



THE HOLY FATHER.

A VIEW OF HIS POSITION IN ROME

From an Independent Standpoint—The Recent Anti-Catholic Demonstrations.

The London Universe says:—The more the truth is elicited touching the recent anti-catholic demonstrations in Rome, the more clearly does it appear that they were premeditated, and the inevitable result of a cleverly contrived plot of the partisans of the Universal Republic and the Freemasons. Perhaps both of these classes would be better described as impious Anarchists. Their objects are identical. The Republic that the sectaries of Italy dream of is not the same sound Republic, but one which is based on the negation of Religion. The Freemasons of the Continent are not the promoters of civility and family who meet in public houses in England, and because they wear triangular emblems and burn incense, and exchange mystic grips and secret passwords persuade themselves that they are the possessors of some tremendous arena of creation. No; the Continental Freemasons are dangerous clandestine conspirators against order, and would raise the pole of their insular brethren's heads by their proceedings. To what, after all, is the offense of the stripping, who scribbled on the register of the Pantheon, and its kindred? To the three words—"Live the Pope!" Foolish and untimely, it is admitted, but not so very awful as all that. Would the late Victor Emmanuel have repudiated them? He was an enemy of the temporal power, it is true, but he proclaimed himself a devout son of the church. Could King Humbert be so easily annoyed at them? We hardly think so, for he insisted that the religion of his father should be his. He was a consecrated temple of the faith in which the Pope is the head. Hence and out-of-place the writing was, not as a mark of irreverent outrage, but as a mark of blackguardism as disgraceful to the Eternal City. This register has been covered with sentiments far more respectful to the Sub-Alpine dynasty, such as "Live Mazzini!" and the pages have been simply torn out. The socialists have polluted it with their balderdash. Yet no notice was taken. But what a proof that there is

an antagonism to that of the rabble. Rome was eagerly seized upon as the scene for riotous and opprobrious manifestations. For centuries Rome was governed by the Popes, and the line of Pontiffs bears illustrious names that history will not forget. The speculation, "Live the Pope," can never be regarded as anti-constitutional or factions by the Italian Government, for the Italians possess, in the Constitution statute, and by the law of guarantees recognize the Catholic religion as the religion of the State, and declare that at Rome the Pope enjoys the attributes of sovereignty. We need no better proof of this than the fact that in the actual circumstances which have perturbed Rome the Italian magistracy had to renounce the task of finding a misdemeanor in the simple inscription, "Live the Pope," on the register of the Pantheon. The obvious object of the people who arranged this disturbance was to stir up an artificial emotion whose anti-religious and anti-French character would permit the abolition of the law of guarantees, and the Gallophobes to voice their sentiments of hostility to France. There was no overwhelming desire to stem the tide of foreigners which, in the present economic crisis of Italy, constitutes the surest of revenues and aids to the compromised dignity of Rome. The bullying and bludgeoning of French pilgrims was the response to the Pope's discourse at the Vatican and M. Roumier's speech at Nice. Neither the Italian nor the French Government seem to have seen the dishonorable row in its proper light as a slur on the institutions of official Italy and an affront to the national dignity of France. Both may have been too busy to read their indifference some day. Those who inherit the legends of Mazzini and Garibaldi in Italy will be among the most dangerous enemies of monarchy, and indeed that monarchy stands already condemned when it is powerless to protect the subjects of a neighboring State within its borders. Nor is the stability of the French Republic likely to be strengthened if the seeds of faith are sought to be plucked from the hearts of the people. To all who can read between the lines it is plain that those who fomented the late anti-catholic displays of loyalty to the House of Savoy in Italy were actuated

by mixed motives, and induced in obedience to a hint from the secret societies. They were not so much the admirers of the late Victor Emmanuel as the enemies of the Pope and of society, and the disciples of the devil. Yes; disciples of the devil! We do not hesitate to affirm and emphasize and repeat it. What else can those be called who paraded what they publicly termed "the banner of Satan"? This atrocious symboling is a black flag with the staff surmounted by a statuette of the Republic trampling under foot the Cross, the Cross Keys, and the Cross. It is said that this abominable thing was exhibited at the Porte Pia on the 20th of September, and was carried into the Pantheon, when the execrations of the Papacy and Leo XIII. rent the roof of the church. This worship of Satan is no

novelty with the Red Revolutionists. They who beg of their atheism and refuse to bend the knee to God burn incense at the cloven hoof of the Father of Lies. It is the revolt of Lucifer and his fallen cohort renewed—a modern edition of the war celebrated by Milton at Rome in 1884 Professor Manarelli, having been commissioned to deliver a discourse before the University, took for his theme the ecology of Satan, whose influence in history he exalted from the disobedience of Adam to the invasion of the metropolis of Christianity and seat of the Pope by the Piedmontese. Satan is the avowed chief of these intemperate fanatics, and they speak of the Spirit of Evil as the genius of human regeneration—the avenging force of reason. The archdevil has been rehabilitated by the freethinkers. Proudhon and Renan have sought to make him respectable. Poets like Rapisardi at Catania, and Giuseppe Carducci at Turin have

