

The Catholic Record.

"Christianus mihi nomen est, Catholicus vero Cognomen." — "Christian is my Name, but Catholic my Surname." — St. Pacian, 4th Century.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

A SORROWFUL Christmas tide will be present on the poor old Ireland. Once again, as the sunshine of freedom was about to break over her and about her in splendor, her hopes appear blasted by the misadventure of one of her own sons. We say appear blasted, and, in deed, appearances are dark enough and heart breaking enough for those whose hopes were high and whose love for Ireland was second only to their love of God. But a firm hope, notwithstanding, should take possession of every heart. The darkest hour is the hour before the dawn. In the hands of Gladstone and the English Liberals Ireland's cause will surely not be given up because the Irish leader faltered and fell on the way to victory. We hope and pray, and we know our readers will join with us, that before Ireland's national day comes around, the blessed spirit of unity will again take possession of the people, that they will rally around McCarthy and his followers, and once again present an unbroken front in England's House of Commons.

A TORONTO paper, the leading Orange organ, expresses much annoyance because a Mr. Patrick Diver has been made one of the police justices of New York. The principal objection of our contemporary to the appointment, we fancy, is to be found in the fact that Mr. Diver's name is Patrick, and that he is a Catholic, and additional scandal to the transaction. A further evidence of disqualification is given because Mr. Diver is engaged in the liquor traffic, and the paragrapher attempts to be funny in the midst of his sarcasm, for he adds: "To the first lawyer who attempts to bother him when he takes his seat on the bench he may be expected to say, as an Ohio gentleman once did under similar circumstances: 'Never mind, sir, the court knows how to discharge his judicial ermine in this case.'"

It is undeniable that many strange specimens of police justices are to be found in the United States, but Canadians should not be too ready to call our neighbors to account for their shortcomings in this regard. We have presently in mind the saying of an Orange justice in one of Ontario's townships. He always took pride in the fact that he did not owe his appointment to either Conservatives or Reformers, as he received his commission from the "Collision" (Coalition) government. On another occasion he became very angry with a prisoner because he did not instantly uncover his head when he was brought into the little parlor known as the court, and he exclaimed in thundering tones: "Do you not know better, sir, than to keep your hat on in the presence of me and God?"

A NEW report was cable last week that the Holy Father is dangerously ill. Later reports say that the statement was grossly exaggerated. His Holiness was suffering from a slight cold, but he was able to give an audience to the Cardinals on the 16th inst., just when the despatches were representing him as being in a most critical condition. It is the custom with the newspaper correspondents at Rome to misrepresent from time to time the condition of the Pope's health, that is to say, whenever the Government officials think it advisable to create an agitation in ecclesiastical circles. It was so during the life of Pius IX. and the same course has been followed regarding Pope Leo XIII.

MR. WALSH, Mayor of Wexford, is once more incarcerated for publishing reports of the proceedings of branches of the National League. This is the third time he has been imprisoned for the same "crime." It is no wonder that a constant correspondent of the *Mail* describes crime as rampant in Ireland when such acts are made crimes by alien law; but when it comes to crimes of the Jack the Ripper species, England decidedly carries off the palm. Mr. Walsh would have escaped imprisonment if he had consented to give bail not to repeat his offence, but he refused to do so.

PROFESSOR SKINNER, who occupies the Hebrew chair in the Presbyterian College, London, England, in treating the subject of Higher Criticism, recently gave utterance to views which show that he is tainted with the Rationalism which is so universal among German Protestants. As a consequence of this many strict Presbyterians who formerly aided in sustaining the college are now refusing to contribute. The Presbyterians have been unfortunate of late in having Rationalistic

Professors in their Church Colleges both in England and in Scotland. Rationalistic views are evidently very prevalent among the teachers who are training the rising generation for the ministry, and it may reasonably be expected that the coming generation of ministers will have very little faith in the Westminster Confession or in any other form of Christianity. Professor Skinner declares that Moses is not the author of the Pentateuch, which he maintains was not written until long after Moses' time.

