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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1887.

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MARGARET.

(Greec King, in Harper's Bazaar.)

New Orleans has the credit of erecting the for open air statue to a woman in America, and that statue, that of the good Margaret-inanother hand and time it might have been St. Margaret-is not to celebrate brauty or intel-, but simply goodness, practical charity, the moter and achievements of a woman of the e, great in her divine sympathy with the

There is a great kinship among statues: by agrace of God, a menumental protherhood of action of God, a menumental protherhood of saite, marble, bronze and wood. When we are across them here and there dotting highways of the world, and examine m, wa find that the aduring block of their new, we find that the enduring block of their smories is only the counterpart of the endurreference that perpetuated their characters, in form the building material of humanity, is more material itself may differ in value, a external polish and finish may vary, the external paish and main may vary, the ts wirkmarship may do his conception one wrong, but the grand lesson of the they commemorate must not be lost in all cuping and useless comparison. These all cutting and useress comparison, in their and wonen were not themselves, in their and blood, unblemished creations. God the deed along perfect into their hearts, they have balted through life with it, and the ardly under it, and have dropped and pestures and worn hideous and only in the physical but in the east, also, nutil, with their statues after they have often seemed a trave ty of the purpose which transfigured them after

What the statues have done in the world, not at the artists have not done in the statues, is our consideration.

of Margaret represents a middle arely woman, short of stature, clumsy and, with a face as far removed from interest me t' chair, in the only position instruction assume when seated, become terminater whom. She is dressed in a gown term of some chap material, the only reque of some chap material, the only seepe of some charp massing, the only meshe was ever som to wear, in wealth as certy. Her peculiar old "scoop" bonnet ben aid aside that her features might be det shown as on her shoulders the cherished ent of a crechet cage, the handiwork and of the orghans in the asylum behind her. er living arm had done for forty-six years lew Orleans, her marble arm clasps a ragged nu-a fine monument of white marble, and proad one. In the given spot named after in the centro of a great city at the portals as of her own asplums, she looks down on saint and repassing crowd as her spirit on still love to do, singling out the poor who field her charity and the rich who needed her

Shewar always known as simply " Margaret, surname of Hanghery being generally sed by that fine compliment of the population the tacit refusal to credit to one tauny there appreciation of his good onces to hereof and the born to a community. Her parents came therefore the fellow-citizens. She took great gride in her city and was very altimore, and died in a prevalent epidemic of clow fever. A good woman of the Baptist perhasion, who had suffered bereavement in the case of the purpose to have an engine house built. stant Christian unconsciously set a practical apple of religious toleration and liberality of print to a future philanthropist, and prepared themefactress for the poor of all churches in distant city. Margaret grew, and served : protectross faithfally, and earned her reb: protectross faithfully, and earned her re-comendation of being a good, reliable girl. The simple but comprehensive recom-mendation was the only capital, the my stock in trade, she possessed. Out of a she built a-ylums, fed the poor, except the distressed, supported the aged mi infirm, built up a trade, gained recognition exclusive business and official circles, and exted a monument. She was first known in New Orleans in 1836, a widow, working as laun-less in the St. Charles Hotel, noted in her minial circles for her good work and honesty, and possessed of the confidence of her employ-M About the same time the Sisters of St. Vi on de Paul commenced gathering in their the destitute or phans of the city. Margaret ane to the Sisters in charge and offered her sistance—such assistance as a poor washeroman might venture to offer. It was accepted hthe trials, struggles, and privations that fol-wed, in the moving from one temporary shelto another, with means insufficient to prode for increasing charges, the washer-woman Margaret proved a godsend to them, with her mounitable courage, practical common sense, ad unfailing devotion. Supplementing her maining the donations she managed to atract from others, many a time she kept the If from the door by her own exertions alone. having every rebuil, never submitting to a reial, endless stories are told of her rencontres with ungracious merchants.
Once a large wholesale grocer told her he would give her the provisions begged for if she would carry them away herself. With a cheer-

fal "Thank you, sir," she departed, and re-suned in a short time with a wheelbarrow being filled to its utmost capacity she Med and touched, offered to wheel it for her. harow-load of food every day to the orphans if e could only have the opportunity to do so. ave the store, she walked out of one door, and "If you milicgly re-entering the other said : ill me to leave again, I will come in again at the other door, and even through the window, you know I am begging for the orphans." Saving out of her wages money to buy two if the Sisters' asylum. Her hardy physical trength enabled her to perform all the duties of man in it and personally deliver the milk.
This was the beginning of her large acquaintare and great popularity among the lower larges, black and white. Morning and evening, a min or shine, a model of punctuality, she was be seen on her rounds, seated in a rough, oldmioned cart, behind two tin cans, her coarse lures and tanned akin, her Shaker bonnet, and yes beaming with irresistible good humor, he ready tact and cordial salutations, establishing profitable reputation for her. The market Profitable reputation for her. The market people would put ande bits of meat and vege ables for her, the hotel-keeper would save the boken victuals for her; collecting it in her cars would make an impartial distribution of it man the needy asylums. The Sisters deter-acted to build a suitable establishment for their

