

## -T. XXXIλ.--NO. 15.

## MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1888

### PRICE. -- FIVE CENTS

## HITECHAPEL FIEND.

# is of the Mauner in which he did Away with his Latest Victim.

SUON, Nov. 10. - Another horrible murwoos, har it is a control on Friday morning in the hundred yards of the spot where we have a set of the tragedy are more revolting than those which pre-

to it. accurate circumstances of the affair are is Accurate distances of the attair are init to discover, the police, as usual, ing every obstacle in the way of the in-degevery. But all reports by prove it a murder far surpassing in dish allocity all the terrible orimes with ich the East End of London has been illsrized within the past five or six

woman, twenty-six years old, named woman, twenty-six years old, named ry Jane Kelly, has lived for four months front room on the second floor of a house front room on the second floor of a house stalley known as Cartin's court, in Dortree. This poor woman was in service attime ago, but since she came to reside he court had been recognized by the neighas person who, like so many unfortumembers of her sex in the east end, nged to eke out a wretched existence by practice of immorality under the most deling conditions. The court faces a small are with a norrow entrance, and is surrqualid lodging houses, with d by out to womon of the unfortunate

K lly is described as a tall woman, bid looking, with a dark complexion, as generally wearing an old black velvet She was wearing this jackst maraling when about S.15 she went re court, jug in hand, and rein afterwards with milk for her This was the last seen of her

woman had been behind in hor rent and ten t. ld by the landlord that he would ter out if she did not pay him to-day. ent to the streets last night to earn ary to pay her rent, and it seems to be is established that she returned to her with a man. No one has been found sw the man go in out some neighbors him talking with Mrs. Kelly in the and heard her singing, as though drunk. till o'clock this morning a man named r, an agent of the landlord, went into Kelly's room to collect the rent. When mocked at the door he received no answer. oving the curtain drawn across the winof the room, and looking through a Bowyer saw the woman lying hen pane, Bowyer saw the woman lying bed on her back, stark naked, while marks blood were all over the place. He tried handle of the door, and found it locked, lethe key had been removed from the Without geing into the room Bowyer

of the room before the body was removed. This gives rise to a report that there was more handwriting on the wall, though three or four people who were allowed to enter the room say they did not observe it. But pos sibly they were too excited to note such dctails.

A young woman who knew the murdered woman well says that about 10 o'clock last night she met her, and that she said that she had no money and that if she could not get any she would never go out to the street any more, but would do away with herself. Soon after they parted a man, who is described as having been respectably dressed, came up and spoke to the murdered woman and offered ter money. The man then accompanied the woman home to her loggings. The little boy was removed from the room and taken to a neighbor's house. The boy was found and corroborates this, but says he can remember the man's face.

Another curious circumstance is worth nentioning ; the murder was not made public until 12 o'clock. Mrs. Paumier, who seems to be a reliable person and sells walnuts in Sandy's Row, near the scene of the murder, states that at 11 o'clock to-day a respectablydressed man, carrying a black bay, came up to her and began talking about the murder. He appeared to know everything about it, did not buy walnute, and after standing a few minutes went away. Mrs. Paumier describes him as a man about thirty years old, five feet six inches in height. He wore speckled trousers and a black coat. Several girls in the neighbourhood say that the same man accouted them and they chaffed him. When asked what he had in his black hag, he said : "Something that ladies don't like." This is all that is known It the police have any further information they

#### to believe that they have.

#### BLOODHOUNDS PROVE A FAILURE

The police attempted to track the marderer by means of bloodhounds. Three of the latter, belonging to private citizins, were taken to the place where the body lay and placed on the scent of the murderer, but they were unable to keep it for any distance, and all hope of running the assassin down with their assistance will have to be abandoned.

#### WAITING FOR ANOTHER ONE.

The excitement and fear of the Whitechapel people since the two last murders I will not attempt to describe. They know well the opportunities that the criminal has for keeping from the clutches of the police, and that if he is captured at all it will probably be in the act of butchering another victim. Which of them will it be?

Until the bodies were identified the city mortuary was surrounded all day by people attracted there by some horrible fascination, hoping to get a look at the mutilated bodies within. It was wise of the police to make the police, who promptly proceeded to this number as small as possible. No one who these victims will ever forget them.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

Grand Boom From a Baptlit Paper-Protestant Intolerance Denounced-The Folly of Fanatics Fully Set orth.

