VOL. XXXVII.-NO. 49.

## MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUL: 13, 1887.

PRICE. - - FIVE CENTS

TO GLADSTONE.

AMERICA'S TESTIMONIAL TO THE GRAND OLD MAN.

The Great Leader's Thanks—Mis Gratitude

for American Sympathy-Why Eug-

land Could Not Resent Fore'gn

Interference in Her

Politics.

LONDON, July 9.-This afternoon at Dollis

Hill, in the presence of a large number of guests invited by Mrs. Gladstone to a garden party,

THE PRESENTATION.

# PROTESTANT PRINCIPLES.

The Example of Heretics Dangerous for Cathelics to Follow.

What Can be Done to Promote Union Among the Faithful.

Bishop Bag-hawe, of Nottingham, England,

in the course of his pastoral, says:-"There is at present a serious danger that Catholics may take their ideas and opinions on Catholics may take their ideas and opinions on many subjects in which morality is involved, either personal, social or political morality, from speakers or writers of the Church of England, or some other heratical seat, and of forming their own principles upon such opinions as though they were trachings of the Catholic Church. The Catholic Church, however, is our safe guide in morals as in faith, and if we betten to other teachers, we are sure, sooner or sate gards in morais as to taith, and if we listen to other teachers, we are sure, sooner or later, to be led astray. A religion made by men must needs be

INFECTED BY THE SPIRIT OF THE WORLD, which is contary to the spirit of God. It is impossible, therefore, that the teaching of false sects should not be a dangerous evil. The history of the Church of Engiand and of her history of the Church of England and of her chief supporters does not tend to soften this unfavorable judgment. Catholics, then, will hardly be inclined to thick that the traditions of political and social morality handed down and delivered by such an establishment, perpetuated by such means, can speak the spirit of Christ. That establishment and its powerful supporters have ruled England by terrorism and bribery combined. They have ever legislated in their own interests, and maintained and defended their grossest abuses. tained and defended their grossest abuses, despising the rights and interests of their fellow-subjects, until at last, by the rising power of the people's voice, they have been compelled to take a somewhat more humble position. Thus we come to have laws in England relating to the tenure and letting of land such as have never been known in any other civilized country; laws tending to deprive the

pressors of the poor.
"Are they and their traditions safe guides oren in the Providence of God! How many again are the sects which deny our Blessed Lord's divinity, while one and all have lost sight of His doctrines and the positive precepts of His holy teaching? Hence the prevailing spirit of unbelief, of indifferentism in religion, of religion with revealed dogmas, of godless education without any religious doctrine or precepts, of unsectarian sm (or the implied worth lessness of revealed doctrine) in every depart ment of life.

ANYTHING BUT A CATHOLIC.
"Except a Catholic, a man may be anything, belong to any sect or secret society, to be a be-liever or unbeliever, and he is none the worse thought of, and loses nothing of his position or credit in society. Catholics ought to know full well that indifferentism in religion and creedless education are abominations condemned by the Catholic Church, but will they continue to realize vividly this truth if they continue to associate themselves too closely and too intimately with men whose lives are founded on these

EXAMPLES OF EXTRAVAGANCE. "But passing from the special danger of Church of Englandism and Dissent to the danger of the worldliness of Protestant society in general, shall we not find grievous danger on every hand to the soundness of Catholic principles, and the devotion of Catholic practices Is it not a danger for Catholics to be surrounded by examples of almost incredible extravagance expenditure every kind of luxury, on buildings, on servants, on dre s, on decorations, on festivities, on enting and drinking, and amuse-ments of all sorts, in the very midst of, and face to face with, terribly urgent needs of religion and the most appalling temporal aufferings and privations of even the necessaries of life. It is easy for them by custom to be led to suppose that this is a right and lawful mode of living, and even to strive to follow, so far as they can, in these respects the world around them. Again, the assessment that worldlings make upon their fortunes for the support of religion and the relief of the poor is commonly infinitesimally small. Catholics must follow them in this saving if they follow them in that expenditure ; otherwise they cannot make both ends meet. But is this according to the Spirit of Christ or the maxims of His Gospel? Is it safe from His terrible threats and predictions? Will those who act thus find at lest that their grave obligations to the Church and to the poor have been really discharged, or find, unhappily, that they have been fatally misled by the spirit of

