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#### THE O'GORMAN MAHON.

A corresp ndent of the New York Fun gives A corresp ndent of the New York Fun gives the following pen picture of an interesting figure on the Irish political field:—
The most picturesque figure which the century has produced in Irish politics has just respected in the House of Commons.

Tris all but sixty years since the great seem

It is all but sixty years since the great scene was enacted by which Daniel O'Connell broke the bonds that had excluded the Roman Catholies from Parliament. The place was the courthas from Parnament. The place was the court-house in Enris; the occasion was the election of a member for Clare. The town was filed with 30,000 prople, not counting the military. The Court House was packed, and suddenly all ever were factened upon a during young man, who, promote table in the gallery, or anxious to Citata his clare, and thereby promote the changes. play his colors, and thereby promote the chances of his condidate, had cooly florg hims-if over of his condidate, had cooly find ministrative the railing of the galler, and sat almost suspended in a narrow ledge, his legs daugling in horizontal in the galler, and his legs daugling in horizontal in the properties. His continue was as remarkable as his mover received a challenge in my life. I always solition. Glessy trousers of Irish tabinet proclamed at once a fize pair of legs and a fondars for hone manufactures. He had thrown off his former manufactures. He had thrown off his discount his blue and white striped the idea of force as a means of winning back the

for lone in 1.1 actives. He had thrown off his vaistoon, and his blue and white striped that was open at the neck, "in which," wore a circumstantial chronicler of the day, "the strength of Heroules and the symmetry of Antin us were combined." A hand-sime and mobile face, exhibiting courage and complacency, was crowned by a profusion of jet-black curls funtastically festioned across his brow; while his droll but firm mouth was parily bidden in bushy black whistors. Across his breast was a wide given sash bearing the legerd, unin-nitined by Froissart or Burke, legerd, unm-mioned by Froissart or Burke,
"The Order of L beratore." He kept his dangerous post, not without difficulty, but with
perfect composure; and until the high sheriff
and he had finished their conversation business could not proceed.

"Who, fir, are you?" inquired that func-tionary, the first man of the place and the occa-in. He was an Irishman, but had been in India and had acquired a curiou enunciation, blending the cadences of Weel-y, according to the story, with the clipping secent of the sons of Conveners. The reas on the words wildlish the story, with the clipping accent of the sons of Connecus. The man on the perch mimicking his manner, called down amid rears of laghter, "My name is O'Gorman Mahon." The high sheriff, determined that no insigntathould be wern in his presence unauthorized by the queen, called up in rejoinder: "I tell that putlement to take off that budge." Holding to his perch with one arm, the elevated patrioused the other in gesture, and, laying it upin his breast, retorted: "This gentleman tells that gentleman," pointing to the sheriff, "that if that gentleman presumes to touch this gentleman," again spreading his palm across the badge. "this gentleman will defend hisself against that gentleman, or any other across the radge. this gentleman will detect this self against that gentleman, or any other gentleman, while he has the arm of a contleman to protect him." Aristocracy, clergy, county squires, and rustic peasants, all commingled in adense mass of excited partisans, theered with occimpulse, until the sheriff, dumbfounded by the illogical but menacing reply, gave up the task of bringing the scarf off the breast of O'Gorman Malon, or the wearer of it off his

The incident, trivial, if ludicrous, had effect. victory in the Heuse it-elf, by which the medifestion of the cathe permitted the Liberator to tke his seat, the first man for whom he provided a coastituency was O'Gorman Mahon and the seat was the one which that eccentric lieutenant had done so much before the contest in the court house, as well as after it, to procure for the great agitator. The then young man was not long out of Trivity College, and was studying for the trish bar. He remained in the House but a short time, and disappeared from politics for fitten years, when he returned to Pariament exactly forty years ago, remaining five years, and disappearing again for twenty years. During these intervals, although unheard of in Westminster he was one of the best known men socially in all Ireland. Although called to the bar, he never practiced. Although he could carry any constituency open to a Nationalist in Ireland at any time of his life, he stubbornly refused to be a candidate. He preferred to maintain his political convictions in a more

