The Catholic Record.

"Christianus mihi nomen est, Catholicus vero cognomen."—"Christian is my Name, but Catholic my Surname."—*St. Pacian, 4th Century.*

VOLUME 9. LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, JAN. 14, 1888. NO. 482

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Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD.

DIOCESE OF PETERBORO.

The young ladies of the sodality, aided by the convent pupils and Professor Buel, have been inaugurating the New Year by a series of entertainments in the Music hall, in aid of the Cathedral building fund. On Monday evening the Christmas tree festival was held and more than five hundred gifts distributed among the little ones. On Tuesday evening the concert took place, on Wednesday evening the drawing of prizes, and on Thursday evening the grand closing spectacular entertainment. The proceeds are to be applied towards paying the debt contracted for the steam heating apparatus, which cost two thousand dollars. Our correspondent furnishes the following interesting account of the concert:

Tuesday evening Bradburn's Opera House was crowded to the doors on the occasion of the "grand concert given by the pupils of the Convent of the Congregation de Notre Dame, as an offering of respectful homage to His Lordship Thomas J. Dowling, D. D.," bishop of Peterborough, and to say that the entertainment was worthy of the occasion is only giving it its due mead of praise. The programme was given entirely by the pupils of the Convent, and the smoothness of the music throughout reflects the highest credit upon the directress, Mother St. Aubert. The programme may be divided into two parts, the instrumental and the vocal portions. The former consisted of classical selections rendered on three pianos and an organ, supported by Prof. Doucet's orchestra. In these selections the parts were taken by 32 pupils, including the gold and silver medalists of the convent in music, and the grace, finish, excellent harmony, delicate shading, admirable time, and general exquisite *ensemble*, speak volumes in respect of the high character of the musical instruction imparted at the convent. The vocal programme opened with a chorus of welcome well rendered, principally by the infant pupils, followed by the salutatory address delivered by Emma Timbers. To this succeeded the charming chorus, the "Little Ones' Song"—"We Really Can't Keep Still"—which was given with very pleasing effect by a chorus of diminutive pupils dressed in white, and in which the solos were taken with great *aplomb* by Daisy Dolan, Josie Morrow and Addie Doris. The *piece de resistance* of the evening, so to speak, was the delightful operetta, "Little Red Riding Hood," which was capitally put on and rendered throughout without a hitch. The "cast" was most complete, including full choruses and what represented a *corps de ballet*. The cast of characters was as follows:—

Little Red Riding Hood	Gertie Sullivan
Mother	Jennie McCabe
Grandmother	Annie Dunn
Wolf	Maggie McGarity
Woodman	Agnes Stewart
Fairies Buttercup	May Doughoe, Katie Griffin
Robin	Maggie Doherty
Fairies Bluebell	Bevy of Little Girls
Rose	Minnie Begley
Chorus	Pupils of the Convent

