

HAPHAZARDS.

I have been taken to task on the score of the story I told last week as of Monsignor Sinal. In the first place the name was wrongly spelled. A letter was suppressed it appears, which is certainly serious when you have to do with the name of a bishop. It should have been *Sinal*. And in the second place, which is of less consequence, the story shouldn't have been told as of him at all, but of Monsignor Eleas. But what matters it, and why be so exacting with a poor scribe who pretends to no more than scribbling haphazard. And after all, even for a man much better posted than I, it is not such an impossible error to mistake one good bishop of Quebec for another; for, unlike Montreal, Quebec has a long and uninterrupted episcopal line and the individuals composing it have been all and almost equally distinguished for great ability and many virtues. Unlike Montreal, I said? Only in the length of the line, that is all. Indeed could our city look back to as many bishops as some of the older European Sees, and were the present distant past, history would mark out and tell of the gracious government of Edward Charles Fabre, third bishop of Montreal and afterwards its first Archbishop, but always the gentle ruler, whose exalted dignity never concealed the apostolic office. Whoever, with any faith, has knelt to receive his blessing has felt he was not only lifted by His Grace's hand, but that his soul had been lifted up, encouraged by the benevolence of the prelate's blessing and the wise counsel of a friend.

And there is no telling but that when the history of this episcopate comes to be written, my name may be preserved by its pages long after the wooden cover over my old bachelor bones shall have joined them in the dust of Mount Royal; for the chronicler would not forget to tell how on one of my Sunday rambles the good Archbishop's carriage picked me up and drove me with him into town. The road lay through Griffintown, (I think it is Brother Arnold who calls it "the holy land of Griffintown"), and as we rolled along the people on the foot-paths recognizing their Bishop knelt as he made the sign of the cross above their heads in passing; and the air on that bright sunny Sunday afternoon in May was filled with blessings. His Grace was evidently happy to bless his people, and happy too to witness the manliness of their faith. I shall not forget, though his chronicler may, the remark His Grace made to one of his Canons—*On voit "bien qu'on est dans le pays des Irlandais."*

"If the teaching of religion were excluded from public schools, might not our education—*all system be made satisfactory by daily religious instruction given for a sufficient part of every day in some other school? Would it not be practicable to have two kinds of schools for daily attendance, one the secular school to which every child should be sent, and the other the separate school, in which religion and nothing else would be taught; and would not such a system be satisfactory to Catholics?"*

My correspondent "Michael" must be satisfied with such haphazard answer as occurs to me.

Assuming such a system practicable, which I very much doubt, in considering this question we must bear in mind the relative importance of education in secular and in religious matters, if convenience in either have to be sacrificed. In order to understand what my duty is on the subject it is proper that I should go back a little and find where the duty originated. My reason alone has been sufficient to convince me that God exists—that I must obey His law—and briefly it follows this law must have been revealed, so that men may with certainty know what is the law that governs them. In all times and throughout the world men have sought for this, have longed to know the truth, while the Catholic Church has been alone in claiming, but has ever claimed the mission and authority to teach infallibly, with certainty the truth, of religion. On the other hand all other teachers tell me that they don't pretend to teach more than this, that I am free to teach myself. This is the Protestant doctrine of private judgment, which stumbles me and will always make it impossible for me to belong to the easier church. All and every part of the Divine Revelation I must accept without doubt or cavil whether my limited reason assents to it easily or not.

Now, to come back to our wethers. How fares at best the child of Catholic parents at the public school? Suppose for instance that the lesson be in history and that the youth is much puzzled to know whether or not a certain alleged fact ever happened, relied upon by the Catholic Church in her teaching, but denied by Protestants. Where is the truth?—the child asks. His teacher tells him with shrugged up shoulders—"The truth I, my boy, that is the old question that was asked by 'Pilate nearly 1900 years ago, if indeed there is any credit to be placed in the story that has come to us of that wonderful interview which, so the Gospels tell, took place between Pilate, the Roman Governor, and the Nazarene Christ. But where the truth is in this particular matter is very uncertain. Really, my boy, I don't know myself, for some say one thing and some say another, while both are equally well able to judge; and consequently, my boy, find out for yourself, and believe what you like." But when the knowledge of the truth on this subject is of vital import, such conduct is really equivalent to teaching the Protestant doctrine of private judgment.