'How many other dangerous ideas and principles may be imbibed from too great familiarity with the world? Carlessness about justice or injustice in dealing with other nations or individuals, thinking no harm of backbiting or detraction, and often very little of calumny, lax principles of mornls, the destruction of the sanctity of marriage by wicked doctrines or by divorce acts, a supposed right to run, without any restraint, the gravest risk to faith or morals, ther in reading or in convertation, the adoption of theories destructive to Christian charity or alms giving, and other similar false ideas, are among the poisonous fruits of worldliness to Catholic faith and charity. Surely we are right in saying that if Catholics do not avoid such dangerous teachings and examples, and also band themselves together to sustain and cherish in one another the sacred principles of Catholic

TOO GREAT FAMILIARITY WITH THE WORLD.

degree, to stem the tide of false and dangerous id-as and p-inciples which flow in upon them from every side. Nay, they run a grievous risk of being themselves awallowed up by the flood

and perishing therein.

"May God give us the grace to practice unceasingly the mutual charity and love of the brotherhood so much praised and so trongly commanded by the Holy Ghost. Happily, there is no doubt that there are many most beautiful examples of this love of the brotherhood amongst those whose vectors makes it. bood amongst those whose position makes it even a duty to work with Protestants and to

MIX MUCH IN PROTESTANT SOCIETY. But this position and this duty is not free from dangers. Our hearts should yearn even then towards those who are of the househo'd of the faith, a d at any rate we should not go outside the body of Chr.st a d leave our fellow members with whom we ought to rejoice and suffer, who with us ought to be mutually carewho with us ought to be mutually careful one for another, to seek our intimate friends and associates elsewhere, and that even amongst those against intimacy with whom the Scripture warns us. Speaking generally, who can tell how much good is lost by the want of a more general and cordial union of Catho ics in this country among themselves? Instead of presenting over again the beautiful picture of Catholic unity and brotherly love which we have been studying, is it not too often the case that Catholic societies differ but little extendally from these of Protestants? Are there not sometimes to be seen at least symptoms of the sometimes to be seen at least symptoms of the some worldliness, the same luxury, extrava can e, and ostentation, the same hand ty exclu-siveness, the same hard den at of the just claims of religion and of the proc? Nay, do not even the very sentiments of Pro-testants on religious and moral questions sometimes find an echo from Catholic has? It seems to us that

CATHOLIC SOCIETY IS IN SOME DEGREE STUNTED AND BLIGHTED.

and the influence of Catholic principles upon politics reduced almost to nothing, because there is so little social and political union among Catholics. And, alas, how much does religion suffer through worldliness and want of union? 'Where the treasure is,' says our Lord, 'there will the heart be also;' and truly also, where the heart is, there will worldly treasure be given. A worldly Catholic, like a worldly Protestant, will spend his money on the world, and will grudge even a few pence on a Sunday for the advance and apport of religion. civilized country; laws tending to deprive the cultivator of a considerable part of the just price of his labor, and to turn town dwellings into dens unfit for human habitation. We have laws and customs relating to the hiring of labor which sanction the grossest oppression of the poor. Our criminal code until this century was and still urgently needs amenuments. The haughty exclusiveness of our numerous different ranks in society is wholly oppused to Christian charity and humility, and in many other ways we are inherit rs of the ideas of the men of the Pressors of the poor.

Hundreds of pounds can be given for vanity and ostentation, and the urgent needs of the faith can hardly extract the smallest donation. Missions may be closed, schools ce shut up, priests may be starved out, but to the worldly Catholic is a matter with which he has little or no concern. The style of his house, and grounds, and equipages, are of more account to him. Nay, it may even be that Protestant schools and charities fare better with him than those of Catholic, because

THEREBY HE PLEASES THE WORLD BETTER.

