r forty years, and have bought also sing, and have er-wn of Hippo much-charitable establishharitable establish-other dioceses, and e, have materially ble acquisition for

ETTER.

ypographical error ast. The amount the officers of La aree thousand five hirty five thousand at is supposed to the Bank counter,

red are being ob ween them, so that be a loser. ed death at about Thursday morn-

RISHMEN who for over a has occupied the on of Supervisor of caused a widespread be largely partici-r men whose busi-n to Quebec from f the country. Mr. of age, a native of he continued in ; he continued in red enjoyment of the last moment. ising son—a youth by his second maroned about a year eavily on him, and

Wednesday for a way thither com-ts of the jubilee by visits to the pree was a generous Faith or Fatherland. and two children. e place to-morrow mighty God have took place at the ONASTERY Mother St. Catherine

ess succeeded to a lifetime. He at-

oress; Rev. Mother y, and Rev. Mother ssistant-superioress. ssistant-superioress. Lake St. John will nail steamer on Sun-ne to the States and Montreal.

NEOUS. rough a week of inrmometer keeping s. As I write, howgale with rain has esponding fall in the

f-war are still here flagship has twic ated the citizens to on Dufferin Terrace. that the Attorney with the Minister of f putting a stop to to which I alluded he Dufferin Terrace

y afternoon for the to the Lower town; r city population was e having been deliv-

sane man of the name l suicide by hanging tham, some twenty ity. Brannagh.

e following dispute? n walks into church is read that he does and of hearing mass. end of mine is posiin an appearance at dividual is not too RUSH. ion of the sacrifice be

eration and ends with a Mass begins with the the foot of the altar Deo Gratias after the ics are obliged to hear agree that it is a mor-notable portion of the g as far as the epistle ee that to omit all up and all after the commortal sin. If a per g the part of the Mas consecration, he will by hearing anothe nsecration. A person to the young lady' obliged, under pain of another Mass as far as s is not our opinion, y of the Church as exis not our opinion, theologians, - Western

her were the Christian Guiteau's forefathers ndred years, since their progenitors settled in anti-Democratic Massayear 1685. These are alvin and Luther—for o wear, are they not? otestant ministers have y sermons from their n Guiteau is a French tholic! They do this to y their political party But they should be at the expense of truth ille Signal. that a non-Catholic.

is generous enough to rom aspersions of elegrapl

Mirror raps some everely when it asks: mily of Nazareth-Joseph—were living uld they be admitted circles of the pew-olic churches?" The he question too genay be a pew-holder's certain regions, but

we are sure that Catholics well in- THE ENGLISH WORKMEN IN IREstructed are not of that class. Some may ape after the Pharisees of old, but, after all, they are but a very small portion of the congregation in any Catholic Church .- Catholic Col

LOCAL NEWS.

Miss Lizzie Gallena has returned from school at Sault aux Recollet Convent, after an absence of six months. She also paid a visit to the Thousand Islands.

Mr. Geo. W. Russell has been appointed by General Manager Broughton, of the G. W. R., to the position of Inspector of Through Freight cars at this station.

The tenders have been let for the bridge over the river on Oxford street, and work is to be commenced at once. The bridge will cost about \$11,000.

On the 7th instant, London Township lost one of its oldest settlers, Mrs. Rachel Patrick, relict of the late Thomas Patrick, in the 100th year of her age. She leaves a family of six children, three sons and three daughters. A CARD OF THANKS-The Sisters of St.

Joseph beg to acknowledge, with many thanks, the receipt of twenty-five dollars, kindly donated to their Asylum by the employees of the G. W. R. Car Works Company.

Lightning struck the stone house of Mr. Wm. Payne in London South on Sunday afternoon, and several of his bycicles were badly damaged. The fire was promptly put out by the neighbors. Mr. Payne will doubtless now recognise the value of lightning rods, and we would strongly recommend him to have an interview with the manager of the Globe Company of this city, Mr. Hewitt.

MOUNT HOPE.

