

even the Democrats of to day must take their start.

The republican party, like all strong parties, had its faults, its later years of office being disgraced by scandals that disgusted and incensed honest citizens. But none of the dullness, incapacity, and self effacement of the present administration was ever visible under the republican regime. Nor was the country ever as disgracefully represented abroad as it is to day. The Democrats have, in a word, got their chance and failed to improve it. It requires not a prophet nor the son of a prophet to predict that the next administration will be thoroughly and aggressively republican unless perhaps some such candidate as Allen G. Thurman of Ohio, is made the standard bearer of the democratic hosts.

THE TABLET AND IRELAND.

The Boston Pilot deals with the Tablet's attitude towards Home Rule in a manner that leaves nothing to be desired: "We are delighted to see the Tablet take this course. It ends forever the shallow charge that the Irish question was a religious one—that 'Home Rule meant Rome Rule,' as an Orange genius put it. Ireland never had worse enemies than English Catholics, particularly so for the last forty years. They maligned her to the Pope, seduced her own weak, lord-loving Whig 'Catholics,' and generally patronized the Irish people with a gentle air of pious benevolence that was hard to bear and harder to oppose. Now, they have in an hour of rage torn down the screen, and let the Irish see the skeleton. They savagely assail Gladstone for 'flinging in his lot with those who have worked so long and so persistently to undo that union which a long line of English statesmen have held the service of their lives to guard.' The Tablet praises the House of Lords' feature of the Irish Parliament, and angrily resents the Irish members leaving Westminster, where, being Catholics, they pulled the English Catholic chestnut out of the fire. 'We are against the bill, then,' says the violent Tablet, 'with all our strength, and against every bill which would break up the United Parliament.'

As a specimen of English Catholic feeling towards Ireland we may be permitted to give the following, written under date, "Grace Dieu, Leicestershire, March 19th," to the Bishop of Nottingham, one of Ireland's staunchest and noblest English friends:

"I have the honor to inform Your Lordship that I am fully convinced that it is my duty, both to my country and to the Holy Roman Catholic and Apostolic Faith, which I profess, absolutely to disregard Your Lordship's prohibition, and that I am about to found, promote, and attend a new habitation of the Primrose League in the colliery districts about Whitwick, with a view principally to counteract the pernicious example and influence of the Irish National League, which Your Lordship has established in Nottingham, in support of the action of a party 'steeped to the lips in treason,' unhappily for the most part consisting of so-called Catholics, who do not blush to avow their sympathy with murderers and robbers, thus bringing their unfortunate country to the lowest depth of want and moral degradation. And this Your Lordship has thought well to recommend to the poorer and more ignorant members of your flock, whose simplicity and confidence are thus being scandalously imposed upon for unwholesome and impracticable political purposes! I shall, of course, respect Your Lordship's spiritual prerogative to forbid your clergy to administer the Sacraments of the Church to any loyal and energetic Englishmen of this distracted diocese who are determined to maintain the union between the three kingdoms and the peace and integrity of the Empire."

The reading of this letter suggested to our respected contemporary the *Tribe* some very just reflections:

"A poor, pitiful set, these English Catholics of the old school have for the greater part always been. If their ancestors were like themselves, as is probable, and they were the best of the aristocracy of that time, one cannot wonder that Henry the Eighth, those who managed Edward the Sixth and Elizabeth, found it so easy to force their doctrines and laws upon many who should have been the guardians and champions of truth and justice. Mr. De Lisle little imagines what scorn and contempt he excites amongst right-minded Protestants, as well as amongst all Irish Catholics, when he glibly repeats the calumnies in which the enemies of Ireland delight. English Catholics never were more just or fair to Ireland than English Protestants were. They did not persecute for religion's sake, but in all other respects they were always hostile to Ireland—always ready to join in trampling on its rights and liberties."

These English Catholic enemies of Ireland deserve to be known and exposed. They assume to speak and act for a whole nation the latchet of whose shoes they are not worthy and would never be permitted to loose. Their profession of Catholicity has, however, given them and their organ the *Tablet* a nominal authority that all Catholic Englishmen of real patriotism cannot too soon repudiate. We are glad to notice that it is for the most part English Catholics of the Acton and Camoy's school that now show their teeth to Ireland. The latter country simply bites the snarlers who can bark, but fear to bite. We earnestly desire a restoration of peace and good-will between Catholics of every school of politics in the United

Kingdom, but neither can we have, till the proper authorities step in to prevent the noisy handful from speaking for and in the name of all English Catholics.