St. Peter may tell him to love the prother hood; St. Paul may tell him to do good to all men, but principally to those who are of the Hundreds of pounds can be given for vanity and estentation, and the urgent needs of the faith

THEREST HE PLEASES THE WORLD BETTER.
St. Peter may tell him to love the brother hood; St. Paul may tell him to do good to all men, but principally to those who are of the "Are they and their traditions safe guides and teaching for Catholics? But now that the people have been heard; now that the Non-conformist sects are free and powerful, are taublics any more safe if they come under the influence of these sects? Will these sects? Will these sects? Catholics any more sale in they come under the influence of these sects? Will these speak with the Spirit of Christ? Alas, what multitudes in England have lost all faith in Jesus Christ, nay, even in the Providence of God? How many push forward their own companions, and their push forward their own companions, and poor Catholics, therefore, denied at times both by friend and alversary, have a hard lot to bear. We recommend you, then, most carnestly, dear everend brethren and dear children in Christ, to promote union among Catholics by every means in your power, and while you are justly fearful of over intimacy with those who are without, to have above all things, as St. Peter says, a mutual cordial charity among your-selves."

#### THE MIRACULOUS CRUCIFIX. The Church of St. Martin, Wrick (a suburb

of Maestricht, capital of the Dutch portion of the province of Limburg, to which it is united by a bridge of nine arches) possesses a miraculous crucifix, which, legend tells us, has the following origin:

"In the thirteenth century a gentleman of

Maestricht made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, to venerate the sacred places sanctified by the life and the death of the Redeemer of mankind. On his return, after prolonged absence, he distributed among the members of his family gifts and souvenirs brought from Palestine. When he arrived home, his youngest daughter. Anna, was kneeling in the church offering her customary prayers to heaven for the safe return and spiritual welfare of her absent father, whom she tenderly loved. she welcomed him, naught was left for her share, save a walnut, wrapped in a bit of silk, together with adoriferous herbs which the father presented to the young maiden, who forthwith planted it in her garden. The nut took root. sprouted, and quickly grew into a tree, with widespreading branches which attracted uni-versal admiration.

Some time after, a fearful tempest arose, causing frightful havoc. The walnut-tree was split into two parts; and, to the astonishment of the pious family, a crucifix was discovered in the centre, rising upright from the nut originally planted by the maiden. Anna, more than ever delighted with the parental gift, reverently removed the precious treasure, which a few days later she bore with her to a convent of Augustinian nuns in the vicinity, wherein she afterwards took the veil, and died in the odor of sanctity. Since that time the crucifix was ever the obje of popular devotion among the faithful of all lands; and a pilgrim from Hungary, we are told, presuming to cut tuence a splinter to bear away with him, was miraculously kept prisoner within the railings encircling the crucifix, until he had openly confessed the sacrilegious deed, and promised to return thither every seven years to make public reparation and penance. Numerous cures have been wrought among the crowds of pious visitors who flock to Wijck from the country round, and it is even now customary for pilgrims to carry home with them the exact measurement of the distance between the extended arms of the crucifix, as a blessing for their homes. This wonderful crucifix was placed in the beautiful church of Wijck, in 1804, and in September, 1813, was instituted therein the Confraternity of the Holy Cross, which still continues the devotion to this precious relic, specially powerful in the cure of fevers and other deadly epidemics. The month of September naturally brings countless visitors to the shrine, many of whom are living witnesses to

virtues, they will not be able, in any appreciable his regiment at Verona.

the miraculous graces and favors Heaven is pleased to concede to their faith and devotion.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

Rev. S. Rabbia, of St. Patrick's Church, Baltimore, is touring in Italy, where he will remain about four months.

A colony of one hundred Catholic families about to be established in Snohomish county, Washington Territory.

In an interview with a San Francisco reporter a Mormon missionary said he never, in all his rayels, made a convert of a Catholic.

The successor of the Most Rev, Archbishop Corrigan in the Titular See of Petra is Mgr. Ruffo-Scida, Apostolic Nuncio to Bavaria. The Very Rev. James A. Anderson, O.S.A. Drogheda, has recovered from his recent ill

Very Rev. Father Flood, O.P., Prior of Tallacht, has been appointed by the Holy Father Bishop of Trimdad, as successor to the

late Dr. Hyland, O.P. In 1848 there were but thirty adult Irish Catholics in the city of Montreal. Now there are thirty thousand Irish Catholics, having splendid churches of their own in the same

A retu ned Baptist missionary from India sats that the Catholics are everywhere in that country; that it is not Brahminism or Buddhism that Protestantism has to contend with in the Eust, but Catholicism.

