

This precious document is too nauseous to be copied entire in our columns. We therefore merely add the concluding paragraph:

"May the Son of the living God with all the glory of His Majesty curse him! and may Heaven with all the powers that move therein, rise up against him, and curse and damn him, unless he repent and make satisfaction. Amen! So be it. Be it so, Amen."

To say nothing of the intrinsic evidences of forgery which all documents of this kind carry with them, it is sufficient to state that this pretended bull is the invention of certain indecent novelists whose writings are unfit to find a place in the library of any one who values the morality of his family. It is a clumsy copy of the form of excommunication given in Barham's "Ingilby Legends," and earlier, in Sterne's "Tristram Shandy." Both these writers were Church of England clergymen. Yet both pandered to the propagation of the grossest sensuality. The following sketch of Sterne's character is from the American Cyclopaedia:

"Of the personal character of Sterne, as seen in his life and letters, no favorable impression can be formed. The latter show him to have been indifferent to the duties of his profession, lax in principle, a bad husband, a faithless lover, offering his affections to two or three married women at once, the dupe of every coarse flatterer, and false to his professions of virtue or sensibility."

We pity the paltry palliads who take delight in gibbing up the literature of such authors to pander to the popular longing for the marvellous and unclean.

#### THE GLADSTONIAN REACTION.

It cannot be at all surprising that the veteran ex-Premier is delighted at the reaction in English public opinion against Tory exclusiveness and repressiveness. In a letter to Mr. Brunner, the successful candidate for Northwich, he says:

"Few will seek to disguise the unquestionable addition thus made to the evidence now rapidly approaching a demonstrative character, that the people of England intend to do full justice to the people of Ireland by confiding to them in a spirit alike generous and wise the conduct of Irish affairs. It is to be lamented that years of precious legislative life of the country should have been spent in a controversy which can only end in one way. But while it is important that the national judgment be speedy, it is more important that when it does come it shall be unequivocal and decisive."

Mr. Gladstone's able lieutenant, one of England's coming men, Lord Roseberry, is equally pleased at the results and the lessons of the recent bye-elections. Speaking at Manchester on the 17th, he said that these elections clearly indicated that the hour of triumph was at hand. The Liberal party had but one leader and one principle. The concessions made by Mr. Gladstone were sufficient to warrant the return of the Liberal Unionists to the Liberal party, whose doors were open to receive them.

Hardly less significant were the elections in the Bridgeton division of Glasgow, and the Forest of Dean division of Gloucestershire than that of Northwich. In the former electoral district the poll stood:

Trevelyan (L).....4,664  
Ashley (C).....3,253

Majority, 1,401.  
At the general election of 1886, the vote stood:

E. R. Russell (L).....4,364  
Colin Mackenzie (C).....3,367

Majority, 847.  
These figures show that while the Liberals increased their vote by 290, the Tory Conservatives lost in twelve months 314.

We have before us a summary of Sir Geo. O. Trevelyan's speech of thanks to the electors and a very remarkable utterance it must be considered. He said he was there primarily as a Liberal member. Last year the Liberal party had split over Mr. Gladstone's bill; this year Mr. Gladstone had made generous offers to the Liberal Unionists, but their leaders had refused these offers. The Liberal party was now again united, except some men at the top who would not re-unite because of a vain idea of their own political importance, others because they thought themselves bound in conscience to the Tory party, others again because they had Tory constituencies. The rank and file were, however, returning as soon as they could. The great question to be settled was the future government of Ireland. Speaking of the Coercion act Sir George declared:

The National League could be proclaimed, and every member of the National League—Mr. P. J. Power, M. P.; T. P. O'Connor, M. P., and all the newspaper writers and members of Parliament put in prison. He came down here to protest against that, and he ventured to say that the enormous victory they had given him would make it all but impossible for the Tory Government to proclaim the National League, would make it absolutely impossible for Mr. Chamberlain, for Lord Hartington, who had in the Government with him and Lord Spencer heavily supported them in their refusal to ask for legislation against the National League. It would prevent them from being guilty of the shameful inconsistency of helping the Government to proclaim the National League. They called him (Sir George) inconsistent, but were they consistent? This election would, happily, settle the high question in that sense from

this time forward. Ireland must be treated by a policy of conciliation, of kindness, and of confidence, and so it must be treated by a re-united Liberal party.