THE Protestants of Brighton, Ont., presented to the Rev. Father Devlin, of the Order of Jesuits, an appreciative and highly laudatory address, expressing the edification and instruction they derived from his sermons delivered recently during a retreat which he conducted in that town. We are pleased to notice this evidence of the good feeling which exists between the Catholics and Protestants of the locality, and our gratification is all the greater because Father Devlin is a Jesuit, a member of that illustrious order which has been recently so much abused by such men as Drs. Wild, Carman, McVicar and others. It is a proof that the calumnies of these so-called ministers of the gospel of peace have very little weight with the Protestant public. There is too much good sense among the Protestant laity to permit them to accept as truth the assertions of such ministerial bigots, and the denunciations of the latter against Jesuits are believed only by the most rabid and unreasoning of their own religionists. Nevertheless we expect these foolish diatribes to be repeated by the press and in the pulpit as the time approaches when the Equal Rights will hold their next convention in 1891.

GERMAN despatches state that Herr Windthorst, the leader of the Catholic party in the Reichstag of Germany, is very seriously ill. We are sorry to learn of this, and we trust that the eloquent and able champion of Catholic rights may soon recover his strength. To Herr Windthorst in a very great measure are due the strong influences which Catholics now exert in the councils of the German Empire, and the repeal of many of those penal enactments which were issued under Bismarck's regime. The Catholics of Germany would suffer serious loss if their fearless leader were taken from them at this critical time.

DURING the Catholic Congress at Coblenz, while Herr Windthorst was in the midst of his famous and eloquent speech, the Angelus bell rang, and in the presence of the thousands who formed his audience he paused to recite that beautiful prayer. This is an example of a profession of faith made without fear of adverse comment, and Catholics should be proud to imitate in this one of the most respected and intellectual of living men.

WHILE the *Mail* has delighted in opening its columns to anonymous writers who endeavor to cast odium on the name of the late Cardinal Newman, it is pleasing to notice that His Eminence as a scholar, his acknowledged nobleness of character and his kindness of heart won for him the admiration and affection of Protestants in England as well as Catholics who knew him intimately. It cannot be supposed that his Protestant friends were pleased that he became a Catholic, but they knew that he took this step through honest conviction, and they did not admire him any the less for the straightforward conduct which caused him to make sacrifice of his earthly interests on the altar of truth. Hence, we find that among those who are interesting themselves in the erection of a worthy memorial to the deceased Cardinal and the names of the Dean of Durham and Sir Frederic Leighton, both of whom have become members of the Memorial Fund Committee.

THE Grand Master of the Freemasons of Italy published a letter addressed to members of the order, in reference to the course they should pursue in the general elections. He says "It is the duty of Freemasons to fight without any truce against clericalism, and this is the only party hate which may be regarded as holy." It needed not this document to convince good Catholics that the association is rightly condemned by the Church. It may be true that Freemasonry in this country does not aim so pertinaciously at this ever present object of the order in Europe, but from the fact that the societies are one, and mutually support each other, the order here is responsible for the official acts of the supreme authorities in Europe. No Catholic can be a member of the order anywhere, just because it is condemned by the Church. It is suggestive that the Masonic letter appeared in *Crispien's* organ, the *Diforma*.

THE IRISH TROUBLES.

DISGRACEFUL SCENES IN CONNECTION WITH THE KILKENNY ELECTION.

Dublin, Dec. 16.—Mr. Davitt, so compared by Father O'Halloran, was the first of prominent speakers to arrive at the meeting to-day at Ballinakil, and he took his stand in the higher part of the square near the church. Cheers and counter cheers and partisan shouts were vociferously indulged in by the assembled members of the two factions. As Mr. Davitt began his speech a waggone, in which were Mr. W. Redmond, M. P., and other Parnellites, was driven through the lower part of the square, followed by a cheering crowd. Mr. Redmond began speaking simultaneously with Mr. Davitt. The advent of another party, headed by Dr. Tanner and several priests, driving briskly through the crowd, put a temporary stop to the speeches at both meetings. The new comers ranged themselves alongside the car occupied by Mr. Davitt. Amid a chorus of mingled cheers and execrations Mr. Davitt took up the speaking, and was expressing his views when great shouting announced the arrival of Mr. Parnell and Mr. Harrison, and a number of supporters on horseback and on foot. Mr. Parnell's appearance beside Redmond was the signal for cheers and yells. Amid the din Mr. Parnell spoke to the group around him as follows: "I come to insult no man. I come to speak of the great National crisis. I will not enter into a personal contest or quarrel with any man. I regret that Mr. Davitt is not at my side to fight for Ireland with me as strongly as heretofore. I will speak only about Hennessey, the man who went to Parliament in 1871 as a Tory supporter of Disraeli, and who now wants to go as a Liberal supporter of Gladstone. In 1861 Hennessey defended in the House of Commons, the evictions proceeding through-out King's County. Will Kilkenny take a man who defended the extermination of these people? Disraeli gave him a place and a pension."