The words in the Gospel I heard last Sunday come now to my mind: "Seek ye therefore first the Kingdom of God and His justice." Our religion is not of secondary importance. It is not a thing alone and separate from everything else. Our duty to God, which is Religion, enters into every detail of life. From our earliest years it should be breathed in the atmosphere, with its color tinge the light through which each thing is seen, and govern our will so that our morning prayer, "Thy will be done," may be a continuous prayer throughout the day finding sincere expression in all our actions.

It is a wise thing for my correspondent to inform himself on this subject, which will be much discussed in consequence of the threatened legislation to do away with Catholic schools in Manitoba. It is all very well for him to come and compare his ideas with mine, for I've no doubt that mine will gain by the comparison, but my friend with the splen-

did name should seek for information elsewhere. He should read Monsignor Taché's published correspondence—and I would also refer him to a pamphlet published in 1875 by Thomas D. Egan, 37 Barclay street, New York, containing a lecture of Chief Justice Dunning of the Supreme Court of Arizona, in which the question of Public schools is discussed with great ability and clearness. The pamphlet has gone through several editions.

PAUL.

PARNELL ON POLITICAL PRISONERS.

The Irish Leader's Unanswerable Indictment of Balfour's Brutality—An Inhuman System.

Just before prorogation, Mr. Parnell in the House of Commons said: "It is a curious thing, but not the less true, that only in this country have there been exceptional rules, regulations, and privileges embodied in statute form for the benefit of political prisoners. Why is this? This exceptional case on the part of the Legislature has been forced upon the Legislature from time to time by the barbarous treatment of political prisoners in Ireland. It is usually sufficient, and it is always understood in every country that political prisoners are to have exceptional treatment. It has never been necessary for the Legislature to interfere and to point out to the Executive its duty in this matter except in the case of Irish political prisoners, and this change was only forced upon the Legislature in 1877, owing to the barbarous treatment meted out to the FENIAN PRISONERS.

In 1865 and subsequent years by the Home Secretary who had the responsibility in those days (hear, hear). These men were taken from all ranks in life, from the noblest and the most distinguished down to the lowliest and the most degraded. They were brought over to the English convict prisons. They were deliberately stripped of their flannels in the depth of winter, and the jail flannels were refused them. It is to no inconceivable that this should have been so, but it stands so—it stands upon record in the report of the Devon Commission. They were ill-treated in many other ways, because, being Fenians, they were unpopular with all classes in England, and they were a special mark for the vindictive passions and petty spite of the jailers in the convict prisons who had charge of them. Many of them lost their health, and subsequently died from disease contracted in these prisons. Some became paralyzed, and in 1879, an unfortunate man, named Raddie, who was then dying in Loughlinstown workhouse, and unable to move. He had to be wheeled about in a chair as a pauper in this workhouse. He had been accused of malingering. His paralysis was asserted by the Government to be feigned. Most cruel tests were applied to him, and he was discharged finally too late to arrest the course of the disease which had seized him, and he died about a year afterwards.

A TERRIBLE HISTORY.

Others of them became insane; and few more terrible histories can be written than the history of many of these unfortunate men engaged in the Fenian conspiracy, and who suffered so terribly, owing to the hardships and rigors of the prison treatment meted out to them. All these matters were brought before the Parliament of 1877, and to the honor of Mr. Oros, the Home Secretary, he accepted the principle in the Prison Act of that year of the exceptional treatment of political prisoners.

GOING BACK.

But the right hon. gentleman seeks to turn back the hands of the clock. He wants to go back, in his treatment of political prisoners to the old times of 1865-1867. The right hon. gentleman may hope that he is to be some extent successful in intimidating by harshness, but he, I think, will find in the long run that he is sadly mistaken. (Cheers.)

DISGUSTING POLICY.

