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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1881

PRICE FIVE CENTS

The Land War.

His Speech at Wexford

THE LEAGUE GOVERNS!

Mr. Parnell Auswers "Coercion Bill!"

CORK, Oct. 4 .- Mr. Parnell made a triumphal entry into Cork on Sunday, it being his first appearance before his constituents since Parliament rose. The demonstration was most imposing. Fifty League branches and trade associations contributed large delegations. From early in the afternoon till evening the streets were thronged with people. Contingents also poured in all day from every part of the County Cork and some parts of Kerry. Many of the delegations brought bands, which played in nearly every freet of the business portion of the city. Triumphal arches spanned many streets, and ome houses were decorated. Next to the desire to welcome Mr. Parnell was the desire to see Father Sheeby. A depu-tation went to meet them at Mallow. When it met Father Sheeby its members knelt on the hotel steps and asked his blessing. Their example was followed by a large crowd which assembled. Mr. Parnell congratulated them on their position to-day, and told them to remember that what they had gained had been won by determination and self-sacrifice. He implored the farmers to do justly by their laborers, for the laborers helped them in the agitation. He concluded by urging them to keep a compact organization and they would soon convince the Govemment that it must give Ireland her right

o self-government. Father Sheehy said that they stood here to epeat once more and solemnly register the yow transmitted by their ancestors, that their steps shall not be stayed until they have ed the glorious banners of Ireland, not alone on the ruing of the landlord power, but on the ruins of the Government and the alien race which it represents.

On the arrival of the train from Dublin, bearing Mr. Parnell, Father Sheehv, Mr. T. P. O'Connor and Mr. J. J. O'Kelly, the rowd about the station blocked the streets completely. A procession was formed at Wellington bridge after much delay and confusion. Mr. Parnell and Father Sheeby were presented with bouquets. There were about a thousand horsemen in the procession. and altogether about ten thousand persons. Both in point of numbers and variety of bands and banners, it was altogether the most imposing demonstration yet held under the auspices of the League. At the park at least

Mr. Parnell, speaking at a banquet held subsequently, said that during the past two Jears the national cause has advanced in the proportion of twenty to one. He also said that Mr. T. P. O'Connor was leaving for America next week, and could report to the people of America that there was no lack of spirit in Ireland.

thirty thousand persons congregated.

CORK, Oct. 4. - Delegates of farm laborers interviewed Parnell yesterday. Mr. O'Leary mbmitted a manifesto prepared by the commitee in accordance with the resolution of the recent national convention. Mr. Parnell said the Land League intend to form a labor deparlment, and with this object a number of laborers would meet in a few days.

The Claremorris Land League has resolved to pay no rent until the Land Commissioners have decided their test cases. Arrangements have been made to build wooden houses for all tenants evicted in the mean-

The authorities have instructed the police to closely watch the movements of Redpath. London, Oct. 6 - Mr. O'Donnell, at the Land League meeting at Dungarvan yesterday, said there were two Governments in Ireland—one Gladstone's, which nobody minded, and the other that of the League,

which people would obey. Parnell declared at Dungarvan that his ides of a fair rent was to give a landlord two shillings for every eighteen now paid.

Dunin, Oct. 6 .- A Land League meeting to-day at Dungarvan, County Waterford, under the presidency of Mr. Parnell, passed esolutions endorsing the action of the lational Convention at Dublin, and pledging o those present to use every fair and legitimate opportunity to secure the independence

of the country.

Messrs. Dillon, Egan, Thos. P. O'Condor and James Redpath are among the passen-gers by the steamer "City of Brussels," which sailed from Queenstown to day for New York.

Dunlin, Oct. 7.—Mr. Patrick Egan, in visitng the Kilmainham jail yesterday, found Mr. Soyton unwell and several of the suspects sofiering from rheumatism because of the dampness of the prison.

By special invitation Parnell and the ecutive of the Land League Convention will assemble at Dublin in the end of October, or the purpose of forming a national organitation of farm laborers to act with and under the direction of the League. A separate labor executive will direct and control the organi-Zation. Delegates from England will attend. | against "Chippendale."

