

A WEEK IN IRELAND.

THE NATIONAL SITUATION.—Under this caption, the "Irish News," Belfast, says:—

At the meeting of the National Directory on Monday Mr. John Redmond was unanimously re-elected chairman for the ensuing year. A like honor awaits Mr. Redmond at the hands of his colleagues of the Irish Parliamentary Party. In his dual capacity as chairman of the Party and chairman of the National Directory, Mr. Redmond has had to reconcile no conflicting interests, and he has performed his duties to the entire satisfaction of the men who are most qualified to pass judgment upon his action and policy. Mr. Redmond has been fortunate in his colleagues, who, in their turn, have been fortunate in their chairman. At moments of peril, when calmness was an essential quality, he has kept his head cool, his temper even, and his judgment well balanced.

HOME RULE.—The first resolution dealt with the question which remains foremost in the minds of Irishmen. Home Rule holds the field to the exclusion of all other questions. Protection or Free Trade may or may not possess a burning interest for Englishmen. For Irishmen Free Trade or Protection possesses an academic interest, or, at the best, an interest in this sense, that either may be a powerful lever in the interests of Home Rule. The Irish Parliamentary Party is not pledged to either Free Trade or Protection. Its attitude in regard to each question is a benevolent neutrality. If Mr. Chamberlain comes to recognize the full constitutional right of the Irish people to rule themselves through a Parliament and Executive responsible to them, he may find eighty Nationalist votes indispensable to the achievement of his fiscal ideals.

LAND QUESTION.—On the proposition of the veteran Very Rev. Canon Quinn, P.P., a strong and clear expression was given to the indignation of Nationalists at the unreasonable demands of the majority of landlords in demanding excessive and impossible prices for their interests, and thereby obstructing the smooth and peaceful working of the Land Act, and creating a situation of the greatest gravity. The farmers in general have offered to buy land at reasonable prices, but the stubbornness of many landlords has proved an effective barrier to successful negotiations. When any body of tenants are unable to effect a fair and honest bargain the Directory advise them to apply at once to have fair rents fixed where they are in a position to do so. Sooner rather than later the obstinate gang of landlords will recognize their egregious folly, but the class have ever been blunderers blind to their best interests and deaf to the counsels of their best friends. The landlord class never learn or profit by the teaching of history.

cruel breach of faith by the Government with the Irish Party, the duty of the Party is on the opening of Parliament to move for an amending Act providing for the compulsory sale of untenanted lands, or making such other provision as may be necessary for bringing these lands into the market. The fate of the evicted tenants seems also to hang in the balance. The Government made the most explicit promises that the Act would help the wounded soldiers of the agrarian war to "a fair start." If the Act fails in their regard, immediate legislative steps must be taken to furnish an ample remedy for this most suffering class.

THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION.—The Earl of Dunraven has addressed to the "Freeman's Journal" a lengthy and important letter advocating a solution of the University question on lines fair to all and acceptable to the Catholic Bishops, priests, and laity of Ireland. He points out that the report of the recent Royal Commission makes it clear that the existing condition of things is bad, and he declares that it is incumbent upon Irishmen to do what in their lies to assist a settlement. Continuing, he says it may be argued that all this pother about higher education is really groundless, and that existing institutions are adequate to the occasion, if only Irishmen would be sensible and avail themselves of them. Let us deal with facts, with a condition which is actual, and not with a condition such as some of us may think ought to exist. Trinity College is open to all. That is true, and true also that many distinguished Roman Catholics have been educated there; but it is also true that such an educational process is strongly objected to by those who are responsible for the faith and morals of Roman Catholics, and that, as a consequence, but few Roman Catholics avail themselves of Trinity College. Is the objection reasonable?

