

ing forward 70,000 tons, the greater portion of which was for the Canadian Transcontinental road, and during the present year 50,000 tons more are, it is said, in course of shipment.

A N. Y. Herald reporter, who inquired for further information of the firm in question found these contractors rather reluctant to enter into details. The Pacific Syndicate had favored them with their patronage to the exclusion of the Canadian carrying trade, and their interests were, not to say too much about the manner in which foreign transportation companies were preferred to those nearer home, and who perhaps had a better right to do the work. The reporter, however, managed to get a gentleman of the American firm to answer a few questions. When asked if Canadian contractors had no facilities for transporting supplies through Canada, he replied: "Certainly, by way of the Grand Trunk Railroad, the lakes, and the Welland Canal." He regarded it as a great thing for the American carrying corporations that they were able to obtain such heavy shipments across the continent. The inland freight, large in amount, was just so much gain for the United States. The contractor related how they had even sent the rails by way of New Orleans, and had them shipped up the Mississippi to St. Louis and thence by rail to Winnipeg, thus involving a transportation of over 7,000 miles from the place where the rails were manufactured, more than one quarter the distance around the globe. And the firm was able to do this with profit. The ordinary way of shipment, however, was, in summer, by the Erie canal and lakes, all the way to Prince Arthur's Landing, on the extreme northern shore of Lake Superior, to which point the Canadian Pacific road is completed to Winnipeg. In winter they ship by the Erie railroad, which company was entering enough to have 500 extra cars built especially to carry these rails. Three or four transfers are made from one car to another before the rails are finally delivered. The distance is so great—about 2,000 miles from New York—that the railroad companies will not permit their cars to go so far away, not knowing when they would come back. The contractor, moreover, volunteered the information that the Treasury Department at Washington had shown such an appreciation of the importance of the work and its magnitude as to relax all red tapeism for the firm as much as possible, and to facilitate the transportation of these immense supplies through American territory, over American railroads, and by American hands and contractors, by requiring the firm to only adhere to the strictly necessary formalities. In view of these facts, it sounds much like a mockery to call the Canadian Pacific "a national road." If Canada could not manufacture the necessary supplies for the railway, it could, at least, carry them to their destination. Even if the transportation of the material through Canada did cost a trifle more than it would in the United States, the Syndicate could well afford to patronize Canadian territory, Canadian labor, Canadian roads and companies. As matters stand, foreigners are enriched at Canadian expense.

THE INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT. Commenting on the ultra loyal speech of the Hon. Alex. Mackenzie which he delivered the other day at Glasgow, and in which he had the hardihood to assert that Canada would spend its last dollar and sacrifice its last man to preserve the integrity of the British Empire, the Toronto World says:—"Mr. Mackenzie informs the foreign meeting before whom he poses as a Canadian statesman that there is no desire in Canada for Canadian independence! Those who heard him do not know that an independence movement, led at first by the World, has spread through an increasingly important portion of the press." We do not begrudge our esteemed contemporary any credit it deserves for its praiseworthy efforts in advancing the cause of the national independence of Canada, but we are afraid that the World has done itself too much justice in the above extract by exaggerating the part it has taken in the independence movement. It is just as well that the facts should be correctly stated. The Toronto World is only in its fourth year, while the Post is in its sixth. Now, from the beginning of its existence, the Post has always been in favor of raising Canada to its due and legitimate rank—to that of a nation. As a consequence the Post has always been strongly in favor of independence—and on every occasion we have dealt with the question in no uncertain or equivocal sense. We have accordingly advocated the cause for some time, even before we had the pleasure of saluting the appearance of the World in the field of Canadian journalism. Under the circumstances, and especially in view of the fact of our pre-existence, our esteemed contemporary of Toronto cannot well lay claim to the credit of being the first to inaugurate or to lead the "Independence movement."

TEACHERS WANTED, to subscribe for our PUBLISHED JOURNAL, only \$1.00 a year. Our TEACHERS' AGENCY is the largest in the United States. Graduates and teachers desiring new or improved positions anywhere, should at once send for our circular, enclosing stamp for postage. Address, F. E. WILSON & Co., 257 Central Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

PARNELL TESTIMONIAL FUND. ALL subscriptions to the Parnell Testimonial Fund, opened in the columns of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS, should be addressed to the editor, Mr. E. J. Oloran, who has consented to act as treasurer.