militant way. He is, perhaps, the solo surviving type, having national reputation, of the fighting poli-tician. He could always use his tongue well enough, but he preferred another weapon. The in Iteland was the regulation mode of settling all difference for a long period after O'Connell forewore it. Amon; the men of the world there was no other me hod for salving wounded honor, and the bullying and insolent manners by which the few stalwart advo-cates of Irish national rights were encates of Irish national rights countered by the laudlord set made any ther at an earlier time possible. fight was as necessary for a man as to eat; and after O'Connell had abandoned the code, the duty of repelling slanders upon him fell often to O'Gorman Mahon, who participated in at least thirteen duels. On one occasion, during the repeal aritation, O'Connell, in meeting an attack upon himself intended to provoke him to challenge his assailant, declared firmly that he would neither give nor accept a challenge. O'Gorman Mahon stood up the moment the old chief sat down, and said, with tranquil demension. meanor: "Mr. Chairman, it may be useful to state that I have made no such resolution. God

In 1873, when the conference was held at Dublin to form the Home Rule League, of which Issac Butt was the head, until a few years later Parnell supplanted him in the confidence of the country, O'Gorman Mahon made his periodic reappearance. For nearly a quarter of a century the men who were the prime organizers of the new enterprise had neither seen nor heard of him. Time had been doing its work upon his physique. His jet black locks were turned to allver white, and white was the long flowing beard which rolled adown his breast like a Druid's. His tall, splendid figure confessed no exter or decay, while his sharp Roman features, his white beard, and snowy hair falling in uncut wares upon his shoulders gave him, when his lion-like eyes were lighted with excitement, a majestic aspect.

Ho was a colonel in Her Majesty's service. There was a furtive feeling that there might be trials for treason arising out of the conference, and great curiosity was manifested about what he would say. When rising he reached his full tature and faced the conference. Every voice was stilled. He spoke with modesty, but with precision. "I am ready," he and, "to lay down my colonel's commission and go forth a recruting sergeant in the cause of the people."
When the wild cheering had ceased headded, with smilling pathos: "I am but a shattered remnant of those who is a shattered remnant.

and will beat on till death closes my eyes in the service of my country." He declined to be a candidate for a sest, and was quite content to continue in his old role of meeting fors in any dusky spot whenever they preferred that arbi

terment of political disputes.

During the Home Rule conference he dined in state with a number of distinguished men-including several ecclesisation of high station The du-l came up as an incidental topic; and one of the latter, to softer, as he designated, the implied aspersion upon the gallant old man said deprecatingly that he did not think any blame should attach to him, who merely accept ed a challenge since a refusal meant dishonor and s cal ostracism, going on to excuse what he believed to be the only fault of which O'Gorman Mahon had been guilty. The gallant gentleman could not suffer such injustice in allence, and broke out with: "G relemen, I an b und to declare on my honor as a gentle-man that, h wever unfortunate I may have

of individual force, he rather illigically opposed the idea of force as a means of winning back the legislative judependence of his country. In his Home Rule conference address he distinctly avowed himself an advocate of moral sussion and that alone. He doubtless knew too well the futility and madness of Ireland striving unaided against the military strength of Great Britain. He was one of the first to feel and ex-press confidence in Parnell, whom he finally proposed as the leader of the Home Rule party, and then he accepted once more the sear for Clare, to which he had been originally elected just fifty years previously. He was a striking figure in the Parnell phalaux in its young and mbstreperous days. He rarely spoke; but when he did he compelled attention, not only by the

cobility of his personal appasrance, but by the compactness and brevity of what he said.

Everybody remembers the famous scene in the House when Gladstone, exasperated by the the House whea Gladstone, exasperated by the initiating tactics of obstinction, and resolved to rule the House without the Irish members if they would not let him rule them in it, determined upon their suspension as a body. They refused to go out, denying the legality of the proceeding, unless compelled by force. Parnell was the first to give this refusal. He waited quietly until the sergeant-at-arms touched him on the shoulder. Then, descending from his place, he faced the speaker, bowed courteously, and withdraw. Every man went out his own way, some contemptuously, some with comic way, some centemptuously, some with comic crin, some with anger. When O'Gorman Manon's turn came he looked up into the face of the sergeant and saw that of an old associate and friend, whose hair was as white as his own. They gazed a moment on each other, with glances of blended amusement and regret ; and grasping the official's hand kindly, he waived service, saluted the speaker with courtly grace, and strode out like a king, with supreme indifference.

