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This Irish Wife of Mine.

I met her first in green Tyrone,
Now thirty years ago;
And though no gold was hers, she had
More than it could bestow,
Her beauty needed not the aid
Of silks and jewels fine,
No high-born lady could outvie
This Irish wife of mine.

'Twas not her flowing raven hair,
Nor dark eye blooming bright,
Her beauteous cheek, nor graceful form,
That gave my heart delight;
But 'twas that Virtue in her mind
Had raised 'ber hollest shrine,
To guide aright, 'o'er life's rough path,
This Irish wife of mine.

Sure as the Sunday morning came,
The neighbors saw her pass,
With sober mien, though lithesome step,
Along the road to Mass;
The truths our good old priest taught there,
Inspired by power divine,
Have still a holy influence o'er
This Irish wife of mine.

Though I have look'd on stately dames, With lands and wealth untold. I'd rather toil for her, than have The lady and her gold: For while she shared my griefs and wants She never did repine: She's more than wealth—she's life to me, This Irish wife of mine.

Before the altar, dow'red with love, She gave to me her hand. To dwell in exiked poverty Far from her native land: And though misfortune often came, Sent by a hand Divine, She bore it nobly for my sake— This Irish wife of mine.

THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

MR. PARNELL, member of Parliament, friend of Irish rights, has his own notions of how an end should be put to periodical recurrences of famine in Ireland. He shows himselt a gallant gentleman. We hope he may continue to be hailed, as he has shown himself, the disinterested friend of Irish people, and ready to remedy their wrongs .- N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

Boston has been outrun by Rome in the race of public schools. In 1870, the last year of Rome under the Pope, there were, according to an authoritative work, Carita in Roma, 23,905 young persons receiving gratuitous instruction. At the same time the whole city of Boston, ac-cording to Superintendent Phil-brick's report, had only an average attendance of 32,463, which will not compare with Rome, in proportion to population. In the higher educational works Rome has still further surpassed Boston; but Joseph Cook adroitly avoids that subject before his Boston audiences.-Pilot.

No one in this country would think it reasonable or fair to hold a mass meeting of citizens responsible for the extravagant utterances of some few excited roughs who happened to form part of the assemblage. By the same rule the people of Ireland should be judged. The reports of the mass meetings in Ireland, cabled to the United States, are filled with interpolations of cries made by some few excited individuals, threatening violence and death porting a numerous staff of spouters to landlords; interpolations which no fair reporter would have introduced, ing to their annual statement about The people of Ireland, as a body, £14,000 were expended in salaries shown far more self-control and traveling expenses. than would be shown under like operations consist chiefly in supportgrievances and like excitement here in the United States .- Philadelphia Standard,

"We want no generals, no lawyers, no editors for our President. We want an honest workingman."—Denis Kearney. We "pass" the generals and

lawyers; but we cry out at the editors. We believe that Kearney knows what hard work is; but he never did a harder day's work, nor any laborer with his hands, than the average editor does with his head. It is absurd to claim that brain workers are not needed as well as hand-workers. All men who work are brothers, Denis Kearney, whether they be lawyers, editors, or draymen. Let us take a pull together for the good of the country, and only count out the drones.

Too LATE, perhaps, to save his Empire from destruction, Emperor William of Germany fully realizes the full extent of the dangers which he has invoked by consenting to the persecutions of the Church in Germany-persecutions which have now practically, or at least partially, ceased, but which still have had their heard of the last attempt upon the life of his nephew, the Czar, he remained in deep thought for some time, and then said: "If we do not change the direction of our policy, if we do not think seriously of giving sound instruction to youth, if we do not give the first place to religion, if we only pretend to govern by expedients from day to day, our thrones will be overturned, and society will become a prey to the most terrible events. We have no more time to lose, and it will be a great misfortune if all the Governments do not come to an accord in this salutary work of repression."-Catholic Re

A NOTEWORTHY incident truly. The Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury paid a long visit the other day to the Empress Eugenie at Cam- the outside world.

