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**Catholic Record.**  
 London, Sat., Dec. 29th, 1888.

**NEW YEAR'S DAY.**

A bright, joyous, smiling and happy  
 New Year is the greeting which the  
 CATHOLIC RECORD wafts abroad to all its  
 friends and patrons. May the year 1889,  
 which now dawns so serenely over the  
 Christian world, be one of happy  
 auguries and pleasurable anticipations  
 for all those who realize the Angelic  
 salutation, "Gloria to God on high, and  
 on earth peace to men of good will." May  
 worldly cares and harrowing anxieties  
 be for the nonce all forgotten in the  
 presence of the solemn, glad and  
 hope-inspiring return of the Christmas  
 holidays, while every Christian house-  
 hold, in mutual greetings and happy  
 exchanges of fervent wishes for each  
 other's well and prosperity, may experi-  
 ence a feeling of solid contentment and  
 joy unclouded, whose intensity is scarce  
 ever approached at any other season.

Now, with their Christmas tree prizes,  
 are the rushing, roaring boys come home  
 from school to make the welkin ring  
 with their shouts of joy, while the rosy-  
 checked, willful girls, laden with presents  
 from Santa Claus, are the delight of  
 adoring parents. Their feast-day has  
 come. The infant Jesus has sanctified  
 childhood. The shepherds, and the  
 kings, the heavenly choirs and the  
 human millions are all in adoration of the  
 Babe in Bethlehem. Then, why should  
 not children make merry and shout for  
 joy, and be made happy? And is not the  
 celebration of the Christmas holidays  
 wrought with benign and saving in-  
 fluences for good? Is it possible these  
 children, when they reach maturity,  
 can forget, even in the midst of worldings  
 and of scifiers, the hallowed associations  
 and untold happiness with which the  
 birth of Christ in former years blessed  
 and enraptured their innocent hearts?  
 How is it possible they can ever betray  
 or deny Him who was the source of the  
 only blissful recollections they possess,  
 and the musing of all the happy  
 moments and sweet delights they ever  
 enjoyed in life?

But concomitant with childhood's  
 playful rejoicings are the serious  
 thoughts and sometimes sad, though  
 wholesome, reflections of maturer years.  
 The fact is there before us, *nolens volens*,  
 it must be admitted, that Time has  
 advanced one more, huge stride—that  
 the distance between our days and eter-  
 nity is shortened—and the preparations  
 must soon be made for the day of  
 reckoning, when time shall be no more.  
 What were our thoughts, our resolves,  
 and our aspirations one year ago? Did  
 we not then, in moments of introspec-  
 tion, and after mature deliberation,  
 determine to become more worthy of  
 our high destiny, to make at least one  
 step in advance on the path that leads  
 to true happiness in the practice of  
 virtue and the possession of a good con-  
 science? Was it not our intention to  
 break loose from all the chains and en-  
 tanglements that held us captive, and  
 turn over a new leaf in the book of life?  
 Alas! it must be confessed the same  
 difficulties stand in our way to-day that  
 were then a source of discouragement.  
 Our strength has not augmented; our  
 foibles have not disappeared; all our  
 passions have not been subdued. The  
 hope that was buoyant, and the light  
 that shone about us, have been gradually  
 lessening in their cheering influence;  
 and the fear is experienced that while  
 we live no great improvement may be  
 expected, and no nearer approach to  
 progress, much less to perfection, be  
 secured.

Such gloomy anticipations, however,  
 belong to the unbeliever only and to the  
 sceptic. They should never be per-  
 mitted to find lodgment in the Christian  
 breast. While there is life there is hope,  
 and while grace may be had for the  
 asking, what possible excuse may exist  
 for despair? Even though we may have  
 deteriorated, though we may have fallen,  
 (the just man falls) and have been laid  
 away in the sepulchre of oblivion of all  
 our most pressing and sacred duties,  
 yet for every Christian soul there is a  
 day of resurrection. A ray of heavenly  
 hope may pierce through and illumine  
 the gloomiest dungeon and the darkest  
 tomb. "Resurgam" is the shibboleth  
 of every true follower of Him who con-

