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OME RULE FOR IRELAND.

syal Soldier of 1837 Expresses His opinions- Why Ircland is Disaifected and What Irishmen Have Done for the British Empire.

following generous contribution to Rale literature appears in the Ottawa Press of Last Friday.]

-For some years back we have had a deal of excisement in Canada as well as he mother country on the subject of ome Rule" for Ireiand, and the master to have been taken up in Scotland also, re they have cersbliched a Home Rule his under the presidency of Prof. Blaikie, dinburgh, a Protestant, and well-known

L it appears to me that in so far as we concerned in Uanada, the matter is a plain one, we issuet and perhaps truly, we have the beth eystem of government the world, and we are one and all true logal saright. Such being the case, possible objection can there be to give ame system to England, Ireland and tland. Let each have their local legisres and senti members to the Imperial liament, exactly on the same principle as several provinces soai them to the Donion parliament. Ob, I haar some of our re-loyal geople say, the Irish Cataolies are nex of rebale, and are not to be trusted. II. I have lived sufficiently long in Canada three rebellions, and I cannot bring to mind any one single instance where the Catoolic was not loyal to the backhone : til my Sootch friends will look back to the illon of 1837 S, they will find the prime verand leader in Octario wasa Scotchman by p: Wm. Lyon McKenzie and a consideable portion of the rank and file of the abel Army" in Upper Canada were of the nationality. But where was the Irish thelie found in '37 ? Why in the ranks of loyal militia of the country, shoulder to alder with thousands of Orangemen and intants and in the same regiments. Again, to the "Fenian raide," did not the late Col. din, of Montreal, a Roman Catholic, and regiment, very largely composed of Iriah olice. at onco

RESPOND TO THE CALL

march to the front to repel the Fenian ders. "Oh!" another will say "that was in Well, let me ask the nda, you know." what makes the Irish Catholics al in Canada and "rebels at home?"-(if be the case). Simply that they feel that Canada under our system of government are freemen, in Ireland worse than Give them the same government in nd as we have here in Canada and ay will be as loyal in Ireland as they showers, when the artillery of France was days, to those beautiful decorations which be in Canada. Have we not the example levelled with a precision of the most gladden your hearts. Dear people, God bless the rebellion of 1837 in Canada before deadly science, when her legions, in-the rebellion of 1837 in Canada before deadly science, when her legions, in-

glory of England ? I think so, and not a little your preaching and example, you have been indeed a blessing to the parish ; and in all either. Let us see what the late Hon. Richard Lalor Sheil, Q.C., M.P., said on the other relations of life it has been to our great benefit and pleasure to have you eo long amongst us. Your many admirers this subject. In the presoration of a speech delivered by him in the House of Commons on the discussion of the Irish Municipal bill in this parish can point with pardonable Mr. Sheil taid : "There is, however, one pride to the many proofs of your great and successful exertions in the cause to which man of great abilities, not a member of this House (Lord Lyndhurst), but whose talents you have devoted your undoubted talents. and whose boldness have placed him in the This fine church, with its beautiful altar and topmost place in his party, who, disdaining all imposture, and thinking it the best course statious of the cross, will remain as a monument after you are gone to keep us in perto appeal directly to the religious and nationpotual remembrance of your eight years of succes ful labor in Chelses. We fully apal antipathies of the people of this country, preciste, sir, the many sacrifices you have abandoning all reserve and flinging off the siender veil by which his political areociates affect to cover, although they cannot hide, their motives-distinctly and andaciously made in the interests of religion, and only hope that we have merited in some way the great interest which you have shown in our tells the Irish people that they are not own behalf, and your great kindness to-entitled to the same privileges as English- wards us. We beg of you to accept the men ; and pronounces them, in any particuaccompanying gift as a small recognition of your many notle qualities, and of the heart-felt gratitude which we all feel for the many lar which could enter his minute enumeration of the circumstances by which fellow-citizan ship is created, in race, identity and religion, Aliens ! Good God ! Was Arthur, Dake of acts of self-denial which you have practised in order to advance our spiritual and temporal Wellington in the House of Lords, and did he not start and exclaim, "Hold ! I have seen the aliens do their duty ?" The Duke welfare. We have the honor to subscribe ourselves, dear Father Brown, your devoted friends." of Wellington is not a man of excitable temperament. His mind is of a cast too At the conclusion of the reading of the

