

been read by those whose good opinion and moral influence we should be anxious to reach, and to obtain, as being aids which shall make the present and future struggles of Ireland and her people more successful. It would be fitting, then, and just, that the letters be put in a more permanent shape than that in which they have appeared; that they be collected and published in book form, and be as widely circulated as possible, as being invaluable testimony to the righteousness of a cause on which they throw so searching and so impartial a light. Surely, Mr. Editor, there can be nothing more necessary for this act of simple justice than the mere announcement in your truly patriotic paper, which is so ready to recognize merit, and especially merit earned in so grand a cause, that space will be given in its columns to acknowledge any subscriptions, or to contain any suggestions, having for their object the giving of some testimonial to Mrs. McDougall. What more suitable and acceptable form can that testimonial assume than to guarantee to Mrs. McDougall that all cost incurred by the publication of her letters in the shape of a book shall be defrayed by subscription, and that the proceeds resulting from such publication go to her as a mark of the estimation in which her efforts are held by the Irish people in Canada? None, certainly, that I can suggest; but I am sanguine that the readers of your paper will consider this as fit and appropriate a way of showing our gratitude as any that can be proposed, now that Mrs. McDougall has been allowed to return without some manifestation of the regard in which we hold her, and of our deep sense of the great obligations under which she has laid us by her "Tour through Ireland." It is true Mrs. McDougall may have come back unexpectedly and so rendered impracticable any demonstrations in Montreal or elsewhere in her honor (and I have reason to believe that in the city named the matter would have been taken up with proper spirit, had sufficient notice been given), but there is time yet, and opportunity also, to show that Irishmen can now, as always, be grateful for any honestly directed effort made to serve the "land that bore them."

To do this in the manner indicated, or in any other way that may be deemed becoming and worthy of us, is the sole motive I had in penning this communication; and, in conclusion, let me say that Mrs. McDougall be disposed to have her letters re-published in book-form, as many of her admirers hope she will, none will more cheerfully contribute his mite toward the furtherance of so desirable an end than the writer of this faltering and humble tribute to the noble work she has done in Ireland.

IRISH CATHOLIC.

## IRISH NATIONAL LAND LEAGUE FUND.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS.

Sir,—Please receive enclosed the sum of \$25, subscribed by the undermentioned parties in aid of the Irish Land League Fund.

Yours respectfully,

MICHAEL RYAN.

Mount St. Patrick Ont., Nov. 10.

Rev. J. J. Collins, P.P. \$5; Daniel Duggan, 1; Martin Sheehy, 1; John Malloney, 1; Patrick Fitzgerald, 1; Michael Ryan, 1; John Bridgman, 1; John Brady, 1; Mrs. Brady, 1; Miss Brady, 1; Miss Corbett, 1; Patrick Malloney, 1; Michael Sullivan, 1; Daniel Scully, 1; Murty Kennedy, 1; Timothy Doolan, 50c; Charles Naughton, 50c; David Hanley, 1; James Salmon, 50c; Henry Kennedy, 1; Michael Mulvihill, 1; Thomas Mulvihill, 1; John McNulty, 50c. Total, \$25.

## LETTERS OF "NORAH."

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS.

Sir,—I have read with much pleasure the letter of an "Irish Catholic" in your issue of last evening, on Mrs. McDougall's letters from Ireland, lately published in the *Witness*, and I heartily endorse his suggestion; these letters have done much good.

I shall with much pleasure contribute towards bringing out her admirable letters in "book form" (they are well worth preserving), or to any other form of testimonial that may be considered most complimentary to the amiable and impartial author of the "Norah" letters in the *Witness*.

E. M.

Montreal, 9th Nov., 1881.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS.

DEAR SIR,—You may put my name down for five dollars towards publishing in book form the letters of Mrs. McDougall to the *Daily Witness*.

Yours very truly,

HENRY B. GRAY.

Montreal, Nov. 11th, 1881.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS.

DEAR SIR,—What will those whole-souled lovers of liberty and right who have been making all the capital out of Archbishop O'Connell's letter, concerning the "No Rent" doctrine, and who in their own opinion have been singing the Land League's requiem, say to the patriotic prelate's beautiful address in reply to a delegation of Land Leaguers, delivered at Thurles, a report of which appeared in a recent number of the *True Witness*?

