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THE POPE'S JUBILEE.

Why We Celebrate It.

(By J. M. in Catholic Mirror.)

From the earliest period of the world's his tory to the present time, it has been the estab lished custom among nations to do honor to individuels who have rendered important services, dividuals who have rendered in postant services, and so celebrate with becoming dignity and solemnity the events and spochs toat in ark their progress and triumphant achievements in the progress and triumphant achievements in the march of civilization. This immemorial custom is eminently in keeping with the best insiects of our nature, and is sanctioned by the singuised word of God, which exhorts us to inspired word of God, which exhorts us to inspired word of God, which exhorts us to inspired word of God, which exhorts us to inspire men of remoise," etc. Hence we are called up in frequently to celebrate the victories of our military heroes and recall the distinguished services which render d femo is the illustricus persons whose names we extol. It is listricus persons whose names we extol. It is by this means that we preserve the memory of py this means and perpe unte the fame of men of great events and perpe unte the fame of men of renown. It is in this spurit and for this purpose that we are also invited to do honor to the noble Youtiff, Leo XIII., who rules the Church noble Fontin, LAO ALIL, who rules the Church with such rare wisdom, exalted virtue, and consummate ability. His tainless character, great learning, broad and liberal palicy, and the many important services rendered by him to the Church and mankind during his most important postificate combine to place him force. evential pontificate, combine to place him forcement mongst the greatest men of this or any proceeding age. This commanding place of merit en use gned to him by liberal minded nonhas been use green to him by noteral-innated non-Catholics of all classes and persuasions, so that Catholics may readily accept it as a righto-us redict which will not be disputed or called into question in any subsequent stage of the Church's history. The name of Leo XIII will go down in history freighted with the rich fruits of a long an discory ireigated with the rich truits of a long and clorious career in the service of God, and emblizoned with the renown which surr unds a record of the most brilliant deeds. The bold and feuless champion of tuth and justice; the defender of the weak and oppressed; the advocate of the broadest intellectual culture; the restorer of the Broades Internations; the careful guardian of peace between nations; the careful guardian of the rights and patrimony of the Church committed to his keeping, and the jerlous protector of faith and mora ity, his name will be revered and to noted to the remotest time. Possessed of these many virtues and varied qualities it is fitting that he should receive the recognition which is so cheerfully accorded to him, and occurred the committee of the recognition.

which is so cheerfully accorded to thin, and occupy the conspicuous place which he holds in the hearts of all classes and denominations.

But, as Catholice, proud of the splendid deads of our illustrious Father, and still more so of the grand faith which he interprets and the control of the grand faith which he interprets and the control of the cont so of the grand tates which he interprets and proclaims with infallible authority to the actions, we are called upon to celebrate his approaching jubilee in a spirit of still broader significance, and give to it a wider and deeper maning. For us it assumes the form of a sliving greening of thembeging to the meaning. For us it assumes the form of a religious ceremony of thanksgiving to the Almighty for having given us a Pontiff so richly endowed with the gifts of grice and nature to worthly rule over and guide His Church. It is in this aspect that we will the conduct of our Holy Father with remaind interest and pleasure; and really conducted the second conduct of the second c special interest and pleasure; and well may we find cause for rejoicing in contemplating the happy results of his labors, which have been arduous and incessant. Indeed so manifold have been his duties that the wonder is that he happy results of his labors, which have been arduous and incessant. Indeed so manifold have been his duties that the wonder is that he have been his duties that the wonder is that he will give place to Christ will be christ wil have been his duties that the wonder is that he has not long since succumbed to or sunk under those habors. But thanks to a kind Providence he still maintains health of body and vigor of intellect which give promise of being spare; yet many years to achieve other victories and execute new plans for the greater g'ory of God and the welfare and happiness of society; for every act of Leo XIII has in view and tends to promote these beneficent ends.

