

the noise of thunder is heard, accompanied by lightning, and the walls seem about to crumble with a great crash. "The noise and the crash you have heard," says the "Venerable," "ordinarily accompany the first steps of those who begin to walk in the Masonic career. When the clanking of arms and a firing of guns are heard in the distance, the "preparations" make the candidate backwards, so as to learn thereby that nothing can be acquired without trouble. He is made to drink also the chalice of bitterness—a symbol of the pain it costs us to own our faults for they begin by expiating a species of confession. Now we will give some details of the Masonic Supper. At the bottom of the lodge, towards the east, is a triangle in the form of a glory, with the name of Jehovah inscribed in Hebrew characters. To the south, in a transparency, is a sun, which rises above the tomb. Close to this transparency a table is placed, on which there is a lamb in pastry, a knife, a cup, and a vase of wine. A chandelier with three branches is placed on the altar. The "venerable" then instructs the chandelier with the three branches several times. Then the Master, of the Ceremonies cuts up the lamb. The "Venerable" takes up the plate on which the pieces of lamb have been placed, and presents it to the brother on his right, saying, "Take, eat!" after which he takes the cup and drinks, and presents it to the brother on his right, saying, "Take, and drink; and he then gives him the kiss of peace."

The Bishop proceeds to examine a little closely into the Masonic grades, and, among the rest, the grade of "Knight Kadosech," "whose doctrines," says one of the brethren, "form the essential complement of true Freemasonry." The initiation to this supreme grade is performed as follows. The elect crosses four apartments, and the initiation is accomplished in the fourth. The first apartment is hung with black, lit by a singular triangular lamp hung from the ceiling. It communicates with a cellar, a kind of cabinet of reflection, where are found mingled the symbols of death, sorrow, and destruction. The second apartment is hung with white. Two altars are placed in the centre. On one is an urn, full of spirits of wine, which lights the hall; on the other altar is a brazier of fire, with incense alongside. The third apartment is hung with blue. The ceiling is covered with stars, and only lit by three yellow wax candles. The fourth apartment. Here is held the Supreme Council of the Elect, the great Knights-Kadosech. It is hung with red, and lit by twelve yellow wax candles. Arrived at this Divine Sanctuary, the candidate learns the nature of the engagement he contracts. Then he is made to go up and down a mysterious ladder, which, by its form, recalls the Delta. The cables of this exalted grade are: "a cross," with a "serpent bearing three heads." The serpent signifies the principle of evil. The three heads of the serpent are an emblem of the evil which has been introduced into the three higher classes of society. One of the serpent's heads wears a crown, and denotes the Sovereigns; another head wears a tiara of cross keys, and indicates the Popes; the last wears a sword, and denotes the Army. The Great Initiated are to watch over the repression of these abuses. As a pledge of his engagements, the new member cuts down with his dagger the three heads of the serpent. That is to say, the crown, the tiara, and the sword.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Chairman of Armagh county has refused the request of a deputation of solicitors to rescind his order against an attorney practicing on each side of the same case.

An unusual case of longevity is reported from county Donegal. An old woman named Boyle has died at her grandson's residence, near Dunleek, at the advanced age of 125 years. She is said to have been a lover of the weed from youth.

DIOCESEAN.—Synod. On Oct. 26, the diocesan synod of Down, Connor and Dromore commenced its annual sittings in Belfast. The bishop in his opening address said that in every particular was there a marked improvement in last year's statistics.

On the 11th ult., at the Presentation Convent, Carrick on Suir, Miss O'Keefe, choir nun, in religion Sister Bridget, daughter to the late Mr. O'Keefe, of that town, and Miss Minough, lay sister, in religion Sister Anne, were invested with the white veil by the Right Rev. Dr. Power, Bishop of Waterford.

The late Mr. Thomas Cantwell, J. P., of Clonmel, has, by his will, dated April 3, 1875, bequeathed to the Catholic Orphanage, Clonmel, under the care of the Sisters of Charity, the sum of £500; to the St. Vincent de Paul Society, £100; and to the Christian Brothers of the parish of St. Peter and Paul, Clonmel, the sum of £20 for the benefit of their schools.

