thought towards its attainment, deserves your schnowledgment and has a call on your lasting attachment I can, without any misgivings of conscience, accept in substance your affectionate language about me. Before concluding my thanks, I must express my great gratification at your splendid gift of vestments, munificent in itself and most welcome as a lasting momento of the 20th of July, 1879, and of the address of congratulation with which that gift was accompanied." A second presentation was made by the

parents of the Oratory boys, on whose behalf Lady Alexander Lennox read a congratulatory address, accompanying a valuable silver monstrance. In acknowledging this gift and address, Cardinal Newman said :—" It is very difficult for me in set words to express the feeling of great gratitude and great gratification which such an address, from such persons, caules me. I have spoken in the answer I have just made to our late scholars, the members of the Oratory school society, of the feelings which parents must have when they commit their children either to strangers or to those who, at least, cannot be so near and dear to them as those parents are themselves I recollect perfectly well enough of my child-hood to know with what pain a mother loses her children for the first time, and separated from them, not knowing for the time, what may happen to them. It is, of course, an enormous gratification and a cause of thankfulness, where thanks are due, that I should be, that we should be, so kindly, considerably, and tenderly regarded as we are, and as that address which you have read to me brings out. Concerning our school, it may be pleasant to you to know that the Holy Father at Rome seemed to take great interest in it without my urging it upon him. I brought before him the outline of the history of the Oratory for the last 30 years, and he showed great interest in it, and I may say even mastered all I said and I could see that it remained in his mind. for when the time came for me and my friends (the Fathers) to be presented to him to take leave of him, then, though what I asked for was a blessing upon this house and upon the house in London, he added of his own will a a blessing upon the school. It was a thing he singled out; and, as we have been blessed by the blessing of the holy Pope Pius IX. on the commencement of the Oratory, we may look forward to the divine blessing, for being guided and prospered in the time to come. I hope you will not measure my sense of your kindness to me by the few words I have spoken, for if I attempted to express my full feelings I should have to detain you a long time before I came to an end; but loth as I am to detain you with more words, I must not conclude without offering you my best thanks for the monstrance, which you and others as mothers of our boys have had the kindness to present to me in memory of my elevation to the Sacred college, or without assuring both you who are here and those whom you represent how acceptable to us is this token of the interest you take in the past and present of the Oratory." On the previous dry the ladies of the Altar society, connected with the Oratory church, presented an address of welcome, with a handsome throne canopy and sancturay turniture, which were graclously acknowledged.

A Baptist Minister on Papai infallibility.

A Baptist Minister on Papal infallibility.

Rev. Dr. W. W. second Baptist church, of St. Louis, lately delivered a lecture on "What Catholics believe," in which he states this:

The Catholic church claims infallible authority. This authority she believes is derived from God to teach morals and faith; and is guarded forever by the special help of the Holy Spirit. The line of argument upon which the claim of infallibility rests is se follows: The church was infallible in the days of the apostles. The apostles were the only authority in the church for the first century. The teachers of the Catholic church at the present day are the direct successors of the apostles. "There is just ground fordenying to the apostolic teachers of the 19th century in which we live, a precigative clearly possess of by those of the first, especially as he divine word nowhere intimates that this unerring guidance was to die with the apostles. On the contrary, as the apostles transmitted to their successors their nower to preach, to baptize, to optain to confirm, etc. they must also have

The Rt. Rev. Bishop of Buffisio on Masses for the Dead is stend of Osteniations Fun rais.

The Rt. Rev. Stephen Vincent Ryan, D.D., C.M., on July 25th, issued an excellent Pastoral letter, from which we make the following opportune extract:-

"Thankfully the synod accepted the privilege granted by the Holy Father of reciting the Divine office according to the Roman calendar, and a committee of three, viz: Revs. J. Castaldi, J. Sorg and Dr. Hoelscher, were appointed to bring out the Ordo for the coming year. With the preceding privilege another was granted to the clergy of the diocese which will, I am sure, afford consolation and joy to all our good people, that of celebrating Mass of Bequiem for the suffering souls in Purgatory twice in the week on all feasts except those of the first and second class. How beautiful and soothing to grief- | pink or blue foulard.