The successor of a long line of illust ious men, he has maintained the prestige and added new spknior to the glory that surrounds the Ponti-fied chair by his luminous writings and exalted vitues. The custodian of the highest interests that have ever been committed to the care of mortal, he has nobly demonstrated to an admiring world that he is wor.hy of this grand trust. When he speaks Christendom listens with reverential awe; for then he personates Christ, whose vicar he is, and proclaims anew the undying principles which He announced over eighteen hundred years ago Invested with the plenitude of power as teacher of the Universal Church, there attaches to his every utterance an importance which cannot be accorded to the words of any other man. Though others many be equally learned and holy, yet he alone has the promise of Christ, in all its fullness, that his word thell not fail—that he shall not lead the nations into error. The locks of the Pontiff may be white with years; his step may be feeble with the weight of infirmities, and his voice temulous with emotion, still he stands before the world as its most commanding figure, the one man above all others who has the right to deliver the message of salvation and teach the doctrines of eternal truth. Upon his venerable totler the sterns the merits of long years of toil, not unmingled with sufferings heroically borne for the sake of truth and justice. The experience of ages and the concentrated wisdom of the human race are laid in contribution at his feet, from which he may tearn the wants of men and nations, and pre-scribe the remedies for the evils which afflict

society. With such means at his disposal, and with the calm reflection which he is known to bestow upon all matters presented to his con-sideration, used we wonder that the judgments rendered by our illustrious Pontiff have been readily accepted in the adjudication of complicated questions involving the rights and interests of powerful nations whose amicable relations. questions had threatened to disturb? This happy termination of his mediation has invited once more the attention of reflecting minds to the importance of the Pope's position among the nations; and may lead to the speedy restoration of the temporal power of which he was so ruthlessly and unjustly despoiled by a so-called Christian ruler, who, in an evil hour, forgot the true interests of his people and proved unfaithful to the trust confided to his care. The glory of Italy is in her faith and the imperishable memories that surround it. Her grandest achievements were accomplished under the enpoling in a pobling influence. Her future is linked to and inseparable from it. To attempt to estrange berself from that religion which has been her life and her glory, would be simply suicidal. Once separated from the Church and her head, aly would sink to the level of those nations sich abandoned the faith; lose sight of her lorious traditions and historic memories and

become a thing of the past; for without the vital zing influence of Catholic doctrine and more ity her people would lose the strength and rigor of Christian manhood, without which it s impassible to maintain the honor and perpenate the liberty of a country. But whether the Pope shall be restored to

aporal rule or not, he will be no less dear to ristian hearts. Whilst jealous of his rights ad concerned in his interests, we do not regard 6 years.

the adjunct of earthly power as a weighty consideration in the homage which we pay to him as common Father and spiritual head of the Church. Though necessary as an aid to the free and complete exercise of his exalted functions transport agrees in which are controlled to tions, temporal power is rather an outgrowth or tions, temporal power is rather an outgrowth or development of his spiritual power than an in-tegral part thereof. Whether in the exercise of such power or not, or in the possession of the pri-vileges appertaining to it, the Pope is the same to loyal Catholics the world over, since it is in his spiritual capacity that they are brought into direct relations with him. Outside of the Papal dominions even were he in the exercise of temdominions, even were he in the exercise of temporal power, Catholics would not be concerned in the manner of his rule. It is scarcely necessary to as ert that Catholics of other countries are not bound to him by the tie of political all-giance or rny other obligation conflicting with their duties as citizens of the ast ons to which they belong. In all matters outside the reolass of faith and morals, Catholics are entire-ly free to act out their own judgment. In these, ly tree to act out their own judgment. In these, however, they are in conscience bound to accept the teachings of the Church authorita'i ely expressed by the Pope, whom they regard as the divinely appointed interpreter and tracher of revealed truth. It is in this relation that we do honor to the Pope; and right worthy is he of such honor. The Catholic Church over which he presides, viewed even as a human institution is the grandest overnigation now. institution, is the grandest organization upon earth, as admitted by all unbiased minds who have examined her system of laws, various orders, and imposing ceremonial. Numerous writers who do not believe in her teachings are unstinted in their praise and admiration of her splendid system and wise laws, both moral and disciplinary. But we Catholics do not look upon the Church as a human but a divine institution. The beautiful "Bride of Christ," she knows not decrepitude or decay. Eternal youth is upon her. Fair as when on the morning of Pentecost the Holy Spirit descended upon her, she is still without put or blemish, blooming with the freshness and vigor which partain the street of the still we are converted and ing with the freshness and vigor which pertain to immortality. She will go on conquering and to conquer, for victory is inscribed upon every fold of her staicless banner and truth and justice mark her triumphant course. Though the nations may oppose her progress she will continue in her onward career, carrying civilization and enlightenment wheresoever she extends her influence and her salutary laws. When in their blindness and folly nations cast aside and trample upon her rights, she does not aside and trample upon her rights, she does not stop in servility before them, but warns them of their danger and enunciates more distinctly those principles of truth and justice which it is her office to proclaim. Nations and people have often tried to do without her, but they have al-ways failed in their attempt. She is a necessity ways failed in their attempt. She is a necessity in the world, and, therefore, cannot be dispensed with. So the Church and the Papacy are destined to remain unto the end of time, whether or not the world may like it; for neither depends upon the favor of the world, but is able to prosper in opposition to it. Many have predicted the fall of both, but the prophecy has not been verified. It is only when the sun shall refuse to give its light and the stars shall fall from the firmament; when the moon shall grow pale and disappear from the heavens and the earth shall