ddress he was handed a well filled purse. martial to be easily moved, but notwith-standing his habitual inflexibility, I cannot The rev. gentleman, with ovident signs (grateful emotion, then replied as follows : "Dasr parisbioners, you have heard of my help thinking that when he heard his Roman Catholic countrymen (for we are departure, you have desply felt it, and you his countrymon) designated by a phrase so have given expression to such feelings as are

off-neive at the ahundant vocabulary of his rare, oven in Irish congregations. Strong elequent confederate could supply-I cannot mon sobbing in bitter tears, women wringing help thinking that he ought to have recellect-their hands in despair, the aged especially ed the many fields of fight in which we have unable to utter the last farewell, all showing that their prayers shall accompany me. To resist such genuine grief a man must tax his nerves to their utmost capacity have come back uyon him. He ought to have to be indifferent to it he must have ment in which he displayed that mili-tary genius which has placed him forea heart of stone. Inspired by those kind hearts you have praised me and my worke. You have pointed to that noble church, its stations, its decorations. Yes, down to that last surpassing combat, which has made his name imperishable, from Assaye these speak indeed, but they speak of you, of your faith, your religion, your generosity. Your money is there, the sweat of your brow is there. They speak to me daily ; they say : "Good people, generous people." They bid alleled successes has been crowned. Whose me thank you. Thanks, then, to the church-wardens and to the men who assisted in the were the arms that drove your bayonets at Vimiera through the phalanxes that never reeled in the shock of war before ? What desarduous task; thanks to the ladies who worked so hard at our picnics and bazaara ; perate valor climbed the steeps and filled the moats at Badajos? All his victo-ries should have rushed and crowded thanks to that noble-hearted gentleman, Mr. Wright, to Mr. Gilmour and other Pro-testant friends who assisted so generously; Badajos, Selamancs, Albuors, Toulouse, and tbanks to our good medical gentleman, who last of all the greatest (Waterloo). Tell me for you were there. 1 appeal to the gallant soldier before me (Sir Henry Hardinge) from attended me in sickness better than I was ever attended before, but none have paid him worse than I have, for the reason that he would not accept anything. He has my unbounded confidence, and I would ask your a generous heart in an intrepid breast ; tell me, for you must remember, on that day prayers for the preservation of his health. Thacks also to the lady who devoted her trembling in the balance, while death fell in talent. and her education, her nights and her

pews across the width of the church. The interior is being finished with ash, birch, maple and walnut. Over the vestis the organ loft, 16 feet by 24 feet, while bule i to the left of it is the Baptistry. Over the main entrance is r. beautiful triplet window 18 feet high, while flong the sides are many others of plain but heat design. A large tower rises from the front which, to the top of the spire, is 135 feet in height. That nothing might be lacking to the completeness of the structure, a bell weighing about 3000 lba, has been purchased and will be not in position as soon as the tweer and will be put in position as soon as the tower is ready. Steam is to be employed for heating purposes and for this the necessary apparatus ba been procured. Everything about the splendid structure is of chaste design and in the most perfect taste, well in keeping with the high use to which it is to be dedicated Words and figures are cold and hard, and can give no ade quate idea of the beauty and the stupendous grandeur of the noble pile, which is an endurgrandeur of the noble pile, which is an endour-ing monument to the energy and earnestness of Rev. Father McDonald and a credit and an honor to the people who so liberally gave of their substance to erect it. It will seat 500 per-sons and when completed will cost between \$25,000 and \$30,000. In connection with the raising of funds Father McDonald took a unique method of getting generous contributions with a little inconvenience to the contributions ap pasas little inconvenience to the contributors as pos sible. We have already stated that he had on hand \$10,000 in cash, the proceeds of bazants, picnics, etc. To this was added about \$8,000 in subscriptions. Then a little over two years ago he got 100 parishioners to agree to set aside each a calf, raise it till it was nearly three years old, and then all to be sold for the benefit of the building fund. The three years will have ex-