stricken, bereaved hearts, the eminently Catholic practice of remembering dear departed ones in prayer, and communion and holy Mass! To have the holy sacrifice offered for the souls in purgatory will ever be, as well a test of true Catholic faith as a sure proof of genuine affection for the relatives and friends whose loss we mourn and whose earthly remains we accompany with sorrow to the grave. Now, as in the time of the valiant Machabees, it is "a holy and wholesome thought to pray for the dead, that they may be loosed from their sins." The true Catholic and the true friend will be known not by vain, ostentatious and expensive display at funerals, but by the offerings, alms-giving and prayers in behalf, and for the intention of, the deceased. Good Christians will in our days follow the example and the teaching of the great St. Augustine, who so tenderly and fervently remembered his mother, Monica, at the holy altar, and taught, "it is not to be denied that the souls of the departed are to be relieved by the piety of their living friends when the sacrifice of the Mediator is offered for them, or alms are given in the church; and Catholics of the nineteenth century believe with St. John Chrysostom of the fourth century, that "it is is not in vain that in the divine mysteries we remember the dead.

He that stands at the altar cries not out in vain, 'let us pray for them who have slept in Christ." Let our funerals then be Christian and Catholic; let Christian feeling actu-ate us, and Catholic faith guide us; let the general line of Christianity, avoiding all that touching liturgy of the church consecrate our last tribute of love and respect to our deceased friends. As I mentioned on a former occasion, let our dead be buried with a Mass to be celebrated not later than nine o'clock and if some words of condolence and admonition are spoken, let not the service be protracted too long, so that mourners and friends may return to their homes and occupations by mid-day, and on no account should those in charge of funerals permit carriages to stop at aloons on their way home from the cemetary. When we somewhat modified existing diocesan regulations in regard to funerals in the morning, it was with the express understanding that this abuse would not be tolerated, and whilst we remind all that have any respect for themselves, or any regard for the honor of their Church, that they must not by consent or connivance become accessory to an abuse entailing shame on religion, we warn others who cannot be reached by motives of self-respect or religion, that we may be forced to adopt other measures and enforce former stringent prohibitions. It may not be necessary to repeat that at funerals in the afternoon no sermon can be preached, and the carriages must be restricted to the prescribed number. The reason of this is obvious; we must use every precaution to preserve the Christian and religious character of our burials, and not allow them to degenerate into mere excursions of pleasure or sources of

M. Thiers on Ireland.

They have unveiled a statue of M. Thiers at Nancy amidst reat rejoicings, and the Paris correspondent of the Freeman takes the opportunity to supply the following reminiscences:

I had the honor of sometimes setting M. Thiers. It was one of the greatest honours of my life. He always received me ki diy and as it was mostly his pleasure to speak a great deal and listen little to others, I was mappy to escape intruding much of my own inferiority on a man whose words were g. Id. He certainly was, in my own case, no believer in the proverb which says speech it silver and silence gold. Never shall I forget the first time I was presented to the man I then most holoused as the greatest histo ian of his age. It wis a great many years ago, and Napoleon III. See and firmly on the imperial throne. I could not form the faintest idea in my wildest imagicings that the lit le whice-headed man of the mocking mouth would one day stand in the shoes of a soverighthen sepowerful, and te himself the executive ruler of France. I have told the story a hundred times of M. Thiers' reference to Ireland, and yet I shall take the liberty of repeating it once more to my countrymen on the day his name is in all mouths in France. I was presented to him as an Irishman, and he at once began—"You an Irishman! I have great sympathy for Ireland and the Irish. You have lent us good soldiers who have become uncompromising iriends in allaces." The friend who introduced me and who iffered in politics Acoust the form of the control of th

frequently embroidered with a delicate flower design in any shades that are effective against the brilliant back-ground. Either black, cardinal red, or olive of the darkest shade, form handsome mountings.

Ladies going to the mountains wear en route the short flannel suits they have prepared for mountain excursions. Navy blue flannel as smoothly pressed as cloth remains the favorite fabric for such dresses, though a newer style is the English home spun cloth, sleazily woven in small checks of clive brown, gray or green.

Jackets made entirely of lace are very fashionable. They fit the figure closely, and have pockets at the sides composed of flots of satin ribbon. They are fastened with a single button. Argentan lace is the material most used, and sometimes they are lined with

Catholic News.

