he beholds the end of all those glorious prespects, as between the huts of Quatre-Bias and the hamlet of Waterloo, the conquering hero bows before the will of the Invincible.

Then come the days of flight, of susperson of sarrender. The man-of-war ple righing the billows of the Atlantic; the has exile on the barren rock; the few years of imprisonment; the supreme metaent; and then the humble tomb becath the favorite willow. But from he dream of dead giory was he not markened when the drum beat, the ti hiper sounded, and amid martial 1 mp and regal grandeur the remains of flies the Union Jack there is man free, his giest master were carried back to be there man may without fear practice his placed for all time, surrounded by the the red dags of a hundred fields, in the values of the gold-domed Invalides? short time he, too, shall have gone over to the silent majority. Emperor and ver ran are equal in the sight of God!

### GOUGING.

There has been of late, in this city and vicinity, a regular craze for what is called ngonging out eyes"-whether of dumb animals or men. We are not acquainted with the process, nor are we anxious to learn it from experience or observation : but we do know that only human fiends are capable of such diabolical wicked-Frate creation. An individual capable of e oily and intentionally maining a poor leerse in such an infernal manner deserheartiesness of his crime. If the one who takes a human life pays for his crime with the forfeiture of his own life; ture. soul is so debased, whose feelings are so dead, as to practise such horrid eruelty upon the mute and defenceless animal, should receive a chastisement in accordaree with his deserts. We say the lash, a merciless lash, a repeated and redoutool lash. If his heart and soul are without feeling, his back, is like all animal composition, sensitive to pain. Let him have a taste of the sufferings that he has inflicted; as he showed no mercy in the hour of his power let him feel no mercy in the hour of his punish-

Otlite several cases of this terrible public through the medium of press reports. We would beg of the authorities to hunt down these incarnate fiends, as they would a wolf, and to frighten others of that terrible "Curse of the Fire-worsnipper" in Mocre's criental poem would not be too heavy upon the shoulders of the creature, in human form, that could revenge himself up in the dumb brute by georging out its eyes.

# EMILE ZOLA.

It is stated that Emile Zola, the auther of so much filthy realism, is going to Lourdes on a pilgrimage to seek material for a fresh sensational novel. If such is the case we may look, forward a one of two things, either another succes- to be scored by the Devil, or a wondestul triumph of God's mercy. Either Zo'a will send forth to the world another will be suddenly converted on his way to tile shrine. A conversion is not at all a thing beyond to range of possibility. St. l'aul, on his way to persecute the Christians of Dam iscus, was struck by a ray of God's goodness and was converted instan'ancously to the true Faith. In the field of infidel literature we have a wonderful example of a real and permment conversion in the case of "Leo Tixil" or G. J. Pages, author of the searlet pamphlets. In the Tuche, to be disposed of, as he sees fit. domain of Faith, Pages worked to undermine the Christianity of his readers; in the domain of morals, Z ia used every means to destroy the parity and innocence of the thousands who devoured his works. Pages returnset to God and is doing, ever since his conversion, all that man could do to efface and repair the evil that his years of writing had produced. It would not be an atom more wonderful to hear, some day, of Emile Zola attempting to plough under the rank weeds of moral corruption that grew from the seeds he has sown broadcast. But if he be not clanged, by the grace of Heaven, and should be carry out his determination of visiting Lourdes for the purposes proposed, the world may expect, from the hardened reprobate, as ingenious a work of blasphemous filth as ever feli to the lot of man to read.