den Place, Chislehurst. He was afterwards joined by the Protestant Dean of Westminster, and both proeeeded to the Catholic Church at Chiselhurst, and visited the tomb of Napoleon III. and the Prince Imperial. Dr. Tait and Dean Stanley visiting a Catholic church and doing honor to the shrine of the two Napoleons! What next? This must brought to the ears of Exeter Hall. Poor Mr. Whalley! There was a time in England when such a proceeding would not pass without some strong comment. But is not "the sepulchral" still in the land of the living? It is a long time since that hon. gentleman has distinguished himself in public. Surely he can see something of the "Popish plots" and the "Jesuits' intrigues that have so embittered his existence in this visit to the Catholic church at Chiselhurst. Let him see to it. only for the fun of the thing he ought to do so .- London Universe.

"The pupils have not been allowed to use geographies in the schools for four months." This is the conclud- mother of the young Irish leader is a lady ing sentence in a dispatch from Columbus, Ohio, which tells a curious story. The notorious house of Harper & Brothers of this city are publishers of a geography. It may be a good work—but if there has been in its preparation an opportunity to insinuate falsehood against the Church, or to promulgate erroneous impressions concerning her, it is safe to say that the opportunity has not been left unimproved. The not been left unimproved. The Board of Education at Columbus were induced to pass a resolution on August 12 adopting Harper's geographies for use in the schools. Two weeks afterwards the Board reconsidered the resolution and repealed but by only a majority vote. The Harpers discovered that there was a rule of the Board requiring a vote of three-fourths of all the members to change text-books within three years after adoption, and they applied to after adoption, and they applied to some time and returned to Ireland A CHANGED MAN.

A CHANGED MAN. pel the Columbus School Board to buy and use their geographies. The court, after four months' deliberation, has granted the order; and now the children in the public schools of Columbus must buy and use Harper's geographies, and none other. During four months interregnum they were not allowed to use any geographies at all. This is sometimes said to be a free country-but the tyrannies perpetrated in it are sometimes quite as bad as those of Russia. -Catholic Review.

THE Philadelphia Standard says: -"The Protestants of England and Scotland and Ireland have a Society called "The Irish Church Missions." They have an annual income of £20,000, which they expend in supand tract distributors, etc. Accordg exhorters and scripture tract readers, who because they are unable to find persons willing to listen to them, scatter tracts along the roads, abusing the Blessed Vir gin, blaspheming the Holy Sacrament, and declaring that 'Catholics will go to hell,' etc. When they find a Catholic family in extreme distress they endeavor to obtain access to it, and to bribe parents and children with gifts of clothing and food and promises of support to give up their faith and profess to be Protestants. How little they accomplish with all their expenditure of money and their employment of one hundred and ninety 'preachers,' and readers' and 'teachers,' is shown in their Annual Report, in which they state that 'sixteen persons and one family have been hopefully converted during the past year.' Nearly five thousand dollars for hopefully converting each family. Well, it is some satisfaction to know that £14,000 of English money is expended in the country every year. We cannot be made to believe that there are any converts made at all. and therefore we are not sorry that this large amount is expended in the country for the good of trade. There is an old proberb that a certain class of people and their money soon part. When the old monarch the last attempt upon the old ladies of both seves in England, who would dearly love to see the Hirish give up their faith and embrace every ism in the calendar, and there are a great many wealthy old ladies of both sexes in Canada who are deeply interested in the spiritual welfare of the French Canadians. Keep your money, ladies. These are poor investments. Keep your money and look about you for works of charity at your

own doors. American visitors to Rome will learn American visitors to Rome will learn with sorrow the death of Lountess Branda de Poitiers, a Virginian lady by birth, and for many years a distinguished member of the American Colony residing in the Eternal City. After the death of her only son in 1857, this good lady devoted herself entirely to good works, living a retired life at the Quattro Fontane, better known to the year, and efflicted than to THE PARNELL FAMILY.