donations. In 1841 the St. Terest Asylum was completed—the a-ylum before which stands her monument to-day—and in ten years, thanks to Margaret's powerful co-operation, the prodigious debt contracted in building it was paid off. Having redeemed her word, she felt free to move away from the asylum and locate her dairy as an independent establishment in the fast growing "uptown" part of New Oricans. It throve and prospered beyond precedent, owing to her personal reputation. An infant asylum becoming a necessary adjunct to St.

Teresa, she tuned her dairy profits into what she always called her "Baby House," the magnificent St. Vincent de Paul Infant Asylum. A third asylum, the St. Elizabeth, to which grown orphans are transferred for industrial education from the St. Terest, was afterward added, completing the splendid system of practical charity known as Margaret's Acylums. During theterrible yellow fever epidemics of the lifties no one was more prominently efficient than Margaret. Going trem house to house among the poor, Protestant and Ca holic alike, she was indefat gable in ministering to the living, so thing the dying by ministering to the living, so thing the dying by her promise to "look after" the orphans—a promise they could trust her to keep.

Despite her charities she began to grow rich, and had money to lend to her friends. About 1859 such a ban led to a change of business. The proprietor of a large wholesale bakery had gained her friendship by his benevolence to the orphans. Ecoming embarrassed in his accounts, he applied to her and obtained assistance. Continued losses threatening his solvency ance. Contained losses threatening his knowed, to secure her debt he made over the establishment to her. The administrative talent and executive ability which had evolved a fortune from a dairy transformed the bankrupt bakery into one of the best paying investments in the S.uth. "Margaret's Bakery" soon began to be numbered among the great industries of New Orleans, and Margaret breast horar to be as well known in Margaret herself began to be as well known in commercial circles as she had been in the world the poet as her life was from the of trade and charity. She supplied the asylums a dreamer. She is seated on a rude with bread at a nominal price, never failing a single morning to leave an equivalent in some shape or other, in the way of delicacy, under the loaves in the bottom of the big backets, and never failing at the end of the year to turn over honestly to charity God's share in her gains.

During the four years of the war, like most of the merchants, she had to struggle hard to main-tain herself, but in the severest trials she never relaxed in her self-impost taxations in favor of the unfortunate, adding to her regular charities liberal contributions to the Confederate soldiers and to their destitute families, most of whom became reduced to cruel extremities. She was a character around which anecdotes naturally cluster. Many amusing ones are related of her tilts with the United States soldiers during their occupation of the city, and it is a common saying that she was the only woman in New Orleans of whom the first General Commandant there was afraid. She always stood, however, on good terms with the authorities. When General Augur was ordered away from the city she preed by that fine compliment of the popul sented him with a handsome sword in token of the tacit refusal to credit to one family her appreciation of his good offices to herself and

same epidemic, took the little orphan in and same epidemic, took t they did not give it to the Sisters for a play-ground for the orphans. The result of her ex-postulations was that the Sisters got the ground. It was given back to the city when the poposi tion to erect the monument took proportin. It is now known as Margaret's Place. She was always prompt to further with substantial co-operation any public enterprise; every charitable institution in the city became a recipient of bounty. Besides public charities, she gave secretly and ceaselessly to private individuals. It is a current truth that she never saw misery, suffering, or destitution without relieving it. About twelve years ago the Sisters of Charity

got in trouble in Mexico, and were expelled some of them were even put in jail. The St Teresa Sisters went to Margaret in despair that they could do nothing for their companions. "Can't they be brought?" "No; we have no means." Margaret left her sick bed, went down to the river to a Spanish captain, and told him he could make a certain sum by bringing the Sisters to New Orleans. She gave him half the money in advance, and told him the mo-ment he landed to call for Margaret and the rest should be his. The Sisters arrived at the specified time. She was terribly afraid of notoriety. On one St. Margaret's Day the orphans were promised a visit to her. The orphans were promised a visit to her. The Sister went to ask Margaret not to go out at the hour named. "Now don't do that, Sister; don't bring the children here. Every one will talk about it, and all the papers will describe the orphans' visit to Margaret." "But the children have been promised a treat." Well, now, you take the children to Canal street, march them up on side and down the other; take them to Hoimes'" (the fashionable dry goods atore), (the fashionable dry goods store), Holmes' and let the clerks talk to them. Don't hurry them; let them stay out just as long as they please, and that will be a treat indeed." "1 please, and that will be a treat indeed. "In walked the children," the Sister replied, "up and down everywhere to their hearts' content, and returned to the asylum. When we entered the door I could scarcely believe my eyes. The tables were spread with fruits and flowers and cakes and creams and candies of overy kind.
That was a treat indeed!"

