

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Ireland.

Dublin, Oct. 3.—At a meeting near Ballinacorney, county Wicklow, Walter Hume Long, M. P., present, it was resolved to establish an association to protect boycotted persons, and that special attention should be paid to Catholic farmers desiring to resist the dictates of the League. They are arranging to help farmers who cannot get their crops saved.

A convention of the various branches of the Leagues passed a resolution, summoning the branches to adopt stringent measures against discriminating boycotting.

London, Oct. 3.—Patrick Moran was unconditionally released after five months' detention in Galway jail.

Cork, Oct. 3.—At a banquet here Father Sheehy announced that unless all the "suspects" were released within a month he intended to assemble all the delegates to the Land League from the county of Limerick, and pledge them to withhold payment of rent.

Dublin, Oct. 3.—Lord O'Hagan, in delivering an address at the Social Science Congress, said the Land Act, in conception and the magnitude of its results, is one of the greatest measures of the century. He spoke hopefully of the proposed revival of Irish manufactures.

The Pope has approved of the resolutions passed at the recent meeting of Irish Bishops at Maynooth College, expressing satisfaction with the Land Act.

Cork, Oct. 4.—A delegation of farm laborers interviewed Parnell yesterday. O'Leary submitted a manifesto prepared by the Committee in accordance with the resolution passed at the recent national convention. Parnell said the Land League intended to form a labor department, and with this object a number of laborers would meet in a few days.

The man carting boycotted oats in the parish of Doon county Tipperary, was shot, probably fatally.

London, Oct. 5.—A farmer named Leary, living near Rathmore, Leinster, was fatally shot last evening by men who warned him not to pay rent.

Dublin, Oct. 4.—Claremorris Land League has resolved to pay no rent until the Land Commissioners have decided their set cases. Arrangements have been made to build wooden houses for all tenants evicted in the county.

The authorities have instructed the police to closely watch the moves of Redpath.

Cork, Oct. 4.—Parnell addressed a large meeting at Mallow to-day. He said he found one of the worst cases of land grabbing existed in their midst, and the Mallow League had the audacity to apply for a grant for an evicted tenant, while they had sanctioned the eviction. Parnell said he would cut off this rotten branch and take steps to establish a branch in keeping with the principles of Dayitt.

London, Oct. 6.—A despatch from Dublin says:—The following are the new Assistant Land Commissioners for Ireland:—

1. Prof. Baldwin. He is superintendent of the Government model farm, and is a scientific farmer. He was a member of the Herald Relief Committee. He was on the point of starting for America to visit the great wheat farms in the west when he was appointed.

2. Lieut.-Col. Bayley. He is agent for Lord Caryfort in county Wicklow, and lived for several years in Wisconsin, where he had practical experience of farming.

3. Mr. Garland. He is a well-known authority on land in the north and has been frequently selected as arbitrator to settle disputes between tenants and landlords in the north.

4. Mr. Laughlan. He is the son of a Dublin merchant, and a practical farmer. He may be said to represent commercial interests on the commission.

5. Mr. O'Keefe. He is assistant professor of chemistry in Queen's College, Cork, and is a scientific farmer.

6. Mr. O'Shaughnessy. He is a well-known Galway farmer.

7. Mr. Rice. He was one of the members of the Duke of Richmond's agricultural commission, and signed the minority report which favored more protection for the tenant.

8. Mr. Ross. He is a Presbyterian farmer or trader, formerly a shop keeper in Monaghan.

Col. Bayley and Messrs. Houghton and Ross are Protestants; the others are Catholics. All are Liberals except possibly Col. Bayley. The Freeman's Journal and the Irish Times seem to favor the appointment. The former, however, recommends an attitude of reserve until it has been seen how they act. The Express, a Conservative organ, is dissatisfied. It says that the appointment decidedly favors the tenants' interest.

London, Oct. 6.—O'Donnell, at a Land League meeting in Dungarvan yesterday, said:—There was two governments in Ireland—one Gladstone's, which nobody minded, and the other that of the League, which the people would obey. The late secretary of the Mallow branch of the Land League has written to Parnell denying the statement of the latter that the branch condoned evictions, and demanding a full inquiry into the conduct of the League at Mallow; otherwise the writer would regard Parnell's act as an outrage on liberty.

Dublin, Oct. 6.—The Land League meeting to-day at Dungarvan, county Waterford, under the presidency of Parnell, passed resolutions indorsing the action of the National Convention of London, and pledging those present to use every fair and legitimate opportunity to secure the independence of the country. The meeting favored ameliorating the condition of the laborers so as to check the tide of emigration, which has been the bane of the country. The meeting is important as being the commencement of a series of county conventions.

