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Catholic Becord London, Sat., Nov. 8th, 1890.

EDITORIAL NOTES. On last Saturday devout Christians all over the world laid their tribute of love at the shrine of the great Francis d'Assisi. "The story of Francis is well known, and there are few who do not at the foot of the Apennines, this saint -a figure of the strangest charm and and soubrette worship. power, whose aureole shed a stream of tender light across the wild, dark days in which his lot was cast " The century of St. Francis was little different from away their very souls for lucre. Poilan. thropists were there who, in honied world slept, thrust their vassals into and more fitted to govern a great nation, abodes whose foul corruption was never visited by a ray of sunlight. The hypocrite then as now trod the earth, whin ing and caressing, deceiving and using his neighbor as stepping stones to his own advancement, and all the while uttering the cant which has done, and is Christianity. To testify sgainst these evils the poor man of Assisi was raised Stirred by an absolute devotion to

"In an age of tyrauny," writes Sir Henry Stephens, "they were the protectors of the weak ; in an age of ignorance, the instructors of markind; and in an age of profligacy, the stern vindicators of the holiness of the sacerdotal character and the virtues of domestic life," They were ever on the side of the common people, and may almost be claimed as the precursors of modern democracy, the prophets of many of the noblest ideas of the present day. This great ascetic, whom Giatto and Perugino regarded as the type of regenerate man, was a lover of everything; nature filled him with joy. "He knew full well," says Emerson, "that a tree has another use than for apples, and corn another than for meal, and the ball of the earth than for tillage and for roads; that these things have a second and finer harvest to the mind, being emblems of thought, Indeed—the contempt of the Liberals and and conveying in all their history a cer-

that Master who ennobled poverty,

Francis set out to show mankind where-

in true happiness lay. "Woe to you

rich;" " blessed are the clean of heart;"

"blessed are the poor." Such were the

watchwords of Francis and his disciples.

W. H. H. MURRAY has a very pleasing article in the Arena for October. "If." he says, "the evil bappenings of the world - the murders, the rapes, the adulteries, the seductions, the wretched ness, the vivid photographing of its festering corruptions and immoralitiesif these are to be raked up and scraped together from the four corners of the earth and spread out in type in broadsides of concentrated and accentuated foulness under the name of news, then were it better that type had never been invented, and the world were relegated to that state and condition it occupied when knowledge, however limited, was comparatively innocent, and virtue and decency had, at least, the happy and sure protection of ignorance," The American public, he declares, scorns the putrid stuff which emanates from some American journals.

WE believe he is right, despite the enormous circulation of the papers he so roundly abuses. His scheme, how. ever, of press endowment will, we fancy, be relegated to the realms of Utopia. American taste must be purified, and we know not how many cycles must pass before this be effected. Tae Amer. ican intellect, strong and progressive though it may be, is too occupied in snaring the "sallow fiend" to give attention to literary efforts. It lacks that absence of worldly preoccupation so Hence it seeks its nourishment in the sensational statements, invented oftimes by a press whose activity knows no fatigue, and whose watchful eyes are peering into every secret, however

THAT American taste is fast degener ating is a fact patent to any impartial observer. The news-stands of New York are littered with books whose only char acteristic is a certain crispness of style and a freedom in depicting those things and a freedom in depicting those things presented a jubilee address to Cardiral which were not even mentioned by our

ancestors. They are covered o'er by the aegis of art, and are flung forth to the votaries of realism. Sensational novels solace the leisure hours of the average citizen. Rider Haggard's liter ary efforts have filled his coffers, whilst o ther authors, with talents far exceeding those of the English novelist, have not acquired a penny, because, forsootb, sound scholarship and research gave no place to the ravings of a diseased imagination. This want of taste is corruptrecollect how at the opening of the ing the very well springs of legitimate thirteenth century, there appeared in a art. Look at the drama! New York small city of the fair Umbrian province, tolerates Booth for three weeks, and the rest of the season is devoted to ballet

THE Salisbury government occupies a very peculiar position, and, doubtless, for its supporters, a most our own. Men then as now bartered painful one. Every bye election demonstrates its remarkable weakness in public regard, and it is only a question of phrases, spoke most eloquently on love time, s short time, it is to be hoped, until of neighbor and gave their subscription the present rulers of the British Embefore their fellows, and who, while the pire make room for men more worthy

GLADSTONE is making a brilliant tour of the constituencies, his presence every where calling forth spontaneous out bursts of welcome and enthusiasm, all of which proves that Balfourism will be killed forever once the people have an still doing, duty as the trade mark of opportunity to cast their bailots. His speeches are delivered with a vigor and a point truly wonderful in a man of his advanced age, and his arraignment of the cowardice and savage cruelty of Bal. four is as severe as it is deserved, for no more despicable statesmen has lifted his head in modern times than the man who presently holds the post of Ireland's Chief Secretaryship.

