

THE PARNELL INQUIRY.

It is now stated that Mr. Parnell will most probably enter a libel suit against the Times. It is generally acknowledged even by the Tories that Mr. Parnell will have no difficulty in proving that the Times' letters are forgeries. The Times even now states that the letters are a secondary matter, and that it can produce a mass of damaging evidence of another character. The Conservatives also are trying to make it appear that it is of little consequence whether the letters which appeared in that paper be forgeries or not. Owing to the conduct of Judge Day during the trials of the Belfast rioters the Nationalist members are opposed to his having one-third of the power on the Commission. Mr. Sexton moved to increase the number of Judges to five. This was rejected by 233 to 190, and Judge Day's appointment was ratified by 269 to 189. Mr. Parnell said that the world would know to-morrow that the Government's idea of fairness is that Nationalists should be tried by a jury of three English political opponents.

GERMAN FREEMASONRY.

The Emperors William I. and Frederick III. were both leading Freemasons. William I. was Grandmaster of all the German Masons, and Frederick was Master of the "Grand Lodge of the three Globes." He would undoubtedly have been appointed to the Grand Mastership left vacant by his father's death, if he had lived till there were time for an election, as the Masons are anxious to have powerful princes to be in their highest offices, so that they may flourish under such patronage. William II. however, does not approve of Freemasonry. A late issue of the Baedeker, the principal organ of the society, thus laments the fact.

"We are grieved to state that before ascending the throne William II. always showed an insuperable dislike of Freemasonry and its teachings."

The Anti-Catholic warfare which Bismarck inaugurated when the Kulturkampf became law, was in a great measure the work of the Freemasons, who, in Europe, are the most indefatigable enemies to religion. The sentiments of the Emperor towards them are a pretty fair guarantee that their tactics will not be so successful as they were under William I.

SWINTON'S OUTLINES.

We commend to readers of the Mail the following short article taken from the editorial columns of the Boston Pilot of the 14th ult.

While the Boston Transcript and the Boston Traveller are trying to blow the dying embers of Know-nothingism into a lively flame, and snuffing their eyes to the facts of history, are making an ado for this purpose over the recent action of the School Committee in regard to Swinton's "Outlines" and Teacher Travis; our esteemed contemporary, the Congregationalist, with a manliness beyond praise, publishes an able article from Professor Fisher, of Yale College, who here, as in a previous article in the Boston Advertiser, sets forth truly, firm Protestant though he be, the Catholic doctrine of indulgences. The Congregationalist commenting editorially on Prof. Fisher's paper, characterizes the objectionable passage on Indulgences in Swinton's "Outlines" as "one of those inaccurate and misleading generalizations which are to be found in too many of our short school histories." And it adds:

"That any accredited authority of the Roman Church was accustomed to commend these indulgences as pardons of guilt is an assertion unsupported by the facts of history." We commend the above to Mr. Bruce S. Evans, who has been trying to find a Catholic priest to waste time on the cranks who gathered in Faneuil Hall on Wednesday night to bravely throw stones at the far away Pope.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

CURRENTS given to the report that the young Duke of Newcastle has become a Catholic. He is 24 years of age, and his mother and sisters are already Catholics. The Duke was formerly a ward of Mr. Gladstone. He has been a Ritualist, and in his park he built a costly church for Ritualistic services.

At the opening of the Centennial Exposition in Cincinnati on the 4th of July, Archbishop Elder was called upon to give the benediction, which he did by the offering of a beautiful prayer appropriate to the circumstances. The exposition is in memory of the founding of the city one hundred years ago.

In his last illness the Emperor Frederick was attended by Sisters of the Order of St. Charles Borromeo. One of these was Sister Hedwige, by birth Princess Radziwill. The Germania says that the Empress Augusta and Victoria, as well as the late Emperor, were warm admirers of the Sisters of Mercy and the Gray Sisters.

It is said that the new Methodist nuns are to wear a dress fashioned somewhat like the habits of Catholic Religious orders. Oculum non facit monachum.