We trust our subscribers and the public generally will liberally patronize the garden party to be held on the grounds of the Mount Hope Orphan Asylum, on the 15th instant. The pro-Asyum, on the 1sta meant. The proceeds will be devoted to the maintenance of the orphans. The band of the 7th Fusileers will be present during the evening. All may rest assured that every effort will be made to make the affair a most agreeable and pleasant evening's en-joyment. The object is one that com-mends itself to the public generally.

PIC-NIC AT LA SALLETTE.

The annual pic-nic in aid of the new church in Windham took place at La Sallette in the grove adjoining the new structure, on the 3rd inst. Not only were united for a group of the state of the second of ture, on the 3rd inst. Not only were smiling faces and generous hearts gathered from all parts of the surrounding country to enjoy the pleasures of the day, but, this place being the junction of Canada Southern and Port Dover Rys—large numbers availed themselves of the timely arrival and return of trains to come from places at a distance. The large and commodious grounds were well fitted to afford convenence and comfort to all. The stand was occupied by a number of speakers and other gentlemen interested in the success of the pic-nic, among those present were Rev. J. Carlin, Woodstock, Rev. Father Mev. J. Carlin, Woodstock, Rev. Father Dillon and McKeon, La Sallette, J. Brady Esq., Ingersoll, Jno. B. Freeman M. P.P., W. Walsh, M. P. P. and W. Wallace, Esq., Simcoe, Dr. Joy and J. Murray, Esq., Til-sonburg, &c., We were pleased to notice a number of Protestant gentlemen, many number of Protestant gentlemen, many of whem honor this annual gathering with their presence. After the speakers had finished it was announced that a handsome cane would be voted to the most popular gentleman and a very beautiful gold chain and locket to the most popular lady. Two candidates were noninated for the forcer. eandidates were nominated for the former and six for the latter. After a close contest the cane was awarded to Mr. J. B. Freeman, M. P. P., Simcoe. The voting on the chain then began and the victory was finally won by Miss Mary Gibbons of Wingham with a sweeping majority. The voting on the two articles exceeded \$100. each. The entire proceeds of the day amounted to over \$800.

... THE LATE MRS. PATRICK.

On the 17th of this month passed away Mrs. Patrick, wife of the late Thomas Patrick, one of the oldest residents of London Township. Deceased had attained the patriarchal age of one hundred years. She leaves three sons and three daughters, all leading men and women, known and respected throughout the township. The sons are, Mr. Wm. Patrick, J. P.; Mr. Thos. Patrick and Mr. Geo. Patrick, all well-to-do farmers. The old-Patrick, all well-to-do tarmers. The oldest daughter is Mrs. H. McKay. The second daughter is Mrs. Thos. Abbott. The youngest is Mrs Anthony Hughes. Mrs. Patrick was always noted for her haritable nature, and the old neighbors will miss her kindly and neighborly qualsense, possessing in a high degree those admirable traits of the old Irish stock from which she came. Thus passes away a fond link which kept the connection between the old and the new—between the hardy pioneer times and the age of smil-ing prosperity which has dawned upon ing prosperity which has dawned upon her family through the noble and persever-ing work of the long ago. While we deeply sympathise with her family in the loss they have sustained—in the grief that will be deep and lasting caused by the absence of one around whose presence clung so many fond and endearing memories—we trust they will be consoled by the reflection that a long life well spent will be sure to meet its reward in the eternal home beyond the skies.

KINGSVILLE ITEMS.

The Rev. Father Ouellette intends re signing his position of P. P., at Maid-stone Cross, Essex Co., on account of ill-

This section of the country has been and is being greatly excited by one call-ing himself Father Vincent de Longe, ex-priest. He is of French origin and is very scurrilous in his lectures. On the 12th of July he placed himself under the protect On the 12th of tion of the Orange society. It is thought that he will make all the money he can here, and then go to some other portion

A Striking Contrast.