Well, in the first place, let us of the reformed religion try and consider the question fairly. Let us endeavor to look at it as if the position were entirely reversed. The doors of Trinity College are wide open. A chapel for the use of Roman Catholic students could, we are told, be erected. Roman Catholic tutors can lecture and teach. Instruction is non-sectarian. All are welcome without favor for or prejudice against any man. Be it so. But is that sufficient? I think not. Trinity College has a splendid record, a great past, and, if it is wise, a brilliant future before it. But it never has been, is not, and cannot pretend to be a national institution. It was founded, grew, and has become venerable as representing a section of the nation only. Its walls are saturated with racial distinctions; its atmosphere redolent with religious ascendancy, and try as it will it cannot at once and wholly divest itself of its inherited environments. It cannot with the best intentions become immediately colorless. Is the sentiment against it quite so unreasonable under these conditions? If the circumstances were reversed should we, who are Protestants, be free from prejudice? Imagine an active dominant Roman Catholic minority in a community mainly Protestant and largely of a different race, would the Protestants feel quite easy in their minds at sending their young men at the most malleable age to a college which for centuries had represented the dominant minority? I do not know, but I think not. However, that point is not worth laboring. We have got to deal with facts, and the fact is that rightly or wrongly, wisely or foolishly, the pastors of the great majority of the people have set their faces against Trinity College.

Granting, for the sake of argument, that their attitude is quite unreasonable, is it wise or just that the laity should suffer? Is it right to put their consciences to so severe a strain? Is it patriotic of us, the minority, to see them, the majority of our fellow-countrymen, impaled on the horns of so painful a dilemma? Those who cannot tolerate the prejudices of the priest might, at least, be tolerant towards the principles of the laity. Laymen should not be forced to do what they honestly think to be wrong in order to give the best possible educational equipment to their children. A grave responsibility rests upon the Protestants of Ireland, for their views will, naturally, to a considerable extent color public opinion in Great Britain. I wish they would look at this ques-

tion not from a provincial or from a sectarian, but purely and solely from a national point of view. Is not Ireland worthy of a National University? Ought not the highest form of general and technical education to be within the grasp of all her people? Is not suitable endowment of the colleges within a National University desirable? Are we not broad-minded enough to sink differences, prejudices, and traditions for so great an object? Is not united action possible? These are the questions before us. I plead for the nation, for her right to provide herself with such an educational system as will give full scope to her powers and genius. If Ireland wants a National University, why should not Irish money be utilized for the purpose? Such a scheme as I have sketched inflicts no hardship upon a minority, involves no violation of conscientious scruples, does no injustice to any man. In conclusion, Lord Dunraven says—What Ireland requires is a university instinct with national learning, national spirit, and national life, and satisfying in its colleges the needs and necessities of all sections of the people.

THE GOOD OLD DAYS.—Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., reviewing Mr. McDonagh's recently published book on "Daniel O'Connell," gives the following very interesting description of the famous Clare Election, which resulted in the freedom of the people from serfdom, and the granting of Catholic Emancipation:—

"The climax came in the famous Clare Election. Even in my boyhood more than a quarter of a century after that election, I could feel around me—among my elders—the echoing thrill of that mighty epoch in the life of Ireland. A vacancy was created in County Clare by the appointment of Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald to the Presidency of the Board of Trade. Mr. Fitzgerald had always been a friend of the Catholic cause; he was a popular landlord, and was supposed to be one of those men, powerful in high places, who could do much to make or mar the success of the movement. Moreover, it was doubtful whether anybody could stand against him who was not a member of the Protestant creed; but O'Connell was called upon to put the question to the test, and to finally convince the House of Commons of the reality and universality, and even passion, of the demand for Catholic Emancipation, by having one of the proscribed creed returned to Parliament.

The moment O'Connell had been persuaded to enter on the contest all Catholic and Liberal was thrilled to the core, and gave back a mighty answer to the call. Elections were expensive in those days; before a week £14,000 had been already raised to pay O'Connell's expenses. The scenes which took place at the Clare Election are no longer possible; they read to-day strangely and picturesquely old-world. O'Connell, for instance, started out for the scene of the conflict, not by railway train, as he would do to-day, but in a coach and four, seated on the box seat, as he always was during those popular progresses. A huge crowd had gathered round the Four Courts, whence O'Connell started; he was busy with his briefs up to the final moment. The party travelled all through the night, everywhere met by crowds, who cheered them on their way; at Roscrea, the procession which escorted them numbered nearly three thousand horsemen. Bonfires were lit on the hills; candles burned in the small windows of thatched cottages. At two o'clock in the morning Ennis, the capital of Clare, was reached, and even then the people, with banners and bands, were in the streets, ready to give the popular champion a welcome.