It is not the Christian Statesman alone which, among the apparently hopeless classes of the community, has reached one stage nearer to the Christian idea of education. It quotes a very remarkable testimony from the Presbyterian Banner, concerning the infidelity and godlessness not merely of the schools or the system, but its adminstrators and teachers

The Presbyterian paper says: "The strongest opposition to these schools has come from the Roman Catholic church. This church, as is well known, has not been in favor of circulating the bible without note or comment among the people; and as the holy scriptures were read in a very large majority of the public schools, this was one occasion why the Roman Catholic hierarchy arrayed themselves against them. But truth requires it to be said that the objection of Romanism took mainly a deeper and wider range: it insisted that these were godless schools, that as religion was not taught in them and could not be, they would necessarily become irreligious and infidel, if not athestic. It may be said that this particular opposition arose from the fact that Rome regards everything as godless and un-Christian outside of its own communion, and that therefore no objection urged on this ground from this source would be worthy of consideration. And there may be a good deal in this. Still it has been generally understood that educageneral line of Christianity, avoiding all that is known as sectarianism, so far as morals and belief are concerned and especially that it

should not be infidel, much less atheistic. But, unfortunately, there are indications cropping out here and there that the charge that our common schools are irreligious and godless in a much wider sense than intended originally in the objection by the Roman Catholic church, is in danger of being supported, at least to some extent. The absence of direct religious instruction has been so construed in practice, at least in some, probably in many places, as to admit bald secularism, and even materialism and atheism. The evidences are such as should lead to examination on the part of all the friends of the common schools and a deep anxiety for their future.

Irish News.

DUBLIN, August 22 - The home rule league held a demonstration in the Rotunda last night. There were only four members of parliament present, of whom Charles Parnell was the most notable. The hall was crowded with workingmen. The proceedings throughout were riotous. The disorderly persons were remarkable for their hostility towards the more moderate section of the home rule members. The meeting passed resolutions favoring the obstructive policy pursued by their representatives in the commons, and expressing the necessity of purging the party of members who have shown lukewarmness. Several fights occurred. Dissenters from the resolutions, after receiving very rough usage, were thrown out to the tender mercies of mob awaiting them.

ANECDOTE OF THE POET MOORE.-The following anecdote is related of the author of the "Irish Melodies"—(there is an excellent moral in it) :- Moore had just returned from his government office in the West Indies, a defaulter for eight thousand pounds, owing to the dishonesty of his secretary. Great sympathy was felt for him among his friends, and three propositions were made to him to cancel the debt. Lord Lansdowne, offered simply to pay it; Longman and Murray, booksellers, offered to advance it on his future works; and the noblemen at White's offered the sum to him in a subscription. This was at a time subscriptions were on foot for getting Sheridan out of his troubles; and, while Moore was considering the three propositions just named, he chanced to be walking down St. James street with two noblemen, when they met Sheridan. Sheridan bowed to them with familiar "How are you?" "D—n the fellow, (said one of the noblemen), he might have touched his hat! I subscribed one hundred pounds for him last night!"—Thank God!

scope for the energies and imaginations of the German people. Now see how cleverly the chauvis work their politico-military consented to the proposal, on condition that she chauvis work their politico-military problem.

FLANT TOWERS IN THE CHANNEL.

France alone, say they, could prevent the English government from seizing those colonies at once. France by her close proximity to England, her equality of power on the sagnand her superiority on laud, and, above all, by her vastly superior engineering could render Great Britain powerless to stand in the way of any desired expansion of the German empire. When the present prime minister at St. Stevens was nothing more than touched his hat! I subscribed one hundred pounds for him last night!"—Thank God!

was felt for him among his friends, and imaginations of the chauvis work out their politico-military consented to the proposal, on condition that she chauvis, consented to the proposal, on condition that she should not speak to Bernardette, on the ladier's wish, consented to the proposal, on condition that she should not speak to Bernardette, on the arrival of the ladier's wish, consented to the proposal, on condition that she should not speak to Bernardette, on the arrival of the ladier's wish, consented to the proposal on condition that she should not pathy was felt for him among his friends, and

THE NEXT LIBERAL MINISTRY .- l am informed that Lord Derby has consented to take a seat in the next liberal cabinet, whenever that may be formed. The addition of another candidate for high honours in a liberal cabinet is not altogether agreeable to the front benches of the opposition, which accommodate at least five noblemen and gentlemen who consider that their claims to become secretaries of state are undeniable. This may, perhaps, account for the eagerness with which the proposal, made the other night, to create a new secretaryship of state for trade, was supported by Mr. W. E. Foster and his colleagues; for, by this arrangement, a snug place can be provided for Lord Derby without diminishing the number of terths available for the old crew .- World.