*The following Report, which is taken from the Newcastle Daily Chronicle, will speak for itself. This paper, which is en-tirely English, represents the great mining and manufacturing interests of the north of England. It is indeed no little encour-agement to find these English gentlemen who sign this Report have been delegated by some hundred thousands of English working men to enquire and see for themselves what is the true state of Ire-land. They have returned home, having traversed the whole West and South of Ireland. They are gentlemen of more than ordinary intelligence and judgment, and they are general at the parimees of the and they are amazed at the patience of the people in suffering, and at the sufferings

they endure KILLARNEY, July 7th, 1881. There are few in Ireland as well acquainted with the causes of the present condition of this country as Sister Mary Francis Clare, the world-famed Nun of Kenmare. Her life has been devoted to the study of the history of the nation, to the examination of the idiosyncracies, the customs, and the aspirations of the people, and her writings on these subjects have a recognized importance which puts them beyond the reach of our humble encomium. We would, therefore have guilty of an unpardonable breach of had we passed through Ken had we passed through Kenmare without calling on the lady whose charity and genius have made the name of this hamlet a household word among all civil-

THE NUN OF KENMARE. the Irish melodies—"I saw from the beach"—sung by the children, when a door opened on our left, a lady entered, and we were introduced to the Nun of Kenmare. She was attired in the sembre habit of her order. Incessant work and constant anxiety have broken her health, and she walked with difficulty. She was very unwell when we called, but she had read of our arrival in Ireland, knew our mission, and had been expecting that we would call upon her. Therefore, she had made a sacrifice in order to see us. It is, perhaps, needless to say that our inter-view with her, which extended considerably over an hour, was in the highest de-gree enjoyable, interesting, and instruct-ive. We found that although immured in a convent among the mountains, far removed from the bustle and high pressure of great cities, she was quite abreast of the times. Very little of what is commonly accounted womanly was to be detected in her speech or manner. She took a broad, sympathetic, and masculine grasp a broad, sympathetic, and masculine grasp of social and political topics. In conver-sation, her language was rich, fluent, and lucid; her tone and expression were de-cided, and her opinions bore upon them the stamp of a powerful and penetrative mind. There was nothing in the least degree harsh, or even austere, in her man-per, or appearance. Her countenance pression of her face was animated and changeful. Accordingly, as the subject of conversation was cheerful, serious, or sad, every shade of emotion shone in her eyes or flitted over her countenance. eyes or flitted over her countenance. Our talk with her bore mostly upon the present aspect of affairs in Ireland. We the people, and very earnest and warm in defending them against the charges persons repeat.

been, and is mainly instrumental in fur-thering it. The proceeds of all her writings are devoted to the charitable work which the sisters have in hand. At the are devoted to the charitable work present time, however, the convent is in the midst of a crisis, proceeding from an incident not unfamiliar in the history of Irish landlordism. The late parish priest of Kenmare, the Rev. Archdeacon O'Sullivan, was a man whose life was a succesframine of charitable acts. During the great famine of 1847, he, in company with the then rector, the Rev. Mr. Gowing, went over to England and collected money which saved many hundreds of the people of Kenmare and the adjacent districts from death by starvation. The people in the town and all over the neighborhood are very poor, and this good priest devoted himself entirely to the relief of their distress. Before his death he had £4,000 collected with this object, and in order to ensure for the children of the surrounding population some food, as well as a good moral and secular education, he invested that sum, so that the interest coming to the nuns of Kenmare might enable them to sustain the school, clothe enable them to sustain the school, clothe and educate the children, and also give them some food every day. He lent the money to Lord Fermoy, an Irish landlord, thinking it better to have five per cent. from him than three and a half from the Government, and believing at the same time that the investment was a safe one, seeing that the land was the security. But it appears that Lord Fermoy had more regard for his pleasure than his duties. He spent this money in gam-bling and other kinds of dissipation, and when he died his estate was heavily en-cumbered. It is now in Chancery, and the good sisters of Kenmare have no hope that they will ever get a farthing of the money which was left for their poor child-ren. All the sisters ever got from Lord Fermoy was one half year's interest, and for the past six years they have been carrying out the will of Archdeacon O'Sulli-

van by their own efforts. EDUCATING POOR GIRLS.

The education given by the sisters is of a very useful and complete kind, and no one is exclued from its advantages. There are about 400 children at the school. They come from all parts of the district, and many of them travel as far as seven miles to school. The population is mainly Catholics. They are accustomed to come to the school, and they share equally in every privilege that is given. No attempt is made to proselytise, and during religious instruction the Protestant children are seperated from the others and kept at their separated from the other separat

THE NUN OF KENMARE : LORD LANSDOWNE.