A GIRL SCALPED BY MACHINERY.—At the Lurgan Quarter Sessions, a girl named Palmer sued the liquidator of the Portadown Linen Company for compensation for injuries received. While working in the factory the machinery caught her by the hair, and before she could be extricated she was scalped. The Chairman awarded her £18.

NO PARTY TUNES IN BELFAST.—In a recent case in the Belfast Police Court, the magistrate said, with regard to the important question at issue—whether bands should be allowed to play through the streets of Belfast—it had been decided that no trade procession should be interfered with; provided they played no party tunes; but the magistrates could not allow other bands to come out and parade the streets, as they would, no doubt, lead to a breach of the peace.

On the 14th ult., the beautiful and impressive ceremony of a religious reception took place in St. Patrick's Convent, Downpatrick. The young lady who received the holy habit of religion from the hands of the Bishop of the diocese, the Most Rev. Dr. Dorrnan, was Miss Kate, in religion, Sister Mary Alacoque Joseph, daughter of Patrick, Shields, Esq., Altmore, county Tyrone, and niece to the distinguished-American General Shields.

TWO MANY LICENSES.—At the Bandon Quarter Sessions, the magistrates passed a resolution, declaring that the number of licenses for the sale of beer and spirits is far too great, arising out of causes that were in operation many years ago, before the riding was divided into separate Quarter Sessions districts. He recommended that the renewal of licenses be limited by Act of Parliament.

The Most Rev. Dr. McCarty has appointed the Rev. P. A. O'Keefe, P.P. of Shingag, to the pastorate of Donaghmore, in the place of the late Rev. Canon Pope; and has also made the following changes:—Rev. Mr. Murphy, C.C., has been changed from Ballycotton to Queenstown in the place of the late Rev. W. Foley; Rev. Mr. Hennessy, C.C., Ballinacorney, has been changed to Ballycough, and has been replaced by the Rev. Mr. Murphy, C.C. of Belfast.

On the 15th ult., the beautiful and imposing ceremony of Reception took place in the convent chapel of Ballymaginnish, in the presence of a large and select congregation. The lady received was Miss O'Connor, sister of the Very Rev. John O'Connor, P.P. of Donaghmore. The Very Rev. Francis O'Connell, P.P. of O'Connell, and delivered a beautiful and eloquent discourse on the solemn obligations of the

life of a religious and the great rewards that Heaven bestow on those who faithfully fulfil their obligations.

DISEASES OF CRIME.—It appears from the criminal and judicial statistics of Ireland for 1874, compiled by Dr. Neilson Hancock, which has just been issued, that the amount of serious crime in Ireland has been diminishing for the past few years, and the number of indictable offences in 1874, which was 6,692, is less than in any other year since 1864. There is a remarkable decrease in agrarian offences, which have fallen from 324, the average in 1862-3, to 233, the average for the past two years.

DEATH OF THE HON. MRS. M'DONNELL.—October 14th, at Glenariffe, after a painful and lengthened illness, the Hon. Madeleine M'Donnell, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel M'Donnell, of Glenariffe, in the county of Antrim, and eldest surviving daughter of the Right Hon. Lord O'Hagan. The death of this amiable lady will be deeply mourned by the poor of Glenariffe, and by many friends to whom her gentleness and goodness had made her very dear.—Freeman.

The funeral of the late Hon. L. H. King-Harman, who died at Bray, on the 10th ult., as is always the case with every member of this family, took place by torch light, and was an imposing spectacle. The family mansion is fully three miles from Boyle, and all the space was crowded from end to end. A long continuous line of carriages followed the hearse from the house, and the thousands of tenants and labourers of the estate wearing scarfs and hat bands and bearing torches, took part in the procession. The interment took place in the family vault in Boyle Church. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Captain E. R. King-Harman.