The cow does not make the monk." So it is easier to imitate the dress of the Catholic Sisterhoods than to practice the purity, piety, zeal and charity of the self-sacrificed religious orders of the Catholic Church.

The Patriarch of the Catholic Armenians, Monsignor Azarian, has had astonishing success in inducing the schismatics of his country to return to the one fold. During the last six months thirty thousand have become converts to the Church, including entire villages. All these have left the Greek schismatical Church.

The Northwestern Chronicle of St. Paul, says: Twenty years ago there was neither priest, monk nor nun in Wyoming Territory. There may have been a few Catholics; for Catholics can be found everywhere; but there was no Catholic church, no Catholic school, no Sisters' hospital. Now Wyoming has a Catholic bishop, ten priests, two religious orders of men—Jesuits and Franciscans, and two religious congregations of women—Sisters of the Holy Child Jesus and Sisters of Charity. The Catholic population of the Territory cannot be less than 10,000.

The victory gained by the Catholic party in Belgium was even greater than at first reported, owing to the result of the second ballots. In Brussels 19,500 votes were polled out of 22,000 registered voters, and only two of the Anti-Catholic candidates were returned, one for each House. There are in the Senate fifty-one Catholics to eighteen so-called Liberals, and in the Chamber ninety-eight Catholics to forty Liberals. This manifests the public confidence in the present government.

It is stated among the Baptists that as Mr. Spurgeon cannot conscientiously rejoin the Baptists, nor yet leave his flock without a pastor after his death or resignation, he intends to start a new sect himself. The name of the new sect does not appear to be decided on, but the Liverpool Catholic Times supposes it will be called Spurgeonism, and its adherents Spurgeonites, and that it will profess to be the only genuine Christianity. It is clear that if the Baptist Union taught genuine Christianity there would be no reason at all for Mr. Spurgeon to separate himself from it, and indeed the reason for his separation is expressly stated by himself to be that the Union does not teach Christianity pure and simple, but tolerates Rationalism. On the other hand, if genuine Christianity exists anywhere within reach, he certainly ought to attach himself to it, just as in the Apostolic times "the Lord increased daily together such as should be saved." (Acts ii.) And this reasoning applies to all the sects. There is no reason why any one of them should exist, if any of the others, previously existing, were really the Church of Christ.

MAYOR HEWITT, of New York, was nominated for the Presidency by the "American party" at the Californian Convention. This party is a revival of the defunct Know-Nothing party. Mr. Hewitt, however, declines the nomination in the following terms: "I am 65 years old, and have made a fool of myself a great many times during that long period, but I am not going to make such a fool of myself as to accept a nomination for the Presidency. I have had manners and a bad temper, and am apt to speak quickly, but you can put it down that all I am anxious for is to discharge my duties here, and then be allowed the peace of a private citizen." It appears that Mr. Hewitt appreciates himself at his true value. It is a pity he does not accept, as there would be an amusing contest and a close race between him and Beyer Lockwood, the Women's Rights candidate for the tail of the vote of the electoral college. The party in California pledges itself to support him, but the Convention there was a miserable failure, having been very poorly attended.

GENERAL SHERIDAN DEAD. Nonquitt, Mass., Aug. 6.—General Sheridan's death occurred at 10.20 last evening. Previous to the sudden appearance of heart at about 8.30 there had been no premonitions yesterday of an unfavorable change in his condition. The weather has been warmer than usual and the General was at times a little restless, but seemed generally bright and cheerful yesterday. His voice was strong, he took a full supply of nourishment and occasionally usual and the doctors and his family were in hopeful spirits. At 7 o'clock Mrs. Sheridan and the doctors went to the hotel for supper, and soon after their return the usual preparations for the night were made. At about 9.20 Colonel Sheridan said "Good night" to his brother and went to the hotel, there having been throughout the day no sign whatever of any unfavorable change in his condition. At 9.30 symptoms of heart failure suddenly appeared, and Doctors O'Reilly and Mathews who were with him at the time, immediately applied the remedies which proved successful on all similar previous occasions, but this time they were without effect, and despite all that could be done the General gradually sank into a condition of complete unconsciousness and at 10.20 breathed his last. Mrs. Sheridan, the Sisters Malton and Justian and the faithful body servant Klein, were also at his bedside throughout his dying hour. No arrangement has yet been determined upon in regard to the time or place of the General's burial.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

The discussion on the Commission of Inquiry into the charges made by the Times against Mr. Parnell was continued on the reassembling of the House on the 31st ult. in the evening.

