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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR

For October, 1881. THURSDAY, 6 .- St. Bruno, Confessor. FRIDAY, 7 .- St. Mark, Pope and Confessor. SS. Sergius and Companions, Martyrs. SATURDAY, 8 .- St. Bridget, Widow. Bp. Kelly, Richmond, died, 1829.

SUNDAY, 9 .- Eighteenth Sunday after Pentecost. Epist. 1 Cor. i. 4-9; Gosp. Matt. ix. 1-8. Monday, 10 .- St. Francis Borgia, Confessor.

Bp. Galberry, Hartford, died, 1878.

Tuesday, 11.—SS. Dionysius and Companions, Martyrs (Oct. 9).
Wednesday, 12. — Feria. Bp. McFarland, Hartford, died, 1874.

Ir would appear from the cable reports that the English, the Scotch, the French, the Italians and the Germans are perfectly satisfied the Irish Land Act is a beneficent one, and that it is the Irish alone who are not satisfied with it. But, perhaps, as they happen to be on the ground they should be considered the best judges.

VICAR-GENERAL FABRELLY, of Believille, the Pope, with the the title of Monseignor attached. This honor is only what is due out Canada as one of the most learned as well as the most energetic dignatories of the dum and Tweedledee. Church. May His Lordship live long to wear his new honors and work zealously in the vineyard of his Master.

FATHER SHEERY and four other "dissolute ruffians and village tyrants," otherwise "suspects" bave been released from prison contrary to general expectation. It is doubtful if a term of imprisonment will have made those gentlemen more attached to a state of men in Ireland to jail, while swashbucklers, in the guise of emergency men, are allowed to stalk abroad with impunity pointing reîn Ireland.

THE New York Sun says that General agh the religion of the occupants of the Methodist, if anything, Haves was a strict Methodist (at least his wife was), and Garfield was a Campbellite Baptist. Perhaps, as the Sun has entered on the question of religion at all, it will explain why it is that, notwithstanding their numbers in the States, Catholics have not as yet furnished a President, and but one or two Cabinet members since the Revolution, a hundred years ago. Lafayette and Rochambeau little thought they were fighting so hard for the benefit of Methodism.

THE land war in Ireland goes on space and assassination follows surely in the wake of eviction. The Earl of Lucan has cleared out the Island of Innisturk more completely than if the cholera passed over it; there is peace in that island now, the people whose ancestors lived and died on it for a hundred generations are scattered to all the points of the compass. Some of them are in the poorhouse, others are perhaps dead, the balance are wanderers on the face of creation, and the noble hero of Balaklava is happy. Orange emergency men have invaded southern districts flourishing revolvers, which invite revolvers in return, and the land Act seems to be a dead failure. Perhaps time, which settles most things, will bring peace to Ire. land, but certainly not while wholesale eviction continue to be the rule.

THE New York Sun is pained and grieved that President Garfield passed away from the world without the ministrations of the Christian religion. While the whole Christian world was praying for the recovery of the wounded President, no Christian Minister was called to his bedside, no prayer ascended to the Saviour of men from the sick room. It is the strangest omission ever chronicled, and up to this no one knows who is responsible for it. The Sun says:--

"He went to his dread account just as he was shot down, so far as the sacred offices of religion are concerned, which have been so profuse since his death."

The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Quebec, however, do not think so much of the omission, for at their meeting yesterday in the Canadian Masonic Chambers, Place d'Armes Hill, the Grand-Master said : by an assassin, and after a lingering illness, borne with Christian, manly and his wound on the 19th day of September in- has got a bone, but ye dinna ken him when had been imposed upon the country. The army from New York, which he left in stant." Clearly the New York Sun and the he has got nothing." The Duke says he felt I rish Convention which subsequently held Clinton's possession, marched south to meet has a seat.