On the nomination day there was a huge and excited crowd in the court-house, and among them was that old friend of mine, O'Gorman Mahon, ready to hurl defiance at everybody, and burning to go out and face a personal or political enemy with his oft-used pistols. He was the hero of a great historic altercation because he wore a broad green ribbon, the band of the Catholic Association, and there was an exchange of speeches between him and the High Sheriff, which had something of the heroic and something of the mock-heroic, that recalls some of the scenes in the French Revolution. The French Revolution is also recalled by some of the doings of the masses. The Forty shilling Freeholders—the poorest of the potentates—walked to the poll with their wives and children, to the music of concertinas, headed by priests on horseback.

Let it be remembered that for the moment many of these poor peasants were fighting for the dearest of all rights to all men of all creeds—the right to exercise their religion without fear or favor from earthly pow-

ers. They were serfs because they chose to be Catholics, and the stoutest Protestant may well laugh and weep with them in this hour when their breed was going to be emancipated from the hateful oppression by-laws and governments, which every true lover of man and of man's rights hates with the same burning hatred. O'Connell was elected at the end of five days' poll, and Catholic Emancipation was won.

Catholic Donations

St. Joseph's Church, a new \$50,000 edifice, just given by Adrian Iselin to the Italian colony of New York. "L'Espresso" reports that the weather was too cold for the aged banker to attend the ceremony, but he sent members of the family, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Colonel and Mrs. De Lancey Kane, Miss Georgiana Iselin and Adrian Iselin, Jr., to meet the Archbishop and hand over the key and the deed to the building. Besides the church, the banker gives a newly furnished rectory for the priest, Father Manzello, and all the vestments, gold vessels and other symbols used in the service.

The new edifice is the fifth place of worship which the Iselin family has given to the Church. Besides St. Gabriel and St. Joseph churches in New Rochelle, they gave St. Catherine Church in Pelham and a church for the miners working in their big collieries near Kittanning, Pa. They also have given schools, homes and other accommodations aggregating about \$1,000,000.

RELIGION IN CUBA.

"A recent interview of a newspaper correspondent with President Palma, of Cuba," says a Catholic American contemporary, "in which the latter is quoted as criticizing the laxity of the Church in the Island, has been widely quoted in this country, and lends special interest to an article on 'Protestantism in Cuba,' which appeared in the Boston Transcript (October 3) from the pen of Frederick M. Noa." This Mr. Noa represented the American Unitarian Association in Cuba during the last two winters, and, at the request of this body, undertook an investigation of the religious conditions of the country.

We will simply quote from the same: "Protestantism in Cuba? Why? What good it will do there? If the good it has done elsewhere, Heaven help the Cubans? Protestantism is nothing but a disorganizer and a pathway to infidelity and Atheism. This is the only reason of its existence. As a positive moral force, it is a farce. It has never converted a single nation, but it has unconverted Protestants themselves with a holy vengeance. Berlin has 75,000 Church goers out of 2,000,000 people; London 400,000 out of 6,000,000, and so on. 'Without Baptism you cannot enter heaven,' says the Scripture and lo, thanks to Protestantism, nearly 60,000,000 people in the United States are not baptized. A nice system (for the Devil) that produces such results—results as fatal to the heathen as to the Christian, Protestantism found the Sandwich Islands with 400,000 people. Where are they now? Gone. A million Maoris in New Zealand, where are they? Gone. Seven million Indians in the United States. Where are they? Gone."

On the other hand, the Friars found three million natives in the Philippines four hundred years ago, and there are nine millions now; twelve million Indians south of the Rio Grande, and there are fifty millions now. 'By their fruits you shall know them.' In view of such facts we think that Protestantism should leave 'Boonai-boonai Gha' alone and confine their proselytizing to unfortunates nearer home. An American is just as well worth saving as a Cuban, or a Chinaman any day."

These are facts that certainly speak much more strongly than any long drawn essay upon the great missionary work done and to be done by all those associations to which millions are contributed by the over-wealthy inhabitants of Protestant America. It is well that, from time to time, such evidences of the practical results of Protestantism, as a missionary power, or influence, should be brought forth and presented to the world. They show how very vague and often meaningless is all that land talk about the conversion of the heathen. The contrast with the results obtained by the Catholic Propaganda are such that even learned and thinking Protestants have to eventually bow down before them.

