

THE CHILDREN BY THE SEA.

There the ocean stretching outwards, Dazzles still their childish eyes...

Children do ye never fear it, That some day upon the deep...

Ye are gladdened by its pebbles, By its sparkling, gleaming shores...

See one day your treasures vanish, Watch them with an aching glance...

Ye shall wring your hands in anguish, Moan and wail beside the sea...

Children do ye never see them, Coming yonder over the marsh...

MR. PARNELL AT WEXFORD.

His Reply to Gladstone!

AN HISTORICAL SPEECH.

THE MEMORY OF THE DEAD!!

"True Men be You Men, Like Those of '98."

A great land meeting was held on Sunday in Wexford, one of the greatest the city has ever witnessed.

After the presentation Mr. Parnell and his friends reentered themselves in the train, which then started for Wexford.

The Rev. Canon Kenny, P. P., Oulart, presided. Among those on the platform were: Messrs. C. S. Parnell, M. P.; T. M. Healy, M. P.; John Barry, M. P.; G. M. Byrne, M. P.; J. E. Redmond, M. P.; R. Power, M. P.; J. J. O'Kelly, J. Ferguson, Glasgow; Very Rev. Canon Doyle, P. P., Ramsgange; Very Rev. Canon Moran, P. P., Castlebridge, &c.

The Chairman said they were assembled to proclaim their adherence to the programme of the National Convention, and their meeting ought to convince the English people and the English press that this agitation was not kept up by a few hired orators...

Mr. Parnell, who was loudly cheered, said: "People of the county of Wexford—I am proud to say that your county has not forgotten her traditions, but you are prepared to-day, as you always were, to return a fitting answer to threats, intimidation, eye and, if it should become necessary, to those means which were used in 1798 (cheers), by an unscrupulous Government—means which failed then, and which, please God, will fail again if they are tried again (cries of "Bravo" and cheers)."

party of 1848. No misrepresentation is too patent, too low, or too mean for him to stoop to (groans). And it is a good sign that this masquerading knight-errant, this pretended champion of the liberties of every...

GLADSTONE, HAVING STOLEN THE IDEA FROM ISAAC BUTT,

passed last session, William Ewart Gladstone and his ex-Government officials were following Sir Staiford Northcote and Benjamin Disraeli into the other lobby. No man is good in Ireland until he is dead and unable to do anything more for his country (laughter).

JOHN DILLON WAS A MAN WICKED AND COWARDLY

(groans), and then Mr. Gladstone a little down accuses us of preaching a doctrine of public plunder (laughter), and of proclaiming a new and enlarged gospel of plunder, and further down of the promulgation of the gospel of sheer plunder (laughter).

THERE ARE ONLY FOUR OR FIVE HONEST IRISHMEN

in the country, and one of those is Mr. Shaw (groans). He accuses me of not having repudiated what he calls the dynamite policy. Well, I am not aware that Mr. Shaw has repudiated the dynamite policy either.

A CHALLENGE TO ANYBODY

to find, in all my speeches on the land question, any single incitement to any act of violence whatever (hear, hear), much less an incitement to such a mean, underhand, ignominious act as that which Mr. Gladstone, practically speaking, lauds when he holds up Mr. Shaw for the admiration of the Irish and English people (hear, hear).

A voice: Oh, boys, honey (loud laughter). Mr. Parnell: Long sustained efforts in what? Was it in evicting the 2,000 tenants who have been evicted since the 1st of January last?—in putting 200 brave and noble men into Kilmalnam and other gaols of the country?—was it in issuing a police circular

of a more infamous character than any which has ever been devised by any foreign despot?—was it in sending out hundreds of thousands of rounds of ball cartridges and musket cartridges to his Bashi-Bazouks (groans)?—was it in sharpening the bayonets of the latest issue of the Royal Irish Constabulary (groans)? And it was not for all those sustained efforts—efforts which Mr. Gladstone has taken up nobly and well from his predecessors in the title of misgoverning Ireland—I should like to know what are the efforts that William Gladstone talks of when he speaks of the sustained efforts of which he is making for the benefit of the people of Ireland.