CHANTED HYMNS in honor of the foul fiend, and now we have seen the serried scoundrelism and ignorance of the baser Rome marching under the able folds of his standard. It is an attempt to restore the reign of Babel, Pain would those who carried the black flag of the trident Universal Republic—the Republic of rapine, disorder and blasphemy—into the Vatican and kick Peter's chair into the Tiber. But that will not come to pass. God's promise is with His Church. Popes have had to quit Rome before this, but they have always returned. The Holy Father is perfectly alive to his almost intolerable position and the dangers which surround him. He knows that brutal force is the dominant power today. It is saddening, but the Successor of the Apostles braces himself to meet the crisis with resignation. At his farewell reception of the Harmed family, who were foremost in the organization of the French pilgrimages, Leo XIII. expressed himself on the situation with affecting pathos, and unless his language is to be understood figuratively, with a strain of gloomy prevision that is most painful. "The wicked are at large," he said, "the Governments aid them, you will see that they will assault the Vatican." The Pope was formerly a prisoner, at present he is a hostage. He is at the mercy of a handful of the ungodly—these in high office abandon him. His only trust is in Divine Providence. It is His Holiness' thinks, as if the events of the Passion were being re-revived. Now we have the garden of Gethsemani, the crowning with thorns, the bearing of the cross; tomorrow may come the Calvary. "Yes, should it come," added the Holy Father, "we shall ascend it." It victims are needed, he will not shrink from the sacrifice. But we do not despair. Divine Providence is with him, and after all, that is the supreme power, and will prevail over the devil and all his angels.

A Retreat.
The retreat for women and girls will begin at the Cathedral on Sunday next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, and will close on the following Friday.

Irish Benedictine Abbey, Ypres.

The Abbey Church of the Irish Benedictine Nuns, in the Rue St. Jacques, Ypres, Belgium, where the Community has been established since its removal from Dublin at the outbreak of the Orange revolution, was the scene of an interesting ceremony recently when a choir novice, Sister M. Mechtild Biggwith, made her solemn profession as a nun of the Order of St. Benedict, and three postulants were admitted to the habit: Sister M. Walburga Whitehead, for the choir, and Sisters M. Winifred Hodges and M. Romana King, as lay-sisters.

St. Louis Parish.

The Rev. Abbe Laroque, pastor of the new parish of St. Louis, above Sherbrooke street, addressed his congregation on the subject of theatres on Sunday. He referred to that kind of amusement as a most dangerous one for morals, and used very strong language in speaking of the nature of some of the bills which are allowed to be posted in the streets. He said that they were a scandal, and it was a shame to have such pictures publicly exhibited. The cure also referred to works of charity or piety carried on outside of parochial works, and said that whatever might be their intrinsic value they became worthless when in the way of parochial works, which should hold the first place in the hearts of good parishioners. Meanwhile a petition is being signed asking the Archbishop to open again for public worship the chapel of the Dead and Dumb Institute on St. Denis street, which was closed to the general public since the formation of the new parish. It is stated that the majority of the parishioners refuse to sign the petition, on the ground that the reopening of the chapel would injure the parish church.

The Oblat Jubilee.

The programme of the ceremonies and festivities to commemorate the Oblat Jubilee in Montreal has been prepared. It will be a most notable gathering, as it will be attended by the Cardinal, three archbishops, several bishops and a large number of clergymen. On the evening of the first day, December 7, the friends of the Rev. Fathers will meet in St. Peter's Church, present an address to Father Lefebvre, the Provincial for Canada, together with a purse for the Montreal house, and clothes and other articles for the missionaries of the Order in the North-West. The second day,

December 8, will be signalled by a Pontifical High Mass celebrated by Archbishop Fabre, by a citizens' banquet at 7 o'clock, and by solemn vespers at 7 p.m. On the third day, December 9, at eight a.m., a solemn service for the departed Fathers will be celebrated.

MGR. PRESTON.