LONDON GOSSIP.

Carlous Plans for an Invasion of England-What is said in the Clubs-Holland to be annexed to Germany and Enaland to France.

London, August 4, 1879. Let me record the latest "sensations" in club life. London must always have some sensation "on," as the familiar idiom goes; some amiably designate them "crazes." For we had a perfect Godsend in Bernhardt, and then the prince imperial tribulation; but when the great "Sahara" was no more and the prince imperial furore had spent itself a terrible ennui fell upon society, to which a scandal or a sensation is as the breath of life. It almost found manna in the rumor which got itself started that the prince went to Africa to "cover himself with glory" in order to recommend himself to the Princess Beatrice; but then the queen cruelly nipped this promising little tlower in the bud, and it died out at once. Fortunately, however, the end of the season came, and with it other means for driving away ennui and its accompanying ills. It is worth recording that with the tail of the season came a gentle little sensation, quite altogether too terrible. It began in the clubs, at the Naval and Military, I believe, and thence percolated into the drawing rooms. It will doubtless get itself talked about in the "shires" and elsewhere and will in due season crop up again. The tongues of the club men cannot be expected to lie dormant, and so they have been employing themselves in discussing, with as much eagerness as is compatible with their character as easy going citizens of Cockagne, the possibility of even the shadow of truth in the assertion made by the warlike portion of French politicians that they see at the present moment a sure way to the successful invasion of these islunds.

THE PROJECTED INVASION. "The threat of this unexpected aggression

will fall, ere long, like a bombshell upon the proud security of the nation which has based its insolence upon the fact of its sengirt position," said in a loud tone, a few evenings ago, in one of the Paris military circles, one of the fierce fire-eaters of the Bonapartist faction. The announcement, it is said, produced as great a sensation among the close-cropped members of the club as it will do on this side the channel, should it ever come to be uttered in real earnest. But explanation of the means whereby the threat would be carried out gives cause for grave reflection among those pequins who pass for being the most in possession of their reason. The suggestion, however absurd it may appear to a thinking people, evidently appears perfectly feasible to an assembly of French officers, to whom the wish is father to the thought. This, then, is the programme laid down by the "chauvins" of the circles, and the politicians of the Bonapartist persuasion. Alsace and Lorraine must be reannexed to France; France cannot sleep without them, and who ever else wakes France must sleep. But Germany will never give these provinces up without ample compensation; so they reason, Where will Fatherland seek that compensation? In the annexation of Holland, with all those magnificent Dutch colonies for which-say the chauvins-her soul is sighing in order to make her at one stroke a great maritime nation. These 20,000,000 Asiatic subjects would set the German empire on a level with Great Britain, and would open out scope for the energies and imaginations of the

and the tools invented by modern science the Straits of Dover become nothing more than a mere ditch, from which it will be an easy task to exclude the British navy." said Mr. Disraeli, and, filling out the draft plan thus laid down, the chanvins say :- Once prevent the navy from taking part in the struggle and victory must follow the biggest battalions. So that England, who still refuses to adopt the military system of the rest of Europe, has naught to protect her but the old prejudices, quite as dangerous to rely upon as the confidence that France displayed in the ancient fortifications by Vauban. It cannot be denied that an invasion of Great Britain would be the most expensive national adventure ever undertaken. But every siege has been successful, and the victory has always remained with the besieger, provided his resources can hold out long enough. The method of undertaking the task is already invented. The German government is at the present moment busy in constructing a number of round towers for the defence of her coasts. Now, every pilot knows well enough that the Straits of Dover are filled with shallows and shoals appearing at times above water. What would be easier than to cover these shoal banks with the same steel towers now being constructed in Germany? But these banks can only be approached through France, and for this end Germany must crush her a second time; and this would be a task that Cermany herself would hesitate to renew. for all the world knows how dear a price she has had to pay for the victory. She has not recovered that victory even now. One thing is certain-that England would never be able to brave with impunity a Franco German coalition. The days of Nelson and Howe are gone forever. Other nations are now possessed of the same resources which she once monopolized; therefore, you see, it depends entire-Alsace and Lorraine, and the cession of Belgium besides, in exchange for the annexation of Holland to Germany. The pill will doubtless be a bitter one for England, but she will not hesitate to swallow it rather than risk the peril of a siege by the 3,000,000 armed men that could be thrown upon her coasts by the united powers of France and Germany; who would make of her what Alexander made of Tyre, which from an island became a penin-The task of uniting one continent to another is as easy to modern science as that of separating them, and in this case Nature herself has executed more than half the work