pired next June, when it is proposed to hold a grand fair, at which the cattle will be sold and the offering made. To encourage competition Father McDonald offers a \$50 prize for the best animal, and other prizes, making a total amount of \$200, 'The new church is to be known as the Church of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, and we sincerely hope that the same success and greater may attend the pastor's ministra-tion in it as has been given him in the old one.

CARDINAL MANNING.

Preaching, on Sunday, August 5, in St. Dominic's Priory, London, his Emineuca the Cardinal-Archbiehop, answering the objection made by Protestants to the worship effered by Catholics to the Blessed Virgin, pointed out that this love and veneration which we paid to the Blessed Mother of God was not only a hindrance to their acceptance of the Catholic faith and their submission to the Catholic Church, but that it was even an arugment of the faith and a reason for submission to the Church's teaching. We learn the duty of duty of loving and venerating the mother of God from the very substance of the faith itself. No one who did not believe that the Blessed Virgin was an object of love and veneration next to the Divine

Son, was perfect in the Christian faith. From all eternity, Almighty God foresaw the sin of our first parents. He also foresaw that which He had ordained as a Divize remady, and more than remedy, the elevation of mankind by the incarnation of His Divine you. I esteem your tears more precious than | Son: and He therefore saw, side by side spotless mother who boro Him. This was a Divine vision from all eternity. The mother and the Son could not be separated, and when that Divine predestination was accompliehed, the mother and the Son were united in the Incornation. The predestination was fulfilled in Nazareth, in Bethlehom, in Samaris, in Jerusalem, on Calvary, and it the forty days the mother and the Son were united never to be soparated save in those three days when He lay in the grave and in that long waiting, twelve or twenty years atter he had accended into Heaven. How, therefore, was it possible that they who profess to believe in the Incarnation should ever for a moment forget His mother. More than this, when the Apostles, in obe dience to their Divine Master, went throughout the world and preached thenam of Jesus, the only same under Heaven where by men could be saved, the name of Hi Blessed Mother was preached likewise. The two sacred names of Jesus and Mary want throughout the world; all nations heard them; all nations believed and all nations blessed her. And there had never been a moment from that hour to this when the W faithful had separated those names. could not even make profeesion of our faith without naming the Blessed Mother of our Lord Jesus Christ. Again, the love and veneration we owed to her came from the law of charity itself, not of nature, which was uncertain, but the supernatural charity which was infused into our souls by the Holy Ghost. God had or-dained a law and an order in charity, and, after Him, who ought to be most dear to us Those whom he loved most, those who loved Him most, those who suffered most for us. those who had done most for us. And who wasthere in whom these things were fulfilled comparably with the fullfilment of the Blessed mother of God herself, of all creatures the nearest to the Ever Blessed Trinity, intimately united to her own Son, Who from her took the substance of our man-hood, like to God in an inconceivable con-formity of all per fections, who offered herown Son willingly for our redemption, whostcod by the Cross on Calvary, who bore seven sorrows for our sakes, who was the chosen instrument whereby we were redeemed in the Precious Blood of her Son. How, then, was it possible that she should not be the object of our love and veneration next after her Divine Son-next after him because He was God, but before all other creatures God had made ? None, therefore, could be perfect in their charity who did not love the Blessed Mother of Our Lord next after Him. We were bound to do this by the law of worship. He had no scruple in using the word worship. It was a word that belonged to the old mother-tongue, the old common speech of our land. The word worship did not mean Divine worship, unless we put the word divine before it. Children ought to worship their parents. We, in our own speech, worshiped those who bore authority over us. We called them by the name, and it was a wantonness when the word worship was interpreted to be equivalent to Divine worship, He would ask the most severe and ardent objector if we could say or do anything to the honor of our Blessed Mother | tics,

which could go beyond that which God himself had done for her? Did the Catholio Church say or do anything, either in its language of praise or in its festivals of joy, that approached in any measurable degree to the dignity and the glory that God hath put upon the Mother of His Eternal Son ?