America.

America.

GOOD SISTERS AND GOOD WORKS.

All the sisters have been able to give the children in the way of food has been a tin of Indian meal porridge in the morning and a bit of bread later in the day. Too often does it happen that this is the only food the child tastes during the entire day. As we have said above the governt. day. As we have said above, the convent is in the midst of a crisis, because the sis-ters are afraid that they will be unable any longer to supply this food. On Tuesday morning, for the first time, they were not able to give the children their por-ridge. These good ladies are greatly dis-tressed about it, not only on account of the affection they have formed for the was an incentive to the little ones to come to school. Should this attraction be re-moved, not only will the children in a great many cases have to suffer hunger. and secular teaching that is so necessary for their welfare in life. With the view of being assitted to carry on the work they have been doing in the past, they are now making an appeal to the charity of all people. We join our voices to theirs, and ask our countrymen to co-operate with the sisters in a labour as heroic and grand We were standing in one of the schoolrooms of the Convent listening to the
tender and melancholy strains of one of

ask our countrymen to co-operate with
the sisters in a labour as heroic and grand
the strain of one of as any within the power of man to pernot be got at all.

POINT LACE AND PATCHWORK. We were shown through the schools, and saw the children at their work. A more intelligent and good-looking congregation of little boys and girls we have not seen. We can readily believe that in the words of the kindly Reverend Mother of the Convent, they are "brilliant children." In one room we found a number of girls busy working the Irish point lace, which is so rare and costly, and the skill and artistic feeling displayed in this work by these girls is marvellous. The girls in lower grades make most of the clothes which are given away to the children.

Astonishing ingenuity and economy are shown in this work. Little patches, which most people would throw away as useless, are here sewed neatly together, and made into warm and pretty petticoats, skirts, jackets' or trousers. Some English cloth manufacturer recently sent over a large quantity of sample patches, and they have been made up into substantial and very good-looking garments indeed.

LANDLORD OBSTRUCTION The action of Lord Lansdowne upon a recent matter affords a luminous example of how the material progress of Ireland is blocked by those anti-Irish landlords. An effort has been made by Sir George ner or appearance. Her countenance might be taken as a type of benignity, wedded to dignity and force. The exproject, and he opposed it with all his might in the House of Lords. It would seem that he does not want his property opened up to the world in a way a railway would open it up. Inquisitive persons might get there without much inconvenient and venience, and they might have the imfound her thoroughly in sympathy with pertinence to inquire about the condition of Lord Lansdowne's tenantry—a course of procedure which might materially ingreat and philanthropic work here. Undoubtedly Sister Mary Francis Clare has the land more valuable, while it would (JOHN BR make the town of Kenmare, which is on his property also, more prosperous. The railway projected by Sir George Colthust would have run through the butter-producing country, and by that fact gave promise of success. Lord Lansdowne ad-yocated a railway between Kenmare and Headford, because he knew it would not be proceeded with. It is to causes such as

this that all the distress and discontent in Ireland is attributable. There was fearful distress in and about Kenmare during 1879, and Sister Mary Francis Clare and the other nuns did all they possibly could to alleviate it. While they were thus making the most bitter sacrifices to save the people from starva-tion, Lord Lausdowne, and his agent, Mr. Trench, were doing all they could to counteract their influence, and stop charitably-disposed persons from giving subscriptions. It would seem that it suited Lord Lans-downe's purpose to deny that anybody on his estate was suffering any hardship whater, and that whoever was so positioned was through thriftlessness or laziness. Distress is chronic here, and last week a deputation of labourers came to Sister Mary Francis Clare at the Convent, seeking for employment. They represented about fifty families, and having got little or no work or food for some weeks, they were in a state of desperation. There were then some public works in the neighbourhood to be done, for which a Government loan had been obtained, and there had been some delay in opening them. The Sister at once telegraphed to the gentle-man who had charge of these works, telling him that if they were not opened in twenty-four hours, she would have the matter brought before Parliament. She got a reply to the effect that they would be opened in twenty-four hours. In the meantime, she set the men on to work at little jobs at ls. 6d. a day, but at the same time she did not know how she would get the money to pay them. "Go to work," she said to them, "and God will provide your wages." The next morning she received a letter from the Viceroy of India, the Marquis of Ripon, enclosing a cheque for £10. During the period over which the ing the period over which the distress continued in Ireland, the Nun of Kenmare distributed in various parts of the country £15,000, which had been sent to her from all parts of the real.