The ladies of one of the Protestant orphan homes called upon her to get bread at a reduced price for some entertainment. She was indignant that they should expect her to set bread for an orphans' fair. "But we are Protestants," said the ladies. "You are working for the said the ladies. "You are working for the orphans; so am I. They are God's children, be they Catholic or Protestant," replied Margaret. Ever afterward she numbered that popular institution among her charities. Shortly after the Christmas holidays the ladies of another Protestant home called to thank her for her yearly donation. "Don's thank me," she simply said; thank the Lord."

She could neither read nor write nor make figure. She never employed an agent but once; he swindled her. Ever afterward she attended personally to her mammoth establishment. Her judgment was remarkable; no measure she ever advised turned out other than than she predicted. She took no vows, assumed no badge of her mission. Though sincerely religious, she was not at all bigoted. Her bakery was situated in the very business centre of the city. She stood in good, cordial fellowship with her merchant neighbors

man with another, she never presumed on their) intimacy with her, never forgot her humble origin, and never corrected her plebeian speech. While giving away thousands she never expended more on herself personally than when the wages of laundress set bounds to her necessities. Her influence over the city was remarkable for breadth and strength. Her word was never questioned, her intentions never disputed. She was simply "Margaret."

She died on the 9th of February, 1882, leaving a reputation which lives to become an honor

ing a reputation which lives to become an honor to the city. Here charities were so closely administered as to have small margin for an estate. She made her mark under the will that distributed what money she had on hand among the asylums, and left her establishment and business to an orphan boy whom she had trained to the work herself. The newpapers appeared in heavy mourning for her, and the obituary notices publishing the simple record of her life. and work in the community exhausted all

preise.
The monument was a spontaneous outburst Hardly was it suggested before the money was raised. The commission was executed so quickly that before people realized that she was indeed gone the was again seated in their midst, natural and life-like, in garband position a very petrifaction from their memories. The dedication shape and realized was readered by ministers and retion services were rendered by ministers and re-presentatives from every religious denomination in the city, before a crowd composed of all that a city can bring together to honor one whose good will had embraced all that a city can con

THE LATEST MARTYR.

The greatest indirnation is expressed every where at the circumstances which led up to the death of poor young Larkin in Kilkenny jail. The facts as disclosed by the evidence at the inquest make up a very melancholy story. The deceased was the only son of a small farmer in Woodford, whose circumstances permitted of as comfortable living as a Connaught peacant usually enjoys. He was accustomed in the hoar to sickness when at home to the tender attentions of a nother, who was anxiously looking forward to the day of his return from his long imprisonment, and who now mourns his loss. To a man in such a position the dreadful hours which he sp at in solitude, without a soul to attend to his needs in his last sickness, are almost too terrible to think of. The only record of the time which preceded his death was that given by the right guard, who described the unfortunate young fellow as sitting by the side of his bed in the miserable cell trying to quench the thirst, which his allment brought prompt the thirst which his ailment brought upon him by rinsing his mouth with water. There was no one asked whether he needed anything. or even to carry out the treatment which the prison doctor prescribed as absolutely necessary for a man in his condition. The thoughts of one conscious that he was about to die far away from home and from a'l who were nearest and dearest to him can be imagined better than described. So changed was the appearance of Larkin in Ge to that his own father failed to recognise him. All his most intimate to recognise him. All his most intimate friends who saw the body said that if they were told it was the body of anybody else they would believe it quit as soon as they brought themselves to believe it it quite was that of Thomas Larkin. This fact shows character, and for the single offence of defending a neighbor's home he has been punished by the Tory Government by being permitted to die without a s.ul to utter consolation to him in his last moments. The funeral was fixed for eight o'clock on Thursday morning, when the remains were to be taken from the fail to the railway station, for conveyance to Woodford. At that hour an immense concourse of veor e assembled outside the prison walls to take part in the procession. The crowds formed up in processional order, and, headed by one of the local brass bands, moved towards the town. The coffin was berne on the shoulders of six young men from the city. The chief mourners were: Peter Larkin, father of the deceased; Michael Larkin, John Roche, P.L.G.; P. M'Dermott, P.L.G.; Michael Hogan, John Reilly, Francis O'Farrell, Patrick Beland, and Raymond

Keary.
The local clergy who attended were:
Rev. Michael Dalton, C.C.; Rev. Mr.
M'Grath, Adm., St. Patrick's; Rev. Mr.
Timothy, C.C.; Rev. Mr. Costigan, C.C.; Rev.
Mr. Grant, Rev. Mr. Walsh, C.C.; Rev. Mr.
Keon, C.C.; Rev. Mr. Brennan.