# The Rev. II. P. Pecters' Fund.

Mr. Felix Callaban, sen., \$5; Miss Scott, Ottawa, Ont., \$5; A sympathizer, Succebor, Que., \$3; Mrs. F. Callaban, \$2; Mr. W. H. Callahan, \$2; Mr. V. Lamping, Kemptville, Ont., \$2: Mr. Alex. Hammond, \$1: Mrs. Robert Warren, 14 Mayor street, \$1: Mrs. H. J. Ward, \$1; Mrs. M. J. McAndrew, \$1; Miss M. Dooley, Antigonish, N. S., 27c; Mr. L. A. Lambert, Kinston, Ont., 25c. Total amount up to date, August 16th, 1892, \$23.52. All contributions, for the benefit of this Fund, to be sent to Robert E. Callahan, 56 University street, Montreal, Que., or to The True Witness Odice.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

" The Manitoba School Question."

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

SIR-The bigots in Manitoba have had it their own way this time, consequently, for some time to come, we shall bear their singing their sing of victory and (metaphorically) dancing upon the bodies of their victims.

These jubilant warriors, who now celebrate with mirth their victory, are men whose chief boast it is to call themselves "Protestant Englishmen." To them these words are synonimous with religion, there a man's house is his castle, there he is lord and master over his own household and property.

All this sort of talk about liberty, free-What a wonderful history that old man's dom of conscience, right of private beam must hold; and yet, in a very judgment, etc. sounds, of course, very grand, until by some such measure as the recent Manitoba School Act, the real nature of his soi-disant emancipator of man, becomes apparent.

It is as evident as the noon-day sun, that in the present case it is not the interests of the province that have been ought, but those of the English majority

Equally clear and evident is it, that a injustice can hardly be conceived, than to oblige men to pay for the support of institutions, to which they conscienciously object, and from which, for the same reason, they can derive no benefit. Moreover the act is a gross injustice towards the French population of Manitoness. There can be scarcely any line of ba, who first undertook the colonization demarcation between such men and the of the country, who throughout the whole of Canada's history have acted as the noblest and bravest and most enduring pioneers of civilization.

Nor was the strengthening of brotherly ves a punishment in proportion to the love and friendship between the two elements of Manitobian society a consideration which passed through the brains of the members of the Manitoba legislathe man whose heart is so hard, whose must have known, that the passing of the act would merely tend to fan into a blaze that smou'dering spark of discontent, that has slowly but surely, been burning in many a Manitobian's breast, (yes! and in the breast of many other 'anadians) since the time that Louis Riel suffered the punishment of death.

The act has now become law. R is a

monstrous iniquity. Yet it is law. It is unjust, tyrannical and iniquitms; yet still it is law, and all good Catholics submit to superior authority, be it civil or ecclesiastical, in all that

does not entail sin.

The Catholics of Manitoba, then, will pay their school-tax like good citizens; they will, of course, have their own schools to support as well. What of that? It is not one hundred thousandth cruelty have been brought before the part wint their bretnren in the faith had to bear in Ireland, ah! and in England, also, not a hundred years ago. From such burdens they have not yet fairly recovered; certainly not in Ire and. But what of that? The bigot does not stop to by the examples made. The fail weight think, but looking down from the boasted eminence of his position, he points the tinger of scorn towards the land that kept the truth towards that land, with the name symbolic of her boasted faith, "the Emerald Isle" he languidly repeats: Cawthelic countries generally suffer from ignorance and abject poverty."

Now, Mr. Editor, I have an idea, which I desire to put before the public in this

Catholics must make the best of a bad ob; we must work and pray and look or better and more enlightened times. We must have schools in Manitoba,

is elsewhere, for our children. It is evident, then, that the Catholics of Manitola will have a louble burden to support; their own and the Protestant schools.

As a general rule, the Catholic populat on of Manitoba is poor compared with that of Quebec. Yet in Quebec of his abominable productions, or else he Cutholics have their own schools, surported, like those of their Protestant fel'ow-subjects, out of the school rates.