Right Rev. Bishop Hogan, of Kansas City, Mo., U.S., has appointed Very Rev. Father Linnenkamp, of St. Joseph; Rev. L. M. Porta, of Springfield; and Father Eitzgerald, of Interpendence, as delegates to represent the discusse at the Pope's jubilee.

The priests of the Congregation of the Most

Holy Redeemer, popularly known as the Redeemers Fathers, have thirty establishments in the United States. They were introduced into that country in 1832 by Archbishop Eccleston, of Baltimors, Md.

The Indian policy of the United States Government needs looking into. The Louisvil e Catholic Advocate says:—"As a travesty of justice in this, the freest land on earth, the missioner of the sectary is protected by the soldiery whilst he pours into the ears of the dying Catholic aborigine what the latter believes and knows is a blasphemy against the teaching of the Church of God." The body of Rev. John Cox, who was drowned

that of Piltown. The beautiful new church and schools in Tuliahought will remain as a monument to his great zeal and energy. The rev gentleman has been succeeded in the curacy of Windgap by the Rev. Thomas Brennan, recently ordained.

The mission conducted by the Very Rev. Fathers Moore and Wheatley, Whitefriars street, Dublin, at Omeath, Newry, shows the progress northward of St. Patrick's League of the Cross. On Sunday there was a procession of the members; it was the most imposing ever witnessed in this part of the country. The Most Holy Sacrament was carried under a canopy, and the ceremony concluded with Benediction.

A series of beautiful and impressive ceremonies at St. Vincent's Church, Cork, crowned the establishment of the Confraternity of the Sacred Heart, which was inaugurated by the Vincentian missionaries at the close of the re-cent general mission in the city. It is the in-variable habit of these missioners to conclude their exercises, wherever practicable, with the formation of this admirable association. The society at Sunday's Well already registers the names of above six hundred men, and about an equal number of women. The sermon of the estival was then preached by the Rev. J. Hanley, C.M.

The Catholics of the cities of Oshkosh Necnan, Menasha, Appleton, Green Bay, and other towns in the diocese of Green Bay, Wis., have united to raise a fund to purchase a jubilee gift for the Holy Father. It will be an album gitt for the Holy Father. It will be an album two feet square, mounted in solid gold, and will contain views of the property owned by the Church in places contributing, and photographs of some of the clergy. A delegation will go to Rome to present the memorial.

From time to time, since President Juares began his war on the Church in Mexico, sundry non-Catholic religious organizations make far-vent appeals for their Mexican missions, and give vague but enthusiastic accounts of the conversions they are effecting among the benighted Catholics of that land. The Mexican correspondent of the Boston Herald, himself a Protestant, says: "This nation of ten million souls, largely Indian, are no more to be won to the cold ideals of Protestant denominationalism, than they are to become Theosophists. The p. ople are nothing if not Catholic.

The Chief Secretary has stopped any legal action by the Local Government Board against the Kilkenny Franciscans and Dourinicans until the latter take steps to establish their non-liability for rates. No poor rates have been levied on the Dominican Priory or Franciscan Friary in that city for forty years, but were treated as irrecoverable, inasmuch as the liability itself is a most question. The auditor of the Local Government Board of Ireland recently addressed a letter to the poor rate collector of Kilkenny, threatening to surcharge him with the amount of the current year's rate in case he should fail to enforce payment. Prompt action was taken in the matter by the Corporation and the Member for North Kilkenny, with the result stated.

The Rev. Father Egan, late C. C. of Woodside, received an enthusiastic welcome from the parishioners of Clonlee and Abbey on the occaparishioners of Ulonlee and Abbey on the occasion of his promotion to that parish. An address was presented, expressing the people's gratitude to God and their beloved Bishop, the Most Rev. Dr. Duggan, for sending them a priest and a patriot, whom they hailed as an ideal representative of devotion to the sacred cause of faith and fatherland. The rev. gentleman, in thanking his new parishioners, said all that he claimed was that in the Woodford struggle he bad taken a part on the side of in one another the sacred principles of Catholic laith and morals, and to keep alive the practice of pure Christian c arity and other Christian entered the Italian service and is quartered with God and of country. He did not expect a entered the Italian service and is quartered with

it highly as an instance of the strength of the solden line by which priest and peeple were bound together in striving for our nation's persons had collected. That they thought