O'Gorman Mahon is now eighty four years of age. It was enough for Mr. Parnell to know that he was willing to take the vacant seat for Carlow to assume to him for it, and he was elected without contest. He firmly believes that he will live to see restored to its old home in Dublin the Irish National Legislature, re-I'was the first cellision between O'Conaell's moved theuce only three years before he was friends and the "government;" and after the horn. He is the oldest man ever elected to Parliament, and the oldest, except, perhaps, Lord Brougham, who has occupied a seat in either House, with faculties perfectly vicorous.

## THE MONTH OF THE ROSARY.

The month of October has been dedicated by the Sovereign Pontiff in a special manner to the devotion to the Holy Rosary. Recognizing the all powerful influence of the Blessed Virgin with her Divine Son, our Holy Father, Leo XIII., has exhorted all the faithful to have recourse to her and to invoke her aid in the struggles which the Church has with her enestruggles in the world. That her aid has not been asked in vain is shown by the number of remarkable successes the Caurch has met with in late years in dealing with the great powers of Europe. Since the inauguration of the dedication of the month of October to the Holy Rosary the Church has schieve glorious victories over her enemies. has been called upon to mediate between most powerful monarchs in the world, to settle difficult and perplexing questions, and his decisions have been cherfully and meckly submitted to. Peace has been restored to the Church in Germany, and the Iron Chancellor, who had sworn to exterminate it, root and branches, has been conquered and converted into a friend and ally of the Papacy. In name rous instances has the intercession and aid of the Blessed Mother of God been seen and felt, and hence it is that the Holy Father urges the faithful to still practice the devotion of the Holy Rosary, and to say their beads at least every day during the present month. The Church is still and will forever be at war with the powers of darkness, and it will ever need the strong arm of Almighty God to assist it in its struggle Its supreme head, the Sovereign Pontiff, is a present surrounded by many dangers and diffi-culties, and he calls upon all his faithful children to implore the assistance of God to enable him to overcome the obstacles which surround his path. It is for this reason that he especially recommends and urges devotion to the Blessed Virgin, knowing that her influence with God is all powerful, and that He can refuse her nothing. Let us all, then, practice this beautiful and salutary devotion to Mary during the present month, and, when we can, attend the services of the Rosary each evening at church.

A CRISIS NEAR AT HAND. LONDON, Oct. 10.—Mr. Gladstone, Earl Spencer, Mr. Morley and Lord Rosebery are at Hawarden, where they will hold a conference with other Liberal leaders, to-morrow. It is believed that they will consider an important pronuncismento, which it is said, will be made at the Nottingham meeting next week, as well as the speech to be delivered by Mr. Gladstone at the meeting. The Liberal-Unionists will hold a meeting in London, on Monday next. Lord Hartington will preside. The Govern-ment's failure in Ireland will be considered. It is expected that a Cabinet council will be held at the end of next week. The concessus of opinion is that a crisis will arise before the end of the month, which will force a modification of the Cabinet.

IRELAND'S DEVOTION TO THE POPE. DUBLIN, Oct. 10.-Mgr. Persico, the Papal delegate to Ireland, in a sermon here yesterday said that he was gratified at the devotion of the Fussy old maid (entering baseball grounds):

Self-sacrifice to which the noble women of the winters whiten the hair upon my head, they have not chilled my brea; t which still beats, let was between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, I was between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, I was between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, I was between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, I was between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, I was between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, I was between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, I was between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, I was between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, I was between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, I was between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, I was between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, I was between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, I was between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, I was between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, I was between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, I was between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, I was between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, I was between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, I was between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening in the suburb of St.

THE GOLDEN JUBILEE OF OUR HOLY FATHER, POPE LEO XIII.

O golden is the light that gleams When noonday sun is high, And golden are the parting beams That flush the western sky;

And golden the phosphoric rays Illumining the ses,
And golden is the light that plays
Around thy jubilee.

And gold is hidden in the mines Of many a sought for land, And grains of golden lustre shine In eastern river sand: And crowns of gold and gems combined

Imperial rulers wear,
But the gold of thy great heart and mind Is far more rich and fair. I love thee, Father, we'l, aithough

I ne'er have seen the face; Its look I scarcely care to know, Or on my mind to trace;
Not for thy peerless dignity
Thy wisdom or thy fame,
But I behold our Lord in thee, So thou my love dost claim.

Nothing am I, but millions more Have placed their hearts on thee, And turned in vision to the shore

Of beauteous Italy,
Where thou dost dwell, an uncrowned king,
The royal banner forled; Yer, soaring as on an eagle's wing, Thou still dest rule the world.

