ALARMING DISEASES AFFECTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, involves the whole

TESTIS IN CŒLO FIDELIS

The True Witness AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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FENIANISM.

STUDIES IN IRISH HISTORY.

BY JUSTIN HUNTLY McCARTHY, M. P.

From United Ireland.

The suppression of the Phœnix movement stimulated, instead of retarding, the spirit of secret organization in Ireland and in America. Stephens was not disheartened by a temporary defeat. The process of agitation, of enrolment, of organization, went on with greater vigor than ever. And the new body was imbued with far greater vitality than the Phœnix conspiracy ever possessed, or had seemed likely to possess. Stephens in Ireland, and O'Mahoney in America, were both working steadily for the same ends; and the result of their efforts was the Fenian organization. The title of the Fenian Brotherhood was not the title by which at first the body was known in Ireland. Stephens called the association of which he was the presiding genius the Irish Republican Brotherhood, and for a time the letters I. R. B. represented to Irish conspirators the name of their conspiracy. But O'Mahony, over in America, was something of a Gaelic scholar and student. He desired to give the organization for which he was working a name which should recall some great historical association connected with the past glories of Ireland, and cast about in his mind for a suitable appellation. He bethought him of that wonderful semimythic chivalry of the Feni, companions of Finn, the son of Coul, whose deeds were the pride and the marvel of prehistoric Irish history. From this legendary brotherhood of warriors and poets and heroes—warriors like Finn himself, poets like Oisin and heroes like Diarmuid, the lover of Grania—he borrowed their stately title to give it to the very real brotherhood of which he was, in a measure, the head. Thus, from the poetic fancy of the exiled Young Irelander, the most formidable of Irish conspiracies got its name of the Fenian Brotherhood. The title was an attractive one. It was easy to remember. It roused famous and fascinating associations, and it soon overcrowded the colder name devised by Stephens: till, in the end, the Fenians became the generally accepted designation of the world for the members of the the I. R. B. The name passed at once into literature. It lives in passionate poems and stirring lyrics, in which the lengthy appellation of the Irish Republication Brotherhood could have found no place. Black's brilliant and vigorous poem, with its stirring refrain of "Up and make way for the Fenian men," would in itself be enough to fix and make permanent the title of any movement. The Tertians of the latest of Irish conspiracies found his account in the term taken from the shadowy heroes of Irish antiquity. The Irish Republican Brotherhood might serve very well in eloquent speeches and elaborate addresses, but the Fenians was the term for poets.

The movement went on slowly, but very surely. It received perhaps the most important of its earlier impulses with the funeral of Terence Bellew McManus. McManus had died away in America in exile. Fortune had not smiled upon him since the days when Meagher described him as a "tall, dashing, orderly fellow, with frank, bold, honest features, flushing with delight," who, with a green cap on his head, and a rifle in his right hand, joined the rebel muster at Ballingarry. He made his escape from his Australasian prison in 1852. "Having been arrested," said Gavan Duffy, "by an excess of authority, for some supposed violation of convict regulations, he appealed to a bench of magistrates and was set at liberty. Being thus free from any obligation to his jailers, he made his escape to San Francisco." In California McManus's closing years were passed not too happily. He entered upon his old business. But the business habits of the New World, and especially of that very New World of California in those days, were not the business habits of the Old; and Terence Bellew McManus found it difficult for him to reconcile his own principles and theories with the rough-and-ready methods of that *terra nova*, the California of the Pioneers and of Bret Harte's "argonauts." We are told that heavy shadows came to linger on the handsome face which once was all smiles and brightness. He lived poor, and he died poor in 1861. His family and his friends resolved that his body should be laid in the country he had loved so well, and for which he had sacrificed so much. The remains of the brave, brilliant and gifted Young Irelander were conveyed in their coffin across the Atlantic, and were borne in solemn state through Dublin, to their final resting place in Glasnevin, amidst the silent homage of assembled thousands. "The incident," says Mr. A. M. Sullivan, "was so dramatic, and touched such deep emotions, that the proceeding assumed a magnitude and solemnity which astonished and startled everyone. The Irish race in America seemed to make of the funeral a demonstration of devotion to the old land. The Irish at home were seized with like feelings, and on all sides prepared to give a suitable reception to the remains of him who, proscribed in life, might return only in death to the land he loved. It was a proceeding which appealed powerfully to the sympathies of the people; and Nationalists of all hues and sections mingled in the homage and patriotism which it was understood to convey." Another writer gives an interesting account of the passage of the funeral cortege through Dublin: "Every spot that could call up a vengeful memory was included; no turning was neglected from which a defiant bravado could be flung at the Government. It proceeded through Thomas street, indissolubly associated with the memory of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, every head uncovered as it passed the house where that noble man met his death, and the church where he was interred. A third, the most striking pause of all, was made at the scene of Emmet's execution, where national feeling vented itself with a groan that was half a yell. [This authority is here at fault. The procession passed Catherine's Church in profound silence, with heads uncovered.] A similar mark of respect was accorded to a house in High street, where the remains of Wolfe Tone had been deposited, previous to their removal to their last resting place. In passing the Castle the procession slackened its pace to the utmost, and lingered on its way in silent, but stern defiance. Then it took its course by the Exchange, through College Green and in front of the Parliament Houses. Thence it wound through Westmoreland street to Carlisle bridge, and so to Glasnevin. The pall bearers themselves were members of the Irish Republican Brotherhood. An immense number of recruits came into the Fenian ranks after the McManus funeral. During the six months that followed that memorable event the organization is said to have no less than doubled its numbers in Ireland. One addition to the ranks could well have been spared. This was Pierce Nagle, who afterwards became so infamous as the informer. A large number of American Fenians, too, came over with the body of McManus, and their presence in Dublin served to link very closely the kindred organizations of Ireland and America, and to encourage and stimulate the Irish agitation.