Among the prophecies attributed to the venerable Anna Maria Taigi is one to the effect that the great Pope of whom she speaks would win even the special admiration of the Sultan, who would send him a message of admiration and engratulation. It is at least suggestive that the speaks those who have come to Rome to feliciemgratuation. It is at least suggestive that smong those who have come to Rome to felicitate Pope Leo XIII. on the occurrence of his Golden Jubilee is the Armenian Bishop, Monsienor Azarian, who bears to his Holiness the friendly assurances of the Sultan, together with a splendid diamond ring as a pledge of his Majesty's admiration and regard.

#### A PROTESTANT'S TESTIMONY.

M. Stoecker, the chief Protestant minister of Berlin, writes in the Gazette Ecclesiastique

Evangelique :-"For years back we have seen the Catholic Church in Germany acquire a constantly in-treasing development, and even a real prepon-derance. Whilst our own Church threatens to go down under the pressure of indifference on phant march of Socialism. She is now regarded as the soul of every great economic reform, and the initiating principles of right relations between the 'social classes.' Mr. Stoecker\_further develops these ideas and emphasizes the sympathy which the Catholic Church commands on all sides. "It is inconvestible," he concludes, "that the Catholic Church has far outstripped the Pertestant Church She is considered. the Protestant Church. She is courted in the Courts, her influence is sought after in Parlia ment, she is loved by the people, she is a power on which people rely."

#### CATHOLICITY IN SOUTH AFRICA. STATISTICS OF THE MISSIONS IN BISHOP RICARDS

JURISPICTION

The body of Rev. John Cox, who was drowned in the Delaware, at Philadelphia, U.S. A., by the upsetting of a boat, has not yet been found. Father Cox, who was about fifty years old, was born in Wexford, Ireland. For the past seven years he has been an assistant to Rev. Thomas Barry, at the Church of the Visitation. The decease was a nephew of Rev. Father Cullen, of Cleveland, O.

The funeral of the Rev. Charles P. O'Connor. D. D., late pastor of St. Michael's, Philadelphia, which took place from that church, was the most imposing demonstration of such a character that has for a long time been witnessed in that city, there being fully one hundred and twenty priests present. As a special mark of his profound respect, the Most Rev. Archbishop Ryan celebrated the funeral Mass.

The Bishop of Ossory has transferred the Rev. James Brennan from the curacy of Windgap to that of Piltown. The beautiful new church and is the most beautiful in South Africa, pavement all marble, three altars from Genca, which are beautiful works of art, and magnificent painted glass windows from Messrs. Meyer & Co., Munich. Father Fagan is the venerated and beloved parish priest. The convent of Dumini-can nuns manages the largest school in South Africa, comprising more than 320 scholars, seventy-eight of whom are boarders.

Going down by rail to East London, forty-

two miles distant, we find a Dominican conver with a school, having a small church as an annex. This place is a scaport of an extensive district and eventually there will be a fine Catholic Church here. Proceeding by rail inland we arrive, after travelling more than 100 miles at Queen's Town, where there is a small Ca-tholic Chapel, forming part of the priest's house, and a congregation of two dozen or so. There are chapels also at Fort Beaufort and Alice. Aliwal North is eighty miles further inland than Queen's Town, and situated on the banks of the Orange river. I may say, en passant, that it is one of the best places in the world as a sanitorium for the cure of pulmonary disease There are warm baths here and the dry pure air of this high region is wonderfully efficacious A handsome stone Catholic church has recently been erected, but the congregation is as yet very small. The priest here has to serve stations more than one hundred miles distant. Lower down in the Cape Colony, at Burgheersdorp there is a chapel but no priest and very few Catholics; this place is served from Aliwal North.

North.