> It is rather amusing withal to note the gymnastics which the trend of events has forced him to perform. W. .. O Brien and John Dillon were arrested at his instigation solely with the motive of presenting their journey to A perica They gave him leg bail, however, without asking leave or liceuse, and, as we write are nearing the friendly shores over which floats the star spangled banner. The amount of their bail boads was cheerfully paid as soon as they decided to leave Ireland. Indeed it would seem as though their sureties were parties to making Me. Balfour the laughing stock of the world.

What with G decone peppering away at the Secretary at home, and Dillon and O'Brien tearing bimself and his colleagues to flitters bef re the Americans, he finds himself in a most unpleasant predicament the chagrin of the Tories confronting tain mute commentary on human life." him at every step. It has been decided, therefore, that he should do something heroic And what does he do? He betakes himself to the districts threatened with famine, and makes speeches and promises which he fancies will tend to turn a small tide in his favor. Knowing exhibitions of its wretchedness, the portraving of its vile errors and their vile.

In a small confidence in his national latest the people do, they will place ship that our best wishes will ever ac ancestors abandoned their newly established homes and settled in these couninflicted a deep wound on the susceptible people of Ireland, and very little fish will he catch in his net by the jount he is now taking through the country.

> CATHOLICS are not alone in opposition to the school law of Manitoba that int. quitous scheme which has been prompted on the one hand, by hatred of the Catho-He Church, and on the other by a desire on the part of an aggressive coterie of politicians to abolish all Christian teaching from the schools. We are glad to note that Bishop Machray, of the Anglican Church in his speech before the synod lately held declared the new Act would occasion friction, that it tended to abolish religious instruction, and that the Public schools would ultimately become secular. He likewise asserted that this state of affairs would not be acceptable to Church people, and the consequent result would be the establishment of parish schools. Tae ministers of the other churches will yet have cause to rue the day they gave a helping hand to the mad schemers whose purpose it is to abolish religion from the school-room.

THE Toronto Mail quotes approvingly the statement of the New York Times that necessary to critical literary meditation. the visit of the Comte de Parls to Canada has a political significance. In concluding its comments our Toronto contemporary

> " Possibly the Count's secret meeting with the Papal Zouaves was for the pur pose of receiving an assurance of their support in case of an effort to overthrow the Rapublic by force.'

Possibly the Queen's Own Battalion, of Toronto, will some day march across the border and capture the United States.

A number of British Jewish ladies have

D'OCESE OF ALEXANDRIA.

continued from fifth page.

of fair play but of generosity—which animates those of British descent—in which they will not be disappointed, for, like us of Scotch, English and Irish descent, they are the subjects of a nation whose honor is inviolable, and which protects all its subjects, of whatever race or creed slike. r creed, alike.

It is to your business capacity, and to the zeal with which you devoted yourself to accomplishing that which, though necessary, seemed almost at the time beyond the actual capabilities of the parish, that we can to day point with some degree of pride to the edifice which now becomes the cathedral church of the diocese. It would almost seem of the diocese. It would aimest seem as though the guiding hand of Providence had led us to erect it in order that so gratifying and solemn a ceremony as that which we have just witnessed might be performed in a building befitting the occasion.

The qualities which endeared you to

The qualities which endeared you to your parishoners as priest, apart from your great administrative ability, are the best guarantee that the duties of the high station you now occupy will be dishigh station you now occupy will be dis-charged for the greater glory of God and the sprinitual welfare of the souls com-mitted to your charge. We at all times bad access to you. Those who were in trouble knew where to seek the best advice; those in peril of death knew that there was one reads at any that there was one ready at any moment, no matter how great the personal inconvenience, to console them with prayer and to administer the last rites of the Church. In short, in health and in sickness, we found you true paster and true friend, and we trust that Almignty God may have many years of usefulness in store for you in the ex-alted position to which now have, to our great joy, been elevated.

