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## LEO THE THIRTEENTH.

#### (London Universe.)

Seven-and soventy years ago, in a palace near Signia, where the breezes of the Appenines blow among the pines, was born Joachim Peeci-he whom we honor to-day as His Holiners Pope Leo XIII, the *lumen* in colo of Mulcahy's prophecy. Descended from a noble and ancient family—his father was a Count—he has added the most exalted of earthly glorics to its lineage. The Pecci who wears the thara and carries at his girdle the keys of Peterl is the greatest of The Pecci who wears the tara and carries at his girdle the keys of Peterl is the greatest of the Peccis. He first saw the light in a plain stone-floored room leading into an oratory, where he afterwards had the blessed privilege of celebrating Mass. As customary on the Continent, he received several names in Bap-Cont nent, us received several names in Bap-tism, for example, Vincent, Raphael and Aloy-sius-all dear and sanctified by their associasius-all dear and saccuned by their associa-tions-but that which was his pet name at home was Vincent, on account of his mother's venera-tion for St. Vincent Ferrer. At eight he went with his brother to the Je-uit seminary at While there he exhibited that fond-Viterbo. Viterbo. While there he exhibited that fond-ness for poetry which has distinguished him through life, and addressed some tender and elegant Latin verses to his preceptor, Father Vincent Pavini. On the death of his mother, Vincent Pavini. On the death of his mother, in 1824, he was sent to Rome, where he so-journed for a time in the mansion of his uncle, the Marquis Muti. The next portion of his education was acquired at the Roman Col'eze, from which he passed to the Academy of Noble Ecclesiastics—the next of so many illus-Col'ere, from which he passed to the Academy of Noble Ecclesiastics-the nest(of somany illus-trious members of the Sacred College. His vo-catiou left to doubt. From his early years he had yearnings toward the Church. While in Minor Orders he was attached to the Papal household as a domestic prelate, and in 1837 he was ordained by Cardinal Prince Odescalch, and said his first Mass assisted by his brother Joseph, then a Jeuit priest, now a Cardinal, in the Church of St. Starislas on the Quirinal. The reverend Gregory XVI., recognizing the abilities of the young ecclesia-tic, deputed him to the administration of the Province of Bene-vento, which was in a disturbed condition owing to the exactions of the lords of the soil. The new Delegate, while siding with no party, took care to see that justice was rendered to the hus-bandman. He behaved like a paternal despot, went about among the humblest finding out evarything for himself, and pursuing his enquiries, undeterred by fear, regardlesss of intrigue, and unwarped by favor. The conenquiries, undeferred by favor. The con-intrizue, and unwarped by favor. The con-sequence was he soon restored peace and a measure of prosperity, and applied an effec-tive remedy to the disease of brigandage which was rife at the time in that part of Italy. Bene-vento was a sort of asylum for the riff raff of the kingdom of Naples, and these scoundrels enjoyed the patr mage of the local nobility-of course, for a cossideration -but Jorchim Pecci would have none of it. They t ll how one day a great a istocrat of the neighborhood called on him and complained that he was destroying the legitim to it fluence of authority and rendering the tenure of property insecure, and so on to the tenure or property inscure, and so on to the same effect, ending by accusing him of ad-vocating the cause of the peasants to the detri-ment of the nobles. "You think so?" said the Delegate quietly.

"Most assuredly I do."

for not having been won over to Rome, he would ask the Pope to confer a Cardinal's hat upon the Nuncio Monsignor Pecci said that even the honor the King mentioned would be a very poor substitute for the impression on his

heart which he had failed to make. "I have no heart," answered Leopold (we are aftaid he unintentionally approached the truth.)

"Then," said the Nuncio, "I am sorry that I have not succeeded in making an impression on your head."

