

A GOOD THING TO KNOW.

Professor Hermann, the wonderful magician, known throughout the world for his skill, used St. Jacobs Oil for a severe attack of rheumatism in the shoulder, and was cured by it. He considers St. Jacobs Oil a valuable preparation.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

THE MONTREAL AND SOREL RAILWAY.

Nearly all the grading for the Montreal and Sorel Railway has been finished, commencing at St. Lambert, through Longueuil, St. Lawrence, Vercheres and Verchères on the St. Lawrence, thence across the country to St. Denis on the Richelieu, passing through the parishes bordering on that river down to Sorel. A large number of country residences being erected, will, no doubt, be the outcome of the opening up of so beautiful a country, and the convenience afforded by the Railway for business men to reach the city.

CONSOLIDATED BANK BILLS.

Information was received yesterday by Mr. Gnanelli, the Italian Consul in this city, from the Italian Government, of a charge preferred against five men now in jail at Turin, of having altered some of the stolen \$10 bills of the Consolidated Bank. It will be remembered that four thousand of that Bank's bills of this denomination, signed by Sir Francis Hicks, but not countersigned, were stolen from the Bank's office in this city in 1876. Mr. Gnanelli at once communicated the matter to the Police Magistrate, and during the afternoon the deposition of Mr. Kennell, late of the Consolidated Bank, was taken, to the effect that the countersignature of Mr. Inrie was a forgery. Another deposition was taken from a broker, late employee of the Bank. Mr. Inrie, the Bank's manager in Toronto, had only the right to countersign \$4 and \$5 bills. The depositions have been forwarded to Turin.

MEETING OF THE MONTREAL BRANCH OF THE LAND LEAGUE.

The usual weekly meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Land League was held on Sunday in the St. Patrick's Hall. In the absence of the President, who was out of town, Mr. M. Donovan was called to occupy the chair. After the reading and adoption of the minutes, Messrs. Purcell and Wall, who recently returned from Chicago, where they went as delegates to the Irish National Convention, made their report. It was of a most satisfactory nature, and related the proceedings of the great Convention in both concise and graphic terms. The meeting listened to their remarks with the greatest attention and interest, and frequently interrupted the speakers by outbursts of applause.

The report was adopted, and received a practical endorsement in the shape of a motion being unanimously carried, binding the Montreal branch of the Land League to furnish the sum of \$1,000 before the 1st of February as its quota towards the Chicago Convention Fund of \$25,000, the amount decided upon by the Convention to be forwarded to the Land League headquarters by the end of next January.

Dr. Casper recommends Kendall's Spavin Cure in the highest terms, and thousands of eminent physicians do the same. See advt.

THE LADIES' NATIONAL LAND LEAGUE.

The weekly meeting of the Ladies' Irish National Land League was held on Tuesday evening at the rooms, Upper Sackville street. Miss Helen Taylor presided.

Fifty ladies attended. The Treasurer, Mrs. Molony, announced having received since last meeting the sum of £408 9s 9d, and read the following letter, received from his Grace the Archbishop of Cashel:

"The Palace, Thurles, Nov. 9.
"MY DEAR MRS. MOLONY—About a week ago I received the sum of £210 (two hundred and ten pounds) from the Irish priests and people of Buenos Ayres, and surrounding districts, for national purposes, and a few days before that date value £150 is in (fifty-five pounds and six shillings and sixpence) from the Irish men at the Humbly gold fields, West Coast of New Zealand, to be employed in like manner. Both remittances represent the sum of £268 15s. I enclose cheque for that amount. You can dispose of it either for the maintenance of our imprisoned countrymen or for the relief of evicted families, just as you see fit. Mrs. Parnell may think fit to retain, in my name, Mrs. Molony, your faithful servant.
T. W. CROCK, Archbishop of Cashel.
Mrs. Molony, 43 Mountjoy Square.

It is a fact that Kendall's Spavin Cure is all it is claimed to be. See advertisement.

DAN. O'CONNELL.

THE MEMORIAL STATUE TO THE GREAT AGITATOR COMPLETED.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The national memorial statue to Daniel O'Connell, which has been in hand for many years, is now completed. It is a colossal bronze casting. It will shortly be shipped from England for erection in Sackville street, Dublin. The memorial cost £12,500.