Quebec Grand Master differ somewhat as regards what should be considered Christian; but a good many will be of the opinion that the Grand Master might have left the word Christian out in his eulogy as being unsuited to the case. We wonder if Guiteau is a Free-

ir is reported on the authority of Truth, that the Marquis of Lorne will be called to England next season and will sit in the House of Lords. They have a polite way of putting official changes in high places, and the re-call, or more likely the resignation of His Excellency may, after all, be the outcome of the stand taken by the Duke of Argyle on the land question. Considering all things, the position of the Marquis must be to him an irksome one. The Princess Louise does not like Canada. and never did, and it may be easily understood that his feelings towards Mr. Gladstone's Government cannot be of the warmest The land agitation, now beginning to rage in Scotland, calls for the presence of the threatened proprietors, and, as the Marquis of Lorne is a great land owner in his own right, besides being heir to the dukedom and estates of Argyle, he will find it necessary to be personally present to defend his interests in Scotland. As Governor-General of Canada, he has been, on the whole, a success.

THE English and Scotch farmers are agitating for a land bill, and the Pall Mall Gazette says they will obtain it, even if an emergency vote has to be taken in the Commons. It will not be necessary for the agriculturists of Great Britain to go within a measurable distance of civil war to have their demands granted, and it is highly improbable we shall hear of buckshot, or suspension of the Habeas Corpus, or Coercion Acts, or the imprisoning of suspects, or other diabolical means to drown agitation in blood. as resorted to in the case of Ireland. The English and Scotch people are in a position to stand no nonsense of that description, nor would the Irish if they could help it. It is also improbable that the British papers, or their servile imitators on this side of the has been created a Prelate by His Holiness | Atlantic, will devote column after column of their space to defame and traduce the men agitating for their rights as they defamed Mr. to the Vicar-General, who is known through- Parnell and his colleagues. There is some- is a strong German element in Austria times a marked difference between Tweedle-

It has become quite the fashion for English historians and literary men generally to sneer at Jreland's pretensions to ancient greatness. They are unwilling to admit that Ireland was capable of any effort until England undertook to rule and civilize it, and this notwithstanding the successful researches of Irishmen like Keating, O'Halloran, O'Donovan, and others who things which consigns the best and truest have established to the satisfaction of every un-British mind a chain of evidence proving the claims of their country to ancient literature and fame. The efforts of Irish volvers at the heads of Her Majesty's subjects | literateurs for instance, to show that St. Brandon discovered America centuries before Christopher Columbus saw the light, was laughed to scorn by the Chauvinists of London. But, Arthur belongs to the Episcopal Church, and | magnus est veritas et prevalebit in the end. At a meeting of the Americanista Congress held White House is not a matter of paramount at Madrid on the 27th, says a cable despatch, importance, it is something. Grant is a M. Beauvois, a French savan, in a very able memoir, "based on ancient saga and Irish legends, contended and showed that the Irish missions of Sts. Brandon and Colombo once explored Northern America." The exploration of America by St. Brandon's missions was long before an Englishman, or rather a Norman, had set foot on Irish soil as an invader, and if the invasion did not take place, or if the Irish chiefs had been united enough to drive the marauders into the sea. Ireland, possessing such adventurous spirits, would have become, in all probability, the leading mercantile country in Europe, whereas it is now an island with magnificent harbors but no shipping, no manufactures, and with but a demoralized agricultural industry. But it is never too late to mend. and Ireland is still young. Her unrivalled situation as the highway between two continents cannot always be ignored, nor for long, now that she has such clever and daring spirits as Parnell and his comrades to initiate a policy which must bring prosperity and happiness if persevered in.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD, in his speech at Ottawa in answer to the address of the Corporation, said :-" The change of feeling in regard to Canada which has taken place in England during the past few years is something remarkable, more especially in the last three years, during which time the extent and resources of our great Northwest have become known." Sir John then went on to say that he saw by the Toronto Mail that the London Times, from being hostile, had lately veered and North African affairs generally. round and said the English people must, in future, look to the Northwest as the means of providing for their surplus population. So then it is the great Northwest which has "Thunderer." As President Lincoln would say, that reminds us of a story, and the story was first told by the Duke of Argyle. There was a fool on the Duke's estate named Sandy whom His Grace was wont to salute whenever he met him Ireland. It would undoubtedly receive what too late. The grand idea of Cornwallis was to which was not seldom, as Sandy was in the habit of visiting the ducal kitchen when hungry, which was also not seldom. The was agreed among the Irish party in Parlia- then to wheel about and, in conjunction Duke returned one day from London and met Sandy, but, being plunged in abstraction, did -" On the second day of July last an emi- not notice his acquaintance as usual. Shortly nent and illustrious brother, His Excellency after, however, he beheld Sandy under a tree the President of the United States, was shot | tearing away at an enormous bone and said: | the bill would be of material benefit, but | such an independent role. Washington "Well, Sandy, how are you getting along?" after they were so scornfully struck out by watched the movements of Cornwallis with "Hoot, awa mon," replied Sandy, wrathfully, the Peers, and the manipulated bill humbly an anxious eye, allowed him sufficient liberty heroic fortifude, he died from the effects of "ye all come speerin' round Sandy, when he accepted by Gladstone, it was felt that a fraud of action, and then softly withdrew his