The operetta began with an opening chorus, the solo part taken by Miss Maggie Doherty. The action progresses in the manner, familiar to all readers of juvenile literature, giving an episode in the career of "Little Red Riding Hood," at a critical period of her life. Sufficient liberty was taken with the libretto to insure the inculcation of a sound moral lesson, on the dangers of deviating from the "narrow path." The music, bright and sparkling, was well rendered, as a rule, by both chorus and soloists, some of the latter being unusally excellent. In the title *role* little Gertie Sullivan was really superb. Her singing, her dramatic action, her self-possession and her exact appreciation of the demands made upon the character impersonated were indeed remarkable in so young a child. She was the centre of the operetta, and well did she sustain her character. Throughout the whole of her rather arduous role she did not make a single false step, and she richly earned the hearty applause freely bestowed upon her. Miss Jennie McCabe took the part of "Mother" with great success and the same may be said of Miss Maggie McGarity, "The Wolf," and Miss Agnes Stewart, "Woodman". Too high praise cannot be given to Miss Annie Dunn as "Grandmother." Her spinning wheel songs, including Scotch and Irish airs, were rendered with the taste and precision of a prima donna. Miss Dunn is a soprana of more than usual ability—both as to voice, culture and expression—and she won fresh laurels on this occasion. The fairies played their parts with excellent effect, and the entire operetta was done with the most praiseworthy excellence, and gave the audience more real enjoyment than many a grand opera presented by professional performers. The "Bird Cantata" was another charming musical allegory, in which the several parts were well taken by Misses Clara Scollard, "Owl"; Jennie McCabe, "Quail"; Agnes Stewart, "Whip poor-will" and Maggie Fobert, "Crow." The comic dialogue, "A Precious Pickle," taught the moral lesson of obedience and was given in excellent manner by Misses Maud Morrow, Maggie Doherty, Agnes Stewart, Essie Crummie, Anne Simons, Jennie McCabe and Ella Crowley. Miss Essie Crummie as "Juno" the negress servant, was the life of the piece and did capitally well, her oddities of speech and action provoking roars of laughter. The vocal duet "Happy New Year" was most charmingly rendered by Miss Annie Dunn, soprano, and Miss Mary Tierney, contralto. It was a decided musical treat, and was well worthy of the warm applause with which it was greeted. Too much praise cannot be given to the general musical excellence of the entertainment throughout, while the object of the concert was not for once lost sight of. Frequent references expressive of veneration and respect for the bishop, were made, incidental to the various pieces, and care was taken in every selection "to point a moral" as well as "adorn a tale." His Lordship, Bishop Dowling, and a large number of priests from town and vicinity, honored the entertainment with their presence and expressed their delight with its character and success. The good sisters of the convent are well rewarded for the pains they have taken, by the unusual success of their efforts to please their bishop and clergy, the congregation of St. Peter's Cathedral and the general public.

PROF. BUELL'S EXCELLENT ENTERTAINMENT IN AID OF ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL FUND.

Prof. Buell's magnificent entertainment given on Thursday evening, was replete with instruction and entertainment, and though it lasted nearly three hours, not one in the large company of spectators and auditors present, including the bishop and clergy, had the least idea that the flight of time had been so rapid, so interesting was the entertainment given. The splendid photograph transparencies, projected on a huge square canvass, were remarkably beautiful and artistic. In introducing "the new way round the world," the lecturer, Mr. Armstrong, referred to the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway as the vital link in the chain of travel that now girded the world in sixty nine days, and arrangements were being completed by which the time would be reduced to sixty five days. Pictorially the spectator was embarked at Liverpool, taken across the Atlantic to Halifax, thence by International railway to Quebec, up the St. Lawrence to Montreal, from thence to Ottawa, and thence by C. P. R across the continent to the Pacific coast; thence to Japan and by the Suez Canal route to the place of starting. This route was illustrated by magnificent views of the chief cities, public buildings and places of interest along (chiefly) the Canadian route, the rich historical associations of the Maritime Provinces and Quebec being particularly well delineated. Across the continent, there was a splendid series of views, illustrative of the scenery and industries of the great Northwest, and weeks of reading would fail to give as graphic and realistic ideas as were given by Prof. Buell's camera and canvass in one short half hour. Up to the base of the Rockies the views were simply exact reproductions of prairie scenery, but as the railway track across the mountains, climbed the slopes, perched on the crags, tunnelled the spurs of the granite hills, twisted and turned in a thousand devious ways, the views were magnificent beyond description. Persons present who had seen these mountains, asserted that they were exact reproductions, and they should be, for Prof. Buell took them himself on the spot. Every one was a work of art, and admiration was divided between the colossal grandeur of nature's mountainous handiwork and the skill of man in putting down a railway track where at first glance it would be pronounced an impossibility. There are no mountain ranges in the world, accessible by rail, where a tithe of the grandeur is visible, as shown by the views presented last night. It would require the space of two or three columns to given even a fair idea of the beauty and value of this entertainment. Prof. Buell has spent twenty years in perfecting photographic processes to produce the excellent plates from which his views are given. This entertainment is a magnificent advertisement of the resources of Canada, and deserves the largest patronage. The views of the Northwest Rebellion were particularly fine, that of the Midland Regiment especially. The entertainment was relieved, at intervals, by music supplied by Prof. Doucet's orchestra and the organist, and several religious, allegorical and Scotch and Irish scenes were musically illustrated by appropriate vocal selections given by Mrs. J. E. McIntyre, Miss Begley and the choir.

