en, evermore make supplication unto Thee en out behalf."

benall."
From page 120 to page 126 are collects, &c., 'for feasts of Our Lady," of "Apostles" of "Martyrs." of "Confessors,' of "Virgins," of "any Saints," and of "Holy Angels." The tone of these may be judged of by the ending for, "any Saints":—"And in every peril and adversity may we be aided by his (her) prayers for Thy mercy's sake" Of the Angels it is said-"Let Michael be my guard; let Gabriel enlighten me; let Raphael console me."

And, finally, at page 133 is the prayer I have cit d in a previous letter—"Let Thy Holy Angels defend me from all the powers of darkness, and let Mary, Mother of Goi, pray for us sinners now and at the hour of death. Let all the Angels and Saints of God pray for me, a poor sin-

ner." It is not for me to decide whether these prayers do express the doctrine of the Church of England. One thing I am compelled to avow, viz.—that I understand the case by saying that Ritualists teach our doctrine of reverence for the Saints; "The Compiler of the Vade-Mecum" unconsciously disseminates our doctrine of Invocation likewise. He may urge that there are no direct invocations. This is but a momentary halt The users of the book are being prepared to say with us, "that the Saints reigning together with Christ are to be honoured and invocated, and that they offer prayers to God for us,"

[Creed of Pope Pius IV.]
2. "The Compiler of the Vade-Mecum" is no less outspoken on the "need of absolution." Among the " things to be remembered," he states, at page 12, that it is a procept of the Church " to confess our sins to our pastor or some other priest each time our conscience is burdened by mortal sin. Two pages later he states that "actual sin may be mortal (i. c.,) deadly or venial." And at page 32 will be found the minute examination of conscience to be made for confession followed by "The Manner of Confession," which I cite textually :--

" In the name of the Pather'&c. "Pray, Father give me thy blessing, for I have

sinned. "[Here the priest will give the usual benedic-

tion]. "I confess to Almighty God, to Blessed Mary, to all Saints, and to thee, my ghostly father, that I have sinned exceedingly in thought, word, and deed, by my fault, by my own fault, by own grievous fault. [Here strike your breast thrice ) Since the time of my last confession, when I received absolution, and \_\_\_ago, I accuse myself. which was-

"(Here will follow the particulars of the confes-

"For these and for all my other sins, which I cannot now remember, I am heartily sorry, and purpose amendment; and most humbly ask pardon of God, and penance, counsel, and absolution of thee,

my ghostly father. "Wherefore I beg Blessed Mary, all Saints, and thee, my ghostly father to pray to the Lord our God

"(Here the priest will give any needful instruction or direction, and will assign a penance. Before he gives absolution let the penitent use the following

act of contrition.) "O Lord my God, I am grieved with my whole heart for having offended Thee, whom I love above all things. I firmly resolve to sin no more, to avoid all the occasions of sin, and duly to perform my penance. God be merciful to me, a sinner. Jesus Son of David, have mercy upon me-

"(Here the absolution and benediction will follow.)"

And in the prayer at page 37, for "after confession if absolution is deferred," it is manifestly implied that, because absolution has been refused, the sins confessed have not been pardoned. The words of the prayer are, " How dreadful is this, that I am not

fitly prepared for the pardon of my sins!"

The best commentry I can make on all this is that we are only bound to confess whenever we have the misfortune to fall into mortal sin; and, further, the orm cited is slightly modified from our ordinary f prayer-books. If this is not to disseminate our doctrines and practices, than words have no meaning. Does "the Compiler of the Vade-Mecum" wish to delude your readers? I wonder how many of the Bishops and twenty thousand clergy of the Estabhished Communion have either practised or would and they had no longer to dread a lowering of the authorize confession in this way? Yet "The Compiler" cannot be ignorant of the fact that this is least consideration from the Liberal party. The practised monthly and weekly by thousands of High Home Rule party is one, that no party in this coun-Churchman whose consciences are not troubled by

any "weighty matter." 3. On the Blessed Sacrament, "The Compiler," begins page 16 with the heading, " The Supper of the Lord and Holy Communion, commonly called the Mass." At page 19 the prayer at the consecration of the bread is "Hail Saving Victim! Incarnate Word! Hail, Precious Body of the Son of God! Hail, Sacred Flesh!" At the consecration of the chalice is to be said, "Hail, Precious Blood," and our Hymn "O Saving Victim," which we sing when the Blessed Sacrament is exposed. In the Pure Offering, at page

31, occur the words:-"Bread into His Body changes,
"Into His own Blood the Wine."