They will find that Ireland's greatest prelate has not gone just as far as they would like him to have gone, and when he says that "under all circumstances I advise the people to hold on steadily to that organization which has already done so much good to improve their condition, and never to abandon the peaceful and constitutional struggle in which they are engaged until all their just requirements will have been secured," the inference must be that the doomed League is still to live, and do good work. Do Gladstone and Forster imagine that by the imprisonment of the "leaders of the movement the whole machinery will be crippled? If so, they will find to their sorrow that the people of Ireland have not ventured this far on a life and death struggle with landlordism without the proper disposition to prosecute that struggle to the end. With right on their side, no matter how great the counter-acting influence may be, there will be the victory. And will the people of Ireland be left to fight this battle for landlordism single-handed? No. Millions of liberty-loving men in every quarter of the globe are ready and willing to contribute towards the amelioration of Erin's suffering—money and sympathy; and this is all that will be required to gain for the "Emerald Gem of the Western World" that position for which her noble sons have been battling so long. The day has gone by when a brutal government could with impunity trample out of existence a nation struggling for that great principle—liberty; that principle the preservation of which rendered keen the sword of Washington, and lent vim to the arrow of Wm. Tell. Let every true disciple of liberty, and especially the children of St. Patrick on this continent, lend suffering Ireland all the assistance possible. Let every man, woman and child throw their sympathy into the good cause, and we may expect the advent of a new era for

Ireland, and history will brand with a world's contempt the names of William Gladstone and "Buckshot" Forster. Gladstone would like to gain by expressing his sagacious tongue in quite capable of delivering the clergy of Ireland to his side, and hence those wisely worded passages in his address to Archbishop O'Connell, so bravely launched at Gladstone and his associates. Those holy Ministers of religion who have often placed themselves in the breach for Ireland's cause, are not, however, to be betrayed with a kiss, and the address of the Archbishop already referred to is a sufficient proof that he and the clergy generally took to the Land League for great results still. Although this Island, sir, is perhaps one of the most loyal Provinces of Her Majesty's Dominions, a wave of popular indignation occasioned by Farnell's arrest has spread over its whole length and breadth, and for the first time a branch of the Land League has been formed at Charlottetown, the capital, the membership of which is large, and is made up of Irish, Scotch, and all elements.

Hoping, Mr. Editor, that you will be long spared to lend assistance to suffering Ireland, I remain, faithfully yours,

A LOVER OF LIBERTY.

Georgetown, P. E. Island,  
Nov. 6, 1881.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS.

Sir,—Mr. John Murdoch, editor of the *Inverness Highlander*, at the earnest request of a large number of citizens, delivered an impressive lecture on the Irish land question on the 19th of October. He reminded his hearers of their victory over landlordism, and urged them to undertake the noble work of assisting the people of Ireland in their struggle for land reform. At the close of the lecture a branch of the Irish National Land League was formed. At a meeting held on the 31st ult. the following resolution was carried unanimously:—

Whereas, The occupiers of land on this Island for many years were forced to undergo the hardships and privations incident to landlordism, and amid the oppression of these dreary years sustained an agitation for free land which, happily, terminated successfully—Landlordism becoming a thing of the past;

And Whereas, The people of Ireland are now engaged in a similar struggle with a more oppressive system than was ours; this Branch of the Irish National Land League deems it in place to express its sympathy with the Irish people in their struggles. Be it—

Resolved, That while it might have been politic, before the present despotic policy of incarcerating the popular and elected leaders was enacted, to await the result of the cases instituted to test the merits of the Land Act of the British Government, recently become law, this League has little faith in its being a satisfactory remedy for the grievances of the mass of the Irish tenant farmers, and that it would be unwise of the Irish people to let slip any advantages already gained by this agitation which would contribute to its successful termination; and this League extends to them their sympathy and any legitimate assistance towards such an end. Be it further—

Resolved, That this League declares its strong condemnation of the conduct of the Irish Executive Government in imprisoning the recognized leaders of the nation without trial, and views such invasion of the rights and liberties of the subject as a gross act of tyranny, unjustifiable, and a disgrace to the dignity of Imperial Statehood.

RICHARD WALSH,

Secretary.

Charlottetown, Nov. 7th, 1881.