ARCHBISHOP DUHAMEL. CELEBRATION OF THE THIRTEENTH ANNIVERSARY

will give place to Christ Himself, whose king-

dom is witcout end and whose reign shall last

OF HS EPISCOPACY.

forever.

The thirteenth anniversary of the elevation of Archbishop Duhame', of Octawa, to the episcopacy was celebrated with due selemnity Bisilica, resterday, by Pentificial High Mas. The Basilica was crowded with scholars from the different Catholic institutions of the city, and the ceremony, which lasted two hours, wa an impressive one. Among the clergy present were Rev. Fathers Fayard, Superior of Ottawa College; Gendreau, Nolin, Convin, Harnois, of Hull; Gauthier and Tromas, St. Jean Baptiste Parish: Prudhomme, St. Anne's; Gauvreau, Bridoneau. Champagne, Lavin, McCarthy, foley, Belanger, Franceur, Pilin, Barry, Beau-hamp, Dowali, Mallory and McGovern. champ, Dowall, Malle Otlawa Cilizen, Oct. 29.

FROM QUEBEC.

(Special from our own Correspondent)

QUEBEC, Oct. 31 .- At the swearing in of the Lieutenant-Governor on Saturday, there was reat deal of favoritism, or rather snobbishness, hown by the officials charged with the issuing of invitations and the providing of seats. The Mayor of Quebec, Mr. Francois Langelier, M.P., and several prominent members of Parliament, who, it seems, are not favorites of the gentlemanly Gentleman of the Black Rod, were eft to look out for seats for themselves, while his friends were met and waltzed in with his dancing master steps to the best seats. The wives of the several judges were poked up in the wives or the several judges were poked up in the gallery, while other women, who only entertain o'Connor, in an address to the confere and have Black Rod to their houses, found said that the past year was the most implements. There is a great hubbub over the arrangements, and Mr. Black Rod will find ere tical duty now was to insure long that there is a long rod in pickle for his registration. long that there is a long rod in pickle for his conduct. The Lieutenant-Governor and the cabinet are in no way to blame for this official's action.

The Lieut.-Governor, in taking the cath, announced himself "as one of the judges for the Superior Court," thus showing that after his time is up as Governor he goes back again on the Bench, if Sir John is in power, but then it is possible "Old To-Morrow" and his geng will not be and Angers is therefore, counting cerdiality and enthusiasm of the British public. The usual resolutions were offered will not be, and Augers is, therefore, counting his chickens before they are hatched.

The Legistative Councellors are also growling at seeing all the plums alipping from them, because Sir John insists that Mercier shall not have a chance to get a majority in their chamber. Poor Mr. Starnes did not get the Lieut.-Governorship for that reason, and Mr. Champagne is passed over for the judgeship of Terrebonne for the same thing.

Hon. Jonathan Christian, at one time Solicitor General for Iteland, died on Sunday, aged

HOOTED AND CHEERED.

How Joe Chamberlain was Treated on His Way to the Steamer-The Precautions for His Safety—His Views on Home Ru'c.