TIERED OF THE LUNATICS.

The din here increasing, Mr. Parnell paused, and, pointing towards the opposition meeting, said: "Let's get away from these lunatics. I can't hear my own voice." Mr. Harrison shouted, "Don't let us leave the field to them now." Several men went to the front to drag the waggone into the midst of the anti-Parnellites, but were dissuaded from their purpose and stopped. Mr. Davitt, who was speaking, and Dr. Tanner, also appealing to those who rallied to their flag. Mr. Parnell resumed, called Sir John Pope Hennessy "this rat Hennessey," and made an impassioned appeal for support.

A SUDDEN CONFLICT.

A rush was made towards Mr. Davitt's car and a general melee ensued. Forests of ash and blackthorn sticks arose and descended in the air where the dividing lines of the opposing factions met. Mr. Davitt leaped from his car, holding a stick in each hand, and fought his way, foot by foot, straight toward Mr. Parnell's waggone, giving and receiving numerous blows. He finally reached the waggone hatless and with his face badly marked and with a few of his men with him, who also bore traces of the severe usage they had received. Standing on the steps of Mr. Parnell's waggone, Mr. Davitt uttered a breathless and indistinct exclamation.

MR. DAVITT INDIGNANT.

Then, turning, he pushed his way back to his own car surrounded by his faithful supporters and amid the continuous yells and execrations of the two contending and wildly excited factions, and with an exchange of a shower of blows, Mr. Davitt remounted his car and shouted: "Men of Kilkenny! I came here in defence of the right of public meeting and liberty of speech. Our opponents set their blackguards to interrupt the proceedings, but we have beaten them back. I was never struck by an Englishman, but to-day was many times struck by my own countrymen." These remarks were greeted with tumultuous cheers, after which the crowd dispersed. Mr. Parnell and his friends drove to Castlecomer, Messrs. Davitt and Tanner following in their wake.

ANOTHER CHALLENGE DECLINED.

At Castlecomer to-day Davitt and Tanner addressed a public meeting, declining upon the incidents at Ballinakil and asserting that Parnell brought a hired mob there to attack them. Just then the carriages containing the Parnellites passed the crowd, which hooted and pelted them with mud and stones. William Redmond appeared on the edge of the crowd. Davitt sent him a message saying that if Parnell would agree to stand beside him and deliver a speech Davitt would reply to it and would guarantee Parnell a quiet hearing. Redmond bore the message to Parnell, who replied: "I am not in a position to treat. I am only in a position to fight."

"SPARROW" AND "JACKDAW."

Mr. Parnell said he did not wish to assault men who had stood by his side many a long day, but he was not going to ask permission to speak from a cock sparrow like Tanner or a jackdaw like Davitt. While other Parnellites were addressing the crowd a number of Mr. Davitt's followers got together and began hooting at the speakers. The Parnellites closed around the vehicle from which their orators were addressing the people, and the police appeared and tried to divide the factions. The meeting ended in a scene of wild confusion, and Mr. Parnell and his friends drove off amid showers of stones and mud.

MR. PARNELL STRUCK IN THE FACE.

Frequent attempts to assault the members of the party were made and several bags filled with lime were thrown at Mr. Parnell. Mr. Harrison's shoulders were covered with lime and a mess of lime struck Mr. Parnell full in the face, completely blinding him. This infuriated Mr. Parnell's friends, Mr. Harrison

advancing toward Father Downey, who was at the head of Mr. Parnell's opponents, and shouting "Forward, you are a disgrace to your Church!" The police again interfered and Mr. Parnell's party, who had left their cars again, took their seats and finally got away on the road. Mr. Parnell suffered intense agony and had to leave his carriage twice on his way to Kilkenny, while a local doctor tried to remove the lime with the blunt point of a lead pencil and by pouring oil in Mr. Parnell's eyes. Fearful injury to his eyes is not feared. Dublin, Dec. 17.—The *Times's* Kilkenny despatch says: Davitt's onslaught was so sudden that Parnell and his companions watched with bated breath the progress of his dark figure in an Astrachan coat as he hewed his way along to where the fight was thickest. When Davitt had made half the distance his hat was battered and shrapnel. He received many heavy blows on the face, the left side of which was especially badly marked. The handful of men with him, who had forced their way from end to end of the square, all bore traces of severe usage. They had driven before them a force of fighters who disputed every inch of the ground, and dealt out blows with lightning swiftness and effect. Davitt presenting himself at the very steps of Mr. Parnell's vehicle and bearing defiance, with gleaming eyes and bagged loins, then pushing back through the maddened crowd, and the shrill cries of his partisans and the execrations of his opponents was a noteworthy episode of the fray.