While at page 42 it is still more pointedly put "Whom I here receive beneath the sacramental veils." The hymn "Sweet Sacrament, we thee adore," compiled by one of our priests, is found on page 46. In the Litany of the Most Holy Sacrament occur the expressions addressed by us to the Blessed Sacrament. Much more could I cite of the same kind from the prayers in this manuel, but I think I have given a sufficient number of extracts to show that "The Compiler of the Vade-Mecum"teaches (1) an objective (2) a local presence of our Lord in the Sacrament The practical results of such prayers is to imbue the minds of Ritualists with our doctrines of the real Presence and Transubstantiation. While this discussion has been going on I have made it a point to ask many of the converts from Ritualism whether they are conscious of any difference between their present and their former faith on this doctrine. The invariable answer has been "Not the least. I only perceive more clearly what is meant." I need not

say more.

Now, if a writer like "The Compiler of the Vade-Mecum," who, in his own words, to be found in the Mail of the 22d inst., did " of set purpose deliberate. ly and consciously word the devotions so as to er clude the distinctively Romish aspects of the doctrines of the Invocation of the Saints, the Real Fresence, and Sagramental Confession," has nevertheless so signally failed, in his purpose and so thoroughly and practically embodied our teaching, what is not to be expected in the scores of different works of plety issued, with less, "economy" by advanced Ritualists? I fear that I must, though conscious that I am exposing myself to more stripes, assert that " The Compiler of the Vade-Mecum" only con firms me in my original statement :- "The Ritualistic clergy are mintentionally, but none the less assuredly, disseminating our doctrines,"

I trust this reply will allow me to close a discus-

sion which I did not begin, and into which I entered for the sole purpose of substantiating the truth, of a statement which I made and which Canon Liddon

called in guestion of him man and and and an in a grant sure i

Kingdom seems to be to illustrate in a startling way the vices of English legislation. It was in Ireland that we found the best example of the evils of a State Church; and that unlucky country has given but too many proofs of the evils of our system of land tenure. The sacred agricultural trinity of Landlord, Farmer, and Laborer, held by so many as the noblest outcome of Political Economy, appears in its true light in Ireland as an altogether anomal-

ous and singular system of agriculture. We are beginning to understand the civilisation of Ireland better than we did, and such works as the History of Early Institutions," just brought out by Sir Henry Maine, will smooth the way to more intelligent legislation for Ireland in the future. It throws quite a new light upon the ancient relation of landlord and tenant. The cultivator was the real owner of the soil, and he paid rent to his chief, not for his land, but for the cattle that his chief lent him. Is there now any difficulty in comprehending the inextinguishable war waged by the Irish farmer against eviction? Read in this light, the restraint placed by Mr. Gladstone's Irish Land Act on the power of arbitrary eviction has a deep historical significance. It is the first recognition, very qualified no doubt, by the English Government, of the historical claims of the Irish people. Who is there that does not bitterly regret the ignorance and arrogance that first crushed these claims? Unhappily, the English who planted themselves in Ireland approached the Government of the Irish with intense insular conceit and self-sufficiency, and made the fatal mistake of despising and crushing the institutions of the country. They dealt with Ireland in the same spirit as the midshipman reported on a foreign country he was asked to describe, "manners none, customs beastly." This foolish contempt has cost both countries dear; but light is breaking in upon us, and a better understanding of the ancient tenure of land in Ireland is sure to have a beneficial influence on future legislation.