secular studies. When the girls grow up the sisters find situations for them. Many of these daughters of poor peasants have become governesses or companions in high and wealthy families. There is a greater demand for girls brought up here than can be supplied. Only a few weeks ago a French lady wrote for three servants from the school. After the girls leave here they invariably remember the sisters gratefully, and never fail, when able, to send them contributions to help the continuance of the good work. A large numtion. Every available opportunity has from 50 to 75 per cent, above the valua-tion. Every available opportunity has been taken to increase the rents. Deaths ber cf young women have gone from the school to America, and they have either and marriages, changes of life, or variations of tenancy, have been snatched as misery, his education, his social relations, his material progress have been in them-selves of no concern to the landlord to whom God has committed the destinies of hundreds of people. They have been to him but as dumb cattle out of whom

pelf was to be got.
HOW TRADESMEN SUBSIST As an instance of the sort of existance the people of Kenmare live, we may say that even the better-to-do shopkeepers yery rarely eat flesh meat. They have had a desperate struggle to exist at all, and this will be evident when we state that one merchant alone has debts to the extent of £12,000. The labourers get from 8s. to 9s. per week for working for the Board Guardians, and there is no other employment for them. In the country the farmers are so poor that they cannot affent to ray labourers. In the cannot afford to pay labourers. In the time of the grandfather of the present Lord Landsdowne, the farm labourers used to have £10 to £12 a-year, with house and partial board. The town of Kennare has about 1,200 inhabitants. It affords a contrast to Castletown in respect to house property. Here owners of house property have 99 years' leases, but in Castletown, under Lord Bantry, leases can

not be got at all.

An estate belonging to Trinity College
Dublin, the wealthiest college in the three
kingdoms, is situated not far from here.
Education does not seem to have taught
the college dons anything in the shape of mercy or justice, for there is not a on that estate who is not rack-rented up to the highest point of human endurance.

NO HOVELS NEAR THE MANSION. Driving along the road from Castletown to Kenmare we at one spot were surprised to pass suddenly from the view of miserable broken-down hovels to pretty, well-built, slated and white-washed houses. We could not understand this, and were still more astonished to find that this was the estate of Lord Landsdowne. We expected to find in these dwellings a greater degree of comfort than we had witnessed elseof comfort than we had witnessed else-where. Upon going into them, however, we were disappointed to find the people just as miserable and poverty stricken as any we have seen. They, like the rest of the tenants of the estate, were rack-rented and ground down. We also found out the secret of the good-looking houses. We were informed that one of the Lans-downs had horveyd money at 21 perdownes had borrowed money at 3½ per cent. interest, and had built these dwel-lings with it. The tenants have now to pay from £3 to £5 per annum rent them, and this represents from 5 to 8 per them, and this represents from 5 to 8 per cent. interest on the cost of these houses. Yet, withal, we were glad to meet with these improved dwellings, and we think that, inhabited by people better circumstanced than those who occupy them now, they might be tidy and comfortable within, and thus be both in exterior and interior an ornament to the estate. These improved houses were not, we are sorry to say, typical of all the residences on the estate. Looking out across the country we saw very few of them, but very many of the same miserable character as those we had which their enemies invent and ignorant persons repeat.

Jure Lord Landowne's social prestige. It is only on such an assumption that Lord is only on such as a such as CHARITABLE FUNDS SPENT IN DISSIPATION.

Lansdowne's opposition to the railway can be accounted for, because the line would Lord Lansdowne's residence, were put up

JOHN BRYSON, W. H. PATTERSON Signed. JAMES BIRKETT.

THE LORDS AND THE LAND BILL.

There was a numerous attendance There was a numerous attendance in the House of Lords on Monday for the second reading of the Land Bill. All the leaders were present except Granville, who is indisposed. Carlingford (Liberal) moved the second reading in a long speech.