One of the Leading Ecclesiastics of New York Dies After a Brief Illness.

The Right Rev. Mgr. Thomas S. Preston, Vicar-General of New York, died at the pastoral residence of St. Ann's Church, in East Twelfth street, last week. Mgr. Preston was born in Hartford on July 23, 1824. He was for a time a member of the "Protestant Episcopal Church," but in 1849 he became converted to Catholicism. After his renunciation of the Episcopal Church he entered St. Joseph's Seminary at Fordham to acquire additional theology necessary to his ordination to the Catholic priesthood. On Nov. 16, 1850, he was ordained priest by the Bishop of Albany, the Right Rev. John McCloskey, afterward Cardinal. For the following year he was attached to the old St. Patrick's Cathedral in Mott street. In 1851 he went to Yonkers. In 1853 he returned to the cathedral as Chancellor and secretary. He became pastor of old St. Ann's Church in 1852. The present edifice in East Twelfth street was originally a Protestant church and subsequently a synagogue. A former pastor, whom Mgr. Preston succeeded, although not immediately, was the Rev. Dr. Forbes, with whom Mgr. Preston had been associated in St. Luke's Episcopal Church before Dr. Forbes's conversion, which occurred about the same time as Mgr. Preston's. After twelve years experience of Catholicism, Dr. Forbes became an Episcopalian again, and Archbishop Hughes publicly excommunicated him in 1861. In 1873 Mgr. Preston was appointed Vicar-General to Archbishop McCloskey. Pope Leo XIII., on Dec. 15, 1881, made him a domestic prelate, and that appointment gave him the title of Monsignor. On Aug. 21, 1888, the Pope conferred another honor on him by creating him Prothotary Apostolic, a title which only one other priest in the United States held, the Right Rev. Robert Seton, Jersey City. Mgr. Preston was uncompromising in his antagonism to the McGlynn movement, and was recognized as the head and front of the ecclesiastical censure of the McGlynnites when he appeared as witness in the suit brought to secure the burial in Calvary Cemetery of John McGuire, who died at the Academy of Music while attending an Anti-Poverty meeting. He testified as an expert in canon law that all who had anything to do with Dr. McGlynn being under sentence of excommunication, any one who died at a McGlynn meeting was necessarily debarred from burial in consecrated ground, even if his family owned a lot in a Catholic cemetery. Dr. Burtell, who also testified as a canon law expert, took an opposite view. Mgr. Preston never courted publicity, but his sermons every Advent in St. Ann's Church, in which he made onslaughts on Protestantism, attracted great attention. He wrote many books of a controversial character. Among his best known works are "God and Reason," a defence of natural religion from a Catholic point of view; "Reason and Revelation," also an apology for natural religion combined with a plea for revealed truth; "The Vicar of Christ," a volume of lectures on the office and prerogatives of the Pope; "The Protestantism, Reformation, Anglicanism and Ritualism," "Protestantism and the Bible," and "Protestantism and the Church," controversial works; "The Divine Paraclete" and "The Divine Sanctuary," books of devotion.

Indian Mission.

Lord Connemara has been writing some interesting letters to the newspapers about his own experiences of the recent disturbances in China. His lordship, then known as the Hon. Robert Bourke, won a high reputation as Disraeli's Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in his last administration. In his letters he speaks very highly of the missionaries, and especially of the Catholic ones.

Mgr. Racine's Visit to Rome.

Mgr. Antoine Racine, Bishop of Sherbrooke, has sailed from New York on La Touraine for Havre en route for Rome. Rev. Abbe Proutx, vice rector of Laval, accompanied him. During the Bishop's absence the diocese will be administered by Rev. H. O. Chalifoux. The Bishop goes to Rome for the purpose of reporting on the state of religion in his diocese, and will also assist Fr. Proutx in settling some matters in connection with the University and other business.

Church Accommodation at St. Henri.

The parish of St. Henri is growing so rapidly in population that the church which was completed two years ago is no longer adequate to meet the demand for accommodation. Consequently the citizens of the western part of St. Henri have taken steps to acquire the ground upon which stands the old chapel, and which is at present under the control of the school commissioners. The cure, M. Decarries, has long since declared himself in favor of dividing his parish and has obtained leave from Archbishop Fabre to proceed with the canonical erection of the new church.

The New Irish Secretary.

The Right Hon. Wm. Jackson, M.P. for Leeds, has been appointed Secretary of State for Ireland to succeed Mr. Arthur Balfour, who succeeds Mr. Smith as Conservative leader in the Commons.