IRELAND SINCE THE UNION.—On Oct. 26, at a meeting of the Home Rule Association in Dublin, Mitchell Henry M. P., read a paper showing the financial results of the Union. Sixteen years after the Union, "poor Ireland," said Mr. Henry, "was ruined." She owed 112 millions, and her Exchequer was then joined to that of England, a country which owed 754 millions. Mr. Mitchell Henry showed that the Act of Union stipulated that England and Ireland should contribute to the future expenses in the strict measure of their "relative ability," that in the last 20 years £45,000,000 of extra taxes had been wrung from Ireland by the English Legislature; that of the £7,000,000 a year contributed by Ireland to the national finances, only 3,000,000 were spent in Ireland, the rest being expended on English interests and mostly on English ground.

On the night of the 15th ult., several parties from the village of Ross, Kibbaha, near Carrigaholt, some pilots and others, went out fishing, and among them was a canoe manned by Simon Scallan, Michael Fennell, and John O'Neill well-to-do persons. All went well during the night, but on returning in the morning they were overtaken by a storm. All the crews reached the shore in safety, except the crew we have given above, who happened to be the farthest to seaward when the storm commenced, and when within two miles of the beach were overtaken by a sea which engulfed them. Scallan and Fennell went down at once, but O'Neill was fished up by a crew who went to their assistance. The men who were drowned leave large and helpless families.

The following changes have been made in the Archdiocese of Cashel:—The Rev. L. J. Ryan, C.C., from Hospital to Holycross; Rev. Thomas Meagher, P.P., of Ballybricken, to Newport; the Very Rev. and Venerable Father Redmond Bourke, on superannuation; the Rev. Patrick Fennelly, C.C., Killeenau, has been appointed Administrator of the parishes of Templebredin and Nicker, consequent on the death of the Rev. James Ryan, P.P.; the Rev. Dr. Corrigan, C.C., of Boherlahan, has been C.C. of Killeenau; Rev. James Howard is appointed to the curacy of Ballina and Boher, in the room of the Rev. Mr. O'Sullivan, C.C., translated to Cappamore. The Rev. Mr. McGrath, C.C., Newport, is appointed to Golden; Rev. Mr. Maher, C.C., Holycross, is removed to Hospital; Rev. John Cahill, C.C., Loughmore, is removed to Caherconlish, in Emly, and Rev. J. Hackett, C.C., from Caherconlish to Loughmore.

From a return made in answer to a motion by Mr. McLaren, we learn some curious facts in connection with the revenue depending on the consumption of spirituous liquors in the United Kingdom. The total net receipts from customs and excise duties on spirits, malt, wine, beer, and sugar used in brewing, and from excise licenses, amounted during the year ended on the 31st of March, 1875, to £32,336,196. The revenue from spirits in England was £13,206,641; against £4,941,419 in Scotland, and £3,238,752 in Ireland. The total revenue income from tobacco, for the United Kingdom was £7,421,315, being £5,778,445 in England, £848,285 in Ireland, and £297,584 in Scotland. Duty on wines imported to Ireland for consumption amounted to £169,864, and on beer, to the sum of one pound sterling.

"NOTICES TO QUIT" IN MAYO.—We are informed, on apparently reliable authority, that the favourite weapon of the landlords of Mayo is being extensively used on a large property in this county other than Lord Sligo's. If we are to credit the information placed at our disposal, and we see no reason to question its reliability, the system pursued in the instance we allude to is a singularly ingenious one in order to avoid existing public attention by ejections on a wholesale scale, the landlord and his agent—neither of whom, we believe, resides on the property—ask each tenant successively for a considerable increase of rent, and should he refuse to consent, he is at once served with a "Notice to Quit." The object of this line of policy is very probably to prevent his tenants from coming to an understanding between themselves or organizing a definite plan of resistance. The tenant whose turn has yet to come, fears to compromise himself by expressing sympathy with his doomed neighbour, and dares not raise his voice while the latter is ejected from his holding.—Mayo Telegraph.

