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THE IRISH SITUATION.

Freeman's Journal" Utters a Wars ing - Mrs. Paruell Speaks.

Dublin, Sept. 27.—The Freeman's Journal 1378 : Parnell's coblegram to President Fitzerald, of the Irish National League in America, is virtually an appeal to the Irish at home and abroad. From the British Govrement nothing can be expected by the Irish cople, who may, however, have everything y their own enturance, backed by the help of their excled construction of the must be to disorder, though; no wild insure, no acts estranging the world's sympetry. Where landfords have given proofs that they are fair minded le trem be met by fair desting

Leverpoor, Sept. 27 .-- Mrs. Paraell in an interview to-day, said she had fully recovered from the fatigue of the journey across the Atlantic, so much so in fact that she had rranged to attend a meeting to night in layer of Father l'ahey. She added: " I will to Dablin to-morrow. I am not certain hat I shall ever return to the United States. a view of my advanced years and state of health I prefer remaining in Ireland. I teel health I prefer remaining it to a movement assured of the success of my son's movement if the people of Ireland are prudent and patient. If they commit outrages they will aly play into their enemy's hands."

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Mr. Parnell, addressing a meeting in Liverpool this evening, said he American looked to the Irish to uphold lemnaratie principles in their demand for home rule. In past victories Iriahmen had chieved un greater victory than than of concolling their tempers. Their change had England was in arms against Ireland, hich Americans were rejoiced to see.

His Eminence Cardinal Morar, at the openng of St. Bede's Convent High School, New-own, New South Wales, on Sunday, July I delivered a speech remarkable alike for rmony, its calm determination, has never ladatone. Twenty years ago kaland's petiion for self government would have been the elections may be held.
Lug aside as an insult. Nowadays her de- Birklin, Sept. 25.—The nd: It is only a few yesterdays since both ilent glen. They shared with each the crust that was watered with the tears of their common afflicion. Through centuries of gloom they were ach other's solace and strength and comfort, Why should they not be united now, when the returning sanshine of toleration smiles pon the land which they love? For my art I would advocate the proposed measure self-government for Ireland, in that I imire these fair Australian colonies which ave become our home—and in that I admire e vast and almost boundless empire of olawe are all devoted citizens. No one an fail to admire these fair colonles, radiant th youth, teeming with untold wealth, smilin prosperity, instinct with freedom. And sence comes all this! It is that their own rliaments, sanctioning free institutions and ual laws, give security to Australia's sons

developing her vast resources, strengthen ir energy, cherish peace, foster industry, nd promots concord. And who will not ensavour to hasten the advent of the longished for day when through self-government like prosperity and peace and concord may scome the lasting heritage of the dear old ad of the West! We admire this eat empire which, encircling the obe in its wide embrace, is a home and ntre of civilization for countless peoples. In tentand strength and power and majesty and a British empire if you please, but it ap-ears to me to be a Celtic empire also. It been built up by Celtic hands, and mouldance, from the records of Australia, and ou will have to cancel the brightest pages of r history (applause.) It is to strengthen and intain an invincible unity in this vast emto that I would wish to see healed the longtering sores of Ireland. For more than years the Irish people have asserted r constitutional right to enact their own e, and have claimed self-government as eir birthright, and the Parliament of Engand may as well endeavor to stop the stars their diurnal course as to hush the voice of eland so long as this inalienable right of emen is not restored to her. When the gislative union of Great Britain and Ireland as enacted the Prime Minister of England colored it to be the purport of this measure to al the wounds of the sister island and to give the kiss of peace. But Ireland's wounds we not been healed, and she still awaits the ng promised kiss of peace. It is said, inted, that the Constitution cannot be anged. But many years ago the greatest tesman of England declared that the Conntion of this empire is peculiarly liable to inge, not only in the long run, as man anges between youth and age, but also like human body, with a quotidian life, a perio-

grown to be intolerable. It is also said that the Aut of Union is a fundamental law on which the integrity of the empire depends. Rut I would rather my it is a violation of the fundamental law by which the empire subsists. Upon the declaration of Ireland's rights by the immortal Grattan in 1782, an Act we passed sanctioned by the Ministry of the day and confirmed by King George III, "That the right of the people of Ireland to be bound only by laws enacted by His Majesty and the Parliament of Ireland wholl be, and is hereby declared to be, established and assurasized for ever, and shall at no time hereafter be questioned or questionable." That appears to me to be the fundamental law of the nation's right and libertee, and as the Act of Union was passed in violation of that law, it is time that justice should triumph, an I that the Act of Union would be abrogated.