Amongst the general public present were:

The Right Worshipful the Mayor of Kilkenny, attended by the Swordbaarer and Mazebearer of the Corporation; Mr. William
O'Brien, M.P.; Mr. Edmond Leamy, B.L.;
Mr. M. Kennedy, T. C.; Mr. Mulhall, T. C.;
Mr. Coyle, T.C.; Mr. Wade, T.C.; Mr. Kenreally, Sc. &c.

neally, &c., &c.
As the procession passed through the town it increased in size, and before the station was reached a multitude of respect-ful persons had joined the mourners. Nearly all the shops in the city put up shutters as the procession passed. In addition to those who took part in the funeral numbers of persons assembled at the street corners and scovered their heads as the procession passed. When the station was reached the priests chanted the office for the dead. | Kather M'Grath recited the prayers, and all present

joined in the responses.

As the train was about to move off towards Maryborough, the crowd pressed Mr. O'Brien

to say a few words.

Mr. O'Brien, M. P., came forward to the window of the carriage and said:—"People of Kilkenny, this is an occasion of very great so-lemnity, and I think it would be highly improper on my part, in presence of the dead here this morning, to introduce anything like bitterness, or resentment, or strife. This morning it is the function of the priest, and not of the politician, to perform the last office for the dead; and, thank God, we have priests among us who are not afraid or ashamed to pray with all the more fervor for our poor friend, because he was not only a good Catholic, but a brave Irishman. I shall only thank the Mayor of Kilkenny, the priests of Kilkenny, and the people of Kilkenny, for this most solemn and magnificent demonstration of respect for the dead. Poor Larkin is freed rom his fetters, and I believe that at the bar of eternal justice he will meet more mercy than he met from the judge of this world. I can only pray that God may have mercy on his soul (amen), and that God may save and prosper and free Ireland (cheers).

THE BURIAL—AFFECTING INCIDENTS.
On Thursday night week the remains of the martyred youth were, on arrival from Kilkenny, conveyed to Cloncoo Chapel. Thousands of would make an impartial distribution of it mong the needy asylums. The Sisters determined to build a suitable establishment for their stormous charge. Margaret promised to stand by them until an asylum was built and the last corious), or gossip about "old times" people met the remains at Portumna and, predicts and city politicians. Though enjoying they were taken to Charge, a basis of ten miles. The coffin was placed in the configuration of the changed, themselve the remains of the changed, themselve the remains of the martyred youth were, on arrival from Kilkenny, themselve to Cloncoo Chapel. Thousands of people met the remains at Portumna and, predicts of the conveyed to Cloncoo Chapel. Thousands of people met the remains at Portumna and, predicts of the conveyed to Cloncoo Chapel. Thousands of people met the remains at Portumna and, predicts of the conveyed to Cloncoo Chapel. Thousands of people met the remains at Portumna and, predicts of the conveyed to Cloncoo Chapel. Thousands of people met the remains at Portumna and, predicts of the conveyed to Cloncoo Chapel. Thousands of people met the remains at Portumna and, predicts of the conveyed to Cloncoo Chapel. Thousands of people met the remains at Portumna and, predicts of the conveyed to Cloncoo Chapel. Thousands of people met the remains at Portumna and predicts of the conveyed to Cloncoo Chapel. Thousands of people met the remains at Portumna and predicts of the conveyed to Cloncoo Chapel. Thousands of people met the remains at Portumna and predicts of the conveyed to Cloncoo Chapel. Thousands of people met the remains at Portumna and predicts of the people met the remains at Portumna and predicts of the conveyed to Cloncoo Chapel. Thousands of people met the remains at Portumna and predicts of the people met the remains at Portumna and predicts of the people met the remains at Portumna and predicts of the people met the remains at Portumna and predicts of the people met the remains at Portumna and predicts of the people met the remains at Portumna and

centre of the chapel, where the deceased usually attended Mass, and was covered over with wreaths of flowers. The chapel was deeply draped in black. Hundreds of parishioners, including the defenders of "Saunders Fort," who acted as a guard of honor, remained in the chapel during the might, and prayers were frequently offered for the repose of the soul of the decreased. At the pelock on Friday recruited. deccased. At ten o'clock on Friday morning a solemn Requiem Mass was chaunted. The cler