A few of the prominent leaders of the labor movement will be elected as candidates to Parliament.

LIMBRICK, Oct. 7.—Regarding the refusal of the Government to grant a sworn inquiry into the recent riots, the Mayor says he will wait upon every Irish member of Parliament, and insist on an inquiry. He will call a monster meeting to condemn the refusal, and dares the Government at their peril to pro-claim the meeting.

The manifesto of the Irish labor delegates

to the recent League Convention has been issued. It praises the labors of Parnell for the Cleary said he had now to fulfil a commissuccess of the Land League, refers gratefully sion from the Holy Father, which gave him to the treatment of laborers at the Convention, urges representatives of farmers and landholders to fulfil the pledge then given to secure

better dwellings for laborers.

Wexrond, Oct. 8 — Parnell, in an address man and great orator, who, until recently, had desired to impress the world with the good opinion of his philanthrophy and hatred of oppression, but who stood to-day the greatest coercionist and most unrivalled slanderer of the Irish nation. Parnell characterizes Mr. Gladstone's speeches as unscrupulous and dishonest. He had maligned the Irish people, bishops and Dillon. No misrepresentation was too low or mean to stoop to. It was a good sign that this masqueradirg knight errant, this pretended champion of liberties of all nations, except the Irish, was obliged to throw off the mask, and to day stands revealed as prepared to carry fire and sword into Irish homesteads unless the people humbled and abused themselves before him and the landlords. Mr. Gladstone had accused him of preaching the gospel of plunder, but the land had been confiscated three times by the men whose descendants Glad stone is now supporting in their plunder by bayonets and buckshot.

Tenants on Lord Ross' property in Ireland seem to be in revelt. Not one of five hundred appeared vesterday to pay rent. A number of farm houses owned by Lord Ross were burned yesterday.

At the weekly meeting of the Land League Mr. Parnell presided. The Secretary re-ported that £2,160 had been received since the last meeting, including £1,633 from America. Mr. Parnell said, that in a few days the League would be ready to fill the applications for reference to the Land Court of a hundred test cases.

DUBLIN, Oct. 10 .- In his speech at Wexford, vesterday Mr. Parnell declared that Gladstone, in bewailing the fact that there was no moral force behind the Government in Ireland, admitted the English Government had failed in Ireland.

THE IRISH MEMBERS.

T. P. O'CONNOR, M.P., ON "IRISH BLACKGUARDS.

Speaking at Strabane, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., for Galway, in the course of a long and eloquent speech, said :--

Who, and what gave you the Land Act Was it Gladstone? Was it Bright? Was it Hartington or Buckshot Forster? You know very well what names should be on the back of the bill. I will tell you the names that should be on the back of it. First of all Michael D-vitt; secondly, Charles Stewart Parnell; thirdly, John Dillon; and I tell you what it is, the Ulster Liberal members, the English Government, the English press, and the English people know as well as I do that it was these three men got you a Land Bill. And it was not the leaders alone that got you this Land Bill, it was the courage, the consistency, the fidelity, it was the principle animating the Irish tenant-farmers. Well, don't you think you could get a little more if you

would try? A voice : Yes, through you. Mr. O'Connor-Don't say through me. You nust do it through yourselves. You are getting a chance to-day. You have no right to expect us to waste the best years of our lives in your service if you are not willing to show your appreciation by being true to your country and your own interests. Now about this Land Bill. Englishmen are very much disgusted with the Irish members-I mean what rhey call the Parnellite lot. They say, "How different are these men from the former Irish members. Why, twenty or thirty years ago we had Irish gentlemen in Parliament, but now we have nothing but Parnellites, Obstructionists, and the like"? Well, now about twenty years ago there was what is called a respectable Irish party in the House of Commons. They did not give the Government any trouble; they did not make 125 speeches against the Coercion Bill, they did not want night sittings, they did nothing that was not in the mildest language, they were a thoroughly genteel party. One was John Sadlier and the other James Sadlier, and the third Edmond O'Fisherty, and the fourth William Keogh. Those were the days when they had trish gentlemen in Parliament truly. John Sadlier first committed forgery and then poisoned himself. James Sadlier forged, and had to be kicked out of the House of Commons; Edwona O'Flaherty robbed, and then fled to the United States. William Keogh was nearly as bad as the rest, and being a "respectable" gentleman the Government placed him on the bench. I don't know whether you would like to go back to that state of things. I don't know whether you want a respectable or gentlemanly party of suiolde orgers, or robbers, or wish rather to put up with those "blackguards" like Parnell, Healy