Salisbury severely criticized the Land Bill, and said according to the Bill the landlord could not even select a site for cottages. He

could not even select a site for cottages. He became a sort of mortgagee of his own estate with uncertain security; a sort of head agent for the Land Commission, which are bias hostile to the landlords interests. Salisbury agrees to the Bill under the cir-Saisbury agrees to the Bill under the cir-cumstances, but will stand by the amend-ment for the insertion of a clear definition of the fair rent, for the exemption of estates managed on the English system and tenancies of over £100 yearly from the system and

tenancies of over £100 yearly from the operatiou of the Bill, and for the maintenance of inviolibility leases.

The Marquis of Lansdowne (Liberal) said he regarded the Bill as an attempt to quell agrarian aggression by the indiscriminate concession of proprietory rights.

The Marquis of Waterford (Conservative) said the Bill was one of confiscation without compensation. The whole history of the Bill showed that it was really an answer to the Land League agitation. He bored

to the Land League agitation. He hoped the House would very materially amend Lord Lytton said the Bill was a revolu-

tionary concession to threats of rebellion, and a step onward in the course that must end in the dissolution of the connection be tween England and Ireland or civil war.

Earl Spencer, Lord President of the Council, defended the Bill. The Duke of Argyle moved the adjourn-ment of the debate, and the House ad-

The Duke of Argyll, in his speech on the Land Bill. in the House of Lords, on Tues-day, said there was a feeling of bitterness and humiliation, which was not confined to that House, in being obliged to accept a Bill in which there was so many strong fundamental objections. "Universal power," he said, "is given to three men of valuing rents all over Ireland, which was eminently ridiculous, and given the right of absolute sale te everybody was eminently unjust." He particularly attacked the provision enabling the Land Court to interfere in leases, The effect of the Bill would be to retain the poor class of tenants in holdings, and would only perpetuate difficulties in Ireland. No people could prosper who, and humiliation, which was not confined to Ireland. No people could prosper who, like many Irish tenants, had been pleading

given to agitation.

Denman (Liberal) announced that he

Denman (Liberal) announced that he would move the rejection of the Bill on going into committee, which was fixed for Thursday next.

Earl Kimberley having replied to Cairns, the second reading of the Bill was adopted without a division, and Kimberley expressed satisfaction at the general tone of the debate, showing the unanimous opinion that legislation is necessary.

The Little Sisters of the Poor date the beginning of their organization in 1840, where a good priest in St. Servan, a little town in Brittany, France, was moved to compassionate the hardships of the aged poor in that small scaport. The town is one on the coast of the Atlantic, the people of the state of one on the coast of the Atlantic, the peo-ple follow the sea and to the ravages of the elements are ascribed the large num-ber of the aged poor, as we learn from a little historical sketch, from whose pages we condense the facts herewith given Many of the aged poor in St. Servan nad no other means of subsistence than by

begging, and the generous heart of the priest was touched by the misery which he could not relieve. A young girl of the parish, and belonging to the working class, wishing to become a nun, vas encouraged to persevere in her devotion by the priest. who soon introduced to her a companion. After Mass on Sunday these hard-working girls used to meet, join in devotions and devise means for helping the distressed old people of the town. Their attention was at first given to the care of an old blind woman, whom they tenderly looked out for. In their charitable labors they were joined by two older persons, one of whom had some means, which she placed at the disposal of the little circle, now the nucleus of what was destined to be a wonderful movement which was to wield a great and lasting influence for good.

And although they met with opposition and with insult, for they went out begging to supply the wants of the aged people whom they had in time taken under their with zeal, and in the course of a few years others enrolled themselves among the little band of brave women. From the town of St. Servan the Sisters-now be come an established community—extended their labors to other parts of France, even Paris itself, until, as the little history of he movement shows, it "has become on of the most imposing and most powerful manifestations of charity in our time." In 1876 the order numbered 2400 Little Sisters in Europe; fed and cared for 20,000 poor old people, and had more than 150 houses in France, Alsace, Belgium, Italy, Spain, Algeria, England, Scotland, and Ireland.