## RICHMOND, P. Q.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS.

The "beautiful snow" paid us a visit on Saturday, but took its wings and departed early on Sunday morning, leaving its quota of slush to be added to the sufficiently large quantity which we have already.

The elections are now upon us. We have two candidates in this division, both of them very gentlemanly and unselfish men, will take you by the hand, enquire for the *bonne femme*, and insist on treating every time. One is a member of the great (?) Conservative party; the other is also a Conservative, but claims to be independent of all party ties.

Work on our new bridge is being pushed vigorously, under the management of Messrs. McFarland & Co., the contractors. The piers, six in number, are built of cut granite, of a very superior quality. The superstructure is to be built of pine and spruce; the bridge to be ready for traffic by the 1st of January.

A good deal of discontent has been manifested by the Roman Catholic congregation here for some time past, in consequence of the lack of educational facilities for the rising generation; but although the want was admitted by almost everybody, yet none in authority seemed willing to move in the matter.

About two months ago five or six ladies went to work in earnest and opened a subscription for the purpose of obtaining funds to found a convent in Richmond. After a few days work they were sufficiently encouraged to assume that there would be no trouble about obtaining the necessary funds.

Thomas Barry, Esq., Dr. Duplessis and some other gentlemen then took up the matter, and everything was made ready to proceed with the building as soon as permission was received from his Lordship Bishop Racine, then absent in Rome. In the meantime the school commissioners, as if ashamed of their former lethargy, purchased a site and prepared to build a new school for the boys; the old school house had long ago become too small.

A petition was also presented from the Catholics of Rockland Quarry, through the manager of the works, Mr. Kieran, praying for a separate school. On Thursday, the 10th instant, a deputation consisting of the Rev. Father Quinn, Dr. Duplessis and J. O. Bedard, Esq., waited upon His Lordship the Bishop at Sherbrooke, who, when he had received their petition and report, cheerfully gave consent to build the convent and the boys' school, and also gave permission to establish a mission and school at Rockland Quarry. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the ladies who organized and carried out their enterprise so successfully, and thus disposed of a vexed question, which, it is to be hoped, is finally settled.

Yours truly,

"Devon."

"Do I look anything like you, Mr. Jones?" inquired Gullflower. "I hope not," was the reply. "Did a man take you for me?" "Yes," "Where is he? I must lick him." "Oh, he is dead; I shot him on the spot."—*Modern Age*.

John P. Howard, of Burlington, Vt., has given to the Home for Destitute Children of that city the Opera House, valued at \$125,000.

## CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the Union St. Pierre for the coming year:—President, Alph. Gosselin; 1st Vice-President, Chas. Lagace; 2nd Vice-President, G. Benoit; Recording-Secretary, Jos. Letellier; Asst. Sec., Louis Lapointe; Corresponding Secretary, Gustave Darveau; Treasurer, Oct. Gosselin; Collectors—E. Drolet, P. Martin, G. Chapleau, M. Felton.

Mr. Honoré Cyr, brother-in-law to Detective Gladu, was drowned on last Monday week, while crossing the *Riviere Rouge*, about ninety miles from Montreal. As he was driving across the wagon wheel fell into a wash hole, the jerk throwing him into the river. Latest advices say that the body has not been recovered as yet. The deceased leaves a wife and ten children, all of them young.

The annual election of officers of the Union St. Joseph, resulted as follows:—President, Alph. Gosselin; 1st Vice-President, Pierre Patenaude; Recording Secretary, Joseph Constant; Assistant Sec., Alph. Major; Corresponding Secretary, Joseph Letellier; Treasurer, Ant. Boudon; Assistant Sec., O. T. Charlebois; Collectors, Pierre Gosselin, F. X. Bousseau, Joseph Corbelle, John Thompson; Marshals, O. Beauchamp and John Long; Managing Committee, T. Gauthier, Godfr. Chapleau, Joseph Prudhomme, Sr., L. Prudhomme, Jr., and A. Chartrand. The Treasurer's report for the last six months shows that \$3,000 have been paid to the widows and orphans of the Society. The Society now has \$6,000 in the Bank, and fine cut-stone block on St. Catherine street, corner of St. Elizabeth.