quered death. "I will rise; I will re-  
 turn to my Father's home, and say,  
 Father I have sinned before Heaven and  
 before Thee. Only forgive. Henceforth  
 and forever the world, with its husks and  
 its emptiness, has no attraction for me.  
 The dawning of the New Year, with its  
 brightening prospects and encouraging  
 hopes is a new revelation to me, as it  
 is a heaven-sent gift and a blessing I dare  
 not overlook. Let the failures, the mis-  
 takes and the sins of the year now closed  
 be buried forever out of sight. Or, let  
 them be thought of only as a prophecy  
 and a warning of what should follow their  
 repetition; while all must look forward,  
 in the awakening of a new year of grace,  
 and in the forming of high and holy pur-  
 poses of amendment to the delightful  
 anticipation of happiness secured, and  
 joy experienced in the better employ-  
 ment of time, and the more conscientious  
 fulfilment of every duty before God and  
 man.

**CHRISTMAS DAY AT LONDON.**

The festival of Christmas was cele-  
 brated with even more than usual splen-  
 dor and solemnity in London this year.  
 It was announced that Pontifical High  
 Mass would be celebrated at six o'clock  
 by His Lordship. Notwithstanding the  
 continued down pour of rain the vast  
 Cathedral was thronged half an hour  
 before that time. The church was  
 brilliantly lighted and the altar, to-  
 gether with the numerous and tastefully  
 arranged candles, was decorated with  
 natural flowers in a manner at once  
 most charming to behold. Precisely at  
 six o'clock the choir boys, to the num-  
 ber forty, proceeded from the sacristy to  
 the sanctuary. Then followed His  
 Lordship the Bishop, accompanied by  
 all the clergy of the Palace. When he  
 ascended the throne he was vested in  
 his Pontifical robes. Rev. Father  
 Walsh acted as assistant priest, Fathers  
 Kennedy and Mogan as deacon  
 and subdeacon of the Mass, Rev. Father  
 Tiernan, rector of the Cathedral, master  
 of ceremonies. After his Lordship was  
 vested he ascended the altar and began  
 the celebration of the Holy Sacrifice.  
 The early hour, the brilliant lights and  
 enchanting decorations, added to which  
 the powerful and solemn tones of our  
 good bishop as he proceeded, was a  
 sight the beholders of which will  
 not be forgotten in many a day. We  
 have never heard the Bishop celebrate  
 the Holy Sacrifice with such faith inspiring  
 dignity. His very presence and his  
 earnest and holy demeanor carried to all  
 hearts a love—burning and intense—  
 towards the occupant of the little crib  
 of Bethlehem. At the Communion over  
 eight hundred persons participated in  
 the banquet of Christ's love.

At the end of Mass His Lordship, in a  
 clear and impressive voice, addressed  
 the immense congregation. He said it  
 was customary on occasions of this kind  
 for the people to extend to one another  
 the joyful greetings of a happy Christ-  
 mas; and if this be the custom amongst  
 the laity, it was far more realistic  
 between the pastor and his faithful peo-  
 ple. The festival they were celebrating,  
 although very ancient, is still ever new  
 and ever dear to the Christian heart.  
 Every recurring anniversary seems to  
 regain freshness and beauty, as though it  
 were the first and only Christmas that  
 had yet dawned on the Christian world.  
 This feast had been looked forward to  
 for ages—the patriarchs sighed for it—the  
 prophets longed for it—and the people  
 groaned in spirit for the heavens to rain  
 down a Redeemer that would save  
 them from their sins. And now, in the  
 sixteenth hundred years, and see in the  
 crib of a stable in Bethlehem the realiza-  
 tion of the longings and desires of all  
 the prophets and patriarchs of old,  
 in the person of the Infant Jesus.  
 How grateful, then, should we not be,  
 that we are members of that Church  
 which this Divine Infant came on earth  
 to establish for the salvation of mankind.  
 He extended to his devoted flock, on his  
 own behalf and on that of his clergy, a  
 most happy and joyous Christmas.

Masses were also celebrated in the  
 Cathedral at 8 and 8:30; and Solemn  
 High Mass, *coram pontifice*, at 10:30 by  
 Rev. M. J. Tiernan, rector of the  
 Cathedral, Rev. Fathers Walsh and  
 Mogan acting as deacon and sub-deacon.  
 After the gospel Rev. Father Walsh  
 ascended the pulpit and delivered one  
 of the most brilliant and eloquent ser-  
 mons ever heard in the cathedral on a  
 like occasion. Many of our separated  
 brethren were present, and expressed  
 themselves as highly pleased with all  
 they had seen and heard. The sermon,  
 especially, made a profound impression,  
 and the general opinion seemed to be  
 that the young preacher had before him  
 a brilliant future as a pulpit orator.