It has always been so. Persecution always causes redoubled exertion on behalf of the persecuted (cheers), and if the right hon. gentleman thinks that he is taking the humiliating effect of these harsh and cruel measures against his political opponents in Ireland, he will find the teachings of history do not justify the belief. What could be more disgusting than the treatment meted out to Mr. Fitzgibbon? The matter has been brought to the notice of the right hon. gentleman, any further was political that he refused to see an article feather to some emergency men who went about among emergency men and soldiers. He refused to supply her, and he was taken up on a charge of boycotting, and he was convicted by two of the right hon. gentlemen's R-movables, and he was sentenced, if not upon this charge upon some other, to imprisonment for hard labor. He was one of the principal, if not the principal, merchants of Castlereagh (hear, hear), a man of considerable substance, of good credit, and a large trader and shopkeeper (cheers). He was imprisoned in one of those Irish jails, and the depth of the barbarism to which the instruments of the right hon. gentleman descended will be seen when the right hon. gentleman tells us which the governor selected as the most suitable for this political prisoner was to set him to clean out the drains of the prison.

THE BELFAST FORGERS.

The right hon. gentleman did not put any of his pet Belfast forgers to clean out his prison cesspools. They were allowed even before the change in prison rules which the right hon. gentleman passed to get himself out of a dilemma, they were allowed to wear their own clothes, to walk about in their shooting jackets and other light summer costumes, as if they were gentlemen as large in these jails—indeed they were not compelled to do any work at all so far as I am aware, and certainly none of the dirty disgusting work which was given to his political opponents. It is for political prisoners that the right hon. gentleman reserves treatment of this kind (cheers).

The right hon. gentleman selects his political supporters in Belfast, who have committed these disgraceful forgeries, and he says to them—"because you are Conservatives and gentlemen I will permit you to wear your own clothes in prison, and to have privileges as regards hair-dressing and beard-cutting which I will not permit to such men as Mr. Fitzgibbon, of whom I say I have heard nothing." The members of Parliament—I will permit you, whom I know, and who oppose to me in the House of Commons—I will permit you certain exemptions and certain privileges—these concessions having only been obtained after a severe struggle between the great hon. gentleman and these members, in which several of them risked their lives (cheers). This is the principle upon which the hon. gentleman goes.

A PROTEST.

Now, we protest against that, and we shall make a protest against it until we induce Parliament to carry out our views (cheers). We consider that a man who forged his name to a document, a man who commits a robbery, a man who steals his neighbor's property, whether he be a peasant or whether he be a lord, should be treated as a man who commits a disgraceful offence; and that the man, or other member of Parliament, who has committed the disgraceful offence of the right hon. gentleman or his agents in Ireland, who has advised the tenant-farmers to combine for their own self-protection, and in doing so has transgressed the provisions of a law made especially for the purpose of reaching political offences, and political offences only, that such men should be treated, if you like, as men who are not to be necessary to deter from a repetition of the same offence, but not as men who have committed any disgraceful offence, and whose mind stands in need of reformatory discipline.

A PLAIN POSITION.

That is a plain position, and one which can be maintained. It is one which has received the sanction of the Executive authorities of all countries at all times that political offences have been committed. It is one which has received the sanction of the Conservative Legis-

lature of this country ten years ago. It is one which we shall continue to force upon the attention of the right honorable gentleman and this House until we obtain its recognition, if not from this House, certainly from the next Parliament, which the people of this country will have an opportunity of returning (loud cheers).

PEACE WITH HONOR.

The Labor War in London Settled Satisfactorily.

LONDON, September 13.—The joint committee appointed to consider the proposals of the strikers have agreed that the wages demanded by the dock laborers shall be conceded, the advance to take effect November 4. The Lord Mayor, at a conference with the directors of the dock companies, gave assurance that the men were ready to resume work on Monday. The lightermen, in view of the end of the dockmen's strike, are also seeking to resume work. The result followed a conference held to-day between Cardinal Manning on behalf of the striking dock laborers and the directors of the dock companies. The Cardinal submitted to the directors definite proposals for the settlement of the wage question. These proposals were accepted by the dock companies.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The master lightermen have conceded the points submitted to them on behalf of their employees, and the last obstacle in the way of a general resumption of business has been removed, and the great strike ended. The men will return to work on Monday. The success of the dockyard strikers and the others who struck in sympathy with them shewers in a well-defined movement toward corporation purchase and management of the docks. Already John Burns, to whose masterful direction much of the success of the strike is due, is preparing a scheme for submission to the County Council, contemplating the absorption of the docks by the municipality as a reasonable price. The present aggregate capital of the dock companies, £120,000,000, represents a great deal of matter and a great many jobs of questionable character. The month's struggle between the determined dock laborers and their employers has had the effect of purging and purifying the poorest of London's proletariat, while it also led to the disclosures of the peculiar methods employed by the dock companies to squeeze customer and employees at the same time. Mr. Burns, in his speeches constantly urged the men to improve their homes and avoid liquor shops, and one of the features of the strike was the fact that there had been the large number of men who have signed the pledge. The discipline, tolerance and intelligent grip of the main subject displayed by the men were marvellous, and have had more influence upon capital than anything that the capitalists have ever before had to contend with.