And so we come, with heart and voice, Thy jubiles to greet, With thee exultingly rejoice, In spirit kiss thy feet.

O if on earth such life is given, Thy heart and roul to fill.

What wilt thou be when raised to heaven? "Lumen in coslo"—s.ill!

#### CATHOLIC NEWS ITFMS.

Lady Dufferin is giving a great deal of practical help to the Little Sisters of the Poor, who are constructing a large conventat Calcutta. The Princess Clementine, youngest daughter of the King of the B-kans, will present as a Jubiles gitt to the Pope a series of original drawings descriptive of the legend of St. Genavieze.

Monseigneur Marchal, Bishop of Lival, who was consecrated only six weeks ago at Versailles, and had only just entered on his duties in the Cathedral city, died suddenly a few

The Most Rev. Peter Richard Kenrick, Archbishop of St. Louis, recently attained his eightieth year. He has been a priest fifty five years, a Bishop forty-six years, and an Archbishop forty years.

The Pope has created a bishopric at Monaco. The occupant of the new see is Monsignor Theuret, who is the Titular Bishop of Themopolis. A cathedral church is to be errected, and the Princess Radzivill, nee Blanc, and Princes Roland Bonaparte are prepared to subscribe handsomely to the fund for building it.

The Pope has sent ten thou and france to the heat and mind is only given now a days in the Archbishop of Messina, and four thousand to the Administrator Apostolic of Malta for distribution among the families of the victims of cholern in their respective dioceses. His Holiness sent four thousand france for the His victims of the landship at Zoug.

A letter on the promotion of the Hely Rosery has been addressed by the Pope to the Bishops of Italy. His Holmess speaks of the anti-Christian efforts of the sect, and of the difficulties of his own position in the Eternal City, and says that he feels in consequence the greater necessity of invoking the aid of God and the protection of the Virgin Mother.

One would have supposed that if any institution on the face of the globe had been rafe from the "encroachments of Popery," it would have been the Kirk of Scotland. But it is not so. The authorized hymnal used by that body is full of Popery; the Jesuits have had a hand in its composition—as usual. This, at least, is the conviction of one of the "placed ministers" of the Kirk-the Ray. J. Primmer, of Townhill. This gentleman spent a Sunday afternoon not long ago in decouncing to his flock the hymns put into their hands by the General Asembly of his own Kirk! He objected to the well-known has the Land and the second of well known line, "Hold Thou Thy cross before my closing eyes," and to many other hymna which contained the insidious and dangerous word "cross."

The widow of the late Alfonso of Spain against whom the Carlists fought so stubbornly, has been cordially received by the people near Bilbao and Santander, who were among the most determined of Carlists some years ago. The explanation of their present loyalty and quietude is simple. They have been guaranteed the liberty of managing their own affairs, and the regulation of their own taxation-in other words, Home Rule. In addition, money from the State is to be expended on the conatruction of a mi itary areenal and a port of refuge in their district. Give Ireland the same, and disburse money in the encouragement of industrial enterprises, and Ireland, too, will smile with content.

Last week we quoted an account of an at-Last week we quoted an account of an attempt to make French children licentious by means of school prizes This is the sequel. The Mayor of St. Oueu, Dr. Hassat, who so diligently promotes atheism and socialism among the children of the lay rebools of his locality, has been relieved of his functions. The inspector of the schools hearing of the scandals resulting from the distribution of prizes, gave and matters of the orders to the masters and mistresses of the schools to send him the volumes given as prizes; the parents willingly forwarded the objectionable books; the Prefect of the Seine and the Director of Public Instruction were thus enlightened as to the morals of Dr. Basset, and suspended him immediately. The ex Mayor now threatens to take an action against the journalists who denounced his vile proce-lytism; he deems it an honor to have intro-duced a "socialistic innovation" in the distribution of prizes at St. Ouen. He is seconded by M. Labre, his adjoint, who was attending the funeral of a directress of the Ecole Maternelle; in the speech he made over the grave he gloried in having been one of those who selected the licentious books for the children.

# CLOSING A NOVITIATE.

On Thesday last, Miss Katie Harrington (in religion Sister Euphrosyce) made her profession at Loretto Abbey, Wellington Place.