The handsome new Catholic Church built by the Dominican Order at the Ballybot side of Newry was solemnly blessed, on the 17th ult., and dedicated to the Sacred Heart and to St. Catherine of Sienna by the Most Rev. Dr. Deahy, Bishop of Dromore. The sacred edifice is built in the "poor town," as the name Ballybot signifies, and is a very pretty structure of the French Gothic order, highly creditable to Mr. G. O. Ahlin, the architect. The Church is built of local granite, and consists of nave, chancel, aisles, and tower, which last is to be surmounted by a spire. The internal dimensions of the building are as follows:—Width of nave, 28 feet; width of aisle, 14 feet; total width from north to south, 56 feet; extreme length from east to west, 135 feet. On the left-hand side is the high altar, which is dedicated to the Sacred Heart, and on the right hand side stands the "Virgin's altar." The Church is capable of accommodating 1,000 persons, and is fitted with comfortable and beautifully finished seats of suitable ecclesiastical design. It will cost when finished about £10,000. The Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel, preached the dedication sermon. At the conclusion of the sermon, a collection was made, when £250 was subscribed. At the evening service the Rev. Dr. O'Carroll preached.

EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND.—From a return of the number of emigrants—passive—who left Ireland during the first nine months of the years 1874 and 1875, just issued by the Registrar-General, it appears that there left the country in January, 1874, 23,732; February, 3,370; March, 5,462; April, 6,995; May,

15,584; June, 7,768; July, 6,381; August, 5,568; September, 5,839; total, 63,469. For 1875, the returns are:—January, 1,806; February, 2,631; March, 4,103; April, 2,180; May, 6,364; June, 5,011; July, 4,564; August, 4,243; September, 4,226; total, 44,128. The total net decrease during the first nine months of the year 1875, compared with the first nine months of 1874, is 19,341. The total emigration from Ireland in each year from the 1st of May, 1851, to the 30th of September, 1875, was—1851 (from the 1st May), 152,060; 1852, 190,323; 1853, 173,140; 1854, 140,555; 1855, 9,914; 1856, 94,781; 1857, 95,081; 1858, 64,337; 1859, 80,599; 1860, 84,621; 1861, 64,292; 1862, 76,117; 1863, 117,229; 1864, 114,169; 1865, 161,495; 1866, 99,467; 1867, 86,624; 1868, 61,018; 1869, 66,568; 1870, 74,855; 1871, 71,340; 1872, 78,102; 1873, 99,149; 1874, 73,184; 1875, (30th of September), 44,128; total, 2,370,067.

A STRANGE WILL CASE.—A case in connection with a will, affecting no less a sum of money than £200,000, was brought before the Dublin police magistrates recently. It arises out of the will of Mr. James Egan, a Dublin merchant, who bequeathed the sum named to Catholic charities in Dublin, Cardinal Cullen being named as trustee. Mr. John O'Keefe, of Cabra Villa, was the nearest relative of the deceased, and he alleges that there was another will in existence which is not forthcoming. Considerable investigation took place in the Probate Court, with a view of tracing the will, the existence of which Mr. John O'Keefe relies on. During that investigation the names of a number of people transpired, and against some of these Mr. John O'Keefe has issued a summons, one of the parties summoned being Mr. William Ford, solicitor. The case stands adjourned for a week to accommodate Mr. Ford, who is employed in legal business in the country. The summons against him runs thus:—"To answer the complaint of John O'Keefe, James O'Keefe, Georgina Anne O'Keefe, and Ellen O'Keefe, to show cause why information shall not be taken against you, for that you did feloniously and with a fraudulent purpose cancel, destroy, secrete, or conceal certain wills and drafts of wills and testamentary instruments of James Egan, deceased, against the form of the statutes in such case made and provided."

GRAND HOME RULE MEETING.—A large Home Rule meeting, presided over by Archbishop McHale, was held recently in Tuam. The principal speakers were Mr. Mitchell Henry, Captain Nolan, Mr. A. M. Sullivan, Mr. L. Butt, the Hon. C. French, Mr. Melton, Mr. Ward, and Mr. Parnell. It was resolved:—"That we, the people of Connaught, declare our unaltered and firm adhesion to the cause of Home Rule, as defined by the National Conference, and record our deep and solemn conviction that the management of Irish affairs by an Irish Parliament is essential to the peace, prosperity, and freedom of the country; that no land measure can really protect the Irish farmer from capricious eviction, and secure him in the enjoyment of the property created by his industry, which does not embody the principles of fixity of tenure at a fair rent with the right of free sale; that any system of education not accompanied by religious instruction is insufficient to meet the wishes and satisfy the requirements of the Irish people, and we pledge ourselves never to relax our efforts until we obtain perfect freedom of religious education for our children; that the detention of the political prisoners is calculated to create irritation and discontent, as evidencing an intention to rule Ireland by terror and coercion, and that we pledge ourselves to use every means in our power to obtain their release." A feature in the demonstration was the adoption of a resolution against the exclusion of Irish from schools under Government control, which was proposed by Rev. Ulick Bourke, president of St. Jarlath's, the author of a valuable work on the origin of the Irish language.