Now, it seems to me that Catholics should help one another all over the world; much more so should they of one nation help their coreligionists. This is in accordance with the words of

Holy Writ. I propose then, that at certain times, a voluntary subscription should be taken up, throughout the whole of the Province o. Quebec, for the aid of the Catholic schools of Manitoba, and that this sum, be forwarded to his Grace Archbishop

or more labored in the good cause in Manitoba. He has endured hardships and privations, he had led a life of devotion and self-sacrifice, he has brought civilization, Christianity and prosperity into a bare, wild and barren country who, then, is so well entitled to a mark of respect, love and confidence from the Catholics of Canada as the venerable Apostle of the North-West.

BERTRAM GREEN, 132 Notre Dame street. Montreal, 9th August 1892.

Disreputable Houses and Disreputable

Mon. To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS,

Sin.-In your interview with the Chief of Police, as recorded in your issue of the 3rd inst., ie "Disreputable Houses," that functionary is reported as saying, "he is desirous of hearing any suggestions that citizens may desire to make, and to act upon them if at all practicable." Standing on my claim of thirty years' citizenship, I have a few statements to make-certainly not the most palatable; a few questions to ask; and from these it is presumed, pulpable suggestions will present themselves to the Chief, apart from the gratuitous offering. To arrive at certain facts, we must ascertain what kind of order and discipline the shepherd keeps in his fold. We must ascertain if in his fold. We must ascertain if every member of his flock, follows the rules and regulations laid down for his functional and moral guidance-whether he owes any amenities to the public. and where those amenities commence and end. This is on the supposition that our Chief of Police has furnished each of his men with a copy of such rules. It will be borne in mind that, in your first desire to see the prest lave a nouse, the disquietted is the change in the Royal of saints, for that could be made every effort every effort every effort that could be made every effort every ever

tion was made of two policemen in uniform, of No. -- station, having spent a considerable portion of a Sunday evening in one of those dens-at present vacant. but at the time in which those illustrious; uniformed visitors honored it with their presence, it was looked upn as one of the most infamous nests among the many vile resorts to be found in the locality. It was a resort for the most depraved-a shebren of the worst class; and to inten-sify its moral depravity, there were three or four half-naked children, frequently drank around the door, and seldom without pipes or cigars in "Levers and Champions of liberty, civil their mouths. A question here obtudes and religious." These free and enlightened Englishmen boast that wherever guardians of law and order following up guardians of law and order following up to the letter the "rules and regulations" which it has been premised exist for a policeman's guidance? Were they mained or single men? To the last question, the presumption is, and so much the worse, that both were married men. In the same article it was hinted that a higher functionary of the police force than the two above mentioned suns. had seriously compromised his own charac-ter, and the character of the whole force for three or four years at least, by his open, flagitious conduct. There are but few men on the force who will not recognize the party alluded to-none of them from the Chief down will deny that he had a good wife, neither will they deny love of justice did not bring about the that his choice of a new home was obnoxious measure, for a more manifest eminently calculated to blacken the moral character of the whole force in public estimation. It is altogether unnecessary, in this instance, to offer suggestions to either the Chairman of the Committee, or the Chief of Police. Their duty is p'ain and open—but, perhaps, neither dare act? Mention has also been made of a certain night-small an amount for such a purpose. watchman, or special constable, an expoliceman, of No. — station, whose chance for any of the large collection of special and paid duty is to protect the Prizes to be drawn for, including the property of the merchants of one of our Cash Prizes of \$50,00 and \$25,00 in Gold. property of the merchants of one of our greatest thoroughfares. Well, it seems that this ex-policeman, night-watchman, has higher quarry to guard—he has a higher regard for the protection of living merchandise than he has for the merchants' dead stock along his beat, as will be seen. On a certain night, this expoliceman left his beat; a nightly occurrence; this time, to inform the inmates of certain houses, on a certain street that they were to be raided that night at such an hour, and that they should all clear out for a time. This they did. But no raid could have been made on full houses, if in contemplation; as the inmates had sought the friendly shelter of other places for that night at least. This ex-policeman, it must be re murked takes nightly care of a rather fashionable resort, on a certain corner, within two hundred yards of the station in which he formerly did duty. I will not insult the intelligence of the Chief, by suggesting from whence or whom this ex-policeman received the information of the contemplated raids, &c., Again, two men-members of the force, from the station alluded to more than once, were seen to enter a well-known disceputable house on Monday night, the 1s! inst., between ten or eleven o'clock, and remain inside perhaps an hour. Both men were in civilian's clothing; both we u civilian's clothing, on or off duty; and both have been conspiciously known throughout the city for some time past. I hold that these statements require no suggestions. They are made without fear or favor; it is hoped they are in the interest of the many good and noble men on the force, who are compelled to remain q riescent. But if suggestions are un-necessary, when facts are pulpable it is