THE FIRE FIEND.

A PITTSBURGH, PA. BOARDING HOUSE IN FLAMES—TWENTY-SIX PERSONS SERIOUSLY AND SIXTEEN FATALLY INJURED.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 10.—At Rock Out, seven miles from here, this morning, a fire occurred in a house where nearly fifty workmen boarded. Sixteen men were burned to death, and a large number fatally burned. The disaster exceeds in horror anything that has occurred in this neighborhood since the terrible destruction of life caused by the collision at Twenty-eighth street. Between two and three o'clock this morning the frame house situated on the line of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad, some seven miles below this city, was set on fire by the explosion of a lamp, and of fifty persons known to be sleeping in the building, only twenty-four escaped alive, and everything was more or less burned. None of the inmates secured their clothes, nor was the progress of the flames. The rest were roasted to death without the possibility of an effort to save them.

From the best sources of information possible to reach at present, the following is a list of the who are known to be missing or dead, but there are others yet to be added to the list:—Patrick J. Foley, Michael Donohue, Thomas Foster, James Curran, John Kelley, John Kennedy, Jerry Hanlon, John Connors, John Connel, John Duffy. Among those sent to the hospital seriously injured are John Connolly, Martin Taffey, Michael Morgan, Michael Leonard, Hugh McKeown and William Barr.

Whooping Cough is successfully treated by separating the patients beyond hearing distance of each other, and by the employment of Fellows' Hypophosphites. Whooping Cough is a nervous disease, of so sympathetic a nature that a paroxysm may be produced in one susceptible by simply hearing the cough of another person. The above named treatment has been found singularly effective. 136-2-78

CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM WESTPORT, ONT.

To the Editor of The Post and True Witness:
Sir—Your interest at all times in our holy religion, and the hope that anything pertaining to Catholic faith and practice may be acceptable to your numerous readers, prompts me to request publication of the following remarks in your truly valuable paper:

On Sunday, 27th ult., I attended Mass at St. Edward's Church, Westport, Ont., and on entering that stately edifice I was much struck with the beauty of its interior, every advantage which its spacious and graceful dimensions afford being turned to the best purpose by Catholic taste and generosity. Within, everything is complete in its appointments: a rare taste speaks in every adjustment of ornament; nothing tawdry or glaring—a simple, chaste elegance pervades and tends to increase the admiration and piety of the visitor or worshipper. The exterior is certainly an enduring credit and monument to the Catholic head that planned, and the Catholic hearts that reared it in their midst, to be for themselves and posterity a thing of prayer as well as of "beauty" for many a coming year. There is, however, one feature conspicuously needed to do the structure justice and develop the symmetry of its proportions, and that is a spire, or without so essential, and I might say, indispensable an addition, St. Edward's must appear lacking in that finish and harmony of outline so grateful even to the ordinary and untutored eye; and it is, therefore, with real pleasure that I hear this great desideratum will, before many months, be supplied, and that the proceeds of a bazaar to be held in the latter part of the coming month of January, and for the financial success of which active preparations are now being made, will be exclusively devoted to that praiseworthy object and to the purchase of a suitable bell.