THE LABOR STRUGGLE.

In every effort for the amelioration of the condition of our laboring classes we not only take deep interest, but are ready to lend active assistance to the cause of the suffering poor and the under-paid oppressed artisan. It is a singular but extraordinary fact demonstrated by statistics that are unanswerable that the master workman and his employees both benefit by the shortening of the hours of daily labor and the methodizing and humanizing of the work they have in hand. The great underlying principle in the relation between employer and employee should be that as man is not a beast of burden, but an intelligent agent, endowed with a conscience to direct and govern his action, he should be treated as such, not driven or coerced or crushed, the relation between the artisan and the employer is not that of a slave to a master; it is in the nature of a contract, the artisan binding himself for a fixed consideration to do a certain stated amount of work. We believe that heretofore the principle of slavery, the ownership in a sense of the workman by the employer, has too largely prevailed. It is time it should end. But are we, it may be asked, in favor of strikes? To this question we give, taking strikes in their present generally accepted sense, as a voluntary cessation of work by many and the forced cessation of work by others—an emphatic negative. If men, for good cause to them, quit work, well and good. This is a matter within their right, but it is altogether beyond and above their right, to force others who are willing to work, to follow their example. If one man think his labor worth \$3.00 and his employer think it worth but \$2.50 a day, he is certainly at liberty to quit work if he like, but he should not be allowed on that account to prevent his neighbor, who is ready to accept the \$2.50 for work of the same kind, from so doing. If we oppose and condemn and stigmatize the unfeeling tyranny of capital, we must likewise oppose, condemn and stigmatize the brutal oppression of industrial despotism. Workingmen owe it to themselves, now that they have the intelligence of the world on their side, to win the heart and the conscience of human society to their cause. Let them be just, let them be united, let them be moderate. The traitorous professional workman, the white-collared and gold-studded dandy who can prate by the hour on workingmen's rights, but is himself too lazy to earn an honest livelihood, should have no place in their councils. They must, if they will succeed, and succeed we trust they will in re-establishing on a firm and enduring basis the relations between workman and employer, keep true to the dictates of religion, shunning as they would a plague, for a plague they are to them, all oath-bound secret societies. In respect of the agitation for shorter hours, we are quite agreed with the *Toronto News*, which, on the 3rd inst., said:

"Owing to the immensely increased productive capacity of machinery, there are now admitted too many laborers in all branches in proportion to the amount of produce for which a market can be found. Working long hours, under the stimulus of competition, the market becomes overstocked, and both manufacturers and laborers suffer. Shorter hours all round would distribute the labor and production more evenly, instead of men being worked at high pressure during a period of good times, and then thrown out of work owing to stagnation. So far labor has certainly not received the share of advantage which ought fairly to accrue to it from the enormously increased productive power due to improved machinery, and the amount of leisure, and the opportunity of self-improvement which leisure brings, secured by the reduction of the working day to eight hours, will only be a just recognition of its claims in this respect."

We believe that the time has now come when the government of the day should take hold of the labor problem, and by the institution of a tribunal free from corrupting influences, secure just, speedy and final arbitrations of all disputes between labor and capital. Strikes are an undoubted evil to the working man and his family. They are a danger to society and must be provided against. Hence the necessity for early, conclusive and satisfactory legislation.

Mr. Gladstone evidently places just value on American sympathy and support. In reply to the Mayor of Boston who telegraphed him on behalf of an immense public meeting their thanks for his just and wise Irish policy, he cabled the following:

Hon. Hugh O'Brien, Mayor of Boston;

I received your telegram. I thank you for your courtesy in informing me of the proceedings of the mass meeting held in Boston on Monday to take action on the subject of the proposals of the Government with regard to Ireland. I feel that American opinion, allied as it is with regard and affection for the old country, affords Her Majesty's Government a powerful moral support.

I remain, dear worshipful Mayor, faithfully yours, W. E. GLADSTONE.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Marquis of Ripon—the first Catholic since the revolution of 1688, holding a seat in the British Cabinet—is very pronounced in his support of Mr. Gladstone's scheme for Irish Home Rule.

We perceive that the *Globe* continues in its course of bitter hostility to the Canadian Pacific Railway. This is not only unjustifiable in itself but indefensible even from a party standpoint. It is all very well to call the Company a "sturdy beggar," but calling names will not blind the people to the fact that the Canadian Pacific has made of Canada a nation in fact as well as in name.