It will be well, especially for the Liberal party if the new movement of the Irish farmers for a proper adjustment of their relation to the soil is not met by the ignorant contempt which has so often proved disastrous in the government of Ireland .-For one thing we may rest assured. So long as the land question is an open sore, so long will Ireland prove a weakness to the United Kingdom. A country which, from the high spirit and bravery of its population, is calculated to be a most powerful clement of our military strength, will continue to be a source of danger, and will require to be garrisoned by about as many troops as suffice to overawe the myriad population of India. With a sound land law, arms could be entrusted to the Irish people, and a volunteer force, of splendid material, added to the resources of the nation. Give the tenants but security of tenure, and Ireland would be governed without the continued suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. Restore, as far as may be, the ancient rights of the Irish people, and we should be able to draw from Ireland, in an emergency, every garrison and regiment. We hope, therefore, that the important movement at present stirring Ireland, and which found its latest expression in the great conference held at Dublin on Thursday, will receive attention from all patriotic Liberals. Sixteen members of Parliament were present, and a very large number of representatives from all parts of the country. The conference declared "that experience dispels the conviction that the Land Act is sufficient to remedy the admitted evils of the Irish land tenure, and that no measure can be satisfactory that does not give to all tenants security of tenure, protection against capricious eviction and arbitrary increase of rent, the acknowledgment of the tenant's property and the value of his improvements, and the free right to sell his interest." These demands, al-though upon a hasty glance they may be thought extreme, ought not to be rashly denied. They have one great merit. They point to a "finality" measure. Instead of worrying the landlord for ever, they would "harrass" him once for all and be done with it. The landlord would have the same feeling of satisfaction as the Conservatives when they introduced household suffrage. They were at the bottom franchise. These demands, moreover, admit of at try is ever likely to adopt. No statesman could face the country with a proposal to dismember it.— But by a land law of a satisfactory nature it is possible, not merely to silence the agitators for Home Rule, but to unite Ireland with this country by a bond of good feeling such as heretofore has not been known. We may bind Ireland to our side in such a way as vastly to add to our military strength. In these days of great military menarchies, when the tramp of armed men reverberates ceaselessly, through the Continent, we cannot afford any division of our strength: we must not detach Ireland, but make it an arm of strength. We can do so by a right land law, and we can do it in no other way .- London Ex-

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE CATHOLIC UNION OF IRELAND .- The following is published by authority:—The annual meeting of the Union has been fixed for the 21st, not the 20th (as was inadvertently stated), of the present month. This date has been fixed upon at the request of a large number of the Irish prelates, as their lordships will be meeting in Dublin about that time for the transaction of ecclesiastical business. Nearly a'l the preliminary arrangements for the meets ing are now completed, and it promises to be one of the most important and interesting which the Union has yet held. During the course of the past year the Union has been working silently, but not the less effectively for the furtherance and protection of those great Catholic interests which it was founded to promote and to defend. It has spoken in no faltering tones on all the great religious controversies that have arisen throughout the year, and was prompt to repudiate, in the name of Catholic Iroland, the new and anti-Christian doctrines pronounced at the Belfast meeting of the British Association in the autumn of 1874. It has been extending itself by means of branches throughout Ireland, and in this way aiding in preserving to our people the priceless glory of an uncorrupted faith These and much more, which it will be the portion of the annual report to tell of, the Union has accomplished in the past, and it hopes to be able, by the co-operation of the Catholics of Ireland and their envolment in its ranks, to surpass those achievements by even great erworks in the future The meeting of the 21st will be held under the presidency of the Rarl of Granard, the President of the Union, and will be honoured with the presence of the Illustrious and beloved Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin and several of his Eminence's distinguished brethren in the Irish episcopacy. The resolutions will be moved and seconded by, amongst etners, and such as case, it was not, looking at an average of the free look in the lend of the prelates and years, material, and cannot yet be pronounced persone of the best, most honoured and most trusted manent, loats have indeed greatly fallent off, and catholics in the land will in its entirety; conducted in England, where 186,000 acres less, were attute a memorable event in the history of the sewn in 1874 than in 1869, and nearly, 80,000 less. Union, The meeting will be held in the church of than in 1873 l'but, on the other hand, there is not will be moved and seconded by, amongst ethers, his