She was formerly a pupil of St. Gabriel's Academy, that popular educational institution which, under the direction of the widely known and highly effected Rev. Father Salmon, has acquired its present enviable reputation. Part of the reward due to the Reverend Father for his until progression the investment of the readerny. his untiring zea' in the in'erest of the academy zea' in the in'erest of the academy zea' in the welfare of his pupils has already been obtained by him, for in the fact that a number of the young ladies from St. Gabriel's have entisted in the service of the Saviour, to occupy their lives in works of charity and mercy he must have experienced feelings of mercy, he must have experienced feelings of intense pleasure, satisfaction and pride. The several orders thus benefitted are:—Sisters of the Holy Cross, Sisters of the Congregation. Ladies of the Secred Heart, and the Rever nd Ladies of Loretto, Several young men from St. Gabriel's, also, have entered the ranks of the priesthood, and others in the academy are now studying hard for the same honor. Lorotto Abbey has a wide reputation as an educational establishment of rare merit, and the good Sisters are generally recognized as highly desirable and able teachers; this fact being admitted by Protestant as well as Catholic families. Therefore, Miss Harrington has made an excellent choice in selecting Loce:to as her furure home. The interesting and affe ting ceremony on The day last was writessed by the parents of Sister Euphrosyne and a number of personal friends. Among the latter was Mrs. J. Macnamara, of Sr. Gabro l's, who was a close and personal friend of Miss Harring on.

#### TO WHAT SCHOOL?

A PAULIST FATHER ANSWERS THE QUESTION FOR CATHOLIC PARENTS.

"What shill I do with my child rext year! To what selool shall I and tim?' These quetons are being asked by the anxious parent during these days when the school term is about to begin, and they must get a practical

Of course it is the ardent wish of every good parent to give his child a thorough education, so that he might not only be fitted to cope with others in the race of life, but also to secure his sternal salvation. Both these objects must be secured by an education that is worth the name. A school that does not either teach the child to reat, write, and reckon well, or does not certainly train the child's sonl, is no school at all, and should never be patronized by a parent who is succeedy auxious for his child's welfare. Both these sims are essential to a good education. Neither one nor the other can be omitted without detriment to the child, and culpable to gloct on the part of the parent. The child's mind must be filled with knowledge, so that the child can earn a living for itself, and a so, and even more par-ticularly, its heart must be trained to virtue, so that it can do God's will in all things. Virtue

Christian school.

There are other schools that may train the child to read and write well, but tray overlook the most important duty the child has—that is, the duty towards his God. They never instill into the child's beart sound principles of Ceres-tan mora ity: They teach him to be elever, but not dutiful. They teach him external re-spectability, but say no hing of what is vas ly spectability, but say no hing of what is vasily more important before Almighty God—internal cleanliness of heart. "Blessed a e the pure of heart, for they shall see God."

Knowing these things well, a good parent can not long hesitate where to send his child. If he is within reach of a Christian school, he fails

in his duty to Almighty God it he does not send

his child to that school. Home training is very good, but in the peculiar state of affairs in this great city the home life sedom supplies an adequate amount of religious training to a child. Practically, it is in the school where it must be done, if done at all; for there the child spends the best part of the day; there the child's mind is being developed, and the education of the heart ought to go hand in hand with the development of his mind; there the child spends the best years of his youth, the time that is necultarly set apart for learning. So that it is during this time while the child is at school that he must be

taught his religion. Sunday-school, too, may help, but two or three hours in the week, under the most favorable circumstances, with good teachers and excellent discipline, does not ordinarily suffice to deeply ingrain into the child's soul that most ult of all sciences.

Hence, dear parents, do you wish your children to grow up to be an honor to you?—do you wish them to be good men and women?—do you wish them to be a strong staff on which you might lean when your own step has grown un-steady?—train them, then, to virtue when they are young; let the knowledge of their religion be thoroughly instilled into their minds; let the thoughts be solidly anchored to the eternal principles of morality. This is best done now a days by sending them to the Christian school. A wise parent will not long hesitate, then, in deciding the question for bimself where his child will go to school.

