

It would be a strange reversion of the monarchical tradition if Cromwell were now to be set before the people of England as one worthy of public honor.

Ireland was the chief field wherein the tyranny of Cromwell was exercised. No quarter was given by the psalm-singing soldiers to Irishmen who remained faithful to their king, and Cromwell's military successes in Ireland were followed by wholesale murdering, pillage, and confiscation of property.

Whatever was left undone by Queen Elizabeth in the way of despoiling the people of their soil was completed by the confiscations of Cromwell, and it is no matter of great surprise that the representatives of Ireland in Parliament should bitterly resent the effort of the Government to set up a statue of the tyrant side by side with those men who have made England great and respected.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Last week, during a jubilee festival in honor of Mons. Vuillemin, manager of a Colliery Company at Aniche, France, an Anarchist named Decoux fired five revolver shots at the old gentleman, while the latter was leaving the church. M. Vuillemin was wounded by three of the shots, but not seriously.

of the want of religious education in the schools and absence of moral training. We do not accuse the advocates of secularized education of desiring to produce such a condition of affairs as will demoralize the rising generation, but the result will undoubtedly be the spread of criminality when their principles are put into practical operation.

IN VIEW of the fact that the A. P. A. is anxious to make it appear that their organization was the cause of the sweeping Republican victory gained throughout the United States last November, it is interesting to note that the Vice-President, Adlai E. Stevenson, does not accord to them this credit.

There was no doubt that many votes had been influenced by the means of the association at the last elections, and no doubt in the future in certain localities the same result might be expected, but intolerance of any kind, either religious or otherwise, was not likely to maintain a very strong foothold in the United States.

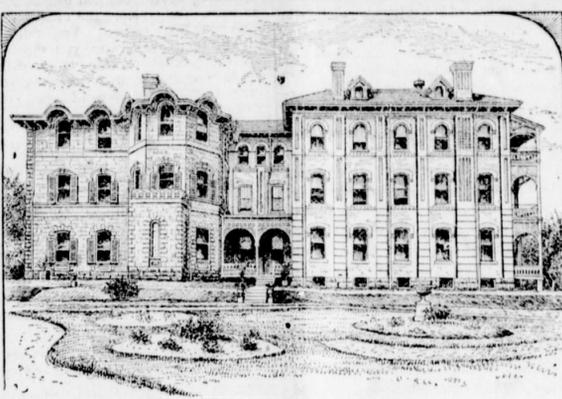
ARCHDIOCESE OF KINGSTON.

Father Stanton's pilgrimage, under the patronage and favored by the presence of His Grace the Archbishop of Kingston, to Ste. Anne de Beaupre, on the 30th ultimo, was one of the largest, as well as one of the most privileged, that have ever visited that famous shrine. No accident of any kind marred its success—a fact which speaks volumes for the management of the C. P. R. over whose lines the pilgrimage passed.

The pilgrimage was privileged in the number and nature of its remarkable cures. There were eight notable instances. The most extraordinary was that of a young man, named Martin Doyle, of Tyendinaga, Ont. For several years he had suffered from a serious affection in the knee cap.

Two years ago an operation was performed by two of the best surgeons in the province, but without any marked beneficial effect. Too poor to provide himself with any of those contrivances which human ingenuity has devised for physical deformity, he was obliged to use a wooden stump, adapted by a carpenter to take the place of an artificial limb.

The arrangements made for the convenience of those attending the pilgrimage, by the reverend gentleman who organized it, Father Stanton, of Smith's Falls, were admirably conceived and faithfully carried out.



ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, HAMILTON.

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Hamilton is justly proud of her "Mountain," and equally so of the many beautiful homes that nestle, like gems in an emerald setting, at its base and along its easy slopes.

No fairer view can be imagined than that which greets the eye from the windows of the hospital wards. On the south towers the "mountain" clothed in luxuriant verdure; to the west stretch fertile fields and grassy plains; while to the north and east lie Hamilton Bay; the far-famed Hamilton Beach (the Naples of Canada); and, beyond, the blue waters of Lake Ontario lost in the horizon.

