

BY ELIZABETH G. DONNELLY.

"Qui vitam sine termino
Nobis donet in patria!"

With a vast cathedral pile the benediction
By man was pouring,
Beside me in the crowded aisle a group
Of emigrants were kneeling;

Their homely raiment shodding round the
Priest's feet the ocean
They bent their forehead to the ground, the
Rough hands clasped in rapid devotion;

And six and seven castles were watered
With the "bread" tears,
As soft the old familiar hymn was wafted to
The exile's ears.

I heard them sob—I saw them lift the
Streaming eyes to that blessed dome;
Strain voices in a foreign land were carrying
The hymn of home,

And backward o'er the dangerous seas in
Fascy's ships once more they floated,
The sunlit billows heard that swelled
On Erin's coast devoted;

And rock once more the chapel green, and
Picked the shamrocks from the sward,
And knelt again with fearless kin before the
Hope, revealed the silver altar;

Oh! sweetly sang the hidden choir: "Qui
Nobis donet in patria!" the simple strain
Was clear and low;

And like a dream in troubled sleep, before
Them rose the vanished scene,
(Alas! how bitter are the tears that keep
The graves of memory green!)

No busy ploughman in the field, no laugh-
ing boy in the meadow,
The cabin walls in ruin; still, the morganized
furn, the last estate;

The gray-haired *Sorghoth* bowed in pain
above the pallor of the dying,
The precious dead by sorrow slain, be-
neath the grass and daisies lying—

Almighty Father! if there were no best
abiding-place with Thee
Houldst thou the wretched bear the bur-
den of his misery!

If, through the rain-drops of his tears, he
saw no bow of promise shining,
How could the cloud of sorrow, touched by
hope, reveal the silver altar?

But angels soothe him as they sing of end-
less days and joys to come,
In Faith's eternal Fatherland, the exiles'
—*McClellan's Illustrated Weekly.*

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS
FOR EARLY MASSES

By the Paulist Fathers.
Preached in their Church of St. Paul the
Apostle, Fifth Avenue street and Ninth
avenue, New York City.

SIXTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST.
"Putting away lying, speak ye the truth
every man with his neighbor, for we are
members one with another."—*Epistle of the
day.*

Do these words of the Apostle, my dear
brethren, awaken your consciences? Do
they give light to your souls regarding the
much too common offence of lying? We
trust it may be so, for it is really distress-
ing to observe the prevalent disregard of
truth. Sometimes it would seem as if the
Eighth Commandment had been entirely
forgotten, and that it was a matter of in-
difference whether we spoke things true or
false, our convenience alone guiding us in
our choice.

Surely there must be a sad lack of
appreciation of the virtue of truth when
such a state of neglect of it can exist.
There must be a grave error somewhere,
Truth in itself is lovely, and should be
cultivated because it gives a beauty to the
soul, which without it cannot possess.

Faith and temperance and alms-giving are
virtues; and bestow upon those who have
them a peculiar quality. They are sought
after, and great efforts are made to
obtain them and to keep them. Why?
Because they are virtues. What is truth,
if it is not a virtue? And if it is a virtue,
why not love it and rush after it? For
it is not only the utterly unscrupulous
and the bestial who has no higher
object in life than to serve himself and
promote his real or fancied interests at
whatever cost—it is not only who who
makes light of lying; but many who call
themselves good-living people are frequent
offenders in this matter.

Many, indeed, would not tell a gravely
injurious lie, yet they seemingly have no
horror of the use of a little harm, more-
over, to the good of many. Nor have they
any real sorrow apparently for
falsehoods of this kind, nor a sincere
purpose of amending.

And yet these are sins—venial sins, it
is true; still they are sins. They are dis-
pleasing to God, and offences against His
majesty; and they do no little harm, more-
over, to the soul depriving it of many
graces and laying up a store of material
for the fires of Purgatory.

But setting aside the consideration of
the sinfulness of falsehoods in themselves,
the dishonesty and the duplicity of which
we are of necessity guilty when we
desecrate to these things destroy our self-
esteem, and we cease to respect our-
selves, and progress from that to a general
suspicion of the veracity of our neighbors,
until in the end our confidence in those
about us is gone and we are in a doubt-
ing, uneasy, troubled state of mind, fear-
ful of all, trusting in none.

Thus our untruthfulness dishonors God,
and humiliates ourselves, and the assistance
which we might receive from our fellows,
were we honest men and women.