One very remarkable event which followed close upon the McManus funeral was a meeting that was held in the Rotunda in Dublin to express sympathy with the American Federals. The meeting, which was ingeniously organized by members of the Fenian body, was addressed by one very peculiar patriot, and the chair was taken by another. The speaker was the late Mr. P. J. Smyth; the chairman was The O'Donoghue. At that time The O'Donoghue was an advocate of advanced Nationalism, a point of view from which he again oscillated for a short time lately. It is interesting to read an account of the speech which Mr. P. J. Smyth, whose memory is just now a good deal glorified by the British Press, addressed to the meeting on that occasion: "Having read the resolution which he was called upon to move, Mr. Smyth made a speech which abounded in sneers against England. The tone of his voice was pitched, and his accent carefully suited to convey his meaning. He said that an insult had been offered to 'our' flag—thereby capping the denial made shortly before by the chairman, that Irishmen accepted the flag of England as their own. He alluded to the mere Yankee captain, who was not of noble blood, but who, for all that, dared to fire a shot across the bows of a right royal *British* steamer, although she was 'under the flag that had braved a thousand

(Continued on eighth page.)

NEW JERSEY TO THE FRONT.

A LEAGUE MEETING PRESIDED OVER BY THE GOVERNOR.

JERSEY CITY, Sept. 25.—A public meeting of the Irish National League was held at St. Michael's Institute, Jersey City, last night, and was a great success. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

Governor Abbett, as chairman, said he sympathised with Ireland and all people in slavery. Judge Allan L. McDermott, said that if Parnell was wrong, then Washington, Lafayette and the other heroes and statesmen—the founders of this magnificent Republic—were wrong. Rev. Father Sheridan, one of Parnell's missionaries, said that the cause led by Parnell and his noble band had two objects—first, to emancipate the landlord; second, to establish a Parliament at College Green.

Rev. Father Moore and ex Congressman Hardenbergh spoke. The latter said financial aid was what Parnell most needed. All Ireland wanted was to elect seventy or eighty members of Parliament. After Mr. Hardenbergh had finished his address subscriptions were received amounting in all to about $400. Governor Abbett headed the list. He gave a check for $100; Allan L. McDermott gave a check for the same amount, Mr. Hardenbergh contributed $25, E. T. McLaughlin $70 and Father De Concillio $25. Others gave from $5 to $15.

A VICEREGAL CONTRAST.

