LATEST CABLE NEWS.

London, March 22, 1883.—The Pall Mail Gazette expresses the surprise felt by everyone at the comments of the American Press on the Lady Florence Dixie affair which have been cabled here. Nobody here now believes a single word of the whole story, and all allusions to it in the House of Commons excite roars of laughter on every side. The St. James Gazette, the most anti-Irish journal in London joins the Daily News, the Pall Gazette, the most anti-Irish journal in London, joins the Daily News, the Pall Mall and other papers in pointing out that nothing of the occurrence described by Lady Dixie was seen or heard either by her husband or by a gardener who was ner husband of by a gardener who was only thirty yards away, or by a gentleman who had a full view of the scene of the alleged outrage or by the people working in the next field.

Archbishop Croke's letter on the Par-nell Testimonial Fund has been followed

nell Testimonial Fund has been followed by a similar letter from Mr. E. Dwyer Gray, M. P. The appeal is meeting with a brisk response, three hundred pounds having been received in two days. The object of Mr. Parnell's present visit to Paris is to instruct all sections of French opinion on the merits of the Irish question, and counteract English cal-numy, which is as constantly at work

umny, which is as constantly at work there as in America. Mr. Parnell has decided to make no distinction among

the journalists or statesmen of France, or other foreign countries, holding himself open to interviews by all alike.

Mr. Parnell went to Paris on Saturday. It has been arranged that he will go to America, Mr. Sexton remaining to watch proceedings in Parliament. proceedings in Parliament.

Most Rev. John McEvilly, Archbishop

Most Rev. John McEvilly, Archbishop of Tuan, replying to Earl Spencer the Lord Lieutenant, on behalf of the Catholic bishops in Ireland, writes that the action of the government in insisting on extending relief to the distressed people through the workhouse is an outrage on humanity and a covert system of exterminating the native race. native race.

Archbishop Croke has sent £50 as a

contribution to the testimonial fund for Mr. Parnell. Mr. Gray, M. P., has con-

The Belfast Grand Jury have found a true bill against the thirteen young men who were arrested last October, charged who were arrested last October, charged with conspiracy, and being members of the Armagh Assassination Society. It is stated that one of the Dublin informers will testify at Belfast.

Henry Rowles, one of the Dublin prisoners, died in an epileptic fit in Kilmainham Jail, on Sunday right.

James Carey, the informer, has received letters from all parts of the Kingdom notifying him that there are plenty of men

notifying him that there are pienty of men to take the places of those arrested. He is now not allowed to read the newspapers

containing attacks upon him.

A large employer at Birkenhead, England, has discharged all of his Irish workmen, declaring that he would no longer disgrace himself by paying people who foster assassins.

The Landau william of the hewspapers of the her her had been discharged to himself by paying people who foster assassins.

The London police are said to be in pos-The London police are said to be in possession of a clue to the explosion in the office of the Local Government Board on Thursday week. A woman observed and has fully described the appearance of a man who was apparently placing an infernal macl ine against the building.

A cablegram from Dublin, Thursday last says, Counsel for the prisoners charged with "conspiracy to murder" are confident that they will be able to shake the testimony of Carey. A committee of ladies is soliciting funds to defray the expenses of defending the prisoners.

defending the prisoners.

Cardinal Manning, says a London cable-

gram of the 22d inst, has issued an appeal asking for a collection in aid of the distressed people in Ireland.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal of the

22d inst., says a number of inspectors on duty in Ireland have been drafted to Lon-don as extra detectives. Their duty will be to watch persons suspected of connection with outrages and conspiracy.