One more thought was this : The first Adam was a man and the head of the creation of God ; to him God gave dominion over all oreatures. But the head of the new crestion of God was a woman-the Blessed Virgin. Some of those present who were not of the unity of the faith might think that a bold and daring saying. But no; that again convinced them of an imperfect faith. Our Divine Lord Himseli was not a creature. He was clothed in a created manhood; yos. But His person was the uncreated Son of God, and therefore the first of all creatures, the first mere creature was a woman His Bleesed Mother. He acked them, then, could anything they could de, he would not say exceed, but approach, the glory and the honor that God had laid on the head of His Blessed Mother-the crown of twelve stars, the diadem of all perfection with which He crowned her above all the works of His hand.

Was not the example of our Lord the law of our life? Were we not bound to walk in His footsteps ? Where He not a living law which governed our lives and our hearts? Could we be like Him if we did not love His Bleased Mother, who, next after His Father in Heaven, was the object of His most tender and ardent love? Was it possible we could belike Him if in that region of His Sacred Heart, where the most tender and ardent love of a cresture was to be found, cue hearts by come from his own purse, which was the very centre of love, how could we be like to our Divine Mother who was our example and our law?

On the cross our Divine Lord said to His beloved discipler. "Bahold thy Mother," and to His mother "Bahold thy Son," and were not those relations perpetual-living to this day, and was not overy disciple of Jasus Christ a son of the Heavenly Father and a son of our Blessed Mather? How could we be the brethren of Jesus Christif we were not some of God and of Mary. The love and ven-eration of the Bleased Virgin was not a bar in the way of light which illuminated those who believed to a perfect fullness of knowledge in the Incarnation of Jeaus Christ. It was, therefore, no matter for us to justify or excuse; we preached it as a dostrine of the Catholic Church, a reason for submission to the Church of God, for it was the Church of God alone that preserved this living love and veneration in all eges, in all generations, for the Blessed Mother of God.

COLORED PRIESTS.

Joseph Griffin, of Virginia, and James Brown, of Maryland, both colored, are studying for the Catholic priesthood in St. Peter's England. After al Jverr ege, near years' stay in that institution they will take another six years' course in St. Mary's semi-nary, Baltimore. U. R. Uncles, another colored man of Maryland, has been for some time studying for the priesthood in Canada, and will complete his education soon. Recently the young colored men of the Catholic Courch have received considerable encouragement to become priests, and the old Western Maryland hotel has been purchased for the purpose of fitting it up as an institation for the education of colored men for the priesthood. The institution will be known as St. Joseph's seminary, and will be opened in the fall. A colored Catholic organ in Cincinnatti estima tes the colored Atholic population of this country at 200,000. Uat of this large number of adherents to the Church there is only one colored priest in this country-Rev. A. Tolton, Illinois. He was a slave before the war, and is a full blooded African. In Rome and in other parts of Europe colored priests have charge of parishes attended principally by colored people.