When the Monsignor got back to the Vatican, the tidings met him that the Holy Father was no more. This retarded for a time his admisno more. This retarded for a time his admis-sion to the Cardinalate. After a few months' repore in the Eiernal City-a repose necessitated by a condition of health never too robust-Joachin Pecci went to Perugia as its Archbishop. He en-tered his see on the Feast of St. Anne, a chosen patroness of his mother. This was in 1846, and the dignitary's age, but 36, was ra-markably young for the elevatel and responsible p sition; but he had shown himself equal to the call by his ability. tact, and discrimination. call by his ability, tact, and discrimination. Naturally, he who had been so popular as civil governor was welcomed with a welcome almost Trish its warmth on his return as spiritual head to the seat of his admirable administration. The to the seat of his admirable administration. The energy which had shone out in his lay functions was still conspicuous. Throughout his lengthened rule in Perugia he was always laboring for the cause of religion— laboring with perseverance, firmness, and zeal irrepressible. To his exertions are to be at-tributed the building of thirty-six churches, the restoration of many others, and the institution of the Academy of St. Thomas Aquinas for prists. Some of his pastorals, when the day of storm and stress for the Papacy fell upon Italy, were instinct with a noble courage, and at the same time were models of style—erudite, yet were instinct with a noble courage, and at the same time were models of style-erudite, yet simply and plainly written, stremuous but graceful, and full of a pure, prescient wisdom. The Pope's affection for Ireland dates from the Archbishop's experience of the gallant de-fence of his city by the soldiers of the Irish Brigade in 1860. He indited a scathing protest against the imposition of civil marriage upon Umbria by the myrmidons of Victor Enanuel, and latter on emptied the vulls of a just wrath. on the Sub-Alpine usurper for his cruelty and rank injustice—only paralled by Henry VIII. of England—in expelling, robbing, and mal-treating the austere friars of the order of Camaldoli and the members of many other religious doli and the members of many other religious houses. There was a wondrous kinship of thought and similarity of style between the Archbishop of Perugia and that staunch friend of Ireland, the late illustrious Felix Du-panloup, Bishop of Orleans. There was like-wise a solidarity of wholesome sympathies. When the spirited guide of the See, made famous by the Maid, wrote denouncing those who pretended that the Syllabus of Pius IX. was opposed to progress, liberty, and civi'iza-tien, and reminding them that the unity of Catholicity could embrace all systems, social and political, and take within its folds every country. political, and take within its folds every country, the Archbishop of Perugia hastend to cover him with hiscongratulations. Similarly when the inc d and beautiful pastorals from the midst of the Unbrian hills made their appearance, the dying prelate of Orleans perused them again and again prelate of Orleans perused them again and again with ejaculations of joy. There are idiots who maintain that Papacy is the enemy of the higher attainments of learning. Shallow fools, let them listen to him who sits in the chair of Peter at the moment, and presides over the destinies of the Church which has been the nurse and repository of knowledge, which kept the lamp alight in the ages of darkness, and is still the earnest friend of music, sculpture, paint-ing and rhetoric in their most refined and soul-moving forms.

and quick-searching, his mouth firm and large but r adily softening into an expansive smile. He has the delicate blue veined skin of the patrician, but his nose, aquiline and massive as those of most leaders are, is the dominant feature in his countenance. His figure is stooped under the burden of age and thought, with care combined, but on occasions he starts up, straight as a dart, under the impulse of some sudden fancy or recollection. To form a judgment from tancy or recoilection. To form a judgment from his profile, if one may do so without trench-ing unduly on the familiar, the Holy Father is one predestined to command. There are all the commingled traits which go to build up prepon-derauce—power in the arched broad forehead, decisiveness in the lines of jaw and chin, elo-quence in the mobile lips, the whole tempered by an expression at once suave, alert and benigmat. These traits are in componence with benignant. These traits are in consonance with his antecedents; every act and utterance of his since he was raised to the Pontificate have but confirmed the tokening of nature and justified anew the choice of his colleagues of the Sacred College. They were well inspired in fixing on the prelate from the quiet city in the lap of the Umbrian hills as the ruler of the Universal Church, the successor of Pio Nono, the much-afflicted and well-beloved. Nothing that has since come to pass has in the faintest degree diminished the value of the prophetic appreciation and enthus astic jubilance of the two re nowned ecclesiastics who welcomed His Holiness to the chair of the Apostles, the great Frenchman and the greatest Englishman, Felix Duranloup and John Henry Newman. The Papacy had been despoiled of its temporal power, the Pope is a virtual prisoner in his own