Even if we preached this virtue from
purely natural motives our lives would
not be so barren as they are without it.
Our friends would be about us, helping us
with their advice, and we in our turn
would sustain them in their difficulties,
because we would know them and they
us, and we would have trust in each
other. But as it now is, how many are
there truthful and honest enough to give
and receive counsel? Love the truth,
dear brethren, for the truth shall set you
free.

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FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS,
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be had of all Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Write for
Circulars and Testimonials to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not
known, send a note to the Editor of this Journal, they are sent free.

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(ESTABLISHED 1864.)
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not the genuine article. Beware of cheap
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To Farmers, Mechanics and others wishing
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Real Estate.
Having a large amount of money on hand
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make loans at a very low rate, according to
the security offered, principal payable at the
end of term, with privilege to borrow to
pay back a portion of the principal, with
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Persons wishing to borrow money will con-
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IN THE DOMINION.
Special Cheap Sale During Exhibition
Week.
Don't forget to call and see them before you
purchase anywhere else.
W. J. THOMPSON.

Practical Maxims of St. Ignatius.

From the Boianist.

There are very few who know what
God would make of them, were they
to deny themselves and give themselves
unto His hands; to be elaborated by His
Divine skill and industry. That you
may rank in this small number, often
say with your whole heart: "Lord, what
will thou have me do?" and do with
great care whatever He shall bid you.

Though you have a prospect of doing
much hereafter for God, do not neglect
to do now what you can; otherwise you
may lose the one, and not get the other;
beware of this common illusion: "What-
soever thy hand is able to do, do it ear-
nestly."

In danger, we should not rely much on
the virtue of beginners. It is like seed in
the springtime; it soon sprouts, but it also
soon withers away from mere contact with
the soil. Those who at the entrance of the
spiritual life do not stand danger prudently,
quickly stray from the right road. "They
became like the grass of the house-top,
which withered before it was ripe."

EXAMPLE.—While St. Ignatius was going
through his studies, he lost no opportunity
to gain souls to God by his exercises. The
following fact is a proof of his zeal at that
time. Once in Paris a nobleman invited
him in fun to play a game with him.
"I shall play with you," said Ignatius.
"But what are your stakes," said the
nobleman, "since you have no money?"
"The stakes will be answered St. Ignatius,
"that if you win I shall serve you for
a certain number of days in whatever
way you choose; but if I win, you will
serve me as I please."

"Agreed," said the nobleman.
They began the game. Ignatius knew
nothing at all about it; still, with the help
of God he won at every turn.
"I am duly punished," challenging
you," said the nobleman; "God is against
me."

When the game was over, Ignatius
took him, gave him the spiritual exercises
for a few days, and out of a man addicted
only to sloth and worldly pleasure, he
made a fervent and earnest Christian that
feared God and prepared for eternity.

Prussian Injustice.

London Universe.

"Second class Prussians was the name
by which the Catholics of the kingdom
of Prussia were called during the whole
period of the Prussian Revolution. That
period of oppression and persecution is
at an end, but in many instances the
Catholics are still treated as if they lived
in Prussia on sufferance only. Here is
one case in point out of a good many:

"In a large town of Thuringia, an
officer in the Army, a Protestant, wanted
to marry a Catholic girl. He had to
obtain the solemnized Catholic church.
Upon soliciting the necessary authority
at headquarters he was told that, unless
he was married in a Protestant church
he would be dismissed the service, in
accordance with a rule made in 1858."

Our readers are fully aware that
although the Catholic Church does not
prohibit mixed marriages, it does not
countenance them, and that in those
cases in which it lends its aid, the
sacrament is the solemnization of the mar-
riage by a Catholic priest and the educa-
tion of the issue in the Catholic faith.
But whether it be wise or not for Catho-
lics to marry Protestants, the former
ought at least to be treated on a footing
of equality with the latter. To give a
Protestant soldier the alternative of
doing violence to the conscience of the
woman he wants as a companion for life,
or being dismissed the service and there-
by deprived of the means whereby he
lives, is an unwarrantable act of tyranny,
and one absolutely at variance with the
provision of the German and Prussian
Constitutions, which lay down the rule
that all citizens enjoy equal rights, re-
gardless of faith and belief.

Say not, it is for love of the poor that
thou heapest up treasures; for thou
knowest that the widow of the Gospel
purchased heaven with two little pieces
of money.—*Ven. Louis of Grenada.*

Catarrah, Catarrhal Deafness, and Hay
Fever.

A NEW TREATMENT.