AND THE IRISH PARTY RESCUED GLADSTONE

and his Cabinet by our thirty-six votes from destruction and defeat (hear, hear); and then, in the close of his speech, he admits our whole position and contention. In one last despairing wail he says: "And the Government is expected to preserve peace with no moral force behind it." The Government has no moral force behind it in Ireland; the whole Irish people are against them (cheers). They have to depend for their support upon a self-interested and a very small minority of the people of this country, and, therefore, they have no moral force behind them; and Mr. Gladstone in those few short words admits that the English Government has failed in Ireland (hear, hear). He admits the contention that Gratton and the volunteers of 1782 fought for; he admits the contention that the men of '98 stood for (cheers); he admits the contention that O'Connell argued for; he admits the contention that the men of 1848 staked their all for; he admits the contention that the men of 1865—(cheers)—after a long period of depression and apparent death of national life in Ireland, cheerfully faced the dungeon and the horrors of penal servitude for; and he admits the contention that to-day you in your overpowering majorities have established, and, please God, will bring to a successful and final issue, namely, that England's mission in Ireland has been a failure, and that Irishmen have established their right to govern Ireland by laws made by themselves for themselves on Irish soil (cheers). And he wound up with a threat—"No fear of force, and no fear of ruin through force shall, as far as we are concerned, and it is in our power"—I say it is not in his power to trample on the aspirations and the rights of the Irish nation with no moral force behind him. These are very brave words that he uses, but it strikes me that they have a ring about them like the whistle of a schoolboy on his way through a churchyard at night to keep up his courage (laughter and applause). He would have you to believe that he is not afraid of you, because he has disarmed you—because he has attempted to disarm you—because he knows that the Irish Nation is to-day disarmed as far as physical weapons go; but he does not hold this kind of language with the Boers (cheers for the Boers).

A voice: We will be Boers, too (laughter.)

Mr. Parnell: What did he do at the commencement of this session? He said something of this kind with regard to the Boers. He said he was going to put them down, and as soon as he had discovered that they were able to shoot straighter than his own soldiers, he allowed those few men to put him and his Government down, and, although he has attempted to regain some of his lost position in the Transvaal by subsequent chicanery and diplomatic negotiations, yet that sturdy and small people in the distant Transvaal have seen through William Ewart Gladstone, and they have told him again for the second time that they will not have their liberties fished from them, and I believe that as a result we shall see that William Ewart Gladstone will again yield to the people of the Transvaal (hear, hear), and I trust that as the result of this grand movement we shall see that just as Gladstone, by the Act of 1881, has eaten all his old words, has departed from all his formerly declared principles, now we shall see that these brave words of this English Prime Minister will be scattered as chaff before the united and advancing determination of the Irish people to regain for themselves their lost land and their lost legislative independence (loud and continued cheering).

ALMOST YOUNG AGAIN.

My mother was afflicted a long time with Neuralgia and a dull, heavy inactive condition of the whole system; headache, nervous prostration, and was almost helpless. No physicians or medicine did her any good. Three months ago she began to use Hop Bitters, with such good effect that she seems and feels young again, although over 70 years old. We think there is no other medicine fit to use in the family. A lady in Providence, R. I.—Journal.

CONDEMNED.

The New York Herald, with the most friendly intentions towards England, is compelled by the force of American public opinion to write thus:— Sir William Harcourt's speech is an appeal breathing the spirit of Jingoism. While we recognize the propriety of every government maintaining law and order; while we remember what was done by our own republican Cabinet at the outbreak of the war, especially in the suspension of habeas corpus, it is a scandal and a misfortune to see the Ministers of free, enlightened England following Russian methods in their ways of Government.

There is comfort in store for persons troubled with lame back, rheumatic pains, corns or bunions, who commence without delay, a course of Dr. Thomas' Eucalypti Oil, followed up systematically until relief is obtained.

LAVAL UNIVERSITY.

We have received the following for insertion:— Declaration of the Archbishop and Bishops of the Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec concerning certain writings published against Laval University.

We, the undersigned, Archbishop and Bishops of the Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec, assembled as a Superior Council, established by the Bull "Inter varias sollicitudines" for the higher supervision of the doctrine and discipline, that is to say, of faith and morals, in the Laval University, have received a complaint against certain recent writings, in which are found a number of different accusations against her. Acknowledging the said complaint, in virtue of the powers confided to us by the Apostolic rule of 1877, we declare and ordain as follows:— I. These accusations not having been brought before our tribunal we ought to regard them, and indeed shall regard them as not proven, until the accusers shall have presented themselves regularly and with clearly formulated complaints and proofs regularly made.

(1) Wanting in respect towards the Holy See before whose tribunal the question was pending.

(2) Flagrant disobedience of the orders of the Bishops of this Province and by the Holy See.

The Fathers of the Fifth Council in their common pastoral declare as follows:— We desire that in future, whosoever shall believe before God he has a grievance against this Catholic institution, or against any other similar institution, shall make it not before the incompetent tribunal of public opinion, through the columns of newspapers, but before those whom the holy law of the Catholic hierarchy have instituted the judges and the guardians of the faith.

The XXII, decree of the Fifth Council gives to Catholic writers of this Province, rules to follow in their discussions, above all in their discussions with Catholics. Moderation, prudence, charity, respect towards civil and ecclesiastical authority, towards established places under control of bishops, are especially recommended. But, we regret to say, these rules have been openly violated.