IRISH PRIESTS OF TO-DAY. MAN WHOSE AFFECTIONS ARE WITH THE

PEOPLE. The Irish pricats of to-day, says the Maga-

zine of Art, are largely sprung from the farming class. It is an exquisite distinction to have a pricet in the family, and many a hope formed when some little gentle boy of a family will separate himself from his roughand tumble brothers and sistors of a recollectedness and piety which marks him out as the Church's own. There There is no sacrifice too hard so that this favored one may get the preliminary schooling and the necessary outfit for ecclesiastical college. Happy and honored people are the father and mother of an Irlsh priest ; the proudest day of their lives that on which his first Mass is said. Though he may grow above his necplo's mental stature by his education. priest, in sympathy and affection, sectoraly one with the class he springs from; happily so, for if it were otherwise his lot would he far lonelier than that of the cultured and refined English parson, who finds himself ruling some parish where there is not one so il which can reach to his mind's level. Ibe priest's life, too, is of the busiest ; it has no room for lonclines. His flock is a very large one, and, alas ! a very poor one, and he is the one person absolutely impartial, absolutely bound to hear, and comfort, and to help. So it is that his deorstep is eldem without an applicant for an laterview with him. He is the lawyeran unlitigious opr -- ! his village, and the almoner of charities, which generalfor it should be found cold, vacant, empty; and if must be romumbered that the few there were this emptiness of hourt in that resident gentry in Ireland are nearly slowyo Protostant. There is usually a portly and comfortable person, the priest's housekeeper, who, whon he has eased the mind, and perhaps put something in the empty purse, is ready

with her own ministrations of food and warmth for the poor visitor ; a much lookedup to person she usually is, and that the one purchaser the village possesses of such small stocks as eggs and positry-very kindly, too, though a little condescending. The privation house is very splendld in the eyes of his people the mixture of learning and art, the big books in unknown tongues and the colored prints and engravings of sacred subjects gratifying the blind instincts of the people for knowledge and color and form. He is the great person at weddings and christenings, jovial and hearty to a degree. The rector and priest occusionally fraternize, but not always; but there are instances of warm and generous friendship between the two natural enough to expect when they may be the only two educated men in the parish. There is an old story of a Connaught priest having lept his flock to his friend, the rector, on an occasion when the latter was visited by a representative of the Irish Church Mission, and had nothing to show for the handsome subsidy he onjoyed from their funds. Father Pat himself, the story says conducted his whole acquiescent flock to the rector's church, and enjoyed from the organloft the praise the Commission bestowed upon the zealous worker who had anatched such a goodly number of brands from the burning. The story is quiet conceivable, and is, at all events, ben trovato.

sia had great grievances to comin of: they appealed to the Home govern-atin every shape and way to redress those lemnces and to give them a just system of amment. How were their appeals met? diroct refusat to alter the system and mats such as are now heard towards Ireland. hat followed? Rebellion both in Upper Lower Canada. An appeal was made to Loyalists to turn out in defence of the ntry and to suppress the rebellion. They diarn out and with the assistance of the miar troops the rebellion was put down. d many of the people who simply demanded ir rights and a just government were shot, ng, or transported to penal colonies.

Waels villages and churches were barned which images and outputs which serve them tht, some of our ultra loyal people will say, publiess, but what was the result? Why, the course of two years everything was anted that the insurgeants had asked and nght for and a good deal more. And have we not a monument on our par-

amentary ground to the memory of Sir Geo. Cartier, a brigadier-general in the "Pa-Hotie army of Lower Canada," built at the out of the Dominion Government of \$10,000, nd on the motion in parliament of Sir John factorald ? Do we want the same course mued towards the people of Ireland ? rive them into rebellion, shoot them down. mg them and send them to penal servitude ad then turn round and give them "Home ale" and more than they ask for to-day. Batter, it strikes me, to