IRISH NOTES.

The Right Rev. Monsignor McLoughlin, P.P., Kiltulla, Dean of Tuam, died recently at his residence, Ballinlough, at the advanced age of 77 years. He was a popular and respected pastor, and the news of his death caused universal regret among his parishioners, and among those who during his long life of charity and benevolence came within the circle of his acquaintance.

A small farm of seven and a half acres, situated near the town of Newbridge, Kildare, and held at the heavy rental of £1 per annum, or more than 50s per acre, has been sold by public auction, and realized the extraordinarily high price of £420—that is, over 22 years' purchase on such heavy rental, or exactly 45s per acre. This is almost unprecedented in the annals of sales of land in Ireland for the past twenty years.

At the recent Athy Petty Sessions the Rev. Charles J. Hickson was prosecuted by the police for having maliciously killed three goats which he found trespassing on his ground. Defendant admitted that he had killed the goats, but contended that he had a legal right to do so under an unrevoked act of 23 and 24 George III. The Bench imposed a fine of £5. Mr. Maloney, who defended, applied to have a case stated for the Court of Exchequer on the ground that goats are not cattle. Rather a frail technicality.

At the late Kildare Quarter Sessions two respectable farmers, Thomas and Michael O'Boine, Kibberly, Athy, appealed against a sentence of two and three months, inflicted on them by Colonel Forbes and Mr. Mercer, R.M.s, for the rescue of cattle and assault on the Sheriff's bailiffs, on the occasion of a seizure under a writ of the Superior Courts in June last. Judge Darley upheld the decision, but reduced the sentence to six weeks and one month respectively.

The tenants on the estate of the late Sir John Pope Hennessy have been just apprised that the advances for the purchase of their holdings under the Ashbourne Act have been sanctioned by the Land Purchase Commission. The tenants are much gratified at the intelligence as the death of Sir John Pope Hennessy would have seriously embarrassed the tenants' negotiations for the purchase of their holdings had not the Land Commission sanctioned the advances to the owner of the estate. The average basis on which the purchase has been carried out is about twelve years' purchase on the rents already payable by the tenants to the late Sir John Pope Hennessy, and all the agreements for purchase executed and signed by the tenants approved by the Land Commission with exception of some two or three small holdings, which were rejected, as the Commission did not consider these holdings possessed a sufficiently agricultural character. The very Rev. Canon Ryan, of Aghada, provide an invaluable acquisition to the tenants, owing to his constant advice and co-operation with them in their negotiations.

The Vatican Outrage.

The Rome correspondent of the Catholic Time writes:—"It is impossible for any one to deny that the Sovereign Pontiff was not exceedingly shaken by the sudden and disgraceful attack upon his artisan visitors on October 2nd. The revelation that the Holy See is indeed abandoned by the powers that be, was a shock to even the calm and strong character of Leo XIII. But our intrepid Pontiff very soon regained his habitual tranquillity of mind, and is again busily engaged in his Father's work. "He is in most excellent health," said an Archbishop to me yesterday, who had, a few hours previously, seen and spoken with the Sovereign Pontiff. Leo XIII. possesses a mind above all petty cares."

The Manitoba School Law.

Le Semaine Religieuse, commenting on the judgment of the Supreme Court on the Manitoba School Act, says:—"It was evident to every non-prejudiced man that the law was unjust and worthless. The case was carried to the Supreme Court at Ottawa and the tribunal unanimously declared *ultra vires* and unconstitutional the scholastic legislation of Messrs. Greenway and Martin. We rejoice at this judgment. All Catholics hailed it with delight; right triumphs. Let Mgr. the Archbishop of St. Boniface and our brothers of Manitoba accept our most sincere congratulations."

The Holy Bible.

No less than seventy editions of the entire Bible, as Catholics possess it, had been printed and published in the vernacular tongue before the "Reformation," and with the sanction of the Holy See. A full version in Latin was printed in Metz in 1445, seventy-seven years before Luther's Bible appeared. Latin versions of the entire Bible were rapidly published as follows: at Hamburg in 1461, at Rome in 1471, at Lyons in 1471, at Venice and Naples in 1477, in Bohemia in 1488, in England in 1535, in Iceland in 1551, in Portugal in 1533, and in Russia in 1581. The earliest versions in Italian were published simultaneously at Rome and Venice. These passed through no less than thirteen different editions during the next forty-two years. These were published with the express approbation of the Holy Office. The earliest version in German was printed in Leipzig in 1466, some seventeen years before Luther was born; others followed so rapidly that there had been at least twenty different editions published in Germany before the heretic saw the light. The first complete translation into French was that of Des Houliens, published at Lyons and Paris in 1378. In the

English language there is a complete translation dated 1290, and in Flemish one written in 1210, and printed in 1575. Our present English version is a translation from the Latin Vulgate, which was rendered from the original Hebrew and Greek by St. Jerome towards the close of the fourth century. It is the best and the most perfect of all versions now extant. The King James version, which is used by Protestants, is not only defective but abounds in gross perversions of the original text matters affecting doctrine.