HOME RULE IN LOUTH.—An immense demonstration in favour of Home Rule was lately held in Dundalk, Co. Louth, on which occasion the members for the County Messrs. A. M. Sullivan and Kirk attended to give an account of their stewardship, they were enthusiastically received; the proceedings wound up with a banquet in the evening. The following letter was received from the patriotic Parish priest of Droimiskin—Rev. P. McCulla:—

Whiterath Cottage, 18th Oct., 1875. GENTLEMEN,—I thank you for your invitation to the banquet to be given to Messrs. Sullivan and Kirk. I am sorry it will not be convenient for me to attend. I hope your meeting will be a credit to our county. Our excellent members will be sure to receive the hearty approval of their constituents. Ireland is now, for the first time within my recollection, proud of that noble band of representatives, the Home Rulers, who truly, clearly and energetically place before Englishmen the mind, the wish, the demand of Ireland. The question of education is of the highest importance of its own nature. But situated as we are, I deem Home Rule of the first necessity. Are we not weary of demanding and petitioning, session after session for such a measure of education as will satisfy the Catholic conscience of this country? Our representatives say to the foreign masters, the Ultramarines (as the Nation aptly calls them), 'Ireland demands a Catholic system of education for her Catholic people.' The narrow-minded Ultramarines insolently and unjustly reply, 'Gentlemen, you'll not get it.' Like Roboam, who was deaf to the advice of the old men who stood before his father Solomon, they said to him, 'If thou wilt yield to the people to-day and consent to them, and grant their petitions, and will speak gentle words to them, they will be thy servants always.' To this wise counsel he preferred the advice of the haughty stripling—'My Father put a heavy yoke upon you, but I will add to your yoke. My father beat you with whips, but I will beat you with scorpions'—that is with Coercion Bills. Isn't that the usual reply of the Ultramarines to our petitions? The frequenters of the Castle think to play the old game of divide et impera. That game is played out. Ireland has been too often beguiled by fair words and specious promises; and now Ireland goes for Home Rule as defined by the grand conference of 1873—Your humble servant,

P. McCULLA, F.P.

GREAT BRITAIN. GREAT ROBBERY OF JEWELLERY.—It is stated that Lord Truro has been robbed of £10,000 worth of jewellery. The jewels were packed with ladies' clothes in a leather-covered wicker basket, and were, it is supposed stolen from a cart between the Borough (London) and Woolwich. THE VANGUARD COURT-MARTIAL.—Vice-Admiral Tarleton, whom the judgment of the Vanguard court-martial placed somewhat under a cloud, is rumored to have sent in his resignation. Whether this is really so is not positively known; but retirement would be the most dignified course for Sir Walker to pursue under the circumstances arising out of that collision. A MODEL ENGLISH COLLIER.—A collier has just been committed for trial by the magistrates at Tredgar on a charge which, if proved, against him, shows that he is, to say the least, not only deficient in parental affection, but that the true "home feeling" has taken but slender root in his breast. Having quarrelled with his wife and daughter, he took advantage, it is alleged, of their temporary absence from home on a visit to a neighbor to deliberately pile a heap of furniture in the middle of the room and set it on fire. He then went away leaving his infant child, who was asleep in an adjoining apartment, to its fate. The husband fortunately

lately attracted attention, and one of the neighbours, a woman, at the risk of her own life made her way to the room where the child was sleeping and rescued it.