After Mass, the Pastor, Rev. Father Stanton, preached a beautiful and impressive sermon—a sermon indicative of singular power and eloquence—to his congregation, in the course of which he told them that the Jubilee for the parish would be held during the following week, and, commencing on Tuesday, would last for three days; and that they all, by complying with the requisite conditions, would have a rare opportunity of reaping the priceless benefits and deserving the peculiar privileges which that time of mercy and grace brings to the faithful of every clime and tongue. The words were overheard by me and Sacred Scriptures to the nature and object of Jubilees were related in lucid, graphic language, and produced a marked effect on the large and attentive audience—an effect which I am proud to say, was lasting and bore good fruit, for, on Tuesday morning, and until the closing day of the exercises of the Jubilee, crowds thronged the Church—going to confession, to Holy Communion, and discharging the other obligations of the occasion. The clergyman present, besides the Reverend Parish Priest, were Reverend Fathers Spratt, Walsh, Toleda; Leahy, Perth; all of whom were kept for several hours each day in the confessional. Every morning there were five masses which were largely attended, and after the last mass Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The Reverend Father Spratt presided at the organ, and the masterly manner in which he performed his part gave strength and effect to the singing of the clergy, and left a pleasing and grateful impression in the memory of all present. There were also two sermons preached—one by the reverend gentleman just named and the other by the Reverend Father Walsh. Both the clergy men spoke well, to the point, and eloquently, and gave unquestionable evidence of bright promise in the exalted calling to which they were called. With the exceptional facilities which their esteemed pastor placed at their disposal, and their devotion quickened by the excellent and impressive exhortations they had heard, it is not to be wondered at that the people cheerfully responded to the "call of grace," and showed by their large attendance how much and how generally they appreciated those services in their behalf. Very few indeed, if any, in the parish who did not receive the Holy Sacraments of Penance and the Blessed Eucharist; and a pleasant and edifying sight, in truth, it was, to see the various vehicles, with their loads on Tuesday morning, which broke bright and genial, coming from the most distant parts of the extensive missions as well as from those only a few miles away along the different roads leading to the village. Westport, as I should have said, is picturesquely situated at the head of Rideau Lake; lies partially hidden by a long chain of high, rugged hills, whose base the waters of the Rideau kiss where they form a pretty bay, diversified by a few tiny islands, which, in summer are foliage-covered and pleasantly dot the lake as far as the eye can reach; and if the hardy pioneer who, many years ago saw a resemblance to his native Westport in the little harbor and in the surrounding hills, and named the place accordingly, had lived to see the crowds enter and leave the Church during the three days of the Jubilee, the material resemblance would have been heightened by the spiritual one, and he would have said that the spirit which moved thousands to devotion on a *Crough* moved long ago lost none of its force and fervor here in Canada.

At the close of the exercises the Rev. Father Stanton, in a few well-chosen words, addressed the congregation, expressing his joy at the manner in which they had all fulfilled the conditions of the Jubilee, and hoped, as they were now in a state of grace, they would long remain so, and thus prove that the great blessings conferred upon them by the All-bountiful Giver, were not a thing of passing gladness and virtue, but a lasting impression of wondrous favors received, and of deep and thankfulness to God for His mercies. Thus, Mr. Editor, ended the jubilee in this parish—thus ended a grand act of public devotion to which all who have participated in it may look back with pleasure and with profit, and which will be always for them the object of a holy and a satisfied remembrance.

Truly yours,
F. H.

Westport, Ont., 8th December, 1881.

To the Editor of The True Witness:

In accordance with previous resolutions some weeks ago on Friday, the 9th inst., a solemn requiem Mass was celebrated at St. Patrick's Church, Rawdon, for the eternal and happy repose of the soul of the Mr. Thomas Haffin, a resident of this parish in his youthful days. The altar and church on that occasion were draped in deep mourning; the brilliant light from the numerous wax tapers that lit up the church reflected back on the imagination of the minds of many of the old people present, who recollected some party years ago, when he, as a little boy of 12 or 14 years, used to serve at the altar at the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. Little did they think then that he would become the benefactor of the same little church by his magnificent bequest to replace it with a more suitable edifice to the greater honor and glory of

God. His gift will enable the parish to erect a handsome church, thanks to early training and a good mother. May he rest in peace.
A. D.

Rawdon, 9th December, 1881.

THE MAN ABOUT TOWN.

To the Editor of The Post.

Sir—Elections are singular things, they take away all a fellow's aestheticism and leave him a complete Philistine, to say nothing of his morality. I do not mind telling you in confidence that the Snookers were never famous for possession of last-named quality, but they did lay claim to a little. It is now all gone. I, the last of that illustrious name, stand to-day before the gaze of astonished mankind a complete wreck in so far as morality is concerned. In my present frame of mind I would not hesitate robbing an editor of his last coin, and if there is any crime more heinous than that I would humbly like to know what it is. Stealing my only cow from a poor black widow with seven small children is a virtue in comparison. I have known men enter election contests with the purest intentions, who emerged with money in both pockets and a longing for another election that is positively revolting. Bleeding an unfortunate candidate is no crime in their eyes. As for myself I am to-day a poorer if not a purer man than I was a month since. No one will trust me and the pillars of St. Lawrence Hall conceal me no more. The clock may tick for one day or for eight days as it pleases, but there is no tick for me and my dearest hopes are blighted. I am like a faded flower ripped in the bud. I did not even succeed in stuffing the ballot boxes. And they call this a free country!

