allegiance Donald of Sleat had given in his allegiance to the new religion, and for his refusal to espouse the cause of the exiled king had esponse the cause of the exhed king had been created Lord MacDonald of the Isles in the Irish peerage. Clan Rondal had gone "over the water to Charlie," though Inverness-shire hills still echoed to the shrill pibroch of his clansmen, and the bagpipes resounded where to-day one hears but the rifle of the Sassenach sportsman or

the bleating of the mountain sheep. From Oban, sailing through the Sound of Mull and rounding Ardnamurchan Point, one sights the little island of Muck, a place where woman's rights were once pretty well enforced; and after passing the islands called Rum and Eig, that in spite of one's self suggest the addition of milk and sugar, we come to the Long Is-land of the Hebrides—South Uist. Here in the spring of 1770 was enacted the first of those tragedies that gave to British North America the gallant and God fearing bands of Scotch emigrants that have done so much to enrich the Dominion of Canada.

The southern part of South Uist had for its laird Alexander McDonell better known in those days as Alister mor Bhoistal, or Big Sandy of Boisdale ; he owned the southren part of the island, and had leased the northren part from his kinsman and feudal chieftan Clan Ronald, so that his tenantry numbered over too hun-dred families—all of them, of course Catholics. Boisdale took unto himself a wife of "the daughters of Heth," a Calvanist,

and fell an easy prey to the gloomy hor-rors of that doctrine. Not content with converting himself, he undertook to con-vert his followers. He imported a *dominie*, to whom he entrusted the instruction of his household and to this man he gave the care of a free school which he opened on the state. The people, unsuspecting, sent their children gladly at first, but, soon finding their religion was being tampered with, they withdrew them. Upon this Boisdale issued an edict abolishing days of

Glengarry has the stronger claim. Clan Rondal takes its name from "Randal, eighth chief of the race of Somerled, thane of Argyle, progenitor of the MacDonalds Control of the Control of the MacDonalds of the MacDonalds of the stronger taken and the MacDonalds of th of Argyle, progenitor of the MacDonalds of Glengarry and of all the MacDonalds known as Clanranald, of Clann Raonuil that is, decendants of Ronald." The Glengarry family now spell their name Mac-Donell, it being so written in the patent of nobility conferring their title of Lord MacDonell and Aross given them by Charles II. in 1660.

Charles II. in 1660. We have already spoken of Captain John MacDonald of Glenaladale, who came to the rescue of Boisdale's tenants. At the time of the fatal mistake that put the MacDonalde on the left miser of the Left MacDonald of Glenaladale, who came to the rescue of Boisdale's tenants. At the MacDonalds on the left wing of the Jacob-ite army, and so lost to Scotland the field of Culloden, this Captain John MacDonald was but a child. He was sent to Ratisbon to receive his education in a Catholic col-lege, and returned to his native land one of the most scholarly men of his day. He first married Miss Gordon, of Wardhouse, who died young, and many years after-