GREAT CREDIT DUE TO BURNS.

Burns has come out of the fight with flying colors. He is complimented on all sides and no man in England has a more promising future than he. His conduct in the strike has greatly added to his popularity in his action with regard to the parliamentary seat for Dundee. The moment the Liberals of that constituency showed preference for Mr. Lenx, a local favorite, Burns refused to contest the seat and so informed the friends who were pushing him. The Liberals are certain to nominate Burns for the seat, and he will just as certainly elect him. A rumor was in circulation for two days that Burns would lead a widely organized strike of railway employees as soon as he should have brought the dock yard strike to an issue, and a sudden sharp decline in railway shares was the result. But Burns is not directly to the men, however, though there is much dissatisfaction among the employees of all the principal lines.

The agreement entered into by the dock directors and the striking laborers upon which the strike was ended, includes the stipulation that November 4 and thereafter contract work should be converted into piece work, and all payments should be made directly to the men under the supervision of the dock officials. It is also agreed on this part of the men that laborers who have worked during the strike shall be treated as fellow-workers by the old hands, the directors at the same time pledging themselves to show no resentment toward the strikers.

MEETING IN HYDE PARK.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The workmen of London held a monster demonstration at Hyde Park this afternoon to celebrate the victory of the dock laborers. The celebration was a grand affair, and the workmen of the dock companies were the chief attraction.

John Burns was of course the chief speaker, and when he arose to address the audience from one of the stands which had been erected, he was greeted with deafening cheers and so great was the enthusiasm of those present that for five minutes the speaker was not heard. He stood, hat in hand, bowed in acknowledgment of the ovation but unable to utter a syllable for the deafening shouts which rent the air. When, from sheer exhaustion, the men desisted and a measure of quiet was restored Burns delivered what was evidently a carefully prepared speech showing more than ordinary thought and study. He declared that the strike had been a success, and concluded with only a preliminary skirmish with which was opened the great battle yet to come. A federation of labor would forthwith be organized throughout England, and once this work was completed the war would be carried into Africa. The thanks of the whole civilized world were due to the generous contributions to the strike fund, and the workmen were to be small measure due to their aid. Every penny of the fund, he said, would be accounted for by the East End Unions, under whose direction it had been distributed.

Burns and his wife while walking in the street to-day were recognized, and to escape the attentions which were showered upon them by the crowds, they were compelled to seek refuge on the top of a well filled omnibus. In this way they escaped their crowds of admirers, but many followed the bus for several squares, sending up cheers for Burns and his plucky little wife. There is still some subdued growling among the men because the committee consented to defer the date of the advance of wages until November 4th, but it is heard chiefly among those whose mode of living has been materially improved by idleness and their share of the funds. The more respectable of the laborers appear to be quite content with the solution reached. The dock directors claim they have 4,000 men at work at the docks, and under the terms of the compromise these men are retained.

THE LONDON "BLACKLEG" MUST GO.

LONDON, September 18.—Much ill-feeling exists between the dock laborers and the "black-legs," and the former refuse to work with them. Several encounters have occurred between them. Many of the dock laborers protest that the leaders of the strike should not agree to the proposal that the strikers should work hand in hand with the "black-legs." The officials of the dock companies made a strong complaint to the Lord Mayor against the action of the returned strikers and he has promised to do his utmost to compel the men to live up to the terms of their agreement. A meeting of the joint dock committee, the Cardinal Manning committee and the leaders of the strikers was called at the Mansion House to-day to consider the situation. Mr. Burns furnished several cases where unreasonable preference had been given to "black-legs." It was finally agreed by all present to endeavor to have the agreement kept intact by all parties.