declased. At the oclock on Friday morning a solomn Requiem Mass was chainted. The cler gymen present, and those who subsequently joined the funeral procession, were:—
Rev. P. J. Coen, P.P., Woodford; Rev. W. Roche, do; Rev. P. Egan, P.P., Ballimakill; Rev. P. Horan, P.P., Whitegate; Rev. J. Hozan, C.C., do; Rev. R. Meagher, C. C. Loughrea; Rev. M. E. Holland, O.D.G., Provincial, The Abbey, Loughrea; Rev. J. Pelly, C.A., Portunna; Rev. J. Corcoran, C.C., do; Rev. J. Hannen, C.C., Fodyke; Rev. J. Clancy, C.C., Frakle; Rev. J. Callagy, P.P., Doniry, Rev. J. W. Fahy, C.C., Kiltula, and Rev. J. Kenney, O.P., Roula.

After the Requiem Mass the funeral procession was f. rmed. There were present contingents from Woodford, Loughrea, Ryrecourt, Medick, Portunna, Kilemore, Lynagh, Whitegate, Mountshannon, Scariff, Bodyke, Feakle, Donry, Balinakill, Kiltulla, Abbey, Looscana, Atherry, Leitenn, Shannonside, &c., &c., P. Was almost investible to form a particular and contingents.

Atheury, Leitrun, Shannonside, &c., &c. 15 was almost impossible to form an opinion as to of the procession which extended over two meles. The procession moved on towards Abbey, the family bucial-ground of the Lar-kins. When the burial-ground was reached the pall-beauers formed a semi-circle around the prayers for the dead, and the grave having been blessed by the Rev. P. Egnn, P.P., the remains of the brayest defender of "Samiders" Fort were lowered down amoust the tears of the people present. All then knelt down, and prayers were frequently offered for the soul of the decrased.

the decrased.

When the grave was covered over, and the wreath placed on it, the Roy. P. Egao, P.P., Ballioakid, addressed the people. As it was a religious ceremony he appealed to the people to restrain their feelings, and give vent to neither cheers nor greans. The first thought that struck him was that he wished Balfour and Chief. Baron Palles were present to witness the sail but the proportional downstrain in horse of the magaticent demonstration in honor of the last victim to the cause of Ireland. Thomas Larkin was a martyr for the cause of Ireland. The blood of martyrs was the seed of the Church; so, too, was it the seed of Irish na-tionality. Thomas Larkin was done to death by Irish landlordism and English misrule. Thomas Larkin had passed away, but he was certain that he was at that moment weating a martyr's crown with a halo of glory around him. He, as his confessor for some time, said that few purer spirits have gone before God. His name has been added to the grand roll of Trish mar-tyrs who paved the way for their successors for that bright and happy future which is before

the people of Ireland.
Rev. P. J. Coen, P.P., Woodford, who was visibly affected, said his feelings were so invisibly affected, said his teerings were so or tense that he could only thank the 2lergy and people for attending and showing their sym-pathy for the bereaved father, mother and ris-ters of poor Thomas Larkin, and for the cause

for which he suffered and died.

The people then dispersed, and as they were leaving the churchyard the father of Thomas Larkin said, in reply to a sympathiser: "I am not i poor man; I am a rich man, fer Thomas has gone to heaven for his country." A matter in connec-tion with the sad event, which has been strongly commented on, is worthy of note. When Thomas Larkin's father returned with the remains from Kilkenny he found a process of ejectment, at the suit of Lord Charricarde, awaiting him.

DR. KENNY, M.P., ON THE KILL NG OF LARKIN. The following letter in reference to the above atrocity has appeared in the Freeman:—
15 Rutland-square, September 30.

DEAR Sig,—Mr. O'Brien's letter in your issue of this morning on the doing to death of poor Larkin in Kilkenny jail must have sent a thrill of disgust and horror through every breast not dead to all human sympathics. On the facts as stated so directly and dispassionately by Mr. O'Brien, no impartial mind can possibly evade the conclusion that foul play or gross neglect marks this piteous tragedy from beginning to end, for feel that justice is aught but a mockery in the feel that justice is augnt out a mockery in the country, unless every efficial, be he doct r or layman, in any way responsible for Lackin's death, is put on his trial for manslaughter. All honest minds, English as well as Irish, must revolt against a prison system, no matter who its victim, so infacaous as that revealed in this transaction, and I feel certain that public opinion on both sides of the hannel will loudly demand a thorong's investigation of the circuinstances attending Larkin's removal, and will rest satisfied with hothing less. I affirm without fear of contradiction tha no young, strong, healthy man, such as Larkin was when imprisoned, ought to die of simple uncomplicated distributa in three days unl sa through neglect .-- I am, dear sir, faithfully yours,