in the emigration of 1774, and exercised his ministry among his countrymen and the Acadians of the colony, and also compression and the Acadians of the colony, and also along the shores of the neighboring provinces. He was a zealous and large-hearted men, and universally beloved. The beloved tent of his mission, died in 1755 at the carly age of forty-nine years, and was bur-red by law-costs, and there remains but Pannure Island and some property in Georgetown. How autimately cate out to visit his parents in their new home, and, seeing the sore need of his presence, decided to remain and throw himself into the works on anifesty wart, of the Nawow as Bedeque was origination and universe to the statistical the property of the state and the sources the was a zealous and large-hearted men, the alty age of forty-nine years, and was bur-red with the state and heart be alto also been the consectated pricest at Valladolid, in Spain, came out to visit his parents in their new home, and, seeing the sore need of har the date data to the sone altor his descendants of the enterprising Scott ing for him. Among the heroic and holts of the Nawow as Bedeque was origination for heart and that of the free for their superior talents and the data and in the dense forests ing for him. Among the heroic and holts of the Naw Work there is noner of the Nawow as Bedeque was origination and MaxAllandog. In 1755 Rhetalda, following the example of his kinsand the trace in Prince Edward Island, and on addition of the property of their superior talents and the state of the resist at the second the with that view purchased ten theous of Marconal of Rhetland, following the example of this kinsand the state in Scottand to Lord MacDonal of the theous of Marconal to Lord MacDonal of the how we York. Angues MacEachern, that of the fight Rev and Scatter in Scottand to Lord MacDonal of the sout the was returning in an open time of has charade ray are when he and also being the property of the synthe contrased the second the soute of the sout the was who died young, and many years after-wards Miss Margery MacDonald, of Gher-nist, by whom he had a family of four-sons and one daughter. Gienaladale was a wise and far-seeing man, and the events of the true in Scotland hours different the MacDonald had pur-service and far-seeing man, and the events and universally beloved. The beloved a wise and far-seeing man, and the events of the time in Scotland showed him that of the time in Scotland showed him that for his clansmen the only hope of happi-ness lay in immigration. Not only was Boisdale bent on tyranny, but he had in-fected others. For instance, a missionary priest named Kennedy, landing on the is-land of Muck, was arrested and imprisoned by order of Mrs. MacLean, wife of the proprietor, himself was absent from the island. The same work was going on in the island of barra and in the surrounding country, and the very existence of the

abade
The same work

abade
former, and in the Mattern Lindards

the side of arm and in the Mattern Lindards
memer, and a the Mattern Lindards

catholic religion in the Wattern Lindards
memer, accided to remain memory

addate to crasmize a scheme of emigration
memory, than that of the Right Rer, accided to remain memory

in Brown and the Wattern Lindards
memory, than that of the Right Rer, accided to remain memory, than that of the Right Rer, accided to remain memory, than that of the Right Rer, accided to remain memory, than that of the Right Rer, accided to remain memory, than that of the Right Rer, accided to the memory, than that of the Right Rer, accided to the memory, than that of the Right Rer, accided to the memory, than that of the Right Rer, accided to the memory, than that of the Right Rer, accided to the memory, than that of the Right Rer, accided to the memory, than that of the Right Rer, accided to the memory, than that of the Right Rer, accided to the memory, than that of the Right Rer, accided to the memory, than that of the Right Rer, accide the the accide to the memory, than that of the Right Rer, accide the R by a wise folesion, bow with the photos-ions sufficient for a whole year. They were accompanied by Father James MacDonald, a secular priest, who had obtained facul-ties from Rome, to last until such time as he could have them renewed by the bishop of Quebec. A Dr. Roderick MacDonald his native hills, came out to spend his last years with his people, beside whom he now sleeps the dreamless sleep of death. We may have "some idea of the hard-ships encountered by Bishop MacEachern when we consider that for many years after his arrival on Prince Edward Island was among the passengers, and, owing to his medical skill and their own prudence, they successfully combated several cases of fever, and, their number lessened only by the loss of one child, they arrived safely there were no highroads nor vehicles in the country. Journeys were accomplished in in the Gulf of St. Lawrence at the end of seven weeks, and dropped anchor in what is summer by riding on horseback through rough pathways hewn in the forest. In winter these journeys were generally made on snow-shoes and necessitated weary nights of camping out under the known as the harbor of Charlottetown opposite to a spot that had been partly cleared of woods in preparation for this colony. Yielding, however, to the persuasions of Glanaladale's brother, Lieutenant Doninsufficient shelter of the green spruce groves. The severity of the climate is groves. The severity of the chimate is shown by the following incident, which occurred in Charlottetown, the capital of the island, only two or three years ago. An old woman residing in the Bog, or negro quarter of the town, came before the stipendiary magistrate with a petition that the method the second discussion of the the second discussion of the town of the of Glanaladale's brother, Lieutenant Don-ald MacDonald, the skipper of the Alex-ander, against his will, pushed further up the Hillsborough to a point near the head of Tracadie Bay, the final destination of his passengers, who landed themselves and their goods and chattels doubt-less well pleased to be once more on terra firma. As they had passed on their way up the river, an old stronghold teams should be prevented from driving over her house, as since the last snow-storm

