

will not be so easily destroyed, and there is even a strong reason to hope that Mr. Dillon's term of imprisonment will be shortened, not by the mercy of the Government, but by their ignominious defeat. The most ultra-Tory organs virtually concede that the Ayr election especially points to this result. The *Daily Express* says: "There is no use blinking the fact that the defeat of Mr. Ashley in the Ayr Burgs is a serious matter demanding the immediate attention of the leaders and organizers of both sections of the Unionist party." It then intimates that there must be a complete change in the tactics of the party, and that able men must undertake the defence of the party's principles.

The Tories are not altogether insensible to the opinions entertained of them by other nations, and at all events it is well that they should know what others think of them, though they may be too self-important "to see themselves as others see them." The *Reformers* of Brussels says of the result at Ayr that "the British nation is unquestionably condemning Lord Salisbury, and is ready to give Mr. Gladstone the majority it refused him two years ago."

The public opinion in America on Mr. Dillon's treatment may be judged by the following extract from the *American*, of Philadelphia, a leading Republican journal. The *American* in this voice the general opinion of the country, and its words are worthy to be noted by Mr. Chamberlain and those who with him say that America is in favor of the Coercionists.

"The case of Mr. Dillon, sent to jail for six months for speaking at a Land League meeting, is one which has aroused an unusual degree of indignation. The meeting at which he spoke was not proclaimed until he was on the spot. It was in an Ulster county, where there could be no apprehension of a general disturbance of public order. These two facts indicate that it was proclaimed to carry out Mr. Balfour's programme by entrapping Mr. Dillon. He is charged by Mr. Wilfrid Blunt with avowing his purpose to give Mr. Dillon a long term of imprisonment in view of the fact that he is consumptive and that confinement may be fatal to him. Already the authorities of Dundalk jail have had to send their new prisoner to the jail infirmary. Mr. Morley chose this occasion to make a fresh attack upon the Coercion policy, in order to give the Unionists a chance to put themselves upon the record as approving or disapproving this and similar atrocities of Coercion. As the motion was rejected by a majority of 93, they seem to have made up their minds that they have no alternative but to back the Tories, however Toryish their policy may be, and like the man who got the wolf by the ears, they are endangered by holding on, but to let go would be fatal."

In the debate Mr. Gladstone observed that nineteen out of the eighty-six Nationalist Irish members had been imprisoned under the Coercion Act. He said the Liberals had made the motion not in hope of a vote adverse to the government, but to fasten public opinion upon the matter.

A CREED WAR.

Hazeldean, in the Township of Goulbourn, Carleton Co., about fifteen miles from Ottawa, has been the scene of some disgraceful occurrences arising out of sectarian hatred. While the Rev. Mr. Horner, Methodist, was conducting the services in Union Church a crowd surrounded the church, lifting the windows, forcing doors open, and acting otherwise in an unruly manner. The leaders were prosecuted at Hintonburg, Magistrate George Roebuck presiding. The Rev. Mr. McDowell, pastor of the church, was present assisting his counsel in the prosecution. Rev. Mr. Horner's examination lasted three hours. He stated that he was much disturbed by unruly persons refusing to leave the church. They shouted, forced open doors, abused those who tried to close them, threw eggs, stones, and other missiles. He was struck with an egg, so were Rev. Mr. McDowell and Mr. Enoch Starmer. It appears that the trouble commenced last winter in the village of Carp. Some leading members of the Anglican Church were displeased on account of some successful missionary meetings conducted by Rev. Mr. Horner and other Methodist ministers, and to this jealousy is attributed the ill feeling which culminated in the present disorders. Many witnesses for the prosecution have been examined, but as there are also many for the defence, the case has been adjourned to the 25th inst. It is thought that there will be further trouble, and the county is much excited over the case.

DEATH OF FATHER PRENDERGAST.

We regret exceedingly to announce the death of Rev. Father Prendergast, O. P., which occurred at his mother's residence, in this city, on Tuesday night, 3rd instant. Solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated for the repose of his soul by his cousin, Rev. Father Durkin, O. P., in St. Peter's Cathedral, on Friday, after which the remains were conveyed to their final resting place in Somerset, Ohio, where the rev. gentleman had been stationed up to the time he became seriously ill. In our next issue we hope to be enabled to give a more extended account of the life and labors of this estimable member of the Order of Preachers.

A CANADIAN BURCHARD.