Signed on behalf of the parishioners of St Finnan, and of their respective

Al xandrie, Oct 28 1890
The following adoress of the Protestant citizens was read by Mr. E. H. Tiffany, who was accompanied by Major R. R. McLennen and Mr. Brock Ostron To the Right Reverend Alexander Macdonell, D. D., Bishop of Alexandria:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP -- On pehali of and representing the Protestant relicions of Alexandria, we desire to fir to Your Lordship their and our fir to Your Lordship their and our most sincere and cordial congratulations upon Your Lordship's elevation to the their Roman Catholic fellow citizens, they would express their pleasure at the appointment so happily made, feeling, as acy do, that it affords tangible evidence of the esteem in which you are regarded by the Church of which you have been so long a devoted priest.

Tney gladly avail themselves of the auspicious opportunity thus presented to them to beer public testimony to the warm appreciation of the kindly courtesy and Ohristian virtues which your Lord ship has uniformly manifested throughout your extended intercourse with them. The interest your Lordship has exhibited, the generous co-operation you have at all times rendered in further auce of the social and general welfare and progress of this community, and the good will which have marked your rela-tions with them, have caused your Protestant fellow citizens to entertain toward your Lordship feelings of the highest

regard and esteem.
In the discharge of the multifarious and arduous duties which will no doubt devolve upon you in relation to your

In conclusion, we sincerely trust that our Lordship's tenure of the See of Alexandria will be blessed with bealth strength and length of years, and not only reflect honor upon your Lordship personally, but as well upon the Caurch of which you have this day been consecrated a prelate.
Alexandria, Oct. 28, 1890

James Smith, R K McLennau, E H Tiffany, M Munro, J L Wilson, John Simpson, H A Abern, John Leslie, Alex Munroe, Geo. Hearndon, CS Falconer, P A Ferguson, A L Smith, A E Smith, A E Powter, R A Westley, C Sugarman, Brock Ostrom, F W S Crispo, Arch. McNab, Jas. Tomb. Rav. Mr. Squire,

After the addresses, His Lordship ishop Macdonell replied as follows to the Catholics !

"GENTLEMEN-I thank you sincerely for your address, for the warm and hearty sentiments therein contained. I accept your congratulations with the utmost cordiality. It is gratifying at all times, but especially on a solemn occasion like the present, to receive a public expression of friendship, good will and con fidence from those with whom one has to deal with in after time in such important deal with it after time in such important relations as exist between you and I as people and paster. You proclaim your joy because the Holy See has boored me in raising me to the dignity of the episcopate. In return I tender you sincere thanks for your good will and kindly feelings toward me. Having lived my whole life among you, and being one of your own, it is natural and paidonable you should feel a degree of jo at my elevation to this sublime dignity for the nonor redounds more or less on yourselves. But I venture the opinion that your joy would be the same, equally great and genuine, had the choice fallen upon any of my colleagues in the sacred ministry. As good Catholics and loyal children of the Church, you would gather round your new Bishop, extend to him the hand of friendship, greet him with a cead mille fuilthe, and in after time prove the sincerity of the reception accorded him by your loyalty to his authority and your docility to his teaching in the discharge of the duties of his sacred calling, and before this large congregation, to no matter from what race he sprung or bear testimony that I found you a tract the insignia of your episcopal dignity is out the country.

grest. No one is more conscious of it than myself; and I am equally sensible of the fact that bours bring responsibil ities; and when I consider on the one hand the greatness of those attached to the faithful discharge of the duties be-longing to this sacred office, and on the other, the unworthiness, the frailty and the imcompetency of the poor individual to whom the honor is confided in this instance, I feel I am about overwhelmed with consistent and about overwhelmed with consistent and dismay, and dread the consequences of the solemn rites which have taken place here to day. But having given myself over to the services of the solemn rites. vice of the Courch eight and twenty years ago, and having solemnly promised obedience to my ecclesiastical superiors in the things that appertain to the good of religion and the government of the Church, I recognize in their call the voice of the Master calling on my the call the voice of the Master calling on my the call the voice of the Master calling on my the call the voice of the Master calling on my the call the voice of the Master calling on my the call the voice of the Master calling on my the call the voice of the Master calling on my the call the voice of the Master calling on my the call the voice of the Master calling on my the call the voice of the Master calling on my the call the voice of the Master calling of the call the voice of the Master calling of the call the voice of the Master calling of the call the voice of the calling of t of the Master calling on me to sacrifice my own will, inclinations and preferments in obedience to the voice of duty. Hence this large gathering, these solemn rites of which you have been witnesses, and I principal,

and I principal.