## CHARLES THE SECOND'S LAST HOURS.

(From the London Tablet.) To all students of history, and more especially to such as are Catholics. any document throwing light on the last hours of the "Merry Monarch," is of interest. Consequently, the following paper, extracted from the pages of Merry England, giving Father Hudlestone's "It will be remembered by 'every sixth form boy' that Lord Macaulay, speaking of Charles II.'s reception into the Church on his deathbed at the hands of Father Hudlestone, says: The honest monk was so illiterate that he did not know what to say on an occasion of such importance; he, however, obtained some hints from a Portuguese ecclesiastic, and, thus instructed,

was brought up the back stairs. In refutation of this a bookworm has unearthed the following narrative printed in 1688, and entitled brief account of particulars occurring at the happy death of our Sovereign Lord King Charles II. in regard to religion, faithfully related by his then assistant, Mr. John Hudlestose, Priest, of the Holy Order of St. Bennet.' At this time of Royal Commemorations it is interesting to give this unvarished tale of a

sent for in hoste to the Queen's back stairs at Whitehall, and desired to bring with me all things necessary for a dying person. Accordingly I came, and was ordered not to stir from thence until further notice. Being thus obliged to wait, and not having had time to bring alor with me the Most Holy Sacrament of the Altar with me the Alost Holy Sacrament of the Altar, I was in some anxiety how to procure it. In this conjuncture (the Divine Providence so disposing) father Bento de Lemos, a Portuguese, came thitter; and, understanding the circumstances I was in, readily proffered hims If to go to St. James', and bring the Most Holy Sacrament along with him. Soon after his departure I was called into the King's bedchamber, where, approaching to the high; a nucl kneeling down approaching to the bidsi 'e and kneeling down, I in brief presented His Majesty with what service I could p-rform for God's honor, and the happiness of his soul, at this last moment, on

which eternity depends.

The King then declared himself that he desired to die in the Faith and Communion of the Holy Catholic Church; that he was most heartily sorry for all the sins of his life part, and particularly for that he had deferred his reconstitution as a long that the was that the sum of the sins of the sum of the sins of the sins of the sum of the sins of the sum of th citiation so I mg; that, through the merits of Christ's passion he hoped for salvation. That he was in charity with all the wirld. That with all his heart he pirdoned his enemies, and desired par ion for all those whom he had any

ways offended; and that if it pleased God to spare him longer life, he would amend it, de-testing all sin. I then advertis'd His Majesty of the benefit and necessity of the Sagrament of Penance, which advertisement the King most willingly emb acing, made an exact confession of his whole life with exceeding communicion and tenderness of heart, which ended, I desired short act of contrition: 'Ob, my Lord Cod, with my whole heart and soul I detest all the sins of my p st life, for the love of Thee, when I love above all things; and I liemly purpose, by the Holy Graze, never to offend Thee more. Amer, sweet desus, Amen. Into Thy hands, sweet Jesus, I resommend my sonl; mercy, sweet Jesus, mercy? This be ponounced with a clear and audible voice, which done, and his Sacramental Penance admitted, I gave him

"After some time thus spent, I asked His Majesty, 'if he did not also desire to have the other Sacraments of the Holy Church whainistered to him?" He replied, 'By all means; I desire to be a partaker of all the helps and succors necessary and expedient for a Catholic Ceristian in my condition." I added, 'and doth not your Majesty also desire to receive the precous Body and Blood of our dear Saviour Jesus Christ in the Most Holy Sacrament of the Eocharist? His answer was this: 'HI are worthy, pray fail not to let me have it.' I then told him, 'It would be brought to him very "After some time thus spent, I asked His with knowledge, so that the child can earn a living for itself, and a'so, and even more particularly, its heart must be trained to virtue, so that it can do God's will in all things. Virtue will not grow spontaneously in the heart of the child. The heart is like a field where, if we want to have a crop, we must sow the seed and let it geninate and grow to maturity. It is then only that we can reap a harvest. So in the child's heart the seeds of virtue must be sown and tenderly nourished and cay d for. Only after this has been done can we expect a harvest of virtues in the child's soul.

Worthy, pray fail not to let me have it.' I then that him, 'It would he brought to him very specific yand desired His Majesty that in the would give malence to Extreme Unction. He replied, 'With all my heart. I then arough d him, 'It would he brought to him very specific yand desired His Majesty that in the would give malence to Extreme Unction. He replied, 'With all my heart. I then arough d him, 'It would he brought to him very specific yand desired His Majesty that in the would give malence to Extreme Unction. He replied, 'With all my heart. I then arough d him, 'It would he brought to him very specific yand desired His Majesty that in the would give malence to Extreme Unction. He replied, 'With all my heart. I then arough d him, 'It would he brought to him very specific yand desired His Majesty that in the third Harinham to Extreme Unction. He replied, 'With all my heart. I then arough d him, 'It would he brought to him very specific yand desired His Majesty that in the third Harinham to Extreme Unction. He replied, 'With all my heart. I then arough to him very specific yand desired His Majesty that in the did him, 'It would he brought to him very specific yand desired His Majesty that in the did him, 'It would he brought in the him the him will desired His Majesty that in the did him, 'It would he brought in the him the did him, 'It would he brought in the him the did him, 'It would he brought in the him the hind him the hi harvest of virtues in the child's soul.