Dear Sir, I am afraid you will think my brain is somewhat affected on account of this incoherent style of writing, but if you were in my place you would sympathize with yourself. Here was I before the election doing comparatively a good business, just beginning to get the hang of the saloons and restaurants and recognized as a *connoisseur* in aesthetics. While now—my nose is out of shape, my eyes out of color, my mind is out of gear and my name bears no credit. It is true my candidate won, but such a victory. I have seen poor patriots' men handing for hours at a stretch near the polling places and a soul goes near to ask them if they had a mouth of them. And then—my saloons closed. Who ever heard of such a piece of tyranny? Once more I ask if you call this a free country?

You newspaper men are making an awful fuss about nothing at all, as our great English poet, William H. Shakespeare says. I refer to the internal machines. I am the culprit, if culprit there is in the premises. I merely wanted to blow up the Court House and all the legal and illegal documents contained in it, and also to let a little pure air into the building. It is true that if I succeeded a few lives might be lost, but then look at the amount of money which would be saved and of lives ultimately. All the writs of certiorari would be blown sky high and every man would commence with a clear record. The lawyers—half of whom are starving at present, would ere long rot in luxury. This would give an impetus to trade. Debts would be paid, which were never paid before, carriages and horses would be purchased, labor would be employed, money would circulate, and I, as well as you, would partake of the general prosperity, for I am sure even newspaper subscribers would pay up. And all this has been prevented by the blundering of my bodies who could not see an innocent internal machine lying ready to accomplish its work without meddling. But I shall have better luck next time. I shall place the machine where prying eyes cannot discover it. The machine is an invention of my own. It is simply one of those old clocks, hundreds of which may be seen in the old clothes stores and pawn offices on Craig street. The day after the election—having spent all of McSwelter's money—not a difficult task, I pawned my hat at one of those places, and, as the Hebrew had no change, I got a quarter on the sabbath. They are the internal machines the police found, and which have created such a profound sensation. Nevertheless, they would undoubtedly have blown up the Court House just as a recalcitrant husband is blown up by his wife, and they would have ventilated that house of bad odors just as said wife ventilates the doings of said husband when he does not come home early.

I belong to a Club in this city whose members are watching the Giteau trial with intense interest. We call ourselves the Emotional Insanity Club, and, although I say it, we are an intelligent body of men. If Giteau is acquitted we consider that all our fortunes are made, or even if he be sent to the lunatic asylum. A lunatic has no terrors for a man of emotional insanity; neither has a penitentiary. One of our club went the other day into the Bank of Montreal, and while there walked off with a roll of bills which a lady was negligently handing. He was unfortunately collared before he could escape. His plea before the Police Magistrate was sublime in its simplicity. He merely said: "Your Honor, I am afflicted with emotional insanity—that is to say, the sight of the roll of bills so overpowered me that emotions carried me away, and I carried off the bills." Mr. Dugas is not a scientific man; he has not an aesthetic soul, and so our worthy member was sent for trial. And it would have been just the same if he cut the lady's throat. And, pray, why should not emotional insanity procure a verdict of acquittal? Is a man responsible for his acts who is subject to waves of emotion? If my candidate, Mr. McSwelter, does not bring in a bill making emotional insanity perfectly legal he need never again show his face in Montreal North, South, East or West.

And talking of insanity and McSwelter reminds me of the late elections. Is not the result much to be deplored? Here is the man Joly, whom Diogenes vainly strove to find away back in Greek mythology, turning up in Quebec as leader of a party, and yet the people will give him only ten of a following and a half, for I believe one of the Independents is afflicted with emotional insanity. I would not mind it so much if the Montreal Herald had not told the electors repeatedly that Joly was too honest. Yes, by jove, that's it; Joly was too honest for the party, and so the party has gone back on him, all but the 10% referred to. I could almost weep for the depravity of the electors. I voted for Joly a dozen times, and so did all true Protestants. So did all the brokers of St. Francois Xavier street, the men who build up the country in spite of the farmers, and others who would build it down. I admire the way in which brokers build up a country extremely much. They just sit in their offices and get rich. I don't know where the riches come from, but I imagine some party or parties have to suffer. But never mind, hurrah for Joly and McSwelter! Yours, in poverty,
BIRAM SNOOKS, JR.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The editors of three Spanish newspapers have been excommunicated for attacking the clergy.