COMPLIMENTARY.

Halifax, N. S., January 4th, 1888.

Thomas Coffey, Esq., London.

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed find two dollars due you for CATHOLIC RECORD for last year. Please continue sending it, as I consider it one of the kind that should be upheld for its manly stand for any thing that tends to the advancement of our religion and upholding the cause of Home Rule for Ireland, giving them the same blessings we enjoy in this free country.

I remain, yours truly,
JAMES P. WALLACE.

PRIZE WINNERS.

The following numbers drew prizes at the Bothwell bazaar: 16179, 16814, 120, 41143, 48939, 40549, 41133, 41142, 1251, 40291, 40208, 18716, 28872, 40550, 15083, 5511, 11806:

The prizes won by the above numbers will be forwarded by express to the prize-winners as soon as they send their duplicates to Rev. A. McKeon, Bothwell.

THE MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND.

MR. DAVITT SMASHES MR. BALFOUR.

United Ireland, December 24th.

Mr. Michael Davitt spoke on Sunday night in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, to a very large audience, and in the course of a great speech he challenged Mr. Balfour's statement that the desire of the Government was for equal laws for the two islands, and instanced the murder of Hanlon at Youghal, the Mitchelstown murders, and the murder of Kinsella at Coolgreany as proofs of the falsity of Mr. Balfour's claim. Would anything akin to such miscarriages of justice be possible in England? (No.) But that was how the law was administered in Ireland under this very Mr. Balfour whose canting hypocrisy about "bringing criminals to justice," and a desire to have "law administered the same in Ireland as in England," was only equal to his cynical disregard for truth (cheers).

MR BALFOUR IN 1885.

With regard to Mr. Balfour's references to the alliance of the Irish Party with the Tories in 1885, Mr. Balfour tried to wash himself clear of the stigma which attached to his party for their breach of compact with the Irish for the support which was given in the election of 1885. Mr. Justin M'Carthy had given a true account of the alliance, and he (Mr. Davitt) found that at Ardwick in 1885 Mr. Balfour denounced the Liberal party as a "party of coercion," and this was a direct bid for Irish support (cheers). He declared that nothing in the condition of Ireland justified the application of coercion in 1885. Now, comparing the state of Ireland then with what it was at the beginning of this year when the Chief Secretary introduced the Coercion Bill which is to last for ever (laughter), in the last five months of 1885 there were 475 outrages, including threatening letters. In the first five months of the present year the total number reported was but 389. In 1881 there were four agrarian murders committed. In the last six months of 1886 there were three. But in 1885 "the irrefutable evidence of facts" proved the case against Liberal coercion, according to Mr. Balfour; while in 1887 the testimony of facts is thrown over, and unblushing mendacity is relied upon to justify a virtual suspension of the entire Constitution in Ireland (cheers).

THE GOVERNMENT INFORMER.

The Chief Secretary in his recent speech had misrepresented both Mr. Campbell-Bannerman and Sir George Trevelyan. He referred to the case of the killing of Whelahan, but while he made a small point against the National League, the point was not half so strong as the point against himself. What about Cullinane, who was not a Land Leaguer, but a man in the pay of the police, the scoundrel who organized the attack upon Sexton's house through and by which the constable's life was taken. Mr. Balfour, through his police had more to do with perpetration of this crime than had the National League (cheers). Mr. Davitt then laid before the audience the facts of the cases distorted by Mr. Balfour with regard to the imprisonment of men in Ballinasloe for cheering for Mr. Gladstone, and with regard to the disturbances at Woodford and Ballyhaunis, and proceeded—Mr. Balfour said, "Heaven forbid that I should interfere for one moment with the free speech of a free people (laughter and cheers). But when it comes to the open advocacy of crime; when these men who come here and speak softly to the English people, go over to Ireland and urge the excitable peasantry of Kerry or of Clare to resist the law, then I say you have passed the bounds of political discussion (hear, hear), then i say you have ceased to be politicians, and you have become criminals (loud cheers), and as criminals I shall proceed against you." Nothing more untrue could well be insinuated than this.