In the Forest of Dean contest, the figures stood:

Mr. Samuelson (G L).....4286  
Mr. Wyndham (C).....2736

Majority.....1550

The figures at last election were—

Blake (G L).....3882  
Lucas (C).....2415

Majority.....1467

Taking these elections into consideration with that of Northwich no one can doubt that the days of the Salisbury government are numbered. An appeal to the people could now have but one result, the bringing back, by an overwhelming majority, of the Liberal party to power and the concession of a generous measure of Home Rule to Ireland. Nothing can now save Salisbury from the wreck that he prepared for himself by forcing the Crimes Bill through both houses of Parliament. It is indeed creditable to the British nation that it refuses to endorse this cruel and blood-thirsty measure.

#### THE SACRED HEART ACADEMY.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF THE NEW WING.

It is at all times most gratifying to be called upon to note the progress of educational institutions. Especially pleasing is it, however, when we have evidence before us of very marked prosperity attending the labors of those with whom education is a life-long labor of love—education, too, of the most useful, the noblest, the loftiest kind—education having for object the success and distinction of pupils in the struggle for life here below, but yet not losing sight of their eternal interests in the hereafter. It is in this latter regard that the teaching of Religion imparts a charm to the pupil which can only be fully appreciated by Christian parents in the Christian home.

Many children possess what is termed a first class education. They are fully equipped with the material necessary to take part in the rush and bustle of a busy life. This is all very necessary in its place. But it is not true education unless accompanied by a thorough moral training—unless God's divine law is implanted firmly in the heart as a bulwark against sin of every description. And what more beautiful spectacle can we have in the Christian home than the daughter who has finished her course at school, giving example of all that is truly good and holy to those about her. She has had a Christian training in a Christian school. She dreads to do wrong because it is sinful and because it is displeasing to our Divine Lord. Such a truly, is education worthy the name—the mind has been well stored with knowledge and the heart with love of God. Our fair city of London has the privilege of possessing a school of this character, conducted by the Religious of the Sacred Heart. This order has throughout the world 125 houses and 5,000 members. It has houses in 20 dioceses in the United States and 4 in Canada, including the one just founding in San Francisco, Cal., and a membership of over 900 Religious.

On Saturday last was laid the corner stone of a very large addition to the present magnificent house on Dundas street. It is being erected on the north side of the present buildings, and has a frontage on Queen's avenue of 184 feet and is 91 feet deep. The building will be four stories high, with basement, and consist of a wing 49,551 and a chapel 42,283. The main entrance has been changed from Dundas street to Queen's avenue, in order to give the sisters advantage of the beautiful grounds on Dundas street and more privacy. On the basement floor will be a playroom 63x34 feet, charity room, music room and lavatories. At the back of the building will be the engine room, coal bunkers, etc. The ground floor of the wing, which will be on the east side of the chapel, is to be fitted up for parlors, dining room, sewing room, vestibule, lavatory and music room. The chapel will be large and commodious, with a grained ceiling 28 feet high. At the northern end of the chapel is to be the sanctuary with strangers' chapel 12 x 17, to which there will be an entrance from Queen's avenue. The society will be the same size as this latter room, the cloister extends from the main hall to the sanctuary. A handsome and unique plaster arch will divide the chapel from the sanctuary. The sides of the chapel will have a panel dado six feet high, and will be fitted up with chairs stalls. On the second floor will be rooms for persons desirous, according to the Catholic custom, of spending a few days in retreat at the convent. In fact, the new wing is built expressly for the accommodation of those in retreat. The third floor will contain the infirmary, lavatory, bathrooms, etc. The sanitary arrangements will be of the most approved style, complete in every respect. The building is of white brick, trimmed with white stone, with rubblestone foundation. The addition, when finished, will cost in the neighborhood of \$30,000.