A number of Roman Catholic Quebec clergy are at present preaching retreats in different adjoining parishes.

The funeral ceremony of the late Rev. Brother Cooney, of St. Joseph's College, Ottawa, took place last week and was very imposing.

The community of the Congregation of Notre Dame of Montreal has just suffered a great loss in the death of the Rev. Sister St. George nee Marie Anne Le Moine, which occurred at the Villa Maria (Montklands) Convent a few days ago. The deceased lady was born at Chateau Richer, County of Montmorency, on 4th October, 1821, and entered the novitiate of the Order in 1843. She occupied successively the position of Superior of the St. Roch, Quebec, and Bellevue Convents, and at the time of her death was Superioress at Villa Maria.

FEAST OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—A celebration of the Feast of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary was held at Mount Hope, where three young ladies, in the persons of Misses V. Langlois, of Windsor; J. McManus, of Goderich, and O'Brien, of Guelph, dedicated themselves to the church.

THE NUN OF KENMARE AT KNOCK.

A correspondent of the *Evening Telegraph* writing on Monday, says:—
"The most wonderful cure which has yet taken place at Knock was effected on Sunday. Miss M. F. Cusack, the 'Nun of Kenmare,' who has been an invalid for the past nine years, reading and hearing of the miracles and cures which were taking place at Knock, determined on visiting and inquiring into the subject personally. She arrived here on Saturday, and on yesterday attended Mass at Knock, and was carried on a couch to the altar rails to receive Communion, but before receiving it she stood up from the couch, knelt at the rails, and received the Communion kneeling, a thing which she had not done for nine years. This miracle was witnessed by the priest, the nuns, and hundreds of the laity, who were attending Mass in the chapel at the time. She is at present the guest of the Sisters of Mercy, Mount St. Michael's, Claremorris."

DEATH OF FATHER MCCARTHY.

AN ATTEMPT TO LYNCH HIS MURDERER BY AN ENRAGED MOB.

GREENFIELD, MASS., Dec. 7.—David McMillen, who shot Rev. Father McCarthy, reached Greenfield last night in charge of an officer. Fears were entertained of an attempt on the part of some of the enraged parishioners of Father McCarthy to lynch the prisoner, and, by permission of the Assistant Superintendent of the Fitchburg Railway, the train was stopped 100 rods below the depot, and the prisoner, with two officers, was taken into a carriage and driven rapidly to the jail. News of this plan had, however, in some way leaked out, and the yard before the jail was crowded with people anxious to get at the prisoner. A committee from the Catholic Church was, however, present and assisted the officers in preserving order and guarding the prisoner. The crowd was in earnest, and closed around the team with shouts of "Pull him out," "Shoot the villain," but the revolvers of the officers deterred them from any actual application of force. Father McCarthy died about midnight, but before his death he made a declaration as to the circumstances of the assault.

LETTER FROM HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL SIMONI TO HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF QUEBEC.

12th November, 1881.

Most Illustrious and Reverend Lord:

I duly received from your Grace the three letters under date of the 14th, 21st and 22nd of October last, to which I now send the following answer:—
It gives me pleasure to have to inform Your Grace that the letter of thanks from the bishops of your province for the decision which the Holy Father has designed to give in favor of Laval University will be presented to His Holiness in the audience of next Sunday. I also saw with pleasure, by your letter, the solicitude which Your Grace and your suffragans have given proof of in executing the orders of the Sovereign Pontiff, either by addressing pastorals to that effect to their dioceses or by publishing the opportune declaration (21st October), of which you have forwarded me a copy. I am sure that by means of the efficacious co-operation of the same bishops all will soon see throughout the whole province the return of that peace and that tranquillity which are altogether necessary to promote the salvation of souls.