INTERVIEW WITH MRS. PARNELL—THE IRISH LEADER'S EARLY LIFE—HIS TRAITS—THE GOOD BLOOD THAT IS

IN HIM. This is Mr. Parnell's third visit to the United States, and he will meet here his mother and three sisters, who have made their residence in New Jersey for several years past. Mrs. Parnell, his mother, is years past. Mrs. Parnell, his mother, is the daughter of the late Commodore Stewart, who commanded the United States frigate Constitution, in the war of 1812, and who brought into port two British ships, one lashed on each side of his victorious vessel, during that war. He was even named as a candidate for Presi-dent of the United States at the close of the war. His daughter was married to Mr. Parnell in Ireland, and lived with he husband on his estates in County Wick-low until his death. Commodore Stew-art had purchased an estate at Borden-town, N. J., and after the death of Commodore Stewart's son, Charles Stewart, in 1874, Mrs. Parnell returned to America, and has since lived in this city and in that village, which, it will be remembered, was the home of Joseph Bonaparte during his residence in the United states. Mrs. Par-nell now lives on the Bonaparte estate, having leased her father's mansion. of much force of character. She is a fluent and incisive talker, and is said to be an excellent woman of business. To a

question concerning her son, the other day, she replied with much readiness:
"You want to get an impartial sketch of his character and his history?" Mrs. Parnell laughed. You must judge for yourself how impartial it is. He was not ways as cool in his temper as he is now in e debates in the House, nor as selfbalanced and collected as now on the rostrum. When a boy he grew so angry when he could not have his own way that his face would purple with passion. And wasn't he headstrong! But he always loved his mother, and from babyhood he would be softened by a word from me in tenderness. As he grew up he was imperious to the servants, as every young landlord is in that country. After he came back from Cambridge, where he was educ ted at Magdalen College, he was as Conservative in his politics as the most bitter Tory. This until he came to

From a Conservative he had become an out-and-out Radical. His change was a radical one, too, for he lowered the rents of his tenants and raised the wages of those in his employ. Even the temper of his blood seemed to have changed. From a hot-headed youngster he had become a sedate and well-balanced man. But he was only following in the footsteps of his father and grandfather, who were, for the day in which they lived and for their position as landlords, extremely radical in politics. Mr. Parnell's grandfather, William Parnell, was the only landlord in Ireland who had the hardihood to write and publish a book denouncing the penal laws The book was reviewed at length by Sidney Smith, and the review is published in the works of that essayist. The book held that Catholics ought to be allowed to hold property in Ireland, which was an unsual position for a Protestant landlord to maintain. The Parnells have been and now are attendants at the Episcopal

Mr. Parnell's father, by the way, was one of the magistrates in county Wicklow, and was the only magistrate who refused to Their O'Connell.

"MY SON HAS THREE OBJECTS IN COMING First, to inform the people as to the principles, and as you say in America, the platform of the Home Rule party. Mr. Parnell comes here, secondly, to get money to tide the peasants over this winter in Ireland. Without outside aid a famine in Ireland cannot be averted this winter. You say that famine may be averted by emigration. Hardly true, for only those can emigrate who have a little money; and can emigrate who have a little money; and you know the vast majority of Ireland's poor—those who would suffer and die by the famine—have lived, and probably will for years live, from hand to mouth. They cannot emigrate, and at the first touch of the hand of famine they wither. So Mr Parnell is working to get money to buy bread for the mouths that will be hungry

this winter.
"The third object in his coming to America is to appeal for voluntary sub-scription for the cause of Home Rule. Perhaps you know the result of some little subscriptions for the relief of distress in Ireland, undertaken by members of our family here. For some months a gentleman in Boston devoted a large part of his time to receiving subscriptions, but the Irish people in Boston subscribed only \$160. That amount was sent on; however, with the thanks of my daughter, who had originated the plan. Every little helps. In Bordentown, a little place of less than 5,000 inhabitants, nearly as much was given by the poor Irish people as by all the people of Boston. We are all wrap-ped up in this case, and both from principle and affection, second my son's effort as far as possible. He writes often, but not often on politics. Of course, business on both sides prevents discussing these ques

tions at great length.

