

The Catholic Record.

"CHRISTIANUS MIHI NOMEN EST, CATHOLICUS VERO COGNOMEN."—"CHRISTIAN IS MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIC MY SURNAME."—St. Pacian, 4th Century.

VOL. 2.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, OCT. 15, 1880.

NO. 105

REMOVAL!

WE have removed to our new store opposite Market Lane, and have the largest and most attractive stock of Cloths, Shirts, Scarfs, Underclothing, &c., in the City.

N. WILSON & CO.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

OCTOBER, 1880.
Sunday, 17—Twenty-second after Pentecost. Feast of the Purity of the Blessed Virgin. Double Major.
Monday, 18—St. Luke, Evangelist. Double.
Tuesday, 19—St. Peter of Alcantara. Confessor. Double.
Wednesday, 20—St. John Cant. Confessor. Double.
Thursday, 21—St. Hilary, Abbot. Double.
Friday, 22—St. Anastasia and Companions, Martyrs. Double (till 19 Sept.).
Saturday, 23—Feast of the Holy Redeemer. Double Major.

At Last.

BY FATHER RYAN.

Into a temple vast and dim,
Solemn and vast and dim,
Just when the last sweet Vesper Hymn
Was floating far away—
With eyes that shone like tears—
Her heart the home of tears—
And cheeks with the woe of years,
A woman went one day.

And, one by one, down the aisles—
Adown the long, long aisles—
Their faces bright with holy smiles
That follow after prayer—
The worshippers in silence passed—
In silence slowly passed away;
The woman knelt until the last,
Had left her lonely there.

A holy hush came o'er the place—
O'er the holy place—
The shadows kissed her woe-worn face,
Her forehead touched the floor;
The weep that drifted thro' the years—
Sun-driven thro' the years—
Was floating o'er the tide of tears,
To mercy's golden shore.

Her lips were sealed, she could not pray—
They sigh, but could not pray—
All words of prayer had died away
From them long years ago;
But ah! from out her eyes there rose—
Sad from her eyes there rose—
The prayers of years, which swiftest goe—
To Heaven—wings with woe.

With weary tears, her weary eyes—
Her joyless, weary eyes—
Wailed forth a woe-worn and her sighs
And her sobbing strung all the beads;
The while before her spirit's gaze—
Her contrite spirit's gaze—
Moved all the mysteries of her days
And histories of her deeds.

Still as a shadow, while she wept—
So dimly wept, which she wept—
Up thro' the long, long aisle she crept
Unto an altar far,
"Mother"—her pale lips said no more—
Could say no more—
The weep, at last, reached Mary's shore—
For Mary's shrine was there.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

OCTOBER, the month of Mary's Sundays, on which her purity and maturity are commemorated, is now at hand. We are thus constantly reminded by the Church, during the year, of some devotion the Mother of God. The devout child of Mary will then endeavor during this time to honor her in her purity and maturity. In the former she is the model of Catholic maidenhood and in the latter, the exemplar of motherhood.—*Catholic Columbian.*

There is no instance of a general council of any of the Protestant sects, in which the Catholic Church has not been malign and misrepresented in every possible manner. No attempt at establishing doctrines of their own was ever made, but always resolutions of protest against those of the Catholic Church. The Church is essentially positive in all her teachings. Her children exclaim "Credo—I believe." Protestantism, as its very name implies, is essentially negative and its votaries cry out "Non Credo—I do not believe."—*Catholic Columbian.*

A FAITHFUL, practical Catholic was never known to be miserable and unhappy. Through the dark clouds that hung above him at times and tempt him to feelings of despondency, he sees the bright Star of Hope. His faith burns him up and with a heart burning with charity falls at the feet of his Lord for consolation. The Bread of Life nourishes his soul. Poverty, famine, troubles, trials and sufferings may harass him, but in the midst of all, he feels that there is laid up for him a crown of incorruptible gold.—*Catholic Columbian.*

Was ever saint so popular as Ireland's blessed Patrick? Not only is his name held in perpetual benediction wherever Irish hearts are beating over the globe, but the Protestant sects are lately displaying a pious kleptomaniac in his regard. The Episcopalians tried to steal him a short while ago, and now we find him

adorning the hall of the Pan-Presbyterian assembly in Philadelphia. We suppose the Methodists will be the next to shout their claim. Well, gentlemen, we have not the slightest objection to this pan admiration of Ireland's great apostle; but hands off, please! Don't covet your neighbor's goods. Irish Catholics have had quite enough stolen from them without taking their saints too. If you want saints, go rear them up for yourselves.—*Buffalo Union.*

The politicians who, in Switzerland, tried to imitate the impety of Bismarck have felt themselves met by a clergy just as brave as those who have defeated the evil genius of the Emperor William. Did the blockheads on either side imagine, because Hyacinthe Loyson was petted by Dean Stanley and because Dolinger's conciliabulum was patronized by Caesar at Munich, that therefore the Catholic Church was destroyed both in Switzerland and Germany. We fancy they did, for there is hardly a limit to the fatuity of men when they undertake to fight against God. They are always going to succeed, according to their account, but the Church always beats them. The story is as old as creation, and as true. Even though a miracle be required to do it, the chosen people escape and Pharaoh only gets drowned for his pains. And this, remember, not once, but always.—*Courier of Geneva.*