their way up the river, an old stronghold called French Fort, they dubbed the place of their landing Scotch Fort—a name it retains to this day. In 1773 Fer a Ghlinne sold his estate and dwelling ! In the year 1790 there came from the island of Barra a reinforcement of Highset sail for America, coming to St. John landers, who settled for the most part in the western end of Prince Edward Island, the western end of Prince Edward Island, in and around the district known as Grand River. They were MacKinnons, MacDonalds, MacIntyres, and Gillises. On the island of Barra dwelt a loyal Catholic population. But the laird of Barra—one McNeil by name—had adopted the religion of Calvin; he accordingly tried to incombate his tenants and suctried to inoculate his tenants, and suc ceeded just about as well as did Alister mor Bhoistal. On the south end of the he lived for many years, always taking a very active part in the public affairs of the island of his adoption. Although he had shown himself generous to a fault, he was island of Barra was built the Catholic Island of Barra was built the Catholic Church ; it was probably insufficient for the wants of the people, and its situation was somewhat inconvenient, as the greater part of the population lived at the north end and wished to have their church in nevertheless very tenacious of the rights of land-owners. Some of his tenants were so prosperous as soon to be able to pur-chase lands in Antigonish and Bras d'Or, where their descendants are still to be found. The British government had the that locality. They subscribed four hun-dred and fifty pounds, and on the 25th of March 1790, Father Alexander MacDonmost exalted opinion of this Highland gentleman, and the office of governor of ell gave out that all his flock were to meet on the north end of the island on St. John's Island was offered to him. He was, however, obliged to decline the honor that evening to discuss the proposed erec-tion. This news was brought to the laird, because of the anti-Catholic nature of the who determined there should be no church who determined there should be no church built. Four men were nevertheless selec-ted to 'choose the site ; they were Alex. McKinnon, John MacDonald, Malcolm MacKinnon and Neil McNeil. They set off for the appointed land, and met the laird in full bravery riding on his High-land pony, with his sword girded on, all ready for a fray. oath at that time required to be taken. Glenaladale could have accepted the governorship only at the price of his religion. It was during the administration of Col-onel Ready that a better state of affairs was brought about in Prince Edward Island. He was appointed governor in 1829, and from that year until 1831 eighteen hundred and forty-four jemiready for a fray. "What brought you here? said the laird. Alec McKinnon, a very strong and powerful man, was the spokesman and grants arrived and infused new life into the agriculture and trade of the country. ade answer: "'My lord, to select ground for a

quired number was made up by the addi-tion of some from Uist and from the mainland. They sailed from Tobermory and arrived at Charlottetown Harbor. and purchase a tartan for the Highlanders of that colony, asked Miss Flora MacDon-ald, granddaughter of the heroine of that From Charlottetown the emigrants went up to Malpeque, but in 1762 most of them settled in Grand River, Lot 14. About aid, granddaugnter of the heroine of that name, to decide on the pattern. The Gordon tartan, out of respect to the Duke of Gordon, a great patron of the Highland-ers in America, and interwove with it the colors of the other clans. This tartan has since been adopted by the Highland Soci-ties of Avers Socia and Soci-

Canada none have furnished so many men successful in professional and mer-cantile life as the MacDonalds of Georgecantile life as the MacDonalds of George-town, at the east end of Prince Edward Island. Andrew MacDonal, Esquire, of Eilean Shona, Inverness shire, and Arisaig, on the Island of Eig, came to Prince Edward Island in 1806, bringing with him a following of forty persons. He had married a Miss McDonald and had a family of fifteen children, the last of whom was laid to rest in Georgetown cemetery but a few weeks