The following article from the Eaptist Western Recorder should make the California preachers who are constantly falsifying the atnitude of the Catholic Church toward the public schools hide their heads with shame:

Is seems impossible for the ninetcenth century, freedom, civilization, "culture," any and all of them, to drive out the Puritan spirit from New England. As Baptists, of course, we never have been able to get up an admiration for the Puritans who used to whip Quakers, burn poor old women who were not able to work any longer, and cut off the ears of Baptists. Their fundamental principle was to control other people's consciences rather than to simply

worship God according to their own. Their descendants have declared, and we have been glad to believe them, that they dis approved the deeds of their forefathers, only pleading in extenuation the lack of the light of the nineteenth century in those dark days. But the Boston Evangelical Alliance, now in the closing year of this grand, cultured, free-dom-loving country, has proved itself not one whit in advance of its much-apologized for fathers.

The Catholics of New England, auxious to bave their children trained in what they believe God's truth, have established schools for their own children, just as the Baptists have done in hundreds of places. They have not tried to get other children to attend, they have not asked that their school taxes he remitted because they were paying their children's tuition, nor have they insisted on having part of the public money given to their schools. They have simply used given to their schools. They have simply used their inalienable right to send their children to schools of their own faith and order. For our part we honor the Catholics for this arefully conceal it. But there is no reason

action, and we wish every Baptist parent from Maine to texas would follow their example and send his children to Baptist schools. In these money making days it is a grand and inspiring sight to see poor men, as many Catholics in the large cities are, preferring to pay out tuition rather than send to schools free of tuition, in which the children will not be taught what their parents believe the true principles of

religion. Instead of being glad that the Catholios show such devotion to principle, instead of saying no-thing, though it was no more their concern where a Catholic father sent his c ildren than is was of the Catholics where the Baptists sent theirs, the "Augelical Alliance" of Boston have been very angry, and have denounced the paro-chial schools. If the boot were on the other foot they would instantly see the outrageousness of their conduct. Suppose every Baptist father in Massachusettes should send his son to the Brown University, and the Catholic priest should hold a mass meeting, denouncing the Baphasts for sending their sons to Brown, and declaring such conduct an attack on the public school "ystem?

There was a great "excitement," we are told, in Waltham because there were one-third less scholars this year than last, which will, of scholars this year than last, which will, course, reduce the necessary taxes and give the teachers better opportunity to instruct the re-

who will, like other informers, he despised by statistics of but one year of its history. The even those who buy him, and live to regret picturesque but obscure hamlet of only a his shame. The value to be placed on the couple of decades back is to-day one of the testimony of such men is so small that it is most celebrated spots in the world, and no wonder that The London Times' charges have fallen flat. They will be flattened out promises to become in time a geat city devoted wholly to Mary. During the last month 1,100 Masses were celebrated at this Sunctuary, and 10,900 of the faithful received Holy Communion. The still more before the commission ends ite work.-N Y., News.

#### THE POPES AS TEMPORAL SOVE REIGNS.

It is extremely remarkable, but by no means sufficiently remarked, that the Popes have never made use of the immense power they were possessed of to aggrandize their own state. They never sought or seized an occasion of extending their states at the expense of justice, whilst no other temporal sovereignity escaped this curse. At the present day there is not, perhaps, a European power in a position to justify all its possesions in the face of God and reason. The Popes reigned as temporal sovereigns since the ninth century at least; now, counting from that time, we shall not find in any sovereign dynasty more respect for the terri tory of other princes, and less ambition to ex tend its own.-Joseph de Maistre.

#### THE CHURCH AND MODERN SCIENCE.

The death of Professor Proctor of yellow fever is an old story now, but it recurs to us in connection with the thought of the arro gant claims that modern science maker, that Professor Proctor turned his back on the church because he regarded her claims inferier to those formulated in the testimony of his sonses. And yet, believing as he did in acionce as the great panacea, we find him struck down by a disease which science cannot fathom or analyze. The unseen has grap-pled with the seen and conquored. What more does Professor Tyndall know of the plague than the monks of the middle ages whom he condemns? Of what use was all Professor Proctor's science as he lay helpless, pricetless, perhaps prayerless in the grasp of the yellow fiend ?