OBITUARY. We regret to have to announce the rather sudden death of an old subscriber Mr. Roderick McDonnell, which took place on last Saturday morning, the 5th of August. The deceased was a son of the late John McDonnell, of Lanoster, County of Glengarry. He died, fortified with the last sacraments of the Church, and surrounded by his relatives and friends and neighbors, with whom he had always the most pleasant relations. His death was as affecting as it was beautiful, and was but the reflection of a happy and useful life. His loss will be keenly felt by his venerable mother and by his bereaved family. His mortal remains were conveyed from his late residence in the Sixth Concession Lot No. 9, to the Roman Catholic Cemetery of Glenview, where a Requiem Mass was celebrated by the worthy Pastor of St. Telephore, Rev. Father Beauchamp, who officiated at the obsequies. The funeral was largely attended by his sorrowing friends. Anima jus et amicum omnium fidei defunctorum, pro misericordiam Dei, requiescent in pace. Amen.

LOCAL NEWS. A lady named Madame Chaput, residing at No. 335 Sherbrooke street, died suddenly yesterday of heart disease. A man named Joseph Desjardins was cut in two, in attempting to jump the cars at Berthier on Saturday night. Two Oblat Brothers left Ottawa for Rome on Monday to follow their studies. Their names are Brothers Giron and Gallagher. Every year two more Brothers will follow. The new chime of bells for the Roman Catholic Church at Lachine, which were manufactured at Chanteloup's foundry, will be blessed at High Mass next Sunday. Bishop Fabre will conduct the ceremony, assisted by Rev. Cure Piche, of Lachine.

CATARRH. CATARRH.—A new treatment whereby a permanent cure is effected in from one to three applications. Particulars and Treatise free on receipt of price. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 13-11

HYMENEAL. Mr. and Mrs. F. Lally, of Cornwall, who are at present in the city on their bridal tour, were last evening waited upon by a few of Mr. Lally's friends and presented with a purse of gold. Dr. Gruenl, in felicitous phrases, voiced the congratulations of Mr. Lally's legion of friends, and expressed in the happiest manner the sincere respect and esteem in which Mr. Lally is held by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance. Mr. Lally endeavored to thank his friends for their kind wishes, but was so affected that he was compelled to desist amidst the hearty cheers of his friends, who were delighted to behold the ever prompt and ready "Old Stone-wall" actually embarrassed. A pleasant hour was whiled away with music, and, after bidding bon voyage to the young couple, the party dispersed. Mr. and Mrs. Lally leave for Quebec this evening.

READ THIS. For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN REMEDY. It cures Croup, Whooping Cough, and can, therefore, be returned if not found satisfactory.

THE CITY OF THE DEAD. A Pilgrimage to the Roman Catholic Cemetery—Thousands Praying for the Souls of the Dead—The Cemetery—Masses—Stations of the Cross—Sermons—Visiting the Graves. The Cote des Neiges Cemetery was yesterday morning the scene of one of those impressive ceremonies of which the Catholic religion alone has the secret and conveying the idea of the most disinterested Christian charity. Rev. Father Picard, the zealous director of that most excellent congregation, "L'Union de Priere," and whose proverbial, wishing to suffer has become proverbial, wishing to extend still further his work of charity towards the souls of purgatory, decided some time ago to organize a solemn pilgrimage of all the members of the philanthropic "Union de Priere" to the resting place of our friends and relatives, and yesterday was the time appointed for the ceremony. The Catholic population of Montreal responded with a will to the generous father of the poor, as between 7,000 and 8,000 persons, including men, women and children of all ages and conditions, took part in the ceremony. From the early hour of 5 a.m. numerous groups of pilgrims, in silence and prayer, could be seen winding their way up the steep hill which leads to the cemetery. One hour later a large number of wagons conveyed most of the worshippers, and by 7 a.m. about 5,000 people had gathered around the cemetery chapel, where Rev. Mr. Deschamps was