A most extraordinary rumor has gained currency in England to the effect that the

manner of conveying arms and ammunition to Ireland was the safest and least susceptible of detection that could be imagined. After some preliminary arrangements a coffin was prepared with an insatibate plate on the lide setting forth the country points of a lecture which the leading points of a lecture which inscribed plate on the nd, setting forth the name and the age of the "deceased," but instead of a corpse the coffin contained the regulation weight of a medium sized adult in arms, ammunition, etc. The arrange-ments on both sides of the Channel, as well as with the steamship companies, are said to have been always perfect, the Irish friends of the "deceased," who were south of Ireland men, being always in readiness to receive the coffins on the steamers' arrival. Two cases are men-tioned in which this mode of conveying arms, etc., to Ireland was adopted with success, and it was also said that "bogus" soldiers in uniforms and armed have not

soldiers in uniforms and armed have not unfrequently crossed from Liverpool to Dublin with inpunity.

Tralee, Thursday evening—Yesterday, at half past three P. M., Sub Sheriff Hartnett, accompanied by Bailiffs Leary and Brown and Mr. B. Hilliard, agent to Archdeacon Bland, attended at Croughmore, on the estate of the latter, where they evicted a tenant farmer named John M'Mahon. A handsome young girl, aged evicted a tenant larmer named John M'Mahon. A handsome young girl, aged eighteen, who hat been lying iil in the house, was removed forcibly therefrom, and died in the open air a few hours after-

Verlin was immediately hauled up before the Inquisition. He denied everything but the dismissal of Coleman, and this he defended on the ground of the servant's insolence after he had come from the Star Chamber. The end of all this is a summons by Coleman against his late employer,

that he has been introduced.

Count on a hearty welcome from a Dundas addience.

During an interval between the first and second parts of the programme Mr.

T. J. Bell delivered a half-hour lecture on the subject of "Ireland and Irish people," in the course of which he was freshlover.

When the denied everything count on a hearty welcome from a Dundas addience.

Ohio, writes: The use of two of Pierce's 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets' a day, for a few weeks, has entirely cured me of sick-head ache, from which I formerly suffered terribly, as often, on an average, as once in ten days." Of all druggists.

BRANTFORD.

LECTURE ON IRELAND AND MUSICAL VES-PERS IN ST. BASIL'S CHURCH.

Daily Expositor.

From six to eight hundred people were present at St. Basil's Church on Sunday evening to hear the St. Patrick's Day lecture by Rev. P. Lennon, and the rendition of the musical vespers by the choir. Owing to the fact that the work of plastering the church being carried on, those present must have been less comfortable than they otherwise would be; and the same cause lessened the effect of the really fine sacred music rendered.

The reverend lecturer in opening said that no subject at the present day was occupying more attention than that of Ireland. The whole world was watching that country and the efforts of her people to obtain self-government and the right to earn a living in the land of their birth. It was not a question concerning those only who engaged in the struggle but covered.

earn a living in the land of their birth. It was not a question concerning those only who engaged in the struggle, but covered the greatest principle of any age—that of human liberty. This struggle has been going on for centuries, and must eventually end in the attainment of their rights by the Irish people.

Giving a brief sketch of St. Patrick, he said that he more fullythan any other Christian missionary realized God's promise, that he should go forth and convert a nation that would remain faithful. The speaker pointed out that when St. Patrick came to Ireland it was not a barbarous country, but a people who had a well-digested code of laws, and were far advanced in the knowledge of architecture, mechanics and science. When he propounded the the knowledge of architecture, mechanics and science. When he propounded the Gospel of Christ at Tara, men of learning were his hearers, and they were prepared to argue with him, but finally bowed their reason to the truths of religion; and once converted have ever held fast to the faith. Irish missionaries in early ages were to be found in most European countries spreading the light of the gospel.

countries spreading the light of the gospel.