article on "Disreputable Places," men-

The fact of those guardians of law and order, frequenting and living in dens of abomination, gives the citizen who has to pay for their keep, no very exacted idea of the morale of the police force; while it gives the inmates and keepers of the houses, the not unwarrantable idea that they are free from all immunities. civil and social-in effect, they believe themselves secure from all the pains and penalties, of the law, seeing that they have a body guard of the law's defender to uphold by their presence the polluted homes of their blighted morality. does the Chief think of these members of his flock, as citizens and citizens' ser vants? Are they not well calculated to contaminate by their very presence, same time casta shadow on the character of many good, moral men, who are obliged by many members of the force, and at the force of circumstances to tolerate their obnoxious presence? The fact of these men arresting citizens ad lib., manacling them like common felons; and swearing against them at the dock ; is so opposed to every form of common decency and common sense, not to speak of the de secration of the Decalogue, as to make citizens wonder if they live indeed in the midst of nineteenth century civilization, or in the unknown regions of the "Dark Continent."

quite within our sphere to offer a few

Yours &c., Primum Mobile. Montreal, 8th Aug. 1892.

Charitable Bazaar.

Rev. Father Moyna of Stayner. Intario, writes as follows to the Uatholics of Canada.

"I am making a final effort to clear the Stayner Mission of debt. The was built in 1873, but the parishioners, most of whom are in poor circumstances, were unable to pay for it. Payment of interest was almost all hey could accomplish. The church in fact was closed, the congregation locked Parish. When I came to the Vission in November, 1886, there was a debt of over four thousand dollars to be met on the church, and considerable repairs were There was no parochial residence. There are only forty-five families in the Mission able to contribute anything. The outlook was discouraging—the opinion was freely expressed that the church would never be paid for. I could not place the new burden of a residence on this poor people, and was compelled to board in a hotel for three years. Inspired by a holy zeal, and a desire to see the priest have a house, the disquietude is the change in the Royal congregation rallied, and made every efflousehold appointments inevitable on

PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER. — Sold by all Chemists and Perfuners, 50 cents a Bottle .— PRINCIPAL LABORATORY, RUE VIVIENNE, ROUEN, France. modestly furnished, but I find it absolution the Queen. One duchess succeeded antely impossible to pay for it without appealing for aid to all our friends who sympathize with the struggling Catholics of Stayner. His Grace Archbishop Walsh, deeply sympathizing with pastor and people, seeing their laudable efforts during the past five years, cordially approves of this Bazaar, hopes it will be crowned with success, and blesses all who aid it. In our poverty I have placed small an amount for such a purpose. Each Ticket entitles the purchaser to a

to them on request. All remittances will be promptly acknowledged. Our benefactors shall always be remembered in our provers." M. Moyna, Priest.

Continued from first page.

# GLADSTONE'S SUCCESS.

Special Cash Prizes will be given to the

parties disposing of the Largest Numbers of Tickets. Persons wishing to compete will have tickets promptly sent

THE VOTE ANNOUNCED. The tellers appeared at 12.25 am., with the paper containing the numbers showing the result of the division, and banded the paper to Mr. Arnold Morley. the Liberal whip. This was the signal for a volley of Liberal cheers and frish shouts of "Mitchelstown," "Down with Balfourism," etc., and it was some time before Mr. Morley was able to announce the figures. The result announced was For the motion, 350; against the motion, 310. Then there was a fresh display of enthusiasm. The noise having subsided Mr. Balfour and the whole body of Conservatives rose and, amid prolonged acclaims, Mr. Balfour moved that the House adjourn until Timrsday next. The motion was agreed to.