celebrating Mass, while other priests were hearing the confessions of the faithful. It was about 10 a.m. before Holy Communion was given to all the pilgrims. At this hour the crowd had reached about 8,000, and another Mass having been celebrated by Rev. Father Picard, the vast multitude proceeded to make the Stations of the Cross, following the Lord Jesus in the trying ordeal of his passion, as represented to life by the beautiful chapels erected along the hill of the cemetery. At each station the ordinary prayers were recited, and appropriate short exhortations made and explanations given by the following reverend gentlemen:—Father Chevreuil, parish priest of St. Anne's; Father S. Longergan, parish priest of St. Mary's; Father Joly, S.O.; Fathers Desrochers and Deschamps, S.S.; Rev. Father Talbot of the Trappist Order, and the Rev. Mr. Chevrier, P.S.S. were also present. These Stations of the Cross, performed along the steep hill, were a true remembrance, realistic in the utmost, of the Passion of the Lord, and that vast multitude of Christians kneeling at each Station on the surrounding hillsides and elevations, and listening with piety and devotion to the several preachers, forcibly brought to mind the instruction given by Christ Himself to His followers on the resurrection. The Fourteen Stations, from the condemnation by Pontius Pilate to the laying in the tomb of the precious Body of the Redeemer by the holy man Joseph of Arimathea, having been gone through in two hours, the pilgrims reached the last chapel about noon—there, on the spot representing the place where rested the whole hope of future Christianity, and from whence the Lord was to rise a victor and conqueror. Another Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Talbot, who, in a few well-chosen remarks, called upon the vast crowd to renew their demands in favor of their departed friends, not forgetting that this sacrifice of the Mass was a true repetition of the sacrifice on the Cross. The same Saviour who had been immolated on Calvary, and whom they had just followed through His Passion, was now again to be sacrificed on the altar for the benefit of the living and the dead. The same blood that flowed from the Cross would now be shed on the altar, and its infinite redeeming power was always the same. After this Mass which was attended to with the greatest devotion, Rev. Father Picard addressed the pilgrims. He thanked them for having come in so large numbers and assured them that the suffering souls of purgatory would certainly benefit from the prayers offered and the inconvenience suffered by the long and tedious walk. The Rev. Father concluded by inviting one and all to be present at the grand ceremony of "L'Union de Priere" which is to take place on behalf of the souls of purgatory in the church of Notre Dame early in October. The vast crowd then dispersed, most of the pilgrims repairing to different parts of the cemetery, there to offer a last prayer at the resting place of some beloved one. One of the most impressive parts of the ceremony was the singing. From the beginning of the stations to the end, the whole assisted under the direction of Rev. Father Desrochers, joined with heart and soul in the singing of the several hymns and canticles which commemorated the sufferings of the Lord, and these solemn chants by so many thousand voices filled the soul with piety and devotion. The pilgrimage was a decided success and it is to be hoped that Rev. Father Picard will repeat it each coming season.

Beatty's Organs for \$35.00. Special attention is called to Mayor Beatty's Parlor Organ advertisement in another column. Any of our readers who are in want of a Cabinet Organ at a reduced price should order at once from the advertisement, as the time is limited to only seven days from date of this paper.

The Finest Present you can make your Daughter. On her return from school, is one of those fine pianos to be found at the stores of the N. Y. Piano Company. These instruments are among the finest in the world, including the celebrated N. Y. Weber, and all their pianos and organs are sold at very reasonable prices. A large number of fine pianos and organs are now being received from the various factories at their stores, St. James street. They show a very beautiful collection of WEBER, DEOKER & SON, HALE, VOSE & SON, WILLIAMS, etc., and the organs of Bell, Burdett, Geo. Wood and others. The prices on all these instruments, which represent the standard makers of the United States and Canada, are placed within the reach of all. They also allow full value for old pianos and their tuning and repairing is perfection. We see from the London musical papers that the Weber pianos are now used by Madame Albani, Nilsson and Patti, in their grand concerts in the Albert Hall, London. Country dealers are supplied at the usual discount. Send postal card for large illustrated catalogue. N. Y. PIANO CO., St. James Street, Montreal. Agents for Weber, Decker & Son, Vose, Hale, Williams, and other Pianos. 51-3

A TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT DISASTER. A Hudson River Steamer Blown Up near New York—The Miraculous Escape of the Captain and Crew—Sinks—Loss of Life. NEW YORK, August 28.—It is reported that the steamer Riverdale has burst her boiler and sunk, over fifty lives being lost. The Riverdale belongs to Smith's line, and plies between New York and Haverstraw, touching at the Palisades, Yonkers, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack and Sing Sing. THE WOUNDED. Geo. A. Deymes, fireman, fearfully scalded, cannot live; Orville Gardner (Evangelist), Brooklyn, scalded all over the body; Thos. J. Saur, badly scalded; Nicholas Salair, mate of the "Riverdale," thigh broken; Wm. Henry, an officer on the steamer, hand and feet burned; Israel Lassar, Yeonkers, badly burned; James Tobin, Yeonkers, and Nelson McGee, pilot, of Yeonkers, badly scalded and bruised; John Moran, injured. NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Thos. J. Saur, one of the injured, died at midnight. Peter Fanning, deck hand, is suffering from severe burns on the face and hands. The following missing people were inquired for late last night:—Mrs. Longstreet, Mr. Archibald and Mr. McConnell, Mrs. Emily Moresford, of Haverstraw; Abraham Tompkins, of Tarrytown, and three ladies who were with him; W. W. E. Tippet, Palisades Mountain House; ex-Senator Robt. Strahan, Mrs. Lanfare and daughter, of Tarrytown; W. N. A. Harris, Moses D. Gatty, of Yeonkers, and Mr. Rose, of Sing Sing.

The amalgamated Irish and Catholic societies of Fall River, Mass., have resolved to boycott the Boston Herald because it refused to print an appeal for aid for the families of the man executed for complicity in the Phoenix Park murders.

MONSIGNOR CAPEL.

Sermon Delivered at St. Mary's Church, Newport-Christ's Love to Humanity—His Duty in the Light of the Saviour's Sufferings.

St. Mary's Church was well filled with summer residents and others, who congregated to listen to two sermons by Mgr. Capel. At the morning service the reverend gentleman read a portion of the seventh chapter of Luke, beginning at the twelfth verse. He then spoke as follows:— MY DEAR BROTHERS—What can be more exquisitely human than the story of the life that has just been read? What more eloquent than the history of the works of our Lord upon the earth? We can see the poor widow following the bier of her dead son, also accompanied by a large crowd of friends and acquaintances; but none of them had the compassion or sympathy for her in her great grief as did He who was approaching. She and those around her had not the least thought that there was One present who could raise her boy from the dead, but He saw her grief and was moved with compassion. So it was that He drew nigh and immediately breathed forth two words of comfort, "Daughter, arise." It was the expression of One who had authority to say to Death, "Give up thy bonds." There was no hesitation on His part when He said to those bearing the bier, "Stand fast," for He was omnipotent and could cure all. It was Christ who restored the child to the poor widow. Tell me, if there is anything more expressive of the power of good in Christ than this. The Jew of old called upon God and worshipped Him through a lengthened creed, but he never conceived God in his true light. He was always the majestic, mysterious, zealous Creator who demanded service under penalty of terrible punishment. It never occurred to him that God would ever come to earth and dwell among His lowly subjects. But God desired that man should know something of His infinite perfection divine love and compassion, and sent His Son to display to an ignorant and unbelieving world these qualities, and to give His body, so beautiful in structure, to be scourged and finally to suffer and die that we through the sacrifice of His precious blood might be saved. It was for these reasons that He sent His Son, an impersonification of His own image.