DUBLIN, Sept. 22.—Mr. T. Healy, M.P., in a speech here said that the Irish party had made the coercion policy ruin the Viceroy who so desperately clung to it. He added:—"The most sour and gloomy, the most unscrupulous and cruel, the most despicable and detested Viceroy who ever reigned in Ireland, a Viceroy who might as well have been dumb, except when he vindicated some murderous scandal against justice. We now have a Viceroy who has done his best to be civil. I do not think there was ever a more bewildering contrast than Lord Spencer, with his dragoons, and Lord Carnarvon among the wilds of Connaught upon an outside car driven by one of Lord Spencer's innocent convicts."

A TERRIBLE FRENCH TRAGEDY.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—Another tragedy has just occurred at Lafage, a little place in the department of the Cantal. Paul Rousseilhe had for some time been on an intimate footing with a girl named Valentine, whom he had first met in Paris. The other day Rousseilhe took his conquest down to Lafage. On arrival, for some mysterious reason, he got uneasy at not finding his revolver, and it occurred to him that Valentine had stolen it to murder him with. He looked so wild that the girl thought it best to bolt, but Rousseilhe followed her with his largest carving knife, overtook her in her bedroom, and almost hacked her to pieces. The servants took no notice of the disturbance till the blood began to trickle through the ceiling. This aroused suspicion, and they went for their master, whom, after a struggle, they captured. When the gendarmes came to take the murderer off he was quietly smoking his second pipe. He now lies in the Aurillac prison awaiting his trial.

BRITISH POLITICS.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH ADVISES THE CLERGY FOR THE COMING CONVENTION.

LORD SALISBURY'S MANIFESTO ANXIOUSLY AWAITED—JOE CHAMBERLAIN'S ATTITUDE CALCULATED TO LEAD TO THE DISRUPTION OF THE LIBERAL PARTY—THE PARNELLITES THE ONLY UNITED AND COMPACT POLITICAL PARTY IN THE COUNTRY—THEIR BRIGHT PROSPECTS

DUBLIN, Sept. 26.—Archbishop Walsh has sent circulars to priests in the various parishes throughout Ireland advising them in regard to the parliamentary election campaign. He cautions them to beware of surprises at the coming conventions for nominating candidates for seats in parliament, and to resist any attempts to stampede the conventions in favor of any outside candidate. He especially advises them respecting the Wicklow convention to be held on Monday, October 5th, warns them of supporting other than tried men and directs them to oppose the overthrow of known for unknown candidates. The Archbishop also states, if it is necessary to secure their objects, priests should endeavor to secure an adjournment, and if this is not possible to withdraw from the convention. Dr. Walsh admits that he incurs a serious responsibility in taking this step.

WAITING FOR SALISBURY'S MANIFESTO.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The political campaign, which has hitherto been devoid of life, begins to glow, and the prospects are that the occurrences of the coming week will make electoral affairs quite lively. Lord Salisbury will, on Tuesday, issue the Tory campaign manifesto. This, the Conservatives hope, will put new life into the Tory cause. The blast blown by the "Grand Old Man" dissipated the seeds of disrupting discord which were fast taking root in the divisions of the Liberal structure, but the edifice has been neglected since, and damaging growths are again fastening upon it. Lord Salisbury's followers entertain the conviction that he can blow a counter blast that will shake the weakening Gladstonian temple to the ground.

John Bright has determined to re-enter politics as an advocate of the restoration of the Liberals to power. He proposes to make the candidacy of Sir Henry James, Mr. Gladstone's attorney general, for the seat at Bury, a suburb of Manchester, the occasion for undertaking a stumping tour. This will undoubtedly prove to be one of the greatest sensations of the campaign.

CHURCHILL AND GLADSTONE.

Lord Randolph Churchill, who has been spending his vacation, will begin work next week by addressing a meeting at Birmingham. Mr. Gladstone still declines to name the date for the delivery of the speech he has promised to make to his Midlothian constituents.

CHAMBERLAIN AND THE WHIGS.

Joseph Chamberlain's address at Lambeth, on Thursday, has revived the feeling of disunion between the Radicals and the Whigs. A large number of Whigs are daily becoming more dissatisfied with the Gladstone manifesto statement concerning church disestablishment.

A TEMPERANCE PARTY.