Dublin, Oct. 7.—Prof. Goldwin Smith, addressing the Social Science Congress to-day, pointed out as an example America relative to the settlement of the land questions. There was, he said, very little socialism there, for property had a guard consisting of freehold farmers, and their liberty, with a love of which the people were thoroughly imbued, was opposed as much as property to Communism. In no country was wealth used to a greater extent for the public benefit than in America.

Great Britain. London, Oct. 3.—The Land Bill for

England has been finally considered by a Special Committee of the Farmers' Alliance. The Bill aims at the establishment of complete security for capital and farmers and entire immunity from capricious tenants; the right of the tenant to sell improvements in open market, with the provision that the landlord must accept a tenant for seven years, and at the same rate as the outgoing tenant; and a Land Court in every district for the settlement of questions concerning rents and all other disputes.

London, Oct. 3.—The Pall Mall Gazette says:—If the draft of the English Land Bill is reported by the majority of the farmers throughout the country, and vigorously used as a means of agitating reform, the day when Parliament must vote urgency for the Bill is not very far off.

There will be a speedy settlement of the difficulties with France relative to Newfoundland fisheries by means of arbitration, probably, as France abandons all territorial claims.

Russia. St. Petersburg, Oct. 3rd.—Valuiev, formerly President of the Council and a great favorite at the Court of Alexander II, has been summoned several times before the committee investigating abuses which marked the reign of the late Emperor.

Without doubt 17 out of the 23 Nihilists about to be tried will be hanged.

Berlin, Oct. 3rd.—Many incendiary fires are reported daily in villages in all parts of Southern Russia. They are attributed to the discontent of the peasantry, owing to bad pay for labor.

London, Oct. 4th.—The Journal de St. Petersburg, an official organ, says: Russia is able for the present to remain simply a spectator of the competition aroused by the recent pronouncement at Cairo, but the position of Egypt is not an exclusive English or even Anglo-French question. It is too closely connected with general eastern *status quo* to allow any Government to settle it on its own authority.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 7th.—The headquarters of the Nihilists has been discovered and 40 arrests have been made.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 7th.—The most comprehensive measures have been taken for the safety of Anitchekoff Palace, the Czar's favorite residence. A subterranean passage has been constructed all around the palace, which can be patrolled by sentinels and immediately placed under water.

The Czar is negotiating for the purchase of various houses surrounding the palace.

Africa. Tunis, Oct. 3.—The insurgents have torn up the track of the French railway, burned the station at Wadzeerah and massacred twelve employes, including several British subjects, some of whom they burnt alive.

Later.—The remains of the station-master were burned in the presence of an enormous crowd. The number of victims is reported larger than at first stated. The railway is much damaged, and a large quantity of rolling stock destroyed.

Tunis, Oct. 4.—The Tebesa column of the French troops entered Rigney and captured Israf, after a severe battle with Djerdj Arabs.

Paris, Oct. 4.—The details of the Wadzeerah massacre show that the Arabs heaped up 300 sleepers, upon which they cast grease, tow and oil, and flung the victims into the burning mass alive.

Paris, Oct. 5.—Gen. Farre, Minister of War, has received telegrams confirming the report of the burning of the railway station at Wadzeerah and the massacring of a number of the employes, including several British subjects, by the insurgents in Tunisia. The attack on the station was made by the Arabs who recently attacked All Bey. The station master, an ex-tenant in the French army, and a chevalier of the Legion of Honor, was burned alive, and ten employes, mostly Maltese and Italians, massacred.

Roustan, the French Minister at Tunis, has invited the English and Italian Consuls to assist at an official inquiry into the disaster. The English and Italian Consular clerks, doctors, etc., have accordingly gone to Wadzeerah for that purpose. Six hundred French troops went there on the 30th ult., but the Arabs had disappeared long before their arrival.

The massacre was undoubtedly caused by the wholesale destruction of olive trees, villas, and vineyards which Gen. Sabatier considered necessary around Zaghouan.

The Tunisian authorities are evidently trying to screen the Arabs accused of murdering the Maltese and Italians. No arrests yet.

United States. It is asserted that Arthur has not asserted himself to be a party to any conversation about politics since he left Washington. On Sunday two late acquaintances of the President congratulated him on his accession. He replied, "The office has come to me in such a sad way that grief and sympathy seem more appropriate than congratulation."