An important declaration on the Education question has been made by the Catholic Bishops. At a meeting held in Maynooth towards the close of last week, at which eighteen prelates attended, and over which his Grace the Archbishop of Armagh presided, their lordships adopted an address to the Irish people, in which they reiterate in very clear terms their old views on the subject mentioned. Notwithstanding recent legislation on the University question, they declare that the Royal University scheme "found Catholics in a position of inequality, and leaves them so," and they therefore deem it their duty, as heretofore, to warn their flock "not to relax their efforts to obtain redress of our education grievances, and to assert our right to perfect equality with our fellow-countrymen of other religious denominations in the matter of educational endowments." The edification is a timely one.—*Dublin Nation.*

In his transcendent article in the *Nineteenth Century*, Mr. Froide says: "The Irish people are said to be unfit for freedom—of course they are, but it is we (English) who have unfitted them. It is our bitterest reproach that we have made the name of Irishman a world's byword." The man's hatred of the Irish cannot help displaying itself even in this confession, but the confession itself is none the less notable on that account. In subsequent passages he goes on to state frankly enough the means by which the Irish were demoralized. A land system was forced on them which was unsuited to their country. Their industries were one after another deliberately destroyed. They were afflicted with "the supremacy of a privileged minority"—or, in other words, with Parliamentary Government in "its worst form." Their leading men were corrupted by systematic bribery. "Less than all this," as Mr. Froide observes, "would have ruined a country already wretched. It was not to be expected that Ireland would thrive under it."—*N. Y. Catholic Herald.*

HOLLAND calls itself a Protestant country, and what is more, a Christian country. Now in that same Holland there lived, two hundred years ago, a Jew of the name of Spinoza, who, not content with denying the divinity of Christ, like most of the surviving descendants of Jacob, would not believe in the existence of any Supreme Being. He held with what is called Pantheism, which means that every stick and every stone is possessed of the same divine virtue the ancient Greeks placed in the trees and mountains, which they supposed to be inhabited by Nymphs, Oneads and other such fabulous beings. To show what Protestantism is getting to on the continent, it is sufficient to know that Count Limburg-Styrum, a leader of the Evangelical party of Holland, presided last Wednesday at the inauguration

of a statue erected to that infidel Jew at the Hague. It is the same thing as if Lord Shaftesbury were to patronize the erection of a statue to Bradlaugh, the infidel M. P. for Northampton. Church-of-Englandism is not the only ism that has "room for all." Calvinism is in exactly the same boat.—*Univers.*

DR. A. CLEVELAND COXE, the so-called "Bishop" of Western New York, has an "irrepressible" fondness for appearing in print. Along with some truth his utterances are characterized unfortunately by much that is silly and no little that is false. One of his latest efforts is a newspaper article on Ober-Ammergau. He dramatically commences as follows: "Crucified afresh. Even so the patient and holy Saviour is hung up once more, to be despised and rejected of men. Is it worship, or is it blasphemy. Which? If worship, has the Lord or His Evangelists ever authorized such worship?" It is not blasphemy. That it is not, Dr. Coxe himself knows perfectly well. Under other circumstances; among another people; by other performers; and with other motives the enacting of such a drama, personating our divine Lord and representing, as at Ober-Ammergau, the scenes of his passion and death, would be blasphemous, horrible blasphemy. But Dr. Coxe knows that the circumstances, the motive, the people are all exceptional; that the performance of the "Passion Play" is the fulfillment of an ancient vow through which a whole community was delivered from a fatal pestilence; that the entire performance, both in its preparation and its actual rendition by the performers, and in the manner in which the people, in whose midst it is enacted, assist at it, is characterized by a deeply devotional spirit. Consequently, what would be blasphemy in others is not blasphemy in them.—*Philadelphia Standard.*

The *Churchman*, in reply to the very natural question from *The Catholic Review*, "Why should the Italians worship in Dr. Nevin's Church?" answers: "Because they have been driven out of their national churches by indescribable corruptions of doctrine and practice, and because they will find in the building which the Church has been forced to set up in Rome a more faithful teaching of the doctrine of Christ and His apostles, and a worship nearer to that of the primitive Church in Rome, than anything that is offered to them by the present Bishop of Rome and his attendant ministers." This is very rhetorical and highly flavored, but neither logical nor conclusive. The *Churchman* admits that Dr. Nevin's services are all in English, and the *Churchman* will also no doubt avow that they are free from that symbolism which its editor would class among "indescribable corruptions," but which to any soul reared in the Catholic Church is a visible prayer. It is difficult to understand that any Italian ignorant of the English language could receive much consolation from "the building which the Church" has been forced to set up in Rome. What good can the preaching of the well-meaning Dr. Nevin do for the Italian if he is deaf to every word the worthy Doctor utters? The Doctor's gestures may be very emphatic and expressive—indeed they are said to be—and perhaps the Romans who, if we may believe the travellers, are almost as adept in the language of gestures as the Neapolitans, imbibe Dr. Nevin's teaching from his gestures. It is a great gift, and the building in Rome is blessed in the possession of a phenomenon. If this hypothesis is incorrect, it is hard to account for Dr. Nevin's alleged success in spreading his teaching among the Italians. "A Roman," says the *Churchman*, with delightful freshness, whom he met casually in a shop, told him that he belonged to his church. "But," said Dr. Nevin, "how is that? I do not know you, and am sure that I never talked with you." "Ah," said the man, "that is true, but I always assist you on festa days at your church." "But how can you worship there when our services are in English?" "Signore," said the man, "I can say my prayers in Italian while you are praying in English just as well as I could with the priest praying in Latin." This was touching, but the *Churchman* ought to remember that sweet little story about the guileless and converted Italian which moves to tears the unsophisticated Sabbath school child will not prove