MR. BALFOUR'S CRIMINALS.

Did the Lord Mayor of Dublin incite the peasantry of Clare or Kerry? Did Alderman Hooper, M. P. of Cork, commit any crime? Was Edward Harrington, M. P., convicted of encouraging crime? Mr. Balfour knows they did not. But what has he put them in prison for? Because they are the proprietors of newspapers which printed reports of meetings of suppressed branches of the League. Is this a crime in England? (No.) But these are crimes in Ireland, and men guilty of selling these papers can be sent to prison by this scoffing Chief Secretary, who calls heaven to witness that he does not interfere with free speech. What was the "crime" that William O'Brien was guilty of? He told the people of Mitchelstown to barricade their homes and not to tamely submit to eviction. I have committed this "crime" scores of times, and I glory in it (cheers). Did Mr. Balfour not know, when uttering his flippant jeers at the Irish tenant, that his own Government had appointed a Royal Commission to inquire into the condition of Irish agriculture? Did he not know that the value in crops had fallen from £63,000,000 in 1885, to £31,000,000 in 1886?

A DEVILISH SYSTEM.

Does Mr. Balfour's knowledge surpass that of Mr. S. Laing, ex-M. P., for instance, who has travelled all over Ireland several times, and who is also a Scotch landlord! Listen to what this gentleman says of the system which Mr. Balfour lauds as superior to that of Great Britain: "I wish I could make it a qualification of every member of Parliament to spend a month in the West of Ireland. I don't care who it is—Conservative, Unionist, or Liberal. I feel certain that every fair minded and intelligent man—such, for instance, as Mr. W. H. Smith or the late Lord Iddesleigh—would come back with the conviction that the present system of land tenure in Ireland is monstrous, and what, in the extreme cases, I can only call devilish. In going round Bodyke the exclamation burst from me, 'Oh, that John Bright and Mr. Chamberlain were by my side!'" But let us take another sample of Mr. Balfour's knowledge of Ireland. He says—"Now, why is it that everbody who speaks upon the Irish question in the Nationalist sense occupies about half his speech with abusing the Irish landlords? You have all noticed the fact." I venture to say we have the best reason in the world for denouncing landlordism and its supporters for the following among other causes.

EXTERMINATORS AND ABSENTEES.

The following is a statement of the work of extermination carried on by means of this code by the Irish landlords from 1846 to the present time:—From 1846 to 1848, 1 200 000 were evicted; from 1849 to 1882 2 000 000 were evicted; from 1882 to 1886, 57,000 were evicted; total, 3,257,000 In other words, since her present Majesty ascended the throne in 1837—that is, in the last fifty years—more than 3,000,000 persons have been rooted out of their homes in Ireland by the landlords. Let me give you yet a few more reasons for disliking landlords D'Alton in his "History of the County Dublin," page 85, gives a comparative table, compiled from the most approved authorities, of the amount of the annual absentee rental as follows:—1691. £136,000; 1729, £627,000; 1782, £2 223,000; 1783 £1 608 000; 1804, £3 000,000; 1830, £4,000 000; 1838, £5,000 000 But it is now commonly computed by modern writers at or about £6,000 000, and this enormous sum is abstracted annually from a poor country like Ireland (shame). Taking the average yearly absentee drain from the time of the Union to the present at four and a half millions, Ireland has lost no less than three hundred and ninety million pounds, which wealth would have largely remained in Ireland to reproduce other wealth if Irish landlordism had been what even English landlordism is, and if Irish tenants were as favourably situated as their English farming brethren. Mr. Davitt concluded his speech by a reference to Mr. Balfour's misrepresentation of a speech at the Limerick meeting, and by pointing out, apparently to the astonishment and enlightenment of most of his hearers, the enormous cost of coercion to the British taxpayer. A resolution condemning the coercive policy of the Government was afterwards carried by acclamation.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION.