The Newcastle temperance convention resulted in the formation of a distinct temperance party, which will support only those parliamentary candidates who will pledge themselves in favor of local option. Most of the conference orators upbraided the last Liberal Government for its neglect of temperance legislation, and criticized Mr. Gladstone for the meagre and indifferent reference which his manifesto contains concerning the liquor traffic. Rev. Mr. Garrett, president of the Methodist Temperance Union, has issued a fervent political appeal to the people of England, concluding with these words:—"Let party landmarks go. Vote straight for a sober country."

PARNELL'S STRENGTH.

The Parnellites constitute at present the only thoroughly united and compact political party in the country. They believe that their prospects are bright. The American plan formulated this week in the Boston *Pilot* by Alexander Sullivan to raise a fund sufficient to enable Mr. Parnell to pay salaries of $500 per annum for five years to ninety Home Rule members disturbs the Tories and Whigs, while it immensely elates the Nationalists. It is the greatest aid ever rendered to the Home Rule cause. It will enable Mr. Parnell to secure the services in Parliament of many an able poor Irish gentleman, now debarred by lack of means from accepting a seat, and will place the whole Irish delegation under more obligation and greater allegiance to the league than it has ever been. Mr. Parnell will next week hold his first convention for the selection of Home Rule candidates. He requires sixty new men in addition to the present members who are seeking re-election. No man will be accepted as a candidate unless he has performed active work in the Nationalist cause and pledges himself to vote with the Home Rule party on all questions where unity shall be deemed advisable. Mr. Parnell estimates that the Home Rulers will secure *eighty-four* seats in the next Parliament, and possibly ninety.

CHAMBERLAIN'S HOPES.

Mr. Chamberlain believes that in the event of a Liberal success in the coming campaign Mr. Gladstone will remain in office but a short time, and retire after forming the cabinet and setting the governmental machinery in motion, leaving the leadership and possibly the premiership to him.

The *Spectator* deplores Mr. Chamberlain's present political attitude as calculated to lead to Liberal disruption. It maintains that it will be impossible for Mr. Gladstone and a majority of the Liberals to accept a declaration so absolute and so new in British political annals as that asserted just now by Chamberlain, and insists that if his demands be conceded he will virtually become premier while Mr. Gladstone is at the head of Liberal affairs. The *Spectator* clearly intimates a wish to have Mr. Chamberlain snuffed out as soon as possible.

SOCIALISTS SUPPORTED.

Under the excitement produced by the present police persecutions of Socialists in London, parliamentary candidates of known Socialistic sympathies are receiving growing support in the London and Nottingham districts.

THE REGULATION OF VICE.

The committee of the Society of Friends are circulating among the Quakers of Great Britain documents urging that the repeal of the laws enacting state regulation of vice be made a distinct issue in the coming elections, and that support be given to those candidates only who will pledge themselves in favor of repeal. The newspaper organs of the Methodist Church in England also advocate the proposal.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

RUSSIA CROWING OVER ENGLAND'S DEFEAT—ADVENTURES OF AN ENGLISH CONSUL AND AN ATTACHE—WHAT THEY HAVE GOT TO SAY ABOUT PRINCE ALEXANDER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 28.—A Bulgarian revolutionary committee has been discovered at Adrianople. Four arrests were made.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 28.—The English Government is considered here to have sustained a defeat in the formation of the new Turkish Ministry. Said Pasha, the Turkish Foreign Minister, is known to sympathise with Russia. The Government journals here are rejoicing over the new aspect of affairs.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Advices from Bucharest report that fighting occurred on Friday near Roumelia. During the engagement 30 Roumelians were killed and 300 wounded.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 28.—Major Trotter, military attaché of the British legation here, and Mr. Fawcett, English consul-general, have returned from Roumelia. They narrate that on their arrival at Philippopolis they were arrested. After having an interview with Prince Alexander, they were blindfolded and escorted to the frontier and left in an open field at nightfall in a carriage. They wandered about for several hours, and finally reached the tent of a pasha, who treated them well and forwarded them to Constantinople.

PHILIPPOPOLIS, Sept. 28.—The agitation in favor of Macedonia is stringently forbidden. Offenders are tried by court martial. Officials on the frontier have been instructed to preserve order and prevent acts of provocation on the part of the people. Prince Alexander visited the Mosque here and gave the officiating priest permission to offer prayers for the Sultan. The Prince assured the Musselmans that their rights would be protected. He left amid blessings. Warlike preparations are being made with unabated zeal.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Ottoman Bank has loaned the Turkish Government 250,000 lires.