In the Decree of February the first, 1876, which has been confirmed by Pope Leo XIII, it is enjoined to the Bishops who believe before God they have any complaint against this institution, never to have recourse to the press, which in general, as has been proved by sad experience in this actual case, only serves the more to sour the mind and the question itself than to remedy the evil, and ends by causing prejudice to the honor of the University and even to the honor of the Catholic cause.

This formal and absolute injunction is a fortiori, binding on the clergy and faithful of this Province, as the document we are about to quote will fully prove.

In 1877 the Holy See, at our request, formulated and sanctioned a rule on the rights and duties of this Council of Supervisors, created by the Bull "Inter varias sollicitudines." The XVII. article already points out to the Catholic writers of this Province the road which they should follow when they think they have reason to complain about the Laval University. XVII. Catholic writers, when speaking of the Laval University and of its Professors as such, must in their writings keep within the XXII. of the Fifth Council of Quebec. If any one who is not a bishop believes that he has grounds for complaint either against the University or any of its Professors, there is no other course left for him but to privately state his grievances to some of the bishops. It shall here be left to the latter to judge what is best to be done. If the complaints seem to him well founded, he should lay them either before the Chancellor, or before the higher Council whom he shall request the Archbishop to convene.

The improper language or disobedience of an adversary can never be an excuse for the want of respect to those to whom respect is due, or to justice, truth, prudence or christian charity; we condemn all those, no matter from whom they come, and we again call attention to the ordinances already made on the subject; we strongly advise abstention from anything which would tend to keep up agitation of mind. Such is the wish which the Sovereign Pontiff expresses when he enjoined us to work without relaxation to re-establish peace and harmony.

Given at Quebec, under our signatures, the seal of the archdiocese and the counter seal of the Assistant Secretary of the archdiocese, the twenty-first day of October, eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

- † E. A. Arch. of Quebec. † L. F., Bishop of Three Rivers. † JEAN, Bishop of Rimouski. † EDWARD CHU, Bishop of Montreal. † ANTOINE, Bishop of Sherbrooke. † J. THOMAS, Bishop of Ottawa. † L. Z., Bishop of St. Hyacinthe. † DOX, Bishop of Chicoutimi.

WHY CANON CAMPELLO LEFT THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Some of our contemporaries, says the Dublin Freeman's Journal, Sept. 24th, lately gave prominence to the perversion to Protestantism of a Roman priest, and showed as much jubilation thereat as was discreet in journals circulating in a Catholic country. Canon Campello—a suspiciously Scotch name, by the way—was never so great a man as he is now the reverse side of the picture. The Oseratore Romano, which ought to know something about the "pervert," says in its issue just to hand—"Count Campello renounced his canonry of St. Peter's because the laxity of his morals, not amended after repeated and formal admonitions, had determined his superiors to proceed to extremities against him, despite his patrician rank. His loose life incapacitated him for any ecclesiastical charge, and prevented him from being admitted into the Pontifical family. So he has no right to the title of Monsignor. The morning of the day he abdicated Catholicism he had formally assured the ecclesiastical authorities of his orthodoxy, repelling the charge of intended apostasy as a slander."

The London correspondent of the Freeman's Journal writes as follows:— "A great blare of trumpets has been blown in the London Press over the perversion from the Catholic Church of Count Henry di Campello, some time Canon of the Basilica of St. Peter's in Rome, and now a renegade to the Methodists. A story coming from Rome of the goings on of the eccentric Canon will relieve the minds of any who are foolish enough to believe that a grave polemical or religious scandal was on foot. The reverend count, who is now a shining light amongst the Italian Methodists, was in the habit of frequenting music halls of the lowest class, in disguise, and his abjuration of Catholicity was only on account of his desire to marry the daughter of a freethinker. I have little sympathy for those gushing idiots who hold up to adoration the thoughtful fantasies of the newly-converted Canon."

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Roman Catholic priests of London diocese to the number of about 45 assembled to-day at St. Peter's Palace, where they will remain for a week, and will be preached to daily by Rev. Father Ryan, of the Order of Jesuits, Montreal.

The Princess de la Tour d'Auvergne, a French lady, who has for some years past resided in a villa which she had erected for herself on the western side of the Mount of Olives, has gone to England to seek among the Catholic ladies for those who will join her in making a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, to pray at the tomb of our Saviour for the conversion of all atheists and all sinners who have fallen away from the faith in every country.