AN ANTI-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE SAID TO HAVE BEEN PROPOSED BY LORD IDDE-

SLEIGH-THE CZAR'S ULTIMATUM TO BUL-GARIA-A GERMAN INSPIRED OF IN-ION ON THE TONE OF THE RUSSIAN PERSS.

VIENNA, Sept. 26, -There is good authority for the statement that Lord Iddesleigh, the British foreign secretary, is trying to effect a rapprochement between Sorvia, Bulgaria, Greece and Turkey, and hopes that Austria will favor such an advance, the formation of which is considered possible owing to the necessity of uniting against a common invader. It is thought the only serious difficulty will be in getting Greece to join the alliance. Sofia, Sept. 26 .- Gen. Kaulburs has arrived here. He was accompanied by a large number of supporters of M. Sankoff, occupying a dezen carriages, who had gone some distance to meet him. The Russian ultimatum, which he bears, will declare that the acceptance of the ultunatum will alone restore AGNIFICENT SPEECH OF CARDINAL good relations between Bulgaria and Russia.

It is expected that if the Bulgarian Government does not comply with Russia's demands Gen. Kaulbars will immediately return to St. Petersburg. The assertion is made in political circles that the Sobranje will elect King Charles of Roumania prince of Bulgaria in reward for Roumania's recent friendly attitude. The election of King Charles will, it deloquent force and its patriotic fervour. is thought, be agreeable to Servia because it will be calculated to realize the format on of Eminence said: A meeting of our citizens a Balkan federation. It is further asserted thich for its numbers, its weight, its that if the powers do not accept King Charles, Aleko Pasha or one of the Orleans princes, or, een surpassed in these colonies, has a final resort, the Russian General Igna-atified the statesmanlike proposals of Mr. tieff will be proposed. The state of siege will be raised on the 2nd of October, so that

Benelte, Sept. 25 .- The North German and has become irresistible. Some would Gazette, Prince Bismarck's organ, comment. ain be scandalized because in iteland reli- ing on the attitude of the Austrian press n be scandalized because in treland ren- ing on the statement of the Austrian press betray an extra- corded in the days of yore where the serried his demand for justice. But why should not think that the Austrian press betray an extra-he Irish priests be united with the Irish ordinary desire to destroy the peace between ecole in accerting the rights of their native Germany and Austria, the only two European nations bound together by honorable alliance. ppressive laws. Together they sought will not turn the German policy aside from letter in the secret cavern of the its course any more than did similar articles published in Germany and which have now disappeared from the surface of politics, be cause existing treaties, German sympathy and interest dictate her present policy. It is fortunate for both nations, that the existence of international treaties does not depend upon newspaper editors or parliamentary disputants, who in their speeches use all kinds of pretexts for moral exasperation. Germany's foreign relations and the stipulations of her existing treaties rest on a firm basis which has procured the well considered sanction of the sovereigns of the countries concerned.

GLASGOW MAGISTRATES SUFFO-CATED.

GLASGOW, September 26. -Six persons, including three Glasgow magistrates, were suf-focated to death to-day while viewing a monster blast at Loch Fyneside quarries. Seven tons of gunpower were used in the

The latest accounts place the number of victims at seven. The crowd paid no attention to a warning to keep a distance but rushed past the person giving the advice. The people looked as if under the influence of intoxicants, undergoing convulsive contor tions, accompanied by laughing, crying, and screaming as they returned to consciousness ealth it surpasses the most powerful em. Medical men say that after the explosion, ires that the world has seen. You may call which loosened about 5,000 tons of granite, a cloud of nitrous oxide gas ascended, and, in the absence of wind, fell to the earth and enbeen built up by Celtic hands, and mould-by Celtic genius, and guided by Celtic dom, and guarded by Celtic bravery. Rub in all, detected a pungent taste and odor, acut the Irish and Scottish names, for in. companied by difficulty in breathing. This was followed by cenvulsions, those in delicate health suffering the most,

AN APPEAL TO THE WEALTHY.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 27 .- The Bishop of Liege, in opening the congress in that city yester-day, urged the leading classes of society to interest themselves in public and political affairs, and called upon the wealthy to renonnce their life of luxury to relieve poverty. Five thousand workmen afterward joined in peaceful demonstration.