Advices from Beyrout say there is great excitement throughout Syria in consequence of sudden and urgent orders from Constantinople to mobilize the reserve forces which have been free from active duty for the last six years. The Musselmans are distracted. Mobilization is being effected with severity.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 28.—While all the powers have notified the Porte that they denounce the recent Bulgarian action, it is believed that it will certainly be confirmed as an accomplished fact, provided Prince Alexander continues to pay a regular tribute to Turkey.

Sir Henry Drummond Wolff will hasten his departure for Egypt, because his stay at Constantinople will embarrass the Porte and postpone the settlement of Egyptian affairs.

Major Trotter, military attaché to the British embassy, and J. A. Fawcett, British consul-general, declare it is their opinion that the *coup d'etat* was entirely the work of the national party in Eastern Roumelia, which is anti-Russian, and that Russia is much annoyed at their display of independence on the part of her protegés. Prince Alexander assured them on his honor as a gentleman that he knew absolutely nothing of what was going on until the offer reached him at Varna to crown him ruler of the united Bulgarians. The Prince was confident that anarchy must have ensued had he refused the offer, and was most anxious that his motives should not be misunderstood. He had several interviews with Messrs. Trotter and Fawcett, and entrusted to them messages for the foreign ambassadors, Grand Vizier and Sultan explaining his action and his views of the situation, and giving assurance that Turkey would lose nothing by recognizing the *fait accompli*. He added that he would always remain a faithful vassal, strictly observing the existing obligations. The Prince declared he had thrown his lot with the Bulgaria Nationalists. He could not leave them now if he desired, and if it becomes necessary he will fight at their head at Philippopolis. Trotter and Fawcett saw Gabriel Pasha, the Turkish Governor, paraded through the streets in an open carriage in company with an extravagantly dressed woman, who sat by his side brandishing a naked sword. This woman, known as the Queen of the Bulgarias, is the lady who at Otuekichi during the Bulgarian revolution was so shockingly treated when she was handed over to the Turkish soldiery as a punishment for having embroidered the revolutionary banners. Prince Alexander subsequently gave orders that the ex-governor should be treated with the greatest respect.

The Turkish and Bulgarian forces are in echelon along the frontier. The Bulgarians keep well within their own territory.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—It is rumored the cabinet will advise the Porte to depose Prince Alexander and to appoint to his place Waldemar, brother-in-law of the Czar, and of the future Queen of England.

REFUSE TO PAY THEIR RENTS.

DUBLIN, Sept. 28.—Thirty "moonlighters" made a raid last night upon farms belonging to the estates of Sir Henry Donovan in Kerry, and made the tenants swear they would withhold their rents unless they were granted a reduction of 30 per cent. The tenants of Herbert Kenmar's estates in Killarney headed by the priests to-day visited the proprietor and demanded a reduction of thirty per cent. in rent. The demand was refused and the tenants withdrew declining to pay their rents.

Alexander Sullivan.

INTERVIEWED BY A BOSTON "PILOT" REPORTER.

Division of Responsibility and Equalization of Labor the Mottoes of the League.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—Mr. Alexander Sullivan, of Chicago, the able ex-President of the Irish National League of America, was in Boston last week, and was interviewed by a *Pilot* reporter on the coming Convention of the National League to be held in Chicago. It was a pleasant sign of the times to see the cordial attentions that were paid to Mr. Sullivan, who is a vigorous and leading Republican, by the Irish-Americans of Boston, irrespective of party. Hon. P. A. Collins, Thomas Flatley, Thomas F. Doherty and other leading Democrats of Boston were among those who tried to make pleasant Mr. Sullivan's visit to Boston.

It will be seen that the practical mind of Mr. Sullivan grasps the whole situation, and that the policy outlined or suggested by him is in keeping with the splendid advance of the national movement in Ireland. The following is the interview:—

Reporter—Have you any suggestion to offer for the coming National League Convention?

Mr. Sullivan—Yes. The first is a division of responsibility, an equalization of labor. In the past, our conventions have contented themselves with the selection of officers. That being done, the delegates seemed to consider their work completed, their responsibility ended.

Reporter—How do you propose to remedy that condition of affairs?