RE-OPENING OF A CATHOLIC CHURCH.—An event of considerable importance to the Catholic world in London took place on Sunday, in the re-opening, after thorough renovation, of the old Church of St. Mary, Moorfields. Cardinal Manning preached the sermon in the morning, when High Mass was celebrated, the Very Rev. Mgr. Capel preached in the evening. On both occasions the edifice was crowded to excess. The re-opening has, in fact, been made in some measure a festival. It was, no doubt, an event to be commemorated. This church was consecrated something like fifty-five years ago, and has been famed for the beauty of its internal adornments, among which the most striking are a rich and very large altar-piece, and two fine wall-paintings of the Assumption and the Crucifixion. The building has been closed for several months, during which it has undergone complete repair in every detail, and the church will now resume its prominent position among the Catholic places of worship in the metropolis. Cardinal Manning delivered an eloquent and powerful address.—Freeman Cor.

Mr. Gladstone has written a repudiation of the statement that he was offered £50,000 by the Sultan of Turkey to set the finances of the Mussulman nation in order. In the present state of the Turkish treasury it is very improbable that the bewildered ruler of Stamboul would think of paying so high a salary to even so eminent a book-keeper as the late Premier. In the same letter Mr. Gladstone denies that he is the author of an article in the Church Quarterly on the English Establishment, but he avows as his own the paper on the "Church and State Question in Italy."

A startling report has been published by the medical officer of health of Marylebone. According to that gentleman, the sanitary condition of that part of the metropolis is positively alarming. He states that the deaths from scarlet fever during the past two months have been five times more than the average during the past nineteen years. There is some consolation in the accompanying assertion, that this high death-rate has not arisen from causes beyond human control. The principal and immediate cause is inexcusable neglect or ignorance of the elementary laws of sanitation. Another cause is, that the sanitary acts are not as perfect as they should be. But the imperfections of the law have really hardly anything to do with the havoc caused by scarlet fever in Marylebone. It is to the non-observance of the law we have to attribute this serious state of things. There is no reason why scarlet fever should not be stamped out, as well as the cattle disease. Is it to be supposed that cattle trade interests are of more value in the eyes of the legislature than human lives?—It must be supposed so, if parliament does not next session summarily deal with human diseases.

The gentleman who had been Protestant Bishop of Brechin, became a good Catholic before he died. We are informed of this conversion by the Church Review, which goes into mourning over the event. Thus our contemporary records the last hours of the well-advised prelate.—On the 18th Sunday after Trinity, though feeling far from well, he insisted on preaching what proved to be his last discourse. During the ensuing week he was unwell. Though he continued to be very ill, still the report was "no danger," and in this opinion the bishop himself apparently shared. By what means called a "singular coincidence" an English priest to whom the bishop was in the habit of confessing had come on a visit to him, and was in the house. On Thursday night the bishop said he would like to see him, and that he would make his confession. He confessed and was absolved." Here we pause to dwell on the last sentence—he confessed and was absolved. If that does not prove that he was one with us in communion, we do not know what does. But we continue the quotation.—"The end had evidently come, and while his chaplain was reciting the Office for the Commendation of a departing soul he fell asleep in peace. He had succumbed to an attack of gout at the heart. Requiem eternam dona ei Domine." Has the Church Review become Catholic, too, by the grace of God? If so, we welcome the editors with open arms to the fold. Requiem eternam dona ei Domine—"Give him eternal rest, O Lord!" What is this but a prayer for the repose of the soul of the dead. Again the Church Review continues in the same strain—"On Sunday a scene took place the like of which has certainly not been witnessed in Scotland since the reformation and perhaps not before it. The bishop's remains were laid, dressed in his episcopal robes, in a shell in the library; in his hand lay the pastoral staff; the left was placed on his breast; the mitre was placed near his head. Four large candles burned round the coffin, at the foot of which was crucifix, lights and flowers. During the day at least 6,000 persons visited the body. Many crossed themselves more fell on their knees to pray. If these be not Catholic customs—of this display of crucifix, lights and flowers, this praying and making of the sign of the cross—they are the most insincere and impudent parodies of them that we have ever heard of since the passing of counterfeit became a trade.—London Universe