At four o'clock His Lordship Bishop Walsh, attended by Rev. Fathers Tierman, Walsh, Dunphy, Kennedy, cross-bearer and acolytes, proceeded to the new addition, and at the corner where the stone was about to be laid, in the most impressive manner performed the ceremony prescribed by the ritual for such occasions. The following inscription is cut in the corner stone, which was carefully lowered to its place:

Hunc Lapidem Angularem,  
Sacelli Sancti Cordis Jesu,  
Benedixit ac posuit.  
Reverendus Joannes Walsh  
Episcopus Londinensis  
Die 20 Augusti.  
A. D. 1887.

And on the east side:—  
Ad majorem Sacrorum Cordium  
Jesu et Mariae Gloriam  
et  
Salutem Animarum  
Sacellum hoc a religiosa familia  
Sacelli Cordis Jesu extructum est.

In a cavity in the stone was placed a copy of the CATHOLIC RECORD and some of the local papers.

All present were much impressed with the beautiful and touching spectacle, and many a heartfelt prayer went up to the throne of God that abundant prosperity would attend the labors of the good Religious of the Sacred Heart. The school will re-open on Tuesday, the 6th September, when we trust a larger number of pupils than ever will seek at the hands of the good nuns the inestimable boon of a good Christian education.

#### SAVINGS BANKS.

North West Review.

Ex Judge Ryan delivered one of his best lectures some time since in the reading room attached to the C. P. R. Library. The subject, that of Savings Banks, being always interesting we copy the following from the Free Press:

"An entertainment of more than usual interest was given in the reading room attached to the C. P. R. Library.

The chairman, before introducing Judge Ryan, who had been announced to lecture, remarked that the profits of the entertainment would be given to the C. P. R. base ball club.

JUDGE RYAN'S LECTURE ON SAVINGS BANKS.

The Judge said that when he last had the honor of speaking from that platform he took occasion to remark upon the prosperous position occupied by mechanics and laborers in general, in our time as compared with times past, and referred to high authority to show that it was no longer a general characteristic of manufacturing business that "at the head stood massive wealth, and at the foot monstrous poverty." Since that occasion he had observed, and taken note of, much evidence in the same direction. How pleasing is it, for instance, to read as the statement of Mr. Gillis, a statistician, of eminence, that "the command of the working classes over the necessities, and even luxuries of life, has been greatly increased, and that a scale of living now prevails which is far above anything that a workman of fifty years ago could have hoped to attain to. Nor is it only that the masses are better clothed and better fed. Partly as the result of this higher standard of comfort, and partly owing to improved sanitary arrangements, they enjoy better health, and the mean duration of their life has been prolonged. They have further been given greatly increased facilities for education, and the amelioration of their condition in other ways is testified to by a diminution of crime and pauperism, and by a large growth in the amount of the deposits in the savings banks, these having risen from £13,719,000 in 1831 to £80,324,000 in 1881. Not less interesting is it to read in "Miscellaneous Statistics of the United Kingdom," and Porter's "Progress of the Nation," particulars of the increase of wages, ranging from 43 to 160 per cent, the highest amount being in favor of children, for "pinning" in Bradford. It is hard to hear of children being still obliged to work in factories, but it is a relief to know that they are being well paid, and that restrictions as to age are strictly enforced. It may not be improper either to allude to the large number of newly enfranchised workmen in the United Kingdom, whom, "the Parliamentary Committee on Trade Unions" congratulated, and "welcomes into the circle of political power," adding to the welcome "we have confidence that they will use it to the benefit of themselves and to the advantage of the nation. To all alike we advise united action, early organization, patience and steadfastness to principles, and the victories of the past shall be doubly repeated in the future." (London Times, 20th February, 1885.) But the more particular object of the meeting that evening was to speak of the Savings Bank, of which a distinguished writer had said that "it is the strong box of the prudent man of moderate means and humble position." He would be excused for mentioning that among the bumper depositors in the savings banks of this continent, emigrants from Ireland form a large number; indeed, it has been said that the great bulk of the money in these banks in the United States belonged to them, and he believed it is a melancholy fact that a large amount of unclaimed monies now subject to the control of the Government at Washington belonged to Irishmen who have disappeared, whose history is lost, whose heirs are unknown. It was shown at a convention in Buffalo three years since that there were \$12,000,000 deposits of Irish labour in the savings banks of New York and New England alone. He would not here inquire how far it is profitable for people to keep their money so much at rest, whether it would not be profitable to acquire property when the aggregate exceeds a certain large amount. He had seen it stated that while the depositor gets four or five per cent, the bank, or the speculator in the confidence of the bank, will not be satisfied with less than ten per cent, sometimes more, in operating with the money which the depositor's labour had made. That was a subject which, perhaps, he had not sufficient knowledge to deal with. His object was to speak of and encourage the use of the savings bank as it is popularly known—a place where the small savings of the poor man is secure; and he would say that in that sense it was a most valuable institution. Money is necessary in this age, and properly applied how much comfort does it secure! Emerson, in his quaint but forcible way, says: "Wealth begins in a tight roof that keeps rain and wind out; in a good pump that yields you plenty of sweet water; in two suits of clothes, so to change your dress when you are wet; in dry sticks to burn; in a good double wick lamp; and three meals; in a horse or a locomotive to cross the land; in a boat to cross the sea; in tools to work with; in books to read; and so, in giving on all sides, by tools and auxiliaries, the greatest possible extension to our powers, as if it added feet and hands and eyes and blood, length to the day and knowledge and good-will. Again 'To be rich is to have a ticket of admission to the master-works and chief men of