The semi-annual meeting of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club was held last Wednesday, Dr. Guerin, 1st Vice President, in the chair. The Treasurer's report showed that the liabilities of the club on May 1st were \$1,041.79, and the receipts from April 15th to November 7th \$4,601.38. The expenditure as per vouchers was \$4,315.49. Cash on hand, \$285.91. The Auditors' report of the Treasurer's and Secretary's accounts showed that they had been found correct. Votes of thanks were passed to the New York, Baltimore and Boston Lacrosse Clubs, to the Managers of Madison Square Theatre, Messrs. F. Colson, of the *Chapelle*, H. J. Cloran, Tm. Post, and C. G. McFall, agent of the Delaware and Hudson Canal. A. R. R. for courtesies extended the Club during their late American tour. The receipts from August 1st to November, were \$1,846.08.

The Secretary reported that the membership of the Club was composed of 35 life, 7 honorary and 285 regular, making a total membership of 308. From August 1 to November 1, 10 matches were played and won, and one won by default.

## JOHN OF TUAM.

The St. Patrick's National Association held a special meeting in its hall Wednesday evening to pass a resolution of condolence in connection with the death of John of Tuam, the prelate of Ireland. It is as follows:—

That it is unanimously resolved, that the announcement of the death of John of Tuam, Ireland's greatest prelate, has been received by the members of this Society with profound sorrow; that they feel that by this sad event their country has sustained an irreparable loss, and the Church in Ireland has been deprived of a pastor who, throughout a long career of fidelity to his God and his country, has worthily borne the title his prelate's virtues earned him, and by which his memory will be forever dear to the Irish heart, the *Ion of the Fold of Judah*. And it is further resolved, that as a tribute of respect to his memory, the members of this Society wear mourning for a month.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

ST. BRIDGET'S T. A. AND B. SOCIETY.

At the regular weekly meeting of the above society, held in their rooms, on Sunday the 13th instant, the following resolutions of condolence were adopted.

Whereas,—It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst by the unseparated hand of death our esteemed and beloved brother members, John Sullivan and Henry Koch, therefore be—

Resolved,—That while expressing our entire submission to the will of Divine Providence, we cannot refrain from testifying our deep sorrow in the death of such worthy members of our society.

Resolved,—That in the death of our brothers this society has lost two useful and honored members.

Resolved,—That we tender to their relatives in this their hour of bereavement our heartfelt sympathies.

Resolved,—That these resolutions be published in THE POST, and a copy of same be forwarded to the relatives of the deceased.

M. O'DONNELL,

Cor-Secretary.

Montreal, Nov. 14th, 1881.

## BAR OF MONTREAL.

At a general meeting of the members of the Bar of Montreal, under the presidency of W. W. Robertson, Batonnier, on the 11th instant, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Proposed by George Macrae, Q.C., and F. B. Butler, seconded by L. O. Loranger, Q.C., Attorney-General, and Rouer Roy, Q.C.:—

"That the members of the Bar of Montreal have heard, with the deepest regret, of the death of their esteemed confrere, John Monk, who during a long professional career enjoyed, by his well-known learning and his sterling qualities, the respect of the Bench as well as the members of the Bar."

Proposed by Louis Armstrong, seconded by F. G. Gilman:—

"That as a mark of esteem and respect the members of the Bar entertain for their late confrere, they attend at his funeral and wear mourning during one month."

Proposed by S. Bethune, Q.C., seconded by A. G. Geoffrion:—

"That the secretary transmit a copy of the present resolutions to the family of the deceased."

Proposed by J. N. Greenshields, seconded by A. E. Polier:—

"That the present resolutions be published in the newspapers."

L. FORGET,

Secretary.

## HAPPY COINCIDENCES.

A DETECTIVE'S CLEVER CAPTURE.

About three weeks ago a tall, slouchy-looking man entered a store on St. Paul street on a Saturday night and deliberately carried off a suit of clothes and a hat before the astonished proprietress could scream for help. On the following Monday Detective Arcand went to see the woman and hear her story. From the description given him he had not the slightest doubt that the culprit was one Grand-Pierre, a convict who had escaped a short time before from the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul. About a week afterwards Grand-Pierre was captured by some *habitants* while he was skulking in the bush. He had on him the clothes stolen from the store on St. Paul street. He was sent down to the penitentiary again, and the store-keeper hearing of his capture, applied for the restoration of the clothes. After some delay

it was consented to by the prison authorities, and yesterday morning Detective Arcand went down to St. Vincent de Paul to get them.