LONDON, Ost. 29. -Mr. Chamberlain started from Birmingham to day, on his way to America to take part in the fisheries negotiations. Before leaving the city he addressed the crowd which had gathered to see him off. He said he hoped the relations between England and America would continue to be cordial. He also said that these might be the last words he would ever address to his hearers, and advised them to stick firmly to the Union and maintain the inheritance bequeathed them by their forefathers. The greatest enemies of the commonwcalth, he declared, were those who would do anything to weaken or impair the integrity of the Em pire. An official denial has been made of the rumor which has been in circulation here that President Cleveland and requested Lord Saliebury to cancel the appointment of Mr. Chamberlain to represent England in the fisheries negotiations. is announced that Mr. Chamberlain is assured of a cordial reception by the American authorities, despite the attack made upon him. Upon the arrival of Mr. Chamberlain at Liverpool the station was cleared and the public was not admitted. The station was strongly guarded by police. A number of detectives followed Mr. Chamberlain from the station to the dock, where he took the tender for the steamship Etruria, it being expected that an attack would be made upon him in the streets. He was checred and hooted as he passed along. Mr. Chamberlain, before embarking on the Ebruria, declined an invitation to a lunchesn extended to bim by Dissident Liberals, explaining that want of

time compelled him to do so. In replying to the invitation be expressed himself as gratified at receiving proofs of continued confidence and sympathy. London, Oct. 30 .- Mr. Chamberlain was interviewed on board the Etruria at Queenstown, to-day. He said he had theroughly enjoyed his trip from Liverpool, though the weather had been squally and cold. On his arrival in New York he intends to go direct to Washington, not to Ottawa first, as Canadian papers have stated. He laughed heartily on hearing the rumor that the Irish Attorney. General would accompany him, and said the Canadian press ought to have known that the Attorney-General's work was cut out for him in Ireland. He attached no importance to the strictures which certain Canadian and American papers had thought fit to pass upon him. He said :- "I shall onter upon my duties unaffected in the slightest degree by any outside hostile criticism. I do not intend to return to England directly my labors are finished. Not having been in America before I am awfully anxious to see the counnurpose to visit Canada try. It is also m It is, ther fore, unlikely that I shall return until shortly before the assembling of Parliament." On being questioned regarding Home Rule, he said he had ceased to be a politician for a couple of months. He had, however, ne hesitation in saying that those who were sanguine in soon seeing a parliament in Dublin would have to wait much longer than they expected. "I will go a step turther," he continued, "and say that I am inclined to think that if a great and generous scheme of local

full measure of local government. IRISH NOTES.

government were granted to Ireland the feel-

ing which is represented as being so intense,

especially in the south, in favor of a separate

parliament, would gradually die away. Previous to the passing of the disestablishment bill religious feeling between the Protestants

and Catholics was very high, but now it has

almost disapp ared. I firmly believe that it

is not beyond the reach of statesmanship to

make Ireland peaceable and contented with a

ANOTHER NATIONALIST ARRESTED - THE IRISH LEAGUE OF GREAT BRITAIN-THE PO-LICE OUTWITTED BY WILLIAM O'BRIEN.

DUBLIN, Oct. 29. -L. P. Hayden, Nationalist member for South Leitrim, was arrested at Mullingar to-day for a breach of the Crimes act. He was cheered by the people while on his way to the station.

LONDON, Oct. 29 .- The seventh annual conference of the Irish League of Great Britain was held in Cardiff to-day, Mr. Thomas Power O'Connor, M.P. for the Scotland division of Liverpool, presiding. Mesers Biggar, Nolan and Foley, M.P.'s, were present. Mr. O'Connor, in an address to the conference. said that the past year was the most import ant since their establishment. Their pracregistration of every Irishman in the The Lieutenant-Governor and the country who was entitled to vote. The in no way to blame for this official's speaker said he cordially accepted the priniple that one man should only have one vote. It was gratifying he said, to find that in the face of the growing bitterness and the unscrupulousness of the attacks on the Irish leaders, they came off scatheless, and the more bitter the attacks the deeper were the