This kind of an education that trains both

His Majesty to repose himself; God Almighty who saw his heart, would accept of his good intention. The King then having again recited the fore-mentioned Act of Contrition with me, he received the Mot Holy Sacrament for his Viaticum, with all the symp toms of devoten imagicable. The Com mumon being ended, I read the usual prayers termed the 'recommendation of the soul,' ap pointed by the Church for Catholics in his con dition After which the King desir'd the Ac of Contrition, 'O my Lord God,' etc., to be re-peated. This done, for his last spiritual en corragement 1 said: 'Your Majosty hath now received the comfort and benefit of all the Sacraments that a good Chris ian (ready to de part out of this world) can have, or desire. Now it rests only that you think upon the Death and Passion of our dear Saviour Jesus Christ. o which I present unto you this figure ' (showing him a Crucifix). Lift up therefore the eyes of your soul, and represent to yourself your sweet Saviour here crucified, bowing down His head to

kiss you; His arms stretched out to embrace you; His body and members all bloody and pale with death to rodeem you. And as you see Him dead and fixed upon the cross for our redemp tion, so have His remembrance fixed and fresh m your heart: beseech Him with all humility that His most precious blood may not be shee in vain for you, and that it will please Him, by pardon and forgive you all your offences, and finally to receive your soul into His blessed hands; and when it shall please Hun to take it out of this transitory world, to grant you a joyful resurrection and an eternal crown of glor-in the next. In the name of the Father, and o the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, Amen. So recommending His Majesty on my knees, with all the transport of devotion I was able, to the Divine Mercy and Protection, I withdrew out

of the chamber. An warme. hereuato subscribe my name. "Jo. Hudlestone."

## HATRED FOR THE BRITISH.

LONDON, Oct. 10.-Hulep Singh has written a seditious letter to the native papers, in which he says that England had offered him \$700,000 in settlement of his claim against the Govern-ment, on condition that he would not go to India. He rejected the offer. His arrest at Aden, he says, converted his loyalty to bitter hatred of England, and he has solemnly resolved to devote his life to freeing his country from the British yoks. He declares he will serve his new sovereign, the Czar, with his life's blood. It is expected that the letter will induce the journals published in the Indian vernacular to attack

## FRANCE'S NEW FIREARMS.

Paris, Oct. 10 .- Gen. Ferron, Minister of War, opened the Lycce at Chartreuse vectorday Hedelivered an address, in which heesid that the manufacture of the new rifles for the army wa manufacture of the new rines to the wigor. If being carried on with undiminished vigor. If referred to the Caffarel affair, and sail: "You need not anticipate the slightest weakness in dealing with faults gainst order and discipling the higher the military position of the guilty parties, the more severely I shall deal with them The errors of one man do not stain the honor of the whole army, but keep intact the consideration and esteem in which you hold it."

#### BRITAIN'S CRISIS.

Sir Redvers Buller Anticipates a Rising In Ireland-Can the Irish Leaders Prevent It ?-Magistrates and Constabulary Slding with the League-Police Losing Confidence - What Mr. O'Brien Will Have to Eat If He Goes to Prison.

LONDON, Oct. 9 .- A crisis is evidently drawing nearer every day. Magistrates and the policy are beginning to aide with the League. The Coroner's jury at Mitch llstown will doubtless bring in a verdict of wilful murder against the police who first on the crowd. In that case the Attorney-General will enter a nollo prosequi.

#### THE CONSTABULARY LOSING FAITH.

The constabulary are now being subjected to an unprecedented strain. Their ochet in the power of the Government to help them out of their difficulties is manufestly deconing. If the constability generally weaken, while Gadstone and the Liberat party is backing up the Leading the final struggle will be close at hand. Hence it will be seen that the Trich process was never so serious in this generation as it is to day. Sir Redyers Buller is said to be impressed with the imminence of danger. In common with many other close observers he anticipates a popular rising during the winter.