The Rev. J. W. Sparling, President of Montreal Methodist Conference, preaching in Kingston on Sunday, 1st inst., made a lame attempt at constructing an aphorism in imitation of Burchard's celebrated "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion." Without the wit implied in Burchard's alliteration, Mr. Sparling's attempt is characterized with the same spirit of intolerance, and is dictated by the same "Father of Lies." He stated that he feared three dangers "which threaten the future welfare of the country—party politics, the encroachments of Romanism, and the legalized traffic in strong drink."

Coming fresh from New York Conference, where Bishops were elected amid wire-pulling and fraud which would disgrace Tammany Hall in its worst days, it becomes Mr. Sparling or any other Methodist minister to lecture Catholics on the dangers which will ensue to the community at large from Catholic teaching. We understand that Rev. Mr. Sparling was present at that Conference, though his presence there or his absence matters little; but if he was present, he witnessed scenes which were unparalleled in their nauseousness in any ecclesiastical gathering, whether Catholic or Protestant, which ever professed to represent the Church of God on earth. And is it by such dignitaries that society is to be saved from the ills that threaten it? Who is responsible for the flood of infidelity which is inundating the United States, and threatening Canada? Is it not the Methodists and others who like them have persistently in the past upheld schools without religion, and who have endeavored and are still endeavoring with all their might and influence to deny to Catholics the right of teaching religion to their own children? Who is responsible for that sink of iniquity in Utah, if not the Methodists and others who have furnished recruits to Mormonism by sapping religious faith, and by their attacks upon Catholicity, which alone has within it the vigor and truth which is able to save the world by teaching consistently and with authority the "faith once delivered to the saints." At this very moment Methodism in Canada is busy endeavoring to destroy faith by undermining the Catholic schools in which religion is taught; and to force into the Public Schools a nondescript religious teaching which can never bear fruit.

Mr. Sparling recognizes the fact that the Catholic Church is growing in this country. It is well for the country that this is the case, for without the presence of the Catholic Church, Protestantism itself would become the nursing-parent of Infidelity, Atheism, and Anarchy, which have in other countries arisen out of Protestant teachings.

We say this with due respect and affection for our Protestant fellow-citizens. We entertain for them no ill-will; we have for them only sentiments of benevolence and charity, but these very sentiments require us to show that the system to which they unfortunately adhere, must lead to consequences most deplorable. The principles which they maintain lead to the complete negation of Church authority, as Divinely instituted; this leads to individual presumption, and to the inculcation of doctrines dangerous to the soul, and to society as well. Only the authority of the Catholic Church can avert the danger which such sentiments as Rev. Mr. Sparling expresses are likely to precipitate.

Of Mr. Sparling's condemnation of party politics we need say little; but it is notorious that there are no more officious meddlers, no more zealous partisans in Ontario than the Methodist clergy, whether in Dominion, Provincial or municipal contests. And the proceedings of the New York Conference prove that they are adepts in all the tricks of party politics. To hear a Methodist minister deprecating the politics of parties is certainly to listen to "Satan reproving sin."

THE O'DONNELL LIBEL SUIT.

The libel suit of Mr. O'Donnell against the London *Times* has been brought to a sudden ending, and a verdict has been rendered for the defendant. It will be remembered that the *Times* published letters which were said to have been written by Mr. Parnell, implicating him and Mr. Egan in the criminal acts of the Invincibles, and especially in the murder of Secretary Bourke in Phoenix Park. The letters are positively declared by Mr. Parnell to be forgeries, and as the *Times* is known to be a most unscrupulous paper, Mr. Parnell's denial will be believed by all impartial readers. If the Government believed that Mr. Parnell were guilty, or if the letters which are supposed to criminate him were authentic, it would undoubtedly be their duty to arrest him and put him upon trial for complicity with the murderers. The prosecution of the *Times* by Mr. O'Donnell will not be thought by any one to settle the question, for there is good reason to believe that this prosecution was simply a farce. Mr. O'Donnell himself, though formerly a Home Ruler, is now correspondent for

one of the most ultra-Tory organs, and his employing of Mr. Ruegg as his counsel shows that he was not serious in his effort to secure a verdict. It is acknowledged that Mr. Ruegg is not an experienced counsel, and on the side of the *Times* the best talent was employed, including the Attorney-General, Mr. Webster. The Lord Chief Justice Coleridge intimated that the plaintiff had not presented any case for the *Times* to answer. Mr. Ruegg rested the case on two instances wherein Mr. O'Donnell's name was mentioned in the *Times*. The judge charged the jury strongly against Mr. O'Donnell, and though no effort was made to prove the charges true, the verdict was returned for the *Times*.