each race. It is to have the sea, by voyaging; to visit the mountains, Niagara, the Nile, the Desert, Rome, Paris, Constantinople; to see galleries, libraries, arsenals, manufactories." (Essay on Power and Wealth.) How are we to get money! Some say by a "boom," but that does not last always, sometimes not long, and often is it the source of lasting loss. The fact is, the ordinary and most honest way is to save: thus pence become pounds, and pounds become fortunes; and wealth so secured is more valued, and is likely to be more blessed than that acquired by speculation, with its attendant moral difficulties. Here the Judge dwelt at some length on the advantages of savings banks in large cities, where temptations to extravagance and dissipation everywhere present themselves, and where, apart from these dangers money is almost imperceptibly wasted, especially by young people. And to what an extent, he continued, can money thus saved be applied to good, religious purposes, including timely and judicious relief to others! In the 17th chapter of McGuire's book on "The Irish in America" it is told that within a quarter of a century the Irish in the United States had deposited there a "hoard" of \$24,000,000 pounds, or if there had been no depreciation of American currency \$120,000,000. No doubt an immense proportion of this money was drawn from saving banks! These institutions also contributed eminently to public order, to an anti-revolutionary spirit. It is a fine saying of Lord Bacon's "The man who has children gives hostages to the law," so does the man who puts money in the savings bank, every deposit there is a hostage, and hence it is that money in his Political Elements says, "there is money enough in the savings banks in England to prevent a revolution."

The lecture closed by a series of observations on the social distinction which emanates from wealth. It should not be too hastily said that the preference we see so often given to the rich man means merely a worship of his wealth. In most cases the acquisition of wealth is a proof not only of industry, but of talent in the possessor, or his predecessor who acquired it. May it not be these qualities that are honored, as much as the wealth? It was said of the late Mr. Stuart of New York, that he was the richest man in the world, the wealth of the Rothschilds is the accumulation of a family, and think you that because Mr. Stuart could not make a great speech, or write a showy letter, that he had not talent? He must have had talent, and of the very highest order as a business man, and because of this, and of the noble purposes to which he so often applied his wealth, he enjoyed the highest social distinction, and was invited by President Grant to become a member of his Cabinet. The common judgment of men, concluded the Judge, under all varieties of government, according social distinction to wealth would thus seem to be founded on a just and useful principle, which can scarcely be philosophised away. The lecture was highly applauded.