CHARACTER OF CHRIST. There was also in him a perfect soul surrounded by a perfect body. It was not such a body as ours—weak, ignorant, prone to evil, delighting in sin—but a body fitted to enclose the soul endowed with the wonderful light that comes from God. See how wonderfully human Christ becomes! Run your eye over His life, undergoing all the trials, temptations and sufferings common to all of us. His life was given to sinners. Look how tenderly He deals with all manner of sin! Look at Him as He sits at the well speaking to the Samaritan woman, to the astonishment of His disciples, and He tells her that He is the true shepherd from God! Turn your attention to the time at which the most officious of the apostles cented him. When Christ turned his gentle eye upon him he is stricken with the sense of his guilt, and traditions say that Peter went forth and wept much in remembrance of that look; also at the seaside when the crowd had been following Him for a long time, and hungry and weary were yet dwelling upon each word that fell from His lips. Touched by their earthly need, what does he say? "Do not stand here away lest they faint by the way." Where would my story end if I should undertake to enumerate all the numerous deeds which show so brilliant and unobtrusively the wondrous compassion and feelings for the sufferings of humanity? O the everlasting love of God for each one of us that He should send His Son to die as a propitiation for our sins!

When Jesus arose from the dead it was with the same body which He had had in life and with the same personality with which He ascended into heaven. It was to plead for us, and our love for Him is intensified by the knowledge that He has not only shed His blood on Calvary for us, but that He continues to make intercession for us. INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY. The speaker then said:—As man came separated and as he departed separately, so Christ did not redeem mankind in a mass, but separately, so that the life of each one is a little cosmos, as it were, in this world, each having a secure paidon for himself. If man does not perform the duty he owes his neighbor, and in connection with this that he owes his God, he will never inherit eternal life. Continuing, the speaker said:—What is the distinction of those in purple, in the lofty stations of the wealthy, in comparison to the position of that which you hold as a child and heir of God? You may say that this view is a picture of the imagination and an exaggeration—in fact too wonderful to be true. Well, look over your life from birth to manhood and from manhood to old age, under the watchful eye of your mother and the efforts of the priest. There is an inner story connected with this life. We all remember when we first disobeyed the command of conscience, and this disobedience led us to despise self. There was also steadily growing in our hearts a forgetfulness of God which showed that we had neglected the means of grace, and we exclaimed: "There is no God in the darkness of our guilt and folly. Finally, we are forced to admit that while we were forgetting God and were travelling in the path of wickedness and sin He was and is still watching over us. We are led to feel that we have indeed squandered the treasure that He has placed in our hand. He has borne with us until this moment, though we have been forgetful of our duty to the poor and needy. No parent would have been patient and endured this for such a time, and yet all the while this Great Mediator has been looking upon the face of His Father, God Almighty, and has said, "Forgive them, for they know not what they do." Having knowledge then, of this forbiddance, ought you not to take some steps toward the right way? Is it in this career of disobedience that you desire to end your days? Listen to these grave words uttered by Apostle Paul:—"That which a man sows that shall he reap." Are you not guilty of mocking God Almighty? You also use talents, wealth and influence for other purposes than in His service. Are you not mocking Him when you do not render that adoration to Him that He demands, and when you are forgetful that He sent His Son to die for you, and do not become a child of God walking in the path of truth and right? We will have to answer for all the refusals to open the door of our soul at the knocking of Christ. But the time will come when Christ will lay aside His compassion and we shall appear before Him to be judged. Then shall we realize too late that we have neglected to do the will of God, and when called upon to explain what we have done with the talent entrusted to us we will be obliged to confess it is buried in the earth. Make it a point to read carefully the Passion of Christ. It will stimulate you to do great and noble deeds.

THE CHOLERA AND OTHER TOPICS.

Interview with Dr. Souville—Talk about the Cholera—France and England—The French Army—Germany, etc.