One report says that Tassé, of La Minerve, is
One report says that Tassé, of La Minerve, is
to be the leader of the Opposition, vice Taillon,
wisely going on the Bench; and again, it is said
that Chapleau's imitator, Mr. Cornellier, is to
the man to battle with Mercier. They are
be the man to battle with Mercier. They are
the Tories have; but that best is very
this last day of liberty for some time, and he
are the Tories have; but that best is very poor, indeed, when no tussle with such a giant as Mercier. Messers. Desiardins and Flynn are kicking at such a leadership, and indeed they are right, as they have better claims for the of Commons. "These members," he said, are the outposts of an army of twenty millions of the Irish race. If this is a conspiracy, it is a conspiracy with every element to make national and great a cause that is unconquer-

able." DUBLIN, Oct. 30.—Five hundred farmers on the Marquis of Waterford's estate at Carrickon Suir have adopted the "plan of campaign." A meeting was held at Woodford today to denounce the action of the police. A similar meeting was held at Mitchellstown, Neither was interiored with.

O'BRIEN IN PRISON.

A Farelest Trial and Committal-Tremen dous Popular Excitement-People and Police In Conflict in

the Court House. Duntat, Oct. 31 .- William O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, arrived at Cork this morning en route to Middleton, where his appeal against the sentence of imprisonment passed upon him by the Mitchellstown court for using seditious language at a League meeting was to be heard, and was given an enthusia-tic reception. He was accompanied by Messrs. Dillon and Harrington. On his way to Middleton O'Brien alighted from the train at Queenstown Junction, where he was greeted by an immense crowd of League members with bands and banners. Some of the crowd were mounted and all displayed in their hate the green cards of membership of the Lague. The cavalcade lined the road-side for beyond the depot. O'Brien drove to Carrigwa Hill, where there was another imposing demonstration in his honor. An address was presented to him, and in his reply Mr. O'Brien said he never saw before such striking evidence of the unconquerable spirit that animates the Irish people. The thought of this inspiring spectacle would compensate him for that wretched three months he should have to spend in prison and for his life-long labor for the Irish cause. He asked the people to show a spirit of discipline and refrain from their purpose to march to Middleton. Reaching Middleton there was further demonstration. The police, however, interfered and suppressed it. As soon as O'Brion entered the court the case for the Crown was opened by Mr. Carson. O'Brien interrupted him, and, addressing the Recorder, volunteered to make a statement which, he said, would shorten the proceedings of the court. He was not represented by counsel, he said, and asked permission to ex plain why he was not. Mr. Carson objected, and the Recorder said he preferred to hear evidence proving the Crown's case. Mr. Carson then continued for the Crown. When Mr. Carson had finished Mr. O'Brien was asked to reply. He referred to a statement made by the Recorder showing that he was a partizin of coercion, and said he would be a hypocrite if he pretended that he had the smallest hope of obtaining an unprejudicial trial. He, therefore, declined to adduce arguments in support of his appeal, knowing hat the case was already enowing The Recorder then said as Mr decided. O'Brien declined to propeed he would at once give his decision. There was no doubt that the language upon which mr. Wilrien was convicted was an incitement to resist the authorities. He regretted to have to confirm the sentence, but the law was clear and ho had no alternative. When mic was announced there was a most exciting scene in court, caused by O Brien endeavoring to leave the building in order to speak to his friends. 'I'he inspector of police re let him go. O'Brien insisted on his right and had a struggle with the police when they arrested him. The room was immediately in an uproac, and the people clustered about O'Brien to prevent the law officers from arresting him. Harrington contended that the police had no right to arrest O'Brien. A terrible struggle took place in the court room and in the passage leading to the street between O'Brien and his friends on the one side and the pelice on the other. Ladies screamed and fainted and the confusion was general The people in the street outside the court clamored for the rescue of O'Brien and vengeance upon the police. Harrington lent his assistance to his confrore, but finding that it was uscless he returned to the solicitor's tuble and shouted for justice, declaring that O'Brien could not be legally arrested as no warrant hal been signed. The Recorder sided with Harrington and said O'Brien should go. Mr. Stokes, the magistrate, thereupon shouted, "Do not let him go. I will be responsible for the conse quences." Harrington then exclaimed at the top of his voice, "See how justice is done, the country in judge's authority is defied." There were nell asks: crics of "Let him out," and a fierce struggle tween the ensued between the people and the police guarding O'Brien. Meanwhile the magistrate had signed a warrant for the arrest of O'Brien and he was removed to the rear of the Court House in custody. The sentence of Mr. Mandeville, chairman of the Board of Poor Mandeville, chairman of the Board of Poor Law Guardians, of Mitchellstown, was also al Assembly," it says, "is in no sense a politiconfirmed and he was taken into custody, cal organization and claims no supreme author-Later O'Brien and Mandeville, guarded by Hussars, were placed in a car. The crowd terfere with the proper execution of the law, cleered them as they emerged from the Court while, on the other hand, it asserts that "the bleered them as they emerged from the Court House. The police cleared the streets and prevented any attempt at rescue. Priests as sisted to keep the people in order. The prisoners were taken to the Cork jail.