MORE CHRISTIAN MASSACRES IN

CHINA.

Rome, Sept. 27.—The Moniteur de Rome has received letters emanating from Christian missions in China, stating that a Catholic seminary in that country had been burned by natives, and that a thousand native Catholic adherants had been placed in manacles.

BISMARCK WANTS MORE SOLDIERS.

Reichatag.

A COMPLIMENT TO BRAVE IRISHMEN.

To whom the thought was due we know not, whether to the Minister of War, the Commander in cheif, or the Colonel commanding; but it was a graceful and a manly thought that the colours presented to an Irish Catholic regiment should have been blessed by a Catholic priest of Irish name. On Tuesday a magnificent spectacle was given to ten thousand persons in the People's Park, at Devenport, when the Royal Irish regiment was paraded to receive a from set of battle-flag. The silken standards were consecrated by Father O'Flaherty before being handed over to the loving guardiamship of the brave men who are to carry them. This is the first time such a ceremony has been permitted since the so-called Refor mation; and need we say the gallant old Tipperary corps is exuberant with delight at the compliment. A happy pre-cedent is now established, a strong bid is made for the loyalty of the Irish soldier, and a blow in the face is given to the git biring phantom of smendancy. The marest approach to this we had previously was the permission for their own cands to march to Mass at the head of the Countught Rangers and the Familia Ballaghs. The new departure may seem a small event, but in reality it is big with promise and significance, and is elequently symptomatic of a better order of things in the army. No higher or more highly appreciated house was ever rendered to troops more deserving and distinguished. In our opinion this will do more to strengthen the bonds of discipline, to promote esprit de corps, and give a fillip to recruiting than filty H . . Guards circulars, miles of ribbons, and any amount of boanties, batts, and field officers blarneying rheteric. The only regret we have is that the Prince of Wales, who had promised to be present, was unable to attend the pageant, and that in his absence the duty had not devolved upon some benefactress to Ireland like the Countess of Aberdeen, or some popular Irish magnate. As it was, it was most graciously gone through by a charming lady, daughter of the great man of the locality, the Earl of Mount-Edgecumbe, and granddaughter of an Irish

among the warrior organizations which have been ever proved of distinction, and would hasten to pluck bright glory from the pale faced moon. The roll of victories on their colours is long and conspicuous, a gluaming golden stalwart columns of the Eighteenth were to the fore, are Benheim, Ramil-Oudenarde and Malplaquet. lies, fought valorously afterwards in Germany, Flanders, America and France. It was in Egypt when Abercrombie fell, and in China when "Paddy Gough peppered the natives, and so many stout fellows sucumbed, not to the jingail balls or the spears of the enemy, but to the deadly climate. In later times, Burmah, the Crimea and New Zealand were witnesses to its prowess. Nor are the boys in its ranks of the existing generation, the survivors of Afghanistan, those who held the right of the line at Tel-el-Kebir, and those who accomplished the wondrone Nile boat ascent, gaining the silver prize offered by Lord Wolseley, and the more wondrous desert-march, un-mindful of the grand traditions they inherit. Since its tormation as the Earl of Granard's Regiment of Foot, in 1684, it carries the facings of royal blue. In 1695, for its intrepidity at the storming of the Castle of Namur, it was gratified with the proud title of the Royal Regiment of Ireland, and was dowered with the privilege of wearing the Lion of Nassau and the motto "Virtuis Namurcensis Pramium." Its badges, besides, are the Harp and Crown, the Dragon and the

Sphinx. Now that the Eighteenth has been youch safed the favor-a favor it thankfully estimates, and means to acknowledge in a worthy way-of serving under banners sanctified by the benediction of a minister of the national faith of Ireland, we have another boon to crave in its behalf. It bore the Cross of St. In the South and West for a week or two Patrick up to 1695. It never did anything to before Lent the banks are busy with a sort forfeit that dignity. Let the right of wearing of marriage settlement. The marriages of that Cross be restored to it.