Sufferers are not generally aware that
these diseases are contagious, or that they
are due to the presence of living parasites
in the lining membrane of the nose and
eustachian tubes. Microscopic research,
however, has proved this to be a fact, and
the result is that a simple remedy has
been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrh-
al deafness, and hay fever, are cured in
from one to three simple applications
made at home. Out of two thousand
patients treated during the past six
months fully ninety per cent. have been
cured. This is none the less startling
when it is remembered that not five per
cent. of patients presenting themselves to
the regular practitioner are benefited,
while the patient medicines and other
medicines never record a cure at all.
In fact this is the only treatment
which can possibly effect a permanent
cure, and sufferers from catarrh, catarrhal
deafness, and hay fever should at once
correspond with Messrs. A. H. Dixon &
Son, 308 West King street, Toronto, Can-
ada, who have the sole control of this new
remedy, and who send a pamphlet explain-
ing this new treatment, free on receipt of
stamp.—*Scientific American.*

THE LAWS OF THE MEXES AND PERSIANS
were not more immutable than those of
nature. If we transgress them we suffer.
Sometimes, however, we break them in-
advertently. Damages frequently take the
form of Dyspepsia, Constipation and Bil-
iousness, which can be easily repaired with
Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery
and Dyspeptic Cure, the Great Bowel Pur-
ifier and renovator of the system.

Mr. T. C. Berchard, public school
teacher, Norwalk, writes: "During the fall
of 1881 I was much troubled with Bilious-
ness and Dyspepsia, and part of the time
was unable to attend to the duties of my
profession. Northrop & Lyman's Vegeta-
ble Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure was
recommended to me, and I have much
pleasure in stating that I was entirely
cured by using one bottle. I have not had
an attack of my old complaint since, and
have gained fifteen pounds in weight."

considering their position, with a view to
a revision of rents. The meeting was
called under the auspices of the Newtownards
Tenant Farmers' Association, in
accordance with a resolution passed at its
special meeting of that body on the 10th
ult. The chair was occupied by Mr.
Hugh Ferguson, chairman of the Farm-
ers' Association. A letter was read from
the Rev. Wm. Wright, Presbyterian Min-
ister, Newtownards, in which he regretted
his inability to see effected a settlement of
the land question on such a basis as would
give justice to the tenants.

Donagel.
On Sept. 19th, a constabulary contin-
gent of 80 men was concentrated on Cap-
tain Hill's Greedore estate, where about
97 families were to be evicted, including
37 whose houses the agent, Lieut. Colonel
Dopping threatened to pull down. On
the following Wednesday, Colonel Dopping
and an Emergency billiard named
McEldowney were engaged, serving as
monitors for the petty sessions, at Bunbeg,
on the parties on the Hill estate, who are
in possession as caretakers, and who re-
fused to give up such possession. After a
considerable amount of marching and
manoeuvring they succeeded in serving
about 12 summonses. When they reached
the house of David O'Donnell, who is
absent reaping the English and Scotch
harvest, the Colonel turned in to serve a
summons, with the bailiff and Emergency
man at his heels, and the police in the rear.
When the Colonel appeared in the door-
way O'Donnell's wife, who was the only
person in the house, discharged a shot
of water in his face. The gallant
Colonel retired precipitately, and the bailiff
retreated too, and the woman "held the
fort." The police got rapidly into posi-
tion, and the summons was served under
cover of their rifles. After straggling
over a considerable tract of country, two
more summonses were served before the
party returned to the landlord's hotel,
where they were quartered. The Colonel
and bailiff then made their way to the
house of the Widow Doogan, and served
her with a summons, that she being care-
taker refused to give up possession. They
then proceeded to the house of the late
Widow Doogan. The door was closed,
but the Colonel soon made his way in,
followed by the bailiff. The summons in
this case was for trespass. Operations
were resumed next day, during which the
agent, while demanding possession of a
house, was again scalded by hot water
thrown by a woman. The men offered con-
siderable resistance, and the work was
carried out amid yelling and groaning, until
at last the police charged the crowd. To
appearances, there will be a month of hot
work in this unfortunate region. The
landlord has refused the slightest re-
duction for the past two years, and there is
no appearance of yielding on his part.

Galway.

It is with the sincerest pleasure and
thankfulness that we can learn that there
is a very marked improvement in Canon
Bourke's condition. If he continues to
advance during the next fortnight there
is every hope that he will be restored to bet-
ter health than he has enjoyed for some
years.