The Tory journals persist in asserting that the only course open to Mr. Parnell is to prosecute the *Times*. But it does not appear that Mr. Parnell will subject himself to the mercy of a London jury. He is willing, however, to submit the case to a committee of enquiry appointed by the House of Commons. This the Government are not willing to grant. The *Times*, however, reiterates all its charges, and declares that it is ready to prove that Carey, the leader of the Invincibles, was in the pay of Mr. Egan, the treasurer of the National League, and that Mr. Parnell wrote a letter from Kilmalsham jail, urging Mr. Egan to make it hot for Foster. Mr. Parnell denies explicitly that the letters were written by him. The *Daily News* says:

Mr. Parnell's plain and frank words effectually dispose of the absurd charges made against him by dupes and partisans. He has done his duty by exploding before the House of Commons and the country fictions which would scarcely have deceived a well-regulated nursery.

Every impartial reader will agree that Mr. Parnell's well-known character for honesty and veracity will not suffer from the slanders of the *Times*. It is even acknowledged that the body of the letters is not in Mr. Parnell's writing, only the signature being an imitation of his penmanship. The following is the cable report of Mr. Parnell's explanation in the House.

London, July 6.—On the assembling of the House of Commons to-day Mr. Parnell rose to make an explanation concerning certain statements made in connection with the O'Donnell trial. He said the upshot of the trial prevented his testifying on oath, and therefore he would tender a statement to the House. He declared that he never saw Patrick Egan's letter of Feb. 24, 1881, which was read at the trial, with the view of showing that the League instigated the Phoenix Park murders. He was convinced that it was a forgery. The imputation against the O'Learys was false. In regard to his letter dated simply Tuesday, and saying "I see no objection to your giving the amount asked for; there is no likelihood of what you apprehend happening," Mr. Parnell said it might be genuine, but he could not recall it. As to Egan's letter of October 25, 1881, to Carey, saying: "I sent on £200; when you get to work give us the value of our money," and which Attorney-General Webster stated the police found in Carey's house, Mr. Parnell said that doubtless genuine letters from Mr. Egan were found there, but Mr. Egan had never been legally charged, and he had sent a telegram denying the authorship of the letters attributed to him. Mr. Parnell denounced as an absolute forgery the letter which it was claimed was smuggled from Kilmalsham jail to Egan, urging him to immediate action, and to "make it hot for old Foster." He never wrote, signed, saw or authorized the letter. Mr. Parnell then reiterated his assertion that he had neither signed nor authorized the letter dated May 15, 1882, which bore what was alleged to be his signature, and which was published a year ago. He said he had not used a signature similar to the one attached to this letter since 1879. He had then adopted a different style of signature. "Oh!" from the Ministerial benches. The letter of June 16, 1882, was also a forgery. The Byrne letter was doubtless genuine, but he had never sent Byrne any money. He had subscribed a small amount to the Byrne testimonial. "The great majority of the letters read at the trial," Mr. Parnell continued, "are palpable forgeries. If they are credited it must be supposed that I deliberately put myself in the power of a murderer; that I was an accessory to the Phoenix Park murder before and after the fact, and that I entered Kilmalsham jail desiring to assassinate Mr. Foster. The absurdity of the whole series of letters, with a few exceptions, shows them to be forgeries."

MR. DILLON'S IMPRISONMENT.

The imprisonment of Mr. John Dillon in Dundalk jail is very properly regarded by the whole Liberal party as a piece of brutal tyranny. On the day that he was sent to prison an address of sympathy was presented to him, signed by 150 members of Parliament. The general sentiment of the public was ably expressed by Sir William Vernon Harcourt in a speech delivered two days before the sentence was pronounced which consigned him to the criminals' cell. Mr. Dillon's health is such that it is scarcely possible that he will be able to endure the hardship of his six months' term of imprisonment, and, with the exception of the Government officials and some Irish Orangemen, the universal verdict is that his incarceration is one of the most infamous acts of which the Salisbury Government have

been guilty. The following is an extract from Sir William Harcourt's speech.