THE RESIGNATION NOW.

The Cabinet has been summoned t meet at noon to-morrow (Friday) and Lord Salisbury will leave at 1 p.m. for Osborne house. After formally resigning Lord Salisbury will remain at Osborne house for the night. Mr. Gladstone will see the Queen on Saturday. The repre-sentative of the Associated Press learns lefinitely that Sir William Vernon Harcourt has accepted the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer in the new Cabinet. Mr. Gladstone has cooled towards his former favorite, Mr. Fowler, owing to the latter's want of energy during the electoral period.

#### MR. GLADSTONE'S MOVEMENTS. The Queen's Anxiety.

London, August, 12.-Mr. Gladstone will go to Osborne house Monday with a complete list of the next Cabinet to submit to the Queen, but in pursuance of constitutional usages he maintains ab solute silence on the appointments. It has been impossible to conceal the ar rangements made for Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt at the exchequer and for Mr John Morley as Irish secretary, but Mr. Gladstone's intentions regarding other ministers are not known even to some definitely appointed members of his minstry. He has received queries from aspirants for office and has discussed the composition of the cabinet with his chief advisers without definitely communicat ing to any one his final selections. Being a punctillious observer of official precedent he will not formally offer a place to any one until he has actually received the Queen's command to form a minis try. Surmises are rife regarding new ministerial combinations. Among the most striking reports finding credence in official legal quarters is one to the effect that Lord Herschel will become governor-general of India; that Lord Chief Justice Coleridge will become Lord Chancellor and that Sir Charles Russell will become Lord Chief Justice. Lord Herschel's appointment will cause a shudder of apprehension throughout the country in view of the critical position of the Indian-Russian relations.

# HER MAJESTY'S FEARS.

Until Tuesday, when Mr. Gladstone returns from Osborne house, the exact composition of the Cabinet will remain unknown. The Queen will have an unout, and no Mass celebrated in the usually exciting time during her conferences with Mr. Gladstone over the nominations. The names of the old group re-entering the Cabinet she knows, but most of the new set she dreads knowing. It is known in the Court circle that it is fear regarding the personnel of the Gladstone ministry that mainly induced the Queen to consult the Duke of Devonshire during his visit to Osborne house, just concluded, as to whether it was possible for him to reunite with Mr. Gladstone and sweeten the Liberal ministry by taking office himself. Another source of the Queen's

other as mistress of the robes and ladies of the bedchamber could easily be recruited from the Whig artisocracy, but now Mr. Gladstone has small choice and will find it exceedingly difficult to get personages agreeable to the Queen to fill the great court offices.

THE HOUSE TO ADJOURN.

The House of Commons will resume business on Thursday next mainly to ssue writs for the re-election of minisers. Most of the members of the House have already left town and intend not to raturn till the opening of the session in January. Neither Mr. Gladstone nor his o.i August 22.

## THE GLADSTONE CABINET.

The following despatch from London, gives the names and appointments in the new Cabinet :