Mr. Parnell, resuming the debate on the proposal to restrict the inquiry into the conduct of his associates to accusations for murder and violence, said that he referred yesterday evening to the proceedings of the Cabinet in office from 1882, which had frequently been divulged by Mr. Chamberlain to himself and other Nationalists. At this point the chairman interposed to state that this line of observation was not in order. Mr. Parnell replied that if this were the case he would reserve further statements on the subject until he came before the commission, when he would be prepared to prove his charges by his own and other evidence and by documents and statements of Mr. Chamberlain himself. (Parnellite cheers.) The Nationalists continued Mr. Parnell, were quite ready to meet definite charges before a committee or commission, but they could not meet the intemperate which would be used to stir up the passions for political purposes. It was not reasonable to ask them to go before a commission unless they were told who their accusers were and of what they were accused. Such fair play might be too much to bestow on Irishmen. They were told they might expect their charges from "Parnellism and Crime." He decried the use of that foul and abominable pamphlet. He and his colleagues were ready to meet charges definitely promulgated. If the amendment did not cover such charges they are willing to alter it.

Aug. 1.—Mr. Molloy, member for King's County, Ireland, proposed an amendment to modify the clause regarding the allegations made, so as to include only such of them as the commission might think fit to investigate.

Mr. Matthews objected, saying that the amendment was useless, since the judges already had the power to select such of the charges as they deemed worthy of an inquiry.

WERE THE GOVERNMENT IN COLLUSION WITH THE "TIMES"? Sir William Vernon Harcourt charged the Government with refusing to accept the amendment because Mr. Webster, the Attorney General, had told them that the commission must inquire into anything the Times wanted investigated.

Mr. Bannerman Robertson, Solicitor General for Scotland, indignantly repudiated the slanderous accusation that the Government were in collusion with the Times.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt offered to withdraw his statement if Mr. Smith would say that Mr. Walter, of the Times had not been consulted in settling the bill. (Parnellite cheers.)

Mr. Smith replied in an excited manner, again denying absolutely that he had any negotiations with Mr. Walter regarding the bill. Mr. Walter, he said, has called upon me, as it is his practice as an old friend, but he never saw the bill, and I never had any sort of plan with him regarding it.

Mr. Gladstone—Are we to understand in plain terms that Mr. Smith had no communication with Mr. Walter on the subject? (Cries of hear, hear.)

Mr. Smith—I stated distinctly that the bill was settled without communication with Mr. Walter.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt said he wished that Mr. Smith had been able to say he had held no communication with Mr. Walter on the subject of the bill. If so be (Sir Vernon Harcourt) would have been able to withdraw his statement and apologies.

Mr. Goschen—Then does the hon. gentleman withdraw his statement that the bill was drawn with the connivance of Mr. Walter?

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, in reply, declared that he held Mr. Smith in personal respect, but that it was extremely improper that the Government should communicate with persons bringing an accusation and not with the accused.

Mr. Smith claimed that he had made an explicit statement that the bill had been drawn without communication with the Times. Although Mr. Walter had called upon him, there had not been the slightest reference to the bill. I thought the charge so vindictive that it was not worthy of denial. I deny it absolutely, and am amazed that anyone could have been found in this House who would make it (Cries.)

Sir William Vernon Harcourt—As I understand Mr. Smith to say that he has not seen Mr. Walter I will withdraw the statement.

Mr. Smith—I did not say I have not seen Mr. Walter. (Trousled cheers.) I simply deny having consulted him in reference to the bill. (An uproar occurred amid contending cheers and cries of "O's, O's.") Mr. Smith continued speaking, but his voice was not heard.

