

SINAI AND CALVARY.

There are two mountains hallowed by the sacred sublime... Above the floods of Time, Unconquered generations... From Sinai's cloud of darkness... The Lord who shall repay... Each fault must bring its penance... Almighty God I direct you... O blessed Saviour, help us... Let Sinai's thunders aid us... And Calvary's light inspire us... The love of God to win.

THE NEW LEAGUE.

Its Scope and Special Objects Defined.

Not to Supersede the Irish National League, but to Combine all the Tenants of Ireland into One Great Body to Resist Landlordism—Redmond's Address.

At last meeting of the Central Branch of the Irish National League, in Dublin, John E. Redmond spoke as follows in relation to the purpose and policy of the new Tenants' Defense League: "Before William O'Brien went to prison he permitted the country that immediate steps would be taken by Mr. Parnell and the full strength of the Irish Parliamentary party to combine the tenant-farmers into one vast trades' union, so that the full power of the agrarian movement could at a given moment be concentrated upon any particular estate, for the purpose of confronting and confounding the new combination which the landlords of Ireland have entered into to crush the tenants on those few remaining properties where the Plan of Campaign has not yet succeeded. From the very moment that this announcement was made the intention and the purpose of Mr. Parnell and the Irish Parliamentary party have been misunderstood and misrepresented. Even amongst some of our friends there has been some measure of misunderstanding; and it is needless to say that amongst our enemies there has been the usual gross and wilful misrepresentation. The first criticism which our enemies passed upon this new development of the agrarian struggle was that it was intended to supersede the Irish National League. Mr. Chamberlain in England and the Royal and Patriotic Union crowd in Ireland cried aloud that the days of the National League were numbered, and that in point of fact it was in its death agony. Well, the wish was father to the thought. Too Irish National League has succeeded in bringing Home Rule to the threshold of victory; the Irish National League has brought the landlords of Ireland to their knees, and has kept them there; it has thrown the full light of publicity on every dark spot of corruption and misrule in this land; it has attacked every wrong and assailed every oppressor, and consequently it is quite natural that those who have been living in injustice and who have been thriving on the fattening of the misrule and the oppression of the people should grasp eagerly at the idea that the National League was about to cease to exist (hear hear). But a single moment's consideration would have been sufficient, I think, to show even the most prejudiced of our enemies the utter absurdity of the idea that any development of the agrarian situation in Ireland could possibly mean the doing away with or the superseding of the Irish National League.

THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN HAS KEPT THE PEOPLE IN THEIR HOMES. For my part, I believe that the Plan of Campaign saved the political and agrarian situation in Ireland; and of this I am certain, that it has succeeded in keeping our people in their homes during the years that have just passed. It is true that on a few isolated estates in different parts of the country fierce struggles are still proceeding, and the Plan has not yet succeeded. These estates are the Clonliffe estate, the Pannony estate, the Massereene estate, the Tottenham estate, the O'Connell estate, the Clongorey estate, the Logganoran estate, and a few others. These few estates have been made the rallying point of the landlord faction in Ireland, and all the

power and resources of wealth of the new landlord corporation have been concentrated upon these particular estates for the purpose of crushing the tenants and making an example of the men who took part in the Plan of Campaign. It was under these circumstances, while John Dillon is in Australia, and while William O'Brien is in prison in Ireland, that our enemies suppose that the leaders of the Irish people are about to abandon the Plan of Campaign and admit its failure.

MEANING OF THE NEW MOVEMENT. The very reverse is the meaning of the new agrarian movement. The new development in the agrarian situation means simply this, that for the future its whole strength, led by their leader, and the whole strength of the national movement of the country are about to be ranged at once back in support of the tenants—the beleaguered tenants on the few isolated estates which are beset by the landlord conspiracy (applause). The Plan of Campaign was not the act of the Irish Parliamentary Party. It was not the act of the Irish National League. Mr. Parnell never made himself responsible for the Plan of Campaign. The Plan of Campaign was the work of a small section of the Irish members of Parliament—a small handful of men, who alone stood forward during the years that have just passed to break the wave of landlord oppression, and who succeeded in breaking it and protecting the people; and the new development of the agrarian struggle means this, that the leader of the Irish Party and the Irish Party itself in the full strength of men who alone have carried on this struggle for so long a time, and that henceforth the landlord conspiracy must face a movement of the Irish race directed and inspired by a leader whose courage has never failed and whose wisdom has never erred (loud applause). Conventions are to be held to organize the tenants in defense of those of their brethren who are beleaguered on isolated estates throughout the country. These conventions will be representative of the entire manhood and national spirit of each county.