terribly cheap at this rebuff, and he walked away. And so with the Times and our North-West, if Sir John is correct in his inference. When the Times thought we had no bone it frowned upon us, but when it saw we had it smiled, And, in truth, it may be that the North-West will yet become a home for millions of the English people including the landed aristocracy, whose prestige and power are in danger of departing from them after centuries of possession. Nevertheless, Canada need not be thankful for the change which has taken place in the policy of the London Times; it was the bone did it all.

THE latest cable reports from Ireland are of a highly exciting nature. The land war rages more fiercely than ever, and the evictors, notwithstanding they have an army of 50,000 men at their back, are not having things all their own way. Parnell is practically the ruler of Ireland at this moment. He is a man after the hearts of the people, honest, unswerving, courageous and earnest. The episode in front of the old Irish House of Parliament is characteristic of the man and significant of the desires of the Irish people. They want national independence, and it seems to us they will have to get it. Land his coat in order to deal with the land ques-Bills and native industries are excellent things | tion. He would fight for anything he could in their way, but they are only parts of a great whole, and until the national aspiration is gratified there can be no real peace in Ireland.

THE Czar Alexander and the Kaizer William

have had their meeting and their fraternal

embrace, and now the Czar and the Emperor

of Austria are advertized to have another. The initiative in those meetings has been taken by the Russian autocrat because his danger is the most imminent, and the other Emperors consented to meet him half-way. In fact, the danger is a common one. If the Nihilists succeed in murdering the Czar why should not the Socialists take courage and renew their attempts on the life of the Kaizer? But then the Austrian Monarch has nothing to fear; he is well liked by his subjects, and why, therefore, should he join the holy alliance? He may not, it is true, have anything to fear for his personal safety, but his dominions are heterogeneous and may fall asunder if the Czar and the Kaizer wish it. There which could be manipulated by Bismarck, and there is an equally strong Slavonic element which has Russian sympathies. In this lies the danger to Austria in keeping clear of the alliance, a danger which will be scarcely lessened by her entering. The lamb and the two wolves will be lying down together, and, as the sage, Josh Billings, thinks. when they arise, the lamb will be missing. It may be that the Czar Alexander is sincere and honest in his formation of the triple alliance, and is willing that the three great powers guarantee the integrity of their respective dominions but it is well known that Bismarck would like to see the twelve milltons of Germans in the Austrian Empire gathered to the bosom of the Fatherland before he dies. Germany will never be complete without them, and excuses can always be found for their annexation. A great statesman is neve a loss for a casus belli. Austria is in real danger of dismemberment and Francis Joseph knows it well, but what can he do? He must walk into the parlor whether he will or no. But the triple alliance has been formed for something besides the personal safety of the Emperors. The spread of republican ideas in southern and western Europe is alarming, and must not be allowed to go further. France is Bepublican, England, Spain and Italy are half Republican, and a taste for Democratic institutions is gaining in all European countries. The alliance alone can check the onward march of Democracy. The three Emperois can bring two millions of men into the field, and although so could Xerxes in his time, his armies were not supplied with Krupp guns, and Bismarcks and Von Moltkes to guide and command them. They were nothing but barbarians, whereas the Germans are highly polished and wear spectacles. The present time is opportune for the formation of the alliance. The Southern and Western States are devoured by jealousies. France will not make a treaty with England, and each is striving for the mastery in Egypt. Italy is angry with France on account of Tripoli, and Spain because of Morrocco. If this state of things continue any length of time, the emperors can not only crush Nihilism and Socialism, but can divide Turkey among them at leisure, as they formerly partitioned unfortunate Poland, and not only that, but they will be in a position to have a say in Egyptian Who can resist their logic if they once enter into an argument on international politics? From all this it would appear as if the march of democracy in Europe had received a decidwrought such a beneficent change in the ed check, as also that important changes in maps and charts will have to be noted within