#### FROM THE FAR NORTH.

LETTER TO BISHOP CLUT FROM THE MISSION OF THE NATIVITY, N. W. T.

MONTREAL, NOV. 9, 1888.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS : SIR, --- Would you kindly publish the following etter, received some time since by His Lordship letter. received the Bishop of Arundele, Mgr. Clut :-

MISSION OF THE NATIVITY, 15th Sept., 1888. } My LORD AND BELOVED FATHER,-Your

amiable and affectionate letter, written in the Montagnais language, has just reached us. Al though weighed down by occupation and care, I may not lose the last chance that offers this autumn of sending at least a few lines to Your Lordship. Your kindness, love and interest for the children of the North, and particularly for

His Lordship Bishop Clut, of Arendele, occu-pied a seat in the sanctuary under the large canopy erected for the occasion. After the Gospel Rev. Father Plessis, of the Dominican Order, of St. Hyacinthe, ascended the pulpit and delivered a most elequent sermon on the life of St. Pierre Claver. The elequent speaker took for the text of his aermon the formula which one of the canonized saints-Piorre Claver-added to his vows, viz. : "Peter, slave of the negroes forever." The reverend gentle-man preached most elequently and lucidly in man preached most eloquently and lucidly in extolling the virtues, Christian fortitude, selfeacrificing disposition, etc., of Pierre Claver, his discourse lasting one hour and a half. The church was crowded by an unprecedented con-gregation. All the passages were completely blocked, the steps of the altar and the gallery, and the steps leading up to the altar were myaded and occu pied, and many were content to be allowed to remain at the back of the altar, from which their ring mas limited. their view was limited. The decorations were costly and elegant, blending in color most harcostly and elegant, blocking in color mote har-moniously with the much admired frescoes and list of the church. A huge crimen canopy was suspended from the colling with draperies, ceantiful lace and gold fringes, which bore the photographs and names of the three canonized in gold letters. The altar was brilliantly illu-minated with colored lamps and lights, and within the chancel were bastefully arranged choice plants and flowers, statues of angels, etc. The music was in accordance with the grandeur of the ceremony, and a choir of nearly two hundred voice, under the able direction of Rev Father Garceau, S.J., rendered, with tull orchestral accompaniment, Faucoanier's beautiful Mang of the Assumption. Before mass commenced the orchestra played admirably Wagner's "Bridal March" (Lohen-grin); during the effertory, Mendelssohn's prayer from "Athali," and at the sorti Mayergrin); beer's constion march, "The Prophet." Two musicians of acknowledged celebrity were added to the orchestra-Mr. Xhroner, one of the best clarionet soloiet in the world, and Prof. Singer, The soloists we violonist from the Academy. Messrs. Clarke, Birtz, Daquebte, H. C. St. Pierre and Edouard Lebel.

number of intentions sent in reached us high at 13,378. Of these three hundred and

twelve were in thanksgiving. The ex vetee (or offerings made in fulfilment of a promise)

were eight hearts, five crowns, twelve frames.

one altar cloth, twelve corporale, thirty five amices and purificators, two bouquets of

Some of these ex votos has a history. Some of our readers may remember the Protestant

minister, W. S., who came from the confines

visited the shrine where he received so many

graces. A votive heart now bears this inscrip

tion written with his own hand : "In testi-

mony of the gratitude of an Anglican minister,

converted at Lourdes, Narch 25, 1884." In the year 1888 Our Lady of Lourdes re-

coived the homage of the following illustrious

personages amongst her many thousand chil-dren who flocked to her shrine ; two cardi-

nals, one representative of the Holy See,

fifty seven archbishops, and many bishops and

mitred abbots, while, for the prisets, it will

be enough in say that during the year 32 510 Masses were said at the Grotto. The number

of pilgrims in the year was 91,549; Communions, 336,500; donations - 178 crowns, 328 hearts of metal, 19 decorations,

9 standards, 270 inscriptions on marble, and

a large number of vases and sacred ornaments.

The offerings for the great church of the

Rasa, y that is building beside the Basilles

HONORING ITS SAINTS.

CONCLUSION OF THE GRAND RETREAT AT THE

GESU-THE CEREMONY VERY LARGELY

ATTENDED.