Canadian. Montreal, P. Q., Oct. 4.—The Oka Indian troubles with the Seminary of St. Scholastique have been settled, and the Indians will be sent at Government expense to the Muskoka district, near Parry Sound, where the Government will buy them 25,000 acres of land and build them houses, before paying for building and improvements on their present reservation.

A man named Farga, in attempting to cross the track in front of a Canada Southern train about two miles from Niagara, on Tuesday, was struck by the engine and killed instantly.

Dutton, Ont., Oct. 7.—John Blue, jun., of Wallaceport, was killed on the C. S. R. track, near Dutton last night. He is supposed to have jumped from the excursion train returning from the Southern Counties Fair.

Montreal, Oct. 5.—This afternoon fire broke out in the Roman Catholic College of St. Therese, situated about 25 miles northwest of the city, and notwithstanding all efforts to subside the flames the most extensive range of buildings of the kind in the Province was entirely destroyed. The 300 students in attendance and over 20 professors escaped. The latest information from the scene states that almost everything in the college was destroyed. The loss is between \$150,000 and \$200,000. The total insurance is \$41,000, \$31,000 being in the Royal of England, and the balance in the North British.

PROTESTANTISM AND CATHOLICISM.

Difference as Regards Human Science.

Protestant theologians are in a hopeless muddle as to how to reconcile their views with the discoveries of modern science. Their credulity is the cause of their error. They profess themselves to be guided by the Bible, and have had to be changed or entirely abandoned so often, that they are losing almost all confidence in their own explanations of the Bible. These have so often proved false, and have had to be changed or entirely abandoned so often, that they are losing almost all confidence in their own explanations of the Bible.

Accordingly one of their recently installed professors of theology in New England tells his auditors in his inaugural address:—

"We have most of us learned by the teaching of experience not to oppose our interpretations of the language of the Scripture, nor even that language itself, as to the structure and the genesis of the material universe, as a final bar to the conclusions which science, as it advances in its calm and ordered progress, has drawn from the phenomena of that universe."

The course here advised would be a very prudent one for Protestant divines to follow; but what a complete reversal of Protestant belief respecting the Bible does it not involve! What, too, in the meanwhile becomes of the fundamental principle of their belief—the right of individual interpretation of the Bible? According to the above canonization, it is to be held in abeyance and the Protestant religion to sit at the feet of physical science and learn from it, how to order its belief as regards the power and wisdom of God in bringing the universe into being and exercising His omnipotent and omniscient Providence over it.

Very different from this is the Catholic position. The Church knows and teaches that natural and revealed truth are one; and that they never lead to contradictions. The faith of the Church is not based upon the Sacred Scriptures, though it includes them in its belief. They are unchangeable, and so far as they have been interpreted by the Church, their meaning will stand unshaken and unaltered by all the discoveries made by human science in its advance.

The Church, therefore, and its faithful children, can look calmly and imperturbably upon all the movements of human science. They know that the truth of God is sure and stands fast forever. They know, therefore, that all real discoveries in science and all sound conclusions of scientists will serve to make that truth more manifest and furnish additional illustrations of the illimitable might and wisdom and goodness of the Creator of the heavens and earth; and that where those discoveries seemingly lead to conclusions adverse to the truth of divine revelation, either they are not real discoveries, but mere theories, which sooner or later will be overthrown on grounds of actual science; or else are discoveries whose actual significance is misunderstood, and which, when clearly known, will be found to harmonize perfectly with the Christian (Catholic) faith.—Catholic Standard.

C. M. B. A. NOTES. GRAND COUNCIL OFFICERS OF CANADA. President—T. A. Burke, Windsor. Vice-President—M. J. Manning, Windsor.

2nd Vice-President—P. Reath, St. Thomas. Treasurer—H. Barry, Bradford. Recorder—S. R. Brown, London. Marshal—J. H. Kelly, Chatham. Guard—D. F. Reame, Amherstburg. Trustees—Rev. J. P. Molphy, C. W. O'Rourke, J. Doyle, Rev. P. Barlow and W. J. McKee.

LIST OF BRANCHES. No. Rec. Secretaries. 1 Windsor, J. Ryan. 2 St. Thomas, Hugh Daly. 3 Amherstburg, R. J. Guellet. 4 London, Alex. Wilson. 5 Stratford, J. C. Sullivan. 6 Brantford, P. O'Keefe. 7 Sarnia, M. Lysaght. 8 Chatham, N. Gervais. 9 Kingston, I. Goulet. 10 St. Catharines, John Tuitt. 11 Dundas, David Griffin.

CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES. Laws and the Supervision—Rev. P. Barlow. Finance and Milage—Thomas Coffey. Printing and Supplies—Samuel R. Brown. Appeals and Grievances—Rev. J. Bayard.

