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ISSUE.

WAY.

the assemblage of so many representatives of different religions an object lesson in the fraternal charity that alone will quiet the promptings of prejudice and hatred, so that all may hear the voice of the truth that will make them one? The Catholic Church suffered none for its part in the Parliament. Its mission is to preach, and it did it in the halls of the great institute in Chicago just as it would in any consecrated temple. Our ministerial brethren undoubtedly consider it "bad form," as they did when the dock laborers of London threatened dire vengeance against the capitalist, and they were solicited to reduce them into obedience to authority. Cardinal Manning thought otherwise-but as Kipling would say, "that's another

Much good was expected from the Press Convention held in Chicago. The Catholics were subjected in those penal editors who have been tilting against one another for the last year have sheathed the sword of animosity and personal rancor in the scabbard of charity. It is well. They are all gallant knights of the pen, and when they do not swerve from the line of courtesy and charity they may cry out "Largesse," which will be given them always, if not in current coin, at least in the commendations of their brethren. The letter of Cardinal Gibbons to the delegates should be placed on the editorial desk : "Personalities should be avoided. No one should hastily question the faith and loyalty of a brother editor." This is what Dr. Brownson used to call the "hush up argument" and what Cardinal Newman would call "poison in the wells."

The stolid Russians must be astonished at the enthusiastic reception accorded them by the French. They are surging and dancing perhaps on the edge of a volcano. Admiral Arclaw and his officers have been the recipients of many a graceful courtesy since the fleet sailed into French waters. He seems, however, to take it all en philosophe. The following touching story is narrated of him: When midshipman he served in a ship whose crew contained a man who had been degraded from the rank of captain to that of able seaman. Naturally the poor fellow felt his humiliation keenly. Arclaw was affected by his distress, and told him that he intended jumping overboard during the next storm and that he was to plunge in and save him. The sailor demurred, alleging that he could not swim. "That does not matter, after you and everyone will think you rescued me," replied the young officer.

This was carried out to the letter, and the sailer's energy of the sailer's mean war, that tower being most brayely defended by the Province was the sailer's mean war, that tower being most brayely defended by the Province was the sailer's mean war, that tower being most plunge in all the same; I shall look the sailor's supposed bravery was rewarded by reinstatement to his former position. He is now one of the senior Admirals in the Russian navy.

Some time ago an English paper asserted that Cardinal Vaughan acknowledged the validity of Anglican orders. The remark occasioned much comment and no little surprise. His Eminence, however, denied that any such utterance came from him, and rejected Episcopal claims to validity of orders: "The sentiments of charity and sincere respect which we feel for the many zealous and estimable men who labor in the ministry of the Anglican and Dissenting bodies are happily a matter altogether independent of any recognition of canonical status. Upon the latter subject the mind of the Catholic Church is abundantly clear. Of the one thousand two hundred Bishops who form her episcopate, I do not know of even one who would admit for a moment the validity of Anglican orders. He goes on to show that in the case of a minister wishing to enter the Catholic priesthood he must be ordained unconditionally, thus proving that the Holy See does not recognize in the Anglican body the possession of Apostolical succession.

MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN, M. P., speaking recently at Cork, made a strong appeal to the electorate to sustain the National Party. He said:

"If the majority were not upheld chaos and confusion would result, and they would give the watchful enemies of Ireland an opportunity for pointing to the disunion amongst them and in-

MARSHAL MACMAHON.

From Paris comes the intelligence of the death of an illustrious Frenchmen who will be mourned for by Irishmen equally with patriotic Frenchmen, at the goodly age of eighty-five years. The deceased is Marie Edmond Patrick Maurice de MacMahon, Marshal of France. Heartily we offer up a prayer for the repose of his soul.

Marshal McMahon was partly of French, and partly of Irish descent, and it is asserted that he was a direct desendant of the famous Irish king, Brian Boru, who conquered the Danes at the battle of Clontarf, thus relieving Ireland of an intolerable tyranny.

The Marshal was highly proud of his Irish descent, and Irishmen were equally proud of him. His ancestors came to France from Ireland in 1691, on account of the persecutions to which

For many generations the name of MacMahon has figured in French history as belonging to a war-like race, sharing in the successes and reverses of French arms.

The late Marshall was born at Autun on July 13, 1808. At the age of seventeen he entered the military school of St. Cyr, and at nineteen he was appointed sub-lieutenant of the 4th hussars, of which his brother was captain. In 1830 he took part in the Algeria wars and he was decorated by General Clauzel on the battle-field with the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

In 1831 he attained the rank of lieutenant of the 8th Cuirassiers, and in 1832 he took part in the Belgian expedition as aide-de-camp to General Achard. For his bravery at the siege of Antwerp he was given the Cross of the Order of Leopold. He then returned to Algeria. In the battle of Terchia he exhibited great bravery, and was sent across the country with an important message. He was followed by a troop of Arabs, from whom he escaped by jumping his horse across a ravine, the Arabs being afraid to follow. They sent a volley of musketry after him, however, and his horse was killed, but he and his horse was killed, but he reached his destination in safety.

In 1833 he was made Captain and in 1836 he took part in the siege of Constantine and received a slight wound. For his bravery at this siege he was promoted to be an officer of the Legion of Honor, and in 1840 he became Major of Chasseurs. In 1842 he was promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the foreign Legion, and Colonel in 1845. In 1848 he was made General of brigade and Governor of Tlemcen, and in 1849 he was promoted to be Commander of the Legion of Honor and Governor of the Provinces of Oran and Constantine.