One of the most interesting occurrences in West Ops during the Christmas holidays was an address and presentation made by the pupils of section No 4, Ops, to their teacher, Mr. W. F. O'Boyle, and his wife, by which he became the recipient of a valuable gold chain and pencil case, and Mrs. O'Boyle of a beautiful embossed silver sugar-bowl.

Mr. O'Boyle, who has been our teacher during the past seven years, resigned here in September, and the following testifies to the manner in which he has endeared himself to his pupils, and to the high esteem in which himself and family are held by the people of the section. As is usual on such occasions, the pupils resolved to surprise their teacher, and succeeded admirably in doing so, as the matter was unknown to him till "Xmas Eve," when he and Mrs. O'Boyle were invited to the school-room, where a number of the pupils and young ladies and gentlemen of the section had just assembled. The following address was then read by Miss Nellie Connolly:

To Mr. and Mrs. O'Boyle:

We, the pupils of S. S. No. 4, Ops, have assembled here this evening to pay our tribute of affection to one who has promoted our welfare and gained the love and esteem of parents and children during the several years he has been our teacher. Our coming here this evening is in our view, a very pleasing duty, but in another view, a sorrowful one, as we come with sad hearts, knowing we have to utter that small but saddest of words "Good-Bye," which can scarcely be uttered without a tear.

Please accept this chain and pencil case as a slight remembrance of us, your erring children; nor can we allow this parting eve to pass without expressing our kind wishes for Mrs. O'Boyle, and hope she will accept this piece of silver as a memento of our love.

We conclude by wishing you the compliments of this festive season and every success in your future undertakings.

Signed on behalf of the pupils of Separate School No. 4,

MINNIE GRAHAM
LIZZIE COUGHLIN
KATIE FITZPATRICK

Mr. O'Boyle, who was visibly affected, replied as follows:

DEAR PUPILS—We are told that on some occasions even able speakers are so overcome by their emotions, as to be unable to give expression to their feelings. If such be the case with noted speakers, I, who have no claim to eloquence, may well be excused on this occasion for being unable to respond in fitting terms to your flattering address, or to express my thanks for the valuable presents so kindly presented us. The time spent among you as teacher seems to me a very short one, owing, no doubt, to the harmony that always existed among you, whether at study or at play, and to your cheerful and prompt obedience to me as your teacher. I was very much affected by your tears at the close of the examination on Wednesday; it was, indeed, sufficient proof of your kind affection for me—if proof were needed—and now your generosity prompts you to add this substantial proof of your gratitude as well.

I thank you heartily for the same, and for the kind reference made to Mrs. O'Boyle, who joins me in accepting your valuable presents, which shall always be regarded by us as precious mementoes of the pupils of S. S. No. 4, Ops.

In compliance with a general request some of the young ladies present sang a few choice selections, after which the party bid farewell.—*Ops correspondence, Lindsay Warder.*

THE DEATH OF THE MOST REV. DR. CARBERY.

Cork Examiner, Dec. 10.