Wallace Ross, the sculler, has gone into training at Portland, Me:, for his race with Hanlan. He is willing to row the race almost anywhere, but has a preference for Washing-

and myseif. "Little to thing to

The betting on the Czarewitch, which will be run for to-day, at midnight, was 5 to 1 against " Foxhall, 11 to 2 against " Mietake," 12 to 2 against "Retreat," 7 to 1 highest title that may be given to any gentle-

MONSEIGNOR FARRELLY.

THE NEW PRELATE --- ANNOUNCEMENT OF HIS ELE-VATION AT A CONFERENCE OF CLERGY-GRACEFUL SPEECHES OF BISHOP OLEARY-MGR. FARRELLY'S REPLY-IMPOSING SERVICE IN THE CATHEDBAL YESTERDAY.

We take the following interesting account of a Catholic ceremonial from the Kingston

Before concluding a lengthy conference with his clergy on Friday morning, Bishop sincere pleasure to be the medium of executing. On the day of this Episcopal con-secration in the Eternal city he was encouraged by Pope Leo XIII to ask favors, and he accordingly presented petitions for various here to-day, referring to Mr. Gladstone, said privileges and blessings, chiefly of a spiritual many of them studied the words of the great kind, all of which were readily granted. In the hour of his unmerited exultation to the Episcopate he was not unmindful of the clergy of Kingston, over whom he had been placed, and he ardently desired to give them a substantial token of the fatherly feeling he entertained towards them. He would not come to them empty handed, for his heart was full of good will and new born affection for the priesthood with whom and through whom he should work henceforth for the satisfaction of the people given to his charge by God. He would honor them and have them honored among men. Now the honor of the clergy, as of every corporate body, is centred in their chief, who represents them officially and holds a guardianship of their rights and privileges, the prudent ordering of their Ministry and the maintenance of their good name. If their chief be exalted they are exalted; if their chief be humiliated they bow their heads with shame. Wherefore, he believed that he should do an act most agreeable to the feelings of the entire body of the priesthood of Kingston and conducive to in-

HONOR OF ALL AND EACH by procuring from the Sovereign Pontiff a special mark of approbation and hierarchial distinction for the esteemed clergyman who bad filled with credit to himself and the diocese the critical post of Diocesan Administrator during the twenty months that had elapsed since the lamented demise of their late venerable Bishop. It was congruous that he who had been Ordinary of the diocese, and as such, the occupant of a prelatal position, should not, at the expiration of his time of effice, be allowed to descend from his place of power and dignity, unconsidered, unrewarded. He had undergone much labor and wearying solicitude in his efforts Bishop's) very great delight he had heard thankful for his able services. He was glad to hear them now renew their applause at this reference. He was exceedingly pleased to find that his sentiments were in

harmony with theirs and that in soliciting THE HOLY PATHER'S FAVOR for the late Administrator he brought joy to the whole priesthood of the diocese. The Brief which he (the Bishop) held in his hand was the gracious response of Pope Leo XIII. to his petition. It bestowed on the Very Rev. James Farrelly, pastor of Belleville, the style, title and dignity of Monseignor of the first class, constituting him Domestic Prelate of His Holiness, and declaring his right to wear the Rochet and the Mantelleto. The Bishop concluded by delivering the Papal Benediction and warmly congratulating the Right Rev. Monseigner Fairelly on the honor conferred upon him, and prayed for his long life to enjoy it with credit to himself and pleasure to his friends. Loud applause fol-lowed this address, and the clergy came forward eagerly to felicitate the new prelate, who was deeply moved.