the next few years. ment, properly so called, and it was understood in Ireland that if Mr. Parnell's

session in Dublin did not commit itself to the acceptance or rejection of the act. It was resolved to try it, but little hope was entertained of the trial. It is now arranged that each county shall send test cases to the courts, but in the meantime the agitation is to be carried on as if nothing had happened. The Irish bishops have assembled in Mayncoth, and issued a manifesto to the clergy approving of the Land Act, and recommending their flocks to take advantage of its provisions. Evictions go on, and their corrollaries riot and bloodshed, and the country appears to be in a more desperate chest, and America was virtually free condition than ever.

But if the Land Act were a passable, or

even a good one, surely no intelligent man

can imagine that it should be the means of killing agitation. It would be at the best only an instalment of justice, whereas the lrish are determined to do all in their power to obtain justice in its completeness. The Earl of Derby, in an article of his in the Ninsteenth Century, chides both political parties for their optomist ideas in thinking the people of Ireland will be satisfied with anything less than a native Parliament. Parnell said he would never have taken off obtain, but nothing would satisfy him but legislative independence. This is in fact the dream of his countrymen, and has been since the year 1800. They have never given up the idea. They may have occasionally diverged from the road that led to it, but they have never lost sight of it. They know that during the eighteen glorious years an Irish Parlia ment sat in College Green their country made rapid strides towards prosperity and happiness, formidable strides as England saw them, and they also know that since the union was forced upon them without their consent Ireland has been a wretched, impoverished, degraded province, given over to bailiffs, informers and Castlehacks. All this is plain to the intellect of every boy who can read a newspaper, or hear an election speech. This is what a cable despatch

says :---The Earl of Derby, in an article in the Nineteenth Century on the Land Act, contends that the land question, as it regards Irish opinion, is unsettled, nor is is likely to be settled, and if it were settled its disappearance from the list of controverted topics would only bring on in a direct instead of an indirect form the claim which really underlies it-namely, the demand for an Irish Parliament. "The Parnellites have obtained from Parliament what would certainly never have been granted without pressure. To speak of the Land League as the work of a few demagogues, anxious only to draw subscriptions from American sympathizers, is childish. The government has satisfied every reasonable man in England and Scotland that the utmost limits of just concession to the Irish demands have reen reached; but we must not overrate the effect of what we have done. We must not indulge in the pleasant dream of a contented, loyal people. We are at the beginning of the struggle, not at the end.

He is a sensible man that Earl of Derby, and knows precisely what he is saying, except when he talks of the limits of just demands when he becomes hackneyed and unreasonable. His lordship has seen great changes within the past twenty years; if he ives twenty more he will see greater, and he will smile at his own simplicity in the nineteenth century of September, 1881.