The building and grounds were purchased for a residence by the late lamented Bishop Carbery, and were occupied later by the present Bishop, Right Rev. T. J. Dowling. His Lordship secured a more central residence on King street, and handed over the "Undermount" property to the Sisters of St. Joseph, for hospital purposes.

The visitor to the hospital passes through a very fine classic portico entrance, and enters the vestibule, on the right and left of which are the reception room and dispensary. The vestibule opens into the main hall which communicates with the chapel, parlors, corridors to new wing, serving-rooms, and the staircase leading to the second and third floors.

The new wing, erected last year to meet ever-increasing need of accommodation, is a handsome structure of brick with cut stone trimmings, the brick work being finished in free stone color to harmonize in style with the main building. The addition is 35x65 feet, exclusive of annex and chloroform and operating rooms, which form separate buildings.

From the main hall on this floor is situated the chloroform and operating rooms, the former fitted up with all the appliances for administering anesthetics to patients preparatory to being taken to the operating table. Adjoining is the operating chamber, a large, lofty, octagonal shaped room, well lighted from windows on each side as well as from large skylights. This room has cement walls and granolythic floor, marble shelves and stands, hot and cold water, etc., and the temperature can be regulated to any degree required, either in winter or summer.

The second floor contains private wards and a large ward for women. This also opens on a balcony. The third floor is finished with wards in suites (parlor and bedroom), and a large, well-lighted corridor leads to a balcony from which the view of the city and surrounding country is unsurpassed. The entire building is heated with hot water, is well lighted, lofty and commodious, and is fully equipped with all the latest improvements in ventilation, bath rooms, lavatories, etc.

It has been said of the spot in Rome where the poet Keats lies buried, that it is lovely enough to make one in love with death; and if St. Joseph's Hospital and its charming environment cannot render sickness enjoyable, it is at least calculated to make the invalid take a bright view of the new lease of

ST. ANN'S WING, OPENED AND BLESSED ON THE FEAST OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, 1894.

THIS WING IS ERECTED AS A MEMORIAL TO OUR GENEROUS BENEFACTRESS, MRS. ANN DOWLING, OUR DEAR BISHOP'S BELOVED MOTHER. DIED NOV. 11, 1892.

Over this tablet hangs a fine portrait in oil of the deceased lady; and on either side oil paintings of her two sons, the Bishop of Hamilton and Mr. John M. Dowling of Chicago. The three portraits were imported from Italy, having been executed specially for the hospital by a celebrated Roman artist.

What nobler monument to a Christian and Catholic than an institution like this for the relief of suffering humanity! And what fairer and sweeter shrine than this could a mother's heart desire, where her memory is held dear, and where the life-work of the kindly hands now folded in death is taken up and carried on by her generous and gifted son, Right Rev. Dr. Dowling! That his life and his reign may be long and happy and prosperous is the fervent and earnest prayer of patients of all classes and creeds and colors who receive treatment in this excellent institution.

GEMS FROM THE LETTERS OF ST. AUGUSTINE.

The epistles of Saint Augustine are particularly interesting and valuable because of the importance of their themes, and the instructions they contain for the practice of perfection. In them he mentions his own frequent illness and the habitual weakness of his constitution. In Letter 35th, to Protuturus, he states that he is confined to his bed under violent pain, but adds: "Though I suffer, yet I am well, because I am a God, yet I have to be; for when we will not what He wills, it is we that are in fault, as He can neither do nor permit anything but what is just."

In the 36th Epistle he answers Casulanus as to the fast of Saturday, that "the Church observes fasting on Wednesdays and Fridays because the Jews formed their conspiracy to put Christ to death on Wednesday, and executed on Friday. As to Saturday, he bids him follow the custom of the place where he should be, according to the rule of St. Ambrose, who told his mother: "When I am here (at Milan) I do not fast upon Saturdays; when I am at Rome I fast upon that day." If the custom of the place be not uniform, as in many Churches in Africa, he advises him to do as the Bishop of the place should do or direct. He gives the same answer in Letter 54, to Januarius.