AN AFFECTING BEPLY.

The newly appointed prelate, on rising to reply to His Lordship's address, was warmly applanded by the clergymen present. His

response was short but eloquent, as follows: My dear Lord Bishop-1 thank you most sincerely for the high honor which you have obtained for me. I thank you also for the exceedingly kind words just now expressed in the presence of my brother clergymen previous to your presenting me the Brief of the

Holy Father. I thank you too, reverend and venerable brethren, for the enthusiasm you have manifested at the news of my appointment to the expited dignity, and I would ask your Lordship to please convey to the Holy hather the expression of my most humble and grateful thanks for the rare honor vouchsafed me, an humble priest of your diocese; and also the assurance that I shall constantly endeavour, by the purity of my life and action, to keep unsullied and stainless the sacred robes he

authorizes me to wear. I cannot, my dear lord, summon words to to my aid of sufficient strength and comprehensive meaning to convey to you the depth of my gratitude and the feelings of my heart. Who am I that I should be thus honored? What were my merits in your Lordship's eyes that you should approach the Sovereign Pontiff and ask this favor? Personally you knew me not. You were solely aware that at the demise of the late Dr. O'Brien, of happy memory, I was appointed by the Holy See to administer the affairs of the Diocese until the appointment of his successor.

But you were aware that constituencies were often honored, honored by conferring titles on their representatives. You found me the Administrator, the representative, it you will, of this great Diocese when you were happily chosen by the Holy Father to be its Prince and Ruler, and you were determined that it should be honored by having the man in your Diocese conferred on me. Hence, fall back into the ranks; but should be Galicia are treated,

thanks to your Lordship not to any merit of maintained, as far as possible, in that place mine, that I am o-day a Monselgnor—a pre- of honor which formerly the vote of the

late of the Pope's household.

Bishop Cleary then took the ring from his own hand and placing it on Monseignore Farrelly's finger, said : "Right Rev. Monseignor, I beg you to accept this ring and wear it in memory of this day and the happiness we all feel awour elevation."

SUNDAY SERVICES.

In St. Mary's Cathedral yesterday morning the services were of a very solemu and impressive character. High Mass (coram piscopo) was celebrated by the Very Rev. Father Wissel, of Baltimore, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Kelly and McDonald, as deacon and sub-deacon. His Lordship the Bishop presided on the throne, assisted by the Rev. Father Lynca, of Peterboro', and the Rev. Father Higgins. The Bishop was vested in full pontificule. The new Monseignor, the Right Rev. Mgr. Farrelly, was scated on the epistle side, wearing the purple or insignia of his office, assisted by the Rev. Father Twohey. The scene presented at times in the sanctuary, during the sacred office, was very beautiful. After the reading of the gospel His Lordship the Bishop addressed the congregation from the episcopal throne.

ADDRESS OF THE BISHOP. The Church is the kingdom of God on earth. From the beginning the Church was to be founded as a kingdom according to the announcement to Mary that she should "conceive a son, . . . who was to be the son of the Most High, to whom the Lord God gave the throne of David, His father, and He shall

reign in the house of Jacob for ever, and of His kingdom there shall be no end." Thus the Church was founded as a kingdom, having the organization of a kingdom, the grades of a kingdom, and this kingdom was to last for ever. By its indefectibility it has excited the admiration of the world, that whereas worldly kingdoms, however perfectly formed, however powerfully defended, however rich in resources, have falled and disappeared, the Church has outlived all empires and dynas-ties and has witnessed the growth and decay of powerful nations. Even as the prophet Daniel saw in vision the huge stone lossed from the mountain side without visible agency and, rolling down, crushed everything in its way till it filled the whole earth, so the Church conquered the empire of the world: the Greek, the Roman, the Macedonian felt her influence and acknowledge her sway. Because this Church was not of human ori-