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been addressed to the editor of the Times:-" SIR-Living about half-way between Meenglas and Ballymens, I am at least geographically in a position to hold the balance between Lord Lifford and Lord Waveney. My experience of the Ulster Tenant-Right is that its price is composed of several ingredients. 1. Payment for the value of the tenant's improvements, not absorbed by the landlord in increased rent. 2 (closely connected with 1). Payment for exemption from payment to the highest obtainable rent for the holding. 3. Payment for security of tenure. 4. Extra payment, which may or may not be distributed among the first three heads due to the excessive competition for land. The payment under the first head is clearly unobjectionable, and seems to me desirable. It encourages tenants to improve, it ensures the landlord his rent on that part of the value of the farm that is his-i.e., the natural fertility of the soil and convenience of sale; and it does the incoming tenant no harm, as what he pays for as tenant-right he does not pay for in rent; and vice versa. Payments under head 2 are harmless or otherwise, according as they are included under head 1, or are of the nature of an extra payment, which creates the best means of farming. Payments under heads 3 and 4 are evils to the extent to which they cripple the incoming tenants' means. Tenant-right then is good, according to the proportions in which these various constituents are represented. Now, to the east of me, in Lord Waveney's county, payment for unabsorbed tenant's improvements forms a large part of the tenant-right, and more than counterbalraces the evils of its other constituents. To the west of me Lord Liftord's county, I believe tenant's improvements are in many cases hardly visible to the naked eye; and the enormous prices there paid for tenant-right are paid merely for security of tenure, and rendered high by competition for land. Therefore, I think Lord Waveney is right in thinking ill of it. A careful and moderate amendment of the Land Act might give the tenant sufficient security of tenure, and sufficient protection against increased rent charged on tenants"[improvements, to render special payment for these privileges superfluous. It might be giving the control of transfers to the landlord, subject to certain limitations, keep competition grievances within bounds, and leave tenant-right not only a harmless but a beneficial institution.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant, "HUGH DE F. MONTGOMERY.

"Blessingbourne, county Tyrone." OBTAINING MONEY BY FALSE PRETENCES .- At the sessions, Cork, on Friday, Patrick O'Connell, a country-looking lad, and Laurence Smith, who was dressed in shabby clerical clothes, were indicted for obtaining money by false pretences at Queenstown-Smith by representing himself to be Father Burke O.P., and O'Connell for aiding and abetting him knowing him not to be Father Burke. Smith pleaded guilty, and O'Connell was put on trial by himself. The evidence was to the effect that O'Connell introduced Smith to several people as Father Burke, and Smith requested donations for the building of schools at Mount Melleray. Money was obtained from John Craven Catherine Cotter, Ellen Moett, Ellen Driscoll and others. Head constable Sheasaid when he search ed Laurence Smith he found a watch and £2 odd on

him. The jury convicted Patrick O'Connell. We (Dublin Freeman) are glad to see that the good people of Tullamore, through their representatives, the Town Commissioners, have placed on record an emphatic protest against the re-imposition of the Coercion laws on their county. Every reasonable and impartial man who will peruse the report of the proceedings which took place last night must admit that a more unnecessary piece of legislation, so far as the King's County is concerned was never enacted and that, under the circumstances urged, its continuance is a gratuitous outrage on the inhabitants of that district. No doubt we should be accustomed to exceptional" legislation in Ireland-exceptional in severity, and exceptional in its unjust operation, as well as in its inapplicability. From the days of the "Scorpion Stanley" down to those of "the Peoples William," all styles of Coercion have been availed of for the "pacification" of Ireland, but never was Coercion Code more cruelly or wantonly imposed on a community than it is at present imposed upon the people of the King's County. Why or wherefore a handful of magistrates—thirteen out of a body of ninety one-should have resolved to recommend its continuance, we cannot comprehend. There is no crime in the county. There has been no crime in it. No outrages, agrarian or otherwise, disturb its tran-quility. In a population of 75,000 people, there is but one prisoner in the county jail; and yet a section of the magisterial body seek to have the rigours of a terrible" law reimposed on the county. The demand is not only childish, it is preposterous, if not positively wicked; and we sincerely trust the Irish Executive will not lend itself to so unnecessary and so insulting a proceeding as to stigmatise a community of 75,000 peaceable people by inflicting on them the provisions of an exceptionally severe and nenal code.

Arrest on a Charge of Embrzzlement.—On Sunday on board the Canard s. s. Java, which called at Queenstown for mails and passengers bound for New York. Detective-constable Humphreys arrested a passenger named James Valence, alias Lennox, on a charge of embezzling a large amount of money from his employers, merchants carrying on business at Glasgow, in whose service he was employed as traveller. He was sent on to Glasgow in the course of the week.