The News announces that Earl Roseberry will be foreign secretary; Baron Herschel, Lord Chancellor, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Chancel or of the Exchequer: Herbert H. Asquith, Home Provident of the Local Government Board; Rt. Hon. H. Campbell-Bannerman, Secretary for War; Earl Spencer, First Lord of the Admiralty; Rt. Hon. Labor Markey Count Segretary for Training John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland; Rt. Hon. A. J. Mendella, President of the Board of Trade; Sir Charles Russell, Attorney-General; John Rigby, Solicitorgeneral; Right Hon. Samuel Walker, ford chancellor of Ireland; Mr. Macdermott, attorney-general for Ireland; Rt. Hon. Edward P. C. Majonbank, patronage secretary ; Alexander Asher, solicitor-general for Scotland; and Right Hon. J. B. Buitour, Lord advocate. Messrs. Bryce and Ackland will also have seats in the Cabinet, while the Marquis of Ripon, Earl Kimberley, and Sir George O. Trevalyan, will undoubted-

ly be members. The Earl of Aberdeen is mentioned to succeed L and Stanley as Governor-General of Canada.

There is no foundation for the report that Arnold Morley will be raised to the

Mr. Gladstone will take the office of Privy Seal, as well as that of First Lord | and an acknowledgment that the author-

# OBITUARY.

Rev. Alexis Brunet, O.M I.

The congregation of the Oblate Fathers sustained a great loss in the recent death of the Rev. Father Alexis Brunet. He was born in the diocese of Laval, France in 1812 and was ordained priest in 1867 At first he acted as curate for a few years, but finally he entered the Community of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate. He made his vows in 1876 and proceeded with Bishop Grandin to the diocese of St. Albert. During five years he studied the Indian language and devoted himself to the humble mission confided to his care. He returned to Montreal in 1881. Since then he ceaslessly preached retreats in different parishes and religious communities. Charty was his characteristic virtue. Wonderful the good he performed wherever he went. He was specially devoted to the Blessed Virgin Mary and spoke of her in

his sermons as frequently as possible. Touched with what proves to be his final illness, late in 1891 he ceased preaching. The careful nursing that he received at the Hotel Dieu, during six ong months, failed to check the malady. He left for the Oblate Mission house at Matiawa, and there on the 4th August. His death was a most edifying scene. Bishop Lorrain, of Pembroke, chanted the Requiem Mass.—La Semaine Regieuse.

Mrs. Patrick Fahey.

With deep regret and with expressions of heartiest sympathy we have to an-nounce this week the death of Ann Me-Golderick, wife of the late Patrick Fahey, of Quebec, and mother of our esteemed priest, Rev. Father Fahey, of St. Patricks. The sad event took place in Quebec, on the 10th August instant. The obsequies were held on the 12th in St. Patrick's Church, Quebec. She was one of those good souls that play the grand role of a pious and Catholic mother, and whose reward is assured in Heaven. While expressing our sincere sympathy with all her relatives and friends, we can only say, with the Church, "May she rest in

On Monday, the feast of the Assumption, a relic of the Blessed Virgin Mary consisting of a minute portion of what is deciared to have been her skull, was exhibited in the Italian church of St. Anthony of Padus, at the corner of Court and Morgan streets, Buffalo, for the revcrence of the faithful. It is enclosed in a metallic casket, with five other relics of saints, which Father Gibelli has recently received from Rome. The relic was exposed from six o'clock in the mor-

## "THE PALLIUM."

RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR

STRENGTHENS AND BEAUTIFYS THE HAIR

CURES DANDRUFF AND ITCHING OF THE SCALP.

KEEPS THE HAIR MOIST AND THE HEAD COOL

IS NOT A DYE, BUT RESIDRES THE HAIR NATURALLY.

FOR THE HAIR

IS A DELIGHTFUL DRESSING FOR LADIES HAIR.

RECOMMENDS ITSELF, ONE TRIAL IS CONVINCING.

IS THE BEST HAIR PREPARATION IN THE MARKET.

IMMEDIATELY ARRESTS THE FALLING OF HAIR

DOES NOT SOIL THE PILLOWSLIPS OR HEAD-DRESS.

- R. J. Devins, GENERALÄGENT, MONTREAL.

ARCHBISHOP VAUGHAN INVESTED.

A Symbol of Submission - Interesting Information on the Subject-the Ceremonies.