The singing of the choir under the  
 leadership of the organist, Dr. Verrinder,  
 was of a very high order. Mozart's 12th  
 Mass was sung on the occasion. The col-  
 lection was a very liberal one, the amount  
 of which we will give in a future issue.  
 At St. Mary's Church, Hill street, Rev.  
 Joseph Kennedy, who has charge of this  
 mission, officiated at all the services. At

the High Mass at 10:30, he delivered a  
 very eloquent discourse, referring in the  
 most touching manner to the great festi-  
 val we were now celebrating. Mrs. J.  
 Durkin presided at the organ, and the  
 choir acquitted themselves in a most  
 creditable manner.

Midnight Mass was celebrated at the  
 Academy of the Sacred Heart by Rev.  
 Father Walsh. At all times the chapel at  
 this institution is a perfect gem, but on  
 this occasion the decorations and brilliant  
 lights added a charm that was a most fit-  
 ting exhibition of love towards the new-  
 born King. The music of the Mass, as  
 also that at Benediction in the afternoon,  
 was of a very choice character, and was  
 rendered with exquisite sweetness by the  
 choir of the Convent.

At an early hour Rev. Father Mogan  
 celebrated Mass in the beautiful chapel  
 of the Sisters of St. Joseph at Mount  
 Hope. Here, also, was the occasion done  
 ample justice to, the decorations and  
 illuminations being of a singularly choice  
 and beautiful character. The singing,  
 likewise, was of a nature befitting the  
 due celebration of the great festival.

**THE PRENTICE BOYS.**

The Toronto Empire, of the 17th  
 December, says: "The district lodge of  
 Prentice boys held their annual church  
 parade yesterday afternoon, in com-  
 memoration of the two hundredth anni-  
 versary of the opening of the gates of  
 Derry." They were three hundred and  
 fifty strong, and Rev. Dr. Hunter preached  
 the anniversary sermon. Is it not about  
 time that Dr. Hunter, and other ministers  
 of the gospel of peace and brotherly love,  
 should begin to discourage and discon-  
 tinuance those insulting and meaningless  
 celebrations? A race and revenge cry of  
 two hundred years standing ought to  
 tire itself by this time. Or, is there no pos-  
 sibility of its being choked off? We believe  
 not, as long as ministers of gospel can be  
 found weak enough or silly enough to  
 help on and give weight and a mock  
 solemnity to the satanic howl.

What have the people of Canada, who  
 are striving for a united Dominion, and  
 home feeling of a common nationality, to  
 do with the feuds and the factions of  
 two hundred years ago? And what  
 reason can there be for such feuds  
 and factions being handed down  
 from son to son over centuries of hate  
 and civil discord? Rev. Dr. Hunter, who  
 poses as an Irishman, ought to be among  
 the foremost to unpopulize such insane  
 manifestations of bigotry. Instead, how-  
 ever, of casting oil on the troubled waters,  
 he seems bent on the unprofitable and un-  
 worthy office of stirring them up with  
 all their noxious exhalations, when  
 occasion demands.

In the course of his sermon Rev. Dr.  
 Hunter maintained that "all Protestants  
 asked for themselves, they should freely  
 grant to Roman Catholics, but no more."  
 But is it true that the Orangemen whom  
 he thus addressed are so very liberal?  
 Does Mr. Hunter give the example of fair  
 play and toleration? Surely Protestants  
 ask for themselves that they be let alone.  
 Why, then, not leave Catholics severely  
 alone? Have the Catholics done aught  
 to interfere with their celebration? They  
 allowed the parade of three hundred and  
 fifty to march boldly to the Carlton  
 Street Methodist church, as it was  
 their duty and right to do. They did  
 not assault the Prentice Boys, or  
 trouble about them in the least. The  
 Protestants demand this and get it to their  
 hearts' content. Why, then, does Mr.  
 Hunter trouble himself and grow wrath  
 over the Catholics? Why does he go out  
 of his way to calumniate and vilify  
 them? What need is there for his assuring  
 the Prentice Boys that every "prayer  
 offered to saint or angel or virgin is a  
 direct violation of God's law and an insult  
 to the Most High." The inference to be  
 drawn is clear enough. Mr. Hunter wants  
 the Protestant boys; to believe and feel  
 that their Catholic neighbours are idolat-  
 rous. Is this fair play? Is it honest?  
 When a merchant sets out on a long  
 journey by sea and land, and begs of his  
 wife and children to pray for him, must  
 he be accounted an idolater? If it be no  
 crime to ask a dear friend to pray for you  
 why should it be sin to ask an angel or  
 saint, or the Mother of God to pray for  
 you?