Last Friday evening, a little French Canadian named Leon Pothier, who had been boarding at Lariviere's hotel, at Hochelaga, for two or three days, disappeared, and with him \$20 in bills belonging to the hotel-keeper. This case was also placed in the hands of Arcand, who, after getting a description of the man, and searching town for him, allowed the matter to rest over for a day or so, while he went to St. Vincent de Paul. Yesterday while taking dinner at Mr. Bertrand's hotel, at St. Vincent de Paul, the latter explained to him how he had been beat out of his bill by a little French Canadian. The description of the man answered that of Leon Pothier, and sat the detective thinking. Concluding they were the same party he started in pursuit, and came up with the fugitive at the Terrebonne Bridge. He brought him back to Montreal, where Lariviere fully identified him as the man he wanted. Later in the evening Detective Arcand was on his way home when he met Mr. Deasy, High Constable of Joliette, who told him he had a warrant for one Leon Pothier for forging a note for \$17. Again the likeness was complete, and Deasy recognized the offender. This morning, His Honor Mr. Dugas, determined to waive the right of punishing him for stealing the \$20, and had him handed over to the High Constable for Joliette, which was accordingly done.

## CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Most Rev. John MacEvilly, D.D., Bishop of Galway, will succeed the late Most Rev. Dr. McHale as Archbishop of Tuam.

Cardinal Nina has been appointed to succeed the late Cardinal Casterlin.

Rev. Abbe Collet, secretary of His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, has arrived safely at Liverpool.

The Rev. Abbe Kerack, of the Diocese of Three Rivers, who died last week, was a member of the Society of One Mass.

The Rev. Henry James Coleridge, brother of the Lord Chief Justice, will succeed Father Galloway as the head of the Jesuit Order in England.

Concerning Lord Ripon, a correspondent writes from Simla: "The Viceroys is winning opinions from every quarter. His exemplary life pervades Indian society. What a contrast with Lord Lytton's time! Every Sunday the Viceroys is at Mass at our little chapel here, every Sunday at Holy Communion, every Sunday at Vespers and Benediction, with perfect simplicity. Naturally the Catholic religion is making a great progress in India. Here at Simla about two years ago we numbered only 250; now we have more than 400, and churches, convents and schools are springing up everywhere."

Much time had not elapsed after the first arrival out at Brisbane of the late Most Rev. James Quinn, the first Bishop of Brisbane, when he set about to erect his magnificent cathedral. It is of pure Gothic design, of the geometrical, decorated style, the drawings of which were prepared in Dublin by Mr. Healy, architect. The foundations of the superstructure were laid about twenty years since, and the work superintended by Mr. Backhouse, of Brisbane. At first the Bishop thought to build only the chancel part and finish it until more funds would be available, but such a want was soon removed by the liberality of the people of the wide-spread Diocese of Brisbane, and the entire building went on in a most satisfactory manner without having any cause to stop the work for want of funds. We are told the edifice is so grand that there is nothing equal to it in Ireland, or even in America, and although the Cathedral of New York is larger, it is not considered so beautiful as the one in Brisbane.

The Catholic Church is a militant church, but it does not follow that its priests should be made soldiers, and have to carry knapsacks on their backs. The military authorities of Germany, however, are of a different way of thinking, and the Catholics of Germany are scandalized by having to see some of their own priests compelled to don the Emperor's coat, and to perform the goose step. From the *Rheinisch-Westphalische Zeitung* we translate the following:

A young priest—Herr Tenhagen, of Alsatia—has just been discharged, after going unceremoniously through his one year's military training. It was the first time a priest appeared in the soldier's tunic in Rhineland, but it will not be the last. Another priest of the diocese of Munster, who has already officiated for twelve months, is about to join the 47th Infantry Regiment.

The sort of thing is simply monstrous. Napoleon I., even while he kept the Pope a prisoner in France, and while engaged in wars that strained every nerve of the country, never compelled a Catholic priest to do soldiers' duties; but in Prussia, while in profound peace, and actually negotiating a *modus vivendi* with the Holy See, priests are drafted into the army. All we can say is that Germany ought to be ashamed of herself!