so effective when told to children of a larger growth. The Roman who would go to Dr. Nevin's building, which is without sacrament, without symbols, to follow a sermon that he does not understand, is either a myth or a hypocrite. Such worship is meaningless; and the pathetic Italian who met Dr. Nevin in a shop not worth trotting out as a happy example. There is no visible prayer in Dr. Nevin's service. Shorn of the meaning which words give it, it speaks but says nothing. It is cold, expressionless. It can offer nothing that the Catholic Church has not. The pathetic Italian who, knowing his own language, could follow intelligently the words of the Mass, who knew the meaning of Pater Noster, but not that of Our Father, was doubtless imposing on Dr. Nevin after the manner of a class of Italians often met in shops.—*Brooklyn Review.*

IN an article referring to the Presbyterian Synod at Philadelphia, the *Brooklyn Review* says:—Mr. Rodgers protested also against a system adopted by some of the English Protestant missionaries, of placarding the walls of towns and villages in Ireland with posters announcing that \$5,000 reward would be given for a passage of Scripture authorizing the belief in the Immaculate Conception, or in purgatory. This kind of talk was not relished by the stauncher Presbyterian, who listened with pleasure to the promises of a rather sanguine Italian who amused the more sensible members of the Synod by inviting them to Rome, in an exceedingly hospitable manner which savored strongly of freckoning without the host. Prof. Arrighi, of Florence, who seemed to have all the fire that a Southern sun is said to kindle, was hopeful of the rapid spread of the Presbyterian Church in Italy, and he said that he firmly believed that the Council succeeding the one to be held in Belfast would be held in Rome. "We expect," said he, "in eight years we will provide you with the accommodations of the Vatican." Prof. Arrighi spoke seriously enough, but some delegates seemed to regard the enthusiastic professor as a humorist of no mean pretensions; and when French and Swiss delegates gave rose-colored views of the progress of Presbyterianism on the Continent, there was a cynical expression on the faces of the less ultra delegates which must have convinced the foreign evangelists that the collections for missions abroad are becoming unfashionable, notwithstanding the boom of the sectarian press. It was disgusting to find that Mr. McDonald's opinions on the subject of temperance occasioned more interest than did the denunciations of the "scarlet lady." He also thought that it was wise to distinguish good liquor from bad. He certainly gave great comfort to one or two Scotch delegates who have had their glass a day of Scotch whiskey. He didn't object to the use of lager beer. The remarks of the Rev. Dr. Boggs on future punishment were evidently regarded as rather tiresome and *mal a propos* of another delegate that the opinion of another delegate that the religious press was not up to the mark was assented to in a manner that gave the impression that the learned synod contained many authors of rejected contributions. The proceedings, so far, have been amusing, if not instructive.

HAMMERSMITH and its neighbourhood are infested at present with a whole legion of those fanatics who in their antics, and especially in the style of their advertisements, remind one of the Fifth Monarchy Men and the Humpbacked of the days of Cromwell. Last week the walls and boardings about Brook Green and North End offended the eyes of the passers-by with announcements such as the following: "The Hallelujah Pen-driver will preach and sing for God next Sunday." "Come and hear the Gospel according to Lord Radstock." "We were aware of the imbecility of this fanatical lord, but we did not know until now that he aspired to the rank of evangelist. But do not these advertisements, as well as the frenzy of the 'Salvation Army,' serve to show that the English heresy is running back upon itself? We shall soon see another 'Praise-God-Barebones,' or perhaps, his brother madman who said it was sinful not to call oneself by a whole text of Scripture, and therefore always signed his name thus: 'Ebeneszer and his kings with chains and their nobles with links of iron.' To such follies will man sink when unprotected by the true faith!—*Univers.*

CONFIRMATION CEREMONIES.