WHAT THE ENGLISH SAY.

Wild resoning enough, your readers will say at the first glance at this theory, and so it appeared to the one who was a listener to the discussion. But since then it has not only heen "had over" at various political meetings in Paris, and argued in scientific circles but it has been printed in extenso in a French review. In the latter the sentiments of Prince Bismarck are likewise discussed, and the opinion boldly expressed that "nothing less than the acquisition of the Dutch colonies can put an end to the commercial crisis under which Germany has been writhing ever since the Prussian war, and for her the friendship secret which it had so deftly concealed. Guilt well as in adversity.

and alliance of France would literally be worth double the value of the millions she curried away as indemnity. The moment will assuredly come when she will offer a price for the help required, and will obtain it." is there any wonder that a "sensation" like this should give zest to conversation in political and military clubs, and that in West End drawing rooms the bare possibility of the realization of such a set of schemes should be deemed "much too awfully terrible?" As I said before, the end of the season has had the effect of nipping the sensation in the bud before it reached the proportions of a craze or a scare, but we shall hear of it again. Meanwhile I see one provincial paper, or apparently its Paris correspondent, has taken the thing au serieux. "When we see," says the writer, "in a periodical well accredited by the French public, popular with all classes and considered trustworthy in its views, an opinion so confidently expressed as this, we may be pardoned for feeling disquietude at our own security and for being startled into the desire of startling others sufficiently to cause a general determination among our politicians to defeat the scheme; a rivalry among our engineers to oppose it, and a universal combination among the people to defend their coast from an enemy who would seek to annex the British islands to the very country from which they would vastly prefer to be even more separated still. Let us remember that science has no political opinion and that to secure the triumph all parties would be united."

One remark suggests itself by way of postscript. There is a strong feeling in English military circles in favor of the adoption of the military system of the rest of Europe-that is, compulsory military service; the notion, indeed, has more than once got itself ventilated it parliament, and I should not, therefore, be surprised to find the scheme above described brought forward as a reason for the necessity of making these islands, like France, Germany, Russia and even Italy, an "armed camp."—New York Herald.

A "Society Lady." A short time ago two sisters connected with one of the worthy charitable institutions of the neighborhood, in order to add a certain ext t comfort for the benefit of their inmates, and comfort for the beneat of their immass, mow which would require an outlay of a small amount of money, started out to collect the necessary sum. The day was hot, and the poor sister dragged themselves in an almost exhauster condition from door to door, antil at last they condition from door to door, until at last they came to the house of a well-known citizen and were admitted by the servant. The lady of the house appeared; but as soon as her eyes fell upon the costume of the angels of charity she burst into a violent passi-m, and not only ordered the sisters off, but brutally dragged one of them by the arm to the door and thrust her out with force, exclaiming that she would have nothing to do with "Romanists." This uncharitable person is a "society lady," and is esteemed among her friends for her distinguished manners. The poor sisters of course made no complaint, but went meekly on their way. We may add that the one so rudely handled is a hely of an eminent European family: a countess in her own right; but she abandoned all to wear the coarse habit of a sister, and lead a life of poverty and self-denial.—Cincinnati Telegraph.

Anecdote of Bernardette.