Society of Jesus. The second bishop of Prince Edward Island, the Right Rev. Bernard MacDon-ald, was of the house of Alisary, another succeeded branch of Glenaladale. He Bishop MacEachern, and was consecrated bishop of Charlottetown in 1836. He was a hard-working paster and took a deep interest in education. He established in 1855 St. Dunstan's College, an institute of learning for Catholic boys, and was instru-mental in inducing the Sisters of the Con-gregation de Notre Dame of Montreal to oram their first mission on the idend. He open their first mission on the island. He died in his college of St. Dunstan, about

two miles from Charlottetown in 1859. The present bishop of Charlottetown, the Right Rev. Dr. McIntyre, is descended she had been completely blocked up, and the temporary road broken through the snow-banks and used by the public as a highway lay right across the roof of her

gregation. There are thirty-six priests in

Useful Life and Happy Death of Father John Blettner, S. J.

(From Buffalo Catholic Union.)

The Venerable Father Blettner, S. J., who has many friends at Buffalo, was born on the 3rd of April, 1806, at Neunkirchin, near Saargmuend, diocese of Metz, in Lorraine. He made the usual course of studies with the greatest success at Metz, where he was ordained to the at Metz, where he was ordained to the priesthood in September, 1831, by Bishop Besson. As a learned professor at the Seminary at Metz and Dean of the Cathe-dral, he had made acquantance with the Rev. Father Metz, the first resident priest of Buffalo, who had been stationed there for a while to collect means for the Amer-ican missions mostly accompanied by

certain place to send for him in the mid-dle of the night and to order him to a sick-call at a great distance from the place where he resided. Happily he took the wrong way to the sick-call and when next morning he arrived at the destined town, he learned that some Methodist preacher, who had passed by the woods on the right hand, and had been taken for a Jesuit re-ceived such blows and strokes that he was ceived such blows and strokes that he was nearly killed. Father Blettner thanked God for his safety, but wondered that the Judge did not find fault with the per petrators, who had struck a Methodist preacher instead of a Jesuit, whom they intended to strike. In 1860 and for the next year Father

Blettner become most popular in Buffalo, as Superior of St. Michael's, then of St. Ann's Churches, as a deep theologian, a constant reader of Cornelius a Lapide, of the works of St. Angustine, which could always be found on his table, but more particularly as the best of confessors. When Father Lucas Careng, S.J., died at ing of characteristic institutions in his large particularly as the best of confessors, diocese, which comprises the whole of When Father Lucas Careng, S.J., died at Prince Edward Island and the Magdalen Buffalo, he had been his best friend and

liamsville and nephew of Rev. Alexander Pax, formerly of Buffalo, had been or-dained to the priesthood, on the 26th

for his beloved Mother i-blended with his Catholic reverence for the mystery of the Incarnation. A JESUIT MISSIONARY. Useful Life and Happy Death of Father He found him exceedingly weak. From that time he could scarcely take any solid food, but continued to take coffee, for which he asked three or four times a day, and nort wine. Saturday and Sunday and port wine. Saturday and Sunday morning, at 5 o'clock, I brought him holy Communion, in his room. On the latter day, at high Mass, I recommended him to the prayers of the congregation. In the afternoon I went to him and spoke to bim clocut receiving the last Sacrament. him about receiving the last Sacrament. He said: "Not yet:" and mentioned the Feast of the Purification, "It is better in this matter to be a little too soon than too late," said I to him. As be did not give me any positive answer, and I perceived no immediate danger, I determined to wait till next morning, telling Brother Stakum, his nurse, to watch him during the night. That same afternoon a great many Indians came to bid him adieu and many indiants came to bla min arien and receive his blessing. He recognized them well, looked at them and blessed them. This was very touching. Monday morn-ing I went to hear his confession, which he made well, though he could not pro-nounce his words distinctly. Then the bell called all of Ours who were here to his near a the Let Screene to were ad

This is about all the information I could give you. His former life you knew better than I. I am sorry to have no photograph of Dear Father Elettner to send you, nordo I know where any could be found. (His sister, at Neunkirchen, had one, which is probably in existence.) I have found in his Breviary the enclosed picture which I am happy to send you. Believe me, your most humble servant, J. HERBERT, S. J.

How a Number of Blessings were Ob-

tained.