Who should have a better qualification to carry the cross of St. Patrick than the sons of St. Patrick hailing from bold Tiperary, faithful Kilkenny, and the sweet county Wexford? And how can they show themselves fit for the tribute to their service in worthier way than ty breaking off from that absurd legend of element on the top of divilment," as they did at Chatham before our eyes a few years ago when they took the pledge from Cardinal Manning, and determined to be as orderly, sober, and God-fearing a body of men as they were heroic and hardy. The true soldierly quali-ties are testified in the smoke of battle, not in Aldershot street fights; on the march, not in the canteen. The Royal Irish were always foremost in the field. It is to their oredit now that they are exemplary in the garrison. We do not wish them to emulate Havelock's saints, but we hope that while they present all their lightness of heart and love of fun, they will continue to be, for the reputation of common country, what they are nowintelligent, decorous, and self-respecting.

Before proceeding with the ceremony Father O'Flaherty delivered the following address: I have been invited to ask a blessing from God on the new colors new presented to this regiment, and I have gladly accepted the invitation as an honor to my ministry, and as in no way contrary to the BERLIN, Sept. 24.—The regular session service of the Prince of Peace, whose priest I old particles daily run to waste and of the Reichstag will be convened about am. For what is a banner, and why should place to new. What is hoped among us the middle of November.—The most interest it be blessed? A banner is the rallying point, that which has been usually found, that centres in the military budget. It is expect—the guide, the emblem of a regiment. Its

regiments and artillery, besides a balloon detachment. 'The question of the Sunday rest on it of the various victories in which it has will also be dealt with. The Government, however, is unwilling to make large concessions to the zealous Sabbatarians in the ances of a noble family. And cannot religion be invoked on warlike contests and rejoice on well won victories. Certainly it can. For shough the Gaspel exherts private Christians to suffer violence without repelling it, yet a State as bound to defend its subjects. and every just war is really a war of defence is a war for justice, for rights, and ultimately for peace. St John the Baptist gave instructions to Jewish soldiers. He bade them be just, honorable and obedient, but he did not bid them quit their military service. Our Divine Lord praised the heroic faith of the Roman captain, or centurion. What mobile figure is there in the Acts of Apostles than Cornelius, another Roman captain: lieligion has therefore always honored the true warrior. The angels atriving in heaven against rebellion are compared to true soldiers, and the choirs of angels are the battalious of the Lord of Hosts and of armies; and if St. Michael is honored as a heavenly captain, are not the names of Abra-ham, of Joshua, of David, of Judas Maccah.cus-famous in old Testament historyand those of St. George, St. Martin, St. Maurice, and a thousand more soldiers and generals famous in Christian annals to be honored also? Surely, then, nothing could be more appropriate than that the blessing of God should be asked on the colors of a regiment -that they may ever be used in a just cause; that justice, liberty and honor may be respected wherever they wave; that wrong, oppression and falsehood may go down before them; and that those who gathered round those emblems may be worthy champions of a just cause, their hearts valiant, their arms powerful, their efforts successful, that neither in war not peace may their conduct cast a thain on their glorious colors. I am sure you will ever nonor and defend your colors with that fidelity, that courage and self-sacrifice, with which, if lawfully called upon, you would defend your faith and fatherland—that faith so dear to your heart that fatherland rich in true warriors, the hirthplace of Welling'on, Gough, Roberts, and last, but not east, the famous Wolselny. And should these colors ever be in danger-never, never can they be in danger, ex-cept you are attacked by overwhelming numbers you are sure to keep in remembrance the glorious traditions of your regiment as well as of the fact that the blessing of God rests on your colors. This will in the hour of danger nerve your arms for one Truly, the Royal Irish may be set down as grand and supreme effort to win victory, and thus add new laurel to the glorious record that already entwines round the

colors of the Royal Irish Regiment. The boys of the band having sung a hymn, the reverend father sprinkled the new colors water and blessed them. -Cork Exwith holv

WOMANHOOD.

The following remarkable article is taken from the $Pall \; Mall \; Gazette$:—

"The twenty-second detailed annual report of the Register General (Ireland) has just been putlished, containing a general abstract statement of the number of marriages, births and deaths registered in Ireland during the year 1885.