TWO GREAT PRINCIPLES TO BE ASSERTED.

There are two great principles to be asserted this winter in Ireland, and asserted as any cost and any risk. The first of these two great principles is the right of free speech (applause). We believe the right of free speech to be so sacred that we are bound to incur any risk, and, if necessary, we are our suffering to maintain it (applause). The other right that shall be asserted this winter is the right of combination on the part of the tenants for their own protection (applause). We all regret that in starting this new development we have not our gallant Captain amongst us, but we know the value of health, and that it should come over here and take the slightest risk to his health. We who are younger are able to conduct this new movement without his personal assistance, always remembering that in every step we take and in every word we speak we are acting in accordance with his suggestion and his advice, and in absolute obedience to his wish and desire. Happily for our leader has delegated his share in the work to a man who perhaps is better qualified than any other for it in Ireland. In the Lord Mayor of Dublin (applause) we are happy in having a man possessed of those qualities that will enable him to put the cause of the tenants, the programme of the leaders, and the meaning of the new agrarian movement clearly before the world. For my part I believe that this new development in the agrarian situation in Ireland will have the effect of sweeping the landlord conspiracy off the land. From this meeting we say to the tenant farmers who are beleaguered on those isolated estates throughout the country to be of good cheer, and we will tell them that the entire force of the national movement, led by the trusted leaders of the people, are marching to their succor (loud applause).

A Romance in Real Life.

Here is a little romance in real life. Forty-four years ago the pagan Druses were closely investing a little Catholic Maronite town in Syria, and threatening the inhabitants with extermination if they did not surrender. Despair was almost driving the hard-pressed Maronites to abandon their defense, when suddenly a Christian woman appeared on the ramparts, and holding aloft her little grandchild of two years old, cried aloud: "As long as there is one baptised within the walls we will never surrender." Strange to say, the sight and words of the woman produced such an effect on the superstitious Arab mind, that the savage besiegers quietly withdrew, and the little town was saved. Two years ago Leo XIII. erected a new See in Syria, that of Paneas, anciently Caesarea Philippi. The actual bishop of the new See, Mgr. Jarajiraj, is the very child who was so marvelously the cause of the saving of the Maronite town. He had been educated for the priesthood in France.

Curious Habits of the Chinese.

When a Chinaman desires a visitor to dine with him he does not ask him to do so, but when he does not wish him to stay he puts the question: "Oh, won't you stay and dine with me, please?" The visitor will then know he is not wanted. When a Chinaman expects a present and it does not come he sends one of lesser value. A rich man's servant gets no salary, yet many are the applicants; while the common people, but few make applications. The wages of the former are more than triple the salaries of the latter, which is the sole reason of these differences. To encourage honesty and sincerity, confidential clerks and salesmen in all branches of industry receive an annual percentage of the firm's business, besides their regular salary. The highest ambition of a Chinaman is to have a nice coffin and a fine funeral. In China one can always borrow money on the strength of having a son, but nobody would advance him a cent if he had a dozen daughters. The former is responsible for the debts of his father for three generations. The latter is only responsible for the debts of her own husband. When a Chinaman meets another he shakes and squeezes his own hands and covers his head. If great friends have not seen each other for a long time they would rub shoulders until they got tired. Instead of asking after each other's health they would say: "How is your stomach?" or, "Have you eaten your rice?" "How old are you?" "How much do you pay for your sandals?" Men wear long petticoats and short jackets and while the women wear short jackets and carry canes. Bona are drawn by horses, carted along by mules. Old men play ball and fly kites, while children fold their arms and look on. Old women, instead of young, are the idols of society. Love-making is only done three days before marriage. It is not only considered the safest way to get ahead of a rival, but the surest way to get a wife without losing much time. A previous acquaintance between the male and the female prevents them from marriage. For this reason a man seldom weds a girl of his own town. If a Chinaman desires the death of an enemy, he goes and hangs himself upon that

enemy's door. It is considered a sure way to kill not only that particular enemy, but members of his entire family will be in jeopardy of losing their lives.

LITERARY REVIEW.