A New York correspondent of the Cath-olic Review writes: "I cannot resist the strong desire which I feel to offer my testi-mony in behalf of practices of devotion towards the Sacred Heart of our Lord. About a year ago, after a retreat made at the Convent of the Sacred Heart in this When Father Lucas Careng, S.J., die de at Buffalo, he had been his best friend and superior. When Father George Pax, now of Wil-liamsville and nephew of Rev. Alexander Pax, formerly of Buffalo, had been or-dained to the priesthood, on the 26th

THE CATHOLIC RECORD THE CATHOLIG RECORD.

eeper. The This gallant ving caught 'he chained upon him. , and Jack le boy with the process eared upon ack's atten the suggesld have been or it would vorst results boy was un ospital, and so little elepanion, was The maga sufficient to the same on the inno-y deserved it.

your catarrh Remedy, be-on. Sold by

hts.

ls are deeds. f you keep life will be ndulgence of produces sin yourself to ares or profit s or that sin. suggestion at ad bolt your Eve had not evil, and ad-t, the earth tradise. The ked thoughts.

s sometimes A magni y performs omises. Here er has recov to her East-ters for a long d. So when Kidney-Wort pletely cured

Island by way of Philadelphia and Boston. In Boston he learned that a vessel which abstinence, holidays of obligation, going to church, to confession, to communion, and even doing away with the priest himself. the previous year he had despatched from Scotland with a cargo of provisions for the He gave the people the option of comply-ing with this mild expression of his wishes or of being evicted from their lands and emigrants had never reached her destina. tion, having beeu taken by a privateer. To meet the demand caused by this serihouses and then set out himself to engraft his doctrine by means of muscular persuaous loss he brought from Boston a cargo of produce sufficient to appease the im-mediate wants of the colony. He pro-ceeded to his new estate at Tracadie, where sion. It must have been a strange sigh that Lenten Sunday morning when more than a century ago—the bell calling the faithful to God's own feast ; the clansmen coming from near and far, over hill and dale, in their picturesque dress; the High-land lassies in their plaid gowns, with their banded yellow hair, and innocent blue eyes, so much determination withal the old wives, who had grown weary while praying for their king to be restored while praying for their king to bestore to his own again, and who were looking forward now to their last sleep beside the rocky shores they loved so well where the surging Atlantic would sing their requiem through the long, wild nights of those northren latitudes, and would bring tang-led garlands and clusters of strange seamosses to strew their graves in the cladh er cladach na fairge. To this peace-ful scene came the laird in his southcountry dress, and in his hand, not the sword of other days, but his *bhati-bui*, or yellow walking stick ! With this weapon he actually attempted to drive his tenants into a Protestant church that he had erected, and ibelabored them severely, which treatment did not tend to increase their admiration of what they called credible of bhati bui-"the creed of the yellow stick." It was in the year 1830 that the Prince Edward Island legislature passed the act Upon hearing this condition his tenants colared themselves ready to part with for "the relief of his majesty's Roman Catholic subjects," by which their civil and political disabilities were repealed "all their pattern themselves for and you pattern with their faith. They were encouraged and sup-ported by their pastor, an Irish Dominican friar, Father Wynne, who, thus becoming obnoxious to Boisdale, was obliged to fly places of trust or profit rendered as open to them as to any other portion of the

king's subjects. In conjunction with Major Small, Glen-aladale was instrumental in forming the from the island. The persecution went of a bary in conjunction with Major Small, Glen-hot waver. However, it so happened that the persecution suddenly stopped, but not before the people had imbibed the are told of him in the records of those troubled times. Roderick, the son of Fer a Ghlinne, mania for emigration and carried out the devised in their favor by Captain John MacDonald, the laird of Glendale, though intended by his father for a priest entered the army at an early age, and died in the Ionian Islands about twenty five called by his countrymen Fer a Ghlinne. The great Clan Colla, or MacDonald sept, was divided into several distinct