The Irish Riots.

A Chicago despatch says: Mr. McDermott, nephew of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, today publicly horse-whipped Timothy Healy, M.P., the most bitter of the anti-Parnell leaders. The punishment was the outcome of the language used by Mr. Healy at Longford last Sunday, when the anti-Parnell leader referred to Miss Parnell and to the widow of the late Charles Stewart Parnell. Ordinarily Mr. Healy is a remarkably forcible orator, but on the occasion in question he excelled himself, having gone so far as to refer to Mrs. Parnell as "an English prostitute." The sister referred to is Miss Anna Parnell, the only unmarried sister of the dead leader. She was the founder of the ladies' land league and an enthusiastic worker in the Irish cause. The particulars of the assault are as follows: Mr. McDermott, who is a solicitor, this morning espied Mr. Healy, dressed in his barrister's wig and gown, walking through the Four Courts. Without a moment's delay Mr. McDermott drew a horse-whip from under his coat and, rushing upon the astonished commoner, grappled him by the throat and belabored him with repeated and vigorously delivered blows. Mr. Healy was taken completely by surprise, and, stumbling, fell upon his back, his wig falling from his head at the same time. While Healy was prostrate young McDermott continued to remorselessly and unsparingly slash whatever part of his body presented itself. This, however, did not last long, for Mr. Healy springing to his feet, the two men clinched. There was a rapid delivery of fist blows by Mr. McDermott and then a short wrestling match which was concluded in McDermott's favor. The men were separated by the police. McDermott explained to the crowd who had been looking on without interfering that the thrashing was on account of Healy assailing Parnell's female relatives. McDermott was arrested but discharged, Healy declining to prosecute. The Parnellites and Mearlites made their formal nominations in Cork today of Redmond and Flavin. There was no disorder. Singular statements are alleged by the Parnellite leaders as to the intimidation of voters by the clergy. It is said that anathema has been threatened against electors who should dare to vote the Parnell ticket; that men were told to drop the Parnellite cause under peril of being denied the rites of the church, and that women were appealed to by the priests to influence their husbands against the Parnellite cause. It is thought probable that, in the event of an anti-Parnellite victory on Friday, Mr. Redmond will contest the election on the alleged ground of priestly intimidation and dictation. The Parnellites claim that but for the priests they could carry the district with ease, but that the clergy spare no effort to prejudice the minds of the people against the cause represented by Mr. Redmond.

A Bad Business.

A shooting affray took place in Bloomfield, near Pictou, on Monday night that will probably result fatally. Emory Ferguson and Joseph Rogers attended the Salvation army meeting in Bloomfield last evening. After the services and almost immediately after leaving the barracks they were stoned by a party of four or five. Ferguson and Rogers stood their ground, when one of the attacking party named Bowerman came up and throwing off his coat said:—"If it's fighting you want you can have it in a minute; I can get a crowd that will clean you out," and struck Ferguson twice. At this stage of the row Ferguson drew a revolver, and said he would defend himself. Bowerman immediately seized the revolver and in the struggle for possession of the weapon it discharged, the ball entering Ferguson's abdomen, lodging near the back. Ferguson ran for some distance after being shot, but soon became exhausted. He was taken home and medical aid summoned, but the doctors have been unable to extract the ball and give little encouragement of his recovery.

Election Trials.

Mr. Gibson (Liberal) late M. P. for Lincoln, has been unseated for bribery by agents, and also Mr. Israel Tarte in Montmorency. Mr. Campbell (Liberal) has been sustained in his seat in Kent, and the petition has been withdrawn in the matter of Watson (Liberal) member for Marquette, Manitoba. Dr. Brodeur, M.P. (King's N. S.) has thrown up his seat.

Ottawa Boodlers.

Two clerks named Talbot and Dionne have been arrested at Ottawa by order of the Government in consequence of the revelations as to their boodling propensities brought to light during the last session of Parliament.