On Tuesday, Oct. 5th, St. Alphonsus' Church, Windsor, was the scene of one of those occasions so dear to every Catholic heart—the conferring of the Sacrament of Confirmation. One hundred and seventeen children had been thoroughly prepared by Rev. Father Lotz, and evidenced by their knowledge of the Christian Doctrine the painstaking care that had been bestowed upon their preparation. His Lordship the Bishop, in his own clear and forcible manner, addressed the children, and we have no doubt that his words of paternal counsel sunk deeply into the hearts of the young candidates, to be treasured by them for years to come. It must certainly be most gratifying both to the pastor and the parents to see these children evince such good dispositions as were shown by them on this occasion. Their thoughtful mien and their devoted attention to every part of the sacred ceremony, showed that they were thoroughly alive to the importance of the event which called them together. From Windsor His Lordship proceeded to Sandwich, where on Wednesday morning he again administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to eighty-five candidates. On Thursday, the 7th, in St. Joseph's, Canard River, His Lordship confirmed one hundred and nine. The Bishop addressed the children before the ceremony, explaining the sacrament of confirmation, and the dispositions necessary to receive it. As soon as the confirmation proper had been ended, the venerable Mgr. Bruyere, V. G., who accompanied the Bishop, addressed the congregation in French, impressing upon them the lessons which they had just witnessed. On Thursday the 8th, His Lordship, together with the Right Rev. Bishop Borge, of Detroit, the Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere, and several lay and clerical gentlemen, were the guests of Very Rev. Dr. O'Connor, president of Assumption College, Sandwich. It was the occasion of the Very Rev. President's feast, and many of his friends assembled to congratulate him on the occasion. In the morning at an early mass His Lordship preached before the students in the college chapel. This establishment, which, without any doubt, is one of the very best educational institutions in Canada, is under the management of Father O'Connor, winning golden opinions for itself. It has at present over one hundred boarders and is rendering efficient service in the cause of Catholic education. At Amherstburg on the 10th, His Lordship gave confirmation in Maidstone, on which occasion His Lordship preached at the High Mass. In the afternoon, accompanied by General Borge, he visited the children of the parish for the purpose of renewing their baptismal vows. This ceremony is indeed an impressive one, when those young children, before the altar of God, and in the most solemn manner, ratify and confirm the promises made at their baptism. At Amherstburg the Very Rev. O'Connor addressed the children, depicting what the life of the Christian should be, the honor of being a follower of Christ, and the manner in which they should strive to carry their character of Christian untarnished through life. On Tuesday the 12th, a large congregation assembled in confirmation. There were one hundred and fifteen candidates who had been previously prepared for the reception of the sacrament. His Lordship the Bishop, attended by Rev. Father Brennan, pastor of St. Mary's, and Father O'Mahony of the Cathedral, assisted in cope and mitre at the High Mass, which was sung by Rev. Father Boubat, pastor of Ingersoll, Fathers Flannery, Ouellette and Gahan, occupying seats in the sanctuary. Before administering confirmation the Bishop addressed the children, speaking of the importance of the act they were about to perform, reminding them that they were the temples of the Holy Ghost and showing the necessity of earnest endeavor to guard those temples from the profanation of sin. After the confirmation address, he delivered an appropriate Father O'Mahony delivered an appropriate address, pointing out to the newly confirmed the means they should adopt to preserve the graces they had just received. It is highly gratifying to note the efficient state of Catholic education everywhere throughout the diocese. The schools in the different missions are well attended and are using good work in training the children of the church. This state of things is no doubt due to the sterling piety of the people and the zeal and self-sacrifice of the clergy, and so long as the good will and union between priest and people, which are at present to be seen in every portion of the diocese, continues, we have no doubt that the work of the church will go on, bringing down on its members the blessings of heaven.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—A Constantinople despatch confirms the report that the Council of Ministers has decided upon the immediate and unconditional surrender of Dulcigno.

THE value of church property in the United States is given at \$500,000,000, and should it continue to increase in the same proportion as in the past its value in 1900 will reach the sum of \$3,000,000,000.

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LATEST IRISH NEWS.

LONDON, October 6.—Parnell has issued a circular to the trades and farming class of Cork, inviting them to a meeting on Saturday next, for the purpose of establishing a Land League on a new basis, intended to give the new body a wider scope.

DUBLIN, Oct. 7.—The Lord-Lieutenant has determined to reinforce the troops in Ireland in view of the increasing turbulence among the people, growing out of the Land League agitation, but the Commander-in-Chief has notified the Government that no troops are available for service in Ireland, on account of the demands of India.

DUBLIN, Oct. 8.—The *Gazette* contains a proclamation, declaring Galway and Mayo in a state of disturbance requiring additional police.

DUBLIN, Oct. 7.—The Lord-Lieutenant today received fifty members of the Landlords' Association, who impressed upon the Government the urgent necessity of immediate steps for the protection of life and property. The Lord-Lieutenant promised every attention to the subject.

DUBLIN, Oct. 8.—The proceedings at the reception of the landlords by the Lord-Lieutenant were strictly private, as the landlords present had statements to make which they would not venture to make in public. Some of them said they were themselves in danger of assassination in consequence of the Land League agitation, and others pointed out persons in the room whose lives were in imminent peril, while others still told the Lord-Lieutenant that they might not get home alive.

DUBLIN, Oct. 10.—It is stated that Foster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, informed a deputation of landlords that he would regret to be obliged to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, but the government would do so if absolutely necessary.

DUBLIN, Oct. 11.—During the land meeting held yesterday, under the auspices of the Land League of Ballyduff, the crowd discovered some Government reporters on the platform and a furious riot immediately took place. The crowd raised the stand and threw the reporters to the ground. The constabulary then rescued the pencil pushers and formed a ring around them with fixed bayonets, in the centre of which they continued to take notes.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The Irish priests throughout Ireland yesterday appealed to their congregations, deploring the continuation of the outrages and also the condition of the tenantry. Numerous titled landlords are fleeing from their estates in fear for their lives. The Government has resolved to arrest the first agitator violating the law.