last for ever. And this KINGDOM OF THE CHURCH

gin, but was made by God, therefore, it shall

was to have its organization of a kingdom to do his duty satisfactorily, and to his (the the grades of a kingdom, and was to be ruled as a kingdom by one supreme head. But them formally declare, in presence of the these grades and distinctions in the king-numerous prelates and clergy who had as-doms of the earth have not the same claim sembled to welcome him on his arrival to honor and dignity as the high places in amongst them, that they highly appreciated the kingdom of Christ. The aristocracy of Father Farrelly's administration and were the world has ceased to exist except as a name. In the first days of the Greek and Roman powers the aristocracy were the best men, elevated above their fellows, to rule them by the power of their intelligence, by the integrity of their moral characters, and hence the name given them by the ancient Romans was Optimates, that is, the best men, selected on account of high moral worth, excellence of public virtue and superior intelligence. In the same way the church gives a place of dignity and honor only to the best, those men who are eminent for virtue and sanctity and learning. And the world has ever recognized the worth of the Princes of the Church, for in every court the Papal representative takes precedence of all other Ambassadors and occupies the place of honor in all the palaces of the world. Thus the aristocracy of the Church receives its approbation and applause from the outside world. No was in the kingdoms of the world there are grades and classes of nobility, e.g., the Duke, the Viscount, the Marquis, the Earl, the Baro net and the Knight, so in God's everlasting kingdom there are

MANIFOLD DEGREES OF DIGNITY. The Pope, the supreme Monarch of the Church, is surrounded first by these princes superior to the proudest princes of the earth, the Cardinals who form his consistory on Su preme Council. Then there are patriarchs and metropolitans and bishops, and next to the bishops the Papal Court recognizes an order of ecclesiastics called Monsignori, and of these there are three grades. The first is merely a title of honor conferring no authority or position; the second confers a certain position in the papal palace upon the person holding it, regarding the regulation of audiences with the Holy Father; the third, or highest degree, is that of domestic prolate to the Pope, whose duty it is to attend the Pope in all public ceremonies occupying a position immediately near to a hishop, and like him wearing the purple. This dignity and honorable title has been bestowed upon the distinguished ecclesiastic who governed this extensive diocess in the interval between my predecessors' death and my arrival amongst you. While in Rome I asked the Sovereign Pontiff to confer honor on my clergy, and although I knew none amongst them yet I had heard that they themselves had singled out one of their own number, vesting him with authority and power to govern during the long interregnum. Him, then, whom

MY CLERGY HONORED AND TRUSTED, I also determined to honor, because in honoring him I was honoring my clergy and my dioceso. For every profession, whether it be the sacred profession of the ministry, or the medical or legal profession, regards what is done to dignify one of their number as an honor done to each member, as if a member that one who exercised the critical office of temporary authority with prudence and zeal for so long a time should not be allowed to

tellow-members of his profession had placed him. Therefore, it was I who asked and obtained from the Holy Father that the pre-eminent distinction of the mestic prelacy should be awarded Monseignor Farrelly, who, for twenty months, wisely used all the power of Ordinary of the diocese of Kingston, feeling that by acting in this manner I was elevating the character of my clergy and conferring honor and position upon my whole diocese. Such, therefore, is the position and dignity conferred upon the Right Rev. Mgr. Farrelly, in a Brief, which I presented him with last Friday, and I pray God to grant him him health and length of days that he may long enjoy his well-earned title, and that he may continue as ever to edity the people of this diocese by the salutary influence of his example.

APOSTOLIC RENEDICTION.

His Lordship the Bishop immediately after the sermon imparted his Apostolic benediction with 40 days' indulgence.

CELEBRATION OF VESPEES. In the evening Grand Vespers were colebrated. The Bishop presided with the same attendants. The Very Rev. Father Wissel pronched, taking his text from I. Corinthians xx., 1, 17. The sermon was a lucid explanation of the Rosary, its use and its beneficial effects. He 1180 exhorted his hearers to recite these prayers constantly and with fervour. The Benediction of the Holy Sacrament was given by the Right Rev. Mgr. Farrelly, assisted by Fathers Twobey and Hogan. The altars were beautifully decorated and illuminated. The attendance was large at all the services.