Mr. Sullivan—I am in favor of the next Convention putting into operation a movement to raise $225,000 for the Parliamentary Fund. That would be enough to enable Mr. Parnell to guarantee to each of ninety members $500 per year for five years. A committee should be appointed by the Convention, composed of one person from each State, to apportion to each State its share of that sum. Then, each delegate in the Chicago Convention will have a duty to perform. He cannot feel, as many now seem to feel, that the executive officers of the League can do all that needs to be done. Each branch will feel in honor bound to keep the pledge of its delegate. The States will engage in active rivalry to see which shall first perform its share of the work.

Reporter—Surely, you do not think $500 a year sufficient compensation for members of Parliament?

Mr. Sullivan—No; I do not. But I want to see that much assured from the United States, so that Mr. Parnell may have a secure basis to start on—a sum definite to guarantee each member. The constituencies may be trusted to do the rest. It is not wise that the relations between the members and the constituencies should be totally severed in this regard. The obligations and the responsibilities of the representative character should be preserved. This can better be done, if the members have to look to their constituencies for a portion of their compensation.

Reporter—What do you think of the plan proposed by some of the States and cities to support one or more members directly from such city or State?

Mr. Sullivan—It would lead to confusion and inequality. There should be perfect equality and absolute discipline. Parnell should receive his $500 annually precisely as the humblest member will. He should receive it on the same form of voucher and from the same treasurer. Webster, Clay, Sumner, Lincoln, Douglass, Seward and other leaders of their day in Congress received the same salary as their most obscure colleagues. Every Irish movement should rest on this republican idea of equality. Whatever we contribute should be placed in bulk at the disposal of the Parliamentary party. The spirit of discipline which makes it necessary to require candidates for Parliament to pledge themselves in writing to resign whenever requested to do so by a majority of the Parliamentary party, also makes it necessary to have a single treasury, and to have payments made therefrom only on the order of such committee as Mr. Parnell or the majority of the party shall appoint.

Reporter—What if there should not be ninety members elected.

Mr. Sullivan—The unexpended surplus can be used in maintaining the clerical help which the party, with its new and enlarged membership, will find indispensable. To that purpose also can be applied the difference in exchange and the interest earned by the fund.

Reporter—Is it your idea that the contributions now being made should go to make part of this $225,000.

Mr. Sullivan—No. The contributions made prior to the Convention will be needed in the general election. They should be sent over without delay, as the treasurer, Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, has heretofore done. It has been the treasurer's practice to remit to the home organizations as often as he had $5,000 to send.

Reporter—What is your plan as to the deposit or investment of this sum when raised?

Mr. Sullivan—It would be prudent not to deposit or invest it where the English Government could levy upon it. A pretext to seize can easily be invented where the power to seize exists. I should advise its investment or deposit in this country as would seem best to a board of trustees, composed of such men as our reverend treasurer and Mr. Eugene Kelly, of New York. However, if Mr. Parnell and his colleagues deem it wise to deposit it in Ireland, their decision should be accepted. But mere sentiment should give way to judgment in this matter. The next time an English Ministry is tempted to steal an Irish fund, the custodian of that fund may not be so sagacious or alert as Patrick Egan was when he contrived to reach France just in the nick of time to prevent the seizure of the Land League funds.

Reporter—Do you think nothing more will be needed after that sum is raised to help the Irish cause?

Mr. Sullivan—I am not so sanguine as that, although I feel confident the Irish members will be legislating in Dublin before the five years provided have passed away. In the meantime, there may be two or three general elections and other emergencies which will call for aid from us. As General Collins assured our friends in Ireland, the calls will never be made in vain. If no such emergencies arise, our efforts should be directed to a revival of Irish industries.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Sixty-four thousand one hundred and one people have visited the shrine of La Bonne Ste. Anne since the commencement of the year.

On Tuesday, the 29th, the silver wedding of the Rev. Father Piché will be celebrated at Lachine.

The retreat of the scholars of the Ursuline convent, Quebec, will commence on Wednesday, September 30, and will be preached by the Rev. Father Pircon, S.J.

The Rev. Abbé Beauchamp, chaplain of the Hochelaga Convent, has been appointed curé of Aylmer, of the diocese of Ottawa. He will be replaced here by the Rev. Abbé Ecrément.