SAYS THE VICTORIA, B. C., *Colinist* of April 1st: "His Grace Archbishop Seghers arrived at 6 o'clock last evening from a tour of the missions on the west coast. The voyage from Ky-on-quet Sound was made in a canoe manned by Indians, and occupied twenty days. The sea was rough all the way, and the trip one fraught with danger from beginning to finish, and only one with the indomitable pluck possessed by His Grace would have attempted it."

AT THE Bradford election, held on April 20th, Home Rule was the test question. The late liberal M. P. for this borough, Mr. Wm. H. Forster, died with the words "No Home Rule" on his lips. But his dying wish, though potent with many electors, could not keep out the Right Hon. Shaw Lefevre, Liberal and Home Ruler, who polled 4,407 votes against 3,627 given to Mr. Hoare, Conservative.

THE election of a superior of the Sulpitians for all Canada takes place every five years. On the 20th of April, 1881, the Rev. Mr. Colin was elected to that position, and on the same date, 1886, a new election was held. The priests of the community entitled to take part in the election who met for the purpose were Rev. Messrs. Colin, Larue, Bayle, Deguire, Giband, Bonissant, Dowd, Delavigne, Roussel, Rousselot, Sentenne and Nercam. The Rev. M. Colin was, to the intense satisfaction of all, re-elected.

MR. PARNELL'S power and influence as a leader may be at a glance inferred from the dispatch dated Dublin, May 2nd, reading as follows: "At the Killarney branch meeting of the Irish National League to-day, it was moved that the members of the League who voted for Mr. Doran, Lord Kenmare's under-agent, at the recent Poor Law elections, be expelled. The chairman, Mr. Sheehan, refused to put the motion, and it was withdrawn, it is supposed, in deference to Parnell's peace policy."

A LONDON despatch of the 2nd inst., conveys information well worthy close attention: "Of 55 anti-Irish Liberals, there are ten sons of peers, 3 of whom were created by Mr. Gladstone and five of them have drawn salaries by Mr. Gladstone's favour. There are eleven baronets and knights, seven of whom owe their titles to Mr. Gladstone. Of the remainder, most are either connected with the peerage or are aggrieved at not having been given offices. There is not a single poor man in the lot. The great bulk are either plutocrats or dandies, with here and there a sincere and erratic man like Mr. Albert Grey, or insufferable bores like Mr. Jacks. It is notable that thirteen came from Scotland and four from Wales. It is believed to be reasonably certain that this is the limit of the defection in both countries."

MR. GLADSTONE in his manifesto to the electors of Midlothian uses these remarkable words: "Never have I known an occasion when a parliamentary event so rang throughout the world as the introduction of the home rule bill. From public meetings, from the highest authorities in the British colonies and in America, from capitals such as Washington, Boston and Quebec, from remote districts lying beyond the reach of ordinary political excitement, I have received conclusive assurance that kindred people regard with warm, fraternal sympathy the attempt to settle once for all the troubled relations between England and Ireland, which exhibit the only great failure of the political genius of our race to confront and master a difficulty, and to obtain in a reasonable degree the main ends of a civilized life."

AN OTTAWA correspondent writes to say that after Mr. Costigan's refusal to bring in a resolution in favor of Home Rule, three members only of the St. Patrick's Literary Association out of a total of the sixty who voted, were desirous of letting the matter drop. One of the three is a government contractor, the other a gentleman who did not wish to embarrass Mr. Blake, the third a person calling himself a collector of Ireland Revenue, who is a faithful supporter of the government of the day whatever its political complexion." We refrain from publishing our correspondent's further description of this latter individual, but are glad to know from many other sources as well as from his letter that the St. Patrick's Society of Ottawa, is almost entirely

ly composed of men who are Irish Catholics first—Liberals and Conservatives after.

THE 10th of May is the day fixed for the second reading of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule measure. The Marquis of Hartington will then likely move its rejection. The debate will not, it is believed, close before the 1st of June. An able correspondent makes the following calculation of the vote: On one side there are 134 unaffiliated Liberals, 28 Ministers, and 86 Irishmen, a total of 248. On the other side there are 55 Liberals and 232 Tories, a total of 307. This leaves 114 unfixed. Of these, if there is a full vote, Mr. Gladstone must get 87, and his opponents must get 23 in order to have a majority. Better than any words do these figures reveal the tremendous stress of the situation; but of the 114 there are five who will not vote at all, if they decide not to vote for the bill, Mr. Bright, the two Chamberlains, Mr. Cairnes, and Mr. Courtney. This is possibly true of ten other Liberals. Of the remaining 99 the utmost the Tories hope for is 10, which would give them 317, and Mr. Gladstone's strength 337 or a majority of 20. On the other hand the Liberal whips deny that the Tories will get ten more. They place abstentions at six and claim a vote of 355 against 313, with a majority of 37.