"Mr. Dillon knew well what he had to face. I spoke to him of it a few days ago. His going to prison is like the ancient hero of Rome of whom you have read, who returned to place himself in the hands of his barbarous foe. The great Roman poet wrote of him in lines which have been well translated:—

"Albeit he knew what the barbarian skill Of the tormentor for himself prepared, He motioned from his path The opposing kindred, the retarding crowd."

And so Mr. Dillon will go prison. That has been settled beforehand long ago. They have resolved to stifle a voice which they know is everywhere fatal to them. They will seek to break his spirit, but I know the man, and in that they will fail. They may destroy his frail frame, but his voice though smothered in prison walls, will still be heard. It will speak in every town, in every village, and in every cottage throughout the land. From the day that he enters that prison to the day he leaves it we will raise a perpetual protest, and it will find an echo in every heart which is not insensible to the sentiments of honor, of humanity, and of justice. Whatever betides him he will know that, like the men who some centuries ago were led to the stake by the Balfours, he has lit a candle in England that shall not be put out. They may try to destroy Mr. Dillon, but of this I am certain, that Mr. Dillon will destroy them."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The *Western Watchman*, in its humorous mood, is authority for the statement that some assert that Mr. Thurman is a Catholic, because he was spoken of frequently in the Chicago Convention as "the noblest Roman of them all."

Rev. Father F. O'Connor, S. J., vice-president of St. Francis Xavier's College, New York, has translated the little work of the Holy Father on "The practice of humility." It will in a few days be published in an elegant red line edition by Messrs Benziger Bros., New York.

FATHER F. X. WENNINGER, aged eighty-three, died on 29th ult., at the Priory near St. Xavier's church, Cincinnati. He had been for more than fifty years a member of the Society of Jesus, was a well-known missionary, and a writer of many ecclesiastical works.

A CATHOLIC cathedral is being erected in Salt Lake City, Utah. The Right Rev. Lawrence Scallan is first Vicar Apostolic of Utah Territory, having been consecrated Bishop of Lavenden on the 29th of June, 1887. His residence is in Salt Lake City, and the Vicariate comprises, besides Utah Territory, six counties in Nevada.

GENERAL PHIL SHERIDAN has recovered from his illness so far that he was able to take a trip from Washington down the River Potomac, passing by the shores of Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut and Rhode Island to Massachusetts. The people of the United States and Canada will all be pleased to hear of this great change in his condition.

THE Baptists assembled in Convention at Washington have refused to admit colored Baptists to a standing in the church on an equality with whites. The colored Baptists, in consequence, propose to establish themselves as an independent church. The establishment of a denomination more or less among Baptists in their present divided state does not make very much difference, but it speaks badly for the prospect of denominational union."

WHEN Prince Alexander of Battenburg, was at Darmstadt stricken down with illness he was attended by two Sisters of Charity. So grateful does he feel for their devoted services that he requested to be allowed to pay the expenses of a pilgrimage by both the Sisters to the Eternal City. The offer was, however, respectfully declined, the Sisters' Superior informing the Prince that the members of the Order received no recompense whether they attended a prince or a beggar.

THE Conservatives are much elated by the large majority obtained at the election on the Isle of Thanet, viz., 658. When it is considered that the majority was reduced to this figure from 2,088, gained at the previous election, there will not appear very great ground for rejoicing, except that it shows that the Liberals would not gain every seat if a new general election were to take place soon. A majority diminished by 1,430 in one constituency is small satisfaction in the face of so many seats which have been absolutely lost at the bye elections.

It is said that the last number of the *North American Review*, containing an article by Ingersoll, blasphemous as usual, in reply to Mr. Gladstone's vindication of Christianity which appeared in the previous number of the *Review*, has had a sale of 140,000 copies. It is said to think that in the United States there can be found so many who are willing to read the Freethinker's blasphemies, but it is a natural result of the Godless education prevalent. The Protestant ministers are

beginning to see this, and many of them are now agitating for religious instruction in the schools. Yet, all the same, they wish to deprive Catholics of religious schools. It is to the course followed by them in the past that the large number of infidels in the United States is to be attributed.

MR. MERCIER has been informed by telegram from Rome that the Holy Father has conferred on him the decoration of the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Gregory the Great, as a recompense for his fidelity in fulfilling his duties to religion and to his country. He is the first Canadian to receive this high honor.