Patrick Sarsfield's defense of Limerick was celebrated in the City of the Violent Treaty on Sunday, August 18, with much enthusiasm.

A CROWN'S CLAIMANT.

The Count of Paris Legitimate Heir to French Royalty—His Eventful Life.

The General elections, which will decide the fate of France are to take place on the 22nd of this month. There is no party directly attacking the Republican form of Government, even the Bonapartists persist in stating that they only attack the persons who at the present time—according to their lights—are corrupting the Republic. But there can be very little doubt, that if Boulanger should be successful, the Count of Paris would soon be installed as King of France. It is so well understood that the news of war in the Boulanger campaign have been provided by the French President, and only the other day the Count of Paris issued a manifesto to his adherents in France, advising his adherents to vote for the Bonapartists. Louis Albert Philippe d'Orleans Count of Paris, son of the late Duke of Orleans, and grandson of the late King Louis Philippe, of France was born at Paris, August 14th, 1838, and consequently, was only ten years old when the Revolution of 1848 broke out. The pathetic scene, when his mother, after the flight of his grandfather, the King, presented herself with her two sons before the Revolutionary Assembly, is so well known, that we need not describe it here. They also had to leave France, and his mother, the noble Duchess of Orleans, educated her sons in England. During the civil war, the Count of Paris, accompanied by other members of his family, visited America, where he was cordially received. He entered the army, serving on McClellan's staff. He received no pay, and stipulated that he might resign his commission whenever he felt so inclined. He participated in the Virginia campaign, and after the capture of the royal family, he would have nothing to do with the younger branch, represented by the Count of Paris, as long as he did not acknowledge as the legitimate and only heir to the French Crown, Comte de Chambord had no children, and the Count of Paris was his political heir. In 1873, a meeting took place between the two princes, and the Count of Paris acknowledged the elder claimant as his heir. The monarchists had a majority in the Assembly, but had hitherto been divided into two factions, each one acknowledging one of the two princes as his head. Now, that the Count of Paris had bent his knee before his cousin, everybody thought the Comte de Chambord would be proclaimed King. However, he insisted upon substituting the white flag, the ancient flag of the monarchy, for the National tricolor, the emblem of the Revolution. This was impossible, and as Comte de Chambord would not give in, France is a Republic still. This prince died in 1884, and since then the Count of Paris has been at the head of the Royalist party in France. He is now living in England, the French Republicans having banished all Pretenders from France. The Prince is acknowledged, even by his political enemies, to be an upright and honest man, and if the Republic really should go to pieces, France would not only not be unhappy under a prince who has always admired American institutions and constitution, but would rather enjoy more stability than she has known for more than twenty years.

Irish Notes.

Mr. Gladstone weighs just 168 pounds. The annual returns show that 78,684 persons emigrated from Ireland during the past year. The Irish police have been ordered not to "shadow" English Members of Parliament traveling in Ireland.

Mr. Henry O'Shea has become part owner and editor of the *Shanghai* (China) Mercury. He is son of John O'Shea, of Dublin.

Mr. John C. Finneane, M. P., is confined to his bed in London, suffering from a serious attack of rheumatism, due to his recent prolonged imprisonment.

Dr. J. F. Fox, M. P. for a division of King's County, arrived in Cork on August 21, after a long visit to the United States and Canada which has greatly benefited his health.

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William Osborne of Kildare, near Ballylanders, county Tipperary died recently at 111 years. He was a schoolmaster before the National system was introduced and remembered distinctly the stirring times of '98. He was healthy throughout and lived to see his great grandchildren eight years old. R. I. P.

A deputation of Nationalists, including several town commissioners, Carrick-on-Shannon, and several other gentlemen, were present at the funeral of Mrs. Tanner, who died last week, and presented her with an address, tendering her their sympathy in her present and past trials.

The Irish leader has consented to address several meetings in England during the recess. The localities have not yet been fixed, but are likely to be in the north and midlands. When he is in the north he will be attending these meetings, he intends to have a few weeks shooting in the County Wicklow.