THE DONNELLY MURDER CASE.

During the past two weeks considerable interest was manifested in the proceedings of the Assize Court, from the fact that the men charged with the murder of the Donnelly family, in the Township of Biddulph, in February last, were on trial. James Carroll was tried first. Mainly the same evidence as that adduced at the coroner's inquest was submitted to the jury. On Saturday the case was concluded, and after an absence of four or five hours the jury announced that they could not agree. Seven were for acquittal of the prisoner, four for guilty, and one undecided. Mr. Macmahon made application to admit the prisoners to bail, but the judge would not decide upon the matter before consulting his brother judges in Toronto.

OBITUARIES.—We regret to announce the death of Mrs. John McNeil, which took place in the Township of Yarmouth, on Sunday, October 3rd, at the age of 71 years. Deceased was one of the oldest settlers in the Township, and was highly respected by a large circle of friends. She was sister of Mrs. James Briody, of the Township of London. We are also sorry to have to chronicle the demise of Mr. Patrick Down, which took place in this city on the 9th instant, aged 61 years. Mr. Down was also one of our old residents, and was always noted for his many sterling qualities.

The sale of the Western Fair Grounds, which was to have taken place on Tuesday last, will have to be indefinitely postponed, as the injunction to restrain the sale has been granted.

Last week P. O'Flaherty, Esq., of Nissouri, brought to our office a full-blown apple blossom, second crop this year. This is certainly a rare curiosity.

Dr. Luttkorth, well known by his writings for the young, has solemnly abjured the errors of Protestantism at Zurich.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS. All matter intended for publication must have the name of the writer attached, and must reach the office not later than Tuesday noon of each week.

THOMAS COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

London, Oct. 15, 1880.

DEAR MR. COFFEY—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its principles, and that it will remain what it has been, a thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests.

I am confident that under your experienced management the RECORD will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clergy and laity of the diocese.

Believe me, Yours very sincerely, JOHN WALSH, Bishop of London.

MR. THOMAS COFFEY, Office of the "Catholic Record."

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, OCT. 15, 1880.

(OFFICIAL.)

DIOCESE OF LONDON—CONFIRMATION.

His Lordship the Bishop will administer confirmation during the month of October, as follows:

- Oct. 14.....Ingersoll. " 18.....Biddulph. " 19.....Mt. Carmel. " 21.....Parkhill.

THE DULCIGNO AFFAIR.

The Dulcigno demonstration bids fair to terminate, in a manner to all the allied powers, truly disgraceful. The French Government has now discovered its incompetency to declare war during the recess of the Chambers, and has, therefore, instructed its representative amongst allied commanders to abstain from hostilities. The Turks are thus masters of the situation. The powers seemingly interested in the execution of the provisions of the Berlin Treaty have no confidence in each other. Britain, Russia and Austria have each certain ambitions projects formed with regard to the Ottoman Empire, and their projects, especially those of Britain and Russia, clash with each other. The latter power also looks with dread on Austrian aggrandizement in the East. A dismemberment of Turkey might, however, were British influence removed, be, without much difficulty, arranged to the mutual satisfaction and benefit of both Austria and Russia. But Britain has always favored the maintenance of Ottoman rule at Constantinople. Russian aggression in that direction will always meet from the British Government the sternest resistance. The advisers of the Sultan fully comprehend the situation. They see the utter impossibility of an alliance between the powers represented in the Dulcigno demonstration, and therefore turn a deaf ear as well to advice as to menace. They have evidently made up their minds that when Turkey is forced to make any further concession of territory it must be at the point of the bayonet. The Turkish people are with the ministers in the position they have assumed. A warlike spirit has been evoked by the decisive stand taken by the Sultan. The religious enthusiasm of the people is now fairly aroused. Turkey has long been considered "sick," but the Mahometan masses have some life yet, as any invader of Turkish territory would now find to his cost. Misgovernment, anarchy and penitence have worked much evil in the Ottoman dominions. But the fanaticism of the followers of the Prophet, each one of whom, under the influence of religious excitement, becomes a brave, ardent and devoted combatant, makes up for the losses entailed and the dangers incurred by abuses in the administration. The subjugation of Turkey is a task which no one power in Europe could now, we believe, successfully accomplish. When the Sultan has seen fit to issue decrees unheard of since the days of Mahomet the "Terrible," we can form some idea, however inadequate, of the feeling pervading the government and people. The Turks are evidently pre-