Yesterday, the 16th August, the imposing ceremonies of the investure of Archbishop Vaughan with the pallium took place in his own Cathedal. It was a remarkable event and will be a landleading colleagues will appear in the House on Thursday. The prorogation England. The following interesting information appeared in the London Unimark in the history of the Charch in

The last occasion when a similar ceremony took place was on Lady Day, 1556, when Cardinal Pole was invested with the pallium

IN BOW CHURCH, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, when that Cardinal declared that its first meaning "is to acknowledge that the power of an Archbishop is held solely of Christ's Vicar, the Roman Pontiff."

The origin of the pallium has been much disputed by scholars, but there is little doubt that it was at first identical with the lorus, or scarf of office, worn by the Roman consuls as shown in the sculptures on the Arch of Constantine at Rome. It was worn originally something after the fashion in which

A HIGHLANDER WEARS HIS PLAID,

one end hanging at the back and the other at the front on the left side. the tenth century the pallium had assumed very much its present shape, which is that of a semicircular co'lar, ornamented with six crosses in purple wool, with lappets hanging down in front and at the back, forming almost the

shape of the letter Y.

St. Gregory the Great, when bestowing the pallium on Marinianus, Archbishop of Ravenna, in the sixth century, reminded him that it ought only to be worn during Mass, and four times a year during the litanies.

The respect in which the pallium has always been held in every age by every Christian nation as

A SYMBOL OF SUBMISSION TO THE POPE, of the treasury. Lord Brassey will be ity of every Bishop is derived from him, Vicercy of Ireland. is in itself a strong argument against the stupid Anglican theory of "continuity." This is evident from the very words of the formula in which application is made for the pallium according to ecclesinatical law-which is the same now as in former ages. The following oath taken by an Archbishop of Canterbury before the great apostasy shows that

IN ENGLAND, AS THROUGHOUT CHRISTEN-DOM, THE SAME FAITH PREVAILED :

I, R. bert, Archbishop of Centerbury, from this hour forward, will be faithful and obedient to St. Peter, to the Holy Apostolic Roman Church, to my Lord Pope Celestine and his successors canonically entering. I will not join in any counsel or agreement or deed to deprive them of life or limb, or to bring them i ito capt vity. I will disclose to no one any counsel which may be entrusted to me, whether by themselves or their nuncios, or by letters, in any way which to my knowledge will cause harm. I will give aid, saving my order (i.e., so far as the canons, which forbid bloodshed to an ecclesiai.ic, permit), to defend and to to maintain against every man the Papacy of the Roman Church and the royilty of St. Peter; when called to a synod I will come unless hindered by a canonical impeiment. I will treat with honour the Legate of the Apostolic See in his coming and returning, and I will help him in his needs. I will visit the thresholds of the Apostles every three years. either in person or by deputy, unless I be absolved by Apostolic dispensation. The possessions which appertain to my epigcopal board I will not sell or give away, or pledge, or enfeoff afresh, or alienate in any way without having first consulted the Roman Pontiff. So may God help. me and these holy Gospels."

# RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Mrs. Bellamy Stover, wife of the conressman from the First Ohio District, has joined the Catholic Church. The Holy Father has received in pri-

vate audience Mgr. Thomas Bonacum, Bishop of Lincoln, Nebraska, U.S. A. Mgr. Agapito Panici, sub-librarian of the Vatican for Economy and Discipline, has been promoted to the office of subdatario.

The county El Paso, Tex., has been added to the territorial jurisdiction of Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Brennan, D. D., Bishopof Dallas.

Mgr. Farley, V. G., of New York, has sailed for Europe. He was presented with a handsome purse of gold by his parishioners of St. Gabriel's Church, on the eve of his departure.

Isaac Resnezky, a prominent Hebrew of Boston, has just succeeded in raising the sum of \$4,000 to aid the good Sisters in charge of the Carney hospital, South ning until after the benediction in the Boston, to continue in their humano