Number of Branches in the C. M. B. A.—New York State, 54; Pennsylvania, 22; Michigan, 14; Canada, 12; Ohio, 4; Kansas, 4; Virginia, 1; Kentucky, 1.—The Catholic Mutual Benefit Association pays \$2000 to the widow or heirs of deceased members, and the outlay to secure so great a benefit is so small, it seems that no man with the requisite qualification could long remain without a membership. Catholic faith with a dependent family—will you not make this little sacrifice to leave this family comfortable when you are no longer with it.

In answer to several inquiries we again give the cost of securing a C. M. B. A. membership:—Branch Admission Fee.....\$3.00 Medical Examination.....\$1.50 Monthly Branch Dues......25 Beneficial Assessment as follows:—

1. from 18 to 25 years, \$65 2. " 25 " 30 " 80 3. " 30 " 32 " 1.00 4. " 35 " 40 " 1.25 5. " 40 " 45 " 1.4 6. " 45 " 50 " 1.5 7. " 50 " 55 " 1.75

At a late meeting of Branch No. 15, Windsor, the following resolution was passed in respect to the memory of Bro. J. G. Maloney. That this Branch having heard of the death of Bro. J. G. Maloney, Recording Secretary of Branch No. 3, Amherstburg, desire to convey to the said Branch our sympathy for the loss they have sustained by the death of a worthy member and zealous officer.

MANNER OF PROCEDURE IN ORDER TO BECOME A C. M. B. A. MEMBER. The candidate obtains a "Proposition for membership" blank, gets it properly filled out, and hands it to the Recording Secretary of the Branch he wishes to join, paying at the same time the admission fee of \$3, and the medical examination fee of \$1.50. He then passes a medical examination by the branch's physician, his medical certificate is immediately sent by said physician to the Recording Secretary, who carefully examines it, and if approved, he shall be ballotted for, and if elected, shall be initiated according to the ceremonial. At the time of his initiation he shall pay his first Beneficial Assessment, and also his first branch dues. The total sum to be paid by candidate before becoming a member is not less than \$5.40, nor more than \$6.60, the latter sum would be by those over 45 years of age. Immediately after becoming a member, he fills out an "application form" for a Beneficial certificate, which the Recording Secretary at once sends to Grand Secretary, together with a "membership report; the member's name is then entered on the Roll Book of the Grand Council.

Applicants must be practical Catholics, not under 18, nor over 50 years of age. Branches are requested to forward their "quarterly reports," also proposition tax for the quarter ending September 30th, as soon as possible. Some branch secretaries are very negligent in this matter, and put us to a great deal of unnecessary trouble thereby.

Some incendiary set fire to the stables belonging to Deacon's Hotel on King street on Friday night. The building was completely destroyed.

Order has been received from Toronto to admit James and William Fecheley, who are in jail charged with being implicated in the Bidulph tragedy, to bail on their entering into a recognizance, each of them in \$2,000 and two sureties of \$1,000.

Arrangements have been made for lighting the city with the electric light. It is estimated that about six weeks will be required to complete the construction of the machinery. The system of Mr. Ball has been adopted, and under his supervision the dynamo-electric machines are being made at the works of Stevens, Turner & Burns.

The London correspondent of the Canada Lumberman writes to that jour-

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CHEAP BOOKS. We keep the following popular books in stock. They will be sent to any address, postage paid, on receipt of the price. Alha's Dream and other stories..... 25c Crucifix of Baden and other stories..... 25c Fleurbaug, by Madam Craven..... 25c The Trowel or the Cross and other stories..... 25c Dora, a classic Christian novel..... 25c Florida and other stories..... 25c The Blakes and Flanagan's..... 25c The Collegians, or the Colleen Bawn..... 25c St. Thomas a Becket, by E. M. Stewart..... 25c Art Maguire, or the Broken Pledge..... 25c A history of the Protestant Reformation in England and Ireland, by William Cobbett..... 25c Fabiola, or the church of the Catacombs..... 25c Bess Conway, by Mrs. James Sadlier..... 25c Wild Times, a Tale of the Days of Queen Elizabeth..... 25c Peter's Journey and other Tales, by Lady Herbert..... 25c Nelly Newville, a tale by the author of Wild Times..... 25c Fate of Father Sheehy, by Mrs. Jas. Sadlier..... 15c The Spanish Cavaliers, by Mrs. Jas. Sadlier..... 15c Father Matthew, by Sister Mary Francis Clare..... 15c Father de Lisle..... 15c The school boys..... 15c Truth and Trust..... 15c The Hermit of Mount Atlas..... 15c The Apprentice..... 15c The Chap of the Angels..... 15c Leo, or the choice of a Friend..... 15c Tales of the Affections..... 15c Florestine or the Unexpected Jew..... 15c The Crusade of the Children..... 15c Address—T. COFFEY, Catholic Record Office, London, Ont.