MUSICAL SERVICE. The music and singing of the choir was very fine. The solos of Mrs. O'Reilly, Miss Kane, Major Taschercau, Mr. Kane, and Mr. Bajus were given with good effect. The in-strumental solos of Prof. DesRochers, as usual, were of a high order. The choir is about to be reorganized, and it is expected that with additional talent and practice it will class as one of the finest in the Dominion. The musical service in the morning was as fol-

Kyri	B	Con	coni.
		Farmer.	
Cred	0		mid.
Sanc	tus	Par	ralt.
Agn	ns Dei		ydon.
	tory_" Ave		
	um Ergo		
	evening.		

Psalm.....Plain Chant. Magnificat Plain Chant.

Ave Maria..... Lambilotte. Adore To Plain Chant. Tantum Ergo.....J. D.

On the occasion of a clerical presentation last April we gave a brief sketch of Father (now Mgr.) Farrelly's ministerial service. Mgr. Farrelly finished his theological studies at Regiopolis College, being a fellow-student of Bishop O'Brien, whom he admired and loved for his virtues as well as rare scholastic accomplishments. He was ordained by the late Bishop Phelan, and during the first two years of his priestnood was attached to the cathedral. Then he was appointed to the parish of Hastings and Asphodel, where he remained and laboured for between four and five years. Next he was appointed to Lindsay, in which town he resided for eleven years. Upon the death of the late Father Dollard he was made Vicar General and parish priest of Kingston. Finally he replaced, some seven years sgo, the late Father Brennan, at Belleville. While located

in Kingston and during the absence of Bishop Horan, who was summoned to attend the Æcumenical Council in Rome, he was first assigned the administration of the diocese, a second time the direction of affairs devolved upon him during the illness and death of the same prelate; and lastly the unfortunnte demise of Dr. O'Brien forced upon him duties which he satisfactorily discharged, and of which he was relieved by the arrival and installation of the present Bishop.

CONKLING AND GARFIELD.

The following from the Dayton Journal suggests that political asperities have not always been what they seemed to

Among the late President Garfield's papers will probably be found a little memoranda from Roscoe Conkling to him, in pencil, written in the hall of the national convention at Chicago, in about these words :--

My DEAR GARFIELD: If there is to be dark horse in this convention there is no man whom I would prefer before yourself. CONKLING.

The reply was: My DEAR CONKLING : There will be no dark horse in the convention. I am for Sherman. J. A. GARFIELD. This was pending the great struggle and

carried Garfield ioto the Presidency-and the

TROUBLE BREWING. WARRAW, Oct. 8 -A great sensation is

just before the mighty popular tornado which

caused in Hungary by the news of the projected interview here between the Emperor of Austria and the Czar. It is reported that the meeting of the Emperors is connected with the violent suppression of the Eastern question by the annexation of European Turkey to Austria and Russia, with the promise of neutrality to Germany in the event of war next spring with France. Constantinople is to become free. Hun-gary, whose sympathy with Turkey is very great, is strongly against such a policy, but it is said the Dantzic interview be dishonored the whole profession is bowed | leaves the Austrian monarch no option in the down with shame. Furthermore, it was just matter, ... It is feared, that if Francis Joseph goes to Warsaw there may be a manifestation in his favor to spite the Czar, who does not treat his Polish subjects as Austrian Poles in

A BOER PROTEST.

Objections of the Triumvirate to the Convention With England -Modifications Demanded.

Water to be to

[BY CABLE.]