MR. MICHAEL DAVITT, in a recent speech in Kildare, gave the particulars of one of the many atrocious acts of injustice to which the Irish tenants are being subjected by rack-renting landlords. Mr. Davitt said: "Let me now give the public through the medium of this meeting the facts of this case, which will convince every right-thinking man in Ireland that this is an act of atrocious injustice. Mr. Kavanagh has been paying rent for sixty-three acres of land at the rate of £172 10s. every year, the valuation of which land and holding I find to be £35 5s. Here we have a case of a rack-rent over a just rent of more than 100 per cent. I find that taking the last ten years of his tenancy he has been compelled to pay more than £800 over what he should pay if a fair and just rent obtained in the holding, and yet, notwithstanding all these facts, he is now to be evicted." In this case Mr. Kavanagh was obliged to pay in rent more than double the fair value of the property. As a matter of course, when the tenants are mulcted so heavily, the country cannot but be impoverished to the amount of excessive rent. Thus the capital of the country is carried away for the benefit of the landlord.

The following statements from the *Detroit Christian Herald*, a Baptist paper, for mendacity and intolerance, are worthy of the no-Popery lectures of "Dr." Justin D. Fulton, and Mrs. Diss de Barr, of spiritist fraud fame: "There is a private wire running from the President's house in Washington to that of Cardinal Gibbons in Baltimore, and the former consults the latter in regard to political questions. Nine tenths of the clerks in the departments at Washington are Irish Catholics. All the public hospitals supported by the government are in the hands of the Romanists. Since 1886 \$1,000,000 of government funds have been given to Catholic institutions. On each pay day, the 1st and 15th of the month, the Sisters of Charity are allowed free entrance to the offices, where no outsider is allowed to go, to beg money of all the clerks; and those who refuse to give them anything are discharged." Seldom has such a tissue of absurdities been put together in so small a space.

OBITUARY.

MR. Thomas Patrick, of London Township.

It is with heartfelt sorrow we announce the death of Mr. Thomas Patrick, which occurred at his residence, 11th concession of London Township, on the 5th instant. He had advanced but little beyond the prime of life, had secured and made attractive a comfortable home for himself and his wife and an interesting family, when death stepped in and caused a sad and sorrowful change. He had been ailing for some time, but hopes were entertained that he would regain his accustomed good health and energy. He was a son of one of the oldest settlers of London Township, one of the brave and dauntless spirits who over half a century ago left the good old county Tipperary to found a home for his family in free and happy Canada. The deceased was a brother of Mr. Wm. Patrick and Mr. George Patrick, who are prosperous farmers in the same neighborhood. The remains were interred in the cemetery at Bloor on Sunday, 8th instant. His eldest son, Thomas, arrived from Manitoba, about an hour before the funeral took place. The immense concourse of neighbors present on the occasion was proof that a prominent and esteemed resident had gone to his reward, and indeed such was Mr. Thomas Patrick. We knew him well for many years, and now that all that is mortal of him has been consigned to the silent resting place in the lonely graveyard, we must place our tribute of love and esteem on the newly-made grave. He was a good man, a just man. He was an affectionate husband, a kind and indulgent father, a model neighbor, whose friendship welled up pure and fresh from a heart true as steel and warm as it was true. Such was Thomas Patrick, and we hope he will be assigned that place in the next world reserved for those who follow the footsteps of the Master. To his sorrowing relatives, and more especially his devoted and loving wife, do we offer our heartfelt sympathy and condolence.

A Providential Punishment.

After the revolution that disgraced the close of the last century, a chaplain was called to attend a soldier very severely wounded. The priest found a man whose countenance showed the greatest serenity. He said to the wounded man: "My friend, I was told that your wounds were very serious." Smiling sadly, the soldier answered: "Reverend sir, will you please raise the bed clothes a little from my chest?" The priest complied, and then drew back with a shudder, for he perceived that both arms were gone. "What!" exclaimed

the soldier "you start with horror at such a trifling! Raise the covering from my feet then." The priest did so, and saw that his feet had likewise been carried away. "Ah!" he said gently moved, "how I pity you, poor fellow!" "Oh, no," answered the mangled form of humanity, "I suffer only what I earned for myself. Not long since, in an insane fury, I chopped off all the limbs of a crucifix, so that the image of my Redeemer fell to the ground, and in the next battle my own arms and legs were carried off by cannon balls. As I treated Him, so He has treated me. But thanks be to God for punishing me in this world for my crime, that He may spare me in the next, as I hope and trust He will in His great mercy!"