J. E. KENNY.

A NEW CONVERG. A METHODIST MINISTER BECOMES A ROMAN

A METHODIST MINISTER RECOMES A ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Before the usual daily Mass for the students at the Ottawa College on Saturday, a very interesting crommny took place in the beautiful charlet of that institution. This was the profession of footh, absolution from a reception into the Catholic Caurch of Mr. Emila Brun, lately a minister of the Methodist Church. Mr. Brun is a Frenchman of Hu unenot descent and cacation, and cannot be cannot be carried of Mr. Emila Brun, lately a minister of the Methodist Church. Mr. Brun is a Frenchman of Hu unenot descent and cacation, and cannot to Canada nearly hree years ago as a professor in the Westeyan College, in Montreal. He hanget in that Institution for nearly two years, when he went to New Orleans by medical advice. There he contracted malarial fever, and was compelled to resum to Montreal. Having since his arrival in America become a musister, he was sout to the Mattawa district to evaugelize the French Canadians, but his studies had in the meantime led him to a conviction of betief in the Roman Catholic Church, and he sought the advice of some of the priosts in that zection, in consequence of which he came to Ottawa, and placed himself under the instruction of the Superior of the College, the Rev. Father Flyard. On Saturday morning, the chapiel being filled by students, Mr. Brun, accompanied by his sponsors, kinelf in the authority and doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church. The usual ceremony of haptism fellowed. Father Payard then celebrated Mass, during which the new couvert made his first communion.—

Ottawa Cutsen.

Rome, Oct. 23.—Mgr. Persico, the Papal En. CATHOLIC.

ROME, Oct. 23.-Mgr. Persico, the Papal envoy to Ireland, has returned to the city. It is stated that at an audience had with Cardinal Pampolla, the Papal socretary of state, Mgr. Persico declared that his reception in Ireland could not have been more satisfactory. The political situation in that country was unchanged, the Roman Catholic Bishops finding themselves unable, even in the interests of the Church, to alter their attitude towards the British Government. It is reported that Cardinal Simeon, Mgr. Porsico and Father Gauldi will, however, continue to seek data to serve as a basis of negotiations which the Pope is anxious

A BRAVE KNIGHT.

SIR WILFRID BLUNT, FORMERLY A CONSERVATIVE, IS ARRESTED FOR IRELANDS SAKE.

English Sympathizers with flome Rule At tacked by the Police - Sensational Scenes-Thomas Condon Arrested -Resisting Eviction.

DUBLIN, Oct. 23 .-- Placards were posted in Woodford, County Galway, this morning summoning an indignation meeting under the auspices of the British Home Rule Union. Sir Wilfred Blunt, who was tyrnorly a Conserva-tive but is now a Home Ruler, was announced to preside, supported by Mr. Rowlands and other English members of Parliament. The meeting was proclaimed by the Government and reinforcements of police and troops arrived in the morning and paraded the streets. Thousands of persons flocked into the town. A platform was creeted in a field behind the main street. When the speakers mounted the platform Divisional Magistrate Byrne forbade Blunt to hold the meeting. Elunt defied the magistrate and the police were ordered to clear the platform. So yer d police men seized Elunt, and although he violently resisted threw him from the platform. Elunt return d to the design. turned to the platform, and was again thrown off. Then, pale and breathless, he should:
"Are you such danned cowards that you dare
not are stone?" The district inspector replied,
"I are stoyen," who reupon Pount was seized
and in wheld off under except, his wife following. The police charged up as the crowd that followed, and injured many persons. Mr. Row-

lands asked for three cheers for Blunt, which were given heartly. The crowd was kept back by fusiliers. Blunt was brought before two maby fusiliers. Blant was brought before two magnitudes, and on refusing to promise to refrain from participating in meetings, he was retained in custody. Plant and another prisoner were conveyed to Longhrea jail this evening. During the row Constable Connor refused to obey the order to charge the growd and threw down his baton. He was arrested. Two meetings were afterwards held on the outskirts of the town, at which the arrest of Blant was denounced. This morning before the meeting Blant handed to Magistrate Byrne a written protest against the Government's action in proclaiming the meeting. Later, Inspector Murphy claiming the meeting. Later, Inspector Murphy visited Blunt and informed him that no meeting would be allowed. After the struggle on the patform Lady Blunt fainted and lay on the pratorn hady fluid failed and lay on the grass unconscious for some time. Mr. Rowlands and several reporters also suffered in the scuille. Rev. Mr. Fagan was arrested, but was afterwards released. Mr. Roche, peor law guardian, was arrested for assaulting the police. Lady lituit clung to her husband's arm and refused to leave hum. Blunt, when asked if he would give bail, replied that, as an Englishman, he believed that the whole action of the police was illeral. that the whole action of the police was illegal, and he would rather be imprisoned than giv a pledge to a requesentative of the Tory Govern ment.