Standing room was even unobtainable at the

Gesu church on Sunday, owing to the closing exercises in connection with the grand three days' retreat held in bonor of the canonization

of the Jesuit Fathers, Rodriguez, Berchmans

of the Jesuib Fathers, Rodriguez, Derchmans and Claver, who have just been proclaimed "Most Holy" by the Holy See. At 10 o'clock in the morning solemn High Mass was said by Rev. Father Hamel, Superior of the Order, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Lamarre and Dugas as deacon and sub-deacon. His Lordship Bishop Clut, of Arendele, occu-sied a cost in the carcitary under the large

amount at present to 1,622,254 frames,

lilies, and several marble slabr.

## MRS GLADSTONE.

#### .... A Life of Beautitul Romance.

She is a poble woman, asido from up fact

that her position is so exceptional t at her faults would naturally seem trivial, is sended by the halo of her rank and her the stud's famo. As a little child she exhibited the unselfishness which has made her raino beloved in England. Her father said of her that she was his most gifted child, and always spoke with subcludd pride of the strong character she exhibited in earliest youth. She, chose as a schoolgirl .... to stre,

"If you want a thing well done, do it your-self," and has kept it as here through life. The practical good sonse manifested by her when young has been her magic wand through of India to make his abjuration on the 25th of March, 1884, in the presence of the Arch-bishop of Rheims. Since then he has often all the passing years. She is now a woman of 76 years, and is the same wire minded, sensible person that she was when she wrote her chosen sentence in her diary fully seventy years ago. The story of her life would read like a beautiful romanor, so full has it been of work, domestic, social and philauthrapic, and so overflowing with happiness.

#### " YOU CAN LOVE THEM "

The variety and interest which have, marked Mrs. Gladstone's life would have been lacking to a large extent had she not felt an an overflowing sympathy for the people ; the poor and the trauble-burdened, the w and the faint-hearted. One of her fri-was one day ismenting to her that st лlð do nothing for others because sites a means "Oa yes, you can, my dear, do averything; you can love them." the dying," when answered. "Yes, it would cheer and bless and comfort wight and prove my words," said Mrs. (it would cheer and bless and comfort, wight and prove my words," said Mrs. (it would heartic, t and carnest words hor words him?

An unmarried gentleman in London, where wealth had enabled him to live it case and Idlences, was induced by reporte Mrs. Gladstone's charitable efforts to see " vera cum of morey to be used as she thought best. She worts him a reply, in which, after thank-ing him for his donation, said, "The par will be grateful to you for your gift, but they will love you if you give them something . your-

self." As he was a man who had not been in the habit of devoiling himself to the advice of others, he could not quite understand the purport of her words, and wrote her in Her reply was most characteristic : "Yes have a beautiful tenor volce," she said ; "the sick in the hespitels would love to hear you sing, and it would give happiness to tired heads and aching hearts to have you show such intorest in their fate as your personal presence would prove. Go and bless them '

#### A LIFELONG "HELPMEET."

The story of Mr. Gladstone's pullic career is in part his wile's; for in all bis undertakings she has been a powerful factor. Wherever he has journeyed whatever work he has been ongaged she has been at his side, mastering details and keeping pace with him, so that she has been his comrade in all things. Mr. Gladetons at all times and on every fitting occass a pays tribute to the mind and heart of his wife, and attributes to her companiouship and encouragement, the atimulus and the solace without which he could not have undersken the tasks he has performed. She was his "helpmoet" from their earliest unlon and as time passed and their affection for each other grew as a proteoling sheller about them, he relied more and more upon her counsels. Always at his side ministering to him and divecting his mind by steady cheerfulness and bright talk, she has made his life an exceptionably joycus one, and she basks in the sunshine of the happiness she has croated. For many years, while her children were growing up about her and needing her watchful care, she had manifold duties, but for a long time there has been no divided cosp naibility, and the accustomed way for both of them has been together, and together in a union so close that it is really that exceptional thing, a soul marriage. She alone has shared allks in his labours and his represtions, his triamphy and defeats, and beyond all the incidents of their united lives, her unselfish devotion has be the staff and his support. MRS. GLADSTONE AND "THE PRIDE OF LON-DON." For proof of the much-doubted assertion that married women can manifest individual-ity while sinking their personality in that of their hands, let us consider Mrs. Gladatone. Her own individual nature has been strengthened, not weakened, by her devotion to another's interest, and by her forgetfulnees of self she has perfected her own character. While the story of her life is reflected in the history of the career of William Ewart Gladstone, the record of her social and philanthropic work is as distinct as is her husband's literary career and his statesmanship. She is not famons except by association, but the true greatness of her nature reveals itself in all her career, and indirectly the nation owes to her much of Gladstones success. When through the agency of the great cholera epidemic of 1866 she was assured that she could be a public benefactor by taking the initial step of an organized effort to relieve human suffering, she instantly entered upon her work. Not content with carlog for the cases in England, not many as compared with those on the Continent. she sent a hand of the sisters connected with All Saint's Church, in Margaret Street, in London, to nurse in the hospitals of Italy, where the cholera raged violently. Personally she went among those suffering with the disease in the London hospitals, as she has formerly done among the sick generally, and it was due to her really. ation of the pressing need of an institution for convalescents that the convalescent homes were established in various English cities, The great Convalescent Hospital at Wood-I ford, in Esser, for the use of the poor of East London, will stand as a monument to her for all time. It is worked in connection with the London Hospital, is absolutely free, and is always crowded. The people of the East-End call it "The Pride of London,"-P.iladelphia Times.