He says in the same, that they do well who communicate daily, provided it be done worthily, and with the humility of Zacheus when he received Christ under his roof; but that they are also to be commended who sometimes imitate the humble centurion, and set apart only Sundays and Saturdays, or certain other days, for communicating, in order to do it with greater devotion. He lays down this principle, that a custom universally received in the Church must be looked upon as settled by the Apostles, or by general council, as the annual celebrations of Easter, Pentecost, the Ascension and Passion of Christ. He says, that though the faithful at first communicated after supper, the Apostles afterwards ordained that, out of reverence to so great a Sacrament, all should communicate fasting.

In Letter 55, to the same Januarius, he speaks of Lent and other laws of the Church, observing that certain rites and customs may be sometimes practiced by particular persons, which are only tolerated by the Church, and may be, sometimes, such as are better rejected than observed. With what charity and tenderness does the great Doctor comfort Crispius under temporal losses and calamities, putting him in mind, that God is our only God, and a good which can never fail us, if we study truly to belong to Him! If He suffer us to be afflicted in this world (he contends) it is only for our greater advantage hereafter. He explains the duties of a wife towards her husband in his letter to Ecdicia,

showing her that she is not only obliged to condescend and conform to the humor of her more spouse, in duties which she essentially owes to him, but also in things indifferent—for instance, that she ought not to wear black clothes, seeing this gave him offence; and that she might be lowly spirited in rich and gay dress (provided it were modest, and not such as the Apostles condemn), if he should insist upon her wearing it. He tells her she ought, in all things reasonable, to agree with her husband as to the manner of educating their son, and rather leave him the chief care when he requires it. He severely chides her for having given goods and money to the poor without his tacit consent, and obliges her to ask his pardon for this fault, whether his unwillingness to allow her to give extraordinary alms, proceeded from a just and prudent care to provide for their offspring, or from any imperfect motive. He exhorts her to gain him by meekness and charity, and to endeavor by all means to reclaim him from his immoralities and vices, especially by intercession and tearful fervor. "Pray for him" (says the Saint doubtless with a keen remembrance of Saint Monica's tears and petitions), "pray for him, and from the bottom of your heart. For tears are, as it were, the blood of a heart pierced with grief, etc." In like manner, did he urge upon husbands the respect, tender affection and just condescension which they owe to their wives, with other wise counsels to persons in the various conditions of life.—Our Lady of Good Counsel.

Teachers' Convention.

Among the many enterprises undertaken at Loretto Abbey for the furtherance of educational development, the convention held during the past week is one of the most notable. The object of the convention was to analyze the various methods of imparting knowledge, consistent with the age, and the lecturers on the different subjects were persons whose names alone give assurance of success in school matters. The opening discourse by Rev. F. Ryan on the manner of imparting Christian doctrine was useful, instructive and interesting. The Hon. Minister of Education addressed an appreciative audience on the necessary qualifications of a successful teacher. He spoke in a most entertaining manner, interspersing among the serious facts happy reminiscences and pleasant anecdotes. Mr. Tilley's lectures on psychology were delightful. His charming delivery and genial manner made him the recipient of a cordial welcome. Mr. Scott's lectures on school management were admirable. Speaking from a long experience, he showed that "The Reign of Terror" in school is a thing of the past, and our rising generation should merge into men and women ruled by a law of love. Mr. Houston on literary analysis, and Mr. Prendergast on annuities, imparted much wholesome knowledge on their subjects. The Sisters were highly complimented by Hon. Mr. Ross and his colleagues; also by Vary Rev. J. J. McCann, V. G., and Rev. F. Teely on the zeal they manifested in the work of education, thus contributing to make the educational system of Ontario among the best in the world.—Toronto Globe, Aug. 10.

O'CONNELL'S ANNIVERSARY.

SUMMARY REPORT OF HON. J. J. O'CONNELL'S ADDRESS AT EMERALD—ENTHUSIASTIC VOTE OF THANKS AND CHEER.

Charlotteville, P. E. I. Examiner, Aug. 7. At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, upon the conclusion of the games, those who had the good fortune to be present at the B. I. S. picnic assembled on and around the grand stand.