I can easily realize the joy you experienced when the news arrived that this place was honored in being selected as head of the newly established diocese. I fully participate in your joy, and felt glud that my native parish and the field of my priestly labors for many years had been raised to the dignity of a bishopric; and having had no ambition, desire or expectation to receive this appointment pectation to receive this appointment which I now feel, I felt reconciled at any time to resign the charge I then hald, dear as it was to me by many associations, in the interests of its promotion. Now that we are sat up to manage our

own ecclesiastical affairs, it is gratifying to know that the ties that bound us to the Mother Church of Kingston are not entirely severed; that we still hold to her the relation of a suffragen to the Metropolitan See , and that our distin-guished Archbishop, who, by his conummate skill and great ability, ressed the diocese of Kingston to the dignity of an Archiepiscopal See, and an ecclesias-tical province, and who always evinced so much interest in our spiritual and temporal welfare, will still continue his interest in us as our Metropolitan; that he shall visit us from time to time, not as a stranger or one having no interest in us, but as our father and benefactor, to give us the benefit of his experience and wise counsel, and to distribute favors and benedictions among us.

You were pleased to point out in your

address the happy coincidence that I, the first Bishop of Alexandria, bear the same pame as the first Bishop of Kings ton, the illustrious Bishop Macdonell, of happy memory. If there be any virtue in a name, it is my privilege to bear that once borne by a great and good man, a true patriot and a great churchman. His love for his countrymen was only equaled by his zeal in the interest of religion. He was a tower of strength, in his time, to the Church of this Province. History bears testimony of the fact laid the foundations deeply and solidly and we can point with pride and gratifi cation to the superstructure. In the territory over which he held jurisdiction as first Bishop of Kingston, there are now three Archbishops, five Bishops over 400 priests and 400 000 Catholic popu-lation. This development of Catholic progress in so short a time is exceedingly gratifying.
With pardonable pride you point out

ties; with kindred feelings might we re fer to the accession to their number from time to time in subsequent years, who quitted their native hills and glees seek ing to better their material conditions, braving the perils of the great Atlantic, to cross which then in lumbering vessel cupied four or five months, cutting out a home for themselves in the unbroken forest, carrying with them the faith and traditions of their race-thus becoming the pioneers of civilization and Christianity in this part of the new world. It is has the glory of the Scottish people of Glengarry to have planted the faith up-wards of one hundred years ago in Ostario, and to have opened the way for Catholic progress in the vast country west of the Province line of Quebec, and to have given the first Bishop to Upper Canada—the first of an illustrious line of hierarchy. And whilst we take pride in the loyalty of our ancestors and admire their adherence to their political principles and their attachment to the faith of their forefathers, a duty devoted on us as their descendents, namely, to hand down to our children the faith, its principles and traditions, without defect, and with undiminished lustre, and to impress upon them as the most sacred duty to pre serve it in its purity and integrity with greater care than even their lives.

These counties which were originally settled by Catholics of our race and which for a long while were almost ex-Scotch in their inhabitants, have of late years changed much in this respect. Many of our own having re-moved from amongst us and gone west, their places have been taken up by Canadians of French origin, and we welcome them in our midst as Catholics, thrifty and industrious people, of tem-perate habits and good records, we treat hem the same as our own, recognizing that the Church makes no distinction as

to race and nationality.
It was my good fortune to have my lot cast among you, having labored in this and adjoining parishes during the entire period of my priesthood, and it affords me pleasure to day, before the hierarchy and a large body of the clergy of Ontario,

and good which has resulted from our united labors is due more to your gener osity and co operation than to any part osity and co operation than to any part taken therein by me. You furnished the means and rendered valuable assistance by giving me the benefit of your counsel and experience in the prosecu-tion of the material interest of the parish. The mutual harmony and confidence which existed between us in the past, and which enabled us to accomplish scme good, shall, I trust, be continued in the future, and shall be the best guarantee we can have for the promotion of religion and the principles of morality among us. Much remains to be done in the way of improvements, and it is little that I shall be able to accomplish with-out your hearty co operation. The pro-motion with which I am honored will serve as an incentive to make me exert myself to labor more zealously to ad-vance the interest of religion among you, and I expect and ask a hearty response on your part. I thank you much.