IRISHMEN and friends of liberty throughout the world will cordially subscribe to the *Pilot's* regret at the prospect of Mr. Joseph Cowen's early retirement from public life: "In the public life of Great Britain there is no healthier or nobler life than Joseph Cowen's. He represents the best that is in England—industry, learning, liberty, and popular self-respect. The loss of such a man at this time in England is to be deplored; and we trust that Mr. Cowen's decision will be reconsidered. Mr. Cowen warmly supports Mr. Gladstone, in the House, and in his paper, the *Newcastle Chronicle*. In a late issue the *Chronicle* said: 'The opposition to Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill is the same as that which the American colonists showed in 1782. It basely smuggled the union with Ireland into existence eighteen years after this, and it allowed the bitterness of the Emancipation trouble to ferment toward rebellion for an entire generation. It is an opposition which never concedes anything until it is no longer able to withhold it. Its mainspring is the traditional and deep-rooted prejudice of the English and Scotch toward their Irish neighbors, and this prejudice itself is partly racial, partly political and largely religious.'"

JUSTIN MCCARTHY'S LETTER.

LONDON, May 2.—Justin McCarthy has issued the following statement of the situation in Parliament: "The truth, if it can be called a truth is nearly over. The battle begins again next week. The House of Commons meets on Monday, but will not take up the Home Rule measure until Thursday. The Easter recess has been given up to speech-making for and against the Bill, and almost every prominent man on either side has addressed a meeting, or meetings somewhere. It is not worth the pains to analyze most of the speeches. Events follow one another too quickly not to allow much time for retrospection. The past is dead very soon, and now I only mean to use it so as to get it, if I can, a safer forecast of the future. I am, perhaps, an optimist in this matter, but still I think there is a feeling in favor of Mr. Gladstone's measure distinctly improving in the country, and at all events the chances of any formidable coalition against him have become decidedly less and less. It is clear that there is no point of cohesion between Lord Hartington and Chamberlain. Hartington has committed himself hopelessly against the

PRINCIPLE OF HOME RULE. Chamberlain's carefully guards himself against anything of the kind. Mr. Goschen is opposed to all further extension of Home Rule. He was opposed to lowering County Franchise the other day, and it was passed without him, or in spite of him, as most Liberal reforms are. Mr. Goschen is very much like what would be called in America 'a crank.' He believes in no one's wisdom and virtue but his own. He is much soured because the English political world will go on listening to and following other men. He is a clever man, but spoiled by the success of any formidable coalition against him have become decidedly less and less. It is clear that there is no point of cohesion between Lord Hartington and Chamberlain, and Goschen among the Liberal, who else is there to coalesce? Hartington will, doubtless, propose an amendment on the second reading of the Home Rule measure on Thursday, and will propose that the Bill be read a second time that day six months—in other words, that it be

REJECTED FOR THIS SESSION. I feel well assured that the amendment will not be carried. The probability is that it will be rejected by a small majority and the second reading then allowed to pass without further division. Then comes the dangerous time for the Bill. The House will go into committee on all manner of amendments proposed, debated, and carried to a division. Every open and secret enemy of the Bill will find a full chance of damaging it by introducing an amendment and wasting time over the discussion. Every crocheted will find its hole from which to jump up, and every craze will rampage over the political field. If at last the Bill emerges out of committee in anything like a vigorous and vital condition it will go to the House of Lords at a very

late period in the session. Then the Lords will try to evade the difficulty by declaring it too late in the session for them to give such an important measure a full and fair consideration. Thus they will

AVOID THE RESPONSIBILITY.

of pronouncing upon the question of Home Rule. Remember two great Liberal retired Bills, each brought forward earlier in the session than the Home Rule measure, were both killed in committee by a combination of Tories and Whigs, and the end was that the Tories brought in a wider and better reform scheme than the Liberals. It may be so in this instance too, and is in my mind quite among the possibilities. My forecast then is this—Mr. Gladstone's measure will not pass this session; will not pass in any session, in its present shape but, all the same, Mr. Gladstone has already carried Home Rule. No parliament will ever again attempt to carry on the Imperial business until it has settled the Home Rule question. Few, indeed, are the men who would now venture to get up at any public meeting and say

THEY ARE OPPOSED.