In regard to the divers rumors which Your Grace informs me are spread in this country to stir up more dissensions and discussions, Your Grace will readily see that it will never be possible to prevent particular individuals from misusing the liberty of writing and of speech.

Your Grace knows, in any case, which is the official organ through which the Holy See makes authentic news reach its destination, and, in consequence, Your Grace should not give to any other news more value than it is worth.

With these remarks I conclude by wishing Your Grace all sorts of divine blessings.

Rome, Propaganda, 12th November, 1881.

L. + S.

Of Your Grace,

the most devoted servant,

JAAN CARD. SIMONI, Prefect.

I. MASOTTI, Secretary.

M. ALEXANDRE TASCHEREAU,

Archbishop of Quebec.

DEATH OF FATHER SHEA, S.J.

Our readers will regret to learn of the death of the Reverend Father Joseph, Shea, S.J., which melancholy event took place in New York on Monday last. Father Shea is well known in Canada and the Northern States, and highly esteemed for his erudition, and great classical attainments. He was born at Quebec in 1831 of Irish parents and was therefore only fifty years of age when he died, that is to say in the full prime of intellectual life. He was a nephew of Bishop Phelan, of Kingston, which distinguished prelate took him in charge when he was still very young and had him educated in the first instance at the College of Kingston. He joined the Jesuits in 1850, being then only nineteen years of age, but having a reputation for learning remarkable in one so young. After his novitiate he became teacher in St. Mary's College of this city, and was thence transferred to the College of St. Francis Xavier, N. Y., when he became teacher and professor of *belles-lettres* and rhetoric, and where he gained great distinction for his scholastic acquirements in general. He returned to Montreal once more in 1858, and was appointed prefect of St. Mary's College, and

such is lovingly remembered by a number of students who are now abroad in the world pursuing their different avocations in life. Father Shea, in the same year, left Montreal and completed his philosophical and theological studies, partly in Boston and partly at Fordham College, N. Y., in which latter city he was ordained by Archbishop, now Cardinal, McCloskey. In 1866 he returned once more to Montreal and was appointed Director of L'Union Catholique. During the years 1867 and 1868 he delivered a course of English sermons in the Jesuit Church, but in the latter part of 1868 he was again transferred to New York and appointed Rector of St. John's University, Fordham, in which position he remained for five years, displaying great energy and doing good work in the Lord's vineyard. He next resumed his professorship in St. Francis Xavier College and was kept busy as a teacher, preacher, and confessor until the day of his comparatively early death on Monday last. Father Shea's death is looked upon as a calamity, especially among the priests, of which talented order he was recognized as a bright ornament, not only for his fame as a scholar, but the sanctity of his life. *Registered in press.*
[Quebec and Kingston papers please notice.]

ROME, Dec. 8.—Rome has just witnessed the spectacle of canonization. The government precautions insured perfect order. Numerous police guarded the entrance to the Vatican. Three companies of Bersaglieri were under arms behind the Church of Santa Maria. The persons invited entered the bronze gates, where the Swiss guards paraded; the Papal gendarmes were at the foot of the Regia stairs, the Palatine guards half way up and the Noble guards at the summit. Thus all confusion was avoided. Passing through the Sala Ducale the spectator entered the long hall over St. Peter's vestibule. It was splendidly illuminated and tapestried with gold cloth and large painted banners representing the Saints' miracles. An abundance of beautiful flowers covered the Papal throne at the southern end of the hall. The altar was richly decorated. In the centre were three tiers of seats at each window space, the gentlemen on the right side and the ladies on the left. By eight o'clock the hall contained 1,600 persons. Among them could be noticed many rich diplomatic, military and ecclesiastical costumes. Especially remarkable was that of the Grand Master of the Order of Malta. Among the numerous foreigners present were many American ecclesiastical and civil. The Roman aristocracy were also present. At ten o'clock the Pope entered processionaly from the Sixtine Chapel, carried in the *gestatoria* chair and surrounded by nobles, Swiss guards and court functionaries. He was preceded by ecclesiastical dignitaries, the head of an impressive group. The Pope blessed the spectators with dignified suavity. Around were seated members of the monastic orders, one hundred and thirty three bishops and fifty-six patriarchs and cardinals. The choir sang "Tu es Petrus" while the Pope ascended his throne. The Cardinal Procurator, Monsignor the Master of Ceremonies and the Consistorial Advocate, advanced to the throne. The latter read the first formal demand of canonization. The Pope, through his Secretary of Briefs, ordered the litany to be sung. The advocate made the second demand, and the Pope intoned the "Veni Creator."