THE YORKTOWN CENTENNIAL. The Americans are about celebrating the ber, 1881, which virtually closed the war and gave them what they fought for over seven weary years. The war taken altogether had been tame and monotnous, and since the surrender of Burgoyne and his army at Saratoga no brilliant success had crowned the arms of the American army. The extreme, and even Washington must have felt qualms of despair for the cause of freedom. They say the hour before dawn is the darkest, and this was true as regards the struggling colonies. France made a great and generous effort to aid them in their distress. Lafayette had been previously acting under Washington with a respectable French force, and in 1779, D'Estaing had made several attempts with a French fleet, but without much result. He was a skillful commander, but a little timid. In 1780 Louis the Sixteenth sent the Count de Grasse with a fleet and Rochambeau with an army to cooperate with Washington, and, what was just as much required, he sent several millions of shining gold pieces for the payment and day, the songs, music, operettes, etc., charmed maintenance of the American force proper. It was then that Washington assumed the offensive and girded up his loins for the coup-de-grace. All things were favorable to his views. The most perfect the Misses Emma and Lucy Ladouceur, unity and cordial relations existed among Washington and his allies, while between Clinton, the Commander-in-Chief of the English army and Cornwallis, his subordinate, no love was lost. Cornwallis disobeved orders. in fact, in allowing himself to be cooped up in Yorktown, and Clinton himself was left in Ir is now acknowledged on every side that ignorance of the movements of the allies and the Land Act has not satisfied the people of of the intentions of Washington until it was is called a fair trial if Mr. Gladstone had not to march to the South, keeping as near the allowed the Lords to emasculate the bill. It see coast as possible, to conquer it, and with Clinton, to crush the allies in a decisive battle. But he reckoned without his host. and the few other amendments accepted and indeed without his Commander, who was by Mr. Gladstone were allowed to remain, not willing that the lieutenant should assume

Cornwallis, who had been checked by Lafayette and Green at Richmond and obliged to retreat northward. Cornwallis knew he could not cope with the forces of Washington and Rochambeau, and threw himself into Yorktown, where he hoped to be relieved by Clinton or by a British fleet. But the Count de Grasse kept the seas at this time for the most Christian King, and Clinton was powerless in New York. After a seige, which lasted from the 28th of August to the 16th of October, Cornwallis surrendered his army, his stores, his fleet and his treasury although including Hessians and other mercenaries England had at the time over forty thousand troops on the continent. The 16th of August was a great day for freedom and for humanity and the Americans do well to celebrate it, still let us hope it will be the last. One centennary of that nature should be enough. The New York Times, a pro-British journal, modestly suggests that as a mark of respect to England the British flag should be run up during the celebration and saluted with salvoes of artillery, and that all present should sing "God Save the Queen." Whether the Times is in earnest or merely joking is not known, but it is hardly possible the Americans will stultify themselves so far. It would almost be as natural to burn Washington, Lafayette, Rochambeau and Montgomery in effigy.

THE "CATHOLIC WORLD" for October contains a number of splendid articles all worth reading. Among them are Irish and English crime by Henry Bellingham. M.P., for Louth. A memorial of Lady Blanche Murphy by Cardinal Manning. And "a Scotch Catholic settlement in Canada," by A. M. Pope, which last named article will appear in the TRUE WITNESS for the benefit of our numerous Scotch readers. This magazine is now acknowledged to be the leading exponent of Catholic opinions, perhaps in the world, and as such is extensive. ly praised and quoted not only by Catholic newspapers and periodicals, but by Protestant as well. It is for sale by Sadlier, publisher, Notre Dame street, Montreal:

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Among the many attractive exhibits of Canadian manufacture at our last Exhibition | ganization of the revolutionary committees. we cannot fail mentioning specially that of Messrs. Senecal, Frechen & Co., church ornaments dealers, who obtained a diploma for the manufacture of sacred ornaments. Apart from their rich display of magnificent paintings and ornaments, the numerous collection of statues drew forth encomiums of the many visitors who continually thronged the alley facing their exhibit. These gentlemen manufacture their own statues, and owing to a new and superior process, of which they have the exclusive right, they can turn out work, which, for finish and elegance, certainly equal, if they do not surpass, the finest specimens of French manufacture. The vast importance of their works and the widespread and daily increasing demand for articles of their own manufacture, clearly demonstrate that in the fine arts as well as in the production of many other articles of commerce, Canada can hold her own against all competitors; and Mesers. Senecal, Frechon & Co., richly deserve our congratulations for their enterprise in gifting Canada with this new branch of industry.

NO WONDER

Many a man's love has been turned into loathing on account of unsightly eruptions on the face, and of the offensive breath of his This trouble could have been fiancee. woided if she on Burdock Blood Bitters. Price \$1.00, trial size 10 cents.

AN ENGLISH LAND BILL.