I all the facts in in is less than two hours the doctors had the yin the Morgue and were examining it hely as they did the Mitre Square victim. wy refused to give any details concerning examination, but one of the physicians at admitted that he had passed much of life in the dissecting rooms, but had never such a horrible spectacle as the murdered

Ihe man who was called in to identify the by gives the following description, which mu to be reliable :- Her head was nearly anted irom the shoulders, and the face was anted almost beyond recognition. The asts were both cut off and laid on a table, the heart and liver placed between the man's legs. The matrix was missing. re seemed to be at least forty outs the body, and big pieces of flesh were rally stripped off and strewd on the floor. mewere no indications in this case of a d skilled in the use of the knife. The by was literally hacked to pieces. But sperson who has been known throughout world as the "Whitechapel murderer." he mystery in this case is as deep as that the preceding crimes. The fiend got away heat leaving the slightest olus.

At that moment when Bowyer discovered s murdered body, that gorgeous annual muce which goes by the name of the nd Mayor's show, blocking up the traffic the great city for hours, was being or-sized near the Mansion House, scarcely a wayay. Nearly three million people were ated in the streets between the Mansion oue and Trafsigar Square, with nearly my policeman in the city posted along curb to keep them in order. The rigid lice patrol maintained in Whitechapel since a last double murder in October was relaxed tone day, and on that day the assassin thek down another victim.

It is scarcely necessary to say much about in Kelly. She was a married woman, who listo dissolute ways and was deserted by the base of the second of the kely been living with a man who sells ges in the streets, and on whom, as he and not be found. suspicion at once reverted. ht be turned up all right to-night, and liked when he was shown the murdered man's body.

like the sands that slowly filter through hourglass when reversed, the great trong in the streets which had been tering the new Lord Mayor found the way into Whitechapel. When the news the murder spread about every heart was

"WHEN IS THIS GOING TO END ?"

How long is this fiend in human form to ave people to pleces under the noses of the and mock at their feeble efforts to wh him ?" was the general cry on all sider. London police are not allowed to club a and into submission as New York police are mitted to do except in the case of an absothe rist. But the indignation and exciteat was so great in Whitechapel to-day at it became necessary for them to use harsh

Profiling by their previous blunders, the ilos called a photographer to take a picture

PROTESTANTISM AND CHRISTIAN ART.

Protestantism has no type of Christian art. It has destroyed the types of the past. It excludes as legendary all the most beautiful histories of the early saints : it has quenched all sympathy for the favourite themes of medieval painting-the Fathers of the Desert, St. Benedict, and the great monastic heroes and, still more, the great inspirer and the maturer of art and of its poetry, the glorious St. Francis of Assium, And to the present, it allows no communion with saints in heaven, and consequently no interest in having their effigies before our eyes ; no loving intercourse with blessed spirits, and therefore no right to bring them visibly into action. All ecstacy, supernatural contemplation, vision, and rapturous prayer, with the only approach to heavenly expressions that earth can give all miracles and marvellous occurrences, with the store of incident which they supply; all mingling, in any one scene, of the living and the blessed, and past and the present in fine, all the poetry of art is coldly out out-nay, strangled and quenched-by the hard haud of Protestantism. Further more, Protestantiam lacks essentially all raligious tenderness and affectionateness. It has no sympathies with the mysteries that touch the feelings. The crucifix is to it what it was in St. Paul's time dividedly to Jew and Gentile, both a stumbling-block and foolichness. The Mother of sevenfold grief is a auperstition. Meditation on the infancy or Passion of Our Lord is not part of youthful training in its schools ; it has not produced

tender writer on these subjects. - Essays on Various Subjects, by Cardinal Wiseman.