LOHD BANDOLPH AGAIN. Lospon, Oct. 22.-Lord Randolph Churchill speaking at Newcastle to-day, declared that Mr. Gladstone's proposals regarding treland, as they

now stood, meant the breaking up of the Union and the ruin of the Empire. He denied that the Government had lightly adopted coercion. They had tried to rule Ireland by ordinary law until the Plan of Campaign rendered that im-possible. Lard Randolph ridiculed the idea that the Parnellites had changed their methods and aims.

AN EVICTION RES STRD.

Duntin, Oct. 22.—An attempt was made to evict a widow named Foley from her house at Ballykerogaz, county Wesford, to-day. Twenty-eight mon defended the house and the attempt was a failure. The consequency men were smothered with vitriol, boiling tur and red-hot iron. The military were summoned

Dunnes, Oct. 24.—The nows of the arrest of Wilfred blunt caused the greatest excitement in this city. A feeling of intense gratification prevails among the Nationalists. Mr. Harring on last night said be did not believe Mr. Blun would be detained or prosecuted, but he added it will do good, and I should not wonder if we ear more of it.

William O'Brien was paying a visit to Mr. Dillon when the news of Mr. Blunt's arrest was reserved. Both gentlemen expressed great concern for the personal inconvenience to which Mr. Blunt would be subjected, but could not conceal their gratification at the turn avents had taken. The interest was intensified when it became known that the telegraph wires between Portumns and Woodford had been out and the service suspended for several hours. The great estactivity prevailed at Dublin Castle, communi cations being constantly seat and received. Sir Wilfred Flunt's letter to Magistrati

Byrn ; guaranteed moderate language on the part of speakers. He warned the magistrate that he would hold him responsible if he at tacked an unarmed and orderly metting. thirty persons were more or less seriously in-jured at Woodford. The feeling against the police runs very high. It is stated that in many instances they had recourse to unnecessary LONDON, Oct. 24.—The Standard says Si

Wilfred Blant had unintentionally done good service for the Government by showing English formentors of disturbance in Ireland that they are to be treated exactly the same as native agitators. Says the Standord: "We are bound to admit that but for his most opportune challenge he would have escaped Scots free. The police marely stopped the meeting."

Thomas Joseph Condon, Nationalist M.P., has been arrested at Mitchellstown charged with having intimidated a witness.

ROME, Oct. 21 .- The Observatore Romano publishes an interview with Father Gnaldi, who accompanied Mgr. Persico on the special Papal mission to Ireland. Father Gualdi says all the addresses presented to Mgr. Persico in Ireland express fidelity and boundless confidence in the Holy See. There exists in that country an agitation, based not only upon the memory of the ancient wrongs Engagement of the second land inflicted upon her, but also upon serious present necessities which demand attention. The presence of Mgr. Persico contributed to keeping the country tranquil. Father Gualdi states that there is every ground for the hope that means will be found to settle the differences between landlords and tenants, especially as the Irish are very far from desiring a separation from England. Catholics and Protestants alike, Father Gualdi says, have confidence in the Poye,

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Mr. Gladstone is suffering from a bad cold and is confined to his bed. He is also suffering from excessive fatigue, superinduced by his travels of the past few days and the many speeches made by him in that time,

DISHOP M'QUADE INDIGNANT. TIERCE DENUNCIATION OF DR. MIGLIANN TOWN

THE PULPIT.

ROCHUSTER, N.V., Oct. 23.—The Right Rev. B. J. McQuaid, Bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Rochester, replied to the strictures of Dr. McGlynn made at a united labor mass meeting, held Thursday evening, in a sermon at St. Patrick's Cathedral this morning, which has created a dioched amount of the server of the stricture of the server of the serv has created a decided sensation in this city. The following extracts from the discourse will give an idea of its tenor:—

"On Thursday of last week an excommunicat-of Catholic priest, who is running about turning the stem for the grinding of politicians' axes, addressed a Rechester audience—such as it was. Of the men who supported this unfrocked priest by their presence, whose mames are given in the daily papers, it is unto resource to speak at present. The political heresies of communism in land are as old as the hills."

SHOULD HAVE PLISTERED THE LIFS.