As early as the second and up to the fifth century Ireland was the greatest home of learning in Europe. From all the northern and eastern countries came young men to the great Irish universities, some of which had as many as three, four some of which had as many as three, four and five thousand inmates, and at one time the University of Armagh was said to have no less then seven thousand stud-ents within its walls, many of them from ents within its walls, many of the foreign countries, who were boarded and furnished and educated free of all charge, of many famous seats of The names of many famous seats of learning were enthusiastically recalled by the reverend gentleman, who has evident been a careful student of the history of his

Turning to a more sorrowful side of the story he told of the long struggle of the people, and their sufferings in many ages, and more especially under Cromwell, whom some men looked upon as almost an angel. He spoke of the massacre of women and the carrying of their helpless babes impuled on the spears of the sol-diers. The policy of that man was to exterminate the Irish race or drive them to exterminate the Irish race or drive them to foreign lands. Twenty thousand men were forced to leave their homes and settle in other parts of Europe, where they distinguished themselves in every department of military and civil service. Under Cromwell the native population of Ireland was reduced from millions to six hundred thousand, and the flag of Ireland which was followed by so many brave men was carried away to wrap the corpse of Sarsfield in a strange land.

Of those who left Ireland and disting

field in a strange land.

Of those who left Ireland and distinguished themselves in foreign countries the lecturer spoke feelingly. As soldiers, as statesmen, in the pulpit, in law, in medicine, as mechanics, the Irish race filled a very large proportion of the first places in Australia, the United States, Canada, and in fact everywhere their lot is cast. The lecturer spoke of the appreciation of his countrymen for Canada, a country, he said, the freest that the sun shines upon. He spoke hopefully of the future of his country, and of his full confidence of the ultimate success of the cause for which her people are laboring.

We have only sketched briefly a few of the leading points of a lecture which, though not long, was carefully prepared and pleasingly delivered.

After the lecture followed the benedic-

After the recture 1010wed the beneauction, and the people again faced the storm, which, though severe, could not prevent them turning out to listen to a St. Patrick's Day lecture.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

CONCERT IN AID OF THE DUNDAS SEPARATE

Rev. Father Feeny is to be congratulated on the success of the concert given under his direction in the town hall last Friday evening in aid of the Separate schools. Taken as a whole the entertainment was really one of the best of the kind given in Dundas for many years. The programme was distinctively Lish, in sympathy with the occasion, and as a sympathy with the occasion, and as a matter of course the audience—which, by the way, was a large one—was kept in the best of humor throughout. Mayor War-dell did the honors as chairman in his and died in the open air a few hours afterwards. Subsequently her remains were conveyed to the house of a neighbor. She will be buried to morrow. This painful tragedy has cast a gloom over the neighborhood of Croughmore, and great sympathy is felt for poor M'Mahon in his bereavement. He has twelve in family. The reign of terror in Dublin is illustrated by an occurrence reported in the Dublin Freeman of the 8th inst. A summons had been issued against Mr. Verlin and been issued against Mr. Verlin the first of the weening, both being in excellent duet "Life's Dream is o'er," was especially good, and won a hearty recall. Mr. Charles gave "The Low-backed Car" with a delicious taste of the brogue, and in reserver. Freeman of the Sth inst. A summons had been issued against Mr. Verlin, proprietor of the Enniskillen Hotel, Dominick street. A man named Coleman, in his emblement, dropped some rangals show. prietor of the Enniskillen Hotel, Dominick street. A man named Coleman, in his employment, dropped some remarks about Mr. Sheridan's alleged visits to the Enniskillen Hotel. He was afterwards summoned before the Castle Inquisition and gave evidence on the subject. Subsequently, on being dismissed by Mr. Verlin, he made a complaint that he had been the Mr. Willow and the instrumental selections by Misses O'Brien and Benning, of Paris, and the Misses Brown and Miss Maggie Duncan, of Dundas, were evidently highly appreciated. The readings of Mr. John Charles and Mr. John C quently, on being dismissed by Mr. Verlin, he made a complaint that he had been intimidated, assaulted and dismissed. Mr. Verlin was immediately hauled up before that he has been introduced he can always