#### PELEE ISLAND.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record.

SIR,—In your issue of the 30th of July one of the "Pelee Islanders" alludes in flattering but entirely untrue terms to our Island's supposed productions, and prospects for the time to come. It seems clear however that your valued correspondent must be one of our recent acquisitions, for some of his statements are erroneous and ones not likely to be fallen into by any one to the manner born.

I beg to assure the gentleman in person and the world at large that Pelee Island is not so dangerous to navigation, nor so difficult to approach as he doubtless in all good faith believes.

As a matter of fact the island affords entirely safe landings at any time or with any wind whatever, for in addition to the north and west wharves there are good wharves also on the east and south sides, and at some one of these wharves a safe landing in calm water is at any time quite possible, and this the officers of the "City of Dresden" are perfectly aware of.

As to a harbor of refuge, this if constructed at all, should and would be built for the local trade or trading vessels alone. Should such a refuge be ever made, it will be placed doubtless near the point of greatest danger to those whose business lies on the great waters, and this point is on the south end, off whose coast lies the only reefs around the island, glorious on summer days with blue waves dancing, but dreadful indeed when darkness and storm hide their dangers and the sea, lashed to one white whirling foam, rushes madly over their rocky sides.

I quite agree with your correspondent that the mails in winter should be brought via Kelly's Island, Ohio, for it is at its nearest point but seven miles distant from Pelee, and between lies "Middle Island," with houses on it for shelter, and "Quail Reef" (in winter an island of ice piled high) on either of which the struggling mail carriers could stop, rest and seek shelter in hours of need, or hold on until the drifting ice floe or the whirling snow storm shall have passed on.

We have on our Island three churches in all, Catholic, English and Methodist, some six hundred people, five wharves and three public houses, the very respectable house of Mr. Robert Little, the boarding house of Mr. T. Smith and Dr. McCormick. The house of Mr. Smith will accommodate about twenty persons at the north end, the house of Dr. McCormick about forty at the south end.

The drainage of our marshes, now entirely dry, adds 5000 acres to our arable area of the richest soil, now being subdivided into farms, and offered for sale on very easy terms by the owner, Dr. J. M. Scudder, and other lands all over the Island fitted for almost any product of the temperate zone.

Pelee, protected by the heat holding waters of the zone has, in the latitude of New York and Chicago, the climate of the Carolinas, and the frost in fall strikes the valley of the Ohio and the hills of Tennessee, whilst all is green on our "Island of the Blest."

The Catawba grape, native of or to, (as the name shows) North Carolina hangs and ripens to perfection in the long mild

fall, the cotton plant scatters its ripened bolls in our gardens, and the peach, nut, peach and apricot grow and flourish in the open orchard.

Whilst the strong class, impregnated with lime, bear our best grapes, richest in saccharine matter, the shelly limestone ridges are the home of the berries, which grow naturally in abundance.

The completion of the Leamington and St. Clair Railway, to be opened on September 2nd, will give us a daily boat to Sandusky, Ohio, and the new R. R. from Leamington to Windsor, via Kingsville, Harrow and Rathven, the stock for which is all subscribed, the grants obtained, will within 12 months make this connection of 40 miles across Lake Erie all complete, and Pelee Island lies in the very track. An air line (and it too the line of navigation) from Leamington to Sandusky, strikes the east and south sides of the island in its course.

In 1879 Dr. McCormick projected a telegraphic cable, and assisted by that very able and most persistent advocate, J. C. Patterson, M. P. for North Essex, has followed it up till now. Mr. Patterson has obtained from Sir Hector Langevin, Minister of Public Works, a positive promise that the work shall go on next year; it was indeed placed in the estimates this year, but the rigid economy of the Government at Ottawa laid it over for another year.

ANOTHER PELEE ISLANDER.

Correspondence of the Record.  
LINDSAY LORETTO ACADEMY.