"How those words should have blistered the lips of the man who once stood at the abar of God?" exclaimed the Bishop, referring to the statement of Dr. McGlynn that most mins were litted for their calling by their professional garbor ly. The right reverend gentleman appelled to his people, whose children consistent disone of these mins, and who had been ministered to by them, whether he was not justified in his nidigitation against the atterances of this "bold, brave, burly exprises." "Is it any wender," he continued, "that people ask, "Who is chis unfortunate man, who has a tongue of scorn for the lowly as well as the high in station?" It is easy to answer this cuestion. He is a man who for years accepted the food and clothing of the Propaganda, which his moveculas "the machine." Penhaps he will say that that expression, teo, in " How those words should have blistere I the Perhaps he will say that that expression, teo, in a joke. But, oh, the malice! And this is the man who calls the Cardinal who presided over him 'a yellow skinned Italian.'

CARRECT T ST. STEPHEN'S

The Bishop then alluded to Dr. McClynn's career at St. Stephen's. He said that Dr. Mg-Clynn found himself, when a very young man, priest over the largest Catholic congregation in the country. After nineteen years the church found itself \$15,000 in debt, without schools and considerably disorganized. The priest had the most expensive percentable of any priest in New York. He had vacations in denty, and the appliance of the world cheesed him end. He was either meapable or indifferent to his work, and ought to have been removed long before he was.

As for his reasons for denouncing its. Mu-Clynn from the pulpit, the Beshep said:— "There have been very few of my people who have gone to hear him and those are if such a character that by their secession we should lose nothing. The danger is that he will mislead agnorant persons by his lond professions of Catholicism. I am bound, as Bishop, 25 stard my flock. I am not responsible for those who are wayward and will not heed my vorze, but I am responsible to my God when my consaience tells me to ruise my voice rgainst wrong. When a Catholic priest, or an instruct 1 Catholic, goes to hear this man it is a sin, and he it liable to excommunication. If this thing goes on you will find that I and other Catholic Bishop will pronounce sentence of excommunication against those who, not being ignorant, hover about this man.

MEN AND WOMEN.

The intellectual capacity of woman

IRREGULARITIES IN THE CLEVERNES & AMAD GOOD-NESS OF THEM.

problem—and not a very pressing one—for the future to decide, while their present moral capa-city is a matter of observation. Graxted that popular opinion may have somewhat moderrated the powers which have as yet been imperiently tested, there is no very apparent reason why it should have overrated the merits which could be proved and numbered, unless indeed there is somewhere hidden in the recesses of the public mind a conviction that after all men and women are "pretty much of a muchness," and that there-fore, if for any reason we credit one or other of there with any special rierit, we must in fairness discover or invent some counterbalancing merit or defect that will make the scales as even as our widest involuntary generalizations declare them to be. We knew of men to be incomparably wise, we know of women incomparably good, and so it seems natural when we want to generalizeabout the good qualities of the sexes to speak of men as inturally clever and women as naturally good. But are not the best of men really as good as the best of women? Have there not been in the world's history as many men as women eminent for goodness! We have endeavored to show why the natural cleverness of woman—assuming it to exist—has remained comparatively undeveloped and un-productive; but as regards both cler errors and productive; but as regards both devernoss and goodness, is not any kind of ominonce in either sex so far the exception as to make us hesitate in claiming either as a psychological sex characteristic?—Ninsteinth Contury.

A GRAND CATHOLIC CONCRESS.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—It is now decided that next summer, there shall be held in London a reat congress of lay and clerical delegates from Il English speaking communities in the world Preliminary meetings were recently held at which three main subjects for discussion were suggested, namely, the attitude of the Catholic Church toward education in general, whether it is possible to arrange for greater co-operation of the laity in the werk of the church, and to of the latty in the work of the cauren, and no consider what steps should be taken for the diffusion of Catholic literature among the masses. Cardinal Newman, Cardinal Manning and a majority of the Catholic hierarchy in and a majority of the Cattolic mericary in England approved the proposal, which is to be submitted to a full meeting of the principal and most influential Catholics. This scheme has, been afoot for two years and now seems likely to be realized.

She-I don't seem to care much about dancing now-a days. Of course, when I was younger—He—It is scarcely possible that you can have been younger than you are now

A poet enys :- "For thee I'd cast the world aside." It is hoped that he will do nothing of the kind. The world might go bumping up against some of the other planets, and frighten timid persons into fits.

Young Gent-Fraulein Alms, allow me to compliment you on your splendid milk white teeth?" Daughter of Parvenu (simpering)— Ah! and yet they are only my-week day set.

Between dear friends: "Do you know that little Mrs. H. pretends to be a collector of antiquities? You don't believe she really has any, do you?" "Oh, yes; her certificate of birth to begin with?"