His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. McEvilly,
Archbishop of Tuam, has been sojourning
at Lidoonvarna. A third edition of his
Grace's Exposition of the Gospels has been
just issued from the press. So eager,
also, has been the demand for copies of
the Archbishop's Commentary on the
Gospels of St. Paul, by the Catholic
Epistates, that a fourth edition is being
prepared for immediate publication.

Maye.

Rev. J. J. Quinn, C. C., who has been
lately transferred from Clare Island to
Achill, has been prostrated with a severe
illness at the latter place.

On the Aghamore property of the
Misses Betagh, North Circular road, Bal-
lyhanna, an unsuccessful attempt at self-
murder was made on Sept. 14th, by the
sheriff's bailiff, accompanied by five or six
Emergency men as assistants. They had
unobserved seized three hammers belong-
ing to one of the tenants, named James
Druidy, and were about proceeding to the
lands of Thomas Hunt, when the crowd
that gathered, attracted by the blowing of
the horns from the surrounding hills, was
so great, and their attitude so menacing,
that they thought it prudent to beat a
retreat. This did, leaving behind the
cattle they had seized, to the intense de-
light of the spectators. Only a half-
year's rent was due, and for this they
were detained, and for this the aid of
the law was invoked. Some short time
ago the tenants demanded a reduction
of 25 per cent, but they were not
listened to. The local clergy, in the
interests of peace, asked that even 20
per cent. would be given, but this was
refused. The tenants then adopted the
Plan of Campaign, and, judging from
their determined mind to-day, they ap-
pear resolved to abide by its prin-
ciples.

Resurrection.

The people of Athlone were in a
state of great commotion on Sept. 20th,
on learning that the Rev. T. Connellan,
C. C., of St. Peter's, had been drowned.
A boat containing all his clothes was
discovered about 7 o'clock at the Canal
Point, convenient to the Midland Railway
bridge. It was his habit to row up to
Lough Ree, and there have a plunge
from his boat into the lake. Being an
expert swimmer, it is presumed he could
have been seized with cramps. He was
about thirty years of age and exceedingly
popular.

Much distress and sickness in children
is caused by worms. Mother Graves'
Worm Expurgator gives relief by
removing the cause. Give it a trial and
be convinced.

Holloway's Corn Cure destroys all kinds
of corns and warts, root and branch.
Who then would endure them with such
a cheap and effectual remedy within
reach?

Jacob H. Bloomer, of Virgil, N. Y.,
writes: "Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil cured
a badly swollen neck and sore throat on
my son in forty-eight hours, one applica-
tion also removed the pain from a sore
throat; my wife's foot was also much inflamed
—so much so that she could not walk
about the house; she applied the Oil, and
in twenty-four hours was entirely
cured."

ant meeting will be held in Killarney, and
the attendance of English and Irish M.
P.'s is counted on.

Limerick.

"Loyalty for £1 a week" is how Mr.
Healy, M. P., in a lecture which he re-
cently delivered in Limerick, describes the
efforts of the Irish policemen. "We have
(he says), for every schoolmaster in the
island a policeman; and each police-
man receives double the wages of the
schoolmaster; while an enlightened Gov-
ernment would multiply the schoolmaster
by eleven, and subtract the same propor-
tion from the ranks of the police." These
are "revolutionary" ideas, and we should
not be surprised if Mr. Healy got picked
up for entertaining them.

An enthusiastic meeting was held in
the Market Place, Limerick, on the 17th
ult, and was addressed by Mr. Heald, Mr.
Pickersgill, M. P., and Mr. Carter, mem-
bers of the English deputation. Mr.
Heald said the Irish and English people
could afford mutual assistance in settling
the land question in their respective
countries. He also said that the sooner
the House of Lords (which has opposed
remedial legislation), was abolished, the
better. Mr. Pickersgill advised the people
to discountenance outrages. A great
change was taking place in the feelings of
the English people, which would soon
place Mr. Gladstone in power, and give
the Irish people Home Rule.

Clare.

On the morning of the 19th ultimo, a
force of about fifty constables, in charge
of District-Inspector Brown, and under
the command of Captain Welch, R. M.,
proceeded with the Sheriff, Captain
Crocker, and bailiffs, towards the residence
of Mr. Clancy, T. C., Vandeleur street,
Kilrush, against whom the landlord,
Captain Vandeleur, had obtained an
ejectment decree. Mr. Clancy was for
some time secretary to the National
League. Crowds of people assembled on
the other side of the street, and after some
consultation with Father McKenna, Cap-
tain Crocker demanded admittance to Mr.
Clancy's house, which was barred against
him. There being no response, the
bailiffs advanced to force an entrance,
when Mr. Clancy opened the door, and
the Sheriff entered. Father McKenna
having held a consultation with Mr.
Clancy's friends, gave a guarantee for the
full amount of £35, with costs on the
peaceable possession of the premises within
a fortnight, if a settlement were not
reached. The Emergency men and police
were then withdrawn.