To the address of the Protestants the

Bishop replied as follows : "GENTLEMEN-Your address is gratify. ing to me. It is as acceptable on my part as it is graceful on yours. The spirit that moved you in this matter is that of friend-liness and good will. The Church of which I am a humble member has seen fit to confer on me a high dignity. You have no special interest in it; it concerns You you not; but as a citzen of the place, liv-ing on friendly terms with you, honored by his superiors, you might have looked on approvingly in a passive manner, with-out taking active notice of it. That much,

and nothing more, was expected of you. But you went further. You took counsel with each other and you decided to set with each other and you decided to mark your satisfaction at my appointment to this high position, and to express the pleasure it gives you, in a formal man-ner, by an address. I thank you very

I accept your congratulations and sentiments of good will with gratitude.
This manifestation of friendship is gratuitous on your part. I have done nothing to entitle me to a special claim on your consideration, if it be not worthy of mention that I have abstained from interfering in your affairs, and confined myself to the duties of my own calling. It is, therefore, gratifying to me to have won the esteem of my Protestant fellow. citizens, without sacrificing any principle or duty en my part.

This graceful action serves as an evi-

dence of the harmony and good will which exists between the different religious denominations in this community. Whilst we agree to differ on the most important question—that of religion—we perform the offices of social life with perform the offices of social life with freedom and ease. Protestants mingle with Catholics in their joys and sorrows. They rejoice when we are in joy, and condole with us in our grief. Toleration and the spirit of Christian charity prevail among us, and render our social inter-

among us, and render our social inter-course peaceful and happy.

During the long years of my service in the ministry, I have had many occa-sions to associate with Protestants, and I have invariably experienced at their hands the utmost courtesy and respect.
You are pleased to bestow credit on

me for having contributed my quote to the general welfare of the community. To do this was for me a plain duty which conscience dictates and the Church en pins. Accept my sincere thanks for the expression of good will contained in soon to day Governor Hill called on your address for my health, length of days and success in the new sphere of man house. He had a short talk with the duties assigned to me.

In the atternoon, His Ludship, the newly consecrated Bishop, entertained the Bishops and clergy at a sumptuous banquet in the old church building. Tae dinner was provided by Mr. Greffia. the caterer of the Senate restaurant of

Ottaws.
On Wednesday afternoon an address was read to the Bishop by Miss Lizzie McDonald on behalf of the children of St. Margaret's school. The address was as follows: To the Right Reverend Alexander Macdonell,

Bishop of Alexandria:
My Lord—The decrees of our Holy Father the Pope which raised our village to the rank of Episcopal See, and you, our beloved pastor, to a higher dignity in the ecclesiastical hierarchy, were re ceived with expressions of joy by all, both old and young, in the counties ing your diocese; but allow us to assure ou that nowhere did these glad tidings find a louder echo than in our own grate

Long have we waited in anxious expec tation for the hour that would give us the privilege of offering Your Lordship our just tribute of respect and filial affection, and now that we have obtained the much desired favor we cannot find words to portray in a fitting manner the happy sentiments that fill our hearts with un bounded joy. Yes, my Lord, we are happy to day! We rejoice on account great honor conferred upon your of the great nonor conterred upon your person, and we are sincerely grateful to God, who has seen fit to open to you a more extensive field for the acquisition of merit in the exercise of your priestly function as chief pastor of the diocese. Many are the wishes we have formed for your happiness in the career you are just beginning. It is doubtless one of labors, sacrifices and responsibilities; we therefore tender the work may be sweet an light;" that your administration may be loog and prosperous; in a word, favor-able to the promotion of the dearest social and religious interests of the flock

confided to your care.

We have been informed that one of

from country be hailed. He need only produce his credentials as the ambassa dar of the Sovereign Pontiff; you would accept him as your Bisho; and treat him accordingly.

The honor conferred upon me is truly great. No one is more conscious of it than mealf; and I am acqually sensible and good which has resulted from our saving we trust that you my Lord, the saintly as relict of another bishop, the saintly as relict of another bishop of Upper Canaia. We know him not, but accordingly.

The honor conferred upon me is truly great. No one is more conscious of it and the bishop of Upper Canaia. We know him not, but apply and comfortable as circumstances would permit.