years ago. He married a niece of Sin James McDonnell, brother to the chief of sub-clans, each having its chief—namely, Clan Rondal, Glengarry, MacDonald of Sleat, Glencoe, Keppoch, and Kinloch-Moidart—and these branches were again sub-divided. Clan Rondal and Glengarry have disputed the chieftainship of the sept Glengarry and general of the British forces in Canada. It was this latter McDonnell Sleat, Glencoe, Keppoch, and Kinioch in Canada. It was instatter actornical, it was the latter actornical, it was the latter actornical, it was the latter actornical, and great many careful students of Celtic history decide that is a special mark of distinction for his students of Celtic history decide that is a special mark of distinction for his students of Celtic history decide that is a special mark of distinction for his students of Celtic history decide that is a special mark of distinction for his students of Celtic history decide that is a special mark of distinction for his students of Celtic history decide that is a special mark of distinction for his students of Celtic history decide that is a special mark of distinction for his students of Celtic history decide that is a special mark of distinction for his students of Celtic history decide that is a special mark of distinction for his students of Celtic history decide that is a special mark of distinction for his students of Celtic history decide that is a special mark of distinction for his students of Celtic history decide that is a special mark of distinction for his students of Celtic history decide that is a special mark of distinction for his students of Celtic history decide that is a special mark of distinction for his students of Celtic history decide that is a special mark of distinction for his students of Celtic history decide that is a special mark of distinction for his students of Celtic history decide that is a special mark of distinction for his students of Celtic history decide that is a special mark of distinction for his students of Celtic history decide that is a special mark of distinction for his students of the special mark of distinction for his students of the special mark of the special

church.

"Said the laird : 'Don't you know, Alec,

I've set my face against it? "McKinnon, in reply, said they were 'hard dealt with and worse than slaves.' "The laird retaliated : 'You may thank me for your education.' "McKinnon : 'I don't ; there are schools exercise.'

anywhere.' "The laird : 'Take care ; I'd as soon fight you here as soon as on the moun-

"McKinnon : 'No my lord, I won't fight; I'd rather leave,'" Soon after this encounter McNeil's Cath-

olic tenants all gave rotice, and on the 28th of March they, or probably some among them, went to Tobermory, in the island of Mull, and laid their case before Bishop McDonald, who gave them a letter to Colonel Frazer at Edinburgh. This

A Highland gentlemen of Prince Ed-ward Island, writing of his countrymen,

says : "The old people were good, frugal, and built "Ine old people were good, rugat, one industrious; they cleared the land, built houses and barns, and when they died generally left a good farm free from debt and a good stock of cattle to sons were not long content to live as their self-denying parents had done, and who would take the first offer of wages to go in a vessel as sailors or fishermen. The number of those who have been lost sight of in that way is as great as of those now to be found in the old settlements. Their bones whiten the bottom of the 'George's Banks,' or they are absorbed in the mixed popula-tions of the fishing-towns of New England. Those who came from the Western Islands all have a hankering for the sea, and there is hardly a family to be found that has not one or more of its sons sailors or fishermen. When they have a tendency that way they seldom make good farmers. and so families soon disappear from their native island. The Highlander of my first recollection was very fond of whiskey, and this extrauagant habit kept a great many of them in poverty. The last ten years have wrought much improvement in that respect, and many of them are becoming independent farmers and saving money.'

death: One cannot drive through the rural districts of Prince Edward Island without districts of Prince Edward Island without seeing that, in spite of the propensity of some to a sea-going life, as a rule the Scotch make good farmers. Through sad experience have they bought their knowl-edge, for their hands were more accus-tomed to fishing-lines than to hoes. It is soid of one Highland settlement that when said of one Highland settlement that when the census was first taken there the returns showed twenty-nine bagpipes and five ploughs! To-day, however, there are no more flourishing farms to be seen than those of the western Highlanders. Snug houses of the western nightanders. Sing houses and barns mark their settlement, and many of them hold high places of trust in their native colony. Strangers who visit Prince Edward Island on yatcht-