The Chair appealed to the members for order. Mr. Smith then resumed his speech in a slow and emphatic manner.

THE SCOPE OF THE COMMISSION. Mr. Gladstone, recurring to the amendment, held that the House ought to know whether the judges would refuse to consider malicious and trivial charges. If they had power to do so, the fact was virtually excluded from the bill.

Mr. Goschen contended that the power to refuse to enquire into irrelevant topics was inherent in the measure.

Mr. Labouchere said the Government refused to accept the amendment because they did not dare to alter a word in the bill without the permission of Mr. Walter. It was admitted that Mr. Walter had visited Mr. Smith on the morning of the day on which the latter announced the bill.

Mr. Smith—That is not true. Cries of "Withdraw, withdraw," came from the Opposition benches, and the Chairman asked, "Does the gentleman withdraw the expression?"

Mr. Smith—I do. Mr. Labouchere then said he would not dwell upon the incident. (Laughter.) Mr. Ritchie repeating, on behalf of Mr. Smith, that Mr. Walter called after the bill had been framed.

THE COMMISSION QUESTION AGAIN. Mr. Labouchere retorted—Doubtless it is convenient for the leader of the Government to put the hon. gentleman up to

make that statement. But let the leader of the Government answer this specific question:—Did Mr. Walter visit him on the day he announced that a commission would be granted?

Mr. Smith—I have stated everything that has happened. Mr. Labouchere defied Mr. Smith to answer the question. He said that if Mr. Smith did not deny that Mr. Walter called upon him that day, they would know what to think. It was a pitiful position for the leader of the House.

Mr. Healy said he thought the time had arrived for the distribution among the members of copies of "Parnellism and Crime," and especially as Mr. Smith was interested in the sale of the pamphlet. He announced that he intended to bring a charge against Mr. Matthews with reference to the expenditure of £1,000 while contesting at Danparvan.

The Chairman ruled that Mr. Healy's remarks regarding Mr. Matthews were irrelevant.

Mr. Healy replied that as he (Mr. Healy) had not read "Parnellism and Crime" he was unable to say whether they were or not.

"PARNELLISM AND CRIME." Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt read an extract from "Parnellism and Crime," with reference to the Gladstone Government, and asked whether the judges would be bound to inquire into these allegations of Mr. Gladstone's complicity. (Laughter.)

Mr. Edmond Clarke, the Solicitor-General, said it was for the commission to act if they saw fit. No reasonable man would suppose they would have anything to do with statements connecting Mr. Gladstone with Patrick Ford. (Laughter.)

Mr. Gladstone said he would have been the last man to object if Sir Edward Clarke had gone a step further. He said it was proper that these things be investigated. There was certainly some mixture of the tragic and the comic, and he might be told that the matter was irrelevant. If so, then why did Sir Richard Webster read the passage? According to Mr. Goschen, the inquiry into this matter was within the purview of the bill. Amid constant Parnellite cheers, Mr. Gladstone argued with great force that the Parnellites were entitled to the right which was not denied the vilest criminals. Justice required that the commission be empowered to include vague and irrelevant charges. He concluded by commenting severely on the conduct of the Government for refusing any concessions to the fair demands of the Opposition.

Mr. Molloy's amendment was rejected. MOVING FOR THE NAMES OF THE ACCUSED. Mr. Sexton moved that the names of the accused persons be given. He denounced the bill as the production of base political thugs, directed against the representatives of Ireland.

After some discussion, Mr. Smith moved closure, and Mr. Sexton's motion was rejected.

THE "OTHER PERSONS" CLAUSE. Sir John Simon moved to omit the words "other persons" from the bill.

The Solicitor-General opposed and Mr. Shaw Lefevre supported the amendment. It was rejected at 3.45 o'clock and the House adjourned.

ON THE DEBATE RESUMED.