COMMODORE CHARLES STEWART, Mrs. Parnell's father, entered our mer-chant service at the age of 13, as a cabin boy, but rose to the command of an India-When barely 21 years old he entered the navy, and was commissioned as a lieutenant on the frigate United States which cruised in West India waters, principally keeping a lookout for French privaeers. Two years later Commodore-Lieutenant—Stewart was appointed to the command of the schooner Experiment, and within two months he had captured the French schooners Deux Amis and Diana, besides recapturing several American merchantmen that had been previoustaken by the French pirates. 1804 he went to the Medi-ranean in the brig Siren, and

cruise a vear later, he fought the memorable night battle with the British ship Cyane, capturing it and the sloop of war, Levant. During the next four years Commonia in imagining, however, that Protestants dore Stewart commanded a squadron in the Mediterranean, and after that he was for two years in the Pacific. Subsequently Commodore Stewart served on the Board of Naval Commissioners, and commanded the naval station in Philadelphia. He was aced on the retired list in 1859, but re sumed active service in 1859, commanding the Philadelphia Navy Yard. In 1868 he was made a Rear Admiral and placed on

the retired list. One of Mr. Parnell's daughters is understood to be engaged to a cousin of the Capt. Paget who married Miss Minnie Ste-Capt. Paget who married Miss Minnie Stevens, daughter of the late Paran Stevens of this city. Speaking of her sons ancestry, Mrs. Parnell said that, strictly speaking, his Irish blood came through her own ry, Mrs. Parnell said that, strictly speaking, his Irish blood came through her own family—her fathers's parents coming to this country from the North of Ireland.
"The Parnells," she added, "were Norman-English, who came over into herman-Engish, who came over into treland many generations ago, and have been large landed proprietors time out of mind. Mr. Parnell is a good speaker; he speaks to the point and to convince."

SOMETHING WHICH THE CATHOLIC CHURCH ALONE CAN ACHIEVE.

The superiority of the Catholic charities to all that mere natural benevelence, and that type of religioue zeal which still feeb-ly exist among Protestants (though fast dying out) can accomplish, is so marked that every now and then some Protestant secular writer is constrained to acknow-lge it. We find such an utterance in the Baltimore American of the 28th ult. Contasting the Catholic institution near

for the reclamation and training to useful employments of outcast and vicious boys, and the city House of Refuge, the American says

"New members who come to Annapolis strongly prejudiced against the idea of a State subvention to a sectarian refor-matory, when they see the thrift, order institution and observe its excellent results in the training of the waifs of society into industrious citizens; when they find that the House of Refuge is not able to carry on its work so cheaply, or with its present facilities, and from a material point of view so efficiently, and when the setting up of a costly State institution is pre-sented to them as the alternative of withdrawing all support from the St. Mary's Industrial School, they almost invariably end in voting for the usual appropriation.

"The reason for the successful management of the Roman Catholic reform scho ment of the Roman Catholic Ferorm school is easily discoverable. Where the managers of the House of Refuge have to employ a superintendent and other officers, at fair salaries, the St. Mary's Industrial School is officered by men who, as members of a celibate Order, have remembers of a celibate Order, have renounced all pursuit of wealth or material advantages, and who receive only the merest pittance-not more than sufficient to cover the bare expenses of their meagrand self-denying mode of life. Th House of Refuge can command only that faithful discharge of duty which honorable men give in return for a fair com-pensation; the St Mary's Industrial School pensation; the St Mary's Industrial School is served by a religious zeal which devotes all its thought and energy to the work without a thought of material advantage or reward. Under such circumstances it is impossible for the House of Refuge to carry on its work as economically as the St. Mary's Industrial School."