"Roman Catholicism," continues the  
 doctor, "pays homage to saints and virgins,  
 and so repudiates the faith once delivered  
 to the saints." This is the Orange way  
 of showing fair play to Catholics and of  
 freely granting to them all that Protest-  
 ants ask for themselves, to accuse them of  
 idolatry in the house of God, from the  
 very pulpit whence ought to come accents  
 of peace and love should go forth! Dr.  
 Hunter should know the meaning of the  
 words he utters. Homage, according to  
 Webster, means the reverence or fealty  
 paid by the tenant to landlord in con-  
 sideration of the home held by the  
 good will of the latter. By paying  
 homage to the landlord did the tenant  
 adore him? We say Your Majesty to  
 the Queen, and Your Worship to the  
 mayor, without meaning to adore one or  
 the other. We do "homage to virtue  
 for virtue's sake." What crime then is it  
 to pay homage to saints and virgins?

The doctor seems to have a horror of  
 saints and virgins, especially of virgins.  
 The Catholic child at Sunday school is  
 asked what is meant by the first com-  
 mandment, and the answer comes, "to  
 adore one God, and to adore but Him  
 alone." Before accusing his Catholic  
 fellow citizens of idolatry the rev.  
 doctor might in charity have made some  
 inquiries into Catholic teaching.

But as further proof of his hypocrisy and  
 determination to vilify, the sapient doctor  
 adds: "The day of bloody persecution  
 has passed away, but the spirit and prin-  
 ciples of Romanism are unchanged, and  
 the weapons she uses to-day are false  
 teaching and political intrigue." Is this,  
 again we ask, granting freely to Catholics  
 what Protestants ask for themselves? Do  
 Protestants ask to be blackguarded  
 from the pulpit? Do Protestants  
 like to have the murders, confes-  
 sions, and bloody persecutions of the  
 days of Henry and Elizabeth cast up to  
 them from Catholic pulpits, or in the  
 Catholic press? Certainly not. Why,  
 then, go out of your way, Mr. Hunter,  
 to insult and vituperate gratuitously, and  
 without provocation, Catholics, who do  
 not wish to harm you or even to know  
 you? On Thanksgiving Day you could  
 not raise up pure hands to the God of  
 mercy, without flinging insults at your  
 neighbors. You then told your hearers  
 that the two great curses of Ireland were  
 Landlordism and Romanism. Thus, on  
 every public occasion where Irishmen are  
 assembled, you preach war instead of  
 peace, and prove yourself an element of  
 mischief in society, a firebrand and bigot.

**THE CASTIGATION OF MR. BALFOUR.**

The debate which took place in the  
 British House of Commons on the 3rd and  
 4th inst., was the most thorough exposure  
 of the brutality with which law is admin-  
 istered in Ireland which has been made  
 since the present Government came into  
 power. The despatches which came by  
 cable gave the merest outline of the  
 arguments employed by the speakers,  
 but afforded no idea of the thorough scath-  
 ing which the Government, and especially  
 Mr. Balfour, were subjected to. Concerning  
 the policy of the Government, Mr.  
 Ellis summed up his impeachment by re-  
 peating what he had said of it on a former  
 occasion, that "it reeks with petty malignity  
 and calculated brutality." Strong as was  
 this language, it was not too strong for  
 the facts which were elicited. Mr. Balfour  
 was convicted of the grossest misrepresen-  
 tations and falsehoods regarding Irish  
 events for the purpose of concealing from  
 the people of England the bad adminis-  
 tration of bad laws which would not be  
 endured in England. But beside this  
 proven charge, he was shown to be both  
 unscrupulous and ignorant in the discharge  
 of his duties. It was no easy matter for  
 a Cabinet Minister to endure the onslaught  
 which was made upon him by Mr. Ellis  
 first, but when Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Dillon  
 and Mr. O'Brien followed battering down  
 all his defences, he was left in a most  
 deplorable condition in the eyes of the  
 members and of the whole nation.