London Universe.

## FROM KINGSTON, ONT.

KINGSTON, Nov. 14.—Yesterday, at St. Michael's Cathedral, His Lordship Bishop Cleary preached a most powerful discourse, which was directed to bringing the attention of the people to the founder of their Church in this Province, Bishop Macdonald. He referred in succession to those who came after Bishop Macdonald, until he reached his own immediate predecessor, who may be said to have sacrificed his life in his endeavors and exertions to rid the diocese of Kingston of the debt found upon it when he entered the Episcopacy. In his closing remarks, he appealed to the congregation by the memory of their late Bishop, to show how much they appreciated his efforts, by subscribing to such an extent as to free the Diocese from debt. The amount of the subscriptions given yesterday amounted to nearly \$2,500. The portion of the diocesan debt allotted to Kingston is \$4,500.

The Synod of the Diocese of Ontario meets in the city on the 5th of December.

## PURGATORY.

The Catholic religion is a reasonable religion. Though it does not depend upon the error of man either for the source and origin of its doctrines nor for their support and confirmation, yet it accords with the purest and noblest instincts of humanity; and, just as reason is strengthened, elevated and enlightened by faith, it gains power to perceive the truth of those doctrines and embrace them. In nothing, perhaps, is this more clearly shown than in the doctrine of the Church respecting Purgatory. It is the embodiment of a truth that under shadowy and erroneous forms has been held by all the religions that preceded Christianity. In every religion that existed previous to the advent of our Saviour evidences of this can be found. Their burial rites, their

ablutions and sacrifices, their notions of hades, all furnish proofs of it. That belief in Purgatory as a place and state of preparation for heaven existed among the Jews there is incontestable evidence; and the fact that our Saviour allowed this belief and the practice of praying for the dead to continue among the Jews without a word of disapproval or rebuke recorded by His Evangelists, and that among all the references to the Jews in the Apostolic writings there is not a word of censure of the belief and practice, is proof of the strongest kind that they had the approval of Him who is Himself the truth and whose Apostles were commissioned by Him to teach the truth.

Unintentionally and unconsciously, too, the varieties of Protestantism bear witness in favor of this Catholic doctrine. The first "Reformers" did not intend or wish to reject the doctrine of Purgatory and of the efficacy of prayers for holy souls in Purgatory. But the logical consequences of the false ideas common to all their systems compelled it. It was tolerated therefore in some of their liturgical and catechetical writings, but the logical force of their fundamental errors soon drove it out of practical existence in all the Protestant sects, and made heaven or hell, in their belief, the only and immediate alternative after death.

As we have already said, this was a logical necessity of their fundamental errors. Their doctrine of justification by "faith alone" did away with the merit and indeed the necessity of good works. Whatever, therefore, might be life and actions of any one, their consequences as regards himself terminated with his death, and he was judged and sentenced, according to Protestant notions, entirely by his faith or the absence of it. Every individual, therefore, by logical consequence of this false doctrine, must immediately and at once, on his death, enter into heaven or hell.

Thus the truth, declared in the Sacred Scriptures, taught uniformly by the Church, and confirmed by the highest reason of man, that God will exact an account of every thought, word and action, and "will render to every man according to his work," was destroyed, and practically denied.

And with this, of course, the doctrine of purgatorial suffering and of the efficacy and merit of prayers for the dead. For, as an instant of course, if those who died went immediately to heaven or to hell, it were superfluous and silly to pray for those who were already in the enjoyment of ecstatic bliss, and idle and of no avail to pray for those who were irrevocably consigned to eternal condemnation.

Another heresy of Protestantism also combined to drive from the minds of Protestants belief in Purgatory. We refer to the denial of transubstantiation and consequent disbelief in the Real Presence of our Divine Lord in the Eucharist. With this disbelief all belief passed away, as a matter of course, in the possibility of applying to the souls in Purgatory the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, and thus, had there been room on the grounds in the Protestant religion for belief in Purgatory, the holy souls there would have been left in hopeless, endless suffering.

The consequences of this belief in Purgatory to Protestant theology are easily traced in the present prevailing disbelief in all future eternal punishment. Shrinking from the absurdity of sending sincere Christian men and women, but with thousands of imperfections clinging to them and tainting them, immediately and unpurged to heaven—an absurdity alike condemned by the Sacred Scriptures, by the teachings of the Church and by sound reason—they yet cannot consign them to hell.