In 1852 he became General of Division, and in 1855 he led the assault on the Malakoff, which was the but MacMahon cut his way to the fort and held it against great adds. For his services in the Crimea he received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, and he returned to Africa on close of the Crimean war. was then made Commander in-chief

of the French forces in Algeria. When Italy and France declared war against Austria, Napoleon called Mac-Mahon to take part in it. His great achievement in Northern Italy was at the battle of Magenta on the Ticino After a triumphant week, the French forces were attacked by a superior force of Austrians, and were on the point of being defeated when Mac-Mahon, who had been appointed for another duty, contrary to the instructions he had received, suddenly came to the relief of the belabored French, and gained the victory, taking prisoners seven thousand Austrians, and putting

to rout their whole army.

This splendid achievement was rewarded by Napoleon on the field of battle, MacMahon being at once given the baton of a Field Marshal, and raised to noble rank with the title Duke of Magenta. In 1864 Marshal MacMahon was

made Governor-General of Algeria. In 1870 he was put in command of the first army corps with headquarters at Strasburg, with the object of invading Prussia during the war of 1870 and 1871. He had under him fifty thousand man; but from the beginning the Prussians were able to outnumber the French in every battle, and MacMahon, after fighting with great bravery, was beaten at Woerth, and compelled to

fall back. At the battle of Sedan, MacMahon was also in command, but at the beginning of the engagement he received a severe wound in the thigh which disabled him. The French met with disaster, and the whole army pent up in Sedan was obliged to capitulate, to the disunion amongst them and in-dicating their want of capacity for managing their own affairs. That but was released at the close of the war,

to. We would be pleased to know whether we should attach ourselves to the Northern or the Southern wings, to the Primitive or the Regular or the

Cheerfulness.

I once read of a superintendent who, having asked a bright-faced little teacher her specialty, received for answer, "Politeness;" and as his quick-upturned glance seemed to question further, she said, "I hope I can teach something else, but I place particular stress on politeness." Had my little sister teacher added, "and cheerfulness," I would willingly respond, "hear! hear!" as I firmly believe that these social virtues of politeness and cheerfulness are necessary stepping stones to the satisfac.

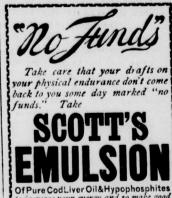
The control of the co which religious differences too commonly inspire. The men who stood on the platform together, and grasped hands in friendship day after day, will never be guilty of stirring up religious strife and casting odium on each other's religions." Is not this something? Was not the contrast between Catholicity and the sects and systems calculated to open men's minds to its truth and beauty; and was not the seeds and systems calculated to open men's minds to its truth and beauty; and was not the seeds and sample goal of so, meny venores and.

Which religious differences too commond of the French and he returned to France. He was monly inspire. The men who stood on the platform together, and grasped hands in friendship day after day, will never be guilty of stirring up religious strife and casting odium on each other's religions." Is not this something? Was not the contrast between Catholicity and the sects and systems calculated to open men's minds to its truth and beauty; and was not to its truth and beauty; and was not the season of the free will the consume of 1871. After desperate fighting. the Community of the Free Will to the Seventh-day Baptists, to the General Free Will or the Original Free Will to the Seventh-day Baptists, to the General Free Will or the Original Free Will to the Seventh-day Baptists, to the General Free Will to the Seventh-day Baptists, to the General Free Will to the Seventh-day Baptists, to the General Free Will to the Seventh-day Baptists, to the General Free Will to the Seventh-day Baptists, to the Free, the Free Will to the Free, the Free Will two or the Original Free Will to the Seventh-day Baptists, to the General Free Will or the Original Free Will to the Seventh-day Baptists, to the General, which taken possession of Parts and established the Commune of 1871. After desperate fighting, the Community of the Free Will two or the Original Free Will to the Seventh and summinus consent of St. Mary's congregation of the St. Mary's congregation of the Was President's and established the commu

At the conclusion of High Mass a large and very representative meeting took place, the Archbishop presiding. Rev. Father Carey read the Financial Report of St. Mary's Cathedral Improvement Fund.

This fund, derived chiefly from the Sundays' offertory, is intended solely for the building of the tower and wings and the vestry of the cathedral, and the necessary repairs of the sacred editice; also for supplying the apparatus for heating the church by steam. Not one cent of this fund has been applied to payment for the stained glass windows, or St. Joeph's altar, or the statuary and carved shrines within the cathedral, all

- 1	Aug. 24, 1888, to Aug. 26, 1889. 5,143 41 100 85
1	Aug. 26, 1889, to Aug. 31, 1890, 4,994 47. 96 05
3 1	Aug. 31, 1890, to Aug. 30, 1891 4,434 15 88 86
1	Aug. 30, 1891, to Aug. 20, 1802. 4,405 85. 88 154
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8	Total Sunday Offering 8 47,305 44
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8	EXPENDITURE,
y	G. Newlands, masonry, etc
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ė	Elliott Bros., tinsmiths 700.00
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y	Standard Insurance Co. 8,054.56 A long list of miner payments 1,830,33
is	COST TO STORAGE CONTROL
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1-	The foregoing amount represents the cost
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38	1000 and all beat y since it began in April,
e,	1889, and all has been paid except \$1,798.34.
er	The following payments were made from
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oe.	1889 :
nt	Frank Wheeler, steam heating appar-
	atus, 4,067.90
he	Archt. Powers, supervising same 199,25
nt	A Cameron, pews in cathedral 747.50
be.	Spence, fixing stained windows 403,88
ve	G. Newlands, renewing side pinnacles,
1	pointing walls of church, etc 825.89
e.	McKelvey & Birch piping and iron 562.18



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