The November Messenger of the Sacred Heart (Philadelphia, Pa.) furnishes a very fine variety of solid and entertaining matter. It opens with an account of a monastic settlement on the wild, rocky coast of Kerry. It called "Skellig Michael," and the description of the scenery is drawn with such graphic skill and in language so beautiful that the splendid illustrations are scarcely needed to have a perfect picture before our mind. More articles from the writer will increase the Messenger's fame and value. A B-ton Missionary is a very elaborate account of the life and labors and sufferings of Blessed Grigore de Montfort who was accustomed to style himself "the unworthy slave of Jesus and Mary." On reading this article one learns to understand more fully why it was that the learned Oratorian, Father Faber, bestowed such unlimited praise upon de Montfort's treatise, "True Devotion to the Blessed Virgin." The man's life and character illustrate the meaning of the apostleship. "Father John's Magglo" is brought to a gratifying close and will, no doubt, give a pleasant surprise to the readers who were forced to break the thread of the narrative last month, in the midst of a fierce domestic broil. "Wandering Thoughts in Mexico" are brought to an end, very much to the regret of many of our readers who have found them both rich and instructive. The articles on "The Sacred Heart" and "The Palmes of the Sacred Heart" are remarkable for the clear precision of their theological expositions of somewhat difficult points of Catholic doctrine. The "Reader" and the "General Instruction" are both excellent, the latter being especially worthy of praise for the amount of condensed information it gives concerning the struggles and the triumphs of the Church in the "Republic of Colombia," S. America. This whole number of the Messenger is one of the most interesting that has appeared.

The list of contributors to the North American Review for November presents an unusual array of prominent names in both church and state, and there is a correspondingly high degree of merit in the subjects treated. It opens with a discussion of the Divine question, Cardinal Gibbons presents the Roman Catholic view, contending that all divorce is wrong; Bishop Potter, of New York, tells how divorce is regarded in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and Colonel Ingersoll writes of the general subject of marriage and divorce with more than his customary eloquence and grace and style. A general introduction, with some interesting statistics, is furnished by the Rev. S. W. Dike, LL.D., the well-known expert in this matter. Thos. A. Edison describes "The Dangers of Electric Lighting," and asserts that the true remedy is, not burying the wires, but prohibiting high-tension currents. The prospects and hopes of the Democrats and Republicans respectively are vigorously set forth by Senator Vest, of Missouri, and Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts. Murat Halsted furnishes a very readable article in which he condemns, as they deserve, some of "Our National Councils." Taking up Doctor Abbott's recent criticism of Professor Bailey, John Burroughs comes energetically to the defense of the agnostic scientist, and the agnostic politician generally. The question, "Are Telegraph Rates too High?" is asked by Dr. Norvin Green, president of the Western Union Company, and answered with a comprehensive negative. In "The New Instrument of Execution" Harold P. Brown describes the method devised by him, under appointment by the New York state authorities, for applying electricity in executing murderers. Lord Wolseley furnishes the sixth paper in his series on "An English View of the Civil War," which will be concluded in the December number. Edgar Saltus writes on "The Future of Fiction," and Charles Wyndham, the well-known actor, describes some of "The Tendencies of the Modern Comedy." In the Notes and Comments will be found brief contributions on the Union Men of the South, the "Bible and the Excavation for Churches," "Some Early Harvard Customs," and "Civil Service Reform Again."

The November Magazine of American History must be seen to be appreciated. It is rich with timely and readable papers, four of which are illustrated. The frontispiece is a new portrait of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, from a bronze medalion by Dr. Charles L. Hogeboom, and the opening article is a brief sketch of the interesting home of this last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, by the editor. The second illustrated contribution is "A Chapter from the History of Utah," by Hubert Howe Bancroft's forthcoming work—to learn that he has been about the many-walled plateau of Haman's grave—and will find in this appetizing chapter that he has treated the beginnings of settlement and government at Salt Lake City with masterly vigor. The photographic pictures were made for this magazine, a few weeks since, by the accomplished amateur artist, Miss Barnes, of Albany. "The Rise of a Great Masonic Library in Iowa" forms the third article, and contains much important information for readers everywhere. Iowa seems to be ahead of all other states in this line of enterprise. "The Stone Images of St. Augustin," by Lieutenant Henry R. Lemy, U.S.A., will greatly interest antiquarians and scientists. "Some of the Beginnings of Delaware," by Rev. Wm. W. Taylor, is an able account of the early settlement of Wilmington by the Swedes. "The First Iron Works in America," by Nathan M. Hawkes, touches one of the country in a most pleasing and instructive manner. A reprint of Bradish's "Fable of a short paper of verse by Zenas McDonald. "Oliver Pollock's Connection with the Conquest of Illinois in 1775," by Horace Edwin Hayden, brings a variety of new facts to light. Then comes "The Thrilling Story of a British Surgeon's Imprisonment in the Revolution," contributed by Adrian Van Sluenderen; and "Land of my Birth," an excellent poem by W. I. Crandall, completing the principal articles of a superb number. The several departments are delightfully diversified as usual with choice material. This vigorous, useful, and well-conducted magazine is always sure of a host of intelligent readers. Price, \$5 a year. Published at 743 Broadway, N. Y. City.