The Loretto Academy, Lindsay, has every year given substantial proofs of the excellence of the education imparted in that institution. Instead of the usual test of competitive examinations confined to the pupils of the institution, it has been for years the custom to test the progress of the pupils by means of the programme of studies prescribed to the public school teachers, and thus we are enabled not only to know the standing of the pupils relatively to each other, but also in comparison with the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes of the Province; and when the relative number of pupils attending the High Schools and the Loretto Academy is taken into account, the Academy occupies the very highest position. This year, as usual, this Academy stands at the head. Of its pupils, 7 gained third class teachers' certificates at the July examinations, and 8 gained certificates of the second class, none of whom were, we understand, beyond the 17th year of their age. This record is marvellous, and would scarcely be credited, if we had not the official report of the Education office.

The following are the names of the successful candidates:

Third Class: District 115. K. Hallinan, A. C. M. Shannon, A. M. M. N. O'Connell, A. O'Connell, L. Ward.

Second class: District 115. A. Doran, M. Morris, A. McClery, L. Tyrrell, J. Keenan, M. Deane, M. Gannon, N. Hanaboe.

The Lindsay Collegiate Institute, at the same time passed 24 in the 31 class, and 5 in the second class.

At the examinations for 1886 a pupil of the Academy, Miss T. Desne, not only gained the highest position for Lindsay, but was one of the highest six successful second class candidates in the entire Province.

We recommend these facts to the attention of those who are so fond of saying that the schools taught by Religious are inferior in quality to the schools of laics, or that the Catholic schools of the Province cannot compete with the public schools.

Correspondence of the Record.  
FROM CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

Was it a miracle? The writer was lately shown a statue now in possession of Dr. J. G. Eckstadt, of this city, that has a remarkable history. It is 20 inches high, about 10 inches wide, carved out of solid oak. The subject is the Blessed Virgin holding the body of our Saviour after he was taken down from the cross. The carving is excellent and was evidently done by a master hand. The expression of anguish on the face of the Virgin is natural. The figure of our Saviour is also well done, and the whole shows at once the talented artist and the thorough Catholic feeling that guided him in the execution of his work. The statue came into the possession of Dr. Eckstadt by purchase from a family whose ancestors obtained it from a monastery at Cologne sacked by Napoleon I. When the present owner left Germany for Halifax he took it with him. He was shipwrecked off Sable Island, Nov. 27, 1867. The passengers and crew were saved and as the last boat arrived at the shore the ship fell to pieces. As the statue was on board it was thought to be lost, but after a few days it was picked up and restored to its owner once more, who shortly after left for Halifax. In the course of time Dr. Eckstadt moved to Liverpool, N. S. and the statue behind at Halifax, and after he got settled sent for it. It was duly shipped. When the vessel was about twelve miles from Halifax she struck on a rock and was lost. All lives were saved, but what was the surprise of the owner to hear that after the third day, the box containing the image was found at the deck from whence the ship had sailed. Finally it reached its owner again, who brought it with him when he removed to this city. There is a legend in connection with this statue to the following effect: When St. Boniface, the great Apostle of the Germans, first labored in that country he found great difficulty in converting the people. One of their gods was that of thunder and lightning, who was said to be present in a certain tree. St. Boniface told them their god had no power and that he would show them the truth by the felling of the tree. He then struck the tree three times in the name of the Trinity, when it fell, although it was so large that four men could scarcely span it with their arms stretched out. After this miracle conversions were easy. It is said that the statue above referred to is carved from a branch of this tree. It is very old and can be traced back about nine hundred years.

The Most Rev. Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, is at present the guest of Owen Connolly, Esq. The people of Toronto and Ontario generally will be pleased to learn that the Archbishop's health has

been much improved since his advent here. May God prolong his life for many years to come. His Grace preached in St. Dunstan's Cathedral here on last Sunday.

His Lordship Bishop McIntyre has decided to erect a new cathedral here as soon as circumstances will permit. It will be erected on the site of the present edifice. Collections for the purpose will be taken up every Sunday.