London, Oct. 3 .-- A Land Bill for England has been finally considered by a special committee of the Farmers' Alliance. The Bill last and the greatest of their centennial suc- aims at the establishment of complete security cesses in the fall of Yorktown, on 16th Octo. | for the capital of farmers and entire immunity from capricious evictions, the eight of the tenant to sell improvements in the open market, with the provision that the landlord must accept as a tenant the person who purchases them, and the creation of a Land Court in every district for the settlement of questions concerning rents and all other dis-

The Pall Mall Gazette says :- If the draft of year 1779 was not bright for the Ameri- the English Land Bill is supported by the cans. Their prospects were gloomy in the majority of the farmers throughout the country and vigorously used as a means of agitating for reform, the day when Parliament must vote urgency for the bill is not very far off.

> For dysentery, diarrhea and all summer complaints use the greatest of all pure, simple remedies-DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY. It is pleasant, rapid, reliable and effective. For sale by all dealers. T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors.

CARILLON.

The bazaar held at Carillon for the last eight days in aid of the Catholic Church at St. Andrew's, ended on Monday night, the 26th inst., and we are glad to say, was most succe, ssful both financially and otherwise; every article was disposed of and a handsome

amount realized. The concert which took place on Wednesthe audience, eliciting applause and admiration. Its organization reflects high honor to Miss Eugenie Charlebois, who, with the able help of the Misses Josephine Charlebois. Palliser, St. Denis, Bacon, Coultry, Dorlon, achieved wonders, doing their parts to perfection, but the gem of the evening was Miss Alice Crompton, of Montreal, the daughter of Irish song, who very kindly gave her assistance; her singing was certainly delightful, the soul of melody, and, I must say, appealed to the hearts of her hearers; we are deeply indebted to her for her charitable concourse. The Hall was densely crowded, but we did not expect less, for the more announcement that Miss Crompton was to make her appearance was a sufficient guarantee that we would have a full house; her songs called forth hearty and repeated encores. The Mesers Crompton, O'Brien and Charlebois contributed much to render the evening pleasant and entertaining.

Rev. Father Bourget begs to tender his sincere thanks to the ladies and gentlemen, in fact, to all and every friend of the good cause, who so devotedly exerted themselves in ensuring the success of the bazaar and concert, thereby contributing to the liquidation of the church debt. Communicated:

The Duke of Devonshire has spent \$1,500,-

CATHOLIC NEWS.

Rev. Canon Duiresne, of the Roman Catholic cathedral bere, an eminent and well-known ecclesiastic, died to-day .- Quebec Chronicle The report that Cardinal Ledochowski has resigned the Archbishopric of Posen is revived, and is believed in reliable quarters to be well founded.

Last week the general meeting of the German Catholics was held at Bonn, on the Rhine. From all parts of Germany delegates flocked to the spot, and for four days about a thousand of them were in close conference about the best means of promoting the welfare of the Catholic Church in Father. land. This meeting is of particular importance at a time when the general election for the German Parliament is about to come off, and when, on the other hand, it seems as the war between the State and Church should at last come to an end. All the leading men of German Catholicity attended the congress. A correspondent of a German paper relates a story of a peasant in Hanover, who travelled some 250 miles to Bonn for the sole purpose of hearing the speech that Dr. Windthorst was to have delivered there. The resolutions passed by the congress relate to the rights of the Holy Father and of the Church to Catholic instruction, to the social question, and to the religious orders. On the whole, the meeting was a great success, and will, no doubt, exercise some influence on the solution of the pending questions between Church and State -London Universe. We fear that among the possibilities, per-