"The marriages registered in Ireland in 1885, numbered 21,177, the births 115,951, and the deaths 90,712. The marriages and births are under the annual average for the preceding ten years; the death rate is slightly in excess of the average. Of the 21,177 marriages 14,591 were between Roman Catholics, 3,540 were celebrated according to the rites and ceremonies of the late Established Church; 2,233 were Presbyterian, and the rest of various denominations, only 457 being by civil contract at the Registrar's offices. Five were according to the Jewish rite. An interesting fact respecting Roman Catholic marriage in Munster and Connaught is that more than half are celebrated between Christmas and Shrovetide. As lioman Catholics do not marry in Lent, the custom has grown up from ancient times, in order to escape the long weeks of Lent, that marriages are arranged to take place before it commences; probably more than half actually take place on Shrove Tuesday. the young peasants are generally arranged by their parents, who, if they have any forthine to give, do so with wonderful generosity, considering their means. Of the men mar-ried during the year 2.59 per cent. were minors; of the women 10.55 per cent. were under age. The highest proportion of husbands married under age was in Ulster, where they formed 3.21 per cent. of the marriages in. In Connaught was the highest proportion of wives not of full age; they ormed 12,86 per cent. In books on Ireland up to the last twenty years it was said that one of the banes of the country was early marriage, and that the priests encouraged i for the sake of the marriage fees, which were often very considerable, each guest giving the priest money. That was the theory. The Irish Register General says :- " It may be added that the percentage of persons married in Ireland who were under age is very far below the corresponding rates in England and Scotland." So the facts at present do not agree with the past theory, which was as false then as it would be

number of boys was 59,482; of girls, 56,469, or 105.3 of the former to every 100 of the latter. The birth rate in proportion to the estimated population was 23.5 per 1,000, which is considerably under the low average rate—25 per 1,000—of the previous ten years. Of the above children 112,733, or Lecture upon the rhinoceres. Professor, waste and to the Reichstag will be convened about am. For what is a banner, and why should 97.2 per cent., were legitimate, and 3,218, or place to new. What is hoped among us the middle of November. The most interest it be blessed? A banner is the rallying point, it is absolutely impossible that which has been usually found, that centres in the military budget. It is expective upon the rhinoceres. Professor, waste and to the Reichstag will be convened about am. For what is a banner, and why should 97.2 per cent., illegitimate, and 3,218, or the children three days after sight. "Now," said he, centres in the military budget. It is expective upon the rhinoceres. Professor, the time, he walked in, and advancing to the regiment it. It is absolutely impossible that the centres in the military budget. It is expective upon the rhinoceres. Professor, and why should 97.2 per cent., illegitimate, and 3,218, or the children three days after sight. "Now," said he, "you've seen me three times, I want the maintained in the rhinoceres. Professor, and why should 97.2 per cent., illegitimate, and 3,218, or the children three days after sight. "Now," said he, "you've seen me three times, I want the maintained in the guide, the emblem of a regiment. Its bound additional three days after sight. "Now," said he, "you've seen me three times, I want the more times, I want the military budget. It is expective upon the rhinoceros. Professor, and why should 97.2 per cent., illegitimate, and 3,218, or the time, he walked in, and advancing to the days after sight. "Now," said he, "you've seen me three times, I want the military budget. It is absolutely impossible that the centres in the military budget. It is absolutely impossible that the centres in the military budget. It is absolutely impossible that the centre in the centre in the centre in the professor. The matter is a beautiful to the centre in th

"Of the births, which were 115,951, the

109 boys to 100 girls -- a strange fact which the report does not attempt to explain. Tak ing the illegitimate births in their order of magnitude, they are:—Ulster, 4.3 per cent.; Leinster, 2.3 per cent; Alunster, 2.2 per cent.; Connaught, 0.9 per cent. As these are in provinces, we will take the highest and the lowest of the counties in order to show the shame and the glory of Irish womanhood.

"The highest in their order of unchastity are Antrim, 5.8; Armagh, 5.0; London-derry, 48; Down, 4.5; Tyrone, 4.0; Fermanegh, 3.5; Monaghan, 2.8; Donegal, 2.0; Cavan, 1.6. These nine counties are in Uister. In Connaught, where the average of illegitimate births is 0.9, there are need to counties-Galway, 1 5 per cent.; Sligo, 1 per cent.; Mayo, 0.7 per cent.; Roscommon, 0.7; Leitrim, 0.6. In chastity these counties represent the flower of womankind. Let us consider the meaning of these tigures. In ,000 persons in Banff, Scotland, there are 171 hastards; in Shropshire, 85 bastards; in Antrim, 58 bastards; in Leitrim, 6 bastards. If female chastity be virtue, then the above figures show the relative proportions between the virtue of the women of the four counties