Peter McCourt, Esq., President of the Charlotteville Branch of the B. I. S., presided, and delivered a short introductory address, in the course of which he referred to the fact that the society had been in existence in Charlotteville for seventy years. The Provincial President of the A. O. H. in this city, Mr. M. P. Hogan, then read and presented the following address:

Honored Sir—Having learned that you were about to visit to get the Ancient Order of Hibernians thought they would be reminded in their duty if they allowed you to leave without testifying to the respect and esteem in which you are held by our countrymen in general, but more particularly by the A. O. H., and the progress made by one of our own kind and kin.

We feel proud of our countrymen in "this which our common country is composed; and it is no small source of satisfaction to us to know that you were chosen out of the length and breadth of Canada to occupy the responsible position of Solicitor General for which you are so eminently qualified.

The struggles of that "Old Land" whose children we are, whether by birth or descent for the same rights to make laws to govern themselves that we in Canada enjoy, have always found in you an able champion, both in your place on the floor of the House of Commons and on the platform, and you can rest assured your countrymen in Prince Edward Island have looked upon your actions in this matter with pardonable pride, and we trust that your able advocacy of that cause will soon be rewarded by seeing a native Irish Parliament re-established in College Green.

It is very gratifying to us the exalted children of the Gael that our lot has been cast in this, the grandest part of Her Majesty's Dominion, and we firmly believe that there is a great future for the Irish race in this country, where at the present time some of them are distinguished themselves in the highest offices in the gift of the country.

Bidding you a *con ille fatisse* to our island home, and trusting that you will be long spared to battle for Canada and Erin. We have the honor to remain, Yours, etc., etc.

M. P. Hogan, Provincial President; W. J. O'Reilly, President; John Connolly, John McKenna, Edward Trainor, committee. Charlotteville, P. E. I., Aug. 7, 1895.

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL'S REPLY. Hon. J. J. Curran, who was received with loud cheers, said the addresses which had just been presented to him, the warm and enthusiastic reception he had been greeted with last night at Summerside, were very gratifying, but the presence of so many beautiful ladies to honor the speech he was about to deliver—ladies whose beauty and graces would do credit to any land under the sun—devalued the cup of his gratification to overflow. (Cheers.) It was a pleasure to find the different societies working hand in hand for

the noble purposes for which they had been banded together, but to any patriotic Canadian it was a source of pride and gratification to see that, whilst they treasured the traditions of the Old Land, they were loyal and true to their Canadian home. The addresses gave him no slight task to reply to; they referred not only to the occasion of their meeting, but to the position of the Irish race in Canada. He had the honor of addressing them in the presence of a son of Ireland, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, Hon. Mr. Howland. (Cheers.) No more patriotic and progressive son of the Old Land could be found. Were he to speak of the Irishman of Prince Edward Island alone, it would occupy the whole of his address. Their Chief Justice was a distinguished Irish Canadian. Men like Whelan and others had identified the Irish name with the history of the Island. Were he to travel over the old province the Irish names like McGee, Hinks, Drummonds, Kennys and hosts of others in every department of life, public or private, were household words. McGee had popularized the idea of Canada's Confederation, and his glowing description of the greatness of Canada Confederated were now realities (Cheers). Mr. Curran then gave a splendid account of the doings of men of different races and creeds in Canada, and amidst great enthusiasm stated that the only hope of true greatness of this country was in the union of hearts and hands of the men from England, Ireland and Scotland with descendants of old France. We do not repudiate the glories and traditions of the past. We revive at intervals what is inspiring in the history of our ancestors. We look to them for examples of heroism; and amongst the intellectual giants of the recent past no name stood higher, as a friend of mankind, as well as of his native land, than Daniel O'Connell. He was a great liberator, a great emancipator, the friend of the serf at home and the slave abroad. His motto was "Nothing is politically right which is morally wrong." His praise had been spoken, written and sung in every language in every civilized land. (Cheers.) Philippe, the great American orator speaking of O'Connell in Boston on the occasion of his centennial celebration, has stated: "We of other races may well join in that tribute since the cause of constitutional government owes more to O'Connell than to any other political leader in the last two centuries."