city, the shout of indecent triumph has been raised that the strength of Rome is nil and its day gone by. Yet what do we see, what has the generation to acknowledge? The Papacy exists in pre-tipe and wide-spreading influence unim-paired, the prisoned Pope controls the hearts of millions and gathers to himself their cheerful allegiance in his confinement, Rome is still erect and its enemies are beginning to admit what its children are sure of, that its day will last until the crack of doom, when time shall be no more. The Revolution in its vain-glory and windy pride cried out, "There shall be no longer this Papacy," and lo ! the Papacy is entrusted to one of the strongest, most pro-found, and philosophic of Popes, one who unites the authority of Pater to the language of Gierre the authority of Peter to the language of Cicero The scholizsts bow to him as a master, the governors of mighty nations refer their disputes to his arbitration, his voice is as the voice of one onforcing conviction from a garden by the Tiber to the uttermost limits of civilization. In the words of Cardinal Manning, the Church was never more powerful, because it is visibly independent and its power 18 in the hands of Leo XIII. The world can take nothing from him. From the world he asks authing but the obedience of its faith. That faith which has outlasted the fall of empires and opposed a st-adfast from to the thundering billows of per recution-that faith which has been derided recution—that faith which has been derided, belied, trampled upon, and assailed in every way that is vile and insidious—survices in unskiken majesty like some giant rock raising its form serenely on the shore amid the sullen frothing surges of an angry sea. Yea, it is a rock, the Ruck of Peter, against which—we have the Divine promise for it—n thing can prevail. Never from the reign of the first of the long line of Pottiffs until the present has that rock been more solid, never has the Papacy shown more evidence of vigor and vitality than

CATHOLIC NEWS. The death of Mgr. Fynes, Vicar-General of Auckland, New Zealand, is announced.

His Grace Archbishop Elder will shortly open the new Jhurch of Sc. Patrick at Claves, near Delhi, Ohio. St. Mary's new parish school and convent,

Memphis, Tennessee, are nearly finished and will be opened in September next. A new church is being erected at Mornya,

Australia. When completed it will be one of the best buildings on the coast.

The Very Rev. Dean O'Connor, of Armidale, Australia, laid the foundation-stone of a new convent at Casino, Australia, on the 3rd ult. The Roy. Charles E. McDonnell, secretary to the Most Rev. Archbishop Corrigan, has been seriously ill. He is slowly regaining strength. A church was consecrated at Eldorado, South

Africa, at the b-ginning of last month. It is the first Catholic courch erected in that region. For the first time in the parish Confirmation was given at St. Bernard's Botany, Australia, on the 3rd inst., by his Eminence Cardinal Moran. Father Mathurine Picardo, of the Congrega

tion of the Holy Ghost, has been nominated Vicar-Apostolic of Senegambia and Prefect-Apostolic of Senegal.

The Rev. Father Smulders, C.SS.R., the veteran mis-ionary, has left Detroit for the far west of America, where he will be engaged for several months in giving missions and retreats in Oregon and Idaho.

The Very Rev. Louis de Schram, V.G., of Vancouver, Washington Territory, has left his diocese for a tour in Europe. He was made Vicar General of the diocese of Nesqually on the eve of his departure.

Mgr. Junger, Bishop of Netqually, lately made a visit to Puget Sound, Washington Ter ritory. His object was to secure land in the city of Seattle whereon to erect another church and Sisters' school in the fast growing metropolis of the Sound.

A Las Angelas (California) paper states that Banker Helman of that city, who is an Israelite, is about to present the Sisters of Charity with \$20,000 towards the building fund of the new orphan asylum which the sisters propose to errot in Las Angelas erect in Las Angelas.

At a meeting of the leading Catholic citizens of Scattle, Washington Territory, lately held in the basement of their church, it was decided to organize a chartered stock company with a capital of \$25,000 for the purpose of establishing a library second to none on the Pacific Coast. The Fathers of the Benedictine Order at Mount Angel, Marion, Oregon, have succeeded in establishing a college. The Most Rev. Archbishop Gross, of Oregon, will be the presi-dent and the Rev. Father Barnabas director.

lived for nearly thirty years, and accumulated a large fortune. He left Boston when a young

had said, and asked if he would fight, but he was not to be found, and was absent from the the same complimant was conferred on Parnel', house for some time

## THE GOVERNMENT DENOUNCED.

#### Ten Thousand Persons Gather to Enter their Protest Against the Proclamation of the National League-More

Irish Victims.

LONDON, Aug. 28.-Under the auspices of the Liberal league and the Radical and Irish temperance societies a procession comprising ten thousand men marched to Trafalgar square, last night, to listen to speeches in denunciation of the Government's action against the Irish league. Four platforms had been erected, and from these speakersaddressed the multitude simultaneously. Among the orators were Messre, Biggar, Nolan Quinn and Shirley, members of Parlament, and the Socialist leader, Morris. A resolution de-nouncing the proclamation of the league was carried by acclamation. Large bedies of police were present, but the crowd was orderly.

