

BISHOP MACDONELL.

By W. J. Macdonell, Toronto.

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As has been already stated, the position of the Church in Lower Canada at the close of the last and beginning of the present century, was, to say the least, peculiar. A brief historical sketch...

By these presents We constitute and nominate our ecclesiastical vicar general for the affairs of Our Province of Quebec, in Our Province of Lower Canada, and we authorize the said vicar general to exercise episcopal and ecclesiastical jurisdiction in said Province, according to law...

Strange as it may appear, the Government, though not too kind inclined towards its own Catholics, was disposed to take a more liberal view of colonial affairs. Lord Cathcart, though very inimical to the Catholic clergy of Ireland, believed it his duty to follow a more conciliatory policy...

From 1870 till 1873 inclusive, Father Baptist was Superior of the New York and Canada Province of the Society of Jesus. It was before the re-adjustment of the territorial divisions of the Order, which led to the formation of the New York and Maryland Province.

His dominant spiritual characteristics were his faith—childlike, unquestioning, absolute—and his profound reverence for the authority of the Church. Indeed, it is said that he never preached a sermon without making some reference to Christ's mission to the Apostles.

The medical profession, the clergy, the press and the public alike acknowledge the virtues of Burdock Blood Bitters, as an unequalled remedy for chronic disease of the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys and blood. Its popularity increases with its years of trial.

A BREADFUL OUTRAGE RECALLED.

DEATH OF FATHER BAPTIST, S. J., WHO WAS TARRIED AND FEATHERED IN MAINE.

The news of the death of the famous Jesuit, Father John Baptist, at Baltimore, Md., on November 3, cannot be said to have awakened regret in the ordinary sense of the word. The friends and admirers of this valiant confessor of the Faith were rather moved to rejoice that the clouds which overshadowed the last years of his life on earth have been lifted, and that he has entered into the joy of the Lord who he served so long and so loyally.

Father John Baptist was born in La Roche, in the Catholic Canton of Friburg, Switzerland, in 1815, and educated by the Jesuits. He became a Jesuit himself in 1835, and labored in his native land till 1848 when Governmental oppression of the Catholic Cantons obliged the Jesuits to send many of their missionaries abroad.

Father Baptist was then placed in pastoral charge of St. Michael's Church, Bangor, Me., and several outlying missions among them Ellsworth, were also under his care. It was at Ellsworth that Father Baptist fell a victim—a martyr almost—to the fury of the Know-nothings, who in the name of American liberty were persecuting their Catholic fellow-citizens for refusing to have their children taught Protestant doctrines in the schools which they were helping to support.

Let us briefly recapitulate the disastrous story. In November, 1855, the School Committee of Ellsworth, Moses B. Butler, John D. Richard and Seth Tisdale, ordered the school-teachers to turn out of the schools every Catholic child who refused to read the Protestant version of the Bible. The Catholics then petitioned the committee to permit the Catholic version of the Bible, or otherwise to excuse them from reading any.

They expressly declared that they had no desire to interfere with the rights of Protestants to read any version of the Scriptures which their parents deemed proper, but simply wished to safeguard the religious rights of their own children. This petition, signed by over 100 Catholics, was presented by Father Baptist and Mr. Thomas White.

Then the persecution of the Catholics began in earnest. The chapel was entered, the windows broken, the furniture and ornaments demolished, and an attempt—fortunately frustrated—was made to burn it down. The priest's house was also attacked and the windows broken, and the Catholic schoolhouse suffered a similar experience.

How a Monk saved his Goods. Favored by the lawlessness which prevailed during the reign of Edward II., robbers riding about in troops were numerous. One of the most noted was Sir Goseline Deville of Northallerton, in Yorkshire, a knight of old lineage and of considerable property inherited from his father.

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THE BREAD OF LIFE.

responsibility which was attached to the task he had undertaken. He had before his mind the wants of those hard-working missionaries, of those devoted nuns, of those orphans, to whom he was conveying supplies. He felt at the time their lives to be as it were in his hand.

On the 24th of August the waters of the beautiful Lake la Biche were seen in the distance. The flourishing mission post of Notre Dame des Victoires stands upon its shores. This is the ordinary residence of M. de la Roche, Vicar-Apostolic of the Mackenzie district.

TO BE CONTINUED.

A TREASURED WORD.