On the resumption of the debate in the House of Commons to-day on the Parnell Commission bill, Mr. Balfour said that the speech of Home Secretary Matthews last night in which he said the judges already had the power to select such of the charges as they deemed worthy of an inquiry, contained what the Government had all along stated.

Sir Lyon Playfair (Liberal) contended that Mr. Matthews had extended the scope of the bill to an enormous extent. Mr. Matthews would say the inquiry was into an organization which induced crime, whereas the House had been led to believe that the bill was intended to enable certain members to clear their characters.

Mr. Bradlaugh declared that Mr. Matthews had made out an absolutely new case. Mr. Chamberlain repeated his statement that he would have been glad if the range of the proposed inquiry had been limited, but he said he had never suggested a limit regarding persons.

Mr. Gladstone said the Government's covenant had been entirely and absolutely changed.

Mr. Balfour said that Mr. Gladstone, on the eve of an inquiry, had pronounced the letters forgeries.

Mr. Gladstone—I said I was justified in concluding that there was a motive for the remarkable way in which the letters were thrown into the shade. (Cries of "O's.")

Mr. Balfour said that Mr. Gladstone's remarks were most improper.

Mr. Reid offered an amendment that the commission enquire into the charges only so far as they bear upon charges and allegations against members of the House.

Mr. Smith had said the inclusion of outside persons in the enquiry was irrelevant. Mr. Smith's friend, Mr. Walter, had not visited Mr. Smith, when he saw that the only chance of escaping disgrace and averting the rule of the Times was to get a roving enquiry regarding persons over whom members have no control.

Mr. Matthews said the enquiry was not into the conduct of members, but into their capacity as members of an outside organization. Mr. O'Donnell, in a published letter, had said that Frank Byrne was only the agent of quill and wickeder persons.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor—Does the hon. gentleman insinuate that O'Donnell meant us? (Cries of "Order" and "Hear.") The Speaker called Mr. O'Connor to order.

Mr. Matthews said his remark conveyed an insinuation against no one. Sir William Harcourt said the Opposition was at last beginning to detect the real meaning of the bill. The object was, not to give the Parnellites a chance to clear themselves, but to inquire into a political organization.

Mr. Healy said he believed the changes in the bill were the result of Mr. Walter's visit to Mr. Smith.

Mr. Balfour admitted that the Cabinet, at its meeting on July 11, had decided to include the words "and others." If Mr. Smith, in announcing to the House the reference of the matter to a commission,

did not read these words, it was doubtless due to inadvertence.

Mr. Gladstone thought the omission of the words when Mr. Smith announced the commission deserved the censure of the House.

An animated debate was continued for some time, when the chairman interposed and advised a cessation of recriminations. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 241 to 194.

PUTTING ON THE SCREWS. Mr. Goschen said that Mr. Smith was absent owing to a domestic affliction. If the bill were not passed to-morrow evening, he would remove the remainder of the clauses.

The Parnellites will meet to-morrow to take action in the matter of the remaining clauses.

MONDAY NIGHT'S AMENDMENT. None of the amendments offered on Monday night to the Parnell Commission bill were vital, and none really of much importance except the effort to expunge Mr. Justice Day's name from the commission. The attack on him was as heavy as the united forces of the Parnellites and Gladstones knew how to make it. Mr. Morley's speech and the letter he read from Mr. Adams made some impression. Mr. Gladstone's support to this onslaught on an English judge left an impression still deeper—deep enough, perhaps, to be called sinful. It is not, I hear, that Mr. Justice Day is really thought likely to be unfair to Mr. Parnell, but Mr. Parnell wants a Home Ruler on the commission, and somebody had to be attacked in order to make room for one. This was the real object of Mr. Sexton's amendment to increase the number of judges from three to five. The accused persons think it of great moment to have an advocate, or at least a judge, who is sympathetic to them. They are not satisfied with mere impartiality. But neither on this nor any other point do the Government show any sign of yielding.

When the House was in session on Friday night, the debate on the Commission Inquiry bill resumed.