to all manner of Home Rule, and don't believe it necessary to discuss the question. Only one year ago—less than one year ago—the perit cry of nearly all the English newspapers was, English statesmen must never consent even to listen to arguments on the question of Home Rule. Let me tell your readers that Mr. Gladstone's is no such new or rapid conversion as many people think. For several years Gladstone was in favour of the principle of Home Rule, but had always two great difficulties—he was not quite satisfied that the majority, the real majority, of the Irish people were strongly in favour of Home Rule, and he had not seen what he considered a satisfactory plan to accomplish Home Rule. The first difficulty was removed altogether by the late elections, and the return of eighty six Home Rule members. The second difficulty Mr. Gladstone resolved by trying to devise a scheme himself—that particular scheme may fail—in all probability will fail—but if it fails it will only be successful by a scheme better, more comprehensive, more satisfactory, which will be passed, may be by Liberals, may be by Tories, but it will be passed. Gladstone will educate England as Parnell has educated Gladstone. JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

HOME RULE.

Dublin, May 3rd, 1886.

DEAR SIR.—A public meeting of the friends of Home Rule was held in the Albion Hall of this village, on the evening of the 29th ult., to establish a branch of the 'Irish National Land League.' Bernard O'Connell, Esq. of McKillop, was called to the chair and T. Carroll, was appointed secretary. The chairman addressed the meeting in his usual forcible and eloquent manner, stating its object and the great necessity on the part of Irishmen to come forward at the present crisis with all the moral and material assistance at their command, so that nothing be left undone towards assisting the men now engaged in the supreme struggle to extirpate from England even a nucleus of self government for Ireland. Mr. Wm. Cassidy moved, and Mr. William Evans seconded the following resolution, which was carried by acclamation.

"Resolved, that this meeting heartily approve of the course of Mr. Parnell and his trusty followers, and tender its most grateful thanks to the great statesman who now sways the destinies of England, for the generous and manly course he has taken in admitting the misgovernment of Ireland, and in risking his position as Premier in order that justice may at last be done to Ireland. After the mover and seconder had spoken to the resolution, W. R. Davis, Esq. of the Mitchell Advocate, delivered a splendid address, forcibly depicting the wrongs of Ireland and claiming for her a parliament of at least equal power and jurisdiction with that of which we as Canadians are so proud. After the preliminary proceedings were concluded a committee of management composed of the following gentlemen was appointed, viz., Dennis O'Leary, Wm. Cassidy, John Friel, Wm. Evans, Edward Roche, Thomas Murphy, Wm. Byrne, John Delaney, Thos. Ryan, Michael Doyle and John J. McKenna, with power to add to their number. Bernard O'Connell was appointed President; William Cassidy, Vice President; and T. Carroll, Sec. Treasurer. The appeal for monetary aid was promptly responded to, as will be seen from the following subscription list.

William Cassidy	1.00
Wm. Joseph Cassidy	1.00
Hugh Thomas Cassidy	0.50
John Ryan (Hibbert)	2.00
William Byrne	2.00
Michael Gribbin	1.00
Cornelius Pendergast	2.00
Thomas Murphy	2.00
William Evans	2.00
Bernard O'Connell	2.00
W. R. Davis (Advocate)	2.00
Patrick Callon	2.00
Edward Carpenter	1.00
Edward Roche	1.00
Gregory B. Ryan	3.00
William Delaney	1.00
Mrs. P. Neven	1.00
Mrs. Teresa McKenna	2.00
Miss Mary Friel	2.00
Patrick Carpenter	3.00
Michael Doyle	2.00
Peter Tully	2.00
John Friel	2.00
Michael McLoughlin	1.00
John Judge	2.00
T. Carroll	2.00
James Horion	1.00
Michael Darsey	1.00
James Williams	1.00
Dennis O'Leary	2.00
John J. McKenna	2.00
Michael Waters	1.00
Patrick Farr	2.00
Patrick Dwyer	2.00
Malachi Burns	2.00
Thomas Corcoran	1.00
Joseph O'Dee	1.00
Jas. Atkinson	1.00
Wm. A. Naven	5.00

Mr. Davis received a nearly vote of

thanks for his vigorous and eloquent address.

I have been instructed by the Committee to forward the proceedings of the meeting for publication to the RECORD. Hoping you will find space in your next issue, I am, yours respectfully,

J. CARROLL,
Secretary.

FROM BELLEVILLE.

Belleville, Ontario, April 24th.