THE SOVEREIGN PONTIFF'S APPROBATION. By a decree dated July 6th, 1854, the Sovereign Pontiff approved the congrega-tion of the Little Sisters of the Poor, founded by Father La Pailleur, now Superior General of this little family, which has been from the legioning under his direction." The Little Sisters live under the rules of St. Augustine, with constitutions adapted to their mode of

A charitable work which was doing so much for the poor in the old world could not fail of attracting attention in the new, and as early as 1856 an effort was made to have some of these faithful and self-sacrificing ladies to come to this country, but political events prevented Archbishop Hughes from carrying out the project brought to his attention by Catholics of New York. The Archbishop of New Orleans a few years later wished to intro-duce them into his arch-diocese, but the work was so great in Europe that the opening of the establishments in this country had to be deferred.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS COUNTRY.
In May, 1868, the Rev. Ernest M. Lolievre, a priest attached to the congregation of the Little Sisters of the Poor, sailed from Cork, to prepare the way and make the necessary arrangements for the introduction of the Little Sisters into the United States. He was most cordially welcomed, and on the 28th of August, 1868, seven Little Sisters, who had been selected to form the first colony, left home and friends, burning with generous zeal for the welfare of the poor old people of America. They arrived on September 13th, 1868, and occupied a home prepared for them in Brooklyn. A few weeks later a second colony arrived to establish a home in Cincinnati, and in December of the same year a third colony arrived in New Orleans. Everywhere the Sisters met with a cordial reception, and every year since then they have been increasing in number and extending the field of their beneficent labors. They are now estab-lished in the principal cities of the country. The home in Boston was established in 1870. It has 214 old people, whose wants are supplied by fourteen Little

HOW THE WORK IS CARRIED ON. The work is carried on in this country precisely as it is in Europe. Every day two Sisters go forth and call at the various two sisters go formand can at me various whotels, restaurants and private houses where they are allowed to apply, collecting cold victuals, etc., all of which is turned to good use for the benefit of their aged inmates. Other Sisters go from door to door soliciting alms for the old people door soliciting alms for the old people, receiving with the same thankfulness the penny of the poor and the dollar of the rich; the rebuffs and insults of some ignorant person and the generous offering of the cheerful giver. In the performance of their arduous task they are sustained by two considerations—the certainty that poverty as an excuse for fraud.

In the House of Lords the Duke of Argyll

a large number of persons can be supported

(Liberal), in an hour's speech, attacked the Land Bill to which, however, he said the Government appears to be driven, as the Lords are, by circumstances. He compared the Government to a jelly fish, and advised them to tell the Irish that they will hence forth support the decision of the Courts, and that poverty is no excuse for wrong. The Duke of Mariborough (Conservative) also spoke, condemning the Bill.

In the House of Lords, Selborne (Lord High Chancellor) said the Land Bill was fenced in with such sefeguards as would prevent any undue interference with the rights of property. The Bill would strengthen the moral power of the Government for the enforcement of the law.

Cains (Conservative) said the fact that the land was suffering by the present disturbed state of affairs, was due to the Government's abnegation of its primary function, and the encouragement it had given to agitation.

Demma (Liberal) announced that be.

Lattle Sisters, whose lives are devoted to the temporal and spiritual welfare of the old people in their care.

No CREED DISTINCTIONS.

In their homes are found persons of all nationalities, languages, cree-ds and occupations; thus is shown the truly Catholic or universal character of this institution of charity. No distinction is made as to country, color or persuasion. While the would move the rejection of the Bill on going into committee, which was fixed for Thursday next.

Earl Kimberley having replied to Cairns, the second reading of the Bill was adopted without a division, and Kimberley expressed satisfaction at the general tone of the debate, showing the unanimous opinion that legislation is necessary.

THE LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR.

Historical Sketch of the Order.

THE ASSUMPTION OF OUR LADY.

By Father Faber

This is the feast of the beautiful mystery—the first function of the church triumphant in heaven, the end for which God created the world coming into view. Let us see in what light this festival puts the character of God before us.

1. Humility. The Assumption is God's coming to crown His own creation.

1. Humility is the proper virtue of a creature.

ture.