At a charming village named Bedford, about fifty miles from Graham's Town, there is a chapel. The priest here has to visit Somerset, Crudoch and Colesberg. The last place is more than one hundred miles distant. At Uitenhag, twenty miles from the sea, there is a commodiant Catholic Church and the headquarters dicus Catholic Church and the headquarters in the vicariate of the Marist Brothers. At Port Elizabeth (Algoa bay) there are over one thousand Catholics, and a beautiful church with the finest organ in South Africa. Bishop Ricards resides in Graham's Town, where there are five thousand Catholics and a small church, built many years ago. Here, however, is the flourishing Jesuit college of St. Aidan's, where Father Weld resides, Its Schools are most efficiently managed; while at Dunbrody, on the Sunday river, there is an ecclesiastical academy and sanitorium for the Jesuit missionaries of the Zambesi and east coast. In this place an excellent effect is being made among the natives; and another mission has recently been established near the Kei river. The Jesuits are evidently intended to be the missionaries to the great Kaffir nations of southern Africa. There is an

#### AN IRISH EVICTION SCENE. (Cork Examiner, June 15.)

now just entering.—Connecticut Catholic.

immense field before them into which they are

Yesterday morning an eviction took place al Boherard, about two miles from Carrignavar, under distressing circumstances. A poor widow rented a house and about three quarters of ar sore of land from Thomas Curtin, a tenant on the estate of R. J. Eden. The poor woman gradually fell back in the payment of the rent, having enough to do to support five young shildren—all little girls—during the hard and trying times which followed the death of her breshord. girls—during the hard and trying times which followed the death of her husband. She owes two years rent (six pounds), and the fact that she was under notice of eviction for some time past gained for her the sympathy of her neighbor growded around her yesterday. The bors, who crowded around her yesterday. The evictors arrived about 8 o'clock a.m. Word was demonstration of this nature, but he valued hurried'y cent round, and by the time the

ment generally used to effect an entrance in case of resistance were not forthcoming; and it was indeed amusing to see the bailiffs search vamly around for something with which to break in the well though hastily barriorded door. At last the ingenuity of the police was brought into requisition, they were more than auxious to lend any help they could to the bailiffs. After a short consultation a move was made in the direction of a donkey's cart close by, and taking the axle therefrom they broke the door into pieces amidst the loud groaning of the people. A can of water, which was not very warm, was dashed on the bailiffs by the women who came A can of water, which was not very warm, was dashed on the bailiffs by the women who came to sympathize with the poor widow. Exasperated at this reception the bailiffs rushed madly into the cabin, and as they brought no instrument with which to smash the furniture, one of them seized a pokerlying near the hearth, and got from it as warm a shakehands as ever he experienced, it being almost red with heat. Seeing the accident one of the bailiffs met by his freedom with the poker, the other carefully caught hold of the tongs and began to smash the furniture and throw it on the roadgo down under the pressure of indifference on the part of the enlightened classes, Rome has gained the aympathy of the nobles, the princes, the upper classes generally, as well as the peasantry and working people. The Catholics of Germany have done battle with the most powerful monarchy on the face of the earth, and see at this moment victorious. At the same time the Catholic Church has acquired a tremeadous influence in all social questions. Active in word and work, she has arrested the triumphant march of Socialism. She is now regarded as the soul of every great economic reform, and the initiating principles of right relations between the 'social classes.'" Mr. Stoecker further the control of the strip of the social classes. Mr. Stoecker further the furniture and throw it on the roadsmash the furnitur the crowd groaned loudly and cirsed the authority that allowed such terrible scenes. Head-Constable Irwin accested the President of the National League, Mr. J. C. Kiely, and said he would disperse the crowd if they would not stop the greaning. Mr. Kiely replied that he and the crowd would groan as long as they liked. The party, consisting of two bailiffs, a man representing the Landlord, and a dozen policement then drove off a side above for the lines. representing the landlord, and a dozen police-men then drove off a aidst cheers for the Plan of Campaign. The rumor having reach d the crowd that no provision was made for the woman in the workhouse, the relieving officer not baving been notified of the eviction, there were several cries of "put her back into her homestead," and in a moment the door was thrown open and many willing hands assisted in the work. In about a quarter of an hour all was right, and the fire once more lighting on the hearth, amidst great cheering.