GIVE THEM HOME RULE NOW d if any attempt was afterwards made to-and separation or an "Icish Republic" it mid be suppressed then equally as well as ow, and no sympathy would be shown them. he question presents itself : What does cotland want with Home Rule? My simple newer is, Scotland is quite as much enled to the management of her own local Tairs as Gatario is, or any other province the Dominion. Scotland has suffered and from neglect by the Imperial parlia-ant for years, and it is only within some to years that Scotland has ever had a re-Mentative in the cabinet, in the shape of 6 Lord Advocate, who has all the Scotch to attend to both in the cabinet and wilament; and it is notorious that in the nut of a twenty mile railway bill for Scotad being brought before the Imperial parliaent, it could not likely be got through untwo or three years, and then at the cost hom \$50,000 to \$100,000. I don't think th salate of things would be submitted to Canada, and I cannot see why Scotland could telerate it. Such a bill would be ued by the Canadian parliament in one mion and at the cost of some \$300 or \$400. hen we have the ory that in the tent of "Home Rule" being granted being granted Iteland, the Protestant minority Ireland would have nothing tay in the government of the country and ald be trampled on. Does this state of inge exist in the province of Quebec, and the Protestant minority there complain III treatment at the hands of the Roman Mbolio mejerity ? Again let me ask the testion, have Irish Catholics done nothing Wards, the stability of the empire and the

The people both of Upper and Lower cited by the voice and inspired by the example of their mighty leader, ruched again and again to the east. Tell me if for an instant, when, to hesitate for an instant was to be lost, the "Aliens" blanched? And when at length the moment for the last and decisive moment had arrived, and the valor which had been so wisely ohecked, was at last let loose, when with words familiar but immortal, the great captain commanded the great assault, tell ma if Catholic Ireland, with less heroic valor than the natives of his own glorious country, precipitated herself upon the foe? The blood of England, Scotland and of Ireland flowed in the same stream and drenched the same When the chill morning dawned field.

been contributors to his renown. The sieges,

battles, fortunes that he has passed ought to

remembered that from the earliest achieve-

most in the annals of modern warfare,

to Waterloo, the Irish soldiers with whom

your armies are filled, were the inteparable

auxiliaries to the glory with which his unpar-

whose opinion I differ, but who bears, I know,

when the destinion of mankind were

memory,

back upon his

Vimiera

their dead lay cold and stark together. In the same pit their bodies were deposited, the green corn of spring is now breaking from their comingled dust, the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, in the glory shall we not be permitted to participate; and shall we be told, as a requital, that we are estranged

from the noble country for whose salvation our life-blood has flowed out."

A PROTESTANT AND LOYALIST. of 1837 and 1888.

Ottawa, 27th September 1888.

REV. FATHER BROWN

PRESENTED BY HIS CHELSEA CONGREGATION WITH A FAREWELL ADDRESS.

(Ottawa Free Press.)

Sunday, the 23rd instant., was an eventful day in the annals of the parish of St. Stephen's, of Chelses. The Rev. Father Brown, a priest who has endeared himself to the whole community by his gentle and sympathetic nature, his eloquent and instructive sermons and his fine practicable abilities, delivered his farewell sermon to his parishioners prior to his departure to accept a responsible charge elsewhere, after S years of the most successful labor in Chelsea.

When Father Brown came to Chelses eight years ago, nothing but the foundation wails of the fine stone church, since completed. existed. The parish can now boast of one of the finest churches, both as regards its architectural beauties and its fine altar and decorations, as exists in the archdiccess outside Ottawa. All this has been accomplished by Father Brown, and without placing any burdensome debt on the parish.

Immediately after mass, and when the reverend gentleman had removed his vestments, Mr. P. Murtagh advanced to the altar rails, and, after a singularly beautiful and eloquent prefatory speech, eulogizing the reverend gentleman's noble work in the parish, recalling his own pleasant intercourse with him as a former church warden, and regretting the occasion which had called for an expression of their love and esteem towards him, read the following address :---

DEAR FATHER BROWN.-We, your parish-loners of St. Stephen's of Chelses, deem this, the eve of your departure from amongst us, a fitting opportunity to give expression to the love and esteem which we all entertain towards you, and to assure you that your infinded departure has filled our hearts with the greatest sorrow.

jewels. This parting with such kind hearts | second Adam, His Incarnate Son, and the is hard, it is the parting of a father with his children."