the diocese of Charlottetown; of these eleven are MacDonalds, and three of that name, natives of Prince Edward Islaud, have entered the Society of Jesus. A Highland gentlemen of Prince Ed-rad Liebert and the priesthood, on the 26th descended upon our family. Favors have been granted us which we welcome with gratitude, and yet had scarcely presumed the end of the retreat of all the clergy of Buffalo diocese, Father Blettner, so that how end of the retreat of all the source been granted us which we welcome with gratitude, and yet had scarcely presumed to the source of th

numbers beyond the old Niagara Falls Railroad Depot on the one side and along the canal, on the shores of Lake Erie, in

rough planks surrounded with clay to the roof over which the stove-pipe appeared. There were a good many Irish people then who could not speak a word of Eng lish, but only their native tongue, which Father Blettner knew thoroughly. As one of the most learned Jesuits he not only knew the French, German, English and Irish languages, but even some dialects of the Indians, among whom he labored long and hard and wished to die. Father George Pax, of Williamsville, Erie, Co., N. Y., having learned that the great Jesuit Missionary died amongst the Indians in the Vicariate-Apostolic of Video George Pax Northern Canada, where the Jesuits attended to the different Indian Missions, wrote to one of those Fathers and received

MISSION OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, FORT WILLIAM, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, May 29, 1882.

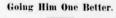
Dear Rev. Father Geo. Pax: Your letter dated May 17th came to hand in due time, and I hasten to send you the information you desire to have.

you the information you desire to have. I am well able to do so, for I was Father Blettner's Superior during the two years which preceded his death, and I assisted him in his last moments. He died on January 30th, 1882, a little before 5 o'clock P. M. He was then nearly 76 years

Towards the middle of November last he ceased to go to the refectory for dinner and supper. He never went out of his room unless to say mass. He was

trust in the who visit Prince Edward Island in gexcursions are struck by the fact that in entering nearly every harbor, the most prominent object is always the Catholic church, keeping, as it were, the Ares Maria Stella in the hearts of the scafaring people. r As the tired fisherman at sunset enters nort the Angelus bell is sure to welcome r eight of the lofty spire, the difference is a struct of the lofty spire, the difference is a struct of the lofty spire, the difference is a struct of the lofty spire, to say Mass in our parlor until to say Mass he sai

introductory to the intervent of all the synod, at the end of the retreat of all the clergy of Buffalo diocese, Father Blettner, who had always been equally a friend to the nephew as well as to the uncle, was the very first in the sacristy of the Cathe-dral to kneel down and receive his first sacerdotal blessing. Father George Pax often met Father Blettner, when attend-ting sick-calls amongst the good Irish even one person still further acquainted with the knowledge of our Lord's fidelity to all His promises most miserable shanties mostly made of



An ingenious tramp, thinking to wring tears and money assistance from the ston-iest hearts with a new scheme, gave it an experimental trial in the North End. He has decided not to patent the invention: He told a North End lady of his unfor-tunate condition and asked if he might eat some of the grass in the yard. The not less amused than surprised, said: "Certainly."

He went out, and getting down on all ours, commenced on the grass after the neglected and never popular fashion of Nebuchadnezzar, and apparently not en-joying the diet any more than that ancient sinner of olden time. Presently the tramp's anxious eye caught sight of the servant-girl beckoning to him from the backyard. the following interesting details about his He thought a rich reward for his humility was in store, and instantly responded. "Did you motion to me?" said he. "Yes."

"What did you want?" He now wore a

look of most hopeful expectancy. "You may go in the backyard if you want to. The grass is taller there."

A Happy Combination.

Being composed of Jamaica ginger, smart weed healing gums, and best French brandy, Dr. Pierce's Extract of Smart-weed is a perfect specific for all "summer complaints," diarrhœa, dysentery, bloody-flux, and kindred affections.

There is no more wholesome or delici-ous fruit on earth, than the Wild Straw-berry, and there is no more effectual re-medy for Cholera, Dysentery, Cramps and other summer complaints of infants or adults, then Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry

DON'T DIE in the house. "Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, flies, roaches,