Yesterday we announced the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Carbery, Bishop of Hamilton, Canada, a distinguished member of the Dominican Order, who was well known and highly esteemed in this city and throughout the country. The deceased prelate expired at St. Mary's Priory about two o'clock yesterday morning after a severe and protracted illness. He left his Canadian diocese some months ago to pay a visit to Rome on the occasion of the Papal Jubilee, but during his journey his health began to decline, and on his arrival in Europe symptoms of heart disease became manifest, and general weakness set in. Dr. Carbery came to St. Mary's, in this city, in the hope that the climate of his native city, and the association with intimate friends, as well as the rest which he would here enjoy might enable him to recuperate and regain his health. Providence, however, had willed it otherwise, his illness gradually assumed a more serious nature, and his physical weakness constantly increased. He was attended by Dr. O'Connor, senr., Dr. S O'Sullivan, and Dr. Cremen, who did all that medical aid could do, but without avail. The members of the community of St. Mary's, all kind friends, administered him the comforts that religion offers to the dying, and more particularly to those who have spent a lifetime in the service of God and His Church. Dr. Carbery's nephew, Father Wheeler, O. P., Dublin, was also in constant attendance upon him during his illness, and during the past week he received a special blessing and benediction sent to him by the Pope. It had been hoped that the illness might only be temporary, and Dr. Carbery thought that he might be able to visit Rome and to return to his diocese. Its alarming character was, however, soon disclosed, and Dr. Carbery then submitted with Christian resignation to the will of God. He sank gradually, and, as stated, he passed away quietly on yesterday morning. Dr. Carbery was born in county Westmeath in 1822, and he made his ecclesiastical studies at the College of Navan. He entered the Dominican Order in the Holy City in 1841, and was ordained priest seven years latter. His first Irish ministration was in our city, and here he remained for twelve years. Though many years have passed away since then the memory of Father Carbery as he then was is still fresh in the minds of the many who then knew him, and the kindly demeanor and kindlier actions of the young Dominican are still cherished in the fond memory of the people of this city. From Cork he was removed to Limerick, where he became prior and where he was subsequently raised to the higher position of provincial of the Order for Ireland. In Limerick, as in Cork, his amiable disposition and his courteous manners, his sincere piety and his Christian zeal endeared him to the citizens amongst whom he labored. As a truly Christian gentleman and a zealous and devoted servant of the Church he was well known and respected, and his work was appreciated there in the way that it deserved. Though known throughout all Ireland, it was in Cork and Limerick, the chief seats of his ministrations, that his worth was best known. Amongst young men he was especially popular, as he took a special interest on their behalf. In 1880 the General of the Dominican Order paid him the highest possible honor he could bestow by summoning him to Rome to become a member of the council that assist him in the government of the Order. In Rome he was the trusted friend of the members of the Congregation of the Propaganda and of the highest dignitaries of the Church. His piety, urbanity, ability and learning gained him a high position in a sphere and a circle in which real merit is best appreciated, and he gained the affections, quite as much as the respect, of his many acquaintances in Rome. Some four years ago the Pope appointed him to the bishopric of Hamilton, in Canada, the onerous duties of which he discharged in the most admirable and praise-worthy manner up to the time of his recent illness. During his episcopal sway several churches, colleges, and Christian schools in course of erection were completed, and new ones were built. The diocese has been greatly benefited by his sway, and the character of the good work he has accomplished remains a lasting monument to his memory, and has given him a high place in the affections of the people whose spiritual interests he guarded. Though short, the period of Dr. Carbery's bishopric was long enough to show his ability and his ardour in God's work, and he leaves to his successor the seeds of much good work begun, and of which time did not allow the completion. He has now passed away after a distinguished and holy career, and we have no doubt but the people of this city will show their feelings of affection and respect for the deceased prelate by attending in large numbers at his obsequies on Thursday next.

Benziger's Catholic Home Almanac for 1888.

By the time this issue of the RECORD reachers our readers our first shipment of Almanacs will have arrived. They will be mailed to those who send for them in the order in which remittances are received. Send 25c in stamps or scrip. Address Thomas Coffey, CATHOLIC RECORD Office, London Ont.

LATEST PHASES OF THE IRISH QUESTION.

The Government are greatly enraged over the publication of the *secret* circular ordering the police to swear informations under the Crimes Act, against Nationalist members of Parliament who speak at public meetings in Ireland. They do not like it to be made known to what infamy they can stoop, and great efforts are being made to discover how the contents of the circular were divulged, after all the care taken to keep it a profound secret.