Lacordaire, the greatest of French preachers, had exhausted his eloquence in a magnificent eulogy of Ireland's great son, Hon. D. Arcey McGee in the course of one of his speeches in the old Parliament of Canada, answering a charge of former differences with the great leader, spoke of O'Connell in the following terms: "Sir, I had the honor to know him slightly in his latter days, and the misfortune to differ from that illustrious man, to whose memory I may be permitted to render the language of my more mature judgment. It has been my lot, sir, to have seen many and to have known a few, a very few, historical persons, but I can truly say that, apart from the exaggeration of the patriot, I never approached a person who seemed more truly deserving the title of 'great' than Mr. O'Connell. When I consider his exclusively Gaelic origin, his provincial birth, his prescribed and his foreign education; when I consider that the English tongue, destined to be his sole arsenal, equipment and resource, was neither the language of his childhood in Kerry, nor of his studies in France; when I consider all the foes he overcame, within and without when I remember that he entered the Imperial Parliament for the first time at the age of fifty-four, and the position he occupied, I feel that I do not place him too highly, when I claim that he should be ranked among the most original politicians of modern times."

O'Connell had preserved on the ground of his native country like the rainbow after the terrible deluge. His genius flashed through the dark clouds that had hung over that land for centuries. He had made possible the later efforts of other patriots, and he had taught his people the utility of armed resistance and the safe and sure course of constitutional agitation. He said, in their address they had referred to the natural sequence of O'Connell's teaching. The cause was still bright, despite the faults of its leaders. The people of Ireland were a unit in their desire and aspiration. Nothing could damp the ardor of a country their hope for a glorious future. Vestal virgins ages ago kept alive the sacred fires on the altars of the Roman gods. Ministering angels would keep alive in the hearts of millions, yet unborn, the sacred fire of patriotism until Ireland holds the proudest position in the mighty empire of which she forms part. There will be a union exist that may be prayed for in the future, but not a union based upon justice, within the four corners of the globe, and the union of the Imperial family will be enabled to make their own domestic laws upon their own soil, and in the great councils of the empire legislate for the peace and progress of the realm upon which they are called, and for the benefit of the whole human race.

In closing, the speaker again referred to our own Dominion. He said it was a land in which all races should strive to advance every grievance. The rights of the Dominion were sacred; the rights of the Provinces were sacred, but no rights were more sacred than those of minorities. Their voice, however weak, should be heard, and they respected to the full extent of their rights. Let the constitution be our guide, let us be a people with whom parliamentary compacts will always remain inviolable. Thus respecting the rights and privileges of every section of the community, our people, with their religious training leading them to do unto others as they would wish others to do unto them, with the great educational advantages they possess, and the kindly natural resources at their command, would achieve a place in the world's history unrivaled in the past, and in that glorious future he hoped and felt that the children and grandchildren of his fatherland would perform a part worthy of the ancient race from which they sprang.

The Hon. gentleman concluded a magnificent speech, of which the foregoing is a mere outline, amidst enthusiastic cheering. After a splendid song by Mr. McNally, "I'm proud I'm an Irishman's son," and upon the call of the chairman and many others, the Rev. Dr. Doyle, for twenty-five years priest at Emerald and Kinkora, addressed the assembly upon the topics of the day, and referred to the propriety of the settlement and the honesty and integrity of its people.

Mr. Dillon followed, giving a carefully prepared and valuable statement concerning the daily industry in this Province. Father Burke, who was introduced by the chairman as one of the most active, energetic and enlightened clergymen in the Province, then delivered a short and eloquent address.

Richard Hunt, Esq., moved that a vote of thanks be tendered the Hon. J. J. Curran. The motion was seconded by Hon. D. Ferguson, supported by His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Howland, Mr. Yeo, His Sheriff Gaffney and United States Consul Kane, all of whom spoke briefly. It was carried enthusiastically.

Cheers were then given for Mr. Curran and the Queen. After an exceedingly pleasant passage on the special, under Conductor Tanton, the party from the city, together with Mr. Curran and Father Burke, arrived in Charlotteville about 8:30 o'clock.

Never remove a misunderstanding which has arisen about you, until you have quietly looked at it three separate times, in honor of the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost, and are satisfied that it is really for God's glory that you should do so.—Faber.

Jesus, in every shape, and under every view, is the Doctor of penance and a mortification.—Faber.