ENTHUSIASM AT CORK. The news of O'Brien's coming spread like lightning throughout Cork, and as a result the streets through which it was supposed he would pass were packed with people when he arrived. The vicinity of the prison was occupied by a strong force of armed police. Fully one hundred cars followed the car occupied by Mr. O'Brien, which was driven rapidly hrough the city to the prison. Several collisions and other accidents occurred, but no one was seriously injured. Os arriving at the prison Mr. O'Brien compelled the police to remove him foreibly from the car. He was accompanied to the prison by the Mayor, Mr. Ahern, vice-chairman of the Board of guardians, tried to address the crowd from a rehicle, but the police forbade any speaking. Mr. Ahern then moved a distance off and made a speech without being molested. Then the crowd formed a procession and marched away singing "God Save Ireland." Throughout the proceedings the wildest enthusiasm was shown.

ENGLISH SYMPATHY. LONDON. Oct. 31 .- The League convenion at Cardiff to-day adopted a resolution condemning the sentence passed on Mr. O'Brien and the treatment to which he had been subjected. Herbert Gladstone, speaking at Cardiff to day, wished Mr. O'Brien Godspeed, and said that the Liberals would soon thwart the coercion act forced upon the Irish people, eral Boulanger,

COERCING IRELAND. THE SPIRIT IN WHICH EVICTIONS ARE STILL BEING CARRIED OUT.

DUBLIN, Oct. 29 .- The exictions continue on Lord Masseran's este(a, County Meath, with the usual formula of a good and defence. An incident occurred yesterday which well illustrates the temper with which the extheri ties still proceed. At one simp of the bold defence the people outside cheerd, when Captain Keegh, who west he commissed, was heard to say, "If there is the watther doment stration of this kind I will clear the place immediately."

At this instant the feelings of an old woman on the roadside found vent in grabbing up a handful of mud, which she llung at Matthews, a bailiff, who was making defiant demonstrations to the crowd, but missing her intended aim she struck instead Lieutenant Longfield, who calmly wiped the mud off his cloak. Captalu Keogh did not take the matter so calmly. Lifting his stick he addressed the people before him in an excited manner :-

I warned you this morning I would stand no trifling. If there is any interference I will put an end to it at once. A stone has been thrown-"
"It wasn't a stone, it was mud," said the

old woman, showing her besmeared hands. Two policemen immediately arrested her and one pulled out a note book and took dawn her name, but Captain Keogh continued his speech, growing more excited as he went on:-

"I intend to have no more of this. If the crowd does not disperse at once I will have the peace cleared, and to avoid delay I will read the Riotaet now."

While he rummaged in his pockets for a copy of the act a gentleman said: "Surely you do not mean to read the Riot act because in old woman, whom you have in custody, has thrown a bandful of mud." Captain Keogh replied :- "I will take no

orders from you. I do not recognize you as having any authority here."

The Captain, having by this time found his copy of the Riot act, read it with great pom-posity, holding off his hat as he did so. When he came to "God save the Queen" a voice shouted, "God save Ireland!" on which the prople cheared loudly. Another voice cried, "Hurrah for the plan!" and a cheer was raised again.

"Disperse, now, every one of you. Every man who remains here after this is a felon in the eyes of the law," said the Captain, as he walked off pompously, but the people laughed heartily at the ill-tempored demonstration

he was making.