quently applauded. In the course of his remarks Mr. Bell alluded to the agitation now going on in Ireland in favor of Home Rule, declaring himself in sympathy with the object of that agitation, but severely condemning the lawless acts of outrage and murder perpetrated by men who called themselves the friends of Ireland, but whose deeds showed them to be in the congregation was unusually large. called themselves the friends of Ireland, but whose deeds showed them to be in reality among her worst enemies. He spoke in glowing terms of Daniel O'Connell and the great work which he had accomplished by agitation, while ever holding and acting on the motto that no political change is worth the shedding of a single drop of blood. In his closing remarks Mr. Bell expressed his strong conviction that the time would soon come when England would restore Ireland her Parliament, and that such a conland her Parliament, and that such a con-cession, so far from dismembering, would strengthen the very heart of the Empire, while at the same time conferring an in-estimable boon on Ireland and the Irish

people.

At the close of the entertainment a vote of thanks to the performers was moved by Mr. John Wilson, seconded by Mr. Sourbeer, and carried unanimously. A vote of thanks was accorded the chairman, to which the Mayor responded, expressing his great delight to preside at the evening's entertainment, which was the best he enjoyed for a long time. He also congratulated Father Feeny on the success of the concert and said that whatever he undertook, he always brought to a most successful issue and deserved every ensuccessful issue and deserved every encouragement for the interest he took in education. Then Mr. Cannavan came forward and proposed a vote of thanks to the ladies who took part in the entertainment. After this three rousing cheers were given

ERIN GO BRAGH.

THE 17th IN WINNIPEG.

The national anniversary of Ireland was celebrated with hearty enthusiasm and very marked success in the metro-polis of the Canadian North West. The lapse of time, instead of diminishing the love of Canadian Irishmen for the old land, love of Canadian Irishmen for the old land, seems but to increase and intensify it. Our friends in the North West, by their heartiness in their enthusiastic and deeply religious observance of the day, echoed the feelings of Irishmen throughout the Dominion. Their celebration begun by Solemn High Mass in St. Mary's church, celebrated by Rev. Father McCarthy. His Grace Archbishop Tache assisted pontifically and preached an eloquent and impressive panegyric on the patron saint of Ireland. His Grace said the day was altogether a day of thankspatron saint of freland. His Grace said the day was altogether a day of thanks-giving. The Church of God is full of gratitude and she is anxious to impart the same feeling in the hearts of all Her-

amongst others present, were His Worship Mayor McMicken, David Glass, Q. C., Hugh MacMahon Q. C., J. J. Goeden, Joseph Mulholland, J. Carey, Capt. Wastie, Dr. Kerr, T. J. Lynskey, H. T. McPhilips and many others. Speeches of a patriotic character were delivered in which the rights of Irishmen at home to self government were vigorously maintained and a ment were vigorously maintained and a hearty welcome expressed for all who might decide on making the North West their home. We congratulate our fellow-countrymen in Winnipeg on the success of their demonstration on the 17th.

altars of St. Aloysus' church were beautifully decorated with natural and artificial flowers, evergreens and lighted candles. The congregation was unusually large. About 9.30 a. m., solemn mass was begun by Very Rev. Dean Wagner, assisted by Rev. Fathers Donovan and Coyle, of Detroit, as deacon and sub-deacon. After the gospel, Rev. Father McKeown delivered an eloquent panegyric on St. Patrick. This young priest is an elocutionist as well as an orator, and it is a pleasure to listen to him. The musical selections were excellent and were exceedingly well rendered. Mrs. Kilroy's rich and powerful voice was heard to advantage in a beautiful "Ave Verum." The grand organ in our church here is a magnificent instrument, but few musicians could play it better than our veteran organist, Mr. Joseph Marentette.

Windsor, March 23, 1883.