The annual picnic of the Irish Benevolent Society took place on the beautiful grounds of St. Dunstan's College on Thursday, the 11th inst. The day was everything that could be desired. There was a fair attendance. Amusements of all kinds were furnished. A very important feature of the day was the athletic sports. Previous to breaking up, the President, Hon. Senator Howland, delivered a short address, followed by A. McNeil, Esq., president of the Caledonian Club. The I. B. S., as its name indicates, is a charitable organization. It relieves distress wherever it is found. Its good deeds are not confined to any creed or country. Although a considerable sum was realized, we think that considering the noble object in view, the attendance was not as large as it should be. Among those present we noticed Rev. P. S. O'Ryan, D. D., Quebec, Rev. Father McLean and Rev. Father Chas. McDonald, Charlottetown, July 15th, 1887. L. K.

#### CATHOLIC CHURCH, ESSEX CENTRE.

The Catholics of Essex Centre have at last begun building their church. Being only a few families they have been necessarily obliged to go along slowly. Their non Catholic neighbours have been quite generous in their subscriptions, which are now being paid in quite freely. The Rev. Father O'Connor, the Pastor, with the advice and consent of the Bishop, organized a Bazaar and drawing of prizes from which he hoped to realize a goodly sum to assist in paying for the building, but his hopes have not been realized. Though tickets have been distributed by thousands, but few have been returned as taken; there is yet a couple of weeks before the drawing comes off, Thursday September 1st prox, when it will take place no matter how small the return. Generous friends who give their mite for this new church, will confer a lasting blessing on the recipients as well as on themselves. Send returns to Rev. John O'Connor, Madaket.

#### WHY HE IS A HEATHEN.

Boston Pilot.

Wong Chin Foo, a native of China, undertakes to answer, in the *North American Review* for August, the question, "Why am I a Heathen?" He says that when he was about seventeen years old he came to this country and was tempted to become a Christian, but for reasons which he considered sufficient he decided to remain a heathen.

He presents a picture of the happiness and the virtues of his countrymen at home which is not borne out by the testimony either of foreign missionaries or of disinterested travellers. In this he betrays an Oriental apathy in special pleading; but when he touches upon the relations of China with the Christian powers he makes out a case which should cause Christendom to blush for shame. Speaking of one episode he says:

"When the English wanted the Chinese man's gold and trade, they said they wanted to open China for their missionaries. And opium was the chief, in fact only, missionary they looked after when they forced the ports open. And this infamous Christian introduction among Chinamen has done more injury, social and moral, in China than all the humanitarian agencies of Christianity could remedy in 200 years. And on you, Christians, and on your greed of gold, we lay the burden of crime resulting—of tens of millions of honest, useful men and women sent thereby to premature death after a short miserable life, besides the physical and moral prostitution it entails, where it does not prematurely kill. And this great national curse was thrust upon us at the points of Christian bayonets. And you wonder why we are heathen?"

The heathen does not exaggerate the infamy of England's opium war on the unoffending people of China. General James H. Wilson, in his excellent work on China, just published, details the whole shameful story. The Chinese Government did its utmost to suppress the damnable traffic, but the English sent a fleet, slew and plundered the helpless people, and extorted an indemnity of \$21,000,000 as their butchery bill.

The countrymen of Wong Chin Foo are not to be blamed for concurring in the iniquity of England with the Christianity which England so loudly professes; for even an American officer (he naturally became a traitor to his country afterwards), without any justification, in 1859 helped the English to murder the Chinamen and gave utterance to the words which have since become the shibboleth of Anglomaniacs, "Blood is thicker than water." But genuine Christianity is not to be held responsible for the pharisaism which masquerades in its name; and Wong Chin Foo has lived long enough to know that the English practice of prostituting the name of religion to the interest of trade has not been among our national faults. And when this rather smart heathen tells us how much more virtuous and happy and law abiding are his countrymen than the Christians of America, we can only wonder why they are so very, very anxious to come here, and why, when they have come, they so unaccountably forget to bring some of their native virtue in their baggage.

#### The New York Sun Cholera Mixture.

Take equal parts of tincture of cayenne, tincture of opium, tincture of rhubarb, essence of peppermint and spirits of camphor. Mix well. Dose: 15 to 30 drops in a wine glass of water, according to age and violence of the attack. Repeat every 15 or 20 minutes until relief is obtained.