This difficulty is to plunge into a deeper one. Accordingly, in every Protestant sect real belief in hell has practically ceased to exist, and all kinds of theories and speculations, some of them such as would make heaven blush for shame, and which all set aside the eternal and unvarying justice of God, and even man's own sense of justice, have taken their place. Restorationism, Universalism in all its varying phases, annihilationism, and doubts of the immortality of the soul, of a real resurrection of the body and a real future existence, all are entertained widely among Protestants, though the show of belief in future eternal punishment is still kept up in pulpit discourses, more as a matter of habit, however, than as a part of their real belief by numbers of their preachers and the greater numbers of the hearers.—*Catholic Standard*.

CALL FOR IRISH NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The following call for an Irish National Convention to be held in Chicago, Ill., on November 30th, and December 1st and 2nd, 1881, has been issued by Patrick Ford, P. A. Collins and John Boyle O'Reilly on behalf of the American Irish, and by T. P. O'Connor, M.P., T. M. Healy, M.P., and Rev. Eugene Sheehy as representatives from Ireland, and will explain itself:—

BOSTON AND NEW YORK, Nov. 10, 1881.

To the several Branches of the Irish National Land League, and to all organizations in America friendly to the Irish cause:

In view of the present crisis in Ireland, and the consequent necessity for the Irish in America to make full demonstration of all the forces favorable to the Irish cause, the undersigned hereby unite in an invitation to all Branches of the Land League, and all societies favorable to the Land League policy, to send delegates to an Irish National Convention to be held in the City of Chicago, in McCormick Hall, on the 30th of November, and 1st and 2nd of December, 1881.

Basin of representation: One delegate for each branch or society having fifty or more members, and one additional delegate for each branch or society having two hundred or more members.

Organizations sending delegates to the Convention will furnish their representatives with certificates duly signed by the proper officers of such societies, and these credentials will be subsequently passed upon by the Committee on Credentials, appointed by the Convention.

For services as delegates you are urged to select the wisest and ablest in your respective communities, so that the Convention may be thoroughly representative.

Patrick Ford, } On behalf of  
E. A. Collins, } the  
John Boyle O'Reilly, } American Irish.  
T. P. O'Connor, } Representatives  
T. M. Healy, } from  
Rev. Eugene Sheehy, } Ireland.

The Halifax Chronicle says:—The Earl of Dunraven and his companion, Dr. Jennings, who have lately been hunting in this country, were, previous to their departure, arrested at Caledonia for violation of the Game Laws, on information by Mr. Wellington Grimes, Warden. Owing to some informalities the proceedings were set aside. We understand, however, that new papers have been issued by Justices Harlow and Douglas, and a new trial is likely to be the result.—*Liverpool Advance*. Lord Dunraven has gone to the United States. The noble Earl is very hard upon Game Law breakers in Ireland.

The London *Lancet* attributes the remarkable success of bone setters to the fact that they will often rush in where experienced surgeons fear to tread, in very ignorance of the risks they run. "In a considerable proportion of cases no evil consequences ensue, and the violence of the unskilled is rewarded. It is, however, scarcely fair to call these persons unskilled. There is a rude art (the result of manipulative investigation) about their proceedings."

The bicyclists' memorial to the Select Committee on Railways in England estimates the number of bicycle riders at 10,000 in London alone, and the total number throughout the country 100,000. The manufacture of bicycles has become one of the staple trades of Coventry, and is also largely carried on in London and other towns, besides which bicycling supports three weekly newspapers, two monthly magazines and three annual publications, all entirely devoted to the bicycle interest.

Mr. James Lowther, late Secretary for Ireland, plagues himself on his imitating his late chief, Lord Beaconsfield's tone and manner, as do many others; his strong peculiarities having invited imitation. One of his "Dizzy" stories is that when the Premier came into office, in 1874, Lord Roslyn was named for Master of the Buckhounds, "being a good sportsman and good looking, the only objection being that the 'swore like a nobody, since the army of Flanders.' Swears, does he?" said Dizzy, "then we will make him Lord High Commissioner to the 'Church of Scotland.' And he did."

## ROUND THE WORLD.

B