J. H.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN QUEBEC

From the columns of our lively contemporary, L'Electeur, we learn that St. Patrick's Day was this year celebrated with the greatest celat and enthusiasm in the ancient capital. Speaking of the procession our contemporary says: "The procession was, let us employ the term, magnificent. The costumes were varied and brilliant, the music supplied by three bands—St. Patrick's, St. Joseph's (Levis) and the Musical union was charming. The most perfect order reigned throughout. In fact this year the rejoicings of St. Patrick's day were marked by a certain impressive character of sadness. All the speeches gave vent to this emotion, particularly the eloquent sermon delivered at St. Patrick's Church by Rev. Father Fahey—who drew tears from his entire auditory. For the same reason, taking into consideration the famine actually afflicting Ireland, the national society abstained this year from giving its annual dinner. In the course of the procession brief addresses were delivered to His Grace the Archbishop, to the Rev. Fathers of St. Patrick's Church, to His Honor the Mayor and the Lieut. Governor, all of which received the most sympathetic replies. In the evening a grand concert

Mayor and the Lieut. Governor, all of which received the most sympathetic replies. In the evening a grand concert closed the celebration. Our hearty congratulations to our Irish fellow-countrymen." During the sitting of the Legislative Assembly on the 17th, a magnificent harp of evergreens that had figured at the dinner given by the Hon. Mr. Lynch in honor of Ireland's national feast, occupied a prominent place on the speaker's throne. The dinner just mentioned was one of the most brilliant and successful ever given in the ancient capital. Wit and eloquence reigned supreme. The Hon. Messrs. Lynch, Hearne, Mercier, Speaker Taillon, Irvine, De la Bruyere and Beaubien, and Messrs. MacShane, Owens, Sawyer, Nantel, and other members of both houses of Parliament replied in terms characterized by fervid emotion to the various toasts proposed. At the conclusion of the banquet Mr. Lynch remarked that his enfeabled

And the leader is a series of the large of t tual Advisor, the Very Rev. T. J. Dow-ling, V. G., is a regular attendant at the meetings of our Branch. And although

> (through our Official Organ the Record). There are gentlemen in that body who could render no small amount of assistance by giving a "sentiment" which might consist of some brief quotation or state-

Yours fraternally, PARIS BRANCH NO 17.

OBITUARY.

On the 21st instant passed away Mr. Edward O'Donnell, of this city, in the 65th year of his age. He left his employment early in the evening and a few hours afterwards breathed his last. We know afterwards breathed his last. We know of no one who commanded more universal respect from those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance than the late Mr. O'Donnell. His kindness of heart and very many sterling qualities will cause his loss to be deeply lamented by his family and friends. His remains were interred in St. Peter's cemetery on Saturday. He leaves a widow and two daughters—Mrs. John Dromgole and Mrs. A. McLean, of this city. this city.

A WORD TO HUSBANDS.

If men fully realized how much depends upon them, and how great a responsibility they assume in marrying, we think there would be fewer marriages, or rather we should say, more happy ones. During the courting season, a man cannot do enough for the lady of his love. To him she is everything that is beautiful and graceful, a being of love; to whose slightest wish it is happiness to comply with, and he is never quite so happy as when by her side. He is proud to show his choice to the world. "She is mine; she belongs to me," he says in his pride, and this thought alone makes him a very king in his own he says in his pride, and this thought alone makes him a very king in his own eyes. The time of marriage draws near, and he grows impatient to call this dear woman by that holy name—wife. Does he reflect upon what he is about to do? We fear not. He is going to take from the sanctuary of her childhood's home a nure, innecent maiden: one, perhaps pure, innocent maiden; one, perhaps, whose life has been all roses, her father's pride and mother's darling, perhaps the petted idol of society, or on the other hand it may be that he is to merry a woman who has had a struggle with life, one whose pathway has been strewn with thorns, and now that love has come to her hungry, heart she feels that set lest roses. thorns, and now that love has come to her hungry heart, she feels that, at last, peace, happiness and rest, will be her portion for the future, so full she is of hope, as she sweetly pictures in the dim distance her cozy quiet home, surrounded by peace and comfort, and sheltered tenderly in her husband's love. Poor girl, how often, after a few short months, does she awake from her dream to find that she has bound comfort, and sheltered tenderly in her husband's love. Poor girl, how often, after a few short months, does she awake from her dream to find that she has bound herself to a cold selfish man, who thinks of only his own ease and comfort. We frequently hear men say, my wife is too tired to be entertaining. Of course she is tired out, and so would you be, if you did one half that she does during the day. There is the house-work to see after (perhaps to do,) the mending, baking, sewing.