A woman named Rose Trainor, residing at Brackles-lea, near Draperstown, was sentenced lately to a month's imprisonment in Derry jail for attempting to take possession of a piece of land from which she had been evicted some time ago. After undergoing her term of imprisonment she was permitted to return home in a sick condition. The medical officer of the district was called in to see her immediately on her arrival, and has since pronounced her suffering from typhoid fever, the infection of which she had contracted in Derry prison.

SIMPLE FARE IS BEST.

But Cooks Can do Much to Make Every Meal Palatable.

Numbers of Housekeepers are faithful to the orthodox regime because they are in favor of plain and simple food as more health-giving and less likely to lead to indigestion than rich and complicated dishes. They are right here, says a writer in *Candell's Magazine*; simple diet is the best. The mistake they make is in thinking that because a dish is new, and has a fine name, therefore it is not simple. Some of the French dishes that have names most absurdly long are made of the simplest and most homely ingredients. There are English people who hold that a simple French cuisine should be the basis of every cookery; and there is a great deal to be said for the opinion. At the same time we have to remember that the French excel all other nations in cookery, and they excel the English far and away. Very often, too, it has happened that the French have given a title to a dish to honor the memory of some person who made a fortunate discovery concerning it. Thus, Bechamel sauce, to quote a familiar example, though simply superior white sauce, was named after Louis Bechamel, who invented it, and catlets a la Maintenon, which are catlets cooked in an envelope of buttered paper, were thus named because Mme. de Maintenon found out that meat was more succulent by being

wrapped in oiled paper while it was being cooked. Why should English-speaking housekeepers lose the advantage of a discovery of this kind merely because the author thereof was French? Housekeepers would indeed, show their wisdom by trying a new dish once a week—no matter what its name is—because it was for recipes because recipes abound in these days. They know very well, however, that those recipes only are of value to themselves which they have made their own by trying and proving. Let them add continually to the number thus proved, and they will insure variety in the daily fare. After that this they will lessen the drudgery of cookery and elevate it into an art. We housekeepers are in error when we say that servants will not take trouble in cookery. As a rule, they are glad to make experiments, and they like to add to their knowledge as much as we do. When there is never a thought of change they grow weary of the monotonous round (as which of us would not?) but they like the excitement of a new recipe. One way of making a good sauce "à la mode" in their situation is to give her the opportunity of learning new ways.

SOME UNWRITTEN TRADITIONS.

Of the Irish Civil War of 1798.

(From the *Oldham Weekly Chronicle*.)
June 7, 1798, the town of Maghera, Ulster, was occupied for about 43 hours by a body of half-armed peasants. They robbed no one, they killed no one, and, having neither leaders nor programme, they dispersed, and were succeeded by a troop of militia and detachments of Highland soldiers, who respectively took up their quarters in the Presbyterian and Episcopal churches, which they damaged from mere wanton love of mischief. As Maghera had harbored rebels, the militia and military took counsel together how they might punish it. Burning the town was first suggested, but, finally, the more profitable penalties permitted under martial law were decided on, and several wealthy houses were plundered and then burned, the owners in most cases making no attempt to defend their property. A Mr. Walter Graham, however, was an exception to this policy of forbearance. He attempted to defend his possessions, but was quickly put to death as a traitor, and his confidential servant was compelled to carry his late master's head fixed on a pike while proclaiming aloud through the streets that he bore "the head of a traitor." It is said the poor old servant refused to pronounce the word "traitor," and always said, "Here is the head of a 'oray' hur." The alleged offence of the "traitor" was his having advised the rector to head the band of insurgents which had occupied Maghera. The tale of the rector's assertion, and it is so remarked that many men came to untimely ends whose names appeared convenient to the rector. Amongst the supposed victims was poor man named "Cuddy," whose dire offence had been a poor little joke while he attended a window, the ladder frame of which he said could soon be turned into bullets. The court martial before which "Cuddy" was brought ordered him to be dressed in his grave clothes, and marched to the gallows. As the poor fellow walked through the streets of Maghera surrounded by soldiers he sang aloud with a bold voice some verses from the 52nd Psalm, and all who heard the weird music knew that "Cuddy" meant to address his rector in the following lines:—

Why dost thou boast, O mighty man,
Of mischief and of ill?
The goodness of Almighty God
Endureth ever still.