The rev. gentleman seemed so much over come by his feelings that he was unable to proceed further.

Daring Father Brown's reply, and at its conclusion, the greater part of the vast con-gregation expressed their deep sorrow at his departure in tears and a general expression of regret was manifested by all.

A MAGNIFICENT CHURCH,

IS THAT IN COURSE OF ERECTION BY THE B. C. CONGREGATION IN KEMPTVILLE. [From the Rideau Record.]

About seven years ago, Rev. Father Mc-Donald, who is well known to most of our readers, went to Kemptville as priest of that parish, and since then has labored earnestly and withal successfully among the people over whom he was placed as spiritual adviser and priest The congregation is a large and prosperous one, and soon after Father McDonald's appointment to the parish he began laying plans for building a new and much larger church than the one then in use. For the past two or three years he kept the matter prominently before his people, and it was not long until he had them possessed of some of his own enthusiasm for the work. He then set about getting practical evidence of their interest in the proposed undertaking, and before anything was done toward the new edifice he had \$10,600 cash in hand and the promise of more. This was deemed a sufficient warranty to begin the work and active operations were commenced in the summer of 1887. Plans were procured from Mr. Jos. Conley, of Toronto, whose reputation as an architect is known throughout the Pro vince. The new church is being erected on the site occupied by the old one, which is a the are occupied by the old one, which is a beautiful elevation just on the edge of the vil-lago. It is 112 feet by 52 feet with Sacristy 17 feet by 30 feet on east end just adjoining the Preabytery. The style is known as Norman Gothic with elevatory windows. Viewed from the outside it presents a handsome and imposing appearance, rising with its many niches and columns and angles and torrets into a splendidly proportioned structure that would do credit to any city in the land. It is built of blue stone any city in the land. It is built of blue stone with cut lime stone trimmings, all of which was donated and drawn on the ground by the parishioners. Broad stone steps lead up to the main entrance, through which one goes into a large vestibule and thence into the auditorium. This is 44 feet from floor to ceiling, which is to be ribbed and panelled. There are given large granite nillars for an There are eight large granite pillars, four on either side, at equal distances from the entrance to the other end. From these spring the interior arches which support the clerestory walls. The pillars come from the New Brunswick Granite Company's works, are 63 inches in cir-cumference_and are beautifully dressed and ponsnea. Iney were donated by present or former parishioners in memory of deceased friends; one by the congregation of South Mountain, in memory of Rev. Father Harty, a former pastor of the parish; one by Henry Loughlin, in memory of his father and mother; one by Joseph Langlois in memory of his wife; one by Joseph Langlois in memory of his father colished. They were donated by present or one by James O'Dair in memory of his father and mother ; one by P. Higgins and sister, Miss B. Higgins, in memory of their brother Law-r nce, who suffered shipwreck on the ill-fated steamer, Varona; one by John Murphy in memory of bis wife and one by the contractor, George Wilson, of Ogdensburg. The main aisle is to be 5 feet 6 inches wide and the two side ones 3 feet 6 inches, with six rows As regards your duties as a priest, and by ones 3 feet 6 inches, with six rows

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, ROME.

The Pilot's special correspondent in Rome writes : "The Prefect of Rome has authorized the Municipality to take immediate possession of a large part of the house at 143 Via Tordinona, the property of the Irish Auguetinian Fathers of Santa Maria in Pasternia. The indemnity given in the case is 400,000 france, or \$\$0,000. The plea of seizure is public utility.' in order to make a solid and elegant embankment of the Tiber. In the meanwhile, the clearing away of the super incumbent carth on the new site purchashed by the Rev. Prior Glynn has been begun, and very soon the foundations of the new college, in the gardens of the Ville Ludoviski-the newest and healthlest quarter of Rome-will be laid, and the building proceeded with. When this work of the college, the first and most pressing necessity, is well in hand, then the building of the Irish National Church of St. Patrick will be proceeded with."