LATEST PHASES OF THE IRISH QUESTION.

The Irish bishops have published a series of resolutions explaining in detail the present position of the land question, and expressing the opinion that unless Parliament immediately applies a really effective measure to protect tenants from oppressive exactions and arbitrary eviction, the most disastrous consequences to public order and the safety of the people must almost inevitably ensue.

There were great rejoicings in many parts of Ireland over the result of the Ayr election. Bonfires were lit, and the houses were illuminated in many towns.

Mr. Balfour has presented in the House of Commons bills for the improvement of lands near the Rivers Bann, Barrow, and Shannon, stating this was the first instalment of the Government's policy for promoting the material well-being of Ireland. The bills, he said, would deal with occupiers alone, who would have the whole benefit of the change. The Government proposed to make free grants of £65,000 to the Shannon, £20,000 to the Bann, £215,000 to the Barrow, making a total of £300,000. This is only an instalment, but no trifling instalment. The Parnellite members, on the whole, received the bills favorably. Mr. Arthur O'Connor said nothing more satisfactory had proceeded from the Treasury bench for a long time past than the speech of the Chief Secretary. If carried out in their entirety the bills would confer a substantial benefit on Ireland.

It is stated that in reply to some representations made through a Cardinal that the Pontiff should demand strict obedience from the Irish Catholics to the decree of the holy Office, the Pope caused a letter to be written to the Cardinal in question, observing that the Irish and their bishops knew well what was their duty, and that any pressing injunctions of the nature indicated were uncalled for and would be useless. Time, added His Holiness, would bring calm and reflection.

United Ireland's last cartoon is entitled "A complete change of Ayr." Mr. Gladstone in full Highland costume is being welcomed to Ayr by a Scotch working-man, while Balfour as a Highland piper is limping away with his pipes broken with the tunes of Eviction and Coercion. He is supported by Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain, who also wear a discomfited look. Mr. Gladstone carries a stick inscribed "Mak Siccar Willie," and a dagger named "Home Rule." The following conversation explains the situation:

Scottish Ayr, (to Gladstone.) Welcome, Willie, always welcome to Scotland. One thousand two hundred and forty welcomes for Old Lang Syne's sake, Gladstone. "Thanks, old friend. This splendid change of Ayr has given me a new lease of life."

Our Private Secretary.—"I don't like Scotland. I have a pain here. This Ayr don't agree with me at all."

Harty (disheartened).—"Hold up, you limp-legged rascal, I'll try to support you."

Mr. Chamberlain (the Quack).—"Try a small dose of my patent Birmingham Moonshine. It is good for man and beast—especially a beast."

One of the mean tricks for which the present Government of England and Ireland is now noted, was the removal of a volunteer Artillery Corps from Ayr to Plymouth just before the election, thus getting rid of several hundred votes a considerable majority of which would have been cast for the Liberal candidate.

It is very currently stated that Mr. Balfour will be obliged to resign the Irish Secretaryship. It seems scarcely possible that he can survive politically the tremendous defeats endured in Southampton and Ayr; but the Tory victory in Thanet Island is almost as disastrous, for it manifests a most astounding change in public opinion since the general election. The Government may exclaim, like Pyrrhus of old, "another such victory and we are undone." The rumor of the secretary's intended resignation was started by Tory organs, usually well-informed as to the Government's intentions.

Eviction notices have been served on thirty tenants on the Vandeleur estate in Clare Co. The police and military will assist the evictors with battering-rams if necessary.

Earl Spencer, in a speech at Thornbury, said that the government had failed in one of its principal objects, namely, to crush the league, the subscribers to which and the influence of which were as large as ever. Repression, he said, would do more harm than good in Ireland, but if the policy of representative institutions were tried it would succeed. He hoped that Mr. Gladstone would live to see such a policy inaugurated.

"The Liberal-Unionist peers have subscribed a large sum to extend the workings of the party." It would be the wisest way to purchase a galvanic battery to infuse an appearance of life into it, as it died somewhere between Southampton and Ayr. Earl Derby was elected leader in the House of Lords, and Earl Camperdown whip.

The life and death of a man rests with his tongue; less on account of eating and drinking than on account of speaking.—*St. Francis*.

The prevalent spirit among men to-day is to feel a secret hostility against a life which surpasses their own; and, therefore, it is that we hear these tales, fables, slanders, fiction about monks and nuns.—*Cardinal Manning*.