#### HARTINGTON'S POSITION.

Lord Hartington, in a letter defining his political position, denies that Home Rule is practically wom. The depression, which seems to exist among the Liberal Unionists, he de-clares, is caused chiefly by the impression which obtains in some quarters that Mr. Gladstone has made larger conversions than have really have made larger concessions than have really been made, and he knows of no reason why the Unionists should relax their efforts.

ANOTHER VICTIM. DUBLIN, Aug. 27.—The Government have summoned John Mandeville, chairman of the Michelstown board of poor law guardians, for making a speech inciting to violence on the oc-casion of William O'Brien's visit to Michelstown. Mr. Mandeville leads the plan of campaign in County Cork. He is a nephew of Colonel O'Mahoney, the late Fenian leader in America. It is expected that Mr. Condon, member for East Tipperary, will be prosecuted simultaneous ly with Mandeville and O'Brien.

#### THE FREEMAN'S OPINION.

The Freeman's Journal, commenting on the defeat of Mr. Gladstone's motion, says: "The division of the House of Commons last night will undoubledly encourage the Government to carry on their warfare, and if it does we antici-pate troublesone times for them. The po-ple vere never better prepared to stubbornly resist tyranny than they are at the present time."

#### DAVITT'S SPEECH.

DAVITT'S SPEECH. DUBLIN, Aug. 25.—Michael Davitt addressed the Bray branch of the League to-day. He said that the only crime prevalent in Ireland was eviction. If England imprisoned men for re-sisting the injustice of landlordism and exer-cising the right of free speech the country would be steeped to the lips in crime during the coming winter. They would continue to boycott sneaking thieves and landgrabbers, but before two years had passed the necessity for azitating and boycotting would be over. agitating and boycotting would be over.

## AN EVICTION DEFEATED.

the same complimant was conferred on Parnel', Both were Protestants. Grattan attached him-self to Fox, who visited Ireland in 1778; Parnell to Gladstone, who visited Ireland in 1878. "A golden tribute from a grateful people was presented to both. Grattan bought an estate in Queen's county, the stronghold of the Parnells, but chose his home in county Wick-low, whether Charles Stewart Parnell's grand-lated migrated and else fixed his spridence

-Gratton at Tinnehineh, Parnell at Avondale. In 1780 Grattan's declaration of Irish rights was fiercely attacked by the government, and so also was Parnell's programme in 1880 by means

ando was Farneir's programme in 1880 by means of State prosecution. "Both were intended for the bar in youth, but neither had a taste for the profession. A base effort was made to implicate Grattan in the treasonable plots of his time, and failed; the same remark applies to Parnell." The verbatim reports in the Freeman's Journal of the monster meeting fills twelve closely united columns, and the presses were as till equip

printed columns, and the presses were still going to day to supply the extra demand from all parts of Ireland and other parts of the United Kingdom.

## DR. McGLYNN WOULD RATHER BE ROBINSON CRUSOE THAN A SOCIALIST.

New YORK, Aug. 29,-At a meeting in New York last night, Dr. McGlynn said :--"The Socialists are frank and honest and brave. They tell us their ideas and can scarely conceal their contompt for the present plan of society. We believe in individualism; we want elbow room. I, for one, want to be counted

out of any socialistic commonwealth, and rather than be in it I would go to some love island in the Pacific and begin for myself the beautiful experience of Robinson Crusse. (Wild cheers.)

#### REPUDIATING THE "LEADER."

Here Mr. Crossdale announced that the whole city staff of the Leader, headed by its city eliter, had resigned because the labor organ had been captured by the socialists. If eread the resignations of the reporters amid great ap-plause. J. J. Bealin announced from the plat-beam that he was no lower a trustee of the plause. J. J. Bealin amounced from the plat-form that he was no longer a trustee of the *Leader*. The editor, he said, thought he was bigger than the trustees. It was resolved by vote that no member of the United Labor party hould patronize the paper.