THE SANCTIFICATION.

At the third demand he read the ritual of sanctification. The church bells were ringing and the canon firing. After the "Te Deum" the Pope said the "Confiteor" and gave the Papal benediction with plenary indulgence. Then he assumed the pontifical vestments to celebrate mass. After the epistle and gospel had been read in Latin and in Greek His Holiness delivered an elegant Latin homily, alluding first to the festival of the Immaculate Conception and extolling the blessed Virgin, and passing afterwards to the heroic virtues of the newly canonized saints. The expected allusions to the political situation by the Pope were restricted to a mere expression that where formerly these sacred functions were always celebrated in St. Peter's, such was now prohibited, "*hodie prohibemus*." After this modest complaint he exhorted the bishops to discharge their duty with zeal. Then the choir chanted the "Credo," the cardinals of rites went to the Chapel of the Sacrament for the oblation, presenting them to the Pope according to the custom. The Pope then ascended the altar, consecrated the host and completed the ceremony on his throne. He then received the purse with the five gold crowns from St. Peter's chapter *pro missa bene cantata*. The Pope retired to his private apartments at about three o'clock. During the ceremony Cardinal Merello sat in a saluting fit and was carried out. During the whole ceremony an orderly crowd filled St. Peter's Church and the piazza, and splendid equipages occupied the courtyard of the Vatican Palace. The weather was magnificent. At the Papal chapter next Sunday the bishops now in Rome will be present.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The ceremony of the canonization of Labre, De Rossi, Laurent and Clois took place according to programme. Groups of people assembled as early as six o'clock in the morning at places wherever it was thought possible to obtain a view of the spectacle. The weather was splendid and the proceedings were without any untoward incident. The ticket-holders were closely scrutinized before being granted admission. The hall in which the ceremony took place was crowded, and several ecclesiastics fainted. The Pope entered in great pomp, borne upon the *sedes gestatoria*. He was preceded by a procession of 350 dignitaries, including cardinals, patriarchs, &c. After the ceremony was concluded the city bells were rung. The Pope celebrated the mass. His voice was very feeble, and he constantly required the support of his assistants. He subsequently delivered a homily on the part played in the world by the holy persons who had since joined the communion of the saints. He said he was rejoiced, in the midst of his tribulations, to be able to augment the number of the elect, who interceded with the Almighty for the Church and society. Regret was generally expressed that the proceedings were not held in the basilica of St. Peter's itself, even if it had been necessary to close the outer doors, instead of in the hall above.

CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The subscriptions rolled in in the following manner:—

Father O'Connor, of New York, said that, though he was not a man of much resources, he wanted to give \$500 to the cause (great applause).
John K. Finerty said Chicago should not be outdone, and he, though not a millionaire, would cover Father O'Connor's subscription with one for a like amount (great cheers).
Mr. M. V. Gannon, of Iowa, subscribed \$100; Alexander Sullivan said an Irish wife directed her American-born husband to subscribe \$100; Mr. Tierney, of Newton, Ia., J. J. Fitzgibbon, of Chicago, Thomas Kavanaugh, of Dubuque, Mayor Linsahan, of Du-