COLONIAL HOUSE PHILLIPS SQUARE. GREAT ANNUAL DISCOUNT SALE.

MEN'S HATS, Etc. 1 lot of Black Hard and Soft Felt Hats, English and American manufacture, best fur felt and silk trimmings; all new fall shapes; regular value \$2.50, \$3; for \$1.50 1 lot of Heavy Winter Caps, good shapes, very warm and neat looking; regular 75c, \$1, \$1.25, for 50c We still have a few English Umbrellas left, to clear at 50 p.c. CLOCKS—Entire Stock of Clocks Consisting of fancy Gilt Clocks, Marble Clocks, Enamelled Iron clocks, Cuckoo Clocks, Office and Kitchen Clocks, French Gilt Clocks, Carriage Clocks, less 25 per cent. Special Table of Bronze Clocks, less 33 1-3 per cent. All Clocks warranted for one year. Experienced watchmaker in connection with this department.

HALF PRICE TABLE OF WAISTS. \$3.00 Cashmere Waists for \$1.50 \$4.50 China Silk Waists for \$2.25 \$8.50 Flannel Waists for ... 1.75 \$6.50 Taffeta Silk Waists for 3.25 \$4.50 Flannel Waists for ... 2.25 \$7.50 Taffeta Silk Waists for 3.75 \$5.50 Flannel Waists for ... 2.75 \$8.00 Taffeta Silk Waists for 5.00 \$4.75 Pongee Silk Waists for 2.38 \$10.00 Taffeta Silk Waists for 5.00 \$4.26 Black Moore Waists for 2.13 \$12.00 Taffeta Silk Waists for 6.00 BLACK LAIN WAISTS FOR MOURNING. \$2.50 Tucks and Fagotting ... \$4.25 Tucked all over ... \$2.13 for \$1.25 \$2.50 White and Black Muslin 1.35 \$2.50 Black and White Muslin 4.25 HAT TRIMMINGS AT HALF PRICE. Ostrich Feathers, Ostrich Tips, French Flowers, Hat Ornaments, Hat Pins.

Maids' Aprons, English make (London), prices 35c, 55c, 65c, 85c, 90c, \$1, \$1.05, \$1.25 and \$1.40; all at sale prices. Maids' Caps, 3 for 25c and upwards, all at sale prices. Ladies' Flannelette Drawers: 85c Drawers for ... 68c \$1.10 Drawers for ... 88c Ladies' Flannelette Kimonos: 85c Kimonos for ... 68c \$1 Kimonos for ... 80c \$1.45 Kimonos for ... \$1.10 Cream Saxony Flannel Skirts, trimmed Yak and Real Torchon Lace, also hand embroidery: \$3.50 Skirts for \$2.80 \$4.75 Skirts for 3.80 \$5.50 Skirts for 4.40 \$7.00 Skirts for 5.60 Children's White Flannelette Drawers, trimmed pink and blue embroidery, prices 45c to \$1.10, less 20 per cent.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS. 1 lot of English Silk Derby (4-in-hand) Ties, new patterns, fine quality; a special price, 15c. 1 lot of Children's Windsor Silk Ties, pretty patterns, regular 25c and 40c; special price 15c. 1 lot of fine English Silk Flowing End Ties, new patterns, large variety to choose from; regular 85c and \$1, 35c each, 3 for \$1. 1 lot of Padded Mufflers, silk and satin, something new; regular \$1.50 and \$1.75, for 75c. 10 dozen Colored Cambric Shirts, warranted good fit; all sizes in stock, \$1.50, less 33 1-3 per cent. 20 dozen of Winter Gloves, fur and fleece lined, nearly all sizes in stock, regular prices \$1.25 to \$2.75, less 33 1-3 per cent.

MEN'S TAILORING. 100 only Suit Lengths, in Worsted and Scotch Tweed, made to measure, \$22. 6 pieces fine Scotch Tweed, medium and dark grey; made to measure, \$20. Fine Worsted Trousers, made to measure, \$5 a pair. CLOAKING DEPARTMENT. 5 pieces fine All-Wool Scotch Tweed, 58 inches wide, \$2.50, less 50 per cent. One piece only All-Wool Black and Narrow White Stripe, for ladies' skirts, \$2, less 50 per cent. One piece Black and White Striped Wool Tweed, \$1, less 50 per cent. All Mantle Cloth, winter weight, less 20 per cent. All remnants, less 50 per cent.