MR. COLLINS ON LIBERAL ENGLAND. Boston, Aug. 29.—At his reception at the Boston Theatro, Mr. Collins said the monarchy Boston Theatre, Mr. Collins said the monarchy is a mere sign, but there is nothing for sale in-side. The aristocracy stands for the present and so long as it is respectful to the commons; but as surely as we in the United States are governed by three coordinate powers—the legislative, executive and judical—so surely is England governed by the House of Commons and the voice of the people is potent in the hand. (Applause.) So my prediction is an early dissolution and a Liberal Parliament in England and Home Rule for Ireland within the next two years. (Applause.) The time was when we spoke of England as against Ireland, but we can do so no longer. What there is in England to-day in power is not the representative of the heart, the power is not the representative of the heart, the conscience, the brains, the intelligence, or the interest of England. And I repeat it again in the other way : The brains, the heart, the intelligence, the conscience and the history of England are to grant Home Rule to Ireland. (Applantse.) England has become democratic. These people in power represent only the aristo-cracy, and they represent the landlord class in Ireland. Mr. Parnell and his associates want a Parlia Mr. Farnell and his associates which a furth-ment as free as that of Australia to deal with the tariff and anything else (applause) in any way they please, without interference from Eng-land, from America, or any other power on the planet. (Applause.) If they want to deal with the tariff or anything else, they should be as free as Australia, Ganada or the United States— as free as Australia. as free as a bird.

"Do me the pleasure of remaining here a

"Do me the pleasure of remaining here a while as my guest or prisoner as you prefer." That very night the castle of this ill treated nobleman was surrounded by the Papal troops, and eight and twenty of the biggest ruffians in the country were captured. They were enjuying the hospitality of the innocent aristocrat who had threatened to take his tale of grievances to Rome! So arduously did the Delegate carry out his errand that he brought in a fever from over-work. Then it was that the love of the people for him blossomed out in all its fra-grance. They went in procession bare-headed They went in procession bare-headed grance. They went in procession care-neaded to the church, imploring the Most High to restore their benefactor to health and activity. At Perugia, where the good man was next transferred, he signalized himself by an equal zeal in putting down abuses. There the transferred, he signalized himsen by an equal zeal in putting down abuses. There the enineutly practical nature of his benevo-lence came into strong relief. The bakers had been in the habit of selling bread under weight. When they discovered that the Del gate had given strict orders that all the loaves which did not reach the proper standard were to be confiscated and presented to the poor, the dishonest caitiffs quickly mended their hands. Monsignor Pecci saw after this re-form himself. In truth it was never his custom to depute to another what he could not do per-sonally. He real z d the picture given to us by the Eastern story-t-ller of the Caliph Harounal the Eastern story-teller of the Caliph Harounal-Raschid, the prop and solace of the poor. The Holy Father was so gratified at the bright example the Administrator was setting that he meditated a visit to Perugia, on hearing which Monsignor Peeci set about repairing the roads with the energy of an old Roman. He who repairs a road is as great a benefactor, in a sense, as he who makes two blades of grass to grow where one had been. What remains to us to day of the schievements of the Cæsars and Napoleons? Nothing so subof the Creasars and Napoleons? Nothing so sub-stantial as the causeways set up by their patient legions. But more than the roads he traced or improved will transmit the name of Joachim Perci to posterity, for he is a man of rare gifts of intellect and super-eminent virtue as well as a sound utilitarian, and he has made

his mark on mind as legibly as on matter. In 1843, being then in his thirty-third year, he was preconized Archbishop of Damietta and sent as Nuncio to Brussels. At the foreign Court, as in the Government House, amidst his beloved contadini, the cultivated Italian gentleman was at home. In the "little Paris," as the Belgian capital is called, he made many friends did much to promote the interests of religion. In a short time he spoke French with such fluency that King Leopold said, "I often forget that my friend the Nuncio is an Italian." Among those he met in the saloons Italian." Among those he met in the saloons of diplomacy at Brussels were the late Dr. Whateley, the celebrated logician, who was afterwards Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, and the witty Charles Lever, who has be-queathed to English literature so many light-hearted Irish stories. In 1846, Monsignor Pecci was nominated Archbishop of Perugia, but before returning to his native country visited England. He remained in London during the w nateley, the celebrated logician, who was alterwards Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, and the witty Charles Lever, who has be-queathed to English literature so many light hearted Irish stories. In 1846, Monsignor Pecci was nominated Archbishop of Perugia, but before returning to his naive country visited England. He remained in London during the mouth of February. He was present in the House of Commons while a debate was going on and had an opportunity of hearing Daniel O'Connell, with whose fine imposing appearance and harmonious swell of oratory he confessed himself captivated. He was a guest at a soire at Lady Palmerston's, was witness of a court ceremonial, and was invited to a State reception, but was never formally introduced to the Queen. This may be explained by the circumstance that he was in England in a private and non-official capacity. He had no fair chance of mastering the language, which is much to be regretted, more for our sakes than his, we candidly think, for he has sufficient acquaintance with it to read its litorature in the due with it to read its litorature in the due was in state a sorre to readily think, for he has sufficient acquaintance with it to read its litorature in the due was a sufficient acquaintance with it to read its litorature in the due is admirably poised, his eyes beady

"Tell the students of Louvain," said the Pontiff in 1879, "not to be afraid of sci nce, for God is the author of all science."