"He sold it?"

"Right you are. Went and sold it to a bank four stories high, and with plate glass windows; and they send me just the same kind of a notice to pay it.

Sims hear of it some way. The Sims family look down upon us Scrubs, and here we haps to do,) the mending, baking, sewing.

gent, loving help-mate; but he has his duty to perform. Marriage is a holy, happy state, and when we see married people approach the holy table, there together to receive our dear Lord, we can but think ling, V. G., is a regular and ling, V. G., is a regular and ling, V. G., is a regular and meetings of our Branch. And although meetings of our association, seems to be highly pleased with the principles and workings of the C. M. B. A., so much so that he has lately declared his intention of ioining us.

Solve much to hear from of ioining us.

Solve much to hear from Catalans of dear Mary and Joseph.—Washington Catholic.

It is a very curious phenomenon of bad ment bearing on the principles or teachings of the association. I agree with Kingston correspondent in advocating have nt you noticed that white six inches of snow will keep a man from church, three feet won't hinder his going off hunting?—Philadelphia Bulletin.

the spread of the Catholic Record; it is Legend of the Mass of the Holy Child.

A terrible pestilence was desolating the A terrible pestilence was desolating the fine old city; in each street there were some dead and some dying, and neither Mass nor fast nor prayer seemed to stay the disease. One morning, when the sun gilded the spires of the ancient ivy.covered church, the priest stood ready vested, waiting to offer up the Holy Sacrifice; but although he had rung the bell, no footstep was heard approaching; there was not even a server to attend upon him at not even a server to attend upon him at the altar, and his heart was cast down under a burden of sorrow.

"O God have mercy upon this city!

"O God have mercy upon this city! Have mercy upon the lives of Thy people" he prayed. "Must it indeed be that no Mass shall be offered to Thy praise and glory this day? O God, forbid that this should happen!"

Even as he knelt in supplication, the

priest saw that lights were ready burning on the altar, and a wonderful sense of the Divine Presence filled his soul as a strain of music thrilled through the building and a figure advanced from the sacristy dressed in white of dazzling brightness, having a

abating, that the stricken people were re-covering, for the Sacrifice which had been offered at the altar that day had stayed God's hand and spared the ancient city.

Putting on Airs.

An Indiana farmer walked into the house the other day, with a tickled look on his face and his hat on his ear, and called out:

"By gum! Hanner, what do you think?" "What's happened now?"
"You know that fellow who sold me
the churn and had me sign a paper?"

"Yes."
"Well, that paper was a note for \$50."

"True as preaching. And what else do "He sold it?"



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cannot be beaten, and our price compare favorably with any other Also the latest novelties in gentle

136 DUNDAS STRE

TRUTH IN SCIENCE AND POLIT

DISCUSSION HELD IN OTTAWA CO. ON THE NIGHT OF THE 7TH MARC TWEEN MESSRS. C. A. EVANS, F. GOVERN, AND T. J. FITZPATRIC THE CLASS OF '83.

C. A. E.—Well, gentlemen, we already had several discussions on vexed question of civilization, but not yet succeeded in reconciling our ferent views on it. Would it not be true to arrive at some conclusion. to try to arrive at some conclusion night on the subject ?