#### THE BELLS OF LIMERICK.

The remarkably fine bells of Limerick cathedral were originally brought from Italy. They had been manufactured by a young native whose name tradition has not preserved, and finished after the toil of many years, and he prided himself upon his work. They were subsequently purchased by the prior of a neighbor ing convent, and with the world to a the state. ing convent, and with the profits of the sale the young Italian purchased a little villa, where he had the delight, for many pears, of hearing the chime of his bel's from the convent cliff, in the bosom of domestic happiness. But the good Italian was a sufferer in some of those trials which oppressed his country. He lost his all, and was himself alone preserved amid the loss of his all The convent was razed to the ground, and the bells carried away to a foreign land. The unfortunate man wandered about land. The unfortunate man wandered about Europe for many years as a minstrel. In the course of time he met with a compatriot, and lonely and unfortunate they agreed to travel together, and at last sailed for Ireland. They proceeded up the Shannon, the vessel archored in the port near Limerick, and they hired a small boat for the purpose of landing. The city was now before them, and sitting on The city was now before them, and sitting on the stern the old man looked towards it. The broad stream was smooth as a mirror as the breat broad stream was smooth as a mirror as the policy glided noiselessly along. Sucdenly, amidet this genial stillness, the bells chimed from the cathedral; the old Italian grasped the hand of his friend. "My bells! my bells! at last! God be praised!" The rowers rested on their oars, the tassed clided on ward with the innulse it had vessel glided onward with the impulse it had received. The o'd man looked towards the city, crossed his arms on his breast, and leaned back in his seat. Home, happiness, early recollections, friends, family, all were in this sound, and went with it to his heart. When the rowers looked round, they beheld him with his face still towards the cathedral, but his eyes closed. When they landed they found him dead.

## HOW NINE GIRLS CORRESPOND.

An ingenious scheme was devised by a class young ladies, who were graduated from St. Mary's Academy a few years ago. One of them, now residing in San Francisco, thus explains

"There were nine of us in the class, and we were all promising to write to each other con-tinually, but in our hearts we knew that such a correspondence could never be kept up. Finally one of the girls suggested a circulating letter, and the idea pleased us all. At the expiration of one month from the time we parted the first girl wrote a letter telling what she had been doing and everything about herself which would be likely to interest the court. be likely to interest the others. This letter was sent to the second girl, who, after reading it, wrote her own letter and sent the two to the third. The third, fourth, fifth, and all the others in turn added their letters until the ninth on the list sent it back to the first.

ninth on the list sent it back to the first,
Then the circuit was complete, and we had
the circulating letter fairly under way.

"Now, of course, the envelope always contains nine letters, and each girl, when it comes to her, takes out her own letter, writes a new one telling what she has been doing in the mean-time, and starts it on its travels again. You can have no idea how interesting it is to receive the letter and how anxiously we all await its arrival when our turn comes.

"We have kept it up for nearly four years, and each time the letter comes around the pleasure of reading what all the girls have to sav seems to increase. One of the girls is in Washington, another in Chicago, another in Southern California, another in Paris, and one, when I last heard of her, was in Egypt. Some of them are married."

A few weeks since a lady lost a brooch which she prized very highly, and, being desirous to recover it, she advertised for it in a paper. Her advertisement had appeared but a few times, when, on going to her bureau drawer, she there saw the missing brooch, looking as natural as ever. We always always thought there was efficacy in advertising, and this instance is con-

menced a crowd of about a couple of hundred persons had collected. That they thought to effect the eviction quietly and unnoticed is evidenced by the fact that any of the implement generally used to effect an entrance in case of resistance were not betterned when the contract and the second co the American tertimonial to Mr. Gladstone was formally presented to the ex-Premier and afterformally presented to the ex-Premier and after-terward exhibited by him to the guests. The-presentation speech was made by Joseph Pulitzer, of New York. Mr. Pulitzer was accom-panied to Dollis Hill by Mrs. Pulitzer, Hön. Perry Belmont, of New York, Hon. P. A. Collins, of Boston, Jas. McLoan, of the Associated Press, R. M. Walters and C. C. Shayne, jr., of New York, and T. C. Crawford, London correspon-dent of the New York World. Mr. Gladstone received the party of American visitors. received the party of American visitors a few minutes after four o'clock, and after shaking their hands and presenting them to Mrs. Gladstone, all proce-ded to the lawn where the testimonial was taken out and stood upon a box. The massive piece of silver work was most carefully examined and admired by Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone. It was the first time either of them had seen it. Mr. Gladstone then faced Mr. Pultze and the two gentlemen formally bowed. Mr. Pulitzer then spoke as follows:—" Mr. Gladstone, 10,689 people of the first city of America ask the first citizen of England to accept this gift. They ask you to accept it as an offering of their sincerrst sympathy. They ask you to accept it as a token of their personal admiration. They ask you to accept it as a tribute to your great public service in the cause of Ireland and of religious freedom. They ask you to accept it for your determination that the principles of liberty and justice, which have made England so free and great, shall no longer be denied Ireland. They ask you co accept it as an evidence that there is an irrepressible sympathy between the libertyirrepressible sympathy between the liberty-loving masses, which is more sincere than that of rulers. They especially ask you to accept it because in your great struggle for Home Rule for Ireland you represent essentially those