The American might have truthfully and pertinently added that it is a practicable impossibility to get "honorable men" who will devote themselves for the ake of a salary to the welfare of the boy entrusted to them, and who will manage the monetary affairs of an institution with he honesty, fidelity, carefulness and zeal for the reformation of their pupils, which the members of Catholic Religious Orders do, whose motive is love of Christ and His children, and who look for their recompense in the kingdom of neaven, need only cite the experience of the citizens of Philadelphia with their city "House of property of directly in point." of Philadelphia with their city "House of Refuge" as proof directly in point. Per-sons must be inspired with supernatural motives and be sustained by the special grace attached by divine appointment to special divinely-given vocations, to labor and to accomplish what Catholic Religious Orders accomplish. "Honorable" men and women may really and truly be honorable in their sphere, but their natural honesty and honor and benevolence ral honesty and honor and benevolence will no more enable them do what only those can do who are divinely called and divinely sustained, than natural strength can enable human beings to fly through

"The case is only an illustration, taken near at hand, of how the Roman Catholic Church gains force and efficacy by its policy of gathering up and utilizing energies that Protestant churches generally allow to run to waste. In its revulsion from the principles of Romanism it may be questioned whether Protestantism does not discard much that is of high moral value, and whose adaptability to humane rante, and wnose acaptatiny to numane needs hes been shown by centuries of ex-perience. Looked at from a standpoint of social economy, the separation of persons from the active life of the world to devote themselves to barren austerities and mortification may seem to be a contemptible superstition; but in those religious orders which devote themselves to works mercy or charity may be found some of the highest and most exalted types of human character.'

Only "may be found." The American should have said are found. Look where you will in the world, and you fail to find any "types of human character" so exalted" as those you find among members of Catholic Religious Orders. What were Florence Nightingale and Howard, and what have they accomplished to relieve suffering humanity, in comparison with what St. Francis of Assisium, St. Vinceent de Paul, and thousands of other holy men and women, Catholic Religious, have acin 1804 he went to the Mediterranean in the brig Siren, and took part in the naval operations against Tripoli. In 1806 he was made Captain in the navy, and in 1813 he sailed in command of the Constitution from Boston to the coast of Guinea, capturing on the cruise the English schooner Picton. On a second the Medital Religious, have acted the Brothers of the Christian Schools, the Sisters of Charity, the Sisters of Charity, the Sisters of Charity, the Sisters of the Sacred Heart of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, the Sisters of Charity, the Sisters of Mary of the divorce law, she need the Brothers of the divorce law, she need the Brothers of the Christian Schools, the Sisters of Mary of the divorce law, she need the Brothers of the Christian Schools, the Sisters of Mary of the divorce law, she need the Brothers of the Christian Schools, the Sisters of Mary of the divorce law, she need the Brothers of the Immaculate Heart of Mary of the divorce law, she ne

now doing to the American makes a great mistake in imagining, however, that Protestants can "gather up and utilize the energies which it sees exhibited by Catholic Religious Orders." The energies and zeal and devotion the American admires is beyond the reach of Protestantism. It can't create them exall the integritations and if them or call them into existence. And if it could, they would soon die for want of nutriment.

The American goes on to say:
"Women who, under Protestantism might have grown up to a vapid, inane old maidhood, their energies dissipated in trivialities, find in the active religious Order of Roman Catholicism not only Order of Roman Cathonicsm not only a refuge and protection, but opportunity for the noblest usefulness, giving dignity and elevation to their characters. The white coff of the Sisters of Charity ever commands gentleness and respect. There are men of natural purity of feeling and gifted with great moral enthusiasm, who are unfitted for the selfish struggles of business and politics, who would find a congenial sphere of hie and labor in the ranks of a religious Brotherhood;

There is a fine quality of zeal which will give us all their and several ties in order. give up all things and sever all ties in order to devote itself to religious works, and the Roman Catholic Church displays a wisdom worthy of imitation in its careful provision for developing and utilizing such ten-

" Some of the achievements that confer glory upon Protestantism have been the work of men of that character; but who can estimate how greatly they may have been hindered, and how many men of similar indered, and now hany filed of similar spiritual tendencies hive been repress-ed for the lack of systematic provision for utilizing their labors! The late Rev. Pen-field Doll was a man of such a type, but he had to labor singly and alone, creating his own methods, providing his own or ganization and confronted by difficultie and embarrassments which finally broke his heart. Had he been a Roman Catholic, he would have found his natural place as a leader in the pioneers of the Church, on whom the honor of the most difficult and arduous service is conferred."