Dr. Souville, a gentleman well known in this city in connection with an invention for the cure of diseases of the respiratory organs, has returned to Canada, after an absence of some nine months spent on the other side of the Atlantic. The Doctor says that during his absence he had visited the principal medical colleges in England, France and Germany, chiefly for the purpose of carrying out his scheme for an international institution of skilled physicians who would, under his charge, devote themselves to the relief of patients suffering from lung troubles by means of his invention, the spirometer. As the doctor is a keen observer of men and manners, he was questioned concerning THE CHOLERA. He said that he did not think that there was much chance of an epidemic of cholera in Europe. It was in Egypt when he left, and there had since been some cases reported at the London docks in vessels that had arrived there from the East. He thought that France had adopted a good system of quarantine; by it any vessels, no matter of what nation, that had touched at any of the Mediterranean ports were kept in strict quarantine until the health officers were satisfied that all hands on board were healthy. The doctor was of the opinion that strict quarantine service could successfully check the advance of cholera. As regarded treatment Dr. Souville said that he felt disposed to be somewhat reserved in this point. He had seen the disease successfully treated by strong doses of morphia, injected hypodermically, followed by doses of oil of sweet almonds. He thought the latter remedy was about the best that could be given. The Doctor said that he was in London at the time that the cholera broke out in Egypt. The English were become alarmed, but not nearly so much as the French, Spanish or Italian people. Their climate being so much warmer is more susceptible to such an epidemic, and consequently the natives felt more concerned. SHIPMENT OF BAGS. Dr. Souville strongly condemned the trade in bags between Egypt and the United States. In no way was the dread disease so easily conveyed from place to place, as by means of the clothing of infected persons. He thought that the Government of the United States would do well to prevent, for the present, the landing of cargoes of bags from the Mediterranean, and subject all passengers to strict quarantine. MEDICAL EXPERTS. The French Government, the physician further remarked, had recently voted a sum of 50,000 francs to be applied to equipping a corps of medical experts to serve in Egypt, England, also would send hundreds of physicians to the plague stricken cities, and it was to be hoped that the joint efforts of these powers would have the effect of stamping out the epidemic, and confine it to its present limits. FRANCE AND ENGLAND. Dr. Souville, who served through the Franco-Prussian war in the capacity of an army surgeon, then turned the conversation towards the present state of the French army, and the feeling that existed towards their traditional foe, the German. France, the doctor said, was not contemplating any war at present. She would adopt the policy of her powerful and intelligent neighbor, England, and remain, if possible, at peace with the whole world. The feeling of the French people was friendly towards England in spite of the somewhat hostile tone of the French press regarding the Tongola affair, and more lately the De Lesseps canal scheme. The doctor denied the theory that France was France, and related his opinion that the great bulk of the French nation were friendly towards England. If France had lately taken to colonization she was only following the policy and example of her great neighbor. THE FRENCH ARMY. The strength of the French army under arms, the Doctor said, was now about 800,000. In time of war this could be raised to one and a half million men with another million and a half in reserve. France wished for peace with Germany and would not seek a rupture. From what he had observed when in Germany, the Doctor said, the feeling of that country towards France was very oppressive. Germany would like to see France at her last, and Bismarck was trying to influence all the Powers against her, still the formation of the Triple Alliance showed that the great Chancellor was somewhat afraid of his late foe. Dr. Souville declared, however, that it was a fact that France could ruin Germany if her diplomats only understood her true position. France at the present day is twice as rich as Germany; her income is very near 300,000,000 more a year. Germany spends one thousand million a year to support her army and officials. France, it is true, has the same amount of expenses, but then her income is much larger. There was no doubt but that both countries would feel the effect of supporting such large armies.

DEDICATION OF A NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH AT BATHURST.

The new Church of the Holy Family in Bathurst Village, N.B., of which the Rev. Wm. Vazilly is Pastor, was dedicated to the service and glory of God on Friday, the 17th of August last. The building is Gothic in style. The main building is 111 x 61 feet, the height from floor to ceiling is 47 feet, and the vestry is 24 x 33 feet. The ceiling is finished in native ash, oiled and varnished, with imitation walnut finishings. The truss work, which supports the ceiling, is finished in imitation of oak. The Choir Gallery, in the front end, is 33x22 feet. The vestibule is 33x28 feet. There are three entrance doors, opening outwards, and through these entrance is had to the three aisles. The tower is 16 feet square, and the distance to the top of the belfry is 63 feet, the spire extending a still further distance of 72 feet. The distance from the ground to the top of the cross (which is 18 feet) is 143 feet. The tower stands at the south corner nearest the road, its front facing the town. The Louvre windows, in the belfry, are eminently adapted for the purpose of transmitting sound besides being very ornamental. The pews are of native ash, with imitation walnut finishings, as are also the doors. Work on the building was commenced in April, 1881, the stone foundation having been laid in the November preceding. The Church has sitting accommodation for about 800 people.