London, Oct. 7, 1881.—A despatch from Durban says:—" The telegram of the Triumvirate constituting the Boor Government, expressing the opinion that the terms of the convention are contrary to the Sand River Treaty, is to Premier Gladstone direct. The Triumvirate desire that the sazerain shall merely have control of and not conduct foreign affairs and have no right of approval of Transvaal laws." The Daily News says that a strong feeling exists in the Orange Free State as to the course to be taken in the event of a renewal of the war. The Daily News, in its second edition, publishes a despatch from Pietermaritzburg, Natal, an-nouncing that the orders to stop all movements of troops have been renewed, and that General Sir Evelyn Wood will stop the transports at Simon's Bay. It is believed in military circles that the Boers will yield it firmness is shown. The correspondent, however, doubts this, and is convinced that the Dutch throughout South Africa will consider their claims just. The real crucial point is the native question. It is believed that a modification of the convention, in the direction of trusting the Boers more, relative to the treatment of natives will have a great effect. A despatch to the Standard from Fort Amiel says:—" The Boers object to the article in the convention by which the Queen' has reserved control over the external relations of the State, including the conclusion of treaties and the conduct of diplomatic intercourse with foreign Powers, and the article defining the duties of the British resident. They also object to the article providing for complete freedom of religion and protection for all denominations; to the article declaring that no slavery or apprenticeship partaking of slavery shall be tolerated by the Boers; to the article providing for the rights of all persons, other than natives, who conform to the laws of the Transvaal, and tothe article declaring that all inhabitants of the Transvaal shall have free access to courts of justice for the protection and defence of their rights." The correspondent says that the above explains why, in the recent debate in the Volksraad, members declared that the convention dealt with the Boers as though they were hordes of savages. The Times, in its leading article, says :- " If the convention with the Boers should not be ratified by the 9th of November the British garrisons in the Transvaal would again be nominally in a state of siege, and communication between them and the rest of the country would be suspended, if not on the initiative of the Boers, at all events on that of the British. Sooner or later General Wood, after sending another ultimatum, must advance to relieve the British people. But the deliberate choice of the Boers will surely not be for war when they may without risk enjoy honorable peace." A despatch to the News from Maritzburg, Natal, says public opinion there unanimously deprecates a renewal of hostilities between the British and the Boers.

THE "AURORA."

VICISSITUDES AND DEATH OF THE PAPAL ORGAN. [From the Rome correspondent of the N. Y.

The sudden and untimely death of the Aurora newspaper has been gossiped about, here for the last two months. This publication was announced a year and a haif. ago as the only true and genuine pontifical organ. His Holiness put the enterprise into the hands of Mgr. Shisffini, President of the Ecclesiastical Academy. This distinguished scholar, theo logian, and preacher was fit for anything rather than journalism. Aurora smelt of the pulpit. Its solemnity disappointed everybody. You could see the signs of a sort of literary scrofula in the new child. The good Bishop soon perceived that to edit a daily. nowspaper-even a slim one, such as are all the newspapers here was a different, thing from writing a sermon, or preaching it. He gave up the job. Father Balan, archivist of the Vatican, and known all over the Catholic world as an eminent historian next took charge of the unfortunate organ. The paper showed signs of life. But Father Calau could'at quite agree with Bishop Schieffini, who still sexercised a sort of general supervision. People talkeds a good deal of their disagreements; Aurora was never steady, in its opinions. Schiaffici's influence with the Pope prevailed. The learned but somewhat incautious Balan was forced to resign, though he was soon promoted to a high diguity at St. Peter's. A new manager was found in the person of Signor Zuma, a smart young professor of the papal school. The Aurora; became lively. An important and critical question, that of the relations of Rome towards the Land Leaguers of Ireland, was taken, up and treated with a courage that gave the paper s wide reputation. A series of articles was printed, advoesting in the strongest terms the cause of Ireland, as against the English party which has its headquarters; here in the spartments of Cardinal, Howard. This policy advertised the Autora throughout the world, and secured to the Pope the gratiude of the Irish Catholics. In its last days the Aurora was readable and in marked contrast with the heavy and soporific Osservatore. It had about 2,000; subscribers and a subvention out of the Peter's pence.

A special to the Toronto Telegram says the Trickett-Plaisted and Hanlan Parker races 42 Creve Cour Linke, Dear St. Louis are postponed until the 16th instant; claim 'sv