A CHANGED PARNELL.

The *Daily News* correspondent at Kilkenny contrasts the Parnell of to-day with the Parnell of a year ago. He says: When Parnell was detesting Tanner and Davitt his white teeth gleamed, and his words issued harshly and tersely. It was not the refined voice of Parliament, but the hard earnest voice of one hungering for vengeance. He patted Harrington on the shoulder in approval of the latter's denunciations of Sir John Pope Hennessy. How meaningless the gesture seemed to be! Parnell's face was thinner than I ever before saw it. The lustre of his eyes was gone, and they seemed dead. He smoked many cigarettes. His gesticulations and his familiarities with his followers were utterly different from anything I ever saw in his demeanor before.

A RAT AT BALLINUR.

The *News* says editorially: "It is evident Mr. Balfour ordered the police not to arrest Mr. Harrison. Should Dillon or O'Brien be arrested it will reduce to an utter absurdity and a revolting fiction the theory that the law is impartially administered in Ireland." The *News* trusts Mr. Dillon will use his influence to prevent a repetition of the criminal folly of the lime-throwing incident. The best way, the paper continues, to destroy Parnell's power, is to let him rave in peace.

WHO PAID PARNELL'S ELECTION EXPENSES?

Mr. Labouchere, in a speech at Stratford to-day, denied the London *Times's* report that Parnell's election expenses in 1880 had amounted to £10,000. He asserted he could bring forward abundant proof of this.

NEW NATIONALIST PAPERS.

Dublin, Dec. 17.—A new paper appeared here to-day under the title of the *Insuppressible*. The prospectus of the *Irish National Press* was also issued. It states that the object of the publishers is to issue a new Dublin daily paper that will represent the national interests, which, it says, are jeopardized by the want of an organ giving independent expression to the political conviction of the Irish people. The capital of the paper is divided into 2,000 shares of £5 each, and the directors are: Messrs. W. O'Brien, chairman and chief editor; Justin McCarthy, and Messrs. Sexton, Murphy, Timothy Healy, Dickson and Barry.

MR. MCCARTHY AT CORK.

Cork, Dec. 17.—The city and county convention assembled to-day. The hall was crowded with delegates and spectators. The name of Parnell was greeted with cheers by the delegates. But the crowd groaned. A number of policemen guarded the entrances. The High Sheriff of Cork presided. The chairman read a telegram from Patrick Egan giving instructions for the transfer of his shares in *United Ireland* to Mr. McCarthy. Mr. McCarthy, in an address declared that the Irish party wanted authority or sanction for what they had done the magnificent gathering there assembled gave it to them. After such a meeting they would be entitled to speak in the name of the Irish people, and they would have a still better right as to speak after the election in Kilkenny.

MANY PRIESTS AND PROMINENT CITIZENS WERE PRESENT.

Resolutions were passed expressing approval of Mr. McCarthy's course and Patrick Egan's action in telegraphing instructions for the transfer of his *United Ireland* shares to Mr. McCarthy. Mr. Sexton declared that Mr. O'Brien was returning from America with a broken heart, and that Mr. Parnell would be satisfied with nothing short of the most absolute submission. Mr. DAVITT'S VERDICT. London, Dec. 18.—The *Labor World*, Mr. Davitt's paper, in an article on the Irish situation, says: Every hope founded upon Mr. Parnell's supposed honor, patriotism and political honesty has been cashed to the ground. He has more than justified all that his worst foes have ever said about him. His tactics in Ireland are the crowning disgrace of his career. False to his friends, false to his country, he stands revealed as the most unscrupulous tyrant that ever rode roughshod over the hopes of a nation. Let the end be what it may, Parnell will be forever more impossible as the leader of a united Irish people.

PARNELL'S HOLD WEAKENING.

New York, Dec. 18.—The *Times's* correspondent at Kilkenny says a long tour through the districts of the Kilkenny division yesterday went to strengthen the impression as to the growing sentiment of

the populace on the question of Parnell's retention of the leadership. Every day weakens his hold on the people. This is for the simplest of all reasons—that each day the populace is gaining a knowledge of the vital nature of the matter at issue.

A CONFERENCE OF PRIESTS.