He who gave utterance to this truth is no mean scientist himself, having borne off prizes in his earlier years for physics and chemistry. The Jesuits are the most accomplished of exist The Jesuits are the most accomplianed of exist-ing scholars, taking them all round; and the untiring Benedictines did for literature, when the manuscript preceded the book, that which the printing press undertakes now. Shallow fools again, those who affect to imagine, as the late Earl Russell did, that the Papacy cramps

the mental faculties. Monsignor Peeci was created Cardinal in 1853, and in July, 1877, was summoned to Rome to act as Camerleugo to the Supreme Pontiff, an office carrying with it the Presidency of the Apostolic Chamber, and the management of the temporal concerns of the Papacy. Seven months later the glorious Pio Nono was ushered to his reward, and on the Camerlengo devolved the duty of closing his eyes and superintending his funeral rites. At the election of a successor to the heritage of Peter there were present more Cardinals than had ever before assisted at the conclave. The first ballot was void owing to an informality, the result of the second was that Cardinal Pecci received thirty-eight votes out of sixty-one; but as a majority of two-thirds that Cardinal Feech Feedved thirdy-sight votes out of sixty-one; but as a majority of two thirds is required there was a third ballot, when he was elected by forty-four. This happened on the 20th February, and at half an hour after mid-day Pope Leo was proclaimed. On Sunday, the 3rd of March, the Holy Father was crowned in the Sistine Chapel, this being the second instance since 1555 of the ceremony taking place outside the loggia of the Church of St. Peter. When Felix Dupan-loup heard the news of the election having fallen on Cardinal Pecci, he shed tears and fell on his knees exclaiming in an ecstasy, "God be thank-ed." His emotion and his thanksgiving were alike easy to be understood. Among the earliest acts of the Pontiff were the creation of the Scutch episcopacy and the elevation of John Henry Newman to the Sacred College. Thus had the great Oratorian spoken of Leo XIII. some months before: "In the successor of Pius, I recognize a depth of thought, a tenderness of heart, a winning simplicity, and

shown more evidence of vigor and vitality than now that we are commemorating with a fervor that embraces and enkindles the universe, the Jubilee of Leo XIII., whom may God preserve ad multos annos. Amen.

## THE NEW FRENCH CHURCH AT CORNWALL, ONT.

Last Saturday morning, at 8 o'clock, Rev. Father Kelly turned the first sod for the new French Catholic church. Soon after a large number of spades were busy in the excavations who worked most zealously in the noble\_enter prise they have so long yearned after. During the forenoon there was quite a large number present, and at one o'clock a force of one hundred and fifty men were on the grounds, many teams being present. The work of exca-vation was nearly completed before night. Rev. Father Kelly was highly pleased with the willingness and generous spirits of his Father Kelly was highly pleased with the willingness and generous spirits of his parishioners to do the work, as it was all a free will offering, and will be the saving of many dollars to the completion of the edifice. Many ladies were present to see the work as it progressed, and were greatly in-terested in it. The mason work on the founda-tion began on Tuesday, and is expected to be terested in it. The mason work on the founda-tion began on Tuesday, and is expected to be ready for the 8th September, when Most Rev. Dr. Cleary will bless the corner stone. The church is to be 150 feet long by 75 feet wide, with a sacristy in the rear 30 by 40 feet. The building is to be a frame one, with brick veneering, and is expected to be ready for occupancy before the 1st of November. Rev. Father Kelly spoke in glowing terms of the generosity and the kind-nees he has received from the members of St. Columban's Church, as well as from Protestants, who contributed generously in aid of the new who contributed generously in aid of the new church. Nothing is being left undone by the young and self-sacrificing priest to further the cause confided to his keeping.

#### THE PANSY.

There is a fable told about a king's garden, in which, all at once, the trees and flowers began to pine and make complaint.

The oak was sad because it could not yield flowers; the resebush was fad because it could bear no fruit; the vine was sad because it had to cling to the wall and could cast no shadow. "I am not of the least use in the world," said

the oak. "I might as well die, since I yield no fruit."

said the rosebush. "What good can I do in the world?" said the vine.

Then the king saw a little pansy which all this time held up its glad fresh face, while all the rest were sad.