VANKLEEK HILL.

The Roman Catholic congregation of this place have decided to make large and much needed improvements to their church. The contract has already been given to a contractor of experience and work will be commenced immediately. The improvements to be made are the plastering of the inside of the church, ceiling the edifice and other minor additions such as double windows, painting, etc. The cost will amount to about two thousand dollars. We congratulate Father Brady and his congregation on their efforts to make their church one of the finest in the county .-- Pres cott and Russell Advocate.

ORDINATION.

His Lordship Bishop Gravel, of Nicolet, held ordination services at the Nicolet seminary on Sunday last, when the following gentlemen were ordained :-Priest, Rev. Mr. J. Dubois ; deacon ordained :- Priest, Rev. Mr. J. Dubois ; deacon, Mr. L. Cormier ; minor orders, Messrs. F. Cantin, J. Mélancon, G. Carignan, J. de Gonzague, A. Jutras, R. Joyal, S. Poirier, O. Dubois and N. L. Shea (the latter from the archdiocese of Montreal) ; tonsures, Messrs. A. Savoie, E. Chatillon, G. Desilets. The ceremony was very imposing and witnessed by a large number of friends of the young ecclesias-۰.

TYROLESE MAIDENS.

HOW THEY COMBINE PIETY WITH BUSINESS AND PLEASURE.

Early on summer mornings, when only the highest peaks are flushing with the rosy light of dawn, the Tyrolese village girls, pushing before them little carts laden with vegetables and fresh-luid eggs, come down from their mountain heighth to the market in the city. Having disposed of their tempting stock and made whatever purchases are necessary for their humble life, they form into little companles and set out again for their aerial homes. And how, think you, do they while away the two or three weary hours of their difficult ascent up the rugged Alpine slopes? Not with idle gessiping or feminine small talk ; not in discussing the gorgoous feathers or shimmoring silks exposed in the many dows of the city. At 1 ne; foreign to the heart of the Tyroleau maldens are the thoughts of such frivolity. Strange as it may seem to the worldly minded, it is nevertheless an interesting fact, that the hours of their raturn are devoted to reciting in uniron the Rosary of Our Blessod Lady; and only that bright angel who guards the heavenly exchequer may say how many fragrant garlands of never-fading flowers have thus been woven by those pure and simple village girle, and laid as a grateful offering at the feet of the Immaculate Queen of Virgins,

ECOLESIASTICAL CHANGES.

IN THE DIOCESE OF ST. HYACINTHE-THE CANADIAN SEMINARY.

His Lordship Bishop Moreau, of St. Hyaciathe, who is about to leave for Rome, has just made the following occlesiastical changes in his diocese : Rev. Mesare. F. Filiatrault, from St. Padentienne parish to that of St. Gregoire : Rev. J. C. Besnette, of the Petit Seminaire of St. Marie de Monnoir to be parish priest at St. Paden-tienne; H. Messier, from St. Ple to the Vicariate of St. Dominique ; A. St. Pierre, from Belœil to the Vicariate of Roxton ; A. Laurence, to be a vicar at St. Jean Baptiste ; L. Marcorelles, to be a vicar in the parish of Farnham ; A. Cardin, to be a vicar in the parish of St. Marie de Monneir ; A. V. Roy, to be a vicar at St. Sabine ; F. Z. Mondor, to be a vicar at Belæsil ; Mr. Beaudry, from the Vicariate of St. Mark to that of St. Hugues, where he will act as vicar.

The Rev. Messre. J. A. Lemieux, vicar at St. Athanase, and L. H. Filiatrault, vicar at St. Pudentienne, will accompany His Lordship to Rome, where they will enter the new Canadian Seminary.

Dumly, jun. ; "Say, pa. I just put the ther-mometer out in the sun and it run up to 120 in a little ; while." Dumly : "Well, you just bring that thermometer back in the shade. I thought it was getting terrible warm all of a l audden.'