The credit for whatever improvements and good which has resulted from our said and the said and the conferred to the product of the said and th cessfully formulate cur wishes than by saying we trust that you, my Lord, the first bishop of Alexandria, may, like the first bishop of Kingston, be the friend and protector of the poor and the oppressed; that when you go to receive the reward of your labors, like his, your memory may live on for generations in the hearts of a grateful and affectionate people.

We beg leave to remain, your respect. ful children, Pupils St. Margaret's School, Alex-

His Lordship made a suitable reply, thanking the children for the effectionate sentiments to which they gave utterance. In the evening the hand serensded the Bishops at the residence of Captain Macdonell, and the Very Rev. Vicar General Laurent, of Toronto, who is an able judge of music, complimented them very highly on their proficiency.

In addition to the gifts which we have mentioned above as having been presented to Bishop Macdonell, Archbishop Cleary presented to him a crezier and the ring which was presented by King George IV. to the Honorable and Right Rev. Bishop MacDonell, the first Bishop of Upper Canada. The congregation presented about \$300, Mrs. Sparrow, of Ottawa, who is a cousin of the new Bishop, presented to him his consecration ring. Mrs. McCarthy, of Montreal, presented a gold pen. The Sisters of the Holy Cross, the Sisters of the Congregation, and the Sisters of St. Joseph, of Toronto, all gave valuable articles for use in the Cathedral. The Episcopal throne was given by Mr. Daniel Kennedy, of Alexandria, and the parish of St. Raphael's presented a gold monstrance, set with precious gems. In addition to the gifts which we have

O'BRIEN AND DILLON.

New York, Nov. 2.-Messrs. W am O'Brien, John D.llen, Timothy Harrington, and T. D. Sullivan arrived here this morning by the steamer La Champague. They were met down the bay by a large delegation of Irishmen on board the tug boat, John E. Moore, which was chartered by the Irlsh societies of the city of New York. There were about one hundred on board the tug. These represented twenty two Irish societies. Mr. O'Brien was the first passenger to be distinguished. The reception committee cheered him, and he waved his hat in response. Then Mr. Sullivan came forward to the railing of the vessel, and all on board the tug cheered vociferously. Mr. O'Brien, in response to congratulations upon his escape from the British authorities in it and, said Mr. Dillon and himsel, had been six days on a yacht before they reached France. They were joined at Havre by Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan and Mr.

Harrington, who sailed with them. Mr. Sullivan was very enthusiastic at the prospects of Home Rule for Ireland. OFFICIALS PAYING THEIR RESPECTS.
When the steamer landed at the per the distinguished Irishmen were driven to the Irish members, in which he told them that his sympathy was with the Irish move-ment. Then he signed the address of welcome and invited the delegation to him at the Capital in Albany. Mayor Grant called a few minutes later and paid his respects. Mr. Eugene Kelly, the banker, and Mr. Joseph J. O Donohue

were also among the callers.

An address of welcome was then read to the visitors. It was signed by Governor Hill, Mayor Grant, Eugene Kelly and a large number of other prominent New

At the close of the address Mesars. At the close of the address Mesars. O'Brien and Dillon made short speeches, although it was very difficult, as both were overcome with emotion. When the speeches were over an informal reception was held, the guests each shaking the hands of the Irish patriots in turn.

THE MISSION.

After luncheon Mesers. O'Brien, D.llon, Gill, Sallivan, and Harrington met the reporters, and Mr. O'Brien, who acted as spokesman for the delegation, read the following address on the situation of Irish affairs and the purport of the visit of him-self and his fellow travellers to America,

We are coming to America by the desire and with the approval of Mr. Parnell and the Irish Parliamentary party. I had a most cordial interview with Mr. Parnell before leaving Ireland and he fully concurred in our objects.

PLANS OF THE PARTY

The plans of the Irish parliamentary

when they will go to Philadelphia. On Thursday evening they will address their first meeting in the Academy of Music there. Another meeting will be held in the same place on the night following. the same place on the night following.
Two meetings will be addressed in
Boston on Suudsy, and the meeting in New York will be held on sassistance of our prayers that Monday evening. Governor Hill will probably preside at this one. Mr. T. P. O'Coanor will arrive here on Wednesday, in time for the Philadelphia meetings. A meeting will be held in Jersey City on Nov. 12, and one in New York on Nov. 14. After this the delegation will divide into pairs and address meetings through-