IRISH PROSPERITY .- Major O'Rielly, M. P., has addressed a letter to the Freeman giving the tonnage of shipping at twelve of the leading Irish ports for the last thirty years, and which shows that the increase has been enormous within that period.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

THE AGRICULTURAL RETURNS OF 1874.-The facts and figures relating to agriculture which are yearly compiled by the Statistical and Commercial Depart ment of the Board of Trade have just been issued for 1874, and give a fair index of the production of that year in this country, as well as of the wealth of the farmers in flocks and herds. On the whole, 1874 compares favourably with previous years in nearly all respects. More land was under cultive tion last year, than the year before, and there is strong ground for believing that a steady reclamation of waste lands is going on. At the same time, there is no distinct change manifested in the nature of crops grown, unless it be a slightly increased tendency to take to cattle breeding. That however must be slight, for the wheat acreage last year was 140,000 more than in 1873, and but 9,000 acres belew 1872 for the whole of Great Britain, and although there was a falling off in some of the other cereals, such as oats, it was not, looking at an average of will be moved, and ones, among a chart, and the proceed part of the politic process of the proce

left either as fallow or in natural grass is very much less than in England. In the one country every re-source has to be used, every device applied, to make the land yield its utmost, and the study is to rest the land rather by changing its crop than by allowing it to lie idle and become choked with weeds; but in England matters are taken more easily. Accordingly, arable land in "bare fallow" in England amounted last year to 44 per cent of the whole; in Scotland, to only a half per cent. So again with land under permanent pasture. Over the whole kingdom the proportion of arable land to such natural grass land was 49 8 to 50 2, but in England the proportion was 43.5 permanent pasture to 56.5 arable, while in Scotland 75.8 was arable and only 24.2 permanent pasture. It is true that in this comparison the mountain land of Scotland is exmay be assumed that, in spite of this exclusion, there are uplands, included under "permanent pastures" which would before now have been invaded by the plough had there been anything to be got by t. Where cultivation is possible permanent pasturage would not long be tolerated in Scotland .-In horses, cattle, and sheep the wealth of the kingdom is slowly increasing. The high price recently ruling for horses seem to have stimulated breeding, and the stock of horses used for agriculture, unbroken horses, and mares kept solely for breeding-the only kinds included in these returns—has increased by some 35,000 in the year, and is greater now by 66,000 than in 1870. The stock of cattle, again, had grown by 161,000, a less increase than in 1873, but the number had grown by about 15 per cent, since 1871, and there are indications in various directions that the country is recovering steadily from the crippling effects of the cattle plague. This is probably the most encouraging fact about the present aspect of agriculture in this country, for imports of foreign cattle do not increase so as to help to lighten the strain which an enormously increased consumption has thrown upon graziers of late years. In spite of that drain, they are recovering ground, although any idea of cheap butchers' meat being attainable in this country must be put aside for a long time to come. The stocks of sheep also increase slowly, but the full effects of the drought years, 1868 to 1871, when stocks decreased by 3,590,000, are not yet fully obliterated. The demand for pork seems to be falling off; at all events, the number of pigs is on the decrease in England, and in other parts of the kingdom grows but slightly. This is accounted for partly by the preference of the working classes for beef and mutton, partly by the dearness of pig's tood. While the agricultural prosperity of the land is thus fairly in its growth, there is a singularly persistent decline in the numbers of those who till it. By the census returns, English farm labourers had fallen in number from 958,000 in 1861 to 798,000 in 1871 or 17 per cent. The Scotch decrease was not so large being from 105,000 to 93,000, or about 12 per cent.; still, there is a great decrease, for which it is difficult to account in some ways. The introduction of improved means of tillage can hardly have wrought so great a revolution as to enable so many hands to be dispensed with, and, in fact, the character of the cultivation does not change so fast nor so radically as many have supposed. To some degree, no doubt, the gradual absorption of small holdings has not a little to do with this depudation; people who held little bits of land and made up their living by hiring themselves out are being swept away, and give place to the steady labourer. Emigration has also done something lately in thinning away the class of farm labourers, but that is quite a recent factor in the case, and none of these influences together would have done much but for another nearer and permanently

attractive force. The true cause of the change, beyond the effect of a superabundant rural population, superabundant, that is, for the work as it is now done, is no doubt to be found in the great labour-absorbing capicity of our cities and towns. The man with only his hands can find endless varieties of rough work in towns at better pay usually than the country districts can afford. Hence our towns bewho, it is to be feared often become degraded there, and do not a littlethemselves and their sickly progeny—to increase the poverty and wretchedness which breed to such a strange degree in all our cities, however prosperous. If the country districts would but first educate the people they send away so fast, the ontlook would be brighter for in itself this falling off of the rural population is not at present a fact to be much lamented over .- London Times. The authorities of the port of Liverpool have com-