THE ESSENCE OF PROTESTANTISM

It is a fundamental truth in all questions of religion, that every Church which is not Catholic is Protestant. In vain has it been attempted to make a distinction between schismatic and heretical Churches. The whole difference lies in words, and every Obristian who rejects the communion of the Holy Father is Protestant, or will soon be so. The bond of amity being once broken, there is no longer a common tribunal, nor consequently an invariable rule of faith. Everything resolves itself into private judgment and civil supremacy, the two things which constitute the essence of Protestantism. Joseph de Maistre.

A POWERFUL PRAYER.

The following beautiful prayer is said to have been daily recited by the great Thomas A. Kempis : "Oh, my God ! give me a clear understanding against all error, a clean heart against all impurity, a right faith against all indifference and uegligence, great patience at internet in suffering from informers. Trait-against all disturbance, holy meditation ors of this class have interfered with the suc-against every filthy imagination, continual class of nearly every movement in behalf of prayer against the devil's assaults, good occupation against the tirosomeness and drowsiness of the heart, and lastly, a devout remem-

brance of Thy holy Passion against the wounding of the soul by vices, Assist me, oh my God, and confirm me in all Thy holy works, Amen."

maining scholars. As is well known, the teacher cannot advance the scholars as rapidly as they might were it not for the too great number of scholars given to each teacher. But, instead of rejoicing, the people were angry and anxious the State should in some way inter fere.

The Anglican Alliance in Boston announced the startling axiom that children belong, first of all, to the "State." It is the general idea all, to the "State." It is the general idea among Christians that children belong first to God, and next to their parents, to whom God has given the responsibility for them. They hau then resolved that the "State" should at one resume the entire control of education, and make attendance of the children upon the public schools computer of the children upon the pub-lic schools computery, except those children who attend private schools which are under the control and supervision of the State ! Now, school brards are political bodies, elected by universal suffrage. No doubt they are very admirable bodies, but we are not ready to unit

admirable bodies, but we are not ready to put Georgetown College under the control and supervision of any school board ever yet elected in Kentucky. The school board in one !arge northern city declined to introduce a certain highly recommended text-book on political economy, written by a distinguished man, upon the express ground that the book opened with the statement that all things were given us from God, and they did not propose to have books introduced which recognized the existence f a God

And those who called upon the "State" thus to turn the education of all children over to political boards were not the politicians of Bos-ton, but the Evangelical Alliance of preachers They complain that unless these school boards They complain that unless these school boards of infallibles control the private schools, text-books used in them will "suppress" important information and teach thus "garbled" accounts. It is impossible to "garble" the multiplication table, or to "tuppress" part of the alphabet in teaching the three great "R's" of common school education. As to multilated text-books in teaching other things, if school boards of the stripe of the elected aldermen of Chicago must "approve our Baptist schools, they would insist that books which did not teach Darwinism were

"mutilated," and those which recognized a per-sonal God were "garbled." Now, we detest the errors of the Catholics as thoroughly as any man "who has no more sense than no have." Did we rule this world it is than we have." Did we rule this world, it is than we have." Did we rule this world, to is prohable that Catholic parents would never have any children at all. But so lorg as God sees fit to give them children, it is the right and the duty of Oatholics, as of Baptists, to have those children trained in what their parents bethose children trained in what their parents be lieve is the truth of God. And to object to their doing so, or to try by law to prevent their doing so, is a strange enhibition of the Puritanic idea of controlling other people's consciences. Of course, all efforts to have their purchial schools supported by the taxes should be resisted at all hazards and to the last extremity. But so far they seem to have made no such demand in Massachusetts.