The case of B. L. Murphy v. Rev. James Farrelly and Rev. Thomas Davis, was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover \$10,000 damages for an alleged slander and conspiracy to slander. The plaintiff conceived the extraordinary idea that the defendants had conspired to injure him in his character and standing as a priest in order to promote selfish motives of their own. It will be remembered that some years ago the plaintiff was deprived of his parish by the late Bishop O'Brien of the diocese of Kingston, and since that time the plaintiff has been living in retirement. It appears he also applied to the present Bishop Cleary of Kingston for a parish, without success, and now brought this action under the impression that the defendants influence were the chief means of his misfortunes. About an hour before the case was called yesterday, the plaintiff, through his counsel, Mr. Aylsworth of Toronto, proposed to leave the matter to arbitration. The defendants consented to this and permitted him to select his own arbitrators which accordingly, he did, naming the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Peterboro and the Bishop of Kingston. Among the many technical pleas placed on the record is one raising the question of the responsibility of the plaintiff. There must have been at least twenty witnesses subpoenaed, chiefly clergymen and bishops from various parts of the province and strange to say not one of the many witnesses knew what they were required to say or do. The judge upon hearing the proposal to refer the matter to arbitration expressed himself greatly in favor of this course as the nature of the case and the character of the parties concerned, constituted a fitting case for such a tribunal. Mr. Aylsworth for plaintiff, S. B. Burdett for defendant, Farrelly, and A. M. McDonald for defendant, Davis, Hon. C. F. Fraser, appearing for the Bishop of Kingston, acted as counsel in the case.

A Touching Incident.

A romantic story comes to me from Canada. Lord Archibald Douglas, who is a Roman Catholic priest, has founded in London an institution called St. Vincent's Home for Boys, which is personally superintended by himself, and into which he gathers many a waif and stray from the streets of the great Metropolis. These boys are brought up and instructed in various trades, and parties of them are periodically taken over to Canada by Lord Archibald in batches of twenty or thirty, where homes are found for them amongst the Catholic farmers, who generally adopt them. Many hundreds of lads have, in this way, been saved from ruin. Periodically this modern St. Vincent de Paul crosses over to Canada in order to visit his emigrant boys, and in all and every case has found them doing well, contented and happy. On the present occasion he is similarly engaged, placing fresh boys and visiting old ones. He always appears unexpectedly. While on his way to make one of these visits a few weeks ago, he lost his way in the snow amidst some trackless wastes, and, after hours of privation and aimless wandering, he had given up all hope of success. Suddenly through the falling snow he beheld a shaggy figure approaching him—a human form enveloped in furs, with nothing but the eyes showing. Overcome with fatigue, Lord Archibald asked assistance of the stranger, who, immediately on hearing his voice (for Lord Archibald was also enveloped in furs as to be unrecognizable), rushed forward, exclaiming, "It is Father Douglas! it is dear Father Douglas!" Needless to say the half-perished wanderer was tenderly conveyed to the farmer's log wood house, where he was cordially, respectfully, and kindly received, and tended until he recovered. The attachment of these boys to their benefactor is extreme as well it might be, for Lord Archibald has toiled for them for many long years, sinking fortune and health in the endeavor to save these orphan and outcast children of the gutter. It is strange that he who had saved many from ruin has on this occasion been himself rescued from imminent peril by one of the rescued. St. Vincent's Home for Boys is entirely supported by voluntary contributions, and often the owner is hard pressed for means to carry it on. Hitherto he has struggled manfully against the many difficulties engendered thereby, and it is to be hoped that there are many who will not allow his work of mercy to fall for want of support. St. Vincent's Home for Boys is in Harbor road, Baywater. Lord Archibald is brother of the present Lord Queensberry and of Lady Florence Dixie—*Family Pair*.

HYMENEAL.

On Monday last Rev. Father Tiernan united in holy matrimony Mr. Richard McDonald, of this city, and Miss M. McKinn, of London township, the ceremony being performed in the chapel at the Bishop's palace. Miss Mary McDonald, sister of the groom, acted as bridesmaid and Mr. Fred Burton officiated as groomsmen. On Monday evening a number of friends and relatives waited on the newly united in their home in Kensington, and a most enjoyable evening was spent. Mr. McDonald will leave the city in a few weeks to make his home in Kansas. He is the recipient of all possible good wishes for his future welfare and prosperity.

PERSONAL.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. Henry Rooney—who for some months held the position of ticket examiner on the Southern division of the G. T. R., has been appointed to a position in the customs department at Montreal. Mr. Rooney will prove an efficient and conscientious official.