GLADSTONE'S "ANTI-PAPAL FEVER."—Mr. Gladstone is heaping up reasons for hoping that he will never return to power in England. Years since, when yet he had declined little from the utmost height of his popularity, we ventured to prophesy that once fallen he would never again be Prime Minister, and day by day he adds to our hope that the prophecy will come true. The anti-Papal fever which seized upon him at the close of his Ministerial career has now reached such a degree of heat, not to say of delirium, that he really seems willing to plunge England into a religious war. Ultramarine forces, ultramarine plottings, which Prince Bismarck exaggerated in cold blood, and as a matter of policy, have overmastered Mr. Gladstone's imagination to a degree that would make of him a dangerous man if he were in a position of power. His essay in the Church Quarterly Review offers the latest exemplification of a temper which would be almost fatal in a strong and popular Minister. Here, in a few passages, he has contrived to give deep offence to the whole French people, who will henceforth associate English liberalism with Bismarckism, and in whom he has inspired the justifiable dread that if he came into power again (Germany) would have in England an ally against themselves. This, of course, is mere mischief. Already the French papers have singled out these passages for bitter observation, and we are told that they have "caused a great sensation." One of these passages we quote:—"That powerful setting of the current of human motive and inclination, which we ill term fate, seems to determine France toward another deadly contest with Germany for the hegemony of the Continent." No doubt her words, and what is more, her thoughts to day are those of peace; but here, under thought, so to speak, the embryo of her mind in the future, which waits for its development and for an atmosphere to live in, is war; war for recovery, perhaps, more than for supremacy. When the time of that terrible war shall arrive, the very instinct of nature will teach her to strengthen herself by association with all the elements cognate to her purpose. Now, not an association can hardly arise in the normal shape of alliance between State and State. Under this head the may possibly reckon according to general appearances upon the sympathy of Spain. But a country, which after having risen so high has sunk so low, and which resembles France at present only in its incapacity of self-government, can count for little. The trial

of France will be an ally without the name; it will be the ultramarine minority which pervades the world, which triumphs in Belgium; which brags in England; which disquiets, though without strength to alarm, Germany and Austria; which is weaker perhaps in Italy than in any of these countries; but which is everywhere coherent, everywhere tenacious of its purpose, everywhere knows its mind, follows its leaders and bids its time. This minority which hates Germany and persecutes Italy will by a fatal and inevitable attraction be the one fast ally of France, if ever France be, again so far overmastered by her own internal foes as to launch again upon a wild career of political ambition wearing the dishonorable and fictitious garb of religious fanaticism." Surely it is unfortunate for the liberal party of England that the man who is supposed abroad to be a leader who has over them complete mastery should publish such offensive matter as this, from which fanaticism has excluded almost all consideration except those it feeds on.—Pall Mall Gazette.

UNITED STATES.

WHAT A BISHOP DID FOR THE UNION.—The Biographical Encyclopedia of the Nineteenth Century, in a sketch of the Right Rev. Bishop Domenico of Pittsburgh, Pa., states that during the late Rebellion, in 1862, when the Spanish Government was on the point of recognizing the Confederacy, he embarked for Madrid, was granted several interviews with the Queen and her chief minister, and ultimately succeeded in preventing the recognition by Spain of the South as a belligerent and separate government. This highly important mission was undertaken at the instance of the Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes, who had been deputed by the United States to arrange that serious difficulty, but was prevented by sickness. Bishop Domenico of all those who had been sent by the Government of the United States to arrange this matter, was the only one who ever really succeeded in his mission.

A WOMAN'S FEARFUL REVENGE.—A drunken woman performed an extraordinary surgical operation upon her husband in Cincinnati, on Oct. 31. Both were under the influence of liquor at the time and had been on the spree all day, which finally resulted in a terrible fight. The woman received a bad beating, and, infuriated beyond reason by drink planned and executed a most diabolical revenge. She first induced her spouse to go to bed, and then, procuring some chloroform saturated a handkerchief and held it to his nostrils till he was entirely unconscious. She next procured an old carpenter's saw and soon had cut one of the man's legs off a little above the ankle joint. With grim satisfaction she watched his life blood ooze away but was aroused from her reveries by some neighbors who, seeing the situation at a glance tried to bleed the member, the man remaining unconscious all the time. He was taken to an hospital and is not expected to live. The female fiend has been arrested and is now lodged in jail.