The debate was brought on by a motion  
 of Mr. Ellis to reduce the estimates of the  
 Chief Secretary's office by £425, the  
 amount charged for coal for the Secretary's  
 official residence in Piccadilly Park.  
 Mr. Ellis remarked that no previous  
 occupier of the office had less occasion for  
 the use of coal than Mr. Balfour, the  
 reference being to the fact that though he  
 governs Ireland he has been in Ireland  
 only for a few days since his occupancy of  
 the office; but he added that it was not on  
 that narrow issue that he objected to  
 the vote. He wished to raise the whole  
 question of the Government's Irish policy.  
 The statistics given by Mr. Ellis in re-  
 gard to the treatment of Ireland are  
 simply appalling. Since the passage of the  
 Coercion Act, not fifteen months  
 ago, between 14,000 and 15,000  
 persons have been imprisoned, the  
 charges brought against them being of  
 the most trivial character. "Those peo-  
 ple," said Mr. Ellis, "were placed in prison  
 for offences which the people of England  
 do not recognize as crimes." Even the  
 official returns had been falsified for the  
 purpose of concealing from the House and  
 the country the dreadful extent of the  
 evils inflicted by the barbarous Land Laws  
 of Ireland. The return stated that 263  
 tenants had been evicted during the  
 quarter ending on 30th September, whereas  
 3,694 tenants were served with eviction  
 notices during the quarter, which repre-  
 sents a population of about 18,470 per-  
 sons.

Mr. Ellis recalled the sad events of  
 Mitchelstown, when the police delib-  
 erately shot down the people who were  
 attending a lawful meeting. This barbar-  
 ity was actually defended by Mr. Balfour;  
 but the defence was shattered by Mr.  
 Gladstone. The statement of the case by  
 Mr. Gladstone was simply unanswerable.  
 He said:  
 "A legal meeting was being held, but  
 an illegal assault was made upon it by a  
 body of constabulary under the misera-  
 ble pretence of bringing in a short  
 hand writer. There was, no doubt,  
 fighting, but the riot was the riot of  
 the constabulary. The constabulary  
 were defeated and ran away to their  
 barracks. The right honorable gentle-

man, (Mr. Balfour), said it was the duty  
 of the constabulary to fire upon the  
 crowd—upon what he calls the mob—that  
 is the phrase in which a Minister of the  
 Crown speaks of a body of people  
 who had assembled for a legal purpose.  
 (Cheers.) But, sir, there was no crowd,  
 there was no mob, in the street where the  
 barracks were, and they did not, there-  
 fore, fire into a crowd or mob, but into a  
 sprinkling of men and boys when they  
 committed their wanton slaughter of  
 three men, the cause of whose deaths the  
 Government never inquired into and the  
 perpetrators of the deed they never pun-  
 ished."

Mr. Gladstone is a man of feeling, who  
 can sympathize with the oppressed, and  
 never is he more grand than when he  
 denounces oppression. In how different  
 a light does Mr. Balfour appear? It is  
 one of the strongest evidences that Ire-  
 land's demand for Home Rule is just, and  
 that she will never be governed on the  
 principles of justice and humanity until  
 she gain it, that a Cabinet Minister could  
 utter in the House of Parliament such  
 sentiments as these, in justification of the  
 conduct of the police.

"There is no police or military regula-  
 tion in the world that an armed force  
 dealing with a crowd should fire deliber-  
 ately over their heads. A more cruel  
 kindness could not be committed, and it  
 was not committed, he was glad to think,  
 by the Irish police."

Not one of the majority who sustain  
 the ministry and keep them in the Treas-  
 ury benches repudiated these bloodthirsty  
 sentiments. Can Ireland hope to be ever  
 treated with common humanity by a leg-  
 islative body which could tacitly approve  
 such utterances?

Mr. Balfour virtually gave up his  
 former theory that the old man Lonergan  
 was accidentally killed by a ricochet shot,  
 as the spot where he fell was not visible from  
 the window whence the policeman fired.  
 False as was this theory, there was some  
 semblance of humanity in justifying on  
 such grounds the guilty policeman who  
 fired the shot, but now the mask is thrown  
 aside, and the Chief Secretary justifies the  
 deliberate murder of mere Irishmen.

He said:  
 "If the police were justified in firing at  
 all, and he did not now propose to discuss  
 that point, it was their duty to fire at the  
 crowd, and therefore the question of the  
 ricochet shot is of very little importance  
 one way or the other."