pared to sell their lives dearly in defence of their European dominions. But their departure from Europe cannot be long delayed. A few years of such misgovernment as Turkey has of late experienced were itself sufficient to undermine their power and make them an easy prey to any foe, foreign or domestic. And Turkey has both. She has foes within and without. If hostilities be now forced on her, we may expect a terrible conflict—a conflict not less momentous than that which first gave Constantinople to the Turks. A combination of European powers, assisted by the friendly exertions of the Christian tribes of the Ottoman Empire, could alone achieve success in such a struggle. Every inch of ground will be disputed, and it will only be when the last follower of Islam is driven across the Bosphorus that Turkish power will cease to exist on the European continent. Any failure on the part of the Dulcigno demonstration—and everything now points to its complete failure—can only have the effect of giving additional strength and a longer lease of life to Turkish sway at Stamboul. The course the European Cabinet may, under the circumstances, see fit to adopt will be viewed with great interest throughout the world. Nothing can in any case prevent the early outbreak of a general war in Europe. All the powers, with the exception of France, are more or less interested. The attitude of non-intervention of which French statesmen are so justly, in this crisis, in favor, is, in our estimation, wise and politic. France has nothing to gain, if it have not indeed a great deal to lose, by unwisely interference in the quarrels of other powers. Every day brings us, at all events, nearer the settlement of the long pending Eastern question. We expect that the next settlement made will be final, and trust it will prove satisfactory.

FRENCH REPUBLICANISM.

What is French Republicanism? An empty boast and hollow mockery. The so-called Republic of France is to-day the most despotic of European countries. There is within its bounds less freedom than in Russia or Turkey. Russia, autocratic as it is, does not banish any loyal citizens. It banishes conspirators who seek to overthrow its government by the most diabolical means. But tyrannical as Russia has always been, she does not boast of an attachment to freedom, and cannot, therefore, be placed under the imputation of hypocrisy. The Russian Government has always opposed the principle of religious toleration, and though its efforts to enforce the tenets of the State church on the acceptance of the people have been attended with the most unheard of cruelty, its policy, however, unchristian and inhuman, has been always avowed and never insisted upon through the same fraud and hypocrisy as the French Republic now employs. In Turkey the Christian populations enjoy liberty unknown in many so-called Christian States of Europe. In Turkey the Jesuits find an asylum, and with it security. But in France, Catholic in religion and Republican in government, the Catholic religion is persecuted with a greater hatred than ever shown in Russia. Republican nations boast of the freedom of the French people, but when religion is shackled what is there of freedom? When loyal, peaceable and useful citizens are banished because of their very virtues, because of their fidelity to the best interests of the French people, and of their usefulness in their civic and religious capacities; what is there of equality? When hatred of religion is propagated by infidel literature and communistic teaching, when its ministers are seoffed at and rudely assailed in public places; what is there of fraternity? Catholics all the world over are, no doubt, astonished that a people claiming to be Catholic should persecute the Church that has made France great and saved it from so many perils, but when we reflect that within its borders the Masonic association counts on sixteen hundred thousand members, we cannot be surprised at the present crisis. A society so numerous and so wealthy must be powerful with the people,

Their discipline and thoroughly effective organization enable the Masonic bodies to control the election of Deputies and Senators, and thus secure the furtherance of their objects and the promotion of their cherished principles. Their hostility to Catholicism is too well known to be specially mentioned here. To the restriction of Catholic influence they devote their whole power and energy. They are, in fact, bent on the destruction of the Church. In this they must egregiously fail. But Catholics, while trusting in God, should not fail to employ all the means God has placed at their disposal to combat and overcome the wicked purposes of the adherents of the secret societies so intent in the destruction of the saving work whose founder is Jesus Christ Himself. We have frequently declared in these columns, and we repeat that, until the Catholics of France organize themselves effectively to meet their opponents at the polls, the government of France will be hostile to religion. Effective organization and good management are powerful factors in political contests. The infidel party, or group of parties, fully understand this truth. The Catholic electorate of France is a numerous and intelligent body. But it has no system to shape its course and control its energies. The wonder is that it has, in the utter absence of anything like organization, achieved so much. There are already signs of discord in the camp of the enemy. Could a better time be chosen for action? We think not. French Catholics must themselves feel the want of some system of political organization to cope successfully with their audacious foes. With thorough organization the Catholic body will, in a very few years, arrive at the full control of the administration. It will be only when the government of France is Catholic that the continuance of French greatness will be assured. We began by saying that French Republicanism is an empty boast and hollow mockery. We repeat this allegation and defy contradiction.

IRISH LANDLORDISM.

Irish landlordism is evidently determined to make itself more and more hideous to the people. Not content with displaying a heartless cruelty towards the suffering tenantry—not content with, in many instances, inflicting injustice unheard of in criminality everywhere but in Ireland, they now, after goading the people to desperation, send a deputation to the Lord-Lieutenant looking for the protection of the Government against the people they have wronged and outraged. Let them do justice to the people and there will be no need for Protection. The Irish are a grateful and generous people. If they do not easily forget a wrong, they never forget a favor. Those who succor them in time of need may ever rely on their gratitude. The landlords know this well. But the Government has hitherto supported them in enforcing their tyrannous exactions from the tenantry. The landlord class contains some very respectable persons who, by means of justice and generosity, enjoy security on their estates, and by a judicious encouragement of the industry of the tenants see their domains increase yearly in value. These men need no protection. But the rack-renting landlord does certainly now require protection from the anger of a people whose miseries he has derided and intensified. We do not now seek to palliate the extreme language used by certain of the agitators. We are no believers in assassination or communism. But we believe in government doing its whole duty by the people, and we hesitate not to declare that if the government adopt, at the suggestion of the landlords, measures of coercion towards the tenantry, it will forfeit much of its claim to that respect, not to say loyalty, of the Irish people. The people are in urgent need of protection from landlord rapacity. English statesmen themselves declare in the face of Parliament and the people that the present system of land tenure in Ireland cannot last. If they are sincere in their declaration let them show it by their course in the present crisis. Lord Mountmorris lost his life through his own criminal conduct,