T. J. F.—I have no objection.
F. J. M.—It would give me great:

F. J. M.—It would give me great sure.
C. A. E.—I am very happy to hear say so. The difficulty then, if I ust and the matter thoroughly, consist this, that you, Mr. McGovern, are at thusiastic admirer of our time, and prone to look with contempt upon civilization of the Middle Ages; while Mr. Fitzpatrick, on the contrary, whave us transport ourselves backwards would have us live again in the so-ce Dark Ages. This being so, I think first task is to find out accurately in true civilization consists.

first task is to find out accurately in varieties of the civilization consists.

F. J. M.—There can be but one and to that question. Civilization is progrand progress is nothing speculative, is something practical. The most civil nation, therefore, is that one whose mobers enjoy the most happiness and control.

T. J. F .- Materialism, my friend, M crialism! Such can not be the circlism! Such can not be the Civilization must necessarily affect soul as well as the body, and in fact soul more than the body. Is not man who thinks far superior to the who finds all his pleasure in feasting?

F. J. M.—That is all very well for Lebut where is the use of heaving the contraction. F. J. M.—That is all very well for Lebut where is the use of having the efixed on the stars and be starving. Neit petry nor philosophy, my friend, feed man, and I know many who have has ad experience of this truth, and the start of the sta

were not spring poets either.

C. A. E.—I think there is some truth C. A. E.—I think there is some truth both of your assertions. I certain would not have a man starve either in soul or body: but, leaving this point of argument aside, I would proper that we study out this question attentively considering the state of sciences, and in fact of living in general during the two epochs under dispute. do this I would ask if you are both wing to accept the following definition. ing to accept the following definition civilization from Guizot, who says the true civilization consists in "the development of the development of

al activity, t

progress of society, and the progress humanity." Is this definition satisfa F. J. M.—This suits me exactly, and F. J. M.—This suits me exactly, and am ready to uphold my opinion. Whe did human activity better display itse than in modern times? All the arts an sciences, Physics, Chemistry, Geology, an numberless others, have been either discovered or greatly improved in our day What did they know in the Middle Age about Geology, which treats of the formation of the crust of the earth and whice is so extensive in its applications? The knew but the surface of the earth, an even very little about that; for man thought it was a large plane suspended it the immensity of pace or perhaps restin on an elephant's back. If they found shell or a fossil on the top of a highmountain they would probably have said that it was the overcoat of an oyster lef after some sumptuous repast. They knew nothing about mining, nothing about thrich deposits of minerals and coal to be found in the interior of the earth. Now nothing about mining, nothing about the rich deposits of minerals and coal to be found in the interior of the earth. Now thanks to the researches of the geologis all these have been brought to light, and applied for the utility of man. For those lights of the Middle Ages, who professed to know so much about the Bible, the six days of greating manifolding forces in Carreian surface of General Professional Carreian Section Profession Carreian P days of creation mentioned in Genesis were six days of twenty-four hours each, all six days of twenty-four hours each, all though there was no sun until the fourth day. Now, on the contrary, thanks to the grand and noble science of geology, we know that these days are periods of thousands of years each; we are enabled to trace out the different gradations in the formation of the earth, and there is not a child who does not know that the card is

but the remains of pre-existing animals. T. J. F.—But, my dear geologist, what, after all, is your geology? You call it a science; it lacks the certainty and university. science; it lacks the certainty and universality required by the word science. In a majority of cases its conclusions are based upon mere figments of the imagination, and even when based upon researches, it draws from a few particular facts universal conclusions which it boldly applies to regions which have never been explored. In the Middle Ages when a thing was not known, it was not spoken about. known, it was not spoken about.

F. J. M.—In our days, Mr. Fitzpatrick, if we speak, it is because we know what

hild who does not know that the earth is

a sphere, and that shells found in the rocks

we are speaking about .
C. A. E.—I think you both exaggerate my friends; you are carried too far by your prejudices. You, Mr. McGovern, exalt geology, and you are right in doing so.