LOCAL NEWS. The Inland Revenue collections for the month of September in this city shows an increase of \$4,978.01 over the corresponding month last year.

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D. REGAN

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The meeting of the creditors of E. E. Hargreaves was adjourned, one creditor standing out against the offer made. The creditor has, I understand, garnished an amount coming to the insolvent estate, which will give him about two-thirds of his claim. Mr. Hargreaves' first offer has been argued by a better offer than he made at the first meeting, and it is generally being accepted, and the firm will likely go on again.

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Another Mutual Insurance Co. Failed.

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GARFIELD Agents wanted for Life of President Garfield. A complete, faithful history from cradle to grave, by the eminent biographer, Col. Conwell. Books all ready for delivery. An elegant library volume. Endorsed editorially. Liberal terms. Agents take orders for from 20 to 50 copies daily. Outside any other book ten to one. Agents never make money so fast. The book sells itself. Experience not necessary. Full terms unknown. All make immense profits. Private terms free. Address: FREDERICK STIMPSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

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THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

VOL. 4.

CLERICAL.

WE have received a large stock of goods suitable for clerical garments.

We give in our tailoring department special attention to this branch of the trade.

N. WILSON & CO. CATHOLIC PRESS.

Catholic Americans have abundant cause to complain of the Associated Press and the malignant, stupid telegrams which it transmits from Europe and diffuses all over America.

If there is any petty scandal, or if some wretched fellow betrays his faith, his vows or his order, the details of the crime so far as they can hurt the Church, are telegraphed far and wide, but the explanation, "the woman in the question," the long, antecedent, gradual, course of immorality which finally developed into an outburst that could not be concealed from the authorities or the faithful, those are all suppressed.

The explanation of course is, that the free, enterprising and generous American press, which cares little how much it spends in finding accurate news at home and which here is fairly liberal, as things go, to Catholic Americans, is sold body and soul by its correspondents to the Jewish news agents of Europe. They are simply lazy, and they find it easier to get Catholic news from the Reuter, Havas or Stefani agencies than to collect it themselves.

The result is that only the scandals are sent across. Thus the other day we were treated to the "Monsignor Campello" scandal, according to which an exalted "Roman prelate," expressed his disgust with Pope Leo, to the temporal power and the fashion of St. Peter's and betook himself to the friendly fold of the Methodists.

Now this very incomplete news, if a New York reporter attempted to palm off on the city department of his paper, such an unsatisfactory item, when it was possible for him to hear both sides of the question, he would receive "the grand bounce."

Why, then, do the Associated Press permit their London agent to telegraph such stuff, at a very great expense of money and a still greater expense of reputation? Had that dormant London official referred to the Osservatore Romano, he could have found this character of the "Monsignor" "Count Campello" re-nounced his canonry of St. Peter's because the laxity of his morals, not amended after repeated and formal admonitions, had determined his superiors to proceed to extremities against him, despite his patrician rank. His loose life incapacitated him for any ecclesiastical charge, and prevented him from being admitted into the Pontifical family.

So he has no right to the title of Monsignor. The morning of the day he abjured Catholicism he had formally assured the ecclesiastical authorities of his orthodoxy, repelling the charge of intended apostasy as a slander.

There is something bad brewing in Italy, and has been for some time. The danger, though immediately menacing the Holy See, is of far more consequence to the actual government of Italy. Wherever the Holy Father goes there is the Holy See. Ubi Petrus ibi Ecclesia. The revolution that is now thundering at the doors of the Vatican may enter in and dispossess the Pope for the time being as it has already dispossessed him of the temporal dominion of Rome. He will move and carry the church with him. The revolution will stay and destroy the Italian Monarchy. For what is the Vatican, what is Rome, what is Italy to the church of God or to the Supreme Pontiff? Were the Adriatic to sweep over the Italian peninsula to-morrow and blot it out forever with all its mixed memories of glory and shame, of sanctity and sin, the Church of God would go on as ever.

The Catholic Church is universal and tied to no plot on earth.

Mr. Gladstone has been replying, with something more than even his wonted vigor, to his adversaries on his foreign policy, the question of free versus fair trade, and Irish affairs. With Mr. Gladstone's foreign policy and opinions on trade, we