During the visit which our friend Don Ramon de Aralztegin paid to Lourdes in the course of last summer, the following miraele, as we may term it, wrought through the mediation of Bernardette, was made known to him by Mgr. Peyramale. A deriain hady, who had a parasytte son of about four or five years of age, determined to go to Nevers and implore B-mardette's prayers that the Blessed Virgin might cure her boy. The superior of the congregation to which Bernardette belonged hearing of the lady's wish, consented to the proposal, on condition that she

Some Theatrical By-Play.

[From Chamber's Journal.] A very weak tenor in Dublin singing feebly, caused one of the gods to shout to an acquaintance across the gallery; "Corney, what noise was that?" "Bedad," said Corney, "I believe its the gas whistlin' in the pipe." In the same lively city, a late mayor gave his patronage, and was hailed with "a cheer for the ex-mayor!" When quiet was restored a voice called out: "Now, boys, a cheer for the double X mayor!" (Mr. Guinness the great brewer was the gentleman then filling the civic chair). A Sir William Fondlove, in "The Love Chase," summing up his personal advantages, says conceitedly enough: "I'm every atom what a man should be." A man slightly lame was playing the part, when at this point a voice from the pit cried: "Barring the game leg, Freddy" On an Iago, who was disfigured by a frightful obliquity of vision, to Othello, " Wear your eyes thus; one of the spectators unkindly remarked; "He can't you fool! he hasn't larnt to squint,"

The Troubles

Different opinions are alloat relative to the origin of the troubles. We hope by to-morrow to be able to say "the LATE troubles." Some of our French Canadian confreres and many sensible and sound thinking people attribute the outbreak to political partizanship; others, who are satisfied with the simple surface gleaning, look no further than the labor difficulty for a solution. That there are many sound and justifiable reasons in support of the first proposition the French Canadian press give abundant proof. The Eclaireur, the organ of the Hon. Mr. Langelier, treasurer of the province in the Joly administration, uses very hard ly upon France to obtain the restitution of language towards the old country element in all its references to the trouble. Other papers of the same ilk chime in on the same key. Not content with a lavish abuse of all the English speaking people, whom they are pleased to call Les Irlandais, the Eclaireur accuses the Canadien of treating the question too favorably towards the latter element at the expense of the workingmen of St. Roch and St. Fauveur, whom the Eclaireur says the Canadien styles blackguards and murderers The Eclaireur also accuses the Canadien of stating that the liberals were the authors of the troubles. The Canadien, in answer to those charges, says:—"The Eclaireur lies with deliberate and set purpose in saying that the Canadien has ac-cused the liberals of being the authors of the troubles of Friday last; it lies equally in ssy ng that we have treated the workingmen of St. Roch and St. Sauveur as black guards and murderers. We have never applied those epithets to the workingmen of Quebec, and we defy one Eclaireur to prove his assertion. We have exhorted for peace and reconciliation, while the Eclaireur has excited the hate and vengeful passions of the people" The Eclaireur, no doubt, has read between the lines and fancied a discovery in the possession of others of that cherished

has an upbraiding, susceptible and suspicious conscience. What a pity it is that the "vile populace" (quotation from the Fclaireur) cannot fall into line with the views of this aboriginal paper and accept the situation as it depicts it.—Quebec Telegraph.

The Military Revival of France.

The recovery of France from the financial consequences of her overthrow by Germany in the last war has been commented upon over and over again in all quarters of of the civilized world, and explanations more or less conclusive have been given of the phenomenon.

France's military revival has been as rapid as her recovery from the waste of one of her most disastrous wars. This revival has not received, outside of Germany, the attention it deserves. In that country the military revival is more carefully watched than the tokens of commercial and industrial prosperity. Germany keeps her hand on the trigger. Her military authorities do not know how soon they may have to blaze away.

Let us glance at some of the facts and figures. In 1876 it took a month for France to concentrate 250,000 men. The reserves were only 300,000 in number. We all know how this army was handled by its incompetent generals, how bravely the soldiers fought, and how completely the Germans triumphed over bravery, corruption and incapacity.

Since the close of the war the military system has been completely reorganized Compulsory service in the army has been introduced. The artillery has been completely changed. Every horse and cart in the country is registered, and could in case of need be requisitioned for service tomorrow. The reserve amount to 1,000, 000 of men. Every able-bodied man in France under forty years of age could be called out without a day's delay. A new frontier line has been constructed to take the place of that formerly protected by Metz and Strasburg, and a new line of forts has been constructed around Paris to replace the line over which the great city was bombarden by the Germans.