2. It was so of the angels (who rebelled

 It was so of the angels (who rebelled not) and saved them.
 It is so of the church, and is marked in all her worship.
 The want of humility in the world is just the evidence of its having faller from God. II. God cannot be humble

yet there is a characteristic of the Divine

operations answering to that virtue; we cannot name it; but it is shewn. 1. In the unostentatiousness of creation.

2. In the renewal and conservation of creation.

3. In His omnipresence.

4. In the delay of judgment, and in silence

under outrage.

5. In His quiet, hidden way of imparting graze. III. God came to practice humility by the Jucarnation. 1. In His choice of poverty and suffering, 2. In what followed from the Incarnation—the obedience of the Omnipotent, the poverty of the Lord of all things, the hiddenness of the Omnipresent, the toil of the creator. 3. In the Blessed Sacrament daily. 4, the humiliations of His dear Spouse the Church.

the Church.

IV. Mary the humblest of creatures.

1. With the Angel.

2. With St. Elizabeth.

3. With St. Joseph.

4. Her Purification and obedience to other laws.

5. The silence of the Evangelists.

Thus the assumption was a consistent manifestation of the creator's character, a revelation of His taste, a merciful disclosure of His genius.

O, let us fall in love with humility, let

us keep ourselves low, and nestle in the thought of our own unworthiness; let us wonder that God would bear with us at all, and so learn sweet manners to bear with the waywardness of others, and this day from the depths of fallen earth, let us look at this grand action of our Creator, and worshipping His ways, use our Mother's words unto Him; Magnificat anima mea Dominum, et exultavit spiritus anima mea Dominum, et evultavit spiritus meus in Deo Salutari meo; and why? Quia respevit humilitatem ancillæ suæ. Deposuit potentes de sole, et evultavit humilies: He cast Lucifer from his throne, and set Mary nigh nato. Himself

Lucifer from his throne, and set Mary nigh unto Himself. World-wearied, sin-stained, earth-bound, what have we to do with the great glory of the assumption t Yet it has lessons for all, besides the wonder, and the beauty and the joy of our mother's glory, and the vision of a mighty work of God. 1, How great nature can be with grace. 2. Mary has not outstepped or outstripped her nature. It would be hard to put a limit to what nature can be. 3. Yet we are always fancying we have got to our

How little (nature) without grace 1. For what is Mary's nature in itself?
2. What has she from nature independent of grace?
3. Her nature is only visible in the fires of grace, as the three children, were in the furnace.

III. The abundance of grace. 1. See

what she had in number and in kind. 2. Yet she has not nearly exhausted the possibilities of grace. 3. Nay, what abundance have we not had ourselves?

IV. Correspondence to grace is of itself the whole work. 1. Mary's correspondence is the nearest interpretation of the mystery of her greatness 2. What correspondence is in detail, and how it mysterically graces. 2. Oh. the controlled mystery of the second of the seco multiplies grace. 3. Oh, the room our graces leave us and our rose of Mary is the manifestation of and the type of s leave us and our lost opportunities. dom of grace, and the type of God's way with all our souls, singular yet not singu-lar, admirable yet imitable also, standing alone yet in the midst of us, moved up to God as this sinless mother, yet removed from us no further than a mother from her

Mary is on her throne, clothed with the sun, twelve stars a ound her head, sigh sun, twelve stars around her head, sighs of earth coming up to her, and the joys of earth as well. Baptised children, saints, angels, the Sacred Humanity, the Three Persons of the Holy Trinity, are all drinking joy and jubilee out of that our fountain, that dearest of all God's dear glories, the Immaculate heart of Mary. We too have, we trust, a place kept there in what part of all that boundless realm of grandeur and ecstasy, we cannot know, but it is very beautiful, strangely suited to us, and full of unimaginable delights. Though it is a land of immense distances, every one is near to God, every one is near to Mary. Let us think to-day of that dear unseen home, and let us hold on in virtue; let us pray hard; let us love hotly, let us sorrow holily; let us delight in God, and so, dearest children of Mary, shall our lives become one long and beautiful procession of the Immaculate Conception.

TO BE CONTINUED.