Dublin, Dec. 18.—A conference of priests at Castlebar to-day passed a resolution condemning Parnell and denouncing the *Freeman's Journal*.

DILLON AND CARDINAL GIBBONS.

Baltimore, Dec. 18.—John Dillon, the Irish envoy, called on Cardinal Gibbons to-day and had a conversation with the Cardinal lasting half an hour. It turned entirely upon the expressions by Mr. Dillon of his great sorrow because of the domestic disturbances of Ireland, of how much could be done for the country if the people could be kept united, and of his anxiety about the future in the presence of exciting quarrels. Cardinal Gibbons was in full sympathy with Mr. Dillon in all of his expressions. He too deeply grieves over the situation, and thinks it would forecast the future if there is not a quick cessation of strife. The Cardinal speaks very highly of Mr. Dillon, who is so sincere that it can be told on every line of his countenance and in every word of his conversation.

FLOUR, NOT LIME DUST.

London, Dec. 18.—The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Kilkenny asserts that only bags of flour were thrown at Parnell and his companions at Castlecomer and that Parnell's eye was injured by a stone which must have contained lime.

PARNELL'S SELFISHNESS.

Cork, Dec. 18.—At the city and county convention yesterday Mr. McCarthy said he remembered that in one important instance Mr. Parnell, while presiding at a meeting, told the members of his party that if the majority opposed he should not feel justified in retaining the chair. But of late years, said Mr. McCarthy, by steps so gradual as to be hardly perceptible, Parnell's authority has been sweeping and spreading over all the action of the party. Recent revelations, showing that important facts had been kept secret for a whole year, led them to feel the danger of a want of implicit confidence between the leader and the party. They were now entitled to speak in the name of the Irish people and they would stand firm at their posts. They would welcome help from every English party generous and brave enough to assist them, but the very essence of their life was that the Irish party shall never be absorbed in or attached itself to any English party whatever. No matter what gratitude they might justly feel towards any great English man or English party, they would never place their independence at the discretion of any authority but that of the Irish people.

Mr. Sexton said if Parnell was Premier of England, and any man dared to oppose him, that man would find him little different from Balfour.

THE STRENGTH OF PARTIES.

Of the seats occupied by Nationalists, fifty are against Mr. Parnell, thirty two have declared for him, and three of the members for which are absent from the country have not as yet made known their sentiments. These, with the vacancy of Kilkenny, make up the eighty six.

DR. TANNER'S STATEMENT.

When the members of the Irish party supported unanimously Mr. Parnell's leadership, after the O'Shea divorce suit revelations, many among them did so on the understanding that he would retire voluntarily immediately after this expression of confidence. There was certainly in this course an amount of sympathy exhibited which may well be considered as inconsistency; yet it was dictated by the exstasy of the hour. Dr. Tanner was one of those who acted on this impulse, and it is known that many others acted from the same motive. Speaking on this subject at the adjourned meeting of the Irish party when Mr. Parnell's deposition from the leadership was proposed, Dr. Tanner said to Mr. Parnell: "I say with the profoundest respect and regret that on last Tuesday, when you were re-elected as our leader during the present session, had I not been misled by reports that apparently came from an authoritative source that you were going to resign the chair after being voted to it as a mark of our respect, had I not been misled by the grand array after the vote of confidence was passed in you, for all your past services, I should have felt it my duty to have voted against you as leader of the party during the present session. I wish it to be particularly understood that I voted for your continued leadership hoping that you would not have continued, but would have accepted the position of affairs. I regret to have to say now—and it is one of the most painful duties of my life to say it—that I must unhesitatingly and unflinchingly vote against your continued leadership, and may God protect the right."

The *London Evening Telegraph* is authority for the statement that the records of the war office show that of the gallant hundred, whose fatal but glorious charge at Balaclava was one of the most glorious feats recorded in British history, 428 were natives of Ireland and sons of Irish parents. It is not stated how many of the remaining 172 of other than Irish birth were sons of Irishmen.

A FAVORITE ANNUAL.

The issue of £20 imposed upon Rev. David Humphreys, of Cashel, by the resident magistrates of Tipperary was paid by his fellow-priests; and, as a protest against the unjust sentence, the members of the Sacred Heart Society of Tipperary presented him with £50, with which he intends to found a library for the society.

Among the English contributions made to the fund for Irish evicted tenants £3,375 were given by nine persons. Two of these contributors gave £1000

each, namely Messrs. J. T. Brunner and Isaac Holden, members of Parliament.