#### THE TRAITORS' WORK.

The Irish cause has been peculiary un oess of nearly every movement in behalf of Ireland. Captain O'Shea is simply one of the many man who have betrayed their colleagues for the sake of personal revenge or money.

But he is the less excusable because of the

those of the Nativity, so overcome me that I am, my Lord, at a loss to know what to say or do to express in an adequate manuer my eartfelt gratitude. I left an order for a nice to be arrived of the New Year's express. By the arrival of the caravan, with Rev. Father Grouard, we have received a thousand and one good things, to say nothing of the many beauti-ful and useful books so kindly offered by the rev. gentlemen of St Sulpice. Would it be that you convey the thanks of our mission, until time as I may do so myself by a good letter, when the great occupations of autumn shall be over, or at least on the occasion of the New Year. My sincere thanks to all those who of our mission, and destined to further our well being in this world and our eternal weal in the

such

other And now a short item of current event on our mission. All are well in both communities with the exception of Sister St. Michael. The good work is going on, and the presence of Rev. Father Grouard who still lingers in our midst lends additional impetus to all our undertakings. Our Indians "Montagnas" and "Cree" love and esteem him. He speaks their languages so well. For my part I forgot by his presence to take a few lessons of Cree and Montagnas, of which I stand greatly in need The good Father finds us pretty comfortable But it it is not to be surprised at, since he brought us down 10 bags of flour and nearly 100 lbs. of bacon, which added to the little we had was for us a relative abundance. Yet we must add that God has deprived us of almost all our peta-toes by frost, and the weather is so bad and

that even our barley could not ripen. varie It is late and it has scarcely begun to turn vellow. Our fishing has been miserable because of the great freshet. The land is constantly under water. As for game, it has no place to rest, and there is consequently little. We have no other hope than in the fall fishing. I am confident it will be good, ournets numerous and supplementary allowance solid, thanks to the sent us by Father Maisoneuve, and which I have received at last, fill me with hope. There are so many good souls who pray for us and think of us, can God souls who pray for as and think of us, can God fail to be moved in our behalf? Our good brothers are models of z.al and good will. We are about to betake ourselves to our new habitation. The lower flat is about ready, and it alone will be roomy enough for all

we shall enter in a few days, and continue to work at the upper portion. It is a gigantic work for us, but the worst is over and I trust we will see the end. Already I sigh after the day when Your Lordship will deign to ascend our modest steps and take a new your chosen place in thisland. The Indians will soon be here for fall mission, they will be made acquainted with your letter. It shall greatly rejoice them, as it did me, of that I am confident. I hope some of them will write Your Lordship.

Since the kindness of your paternal heart in without bounds my Lord, I dare inclose another little list of requisitions to confide to you charity. You may do with it what you judge propar.

Bless, my Lord and tender father, your de-voted, respectful and grateful child in Jesus Ohrist.

ALB. PASCAL, Ptre. O. M. I.

SOME STATISTICS OF THE SHRINE AT LOURDES.

A fair idea of the fervor which is witnessed high place he held in the councils of his unceasingly at the famous grotto of Lourdes He party. He is a poor, miserable creature, may be gathered from the following brief more.

It was 1.20 p.m when the ceremony was concluded.

concluded. In the evening Father Connolly, S.J., preached the sermon from the first epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians, "But God bath revealed them unto us by His spirit," etc. Again the music was particularly good. D'Apjou's Sub-Tuum, was sung most effectively by Mr. Duquette; Rossini's great Tantum Ergo trio was excellently rendered by Messre. Lebel, Mainville and H. C. St. Pierre. Father Garceau, the conductor, deserves the highest credit for the great musical treats which he has lately chieved in conjunction with his talented con frere, Professor Ducharme, who presided most

efficiently at the organ. The Ray. Jesuit Fathers must feel proud of the grand demonstration which certainly did honor to its organizers.

#### MY FAITH.

#### BY WILLIAM COLLINS.

If 'tis a crime to love the land Wherein my fathers rest, Where first my Irish mother's hand My infant form careesed, Then doubly dyed in guilt am I, And traitor to the core, For deep within my Irish breast

I love my native shore,

I hold it as a precept true. And strong as Gospel light-And mark it, suffering brothers, you Who struggle for the right-That he is but a soulless clod, By heaven and earth banned, And false to justice, truth and God Who's false to motherland.

He who has lost his honor can lose nothing