Mr. Gladstone well remarked that  
 "these deaths were treated by the Govern-  
 ment as if they had been the deaths of  
 dogs."

On the question of the ricochet shot he  
 called attention to the fact that a photo-  
 graph was taken of the window, from the  
 spot where Lonergan fell, and another  
 from the window of the spot where he  
 fell. He asked "Were the photographs  
 taken by ricochet?"

Mr. Dillon showed the different treat-  
 ment which was accorded by the courts to  
 Nationalists and to supporters of the  
 Government. He illustrated this especially  
 by the Belfast fraud cases, where men who  
 had been conspicuous supporters of the  
 Government had engaged in a widespread  
 conspiracy to defraud insurance com-  
 panies, and who had even endeavored  
 to hasten the death of disolute men by  
 giving them whiskey, so that the insurance  
 on their lives might be obtained, were  
 condemned in one case to nine months,  
 and in the other cases to six months each.  
 Dunlop was removed from one prison to  
 another in a silk hat and dress coat, but a  
 Nationalist member of Parliament must  
 wear prison dress, and a poor man who,  
 driven to desperation by oppression and  
 wrong, re enters with his family the  
 shelter of the house from which he has  
 been driven, is given six months at hard  
 labor on a charge of forcible possession.

Mr. O'Brien reviewed the case of Mr.  
 John Mandeville, and proved to demon-  
 stration that the guilt of his death lies on  
 the heads of members of the Government,  
 and especially on Mr. Balfour.

The words of Mr. Gladstone, in which he  
 brought home to every member of the  
 Government, and their supporters as well,  
 the responsibility for all the acts of Mr.  
 Balfour in Ireland, must have a telling  
 effect upon the country. He said:  
 "I hold every man who sits in the  
 Cabinet with him equally responsible, and  
 if we are obliged to refer to him in a  
 degree that is far from agreeable to him  
 as the organ of the Government, I  
 draw no distinction of responsibility, and  
 that responsibility passes onward in wide-  
 ranging circles from him to his colleagues,  
 and from his colleagues to the Party party  
 sit behind him: (here the Conservatives  
 cheered to assume the responsibility) and  
 in a still wider degree to those so-called  
 Liberals who support the Government; and  
 from them it will go to the majority  
 of the electors of the country."

**SPECIAL TO THE CATHOLIC RECORD.**

**MISSION AT SAULT STE. MARIE.**

A mission was given in the Sacred  
 Heart Church, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.,  
 Diocese of Peterborough, by the Rev.  
 Fathers Baudin and Devlin, in French and  
 English. It began Dec. 2nd and termi-  
 nated Dec 9th. Every member, as far as  
 could be known, went to confession and Holy  
 Communion, excepting three. It was a  
 great success. The last evening there was  
 a reception of the Children of Mary  
 young ladies sodality, at which some seven-  
 teen were received. Each of the young  
 ladies wore a silver medal with the image  
 of the Blessed Virgin Mary upon it.  
 Before the Act of Consecration was read  
 by the President, Miss Mary Devlin, Rev.  
 Father Baudin gave a glowing description  
 of a true Child of Mary, especially at the  
 awful moment, Rev. Father Devlin

now ascended the pulpit and gave a telling  
 sermon on Perseverance, followed by  
 renewal of baptismal vows. During  
 this imposing ceremony the entire congre-  
 gation stood up, the church being one  
 mass of burning candles, each person  
 holding a blazing candle. At the invita-  
 tion of the accomplished organist, Miss  
 Annie Doyle, the choir from the American  
 side came over for the closing exercise;  
 both joined made a tremendous choir.  
 Let us hope that the good may be last-  
 ing.

**A SPECIMEN TRIAL.**

The character of the evidence which  
 suffices to send thousands of Irishmen to  
 prison may be judged from the proceed-  
 ings at the trial of Mr. E. M. Hurley. At  
 Newbridge, on the 7th inst. before Mr.  
 Vesey Fitzgerald, B. M., Mr. Hurley, a  
 solicitor of the town, was charged with  
 having on the 29th October, on the occa-  
 sion of a seizure at Clonsilla, County  
 Kildare, used language to the police cal-  
 culated to lead to a breach of the peace;  
 and was required under the old statute of  
 Edward the Third to show cause why he  
 should not be bound over to keep the  
 peace.