DRESSING GOWNS. One lot Dressing Gowns, assorted sizes, 20 to 33 per cent. Smoking Jackets, odd sizes, 50 per cent. Bath Robes, Turkish and Eiderdown, 20 per cent. FLANNELS. A choice lot of Fine French Opera Flannels, for blouses, wrappers and kimonos, at 50c, less 33 1-3 per cent. 1 lot of very Fine French Cashmere Flannels, for blouses and wrappers, for 50c, less 33 1-3 per cent.

COLORED DRESS GOODS. Choice lot of light weight goods, consisting of Silk and Wool Material, Etamines, Voiles, etc., etc., less 20 per cent. Another fine lot of Dress Goods, less 20 per cent. Best All-Wool Challies (a fine lot), at 45c, less 33 1-3 per cent. Choice Dress Muslins, less 20 per cent. Embroidered Chiffon, in black and ivory, 46 inches wide, less 33 1-3 per cent. Embroidered Chiffon, black, with colored spots, half price.

STATIONERY DEPARTMENT. Boxes of Note Paper and Envelopes; a number of odd lines; to clear at half price. Clearing lines of Packets Note Paper and Envelopes, at half price. A large assortment of Chatelaine Bags, Purses, Card Cases, Wrist Bags, at 50 per cent. Entire stock of Leather Goods, consisting of the finest and latest novelties, at 20 per cent., in Dressing and Toilet Cases, Tourist Writing Cases, Wrist Bags and Satchels, Purses, Pocket Books. SPECIAL ATTENTION CALLED TO HALF PRICE TABLE OF BUNDRIES 5 p.c. for Cash in addition to all other Discounts and Reductions. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO MAIL ORDERS.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., Montreal

OUR T...

FEAST OF THE HOLY—The Feast of the Holy observed with due solemnity of the Feast, and interesting sermon was given by pastor, Rev. Father Coyne, in aid of the Masses. Due notice approach of the duty incurred by supplying themselves candles to be blessed on was also given from the pite.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—the late Mr. P. J. Griffin Hair Curling Cotonishes a lesson which follow with profit. By poor and the parish church he was a member are hundred dollars are left. Vincent de Paul Society, dressed to the building fund of the Church, and one hundred dollars for Masses for the own soul.

DEATH OF FREDERICK.—The home of Mr. Thomas the Toronto Cabinet Co. subjected to a visitation Angel of Death, who claimed, Frederick, a beloved household. Fred, as he was known by his family only nineteen years of a full illness of four months, with exemplary patience, ed him for the final end, trying period he was supported by the consolations of Rev. Father Williams, of being most assiduous attention to the sick youth. faith and other Christian evinced by the patient painful preparation for the end the admiration of his the many friends who and drew forth the assurance of his eternal happiness. Frederick was buried in St. Mary's parish, his education with the Brothers; only a year ago into business with his Dundas street. There a modest disposition with the liking and esteem of with whom business relations in contact. His death by a large circle of friends of whom came from a pay a last tribute to him. Besides his parents, Fred and a sister are left to in presence and mourn his loss. To these many friends sincere sympathy. Deceased grand-nephew of Mr. Macnab, of this city.

The funeral took place last from St. Mary's Church Rev. Father Kelly; those were: F. Smith, C. Wm. Lambert, Clair de Kelly, and Ed. Brennan. The resting place will be Hope Cemetery. May peace.

PROUD OF MARGARET.—Speaking of Miss Margaret Mr. Perley who has just talented actress for a few years, is reported as have as much respect for personally as I have for personal attainments. She a clever woman, she is a good woman.' This is praise possible and when we feel proud of the daughter, who has won for high a place in histrionic at the same time drawing who has opportunity to what he speaks, so high manliness and goodness. of Mary Anderson, another of the Church, has fallen in than one upon Margaret.

TIME IS PASSING.—The Importance of Time theme of an instructive Rev. F. McCarthy, recent in part:—

A man who knows how time well, said the Rev. a wise man. He knows a gift given him by God his salvation. To look up