Many years ago the present Bishop of Charlottetown was arch-priest of Tanish, an Achaian settlement in the western part of Prince Edward Island. His mission comprised a large district which is now divided into many parishes. One of these—the Indian reserve known as Lennox Island—was often visited by Father McIntyre, who offered Mass in the little chapel of St. Anne, and in default of a priest, in the home of a Mrs. MacIsaac, Peter Francis, who was in very comfortable circumstances.

The Moon's Influence. Upon the weather is accepted by some as real, by others it is disputed. The moon never attracts atoms from the tender, spongy, porous, porous, porous Corn Extractor removes the most painful corns in three days. This great remedy makes no sore spots, doesn't go fooling around a man's foot, but gets to business at once, and effects a cure. Don't be imposed upon by substitutes and imitations. Get "Patman's" and no other.

PEOPLE WHO RESIDE OR SOJOURN in regions of country where fever and ague and bilious remittent fever are prevalent, should be particularly careful to regulate digestion. The liver and the bowels, before the approach of the season for the periodic malaria, should be kept in a healthy condition by the timely use of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure is a valuable safeguard against the malarial scourge. It is acknowledged to be the best blood purifier in the market.

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS are safe in all cases. They destroy and remove Worms in children or adults.

PRAY FOR THE DEAD.

Pray for thy dead, thy parted ones, Oh I grieve thee in love's holiest work. So shall thou in love's holiest work. Pray for the great, the low of earth, The wealthy and the poor; For all alike have sinned, and all live's pecuniary end.

OBLATES OF MARY.

IN THE BLEAK NORTHWEST WITH THE SAVAGES.

In 1874 Father Pettit arrived in France, the object of his return to Europe being to make arrangements for the publishing of his Dictionary of the Dene and Esquimaux languages. His arrival in Paris was the occasion of a very laudatory article in the Journal Officiel, from which we quote the following extracts.

"The northern regions of America, especially those districts that lie between Hudson Bay and the former possessions of Russia in America, were hitherto little known to geographical science. This deficiency has now been supplied by Father Pettit's French Missionary Oblates of the Society of the Oblates of Mary, who has executed, with his own hand, a map of the basin of the Mackenzie River, and of the Great Slave Lake, and the Great Bear Lake. This map, which on a large scale, has been presented by its author to the Geographical Society of Paris, and is now one of the most precious treasures of the archives of that institution.

"The Geographical Society cannot fail to encourage the zeal of those missionaries who turn to such profitable account, for the interests of science, those moments of leisure left to them by the works of their apostleship. Through their means we obtain a knowledge of diverse remote countries, which we could not acquire through any other channel."

The Secretary of the Societe Savante, Monsieur Blanchard, introduces thus the name of Father Pettit in the report which he read at the annual meeting of that Society in 1874.

"Our committee has always ready to recognize the services rendered to science by the explorers of distant lands; therefore it does not hesitate at once to acknowledge the deep interest it takes on widely extended travels, learned researches and observations of a missionary of the Arctic regions of America. Father Pettit passed thirteen years among the Indians who live in the regions bordering the shores of the Arctic ocean. Ten times he had travelled through the long valley of the Mackenzie, from Fort Good Hope to the Great Slave Lake; seven times he has visited the Great Bear Lake and the surrounding arid steppes. He traversed on foot the distance between the lower Mackenzie and Fort Simpson. Through the defiles of the Rocky Mountains he reached the north of Alaska. He journeyed through regions that have no name in geography to the lake of the Esquimaux, and thence to the Arctic ocean. During the time that he spent in the company of wild savage Indians he obtained a complete knowledge of their language and their customs. He has made numerous observations on the manners and characters of the people he visited, and for an essay on the geological constitution of the countries extending from the 54th degree of latitude to the frozen north."

Shortly after the arrival of Father Pettit in Paris, he received an invitation from a former college Confere, Father Boude, the Superior of the Oblates at Nancy, to visit that city. This circumstance, as we shall see, became the providential means of furnishing him with an opportunity of rendering an important public service to the cause of religion and true science. At the time of his visit to Nancy, the beautiful capital of Lorraine was still making preparations for a Congress of Savants that was then about to assemble in that city.

While Father Pettit was at Fort Norman, a band of Indians, very few of whom were Christians, came from the Rocky Mountains in search of new hunting fields, and to escape the famine which was threaten-

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