# American principles of representative legisla-tion and political equality by which the greatness of their own country and their own well being were made possible. In the spirit of peace, sure and soon to crown your efforts, ac-cept this testimonial—peace and new life for Ireland, peace and new strength for England, peace and friendship between England and

America, MR. GLADSTONE'S REPLY. Mr. Walters having read the engrossed address, Mr. Gladstone, who had made some notes during the proceedings, spoke with great delib-eration and feeling. After prising the heauty of the gift, he said he did not think so much of what he deserved, or might fairly claim, as of the profound and irrepressible interest of America in the great Irish cause. He would not dwell upon himself further than to say that while in public life praise and blame came from all quarters freely, graise generally came in a manner of which for the most part public men could not complain. The case of America was peculiar in this respect. From America he had never had anything but the most generous treatment, unmixed indulgence for and appreciation of whatever efforts it had been in his power to make—the most generous interpretation of everything he had said and done, and a disposition outrunning alike his expectations or wishes to interpret his conduct, not only wisely, but in a manner which the largest charity would scarcely suffice to account for. He would not upon personal matters, which were of minor importance on such an occasion, but he had hardly a greater consolation than the unani mous support he had received in America in the p esent struggle. Some of his countrymen in the false position wherein they had placed

#### themselves expressed certain JEALOUSY OF AMERICAN INTERFERENCE in English affairs. Was he to consider the in-

terference of one antionality the expression of opinion in the affairs of another unjustifiable and intolerable? If so that sentence won d fall heavily upon England because she had been interfering in everybody's concern throughout the world, instructing countries what they should do and how to do it. It was much too late under the circumstances to object to the conduct of Americans when they ventured to advise us on the Irish ques-tion. It would be monstrous and unnatural if they did not do it, for feelings of humanity required it at their hands. He contended that the whole civilized world in its literature favored the cause of Ireland. He had challenged men who knew more than himself to produce a single author of repute who did not severely and unmitigatedly condemn England.

## THE CHALLENGE WAS UNANSWERED.

(Cheers.) Criticising the Coercion bill, Mr. Gladetone said it was pas ed by men, a majority of whom when elected oppose exercion and condemned the Government feature of the act and the suppression of societies in Ireland. He regretted that the American deputa-He regretted that the American deputa-tion had come at a time of retroaction and retrogress on. There was one consola-tion, It was impossible that the love of lib-erty should recede from the people. He believed that the people as represented by the present Parliament were a deceived, deluded people. But the recent elections showed that they were awakening. (Cheers.) The cause of liberty would triumph eventually when Americans, and mankind generally, British mankind especially, would rejoice.

## THE PARNELLITES AT WORK.

LONDON, July 12.—The Parnellite members of Parliament are trying to induce Mr. Gladstone rantiment are trying to induce Mr. Gladstone to visit Ireland during the early operation of the Coercion act and to assist in resistance to any tyrannical use of the act. The outspoken speech of Mr. Gladstone on Saturday encourages the Parnellites to hope that he will go to Ireland, if he is able to face the fatigue of the Irish company. John Morley M.P. boods the Irish campaign. John Morley, M.P., heads the band of English Home Rulers, and will cooperate with the Parnellites in opposing interference by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland with the Land League or other legitimate combinations of the people of Ireland.

"True happiness, my son, consists in finding that you have paid two shillings for an article exactly like that for which your friend had to pay half a crown the day before."