The house of Paul Tiernan, Bloomfield, was next visited. A double cordon of police was drawn across the gateway. The door was barricaded with bushes tied together with a chain. An entrance was effected through a window, and Patrick Tiernan, son of the ! tenant, was the only person inside. Hooffer-ed no resistance, and the eviction was completed. Patrick Meode, a sub-tenant, and his wife and five little children were then throw out on the readside.

Lady Anne Blunt is just now the heroine of the hour. Being the granddaughter of Lord Byron, the child of his daughter Ada, Lady Lovelace, she naturally would excite attention, but under the circumstances much

more. I heard an old woman tay :-"Bless her. Sure an she's only doing for ould Iroland what her grandad-tried to do for the Greeks afighting the nasty Turks; and isn't Balfour worse than a sultan?"

MAKING A MOUNTAIN OUT OF A

MOLE HILL.

(Ottawa Citizen.) The Rev D. J. Macdonnell of St. Andrew Presbyterian Church, Toronto, and the Cana dian Presbuterian are having a discussion over the action of the Lieut. Governor of Ontario in entertaining Cardinal Taschereau at dinner in his official capacity. The Canadian Presbyte-rian stated in its last issue that "the entertainment of Cardinal Taschereau in his officia capacity at Government House, and the invitation of Protestant clergy to meet him were insults to the Protestant sentiment of the country." In reply the Rev. Mr. Macdonnell asks: "Is there any radical difference between the action of our Lieutenant-Governor in In reply the Rev. Mr. Macdonoffering the hospitalities of Government House to Cardinal Taschereau and that of the Licu tenant-Governor of Manitoba in entertaining the Moderator of the General Assembly at Winn The Presbyterian contends that the two cases are not parallel, that there is VERY ity to control the affairs of the State, or to in Papacy does both. We regard the Presbyterian's criticism in the same light as we did the action of a certain Orange lodge in Toronto in passing a resolution condemning the Lieutenant-Governor for extending the hospitality of Govern-ment House to His Eminence. If His Emi-nence was to be entertained by His Henor, we do not very well see how it could have been otherwise than in his official capacity. He could not very well dissociate his ecclesias tical position for his personal individuality, although perhaps some of the ingenious minds who have been attacking Sir Alexander Campbell might be able to discover a plan by which he could have appeared under the hospitable roof of Government House in a non-official ca pacity. But the fact is, the objectors are making a mountain out of a mole-hill; and we feel certain that their comp'aint will find little sympathy among the liberal-minded Protestants

ENGLAND'S WEAKNESS. London, Oct. 29.—Sir Charles Dilke's first

of the Province of Ontario.

series of article in the Kortnightly Review on the British army reserves, the alarmist views that Great Britain is unprepared to cope with a European power. Sir Charles argues that the expenditure of three million pounds for new rifles, and two and a half million in fortilying military and commercial stations is an absolute necessity, without counting the advisability of improving the organization and equipment. He further believes that an expenditure of from £3,000,000 to £5,000,000 in fortifying positions around London would distinctly pay.

The French Minister of War has prohibited military music at Clermont Ferrand, because it promoted demonstrations in favor of Gen, | night's trawling, was capsized and ten of the

BRITISH AMERICANS.

THE NATURALIZATION MOVERIENT CAUSING A STIR IN NEW YORKA

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The first public meeting of the British American Association of the State of New York for promoting the naturalization of British subjects, was held this evening at Union Square. There was a large attendance and a good deal of enthusiasm. Among the principles of the association, as read by the president, Mr. Wm. Bartram, is the following:-"This association maintains first, last and always its adherence to the principles of the constitution of the United States and a determination to know no other test among those who seek citizenship than a loyal acceptance of these principles and an honest renunciation and dissociation from foreign politics and alien agitation." The association emphatically de-clared its abiding faith in the public schools as the chief element in the perpetuation of the republic, and declared its hestility to all measures, men or influence antagonistic to the common school system. The membership fee was fixed at one dollar per year, which includes the cost of providing naturalization papers. In the course of the president's address he stated the number of English residents in New York city and Brooklyn unnaturalized to be over 50,000, while the number of French Canadian male adults in New York State was over 90,000. The movement excites a good deal of attention among British and Canadian residents here.