#### CAN THEY STEM THE RISING TIDE?

The Irish leaders would avoid this if possithe trial fragers would await cans a possible, but can they control the agitation they have successfully excited? She waters are out and it may be beyond any man's power to turn them back into their former channes.

People begin to be less that the government salready beaten. This assurence may any day lead to extreme measures and a cotast

Sir West Ridgeway commonds no confidence anywhere. Why he was appointed no one knows. The Russians outwitted has easily, and it will be wonderful indeed it lish ing nuity cannot baffle him.

#### WHAT NO CORRECTON, BILL CAN 1-D.

As usual in ravolationary times, the assailants are united and conflict, while the defenders are tied and bound 1 y necessary a herence to constitutional forms which 10 coercion bill can altogether override. The tension is much

too great to last.

Lord Ailesbury's exploits have given rise to renewed acitati a for a reform in the House of Lords, which is likely to increase before next session. The resistance will be very faint. The Lords themselves are greatly in layer of great changes. Many wish the exclusion of notoriously incompetent or unworthy members; others desire to see a section of the House made elective; others wish to be free to contest seats in the lower house.

I believe a vote in the House itself by ballot

would give a large majority for sweeping re-forms, and therefore do not noticitate any great popular exc. tement over the question.

## CHURCH DISESTABLISHEAT.

The disestablishment of the Church, so advoitly pushed forward by til astone, will cause much more stir and shake the country from one end to the other.

THE POLICE DISTRUSTIVE.

Attacks on the police are giving serious anx! iely to the authorities, and reader the police districtful of themselves. The result is that the outcasts of London daily assume a holder and more defiant tone. They have practically taken possession of certain parts of the parks and public squares, driving out the respectable people. All the loafers of London are hovering like a dark cloud over the West End.

## A MENACING SPIRIT IN THE AIR.

It is absolutely dangerous to go along certain thoroughfares after dark. A menacing spirit is in the air. The Cass case and Mr. Gladatone's recent raids on the police demoralize the force. I hear talk among the tradesmen and others of a combined movement to protect their property if the symptoms assume a much more threaten

ing character.
Dunlin, O.t. 9.—An issue of the last official report on Irish prisoners and their management furnishes the occasion for a brilliant review of the statistics by the Freeman's Journal. By collating these it is enabled to give the following prognosis of what Mr. William O'Brien's menu will be during his three months' imprisonment, if the Court of Appeal has not the cour ge and decency to reverse his conviction :

#### O'BRIEN'S PROBABLE MENU. Prison diet for convicted prisoners is arranged

nto three classes and varies according to the length of imprisonment.

As an evidence of how this thing works take the case of Mr. O'Brien. If he should go into gaol his diet for the first month would be as follows:-Ilis breakfast would consist of ounces of bread, one pint of cocon and threequarters of a pint of new milk. His dinner on Sunday and Toursday would be five ounces of bread, six ounces of a composition called "suct pudding," and three-quarters of a pint of new milk. On Wednesday and Friday his dinner would consist of five ounces of bread, eight ounces of potatoes and three-quaters of a pint of new milk. On the remaining three days of the week he would get for dinner thirteen ounces

#### of bread and half a pint of soup. LIGHT SUFFERS.

For supper during the first month his diet for supper during the area month and died would be:—Bread, five ounces; cocoa, one pint; new milk, half a pint. During the last two months Mr. O'Brien would get for breakfast a pint and a half of "stirabout," made out of Indian meal and oaten meal mixed in equal proportions, and three quarters of a pint of new milk; for supper, eight cunces of bread and a

pint of cocca.

Dinner varies according to the days of the week. On Sundays, one pint of meat soup, with four ounces of beef without bone and a pound of pitatoes. On Wednesday and Friday, eight cunces of bread and fourteen ounces of potatoes, and on the remaining days of the week, fourteen ounces of bread and one pint of

#### vegetable soup. WHEN HE COMES OUT.

What Mr. O'Brien would look like and how ong it would take to re-establish his health after three months of that kind of thing we leave our readers to judge.

Few here believe that his conviction will be reversed, inasmuch as after the Lord Mayor

fiasco the Government dare not let its judges add to their misfortunes. -N. Y. He-ald.

Writing a letter is, to many people, an itk-some task; but it isn't half so itksome as it is to hear a lawyer roading your letter aloud five years afterwards in open court.