Mr. T. P. Gill telegraphs to the *Tribune* of New York that he has private information that the Government, being afraid of Herbert Gladstone's influence, have proclaimed a meeting at Dromore, at which he was to speak. Mr. Gladstone has also promised to deliver an address to the Young Ireland Society in Belfast. It is expected that with the connivance of the Government, the Orangemen will raise a disturbance, and perhaps a riot on the occasion.

In the Winchester election Mr. Moss, Conservative, was elected by 515 over Mr. Handerbye, his Gladstonian opponent. As the constituency was Conservative before, this does not change the relative condition of the two parties. The Liberals, however, had some hope of gaining the seat. In this they were disappointed.

The Government and their supporters are endeavoring to the utmost in their power to divert attention from the case of Ireland. For this purpose great noise is being made about the new local government bill which they intend to introduce next session. This whole subject is too vast to be met with one bill or in one session of Parliament, so the intention is to take up the subject by degrees.

Dublin, Jan. 6—The meeting announced to be held at Dromore, which was proclaimed by the government, was not held. Three meetings were held outside the town, the police not interfering.

New York, Jan. 6.—The *Times'* London despatch says it seems likely that the progress of T. D. Sullivan and Wm. O'Brien through England, on their way to the opening of Parliament, after their release from Tullamore gaol, will be the occasion for a stirring series of demonstrations. The Gladstonians are projecting receptions at every station from Holyhead, culminating in a mass meeting and huge procession in London. It is probable that they will excite counter demonstrations.

A Nationalist demonstation at Birr today was attended by 6,000 persons. Several members of Parliament were present.

Mr. Wilfred Blunt's conviction and sentence have been confirmed at Portumna on the appeal. This is just what was expected; but the government are by such proceedings increasing the volume of the storm of popular indignation which will overwhelm them. Here is another criminal who has committed no crime.

Wm. John Lane, M. P. for East Cork, has been arrested on a charge of making a seditious speech on December 4th.

The confirmation of Mr. Brunt's sentence on appeal, it is said, has made his election sure in Deptford. Mr. Evelyn, the retiring member, will retain the seat until Mr. Blunt's release.

T. Harrington, M. P., and Editor Corcoran of the Cork *Examiner* have been convicted and sentenced to six weeks' and two months' imprisonment respectively, for publishing reports of League meetings. Joseph R. Cox, M. P., is in London, having eluded the Irish police who were endeavoring to effect his arrest. He is charged with attending proclaimed meetings.

Christmas, 1887.

United Ireland.

To Mr. Balfour's "criminals" all—to the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the members of Parliament, the editors, the newsvendors, the tenants who have defended their homes against battering ram and crowbar—we can hardly wish a Merry Christmas. But we know that though their banquetting hall be a flagged cell and their Christmas dinner a meal of skilly, their Christmas will be a happier and a holier one than that of the Coercionist in his Castle and the rack renter in his hall. The fatal hand-writing will shine upon the wall at the feasts of Coercionists and rack-renter, while the "criminals" will feel about them the prayers of the people they are delivering from tyranny as they ascend from the Christmas altars, and will see through their prison bars the glow of the dawn which is at hand.

Card of Thanks.

The Sisters of St. Joseph have much pleasure in publishing the returns of their annual collection on New Year's Day, and in thanking the kind people for so generously swelling the contribution to the handsome sum of $189, which is considerably more than that of any former year.

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

A Consumptive Cured.

When death was hourly expected, all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. James was experimenting with the many herbs of Calcutta, he accidentally made a preparation which cured his only child of CONSUMPTION. His child is now in this country, and enjoying the best of health. He has proved to the world that CONSUMPTION can be positively and permanently cured. The Doctor now gives this receipe free, only asking two 2-cent stamps to pay expenses. This Herb also cures Night Sweats, Nausea at the Stomach, and will break up a fresh Cold in twenty-four hours. Address CRADDOCK & Co., 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia, naming this paper.