which provoked on the part of the people he had wronged a crime that we cannot, even in our indignation at his baseness, attempt to condone. Let there be an investigation as searching and as rigid as can be instituted into the circumstances attending his unhappy death, and we feel certain that such an investigation will firmly establish the utter needlessness of coercive measures in regard of the general body of the people. Let his murderers be punished, but let not a whole people be subjected to tyranny because of the death of one man.

The present course of the Irish landlords is not such as to secure their public favor. It is an evident proof of their hostility to the best interests of the country they have so long injured and oppressed. They have once more raised their hands against the people, and cannot expect from the people that loyal support and respect without which no class or body of men can retain the privileges that are theirs of right. The time is coming, it is approaching with every day that dawns in the eastern sky, when the long standing wrongs and grievances of the Irish tenantry must be removed. All friends of Ireland and of humanity will join in the hope that that day may not go down on bloody battlefields, and on the smouldering ruins of pillaged mansions.

FATHER NUGENT.

That is a fine work, indeed, in which this holy priest is engaged. Benefiting the condition of his fellow-creatures who are in humble circumstances, seems to be the delight of his existence. We had the pleasure of hearing, from his own lips, a short time since, in Buffalo—the talented and genial Father Cronin, editor of the Union, being also present on the occasion—an account of the great work he has in hand. Hundreds of poor people whom he was instrumental in bringing to this country a few years ago have now abundant reason to bless the good man who thus saved them from poverty and wretchedness by giving them homes in a country where they may enjoy the benefits of their toil, free men in a free country, far removed from the landlord blight which hovers over Ireland like a gloomy pall. There is room for many thousands more, and Father Nugent purposes keeping on in the good work as long as God gives him strength to proceed. The last lot of emigrants were settled in Graceville, Minnesota. The people seem to be imbued with new life, and at once proceeded to make improvements, rapidly advancing in prosperity. Many of them have now comfortable homes and valuable improved farms, free from incumbence.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

HENRY WARD BEECHER, in a recent speech, declared that he had "been fighting the Democratic party for forty years, and it is still, as of old, poisoned with the virus of slavery, and is trying to get back into power by being borne on the back of fourteen vagabond States." Mr. Beecher professes to be a Christian minister, and one would naturally think he could find plenty of work fighting "the world, the flesh and the devil." Entering into the political arena in such a pugilistic fashion is scarcely becoming a man of such pretensions in other directions.

One of our Canadian Protestant cotemporaries has found out that it costs \$1,400,000 a year to "keep the Pope." "What an amount of good work could be done," it says, "if this money were put into home and foreign missionary work." This statement is very misleading, to say the least. No doubt many will believe that this sum of money is expended in Rome. It will relieve the mind of our friend if he searches a little further to find out that most of this sum is actually spent in the work referred to. The Pope's personal expenses do not amount to as much as those of many Protestant Bishops.

A BOY recently applied for a situation in Fitchburg, Mass., in a commission house. He had received a diploma from the High School of that place. The proprietor of the house examined him in book-keeping, reading, writing and spelling, and found him so deficient that he was forced to refuse to hire him. The boy said

they did not teach these branches in the high school, and that it was such a long time since he had been to the grammar school he had forgotten nearly all he had acquired there. The boy was simply useless. He had a smattering of French, chemistry, natural history, algebra, English literature, physiology, ancient history, natural philosophy, astronomy, geometry, trigonometry, moral philosophy, civil government, rhetoric. In some of our Canadian schools these matters occupy altogether too much of the attention of our children. They should be set aside until more useful branches are acquired, and the sooner our educationists are made to understand this the better for all parties concerned.

REV. MR. KANE, of the North of Ireland, was formerly a Methodist minister. He is now an Episcopal clergyman. One of our Methodist papers, in referring to this person's recent war-whoop, classes Mr. K. among those "whom it is more blessed to give than to receive," referring to his exit from the Methodist persuasion. He is certainly not much credit to any denomination. When we saw his speech, as at first reported, we thought there must either be some mistake or otherwise the man was insane. Subsequent assertions of the reverend gentleman prove that no error was made in the report of his utterances. He meant all he said, and what he said was correctly taken down. He wants to fight. He wishes to kill all the priests and the land leaguers and the Catholics. It is customary to say "Ireland for the Irish," but this reverend Cromwellian wants it changed to "Ireland for Orangemen and the Rev. Mr. Kane." If he continues much longer in the course he has mapped out for himself, we hope the government of Mr. Gladstone will invite him over to London and entertain him hospitably in one of the public institutions.