We know nothing of the late "Rev."
Mr. Doll, nor what he attempted as a Protestant minister. But we can easily believe that he "broke his heart" if he attempted to establish and carry on in Protestantism a work similar to any those which the Religious Orders of Church successfully accomplish. cannot make thorns produce grapes; nor thistles figs. The American, however; thinks it is possible, and says:

"There is nothing in the principle of associated effort, to which the Religious Orders of the Roman Catholic Church owe their success, that is antagonistic to Protestantism or that is necessarily associated with any particular form of ceremonial. Of course there is nothing in the "prin-

ciple of associated effort" that is "antagonistic to Protestantism." Protestants ar Protestants and Catholics and infidels can all alike "associate," and form railroads, banking, insurance and other companies. But is a great mistake to supthat Catholic Religious Orders their success to this principle. suppose their success to this principle. It is a mere incident or natural condition to the existence and work of Religious Orders. The "success"—their mighty power; their superhuman charity; their zeal, their devotion, the self-abnegation of their members, their becoming nothing to the world and nothing to themselves—these are the secrets of their "success." And these have their origin in an absorbing love for Christ and those He came to seek and save, which is sustained and fed through channels of Divine grace and assistance from which Protestantism has cut itself off. Their very existence, indeed, itself off. Their very existence, indeed, Protestantism, in great part, makes it a matter of principle to deny.

Efforts are made from time to time to tablish Orders of good men and women in Protestant sects, with a view to imitate what Catholic Religious Orders successfuly effect. But their efforts are abortive; they die out almost as soon as they are They are like plants in a shallow, barren soil, which, having no depth or strength of root, cannot endure to flour-ish.—Catholic Standard.

DIVORCE IN FRANCE. The irreligious legislators in France who

are endeavoring to secure the passage of a divorce law, have met a formidable adversary in the person of Rev. Father Didon, the eminent Dominican, who is giving a series of sermons on this topic in giving a series of semions of the steps. It the church of Saint Philip. The elo-quence of the orator conjoined to the great interest which the Parisians have in his subjects at the present time, suffice to crowd the church with large and fashionmany efforts which the infidel party in France is making for the destruction of that Catholic spirit that so pre-eminently belongs to the character of her people. Its passage would at all events be ren victory of little worth, except the stigma its presence on the law code of a stigma its presence on the law code of a Catholic nation would inflict. The French Catholics would be very the dy in availing themselves of a remedy which they know is disapproved of by the Church, and the only ones to take advantage of its provisions would be the men who are now attempting to secure its passage. If France Against two the control of the control of

as possible, which would be a very laudable desire if there was no danger to be feared that in the broadening of this way, men might eventually get into that other road whose terminus is not so pleasant.—

AMERICA AND IRELAND.

A REBUKE FROM DUBLIN FOR THE NEW

The first of the recent leaders in the New The first of the recent leaders in the New York Hearld written to throw discredit upon Parnell and the Irish land agitation, which was gleefully copied into the London Times with approving comments, has called out the following answer from the Dublin ceman's Journal:
"It would, indeed, be a heavy blow to

the Irish heart if the lying story in the Times was true, if the Irish nation had forfeited the sympathy and the friendship of the American nation. The connection of the two nations is the brightest part of our checkered history. The great Republic of the West owes in great part its existence to men of Irish birth and blood. In the Cabinet the Irish-descended Carroll, the Irish-born Calhoun, watched over the Irish-born Calhoun, watched over the cradle of the young republic. In the filed its most daring and splendid soldier was Robert Montgomery, of Raphoe, who bore the Star-Spangled Banner in triamph through a British province, and fell, covered with wounds and glory, before the walls of Quebec. The Irish-born Barry and O'Brien were the founders of American greatness on the ocean. In our American greatness on the ocean. In our times, in the great agony of the civil war, the flower of the troops of the Union were of Irish blood; on many a stricken field Irish valor checked the fiery advance of Virginia and scattered the chivalry of the