As he stood beside the gallows poor "Cuddy" again solemnly protested his innocence, which, indeed, none doubted. Col. Leith (who was in command), asked him if he trusted him, but the condemned man, looking at "shadow" English Members of Parliament traveling in Ireland.

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Presbyterianism. So fierce is the struggle for place in the Castle that Mr. Balfour, while he is publicly declared that his spirit sinks before the clamour raised over the bestowal of office, and he confesses to a painful consciousness of failure. Certainly, continued Dr. Wigham, "Mr. Balfour has not succeeded. So far as Presbyterianism is concerned, he has been jockeyed and coerced into a course of treatment that is fitted to occasions, and which has occasioned deep and widespread dissatisfaction."

The following are the statistics referred to:—

	Presbyterians	Catholics	Protestants	Disenters
Members of Parliament	0	0	1	0
Peers	174	13	0	0
Privy Council	36	9	1	0
Lieutenants of Counties	29	2	0	1
County Court Judges	14	6	2	0
Resident Magistrates	139	35	2	0
Higher class Constabulary				
Officials	31	8	0	0
Constabulary District Inspectors	188	37	5	0
Higher Education Officials	12	19	7	0
Board of Public Works	18	3	0	0
Local Government Board	15	5	1	0
Permanent Well-paid Land Commissioners	2	3	0	0
Temporary and ill-paid do.	25	22	15	2
Medical Superintendents of Asylums	18	5	1	0
Belfast Gaol Officials	13	20	10	0

Salaries of Belfast Gaol Officials as stated by creed of religion:—

No Presbyterian holds any good, lucrative post in Belfast gaols, although all such appointments are in gift of the Lord Lieutenant and Chief Secretary and are at command of Orange members of Parliament.

The above shows that the loyal devotion of the Ulster Presbyterians to the powers that be has been very poorly recognized. Presbyterians and Disenters do not seem to have been in it when the loaves and fishes were being divided. And what is remarkable is that they are only just awakening to the knowledge of the fact that they have not been duly rewarded or recognized in any form for their devotion to the ruling powers. Presbyterian service seems ever to have been to suffer, rather than to reap the fruits of official recognition.

The Rev. W. S. Dickson, a fine scholar, speaker and writer, and pastor of a large Presbyterian congregation, was secretly executed early in 1798, and having been confined in a hulk in Belfast Lough, was sent, in company with many other Protestant suspects, to Fort George, in Inverness, where they remained, without formal accusation or trial, until 1802, when they were turned out and cruelly persecuted by the vile Government of Lord Castlereagh, who instigated the official distributor of the Kingdom Down to compel the needy and timid Presbyterian clergy to boycott poor Mr. Dickson, who was hunted from congregation to congregation until, in despair, he retired and lived on in great poverty until he died in 1824, in Belfast, where he had long been supported by the charity of friends, who dared not help him in public. Dr. Dickson's widow and children were denied the benefits of the Scottish Widows' Fund, to which for 25 years they had subscribed, on the plea that Dr. Dickson had not been continuously in Black during the time of his imprisonment. Black, the distributor of the Kingdom Down, himself or cut his throat. It was much commented on at the time that Lord Castlereagh and Black had each made the same kind of exit from the scene of their vile drama.

AVOID DEBT.

The Great Importance of Living within One's Income.

Every man who would get on in the world should as far as possible avoid debt. From the very outset of his career he should resolve to live within his income, however paltry it may be. The art of living easily as to money is very simple—pitch your scale of living one degree below your means. All the world's wisdom on the subject is most tersely epitomized in the words of Dicken's *Micawber*:—"Annual income twenty pounds; annual expenditure, nineteen shillings; result, happiness. Annual income, twenty pounds; annual expenditure, twenty pounds; result, misery." Many a man dates his downfall from the day when he began borrowing money. Avoid the first obligation, for that incurred, others follow, one necessitating another, every day the victim will get more entangled; then follow pretence, excuses, lies, till all sense of shame is lost, the whole life becomes a makeshift and the debtor in despair finally resolves to live by indirect robbery and falsehood.

The work of photographing the stars of the Northern Hemisphere has been commenced at Mount Vincent with a Harvard 13-inch photographic telescope.

Glycerine mixed with spirits is being used very largely for sharpening tools. The spirits are added in greater or less quantity according to whether the tools are fine or coarse.