After the eviction proceedings in Kil-
rush a very hostile feeling manifested
itself towards the police, and there was
talk of their obtaining lodgings in the
town. They had to walk to Kilkee, all
the car owners refusing to supply them
with horses or vehicles.

Tipperary.

At Thurles Petty Sessions, on the 19th
ult, Robert Bell, Emergency caretaker
on a farm at Kildonny (belonging to
Col. Cooper), was charged with firing on
the 10th ult., at Casementown, near a
man named Patrick Abern, with intent to
kill. It appeared that Abern met Bell on
the public road, when Bell justified against
Abern; Abern threw him down, and when
Bell got up he discharged a revolver at
Abern, but did not hit him. Bell was
under the influence of drink. The accused
was returned for trial.

At Clonmel, on September 17th, the
constabulary were refused meat by the
patron, the butcher who usually
supplied them, owing to their conduct in
connection with the Mitobolew murders
and the Herbertstown outrages. The
patron insisted on being supplied, but Mr.
Condon furnished his account, which ap-
proached nearly £20 weekly, got paid, and
parted company with his customers. Several
other butchers in town followed Mr.
Condon's example, and it is rumored that
the constabulary will be obliged to get up
a stall of their own.

Antrim.

On the evening of Sept. 17th, a serious
affray between the police and a number of
Orange rowdies from Belfast and White-
house, took place, at Greenacree. While
the "Young Briton" band, from Belfast,
was playing through the principal streets
of the village, an attack was made on a
Catholic named Connolly from White-
house, and on the police, who numbered
only four, coming to his rescue. They in
turn were assaulted, and after a hard fight
were forced to run for the barracks. The
crowd then left the street. The Belfast
police, who were wired to, met the bands
men returning to town and made nine
arrests. Eight of the nine were identified
by the Greenacree police.

Derry.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the
inhabitants of Dungren was held on the
19th ult, to welcome the deputation from
the English Home Rule Union now mak-
ing a tour of Ulster. Mr. Richard Eve
and Mr. F. T. Hobson, two of the deputa-
tion, attended and were accorded a most
hearty reception. Mr. John Horner
Kahin, a Presbyterian farmer, presided,
and was accompanied on the platform by
a number of members of the Gladstonian
Liberal Association of the North of Ire-
land. The Chairman, referring to the
English deputation, observed that they
came to them under circumstances wholly
different from those of former
English visitors. Herbert English-
men only came to skin and to fish
the district (alluding to the "Skinners"
and "Fishmongers" Companies, who are
the landlords); but these came extending
their sympathy and support in obtaining
the object most desired—Home Rule for
Ireland. An address was then read to the
deputation offering a hearty welcome to
Dungren, the native town of John Mit-
chel, as the lieutenants of the great states
man who was identified with the cause of
a Home Parliament for Ireland.

Cavan.

On September 18th, after last Mass, the
Rev. H. Newman, P. P., Ballyconnell,
announced to the congregation that the
Rev. P. Daly, who had been their curate
for eight years, had died on the previous
Friday, at the residence of his people,
Virginia, county Cavan.

Down.

On the 20th ult., a large and representa-
tive meeting of the tenants of the county
Down was held in the Good Templar's
Hall, Newtownards, for the purpose of

Condensed from the Irish American.
NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Dublin.

Mr. Edward Canfield Houston, Sec-
retary of the "Irish Loyal and Patriotic
Union," has been caught doing a little
"trick-o'-the-loop" business in the interest
of his Association. In one of his precious
pamphlets, he ventured to enlighten the
world upon Cardinal Cullen's opinions on
Home Rule. But Dr. Walsh discovered
the fraud, and exposed it. He showed
how, by the quaint use of inverted com-
mas, and by the omission of the fact that
the opinions were only recollections, ex-
pressions on Home Rule given in the Tablet
by an anonymous correspondent as recol-
lections, after a lapse of ten years, were
made to do duty as if they were verbatim
quotations from one of the late Cardinal's
speeches.

The Rev. J. Page Hopps, one of the
English Home Rule Union Deputation, in