And the king said, "What makes you so fresh and glad, while all the rest pine and are and 1

sad?" "I thought," said the pansy, "that you wanted me here, because you wanted me; and so I made up my mind that I would try to be the best little pansy that I could be."

Reader, are you like the oak, the rosebush and the vine-doing nothing, because you can-not do what others do? Then, rather be like the pansy, and do your best in that little spot where God's hand has placed you.

The sensible people of Ontario have surely had a surfeit of "the dreadful babitant." They know perfectly well that he is guilty of nothing know perfectly well that he is guitty of nothing worse than being different from us in race, language and creed; and they know that the "orime" which is alleged to justify the crusade against him is simply that he petitioned for mercy for one whom helconceived to be an insane political prisoner, when others howled like mad wolves for blood.—Tororito Mail.

man, and subsequently became captain of an American barque trading along the Chnese coast. He was shipwrecked and reached Bang-kok in a Chinese junk, having been picked up at sea. He readily acquired a knowledge of Siamese, Malay, and other Eastern languages,

and became a prominent person at Bangkok.

Fifty years ago the Catholic Church in Eng land could count only four bishops, and these were vicars apostolic; now it has a Cardina were vicars apostone; now it has a Cardinal Archbishop of the Metropolitan See of West-minster, with 14 suffragan bishops, together with two auxillary bishops and two bishops of titular sees. And whereas 50 years ago there were in England about 500 Catholic priests and about 430 churches and chapels, now there are are are are and the priests and 1.280 Catholic 2,273 Catholic priests and 1,280 Catholic churches and chapels, exclusive of such private and domestic chapels as are not open to the Catholics of the neighborhood.

THE NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY.

LOTTERY. His Grace Archbishop Fabre has, at the request of the Rev. Curé Labelle, appointed a committee of experts, composed of the Rev. Curé Adam, of Hochelaga, and Mr. L. N. Dumouchel, N.P., to enquire into the working of the National Lottery. Following is the letter respecting the matter addressed by His Grace to Mr. Dumouchel:--

LOUIS DUMOUCHEL, N. P., Moutreal, 43 St. Hubert street,

Sin,-Mr. A. Labelle, priest, curć of St Jerome, having requested me to make an in Jerome, having requested me to make an in-vestigation into the working of the National Lottery of the Province of Quebec, a copy of the conditions of which accompanies this letter, I have the honor of appointing you one of the investigation committee to act conjointly with Rev. Curé Adam. You would do well in consequence to take cog-nizance of the articles in *L'Etendard*, which in-minimum, the acid National Lottery by all the criminate of the scale National Lottery, by all the just and honest means which you think well to employ and see if these accusations are founded, and make a report to me on the whole in writing.

I have the honor to he, sir,

Your respectful servant, + EDWARD CHARLES,

Archbishop of Montreal. Montreal, Aug. 25, 1887.

His Grace at the same time expressed a hop

Colonel Saunderson, writes a correspondent, the doughty warrior who was called a liar on the floor of the House by Healy and other members, and meekly swallowed the affront, has become

Healy is small and near-sighted, too, I should like to back him against the worthy Colonel. The latter's appearance is not terrifying. He has a washed-out look. He is bald and thin, with shoulders that owe much of their breadth to the tailor's skill, and he is not over plucky. After his quarrel with Healy the latter offered to fight him any way, and I myself went search-ing for the Colonel to tell him what Healy

AFTER A SIEGE OF SEVEN HOURS THE TENANT COMES OFF VICTORIOUS.

CORK. Aug. 24, —An eviction failed yes-terday on an estate in South Cork, belonging to Sir George St. John Colthurst, sixth baronet, whose principal seat is misnamed Castle Blar about \$700 arrearages of rent and costs. The about 5100 arrearages of rent and costs. The baronet's agent offered to accept \$100 in full satisfaction, O'Leary to surrender possession. There was a crowd of three hundred persons, headed by the secretary of the local branch o the National League and a band.

PROTECTING POLICEMEN.

The sheriffs and bailiffs were protected by twenty policemen in charge of a district in-spector. When the party arrived, at seven o'clock in the morning, they found the house barricaded and a number of men inside prepared to offer every resistance. Over the front door was suspended an American hay rake, which, by means of ropes attached, the de-fenders in the house were able to drop upon the heads of the bailiffs.

A DANGEROUS ROOF.