The death of the Right Reverend Cesare Roncetti is announced. The deceased prelate was one of the "coming men" of the Roman Catholic Church, a man of distinguished talent and thorough liberality. He was long Internuncio to Brazil, where he rendered good service by smoothing over the difficulties with part of the Episcopate which at one time threatened to bring about an open rupture between the Vatican and the government of Dom Pedro. When Leo XIII., in 1879, made several sweeping changes in the nunciatures, and Mgr. Meglia was elevated to the Sacred College, Mgr. Roncetti was looked upon as his certain successor at Paris, but instead he was sent to Munich, in succession to Mgr. Aloisi-Masella. The Bavarian mission, however, was of scarcely less importance, as Mgr. Roncetti was the agent to convey the proposed modus vivendi to Prince Bismarck, and open the negotiations for the repeal of the May Laws and the termination of the Kulturkampf, which have just been brought to a successful close.

The death is announced of Mgr. Heinrich Foerster, Prince Bishop of Breslau, one of the chief religious nobles of Germany belonging to the Catholic Church. He was a Silesian by birth, and eighty-one years of age. In 1837 he was appointed a canon of Breslau, and at once became prominent as a champion of the rights and privileges of the Holy See as against the alleged encroachments of the Prussian Government. From 1844 to 1848 his name was very well known in that connection, and he reaped his reward in his appointment by the Pope to fill the vacancy in the great diocese of Breslau, May 19, 1853. In March, 1875, he again attracted general notice by his attitude in connection with the Falk Ecclesiastical Laws. He boldly published the Papal Encyclical declaring those laws null and void, and steps were at once taken by the Prussian Government for his deposition, which was accordingly declared by the Ecclesiastical Court at Berlin in October of that year. At the Vatican Council he opposed the dogma of the infallibility, but, of course, accepted it on its adoption by that body.

A shocking murder, says the St. James Gazette, was committed a fortnight ago at a monastery near the forest of Vranjo-Selo, in Hungary. The monastery, which was inhabited by eight monks who were believed to be very wealthy, was attacked by a band of brigands, but an alarm having been given, a body of soldiers came to the rescue. The brigands endeavoured to barricade themselves in the monastery, and exchanged several shots with the soldiers, who were more than an hour before they could force an entrance. When they did get in they found the monks lying gagged on the floor, but could find no trace of the brigands. After the monks had been set at liberty they informed their deliverers that the brigands had escaped by an underground passage leading from the cellar into the forest. The soldiers at once searched for the passage, while the monks went off to the chapel to give thanks for their delivery. The soldiers, having explored the cellar and having failed to find the door of the passage came back to ask one of the monks to act as their guide; but they were nowhere to be seen. In the course of their investigation, however, they found the dead bodies of the eight monks in a small room, and the mystery was then solved. The brigands seeing that they could not escape, had murdered the monks and hidden their bodies in the room, having first stripped them of their clothes and put them on themselves. They then gagged one another to deceive the soldiers, and while the latter were searching in the cellar had made off to their fastnesses in the forest.

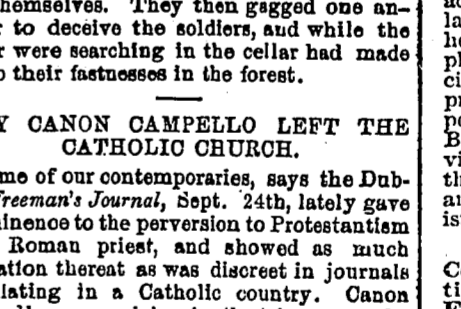
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MEMORIES OF THE PAST.

Paris, Oct. 29.—Ex-Empress Eugenie visited Fontaine Bleue incognito on Thursday. She was greatly moved when shown the former apartments of the late Prince Imperial.

Medical.



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quins, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

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FROM BELLEVILLE.

BELLEVILLE, Oct. 27.—Yesterday afternoon Bishop Cleary proceeded to Madoc and dedicated the new Roman Catholic Church in that village, which was begun in April last and was finished last week. The edifice is unpretending outside, but inside is very handsome, being beautifully frescoed. It is 105 feet in length, 40 feet in width, the ceiling is 23 feet in height, and the cross which surmounts the steeple is 150 feet from the ground. The value of the building is about \$10,000, and the value of the church property in Madoc is \$14,000. The building occupies a fine prominent site on the east side of Durango street, the principal street in the village. The Bishop was presented with an address from the congregation. In replying he urged the church was the handsomest he had ever seen in a place of the size. He urged the people to be tolerant of the views of Protestants, and to attend carefully to their religious duties. A considerable number of the clergy of the diocese were present.

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AYER'S PILLS are an effectual cure for Constipation or Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach and Breath, Dizziness, Headache, Loss of Memory, Numbness, Biliousness, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, Colic, Gripes, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Gout, Piles, Disorders of the Liver, and all other diseases resulting from a disordered state of the digestive apparatus.

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