Daniel Donnelly deposed that he was  
 present at the proceedings on the 29th  
 October. He did not bear Mr. Hurley use  
 the words complained of, namely, to "level  
 and knock down every policeman they  
 met." He could not have said so without  
 "sitting hearing him. On the contrary,  
 Mr. Hurley advised the people not to  
 break the law nor interfere with the police.  
 He called for cheers for the head constable,  
 which were given by the crowd.

Cross-examined by District-Inspector  
 Brooker: The defendant told the people  
 not to throw stones. He did not say any-  
 thing else.  
 A police sergeant swore that he did  
 not hear Mr. Hurley use the words  
 attributed to him, and twelve other wit-  
 nesses attested that he could not have  
 used them. A head constable and a sub-  
 ordinate swore that he used the words.  
 Mr. O'Shaughnessy said His Worship  
 would see that the vast mass of the evi-  
 dence and the transaction itself showed  
 there was neither intimidation nor an  
 intention of intimidation towards the  
 police.

Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald said if he dis-  
 believed the evidence for the complain-  
 ant he must believe the two police  
 officers went home that day and concocted  
 a false charge which they reported to  
 their superiors, and that they  
 came forward in court and deliberately  
 perjured themselves before God. Such  
 language used by a man like the defend-  
 ant, a solicitor, was almost twice as bad  
 as if used by anybody else. He ordered  
 that the defendant should enter into  
 bail to be of good behaviour towards all  
 Her Majesty's subjects for six months,  
 himself in £100 and two sureties of £50  
 each, or, in default of so doing, that he  
 be imprisoned for two months in Kil-  
 kenny jail.

Mr. Hurley here said he would not  
 give bail. He added: "I think you have  
 done your duty to the man who pays  
 you."

Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald then said: "You  
 are simply insulting the Court; you are  
 not worth noticing. Let Mr. Hurley be  
 escorted away. I don't want him here  
 after that remark."

Mr. O'Shaughnessy, on the part of the  
 defendant, tendered recognizances for an  
 appeal to the county court judge, but  
 Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald refused to take  
 them, as he believed there was no appeal  
 in such a case.

Subsequently Mr. Hurley was taken  
 away in custody, and was removed by the  
 evening train to Kilkenny to undergo  
 his term of imprisonment. A large  
 number of people in the town assem-  
 bled at the railway station and heartily  
 cheered the captive on his way to jail.

**CATHOLIC NOTES.**

Archbishop Corrigan has been invited  
 to pronounce the benediction at the close  
 of the celebration of the centennial of  
 Washington's inauguration as president.

It is stated that Cardinal Laviger is  
 triumphant—calling on each and  
 all rising with one voice in acclamation  
 in worship of God.

Grand High Mass, *coram*  
 sung by Father William, Mr.  
 Cummins and Father Dixon,  
 and sub-deacon. Father W.  
 master of ceremonies and  
 Father Ronan, of Wallace  
 Cummings, of Fletcher; Father  
 London; Father Dixon, of  
 Father William, of  
 Schneider, of St. John,  
 some altar boys followed the  
 from the vestry and walked  
 through the sacred edifice  
 the dedication prayers at  
 the same heaven-born psalm  
 which were sung long years  
 dedication of Solomon's tem-  
 ple, fervently asking for  
 the blessing of God's children  
 and all rising with one voice  
 offering to be applied towards the  
 oppression of the slave-trade in Africa.  
 The amount this time is £40,000.

Mme. DeForest, aunt of Mrs. W. K.  
 Vanderbilt, has disappeared. Letters  
 sent to her elicit no reply. It is supposed  
 that she has gone into a convent as she is  
 a very devout Catholic.

Monsieur Lorrain, Vicar Apostolic  
 of Pontiac, is now visiting Ireland. He  
 has been for some time staying with the  
 Oblates of Mary Immaculate in London  
 and Liverpool.

British and American residents of Rome  
 are subscribing money for the purchase  
 of an album of Roman views to be pre-  
 sented to Mr. Gladstone as a souvenir of  
 his visit.

Rome, Dec. 21.—The *Riforma* posi-  
 tively denies that there has been any  
 communication or any intention of com-  
 munication with the Powers on the  
 question of the Pope's departure from  
 Rome.

The American and Irish clergy in  
 Rome express themselves as greatly