Mr. McCarthy moved to extend the enquiry into the circumstances under which the charges were originally made and published in the Times. Mr. Matthews said the amendment was needless. Mr. Sexton said the Parnellites invited the fullest enquiry. Mr. Alexander Staveley Hill said unless a good account were given as to how the Times came into possession of the letters and the person produced who sold or gave them to the Times, who in turn should be able to stand examination as to how he got them, the judges could not accept the letters as genuine. The amendment offered by Mr. McCarthy was rejected by 162 to 125.

Mr. Labouchere moved that the letters be inquired into and reported on before the commission proceeds to the consideration of other matters. Considerable debate ensued, and the amendment was rejected by 281 to 201.

Mr. Healy moved a proviso that the members of the commission shall report separately regarding the charges against each individual member in cases where their decisions are adverse. After the debate it was rejected by 283 to 201.

The Parnellites having left the House at one o'clock, the chairman put the remaining clauses and they were carried without division.

The Parnellites will not offer further serious opposition to the bill.

SPECIAL TO THE CATHOLIC RECORD. DIOCESE OF PETERBOROUGH.

Peterborough, August 6th, 1888. Yesterday being the solemnity of the Feast of St. Peter in Chains, the patron of the Cathedral, the festival was celebrated here with all due solemnity. His Lordship the Bishop of Peterborough officiated at solemn pontifical Mass and preached the English sermon, which was followed by a discourse in French delivered by Rev. Father Dubay. Father McEvay acted as deacon and Father Dubs as subdeacon of the Mass. The Cathedral, which was filled with a large congregation, was beautifully decorated with banners and festoons and the altar was bright and beautiful with lights and flowers in abundance. The choir, under the leadership of Prof. Doucet, furnished excellent music. The little boys' choir sang admirably at the eight o'clock Mass and Rev. Father Connolly, S. J., closed the exercises of the day by preaching an eloquent sermon at Vespers, which was followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

DIOCESAN RETREAT.

The retreat for the clergy opens Monday evening and will finish on Saturday. It will be conducted by Rev. Father Connolly, S. J. Preparations have been made to furnish rooms for twenty priests at a church, and Educational houses, which are now connected by a covered arcade and veranda lately constructed. By the purchase of these two commodious houses His Lordship has provided ample accommodation for all the diocesan clergy attending retreats and conferences.

THE ST. LEONARD ESTATE, ASHBURNHAM. This very valuable and handsome property, situated in the very best locality for a church or public institutions, now belongs to the proceeds of the sale of the St. Leonard's estate and erecing a St. Joseph's hospital, which the bishop declares shall be open to all without distinction of creed, color or nationality. This is the true way to preach and practice Christian charity, and already liberal-minded Protestant gentlemen, as attested of the bigotry of the Nicholl's establishment, have promised to help the new institution inaugurated by Catholic charity. The Sisters of St. Joseph from Toronto and if Milton have visited the grounds and expressed themselves as well pleased with the property and its beautiful surroundings.

Several clerical visitors have been here lately alighting our institutions. Among other distinguished visitors we have had

His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston, Rev. Fathers Davis and O'Brien of the same diocese, Reverends Chancellor Keough and Father Caven of Hamilton, and Rev. Fathers Cushing and Marzap of Toronto. Rev. Father Rudkins represented the Bishop at the funeral of Father Bayle in Montreal, and is at present on vacation. Among the ecclesiastical students of this diocese at present home on vacation are Messrs. Waibos and Scullard from Montreal, Mr. McGuire from Toronto, and Mr. McColl from Berlin. The Bishop of Peterboro officiated last week at the funeral of Father Eugene Fauckan at St. Aspha.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Julia McCausland, London. On the 23rd of July another of London's oldest and most esteemed residents, Mrs. Julia McCausland, relict of the late Andrew McCausland, was called to her reward. She was a native of the County of Longford, Ireland, and came to Montreal in the year 1832. In 1835 she removed to London, where she was married to Mr. McCausland, whose death occurred eight years ago. The deceased lady was attended in her illness by Rev. James Walsh, of the cathedral. Her death, like her life, was most edifying. She possessed in a large measure all the admirable qualities of a model Catholic woman, and many sincere friends, as well as her large and highly-respected family, will sincerely regret the departure of one whom to know was to hold in the highest regard. The funeral took place on the 25th, from the family residence to the Cathedral, where solemn Requiem Mass was offered up for the repose of her soul. At the conclusion of the Mass, Rev. Father Tiernan preached an appropriate sermon, making special reference to the holy life led by the deceased. The large funeral cortege then proceeded to St. Peter's cemetery, where all that was mortal of a good mother, a faithful wife, a pious Catholic, and a kind neighbor, were consigned to their last resting place, many a sincere prayer being offered for the repose of her soul.