"Nye and Riley's Railway Guide" has just been received. It is the most humorous book of the day, containing fun, wit and poetry, and that it will command a large sale the name of the well known authors is a sufficient guarantee. The celebrated authors, in their preface, give their readers a taste of the humor contained in the book. A selection from it may not be out of place here. They say: "What this country needs, aside from a new Indian polioy and a style of poison for children which will be liable to kill rats if they eat it by accident, is a railway guide which will be just as good two years ago as it was next spring—a Railway Guide if you please, which shall not be cursed by a plethora of facts, or poisoned with information—a Railway Guide that shall be rich with doubts and lighted up with miserable apprehensions. In other Railway Guides, pleasing fancy, poetry and literary beauty have been throttled at the very threshold of success by a wild incoherence of facts, figures, asterisks and references to meal stations. For this reason a Guide has been built at our own shops and on a new plan. It is the literary piece de resistance of the age in which we live. It will not permit information to creep in and mar the reader's enjoyment of the scenery. It contains no railroad map which is grossly inaccurate. It has no time-table in it which has nullified its usefulness. It does not prohibit passengers from riding on the platform while the cars are in motion. It permits everyone to do just as he pleases and rather encourages him in taking that course. The authors of this book have suffered intensely from the inordinate use of other Guides, having been compelled several times to rise at 3 o'clock a.m., in order to catch a car which did not go and which would not have stepped at the station if it had gone. They have decided, therefore, to issue a guide which will be good for one to read after one has missed one's train by reason of one's faith in other guides which we may have in one's luggage," etc. The book is published by F. T. Neely, New York and Chicago. The celebrated authors are both to be in Montreal shortly, where they will deliver one of their characteristic lectures under the auspices of the Press Club.

"Glimpses in the Upper Spheres" is the title of Luther R. Marsh's book of conversations with characters of the Bible, through medial agencies, that is now announced for immediate publication by Chas. A. Wenborn, Buffalo, N. Y. The preparation of this book has been known for some time to a circle of the distinguished author's personal friends, and been commented on by leading papers in this country and Europe. It is certain to awaken a wide-spread interest not only among people whose minds are now directed towards fathoming the mystery of spiritualism, but also among readers of the Bible generally, regardless of denomination. Though the revelations, many of which are said to be supplementary to the text of the Bible, may not be universally received with implicit faith, they will, at least, be intensely interesting as coming through and being vouchsafed by an author, whose high reputation as a jurist is unquestioned, and whose honesty of purpose is beyond the pale of doubt.

"Notes of Lessons for Young Teachers" is the title of a small manual just issued by Mr. John Taylor, through the Boston School Supply Co. Practical teachers have long felt the need of a manual such as this, enabling as it does, the young teacher to master the great secrets of his profession. The author has served many years of his life as principal of a large school, and, having trained many who are now serving the cause of education, he is well qualified to give some valuable advice on the subject of which he treats. He explains the essential features of a lesson, sketches the plan of a lesson, discusses the subject-matter of a lesson, gives valuable hints on the manner of a teacher, with a short chapter on text, and shows how to prepare and give a lesson. Advice and information and hints on matter and method are presented to the young teacher as freely and candidly as a master would teach his pupil. If these hints are accepted and adopted, they cannot fail to produce beneficial results.