LABOR IN CALIFORNIA.—"A mechanic" writes to the Chicago Tribune as follows:—"Common laborers are swarming all over the State, seeking employment in vain; and still the multitude increases every day, from the States and from China. And as to the trader, there are thousands out of employment to-day, excellent workmen as well as inferior. There are not less than 1000 carpenters who are out of employment in San Francisco alone; and I doubt not that they are as good men as those that are employed. There are, in fact, such an immense number of all kinds of laborers unemployed, who are dependent on the proceeds of their daily labor for a livelihood, and their numbers are daily increasing by accessions from the States and the discharge of every week, that there is considerable apprehension felt for the dull season. Family expenses are very great. A house of five or six rooms rents for from \$25 to \$50 per month. Flour, is \$3.50 per hundred; potatoes, \$1.20 to \$1.75 per bushel; butter, 25 to 55 cents per pound, coal, \$12 to \$20 per ton; and all kinds of fruit and vegetables in proportion. Good board and lodging are \$6 per week."

CATHOLIC SERVICE OF AN AMERICAN WARSHIP.—A short time ago, in a foreign station, the Rev. Dr. O'Connor, a Catholic priest, gave a mission on board the American flagship Franklin, more than half the crew of which were Catholics. The men received Holy Communion; and the greater number of all denominations, took the temperance pledge. The captain and the admiral thanked Dr. O'Connor for his good work; and the Rev. gentleman expresses his gratitude and admiration for the kind treatment he received from the Protestant chaplain of the ship, who assisted the mission in every way he could. The name of this liberal gentleman is the Rev. G. Williamson Smith. The Rev. Dr. O'Connor, who is at present visiting New England, previous to his departure for Europe, is a great traveller. He is a native of Kerry, and was for some five years, Missionary Apostolic in Australia and the Sandwich Islands. He attended the Council of the Vatican, and was invited to preach the Lent following in Nice. He has given missions through Queensland, and preached and lectured in the principal cities and towns of the Australasia from North to South. He visited New Zealand, the Fiji Islands and other Islands of both Pacific Oceans; and recently preached in Honolulu, in presence of King Kalakaua. We see by the California papers that he was hospitably entertained by the Archbishop and Catholic merchants of San Francisco. He also visited and preached in the cities through which he passed. He has been the guest, since he came to New York, of his hospitable Vicar-General. We regret that the sudden change from the sunny tropical island has so affected his chest that he is unwillingly obliged to seek a more genial climate in Europe.—Boston Pilot.

CITY OF DAVID.—Bethlehem was the birthplace of King David (see 1 Sam. xvi. 18); nearly eleven hundred years before it became the birthplace of Jesus, his Lord. On this account it is called (see Luke ii. 4) "The city of David." To Bethlehem, therefore, Joseph went to be enrolled; by order of Caesar Augustus, because he and Mary had descended from King David. To be the birthplace of Jesus was a great honor, and this honor was given to a very small place, not to great and sacred Jerusalem, the home of many kings, but to humble Bethlehem, a place so small that it is not even mentioned by Nehemiah in his list of places. King David never forgot his birthplace. Once, when he was at war with the troublesome Philistines; he had hid himself in a cave of Adullam, hungry, tired and thirsty, he thought of the sweet, clear water he used to drink in Bethlehem, and said, to those about him: "Oh, that one would give me a drink of the water of the well of Bethlehem, that is by the gate!" There, when a boy he had many a time quenched his thirst. And if he had played and frolicked with the boys and girls of Bethlehem; and now, in his trouble and thirst, how lovingly and longingly does his heart go back to the home of his youth! "Oh, that one would give me a drink of the water of the well of Bethlehem, that is by the gate!" And three of his brave men, that is, through the illness of the Philistine army, saved to Bethlehem, and brought him water. But he could not drink it. Why not? Because, these men brought it at the risk of life, and he could not drink the precious blood. What then should he do? He remembered before the Lord, and he offered for such heroic deeds, some tokens to God and honored brave men.—Pall Mall Gazette.