piled a return of the emigration from that port during last year. It appears there sailed in vessels under the Act 91 900 persons to the United States; of these 50,619 were English, 14,356 Irish, 1,708 Scotch, and 24,976 foreigners. There sailed to Canada 16,311, of whom 12,027 were English, 84 Irish, 56 Scotch, and 4,104 foreigners. To Victoria there sailed 586, of whom 407 were English, 101 Irish, 51 Scotch, and 27 foreigners. This makes a total of persons who sailed under the Government Emigration Act of 111,117; of these 65,040 were English, 14,721 Irish, 1,855 Scotch, and 29,431 foreigners. Besides these there left in vessels not subject to the Act 10,817 persons, of whom 3,651 were English, 879 Irish, 189 Scotch, 1,127 foreigners, and 4,971 whose nationality is unknown. The total emigration from the port of Liverpool for the past year shows the very large decrease of 67, 463 emigrants as compared with the number of 1873.

THE ABOTIC EXPEDITION. - Great exertions are being made to complete the work on board the Alert and Bloodhound, two of the ships selected for the Arctic Expedition. A large number of extra hands are engaged, and they are working overtime up to 10 o'clock at night. Additional steength is being given to the vessel by the planking, varying from 4in, to 8in. On the outside, in the vicinity of the water-line, where the pressure of the ice is the greatest, it will be well protected by the 8-inch. It is expected the ships will be ready to be removed from the dock into the ship basin, where they will receive their machinery and be rigged with all despatch. Captain Nares and Commander Markham

visited the ships on Saturday. DARING ROBBERY FROM THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH. On Monday afternoon another daring robbery, similar to that committed upon the Countess of Dudley, occurred at the Paldington terminus of the Great Western Railway. His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, who was about proceeding on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Dudley, by the 2.14 p.m. down Great Western train, had arrived in due course at the station; where a saloon had been prepared for his use. While the luggage was being got ready for labelling, a valuable dressing-case be-

about halfan hour one of the pupils returned for a almost as large an acreage of oats is sown there as pence a head. Hardly had the last verse been conabout half an hour one of the pupils returned for a book, and found the unifortunate man lying dead on the floor. After hearing medical evidence, the jury returned a verdict to the effect that death resulted from disease of the heart.

The following letter has the other hand, the proportion of her arable land the proportion of her arable land the other hand, the proportion of her arable land the land the heard thrown. kind of "perfect cure" dance; with the head thrown back. The unsavoury-looking gentleman had hardly got into full swing when from the the oppe-site side of the room there started up a young (girl, apparently about 18, with long fair hair hanging half down her back, rosy cheeks, and a tendency to embonpoint. She became similarly affected. two approached, and finally throwing themselves into each other's arms, the dirty little tinker and the pretty little damsel of 18 "continued to dance, lowingly embraced, "much to the envy of a young fellow near," who expressed his opinion that under certain conditions the religion was not without its allurements. This grotesque pedal duct elicited a great deal of derisive laughter and the good mother noticing it turned to the scoffers, and thus rebuked them: "Yah! yer may laugh, but it's better for cluded, and on the whole fairly so, because the greater part of it is incapable of cultivation, but it you will some day." Meanwhile the controlor had you will some day." Meanwhile the contagion had spread, and before the hymn was finished fifteen or twenty couples became absorbed in this grotesque species of worship. The outer speciators laughed at the show, whereupon Mrs. Girling informed them in tones of rebuke that they had been let in that evening for threepence, but "if the Lord would only tarry till next Sunday," the charge would be mised to sixpence. As the hymn progressed, one by one the dancers drooped into the arms of those nearest them, apparently exhausted and insensible, giving the idea of a number of " dilapidated marionettes dying about the stage of a theatre." Then Mrs. Girling read a chapter from the Bible, previously taking the opportunity to give the Press which she accused of being the cause of all her troubles, a sound rating. After that a prayer was offered and then the dancing or shaking commenced. Ultimately the spectators broke into the circle of jumping fanatics, and the intervention of the police concluded "worship," The performers did not undress during the paroxysm, and beyond its lunntic seeming there was nothing very repulsive about it. Incidentally the representative of the News learned that the shakers profess to live pure lives as part of their religion, and that they believe in physical immortality. They submitted, as proof that they were not doomed to die, the fact that none of them had put off the coil of life during the past four years. These are the sect with whose vagaries persons of position and respectablity declare their warm sympathics.