buque, another Dubuque man, \$100 each; Patrick Ford, \$500; Capt. Mackay, for himself and others, \$150; Dr. Edward Johnson, of Wisconsin, \$500; Dr. John Guerin, \$200; Michael Kealey, of Chicago, \$1,000; Bernard Callahan, of Chicago, \$500; Mr. Kilroy, of Canada, Patrick McAnan, Stevens Point, Wis., \$100 each; the Misses Cleary, of Chicago, the nieces of Charles J. Kickham, \$500; Dr. O'Reilly, of Detroit, Col. Keefe, of Creston, Ia., Patrick Mealy, of Louisiana, B. N. McGarry, California; John B. Quillhan, Connecticut; Father Slattery, Michigan; John Birmingham, Chicago; Chicago policeman; Lawrence McDonald, Rockford, Ill.; Petersburg, Va. Land League; Rev. H. McMahon, Wisconsin; Patrick Ford, League of Chicago; J. J. Curran, Chicago; Land League of Peterson, N. J.; John Fitzpatrick, Louisiana; James Mooney, N. Y.; Denis O'Connor, Chicago; P. O'Hannan, Mobile; John S. Mullin, Chicago; Mr. McDavitt, Nebraska; Mr. McDonald, Des Moines, Ia.; W. J. Nynes, Chicago, \$100 each; Dr. Stowe, of Massachusetts, \$100 a year until Ireland is independent, and to arm, equip and put in the field one soldier when the proper time comes; Des Moines Board of Land League, \$250; Andrew McKinnon, Brooklyn, \$500; Patrick McGovern, Jersey City, \$500; A. P. Callahan, Chicago, \$200.

A large number of smaller subscriptions were handed in ranging from \$5 to \$50.

Judge Rooney, of New York, gave \$100 for the Land League and \$900 for arms to fight the English with. M. C. McDonald, of Chicago, gave \$500; the Rev. F. H. Wilson, Virginia; M. P. Farrell, Chicago; John M. Carroll, Chicago; "Friendly Sons" Galesburg; William Devine, Chicago; Patrick Carroll, Leavenworth; John Hart, Lawrence, Mass.; H. F. Sheridan, Chicago; Arthur J. Delancy, New York; James Fay, New York; P. J. Flattery, Boston; Jas. A. McGough, Boston, Daniel Corkery, Chicago, Central Branch League, Pittsburg, Father Dalton, Kansas City; John M. Ryan, Rhode Island, Patrick Ruthven, Columbus, O., Daniel Haley, Paw-tucket, R. I., Fort Wayne League, gave \$100 each; Father Hayden, Kansas City, \$50; Wendell Phillips Branch, Boston, \$1,000; Lebanon (Ky) League, \$200; Michael Davitt Branch, Watertown, Mass., \$200; Mrs. M. C. McDonald, Chicago, \$500.

On motion of S. J. Fitzgibbon, Dennis O'Connor, of Chicago, was appointed temporary Treasurer.

About \$27,500 was paid in and pledged.

Father O'Leary, of Kansas City, gave \$50, and said his treasury would be ready when a subscription was opened for a military fund (cheers).

Thomas M. Brady, of Somerville branch of the Land League, stated that that organization would subscribe \$1,000 (cheers)—\$5 a man.

Father Keenan, of Fond du Lac, said he would give \$10 a month until the prisoners in Kilmalmain Jail were released (cheers).

The Rev. Mr. Graves said he would give \$50 a year for five years.

Mr. J. McMahon handed in \$5, and said he would equip a man for the war and pay his expenses to England and back again.

The Illinois delegation subscribed \$4,000, and Father Dorney said that \$1,800 in the treasury would be added.

The Land Leagues and branches of the A. O. H. from all over the country were pledged for amounts varying from \$50 to \$500.

On motion of the Rev. Father Cronin, of Buffalo, N. Y., the thanks of the Convention were voted to the Rev. Dr. Betts, and three cheers given for Michael Davitt, Dr. Betts, Farnell and others.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The following are the resolutions adopted at the late Land League Convention held at Chicago:—

Resolved, That as in the words of the American Declaration of Independence, the consent of the governed is the only power from which a government justly derives its authority, and as, in the words of one of her Majesty's present Cabinet Ministers, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, after 100 years of English rule in Ireland, English rule there can only be maintained by 50,000 bayonets, this convention declares English rule in Ireland to be without either legal or moral sanction, and demands the establishment in Ireland of a national Government based upon the will of the Irish people.

Resolved, That as the English Government has avowed the resolve to subjugate the Irish nation by wholesale eviction, by the arrest of every friend of the popular cause, the suspension of every popular right and the terrorism of military force; and, as the Irish people have shown an equal determination to meet these, and by passive resistance defeat this attack on their liberties, this convention, presenting the Irish-American cause, pledges the people of Irish birth and Irish descent in this country, to stand by the people at home in this momentous struggle to the full extent of their power and resources.

Resolved,—That this