On the morning of the Dedication, by the express train, arrived His Grace Archbishop O'Brien, accompanied by his secretary, Father Murphy, His Lordship Bishop McIntyre and Father McDonald, of Charlotte-town. His Lordship Bishop Rogers and several of the priests of his diocese. This distinguished party passed through a beautiful arch of spruce erected near the station. On the side facing the station was the motto "Benedictus qui venit in nomine Domini," in white letters on a red ground, and on the other side the motto "Deus martha avec vous dans le chemin," in red letters on a white ground. From both ends of the arch flags floated. From here to the Church the road was lined with spruce trees, and at conspicuous points flag staffs were erected, from which floated to the breeze flags of all nations. At the top of the hill very near the church, the party passed through another arch very similar to the first. On the side facing the town was the motto, in red letters on a white ground, "The Holy Ghost hath placed Bishops to rule the Church," and, on the other side, in white letters, on a red ground, "Homage and reconnaissance a nos prelates pasteurs." Over the gate of the Presbytery a pretty little arch was raised having the words "Cead Mille Failte" in green letters on a white ground. On the church grounds flag staffs were erected here and there, and the tout ensemble was very fine indeed. His Grace was delighted with the decorations, and expressed his sense of the good taste and enthusiastic zeal of those who participated in the work. The solemn ceremony of the dedication of the church began at ten o'clock, and was followed by Pontifical Grand Mass. Bishop Rogers was the celebrant; Father Pelletier, of Madawaska, Assistant Priest; Fathers Murphy of Halifax, and McDonald, of Charlottetown, Deacons of Honor; Fathers J. B. Doucet, of Grand Anse, and Meahan, of Moncton, Deacon and Sub-Deacon of Mass respectively; Master of Ceremony, Father Parilly, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Doucet, of Montreal, and Father Richard, of St. Louis. His Grace the Archbishop assisted at the Mass vested in *cappa magna*. Very Rev. Father Barry, V.G., of Carleton, was Assistant Priest, and the Rev. Canon Sauter, of Rimouski, and Father Allard, of Bel River, Deacons of Honor. His Lordship Bishop McIntyre occupied a seat on the Gospel side at the head of the choir. In addition to these the following priests had seats in the chancel: Rev. Fathers Dixon, Carter, Bannon, Doucet and Joubert, of the Diocese of Chatham; Rev. Father Cormier, of Moncton, and Gerube of Rimouski, besides a number of minor clerics and altar boys. At the end of the first Gospel Rev. Father Carter, after receiving His Grace's blessing, was conducted by the Master of Ceremonies to the pulpit and preached a sermon appropriate to the occasion from the text "King Solomon offered a sacrifice;... the King and all the people dedicated the house of God." At the conclusion of the sermon His Grace the Archbishop of Halifax gave the congregation the Pontifical blessing.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL QUESTION.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 4.—Father Hennessy on Sunday ordered all the male Catholic children to attend school in the basement of the church. He said the sacraments would be withheld from parents who refused to obey. Fifty of the 200 Catholic pupils have left the public schools in consequence of the above order. The reason for the priest's action is the refusal of the school board to permit Catholic religious instruction after school hours.

JACK KETCH DEAD.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Marwood, the hangman, is dead.

THE CHOLERA AND OTHER TOPICS.

Interview with Dr. Souville—Talk about the Cholera—France and England—The French Army—Germany, etc.