Seeing the difficulty in forcing the door, some of the bailiffy got up on the roof, but no sooner had they made au opening than they were attacked by those within, who shot out long poles at them, and one of them narrowly escaped After five hours' work the bailiff forced an

entrance to the ground floor, but having got thus far they were assailed with stones and other missiles and assaulted with mops dipped in boiling tar.

#### ORDERED TO FIRE.

Matters became so serious that the Police Inspector ordered his men to load and fire. The latter part of the order was not carried out. After seven hours of fruitless effort the eviction was abandoned.

was abandoned. In the yard of the premises there is an open well fifty feet deep. This was covered over with light laths and rushes, and had any sheriff's assistants or policemen fallen into the trap laid for them they would, in all probability, have been killed.

#### A TENANT'S VICTORY.

There was no arrests made, and the Na'iona Leaguers present shouted triumphantly as the sheriff abandoned his efforts to enforce the decree of the court. The baronet's coat-of arms has three gallop

ing horses on it, and the suggestive motto is, "Just and tenacious." Whether he-and he is "Just and tenacious." Whether he - and he is an aide-de-campt to the Viceroy-realizes the first part clearly, the tenant proved the last

## AN INTERESTING SEBIES OF COINCIDENCES IN

ber of Parliament and editor of the Freemar.'s Journal, to day contributes editorially this re-markable comparison of the lives of Grattan and

"Following are striking coincidences of date and fact:--Grattan was born in 1746; Parnell exactly a century later. Grattan entered the Irish Parliament in 1775; Parnell took his seat

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**1RISH NOTES.** 

#### A NERDLESS SOARE.

DUBLIN, Aug. 29.—The Privy Council was hurriedly called to meet at Dublin Castle to-day, and it was rumored that the League was to be suppressed immediately. The rumor was without foundation, however, as merely formal business was transacted.

#### "ELECTORAL FACTS OF 1887."

"ELECTORAL FACTS OF 1887." LONDON, Aug. 29.—In the Nineteenth Century appears an article by Mr. Gladstone entitled "Electoral Facts of 1887," in which he says that the general election of 1886 indicated not the conviction, but the perplexity of the country. He contends that the results of the recont elections are equivalent to an improved Liberal strength of twenty-two per cent., and that giving the Conservatives the benefit of all doubts a new election would leave the latter in a minority of 103. This basis, he continues, is too narrow to allow of a demonstration or the expression of undue confidence on the part of the Liberals. But viewing the figures in cold blood a rational Tory or Dissident will probably regard them as of marked significance, and may even begin to enxuire in a re-flecting temper " where is this to end ?"

In the House of Commons this evening on a In the rouse of Commons this evening on a motion to grant £752,315 for the purpose of completing the credit for the Irish police ser-vice, Mr. Dillon pretested against the constant increase of the expenses of the police in Ireland. Although the population had decreased 200,000 since 1880, the cost of the police service had in-creased over £250,000. This waste of the public money was not due to crime, A monstrous and corrupt police force was kept up to evade the provisions of the Matian Act by maintening a larger military Mutipy Act by maintaining a larger military force than was sanctioned by Parliament. The law was not enforced and rents were not collect-ed, and the only effect of employing the police ed, and the only effect of employing the poince was to create widespread disaffection and to exasperate the people. Mr. Balfour said he would not deny that the cost of the police force in Ireland was largely in excess of that of Eng-land. He asserted that the responsibility for this state of affairs freated on those who were doing their best to foment the discontent in Ire-land. Mr. Sexton said he believed that Ireland with a science on the work when with was the only country in the world where, with a steadily decreasing population, there existed a steadily increasing police force to overawe the peoplø.

Some one has described the ideal wife as a woman who, before marriage, determined to spend her life in obeying the wishes of her hus-band, but who takes care at the same time to

part

# in L'Etendard.

pugnacious. Mr. Healy is ill in Ireland, and seizing the occasion, Saunderson tells a reporter that he will thrash Healy, and in fact any Irish member who may insult him in future. The

member who may insult him in future. The Colonel even offers to whip Healy and Philip Stanhope together. As Healy is a small man, Saunderson's talk is only funny. There are Irishmen in the House big and strong enough to throw Saunderson over the fence, and although Healy is small and near-sighted, too, I should like to back him against the worthy Colonel. The latter's appearance is not tarriving Healy

BLOWHARD SAUNDERSON.

to see all the discussion on this subject cease after the writing by "A member of the clergy"

# GRATTAN AND PARNELL.

THEIR LIVES. DUBLIN, Aug. 24.-Mr. E. Dwyer Gray, mem-