Two Spiritual Retreats for Sisters," is the title of a new publication which is calculated to meet a want long unfilled by other publications of the kind. It is an adaptation of Fr. Zollner's "Two Retreats," translated with the permission of the author by Rev. Augustine Worth, O. S. B. The book contains systematic meditations and aims to supply all that is most difficult in a spiritual retreat. Glancing over the meditations we find that they convey instructions on all matters bearing upon the ordinary course of convent life. It will therefore prove of valuable assistance to postulants, or those practicing the exercise of a retreat, especially when it is difficult to secure the services of a priest, and we have no doubt that all who use the little volume will derive from it great spiritual benefit.

Benziger Bros., of New York, have just published a new primer of 32 pages and a new first reader of 92 pages, as compiled by Right Rev. R. Gilmore, D.D., Bishop of Cleveland. The books are now in method, in form, type, in illustrations, and have been prepared to meet the demand for "something new." The lessons are original, and that they are thoroughly Catholic the name of the distinguished author is sufficient guarantee. The subjects of the lessons are of a character suited to young minds, and presented in natural, familiar language. The type is large, clear and beautiful and the illustrations are the best of their kind, both in drawing and engraving.

He knelt alone on the cold grey stone In the shrine outside the city, And he prayed to the Queen in heaven above For her gracious help and pity—Sore he weeps o'er the Field of Curist That the wolves had broken their fences, An unchristian strife was in Christendom rife. A strife with the Albigenses.

"O Lady," he cried—"I have preached far and wide I have fasted and watched in anguish—How long, how long, shall the Bride of Christ In sorrow and weakness languish? Still the heathen host is able to boast, In pages of future story, That he prevailed and His promise failed, Alas for Thy Son's dear glory!" He ceased his words, a radiance shone Upon his face, and he was about to sing: Was he the moon, whose light brings beams In his lonely watch had found him? Ah! I will be known, by the joy that glows In his heart just now so lonely 'Tis a visit from home—such light can come From the face of our Lady only.

She stretched her arms to the kneeling Saint The arms whose his Lord had nestled; "O, all the while!" (she said with a smile); "Have I prayed for you as you wrestled?—But, Dominic, know that the Church shall owe Her triumph, when discord closes, Not to a host of words nor the force of sword." She shall win by a Crown of Roses.

It faded from sight the Presence bright, Yet still in the church he lingers, And ever the crown which his Queen dropt down.

Keeps wandering thro' his fingers—When the pale dawn broke the saint awoke From his pray'r he passed to his mission—The chaplet of prayer, in his hand he bare, In his heart the Peace of the Vision.

THE TURTLE MOUNTAIN REGION. Thousands of acres of choice free government land, now open for settlers, in the Turtle Mountain region of Dakota. Here was raised the wheat that took first premium at New Orleans Exposition. Rich soil, timber in mountains, good schools, churches, congenial society. For further information, maps, rates, etc., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. P., M. & M. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

SAINT ANTHONY'S HALL.

Inaugurated by an Address by Mr. J. J. Curran, M. P. A most successful entertainment was held Tuesday evening by the Catholic Young Men and the members of the U. M. B. A. of St. Anthony's parish on the occasion of the inauguration of their new hall and the opening of the winter season of entertainments. The new hall is very comfortable. The building is entirely devoted to the use of the societies, and apart from the concert room comprises several apartments for games and a nice little library. Mr. T. P. Tansey presided and opened the proceedings with a few appropriate remarks. Several songs and choruses were given in good style, as well as piano and violin solos. Mr. Foy gave a recitation in a creditable manner, and Mr. Coffey read an excellent essay on "Books."

Mr. Curran, who was enthusiastically received, then delivered an eloquent address. He spoke of the pleasure it afforded the friends of both organizations to witness their progress. The C. M. B. A. was an association that encouraged the practice of every virtue, and through its agency the members, by making slight sacrifices, were enabled to make provision for mothers or sisters, wives or children in case of death and thus prevent them from being objects of public charity. He strongly urged the members to induce their friends to join the association which was honestly and economically managed. He next addressed the members of the Young Men's society on their means of improvement. He said it was unfortunately true that in very many instances when our young men left school they close their books forever. Very many gave themselves up in their leisure hours to athletic sports exclusively—he would not speak of those who did worse. Athletic sports were many and should be encouraged, but the old adage of mens sana in corpore sano should be adhered to. The mind should not be neglected. With the advantages possessed by most of our young men there was no position to which they could not reasonably aspire. A classical education was not necessary; they could read Homer and Virgil, and Tacitus and Aristotle, through the translations of Pope, Dryden and Hoole, and the literature of their own language was inexhaustible in riches. He pointed out how they should read the poets, and the advantages resulting from the study of history and biography. In their debates they would learn how to express their ideas clearly, but the first thing was to study the subject well, and the words would come to them naturally after a little practice. He closed a most practical speech by complimenting the members on the tone of their entertainment and on the fact that there was a good Canadian ring about the essay that had been read and which was so well received. A vote of thanks was proposed by Messrs. J. J. Kane, and F. McCabe and heartily given. At the close of the entertainment Rev. Father Donnelly delivered a complimentary address, wishing success to the association and paying a high tribute to the member for Montreal Centre for his devotion to every good cause.