"What can give rise to the great differ in a between the chastity of the greater por tion of the women of Ulste, and those of the other parts of Ireland? Dividing Ulater into two portions, Protestant and Catholic, and judging these by the numbers of Protestant and Catholic marriages or tehested first your, we find the proportions to be per cent. :--

	Protest	Cathe	Hiegitin: births
Antrim	. 80	20	5,8*
Down	. 5::	27	4.51
Londonderry	. 60	40	4.51
Armagh		10	5,*
Fermanagh	. 54	: 6	3.5
Tyrone,		;7	
Monagnau		เมีย	2.8
Cavan		7:3	1.0
Diaegal		75	<u>.3.</u>
the state of the s			

"The counties marked " returned Orange members to the present Parliament. It seems In looking over the ceturns, which are

very voluminous, it seems that half the illegitimate births occur in workhouses. 10 some poor law unions, such as Mullingar, there was not a single illegitimate birth in chemist, Chevreal, and Humany 1885, except in the library fiscion marked "W" for last week because, on legitember it to be a second for the library for last week because, on legitember it to be a second for the library of the library of the wall of the library of the library of the wall of the library Workhouse. Except in parts of Antrim, you dred years had elepsed size ther capital, can pick out the workhouses by glancing Enda, was taken from the Turke by a Gentard down the columns and taking the largest army, headed by the eight was a factor from the Turke by a Gentard figures. As teachers of immorality, work it was still the age of box was a In 1683 the houses are curses in Ireland. Poor women Turks had convergence hostilities are disable and the largest to be the trained for the large had a large of the largest three had convergence the large had a large that he was a large of the largest three had convergence the large had a large that the largest three larg and girls, with a practical morality at least tria by laying siege to the maintained as high as, say the wives end daught been signally defeated, but will maintained ters of birhops, when forced by direst poverty to enter within their walls, are obliged by law to associate with the lowest and forty-six years, was taken from them or of their sex who are to be found there. There are no women in the world more to be THE SHAME AND THE GLORY OF pitied than those who lose their virtue in the greater part of Ireland. The family they disgrace cast them out utterly. No matter what may be their repentance, there is for them no forgiveness. A return home, if once they have left it, is almost impossible."

HE WORE EYEGLASSES

AND COULD NOT SHOOT STRAIGHT WHEN HE TRIED TO SHOOT HIS WIFE.

BLENHEIM, Ont., Sept. 25 .- J. C. Landon, of this town, and his wife, have been living unhappily for some time, heated disputes being of constant occurrence. This morning they again quarrelled, and Mrs. Landon said to her husband that he did not properly provide for her. He replied that she always had enough to eat, to which she replied: "Yes, when I go to my father's and get it." This increased Landon's wrath, and he said that if she repeated the words he would shoot her. He had hardly ceased speaking, when she once more gave utterance to the taunt, wherenpon her husband drew a revolver from his pocket, put it about a foot from her breast and pulled the trigger, but it did not go off. He tried again, this time the ball went through her clothes close to her side, but did not touch her, whereupon she ran to her father's house, Landon was arrested and committed to Chatham to await the assizes. He has only one eye and wears glasses, which his wife has to thank for her life. They have been married about one year, and are both young. Landon was Eric & Huron railway agent here till about a month ago, when he was dismissed.

DALY, THE DYNAMITER.

DUBLIN, Sept. 26.—It is reported that Daly, the dynamiter, has just died in prison from an attack of inflammation of the bowels. Cruelty is said to have hastened his end. On a recent occasion, while he was suffering acutely, he was compelled by the prison authorities to take a cold bath. He was also compelled to wash his own clothes.

An organization with a noble purpose has een founded in Europe. A society has been formed whose aim is not only to protect atrangers, but girls of all nationalities who are beset by any difficulties, material, moral or spiritual. The general headquarters are at Neufchatel, but the society has branch offices all over France, in Algiers, Germany and a mouldering in the grave, but his new I good England.