THE KILKENNY ELECTION.

As we go to press advices from Kilkenny state that Hennessey, the anti-Parnellite candidate, is undoubtedly elected by a large majority.

DIOCESE OF LONDON.

ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL.

On last Sunday the congregation of St. Peter's Cathedral had the pleasure of listening to a very able and most instructive sermon delivered by His Lordship Bishop O'Connor. After reading the gospel of the day, he made special reference to the devotion of the Forty Hours, which was to be commenced immediately after Mass. After explaining in a very clear and lucid manner its meaning, he dwelt for some time on the great truth of our Holy Faith, that Christ was really and substantially present on the altar, and hence it was most fitting that Catholics should deem it an honor to possess the privilege of being afforded an opportunity to spend some time in the church in adoration of our blessed Redeemer. In the course of his edifying address, he said, it is the custom for friends to visit friends when passing by their dwelling places. How fitting then is it that in passing by the church of God we should make a visit where He dwells, make known to Him our trials and shortcomings and seek that strength giving grace which enables us to battle with the world, its sin and its temptations. His Lordship earnestly hoped that all his people would show themselves truly loyal to God and His Church by approaching the sacraments at this holy season.

AT ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

On Sunday evening His Lordship paid a visit to St. Mary's church, Hill street, where he opened the Tribunal, and preached a very instructive sermon. The people of St. Mary's are always most happy to see the Bishop in their church and his visit on this occasion and the practical lessons contained in his discourse, will produce much good fruit.

MISSION AT STRATFORD.

A mission was opened here on Sunday, 7th inst., by two Carmelite priests, Fathers Kreitz, of Niagara Falls, and Ambrose, of New York, and continued for two weeks, closing last Sunday at the end of High Mass, when Father Kreitz bestowed the Eucharistic benediction, which secured a plenary indulgence for all those present who made the mission and who were then of the proper dispositions. Every morning during the mission there were three Masses at 5 for those whose occupations prevented their attending the others, at 8 and at 9:30. At three in the afternoon there was the Way of the Cross. Three sermons were preached every day by Father Kreitz at the first and last Masses and at 7:30 in the evening. On the second Sunday there was a conference in the afternoon for men only, when the good missionary gave them a good practical exhortation. He seemed to understand clearly the difficulties, trials, temptations and struggles which men have in their contact with the rough world and how hard it is for them to be good. At the same time he showed how easy it is to overcome those obstacles in the way of salvation if only we go about it in the right way. This right way he elucidated very clearly and forcibly. On Thursday evening His Lordship Bishop O'Connor nor graced the church with his presence and after the usual sermon spoke a few fatherly words of kindly encouragement and advice, after which he gave benediction and bestowed his blessing on the mission. On every occasion the church, which is a very large one, was filled, sometimes to the doors, and everyone showed himself to be very much in earnest and anxious to partake of the fruits of the mission in order to strengthen himself in the terrible, and some times seemingly hopeless, struggle against temptation. Every indication goes to show that the mission was a great and complete success. It could hardly be otherwise, for no one who attended it (and I think everybody did) could resist the almost apostolic fervor of the holy missionary, as sometimes in the intensity of his feeling he rose to the heights of oratory as he dwelt on the necessity of working out our salvation, of conforming ourselves to the will of our Heavenly Father, and of ever keeping our minds and hearts directed towards the throne of divine grace, or when earnest, sympathetic tones he spoke of the infinite mercy of God and the tender love of the crucified Saviour who gave up everything in order to be one of us, and by living a life of poverty and suffering and dying the cruel death of the cross, satisfied God's justice for our sins, and showed us an example by imitating which we would assuredly be saved. The persuasiveness and intense earnestness of his manner even more than his language (with which no fault can be found) were irresistible, and I don't think there was one of his hearers but experienced a change of heart and resolved for the future with God's help to live a life pleasing to Him and in accordance with His will.

DR. KILROY EXPRESSED HIMSELF AS BEING VERY MUCH EDIFIED AND CONSOLATED AT THE MANNER IN WHICH THE PEOPLE TOOK ADVANTAGE OF THE MISSION.

P. J. N.

A FAVORITE ANNUAL.

Bonziger's Catholic Home Almanac for 1891 has been issued. It has a beautiful frontispiece of the Sacred Heart, in colors. The illustrations are of a very fine order, while the best writers in the country were employed to supply matter that will render the volume a treasure in every Catholic home. The price is twenty-five cents. Orders sent to this office will be promptly filled.