DISASTER AT SEA.

San Francisco, Oct. 31 .- On March 20th; last, the iron barque Derry Castle, belonging to Limerick, Ircland, left Geling for Palmouth, with wheat. No trace of her could be found. at any port, and she was reported as missing.
On September 22, eight survivors of the
Derry Castle's crow reached Mclbaurne on the scaler Awaream. They stated that the missing barque had been cast away on Enderby island, one of the Auckland group, eight days after commencing the homeward voyage. The captain, both mates and twolvaseamen were drowned in trying to reach tha reef. Seven of the crew, and the only passenger, James Mel'hie, endured for five months a series of privations and adventures which soldom occur in real life.

LOST WITH ALL HANDS. COMPLETE WRECK OF THE PROPELLELS AT R.

NON WITH ABOUT MALVES, MILWAUKER, WIS., Oct. 30 .- The ates

ship Superica, arriving here hast nig brought the first news of the total wreshed large passenger propeller off Maniter Wis. That the wreck is that of the peller Vernan of the Michigan Ine established beyond a doubt. due here yesterday, and from description of fragments seen by erew of the Superior, her ០មហានរដ្ឋ consider her identity fully established. Thev had on board a crew of twenty-two.car n and several passengers, the exact numb being known, and it is supposed all handa perished. Capt. Moran, of the S saw three or four rafts with men. of aperior. nging to to them, and also a small boat cost sining a woman and three man. Although . ho made an effort to rescue them, the high gea prcvented the rendering of any assist ance, the Superior being hexelf disabled at id requiring the orew's bast efforts. It was about 10 o'clock in the morning when the) first signs of the wreck, in the shape of the ting cargo and lumiture, were seen. Atw at an hour latenthe rafts were sighted. (In some the occupants were almost gone, ville others signalled the Superior. P. J. E. eln, of Klein & Busle, who chartered the Wert 10n to replace the Champion, burned early in the season, received the first information.ir om a reporter. After hearing the account, as reported by Capt. Moran, he felt sure that the vessel was the Vernon. He did not know what passengers were on board, and of the crew could give only the following maner 1: Cipt. George Thorpe, of Ogdensburg, N.X., master; Collins, who formerly sailed the schooner Golden West, fire's mate; Capt. III ggins, who sailed the barge Leland last year, second mate; F. W. Burr, eldest son of cry of the owners of the vessel, clerk; Qharle a Marcau, first engineer; W. Hall, second I engineer; Martin Bean and a brother, step ;ard and porter respectively. The Verner 1 was owned by A. Booth, of Chicago, value d at \$75,000, incured for \$17,000. She was s. year old and ran between Chicago and Mu ckinaw and picked up freight at the ports wit .ero she touched, carryng it at the risk . f the owners. Captain Williams, of the scar coner Joseph Paige, arrived last night at,s ine o'clock, and reported having seen wrecks to about six miles east of I wo Rivers point, evidently of a passenger vassel. One of the crow saw a body, and a piece of pilot how s with a manen it was next seen. The sea 7 /as running so high that it was impossible for the Paige to get near enough to the wan to pick him up.

THE LATE Mr. J. M. A. Provencher, the well-known Frend 1 journalist, took place on Monday from his residence, Guilbault street, to Noire Dame Church, where a selemn Requiem Mass was awing by the Rev. Abbe Desmazures, P.P. The Leve du Corps was made by the Rev. Curé Sentenne, P.P. There was a very large concourse of deceased's friends present, among whom could be seen nearly three hun-dred citizens of all classes of our community. The pall-bearers were the Hon. J. A. Chapleau, M. P., Secretary of State; Faucher de St. Maurice, M.P.+., H. Parent, C.E., Hon. Judge A. Onimet, C. A. Dansereau, and J. L. Archambault, Q.C. The chief mourners were deceased's son and his two brothers-in-law, Messrs. De la Grave. The interment took place at Cote des Neiges.

A terrine gale raged in the south of England on Sa arday night. Many buildings were un-roof d, and there were numerous shipping coulties in the channel. A brat with a party of twelve persons, which left Weymouth for a party were drowned.