DESTITUTION IN DAKOTA.

Thousands of Farmers Starving for the Necessaries of Life. ST. PAUL, Minn., October 30.—Mr. Marvin, chairman of the relief committee for the Dakota sufferers, stated today that he felt convinced, from information received, that it was nearly 20,000 families, representing a total of upward of 100,000 people, who were destitute in the Dakotas. Such widespread distress and the magnitude of the problem which it presents to the twin cities is appalling. How to meet the needs of such a host is a question beyond the power of any small committee to cope with, and much will depend on the spontaneous generosity of citizens of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Eastern cities. So far the contributions that have been sent in are shockingly inadequate to the necessities of the case. The committee is making the most strenuous efforts to obtain and forward all possible aid for the sufferers as promptly as possible. Governor Millotto, territorial governor of Dakota, writes: "There are no funds at present available for the destitute in the territorial treasury, and it seems to me that the only practical means of relief on the part of the territory is the state to through the board of commissioners of the several counties."

Mr. W. B. Sterling, of Huron, arrived here today and said: "The people of Faulkner and Miner counties are in a state of destitution. They have experienced a failure of crops for three years running, and last year the loss was absolute. They have no means wherewithal to purchase either food or fuel, as their farms, as a rule, are mortgaged to such an extent that they cannot raise any more money by that means. In Miner county there are eight thousand people, and one-third of them need help. The other day I drove through that country and the people were picking up coal 'chips' for fuel. In Huron the people have organized as thoroughly as possible to furnish the relief. The ladies have formed Dorcas societies and are supplying clothing. The county commissioners in different counties have undertaken to furnish the destitute people with fuel, and have sent a committee to Chicago to arrange with the railways to transport coal free."

THE RED RIVER VALLEY OF MINNESOTA AND DAKOTA.

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THE PHENIX PARK MURDERS.

David Denies the Charge that the League Paid for them—The Cian-na-Gael. LONDON, October 29.—Michael Davitt returned here today after the Parnell commission to-day. He referred to the action of the Chicago convention as disproving the assertion that the Cian-na-Gael was actively allied with the League. The authors of the articles on "Parnellism and Crime," which were printed in the London Times, he said were wilfully invented. He admitted that the expressions of some of the speakers at Chicago were bitter against England, but the convention was held during the period when the League was under the ban of suppression, when a number of prominent members of the Parnellite party were in prison, and when force had crushed out the constitutional movement. Hence the speakers were laboring under the great excitement. The "Parnellism and Crime" liar's calumny distorted everything relating to the movements of the Irish in America. He intimated as a baseless lie the statement that

he met the chiefs of the American assassination party while in the United States and concerted with them to form the Irish Federation and that Mr. Parnell assisted in the scheme. He (Davitt) had often repudiated the policy of revenge advocated by the extremists in America. Mr. Davitt also said many erroneous reports were current respecting the Cian-na-Gael, which organization, he said, was not an assassination society, nor any more a secret society than was the order of Freemasons in Great Britain.

THE LAND LEAGUE NOT RESPONSIBLE.

Mr. Davitt dwelt at great length upon the social condition of Ireland to show that the agrarian outrages committed from 1879 to 1882 were due to the social condition of the country and to economic causes and not to his working or to the works of the Land League. He stated that he organized the League with the object of abolishing landlordism. This, he held, was a perfectly legal and constitutional end to work for. He denied that the Irishmen meeting at which the League was started was organized by Fenians with an ulterior object. Many of those present at the meeting were Fenians, but then they only acted as farmers and radical land reformers.