Dr. Souville, a gentleman well known in this city in connection with an invention for the cure of diseases of the respiratory organs, has returned to Canada, after an absence of some nine months spent on the other side of the Atlantic. The Doctor says that during his absence he had visited the principal medical colleges in England, France and Germany, chiefly for the purpose of carrying out his scheme for an international institution of skilled physicians who would, under his charge, devote themselves to the relief of patients suffering from lung troubles by means of his invention, the spirometer. As the doctor is a keen observer of men and manners, he was questioned concerning THE CHOLERA. He said that he did not think that there was much chance of an epidemic of cholera in Europe. It was in Egypt when he left, and there had since been some cases reported at the London docks in vessels that had arrived there from the East. He thought that France had adopted a good system of quarantine; by it any vessels, no matter of what nation, that had touched at any of the Mediterranean ports were kept in strict quarantine until the health officers were satisfied that all hands on board were healthy. The doctor was of the opinion that strict quarantine service could successfully check the advance of cholera. As regarded treatment Dr. Souville said that he felt disposed to be somewhat reserved in this point. He had seen the disease successfully treated by strong doses of morphia, injected hypodermically, followed by doses of oil of sweet almonds. He thought the latter remedy was about the best that could be given. The Doctor said that he was in London at the time that the cholera broke out in Egypt. The English were become alarmed, but not nearly so much as the French, Spanish or Italian people. Their climate being so much warmer is more susceptible to such an epidemic, and consequently the natives felt more concerned. SHIPMENT OF BAGS. Dr. Souville strongly condemned the trade in bags between Egypt and the United States. In no way was the dread disease so easily conveyed from place to place, as by means of the clothing of infected persons. He thought that the Government of the United States would do well to prevent, for the present, the landing of cargoes of bags from the Mediterranean, and subject all passengers to strict quarantine. MEDICAL EXPERTS. The French Government, the physician further remarked, had recently voted a sum of 50,000 francs to be applied to equipping a corps of medical experts to serve in Egypt, England, also would send hundreds of physicians to the plague stricken cities, and it was to be hoped that the joint efforts of these powers would have the effect of stamping out the epidemic, and confine it to its present limits. FRANCE AND ENGLAND. Dr. Souville, who served through the Franco-Prussian war in the capacity of an army surgeon, then turned the conversation towards the present state of the French army, and the feeling that existed towards their traditional foe, the German. France, the doctor said, was not contemplating any war at present. She would adopt the policy of her powerful and intelligent neighbor, England, and remain, if possible, at peace with the whole world. The feeling of the French people was friendly towards England in spite of the somewhat hostile tone of the French press regarding the Tongola affair, and more lately the De Lesseps canal scheme. The doctor denied the theory that France was France, and related his opinion that the great bulk of the French nation were friendly towards England. If France had lately taken to colonization she was only following the policy and example of her great neighbor. THE FRENCH ARMY. The strength of the French army under arms, the Doctor said, was now about 800,000. In time of war this could be raised to one and a half million men with another million and a half in reserve. France wished for peace with Germany and would not seek a rupture. From what he had observed when in Germany, the Doctor said, the feeling of that country towards France was very oppressive. Germany would like to see France at her last, and Bismarck was trying to influence all the Powers against her, still the formation of the Triple Alliance showed that the great Chancellor was somewhat afraid of his late foe. Dr. Souville declared, however, that it was a fact that France could ruin Germany if her diplomats only understood her true position. France at the present day is twice as rich as Germany; her income is very near 300,000,000 more a year. Germany spends one thousand million a year to support her army and officials. France, it is true, has the same amount of expenses, but then her income is much larger. There was no doubt but that both countries would feel the effect of supporting such large armies.

THE TORIES DISAPPOINTED.

Mr. Parnell's Campaign in Ireland—His Policy Approved by the Liberals, but His English Friends Apprehensive of the Result. LONDON, Sept. 4.—The London correspondent of the New York Sun writes—English politics are at a low ebb, but the Conservatives are entering upon what promises to be a very active Inter-Parliamentary campaign, in which Lord Randolph Churchill will shortly take the lead. In Ireland Mr. Parnell has opened his campaign in a manner which the Tory journals view with unqualified displeasure, and the Liberals with warm approval. Nothing could have been more moderate or temperate than his speech at Dublin on Tuesday. The Tory enemies of home rule had set their hearts and based their plans upon the inauguration of a campaign of bitterness and violence, but Mr. Parnell's advice to his party is that it should be prepared to accept the measure of home rule which Mr. Gladstone will endeavor at the next session to grant. He intimated that a satisfactory plan of local self-government would be introduced, and he showed that the Irish party had secured a fair share of beneficial legislation at the hands of the Parliament just closed. The English friends of the Irish party in London are apprehensive on only one point, and that is that the Irish temper will not readily adapt itself to a policy of conciliation, and that the fact that an important part of the English press praises and approves Mr. Parnell's course, will cause him to be locked upon with suspicion, and lead his followers to incline rather to the aggression and violence which characterizes the utterances of Mr. Healy, who is impulsive and ambitious.