Patrick M. Collins, Kinkora. It is our sad duty to announce the death of Patrick M. Collins, son of Michael Collins of this parish. Our Heavenly Father, for his own wise purpose, called him away, on Saturday morning, in all the vigor of his young manhood when he was only in his twenty-second year. He had been living in Buffalo but a few months when he contracted malarial fever. On Saturday week he was brought home, when it was fondly hoped he would speedily recover, but Providence willed it otherwise, and he passed away fortified by the last rites of the Church. Idolized by his parents, beloved by his companions and esteemed by his acquaintances, his memory will live green in the hearts of all who knew him, and in the prayer will be wafted heavenward to the bar of Divine Justice for mercy on the soul of poor "Patrick." His strict sense of honor, his kindness and thoughtfulness, his sympathy for the suffering, and his fiery indignation at all injustice, endeared him to the hearts of all. On Monday the funeral obsequies were celebrated by Very Rev. Dan Murphy, of Irishtown, assisted by Rev. Father O'Neil, the pastor of the parish. The very long funeral procession which attended his remains to their last resting place showed the universal regard in which he was held. R. L. P.

Joseph A. McConnell, Hibbert. From the Stratford Times. It was with the deepest regret that we learned of the death of Mr. Joseph A. McConnell, which sad event took place at his father's residence, in Hibbert, on Friday week. Deceased was only in his 30th year. He was married to a daughter of Mr. B. McIlvay, of Stratford, who, with one child, survives him. For years he was ticket agent at the Grand Trunk station, Stratford, but of late was travelling agent in the Western States for an American line of railway. How well and honorably he discharged the duties of his office it is unnecessary to speak. All who have been brought into contact with him, officially or otherwise, know his abilities and his earnestness, his desire to justice to his employers and the public. He was a well read man, an excellent writer, and was at one time a weekly and valued contributor to the columns of the Mitchell Advertiser. His loss will be greatly felt, not only by his own family, but by the community at large. Mr. McConnell was in failing health for upwards of a year, and was obliged some months ago to relinquish work. He continued at his post as long as his strength would allow, and much longer than his state of health warranted. Early Sunday morning week his remains were committed to mother earth in the Irishtown cemetery, and the immense concourse of people who attended the funeral bore witness to the respect in which he was held by the entire community. His bereaved friends have our heartfelt sympathy, and we pray that an all-wise Being may give them grace to bear up in their great hour of trial. The sun goes down in beauty—his farewell. Linger, as if on scenes of young delight. They smile and fade—but, when the day is over. What slow procession moves, with measured tread? Lo! those who weep, with him who weep no more. A solemn train—the mourners and the dead. While thronged on high, the moon's untroubled day. Looks down on earthly hopes are passing thus away.

CARDINAL LAVOIRIE has arrived in London to express the Pope's desire that public opinion be roused against the African slave trade. Concerted action is required among European nations, as the slave trade is increasing rather than diminishing. The Pope's information comes from missionaries who are on the ground. It is desired by the Holy Father to include all Christian people in the movement to repress the trade, a great portion of which takes place within the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar.

It is reported that Bishop Clifford, of Clifton, England, will be made a Cardinal. He is of ancient family, and is close related to the members of the nobility of the same name.

There are said to be 200,000 practical colored Catholics in the United States