Mr. Callin, formerly member of Parliament for Londonderry, has applied to the Parnell commission for permission to make a statement before the court. The judges insist upon a notice in writing beforehand, giving an idea of what the statement will be. LONDON, October 30.—Michael Davitt continued his speech before the Parnell commission to-day. He argued that the Government is now adopting some of the leading proposals originally made by the Land League. For instance, the League proposed to buy out the landlords in Ireland on a twenty years' valuation of their property. The Conservatives denounced the idea when it was first mooted, but the Government is now preparing a similar scheme. Mr. Davitt denied that the state of crime in Ireland justified the enactment of special laws for application in that country. He produced statistics showing that the number of crimes and deeds of violence committed in England exceed those committed in Ireland.

NOT PAID FOR WITH LEAGUE MONEY.

Mr. Davitt denounced the charge that Patrick Egan, treasurer of the Land League, paid money to assist in the Phoenix Park murders, or that Mr. Biggar or others advanced money belonging to the League to pay for the committee of the outrage. The Times, Mr. Davitt declared, had not produced anything to support these charges except the evidence of the convict D. Lacey, who swore that the forged letters of Carey to Egan were genuine, and the testimony of the well-known perjurer, Figgis, as to his interview with Eugene Davis.

Boycotting, Mr. Davitt declared, was not advocated as a means of personal injury or intimidation, but as embodying the popular sense of refusing to associate with those acting against the public interest. The commission here adjourned.

A Noble Client of Mary.

The Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond and mother of Henry VII. of England, was no less celebrated for her devotion to the Blessed Virgin Mary than for her good learning. When she died it was the saintly Bishop Fisher who pronounced her eulogy, and in it we have, in quaint speech, a fine word painting of her piety. "Every day at her uprising," said the holy man, "which commonly was not long after five of the clock, she began certain devotions, and so after them, with one of her gentlewomen, the Matins of Our Lady, which kept her to when she came into her closet, where then with her chaplain she said also Matins of the day, and after that daily heard our five Marys, and after her knees so continuing in her prayers and devotion unto the end of dinner, which of the eating day, was ten of the clock, and upon the fasting day, seven. After dinner she would go her stations to the altars daily; daily her dirges and commendations she would say; and her even song before supper, both of the day and of Our Lady, besides many other prayers and Paternosters of David throughout the year; and at night before she went to bed she would not forget to say her psalm, and there a large quantity of an hour to occupy her devotions, so that through all this long time her kneeling was to her painful, and so painful that many a time it caused her back pain and disease. And yet, notwithstanding daily, when she was in health, she failed not to say the Crown of Our Lady, which, after the manner of Rome, containeth sixty and three Ave's, and at every Ave to make a kneeling, etc."

This noble lady was a gifted linguist, and was never weary of translating books of devotion from one language to another for the benefit of her people. One notable instance of this was her English version of the fourth book of the "Imitation of Christ," a most reverent and careful translation.—Ave Maria.

"Now, Susie," said Mrs. Dugue, as her little girl turned out to take her mule to heron, "I want you to practice faithfully, and some day perhaps you will be a Prima Donna." The next day Susie handed her mama the following manuscript: "I most cheerfully recommend your soap as the nicest soap I ever saw. Yours sincerely, Susie Dugue." "Why, what does this mean, Susie? I asked her mama, "Oh, I've been practicing to be a Prima Donna," replied Susie.

One person in each locality can earn \$1000 per month by selling our new Gold Seal Soap. Some earn \$500 per month. Some earn \$1000 per month. Some earn \$1500 per month. Some earn \$2000 per month. Some earn \$2500 per month. Some earn \$3000 per month. Some earn \$3500 per month. Some earn \$4000 per month. Some earn \$4500 per month. Some earn \$5000 per month. Some earn \$5500 per month. Some earn \$6000 per month. Some earn \$6500 per month. Some earn \$7000 per month. Some earn \$7500 per month. Some earn \$8000 per month. Some earn \$8500 per month. Some earn \$9000 per month. Some earn \$9500 per month. Some earn \$10000 per month. Some earn \$10500 per month. Some earn \$11000 per month. Some earn \$11500 per month. Some earn \$12000 per month. Some earn \$12500 per month. Some earn \$13000 per month. Some earn \$13500 per month. Some earn \$14000 per month. Some earn \$14500 per month. Some earn \$15000 per month. Some earn \$15500 per month. Some earn \$16000 per month. 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