Irish valor checked the flery advance of Virginia and scattered the chivalry of the South; and the final blow to the slave-holding conspiracy was delivered when the Irish Murat of the Nort', "fighting Phil. Sheridan," beat Lee at Five Forks. Nor is the balance of obligation all on one side. Ireland can never forget that when her children fled in agony from a land desolated by wicked laws and terrible national catastrophes, America opened to them her generous arms, and clasped them to her ample breast, gave them homes, work, and the rights of citzenship. It would be a great misfortune, indeed, if America frowned upon the sufferings of Ireland; but we anticipate no such danger, and we are only strengthened in our belief by the uneasy attitude of the Times. As we have more than once pointed out on recent more than once pointed out on recent occasions, it is every day becoming more and more plain that the situation in Ireland is becoming a matter of discussion far beyond the limits of these islands. No sane Irishman would advise his country-men to rely upon the arm of flesh. But in season and out of season we must prosecute our case before that great tri-bunal of public opinion, which has righted so many wrongs, and removed so many grievances. The demands of Ireland are that her agrarian laws should be brought that her agrarian laws should be brought into sympathy with the wants, the wishes, the necessities the history of our people, and that we should have restored to us that right of local self-government which was so basely flinched away, and which is as necessay to a people as air to a man.

There is nothing in these demands of which we have any reason to be ashamed —we ought never cease preferring them before heaven and earth. The *Times* is very nervous upon the subject; it fears that France, it fears that America, would sympathize with Ireland. As to America, it would, indeed, be strange if, apart from all mere sentimental associations, it did not sympathize with a nation struggling for local self-government and free agrarian laws."

WORTHY OF IMITATION. "On Christmas Eve the Right Rev

Bishop left his confessional in the church at a late hour, intending to take a short at a late hour, intending to take a short rest, as previous arrangements required that he should be again at his post before 4 a. m. on Christmas morning. Before retiring, however, he was handed a letter, which on spening he found to be from a former Mayor of this city, and learning that the messenger had left without asking for an answer, he concluded, after hastily glancing over its contents, that the writer was about to contents, that the writer was about to consummate one of those acts so char-acteristic of Hon. Wm. L. Scott. Having celebrated pontifical Mass the Bish-op again turned his attention to the carefully, found that Mr. Scott desired to know in whose name he should register one hundred shares of the Eric and Pittsburgh Railroad Company stock, guaranteed at 7 per cent, for 999 years by the Pennsylvania Pailroad Converse to the Engage State of the Engage State of the Pennsylvania Pailroad Converse. his subjects at the present crowd the church with large and fashionable audiences. His words are said to have great effect, and he already numbers among his converts several distinguished men, prominent in whose rake is Emile de Girardin, the talented journalist who has just retired from this occupation. His hearers embrace not only Catholics, but Protestants, and even Jews are found listening to the eloquent words that escape his lips. Father Didon has no new doctrine to preach on the subject which he trine to be held in trust, and the the principal to be held in trust, and the the principal to be held in trust, and the support of the orphans in the Catholic Orphan Asylum of this city. The part of the orphans in the Catholic Orphan Asylum of this city. The part of the orphans in the Catholic Orphan Asylum of the subject of the orphans in the Catholic Orphan Asylum of the orphans in the Catholic Orphan Asylum of the subject of the orphans in the Catholic Orphan Asylum of the subject of the orphans in the Catholic Orphan Asylum of the subject of the orphans in the Catholic Orphan Asylum of the subject of the orphans in the Catholic Orphan Asylum of the subject of the orphans in the Cathol his lips. Father Didon has no new doctine to preach on the subject which he advocates. He simply presents in that forcible language which nature has given him the truths that have been the unchangeable tenets of the Church for all time on this topic. His addresses no doubt acquire a new interest from the fact that Mr. Nacquet, the chief upholder of the Divorce Law, is exerting every force to obtain its passage. The introduction of this bill is another of the many efforts which the infidel party in making for the destruction of prayers of the orphans secure for him a happy and a blissful eternity.—Laks Shore Visitor, Erie, Penn.

This was an extraordinary surprise, well in keeping with the extraordinary business hours of good Bishop Mullen. Between three and four is a singular hour