And now what of the active army? France's army ready for service in the field is now 840,000 men, 153,000 horses and 2,700 guns. This army is divided into twenty-four army corps, nineteen on the active list and five on the reserved. Each corps of the active army is composed of 34,000 men, 5,500 horses and 120 guns. Each of the reserve crops is composed of 32,000 men, 4,000 horses and 180 guns. The different branches of the service are thus organized according to Captain Von-Fireks, of the Prussian staff. The French infantry batallions on a war footing are 1,000 strong, the squadrons 150 sabres, the mounted batteries 160 men, 120 horses and six guns. In the way of troops ready to take the field, France possesses 396 batallions, 296 squadrons, 397 mounted batteries and 57 batteries of horse artillery, 80 companies of engineers, 4 railway companies and 4 pontoon companies; total, 605,000 foot, 44,000 cavalry, 71,700 artillerymen, 28,000 engineers, etc., or 840,000 fighting men, 153,000 horses and 3,700 guns. Neither the staff, military train, administrative or auxiliary services are included in these figures.

This great host has cost money. The average appropriation for the support of the army for the past seven years has been considerably more than \$1,000,000,000 per annum. The appropriations are increasing from year to year. The war estimates under the empire were only about three fifths of what they are now under the republic. But the republic has an army, and the empire had

And now what does the French army want?

Generals. The last war showed conclusively that the French army did not have a master of the art of war-not one commanding officer who could handle large bodies of troops in active service-not one officer who was able to maneuver troops on the field of battle or bring them to that field so as to make the most of their bravery. An army without leaders is worth little. France may reorganize her army and bring all her men into the field, but unless her leaders can contrive to give that army and those men competent officers, the nation is sure to run headlong from disaster to disaster. Under Bazine, Trochu and the incompetent breed trained in Algeria, there is no success possible in any war. France should keep the peace now for a double reason. The great commanders of Germany will soon die, and it is improbable that their successors will be as competent or as fortunate. The generals of France will soon die. It is improbable that a more incompetent set can succeed them. France should take a leaf out of Napoleon's book and begin to seek talent in the ranks .- Home Journal.

Princess dresses seem to have arrived at a new point of acceptability, the latest designs being either simulations of basques, skirts and overskirts, or else extremely plain as to construction, and intended for materials which are too striking to be elaborated with trimming.

NEW CEMETERY AT CORNWALL .- Ground for a new cemetery has been purchased by the Catholics of Cornwall, situated near the railway track outside the town. The work of laying it out is being proceeded with under the direction of Mr. J J. Browne. The walks are 20 feet in width and run obliquely to each other, dividing the whole ground into squares which are sub-divided into various sized lots. On the first square in the centre the vaults are to be erected, on the square to the right of that the residence of the keeper and to the left the chapel. A large number of the lots have been already purchased by the residents of Cornwall.

BISHOP MARTIN, OF PADERBORN.—Rev. Dr. Conrad Martin, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Paderborn, has just died in exile at a time that the Kulturkampf, of which he was one of the most conspicuous victims, has been ended by the common sense and reconciliation of Pope Leo XIII. and Prince Bismarck. It looked at one time as if Dr. Martin might indeed become not only the willing but actual champion of the Roman Catholic faith in Germany, and it was with this expectation that the Teutonic Catholics hailed with delight his appointment as a delegate to the Ecumenical council. But, like all self-opinionated men of his calibre, he fell, quicker even than many of his coll-agues, under the ban of the May laws. These laws he denounced in a widely circulated pamphlet at the time as "the most atrocious ever launched against the church of of Christ since the Drocletra era." He was arrested, tried by a high tribunal and stripped of his vestments and his office, a proceeding which stamped him in the eyes of the faithful at once as a martyr. As such he virtually died, mourned bp thousands of German Roman Catholics, who, though they regretted his incapacity, or rather his unwillingness to follow the spirit of the age, nevertheless honored the man and the priest who had the courage to stand by and suffer for the religion of his fathers in and out of station, in presperity as