haps even the probabilities of the near future is the retirement of Pope Leo XIII. from Rome. It seems a hard thing to conceive, and it is unpleasant to write. But it does not seem to be in the least degree unpleasant for the torpid Catholic world to contemplate the condition of the Holy Father at Rome at present. There need be no concealment on the point. The Pope's position in Rome is verging on the intolerable, and it is just possible that the excesses of the revolutionists may at any moment make it the duty of the Pope to retire from the city of which he will be Bishop, were it even to pass more directly than it is under the domination of the infidel To it, of course, he or his successors will return, but what a disgrace to the age and to the Catholic name, that he should have to choose between remaining a prisoner, exposed to insult and danger, and flying to the protection of strangers! This is what seems to be inevitable, for it is no longer a secret that the "Italian" Government is urging on, or at least winking culpably at the orthat are demanding the occupation of the Vatican. Already its original organs have sounded the word that the regulations of the Vatican is a question of internal domestic policy, in which it will brook no interference from the outside nation, Catholic or non-Catholic! It would be deplorable were the Pope to leave Rome, but there have been occasions, and they may arise again, when it will be his duty to accentuate his stand for the independence of his power, by retiring before brute force. May Heaven send some other solution of the difficulty. - Catholic Re-

ST. GABRIEL'S.

There was a Jubilee mission in St. Gabriel's Church during the past week, preached by Rev. Father Ryan, S.J., who poured forth each evening in golden eloquence the terrible truths of the Gospel. The Rev. Father was ably assisted by Rev. Father Bundles, exchaplain to the troops at Halifax, whose instructions each morning were listened to with

Yesterday Grand Mass was colebrated by Rev. Father Brindles, assisted by Rev. Fathers Forget and Ducharme as deacon and subdeacon. After some announcements by the Pastor, Rev. Father Salmon, in reference to a mission for the French portion of the congregation, Rev. Father Brindles preached, taking for his text the following words from the Gospel according to St. Matthew: _ "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with thy whole heart, with thy whole soul, with all thy mind and with all thy strength." The reverend gentleman spoke forcibly of the duty of love owing to God for the countless favors bestowed on mankind, and particularly on those who belong to the church founded by Jesus Christ. He exhorted his hearers to be grateful for the many spiritual advantages they possess in comparison with Christians of less favored places, beautifully illustrating his remarks by relating incidents of religious zeal and sacrifice for the cause of truth which came under his notice when a missionary priest in England. The speaker brought his loquent and lengthy discourse to a close by impressing upon his hearers the importance of adhering to the good resolutions they had made during the season of special grace in which they were, encouraging them in the words of St. Paul "to fight the good fight" and receive the crown promised to those who

In the afternoon the Rev. Father addressed the young men of the parish. In the evening, at seven o'clock, the closing exercises of the mission commenced. The Rev. Father then imparted the Gospel Benediction, having special faculties from our Holy Father the

Pope for so doing.

The singing, under the direction of Messrs.

Theriault and Shea, was excellent. Madame Brunet presided at the organ. Much taste was also displayed in the altar decorations by Misses E. Phelan and Ryan.

MONSEIGNOR FARRELLY. To the Editor of THE POST:

DEAR SIE, -The accompanying extract from the Kingston Whig of Friday last-and which I know to be correct in all its details—I beg you to insert in this week's TRUE WITNESS. It speaks for itself. In common with the great majority (1 hope all) of his brother priests in Kingston Diocese, I heartily rejoice at Monseignor Farrelly's well-merited promotion to the Purple, albeit it is not that of a Bishop with his crosses and responsibilities. It is thus that our Most Holy Father Pope Leo XIII., at the solicitation of our present beloved Bishop, Right Rev. Dr. Cleary, has been graciously pleased to favor and reward the venerable parish priest of Belleville, erstwhile Administrator of Kingston Diocese. Assuredly, the Right Reverend Gentleman must find in his present elevation by the Holy See ample recognition of his long and faithful services to the parent diocese of Ontario, as well as a triumphant vindication of his worth as a zealous priest, from the cowardly and malicious onslaughts anony. mously made on him some nine months ago in the columns of the Toronto Globe and other kindred sheets! That Monsignor Farrelly may live many long years in the enjoyment of his well-earned dignity of Prelate of the Holy Roman Church, is the hearty ejaculation of "CLEBIOUS KINGSTONIENSIE."

October 3rd, 1881.

(From the Kingston Whig.). 000 in improving Eastbourne, a watering Vicar-General Farrelly, of Belleville, has place on the Sussex coast near to which he bien specially honored by the Pope. In the presence of several priests this morning;