A country fellow entered one of the banks. and, walking up to the counter, exclaimed. "Here I am, I want you to take a fair look at me." Without a word further, he strode out. The next day the same customer appeared, uttered the same words, and again disappeared. The third day, at about the

A HOME RULE RUCTION

Kaised at the Marrison Reception -- The Crange Belegates.

hindston, Sept. 27 a fively mosting was held to night in some ston with the appearance of Rev. Dr. Kane and Mr. C. H. Smith, delegates of the Irinh leyal minn. The half was crowded and case of the seriogates made a speech of one hour's limited. Buth speakers were emphatic wither bush of any one. strongly against the man e I also measure of Mr. Gladstone, as the Paraellies were attributed all the rever, outland and musder in Ireland. A tomie ion was prosented sympathising with the minority to Ireland in the strugglen against the mischievens violence of Paraetli'se and other didocal factions. Mr. A Sobiness, C. M.C.P., presented a research of common time that the British Parliament , stat to Ireland the same extent of self government as Canada deleyed. A scene followed, there, as as and and taiking followed, and tree lies agreeding the business of the delegates was given oness the platform. The Acts and Mr. and Livers called tirebran to, and to es for Permit heard in the half. It. Rolandon hald the Kane that he was no bearn if he a sought on could change to a say of the constant members of Parlia, out of his case to constant Dr. Kane said that the put both resolution, also provides the pathy was surried and Mr. Balance - re-metal. For had no to the mosting was particularly makey. That shed for Hordania to applicate, characting the delevate others hissed and obeyeld.

BRITER NIALS

The Chicago began This was a man decutennials and conferenceing, and the cuternal year has come in the a man chan a reshare of delebrations of this kinds the that Orangeism and illegitimacy go together many has had its little so over orange and that bastards in Ireland are in proportion the foundation of leid-fluid Control of the foundation of the to Orange lodges. No other county in Isoland sity, and its motorcourt and serve of returns an Orangeman. negroes have then commany of the chilian ment of the first actilement of free colored people at Sierro Lambe. Francis in corebrated the 100th birtuday of the well known last week been ese, on beptender it, two him and forty-sin years, you taken from them or September 2, 163t., tot the Austro Turkino war continued with ontying success until January 26, 1699, when who treaty or Carlowith put an end to it. Set it be remembered that even after this disastrous war the Turks vemained in possession of the entire peninsula of the Balkans, of about one-half of Hungary, and of the whole of Southern Russia : and now what little is left to them in Europe they only hold on enflerance, and may lose any day if Alexander 111, happens to take it into his head to resume the work which Lord Beaconsfield prevented his father from com-

pleting in 1878.

As a Catholic journal, it behaves us not to leave unnoticed another centenary which has beer made the subject of a special loader by overy Catholic paper of the German Empire. It was in 1786 that Germany, then under tho rule of the anti-Cathalic Emperor Joseph II., was threatened with a schism which, if it had succeeded, would almost have put an end to Catholicity in that country altogether. Joseph II, had been trying ever since his accession to the throne of Austria in 1780 to cut down the power of the Catholic Church to the utmost, and the people of his monarchy being dead against his innovation, rebellions arose both in Hungary and Flanders. Strange to say, he was supported in his endeavors by the three Archbishops of Cologue, Treves and Mayener, and by the primate of Germany, the Archbishop of Zadaburg. These prelates met at Ems in Nassau, and agreed upon signing a paper called the Em-Panktation, in which they repudiated the authority of the Holy See in regard to many things which had at all times been tooked upon as belonging to the province of the Su-preme Pontiff. This document aimed at the foundation of a National Church of Germany. in contradistinction to the Catholic Church of Rome. Joseph Il. promised to suppose the rebellious prelater, provided they could in the their suffragan Bishops to side with them But the suffragum were not to be induced to rebel against the Holy See, and the windmovement soon vanished into this air, subsided in the sand," as the German in it. Well may the Catholics of Germany colo brate the centenary of an event which he has end went a long way to strengthen the ta-tholic Church in Central Europe.

When the G. A. R. veterone, was later raided the state westward it were at Los Angelos, an old sbout. They saw John Bown was some Owen and Jason, sitting with been for the in a wagon. Thereupon the souther boys unbitched the horses and drew the wagon up the street to the tupe, "John Brown's body has marching on."

"What is more awful to contemplate, said a lecturer, glaring about him. "than the relentless power of the Maeletrom." And a hen-pecked looking man in the rear of the building softly replied, "Femalestrom."

Lecture upon the rhinoceres. Professor,