The Rev. Father Paradis, curate at Robertsville, has been appointed curé of St. Gedeon de Grandmonde, and Rev. Father George Gagnon, curate of Herbertville, replaces Father Paradis.

It is claimed that a young girl from Glens Falls, N.Y., who had been blind for some years, miraculously recovered her eyesight at La Bonne Ste. Anne on a pilgrimage with her mother there on Sunday last.

A grand ceremony will take place at St. Cuthbert on Wednesday next, the 30th, the occasion being the consecration of the new parochial church.

The pupils of the Christian Brothers, the Good Shepherd, and the Sisters of Charity are making their annual Retreat at the St. John church. It is preached by the Rev. Father Magrand.

On Saturday last His Lordship the Archbishop of Quebec ordained the following in St. Anne's College:—*Tonsure*—Joseph Léonard Benoit. *Sub-Deacons*—Pierre Auguste Sharon, Louis Phillippe Delisle and Charles Clément Lévesque.

His Lordship the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, on Saturday last ordained the following in the Seminary chapel of that city:—*Sub-Deacon*—M. A. Bourret. *Minors*—Messrs. P. N. Bélanger, M. Beaugrand, V. O. Moreau. *Tonsures*—Messrs. A. A. Simard, J. A. H. Dubreuil, L. N. A. Gendreau, H. C. Lefebvre, J. A. Bonin.

On Saturday and Sunday last His Lordship the Bishop of Three Rivers made the following ordinations in the Seminary chapel of that city: *Tonsures*—Messrs. Néree Désilets, Charles Carutel, Eucharisto Héroux, Alphonse Lessard, Napoléon Corneau, Philippe Grenier, Louis Demoncourt. *Minor Orders*—Messrs. Léon Arcand, Charles Beaudet, Alexandre Moreau, Louis Laflèche, Joseph Ferron, Omer Ferron, Denis Marchand, Ferdinand Allard, Joseph Garceau. *Sub-Deacon*—M. Louis Montour. *Deacon*—M. Louis Montour. *Priesthood*—Messrs. Hercule Grenier, Joseph Ernest Béland, Honoré Lacorte, Eugène Baril.

JOE CHAMBERLAIN AND REFORM.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—An immense popular meeting was held in the Victoria Hall, in the New Cut, Lambeth, to night, at which orations were delivered by Messrs. Bradlaugh, Morley, Chamberlain and others. The hall in which the meeting proper was held was packed by an audience of 7,000 persons, and outside the building fully 20,000 more were assembled. The utmost good humor prevailed. Mr. Chamberlain was twenty minutes in getting through the crowd. He made a slashing election speech, the only new and important point in which was his vehement declaration that he would never become a member of any cabinet which did not adopt reform measures, including reform of the taxation laws, free elementary education, and the acquisition of the land by the local authorities in order to create small tenants. One of the incidents of the evening was Rev. Newman Hall's fulsome reference to the royal family. His remarks brought forth a storm of derision which lasted fully five minutes.

ENGLAND CEDES TO GERMANY.

VIENNA, Sept. 26.—The *Tagblatt* to-day revives the rumor that England is about to cede Heligoland to Germany. The possession of the islet by England has long been a thorn in Prince Bismarck's side, and diplomats have many times asserted that friendship between the powers was out of the question so long as England retained possession of Heligoland. It is not stated what price is to be paid for the island, but it is generally believed that Germany will surrender the new colonial possessions in New Guinea in return for the cession of Heligoland.

CRUSHED TO DEATH LISTENING TO NILSSON.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Such immense crowds attended the concert given by Christine Nilsson at Stockholm to-day that seventeen persons were crushed to death. Later advices from Stockholm show that the accident occurred after the concert and while Madame Nilsson was singing from the balcony of the Grand Hotel. The crowd numbered 30,000 at the time of the accident.

POPE LEO AS ARBITRATOR.

MADRID, Sept. 24.—The rumor is current and is generally credited that Germany has suggested that Pope Leo act as arbitrator in the Carolines dispute, and that Spain is likely to concur.

Two men seated themselves on large blocks of ice in Americus, Ga., a few days ago, on a "freeze out." One of them hunted warmer quarters after sitting it out forty-eight minutes, and the other contestant got the belt.