R. I. P.

The annual Requiem Mass will be sung at St. Mary's Church on Thursday morning, at 7.30, for the departed brothers of St. Mary's branch No. 54, C.M.B.A.

A solemn Mass of Requiem was celebrated at St. Mary's Church, Craig street, on Wednesday morning at nine o'clock a.m., for the late Rev. Simon Lonergan.

THE VATICAN

AND THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

More Insults—The Holy See Declared Subject to the Government—A Reply to be Made.

A despatch from Rome—The Marquis di Rudini, the Italian premier, on Monday delivered a long speech at Milan. Part of his speech was devoted to the financial situation of the Government and he announced that a complete equilibrium had been established in the budget. Not only were the estimated receipts fully equal to the expenditures but even a small surplus in receipts might be expected. The Government would incur no new debts.

Referring to the recent pilgrim incidents in Rome the Premier declared he was firmly opposed to the abolition or modification of the Papal guarantee law. Pilgrims, he said, might come to Italy with no fear of molestation. The marquis stated that Italy's relations with foreign powers were friendly and that she would do her best to strengthen peace. The various governments of Europe were inspired with great prudence and moderation. Italy should have no fear of the grouping of friendly allied powers. Italy had renewed her adhesion to the Triple alliance in order to guarantee a state of affairs fitted to promote a policy of recuperation.

Premier Rudini announced the introduction of a measure to diminish expenses of the local corps, to settle the difficulties of Rome's civic administration and to re-organize banks of issue by liberating capital and issuing uniform notes in the form adopted by the Bankers' association. Continuing, the Premier said that the commercial treaties with Germany, Austria and Switzerland did not injure manufactures. They favored the exportation of agricultural products.

Aluding to the Vatican he said: "We have in our midst the Papacy, which sometimes assumes a threatening attitude, but its sphere of action is limited to the exercise of spiritual powers not only by a law which cannot be lightly contravened, but also by the almost unanimous consent of those who thought themselves most religious. The country's ecclesiastical policy has now become traditional. The honor and strength of the Kingdom of Italy must be scrupulously maintained. The deplorable incidents produced by a few short-sighted persons will not make us deviate from that policy. Not for so slight a matter will we raise questions affecting the constitution of the kingdom nor will we tamper with the immovable statutory laws of guarantees, the wisdom and expediency of which have been proved by long experience. Italy will not fail in this respect. Owing to liberty of conscience and religious toleration it is our boast and profession that pilgrims from the whole world may be confident that the laws will protect them on coming to Rome to pay devout homage to the Pope. Strong in the present and confident in the future, we fearlessly guarantee the fullest liberty in Rome."

Premier Rudini's remarks concerning the Papacy have produced a bad impression at the Vatican, the programme tending to make the Pope only the first subject of the King. The Pope will prepare a sharp note in reply.

"THE EMERALD ISLE."

Russell's Illustrated Tours.

Mr. Hugh Russell, the well known lecturer, on Thursday evening last entertained the inmates of Verdun asylum and a number of friends to an excellent illustrated lecture of stereopticon views of the "Emerald Isle." The lecturer carried his audience through the Old Land with its magnificent scenery of historic grandeur, giving a graphic description of the many beautiful views shown on the canvases, among which were Kingstown harbor, Kilkenny, Cork, Killarney and Wicklow, visiting on the way many objects of interest famous for beauty and historic associations. Throughout the entertainment the inmates, numbering one hundred and thirty, were kept in good humor by Mr. Russell, whose ready wit, pleasing anecdotes and comical sayings were enjoyed immensely. The programme was interspersed with songs, which were well rendered, notably "Rock of Ages," by Miss Jennie Russell, whose sweet voice stirred a number of the inmates, who joined with intense feeling. At the conclusion of the lecture Mr. Russell was voted thanks for kindly volunteering his services for the amusement of the afflicted of mind. Dr. Burgess, the superintendent of the asylum, in conversation with the company, said that the weekly entertainments were already showing good effects. The inmates looked forward with pleasure to the coming events, which were calculated to break the monotony of asylum routine.

The residence of the parish priest of Waterloo was entered a few nights ago and some twenty dollars stolen from his bedroom through the window during the priest's temporary absence. The reverend gentleman had taken in several hundred dollars that day for the sale of the pews, and it is believed that a knowledge of this fact was the motive of the theft.

Sin is the principle of disintegration and death. It is this that corrupts societies and brings about the decline and fall of nations; and so long as sin dwells in the heart of man, all efforts to create a perfect state or even to establish an Order like the Round Table in self-perpetuating security, must fail.