## UNITED STATES.

The Courier Journal, of Louisville, Ky., reports an interesting ceremony which took place in that city a few days ago. Miss Nellie Burke, a Catholic young lady of high social position, described as "quite handsome and with a countenance indicative of refinement and considerable intelligence," was received into the Jewish fold, by the Rev. Dr. Kleeberg, in open synagogue. The affair attracted much attention, it being a rare thing for the Jews to make converts, as they are strongly opposed to propagandism. The ceremony in the synagogue was very simple, consisting only of a confession of faith by the fair convert and address by the minister. The Courier Journal adds somewhat significantly that the nowly made Jowes is shortly to be led to the hymenial altar by a Jewish gentleman to whom she has been engaged for some time. [Which fully accounts for the milk in the coconut. Sexual love is your great eye-opener, as we see in the case of Romish priests who are led to a knowledge of the truth as it is." &c. &c. We need not finish the evangelical formula -ED. T. W.]

DIVORCE EVILS AND THE CATHOLIC CHURCH. - The Ohio Courts, last year, granted 1,150 divorces. Now, Ohio is among the few States not specially noted for divorces. It can therefore be safely taken as the average in this respect, and from it as a basis we can learn that 50,000 is below the average number of divorces granted annually in these United States. This means that 50,000 families are broken up every year in this country; and averaging four to a family we find that about 200,000 persons are morally and financially affected, many of them completely ruined by this nefarious divorce law .- Toledo Review.

A New Jour the Bartist.—Isn't it a little strange though, the way these latter-day reformers, these 19th century "criers in the wilderness." proceed about the discharge of their mission? Here is one of the announcements that recently appeared in all the daily papers of this city :- " Mrs. Maggie N. Van Cott, the celebrated revivalist, has taken rooms at the Sherman House," Only fancy Wesley, Whit-field, Moody or any of the great revivalists going about, converting the heathen, and putting up at \$5 a day hotels! What has become of that old Puritanical fashon of "boarding round?" Is the new order of things an improvement on the old? Imagine "Maggle," as she is popularly entitled by the wicked young paragraphists of the secular press, coming from a glorious revival service at one of the down-town religious hells, and sitting down to a dinner of seven courses! Imagine the dear lady discussing ladys' fingers, blancmange, quail on toast, and ice cream, with the tears yet standing in her eyes, that had burst forth at the glad rescue of some benighted sinner from the ways of sin. The thing is a little ridiculous, is it not? And yet there is na reason why Mrs. Van Cott should not have all the enjoyments of good living if she can afford them .- Chicago Cor. of Montreal Gazette.

Vermont has announced herself an enemy of "Liberty of Conscience." A bill was defeated in its Legislature the other day, which was very mild but in every sense, just and constitutional. It provided that no officer of said institution, or other person, shall interfere with or attempt to influence, control or change the religious belief of said inmates. The bill was voted down by the House, but on being modified, was passed in that branch, only to be peremptorily refused in the Senate. The great argument against it was that it would be beneficial to the Catholic interest. Now let the Catholics of Vermont set to work as did the Catholics of Minnesota and d feat at the polls every bigot who would license the State institutions as dens of Proselytism and prevent the inmates from enjoying one of the most priceless boons of our American Republic-Liberty of Con-

science. - Western Times.

A Keokuk lady while engaged in the pursuit of her domestic duties, encountered a mouse in the flour-barrel." Now, most ladles under similar circumstances would have uttered a few feminine shricks and then sought safety in the garret. But this one possessed more than the ordinary degree of feminine courage. She summoned the hired man and told him to get the shot-gun, call the bull-dog, and station himself at a convenient distance. Then she climbed half way up-stairs and commenced to punch the flour-barrel vigorously with a pole. Presently the mouse made its appearance did started across longing to his Royal Highness was missed. Search the floor. The dog at once went in pursuit. The was at once made for the case, but it could not be man fired and the dog dropped dead; the lady faintfound; and the Duke had to proceed on his journey; ed and fell down stairs; and the hired man, tainking