Our old friend, Mr. H. A. Wilkins, writes us a letter from New York, in which occurs the following gloomy picture of affairs in the German Empire at the present time: "When I left Canada, on the 23rd July this year, it was my intention to supply the CATHOLIC RECORD with a regular weekly correspondence from Germany; but my first impressions and observations on my arrival in Cologne were such that I hesitated to write the truth concerning politics and religion in Germany, and it stands ten to one that if I intrusted a MS. to the Prussian post, addressed to a Catholic paper, it would have been destroyed before leaving the Prussian boundary by the police. When I left my native country, thirty years ago, Kreuznach, with its two fine Catholic churches and a Catholic population of 8000 souls, possessed one Dean and four priests to officiate; the same city now, with a Catholic population of from 11,000 to 12,000, has only one priest, who, through overwork, is most of his time sick in bed. The Sunday I spent in that city two large congregations were kneeling silently in their respective churches without priest or dean offering the holy sacrament or a blessing, all praying to the Almighty for the return of better times and the speedy recovery of their beloved pastor, the Rev. Father Lenz. Kreuznach belongs to the Diocese of Treve. This diocese, with 450 parishes, shows 175 vacancies. Cologne, with 800 parishes, has 200 vacancies. Munster, in Westphalen, with 547 parishes, has 147 vacancies, and in the same proportion every Province of the German Empire is treated by the originators of the Falk Law. And what will eventually become of a country with no guiding or blessing hand is easy to imagine.

SOME few of our cotemporaries, when making reference to the affairs of Ireland, are in the habit of putting on a pair of English spectacles. They know little or nothing about Ireland or its history with the exception of what may be learned from the anti-Irish press of England, and they view Irish matters just in the same light as these papers. A notable exception is the Advertiser of this city. In a late issue, it says: "It might be good for Ireland to have English rulers, or it might not; but there was no question that conferring the lands and estates of the Irish upon the latter. From Henry to William, English Governments always tried to settle the Irish question by confiscating the Irish lands for the benefit of English settlers. That might be good for Ireland; but then it was scarcely natural to expect the Irish to see it. And there is no doubt that an unending course of discontent, underlying the ills of poverty and famine, has been the sense of injustice felt by Irishmen at the alienation of the property, the persecution of their religion, and the destruction of their trade, for the benefit of England. . . . The settlement of the vexed question will call for all the states-

manship of England; but Mr. Froude's contribution will not be of much service. To redress Irish grievances as far as can possibly be done at this stage of her history, to provide just legislation which shall be fair to the landlord and fair to the tenant; fair to the Catholic and fair to the Protestant; to lead the Irish people in the direction of self-government, and to allow them as full a measure of self-government as the English people enjoy, by these channels alone does it appear possible for peace and prosperity to bless the Emerald Isle."

THE REV. MR. MACVICAR, President of the Presbyterian College, Montreal, and Professor of Bigotry in that Institution, is now receiving not very complimentary notices from the leading papers of the Dominion, in regard of his assertions concerning Catholic communities at the Ontario Teachers' Convention. The Montreal Gazette, the leading paper of Lower Canada, whose editor no one will suspect of a leaning towards the Catholic Church, in a late number thus refers to the matter: "In the meantime, without concerning ourselves with the controversy as between these two gentlemen, both highly respected by large circles, we must say that we think it exceedingly unwise to introduce the question of religion, in this invidious manner, into discussions on education at all. Surely it is unnecessary, and more surely, if possible, it tends to do harm more than good." The same journal also treats the now celebrated Joseph Cook to a severe castigation, the sum and substance of which is that Joseph did not know what he was talking about. It goes on to say: "When Mr. Joseph Cook speaks of the intellectual stagnation of centuries in connection with this our Province, on what information does he base his charge? Has he ever made any enquiry as to the literary or scientific development of French Lower Canada? Has he made a thorough inspection of the French colleges and schools, and tested the ability of teachers and the proficiency of the pupils? He is a man who has the reputation of knowing something about everything under the sun, and he must have an amazing knack of skimming which many slow coaches would envy, no doubt. But we fear that his study of this subject—the educational and intellectual status of Lower Canada—has had even less than the attention which a person of such encyclopedic comprehensiveness must ordinarily give to a single branch of knowledge. It is not Mr. Cook, however, though we are not among his admirers, that we blame so much as those from whom he gains his second-hand information. Why do not these latter, who are so fond of evincing out against French-Canadian backwardness (and some of them, we know, cannot read a sentence of French even)—why do they not go openly and honestly to some of the institutions which they profess to deride and test their theories by fact? We do not say what would be the result, but we respectfully offer the suggestion. Only after such a personal examination by a qualified visitor is any testimony for and more especially against the working of any system worth listening to."

QUEBEC VS. ONTARIO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CATHOLIC RECORD. SIR,—At the annual opening of the Faculty of Medicine in Toronto, twelve out of seventy-two matriculants were admitted to the study of medicine. At Laval, thirty-seven presented themselves of whom twenty-one were admitted; in the same ratio the number of successful aspirants at Toronto should have stood at forty. This is a speaking fact as to the state of superior education in the two provinces. I do not know anything about the Toronto University, but as to Laval, I have it on the authority of one of the leading medical practitioners of this city who is not in any way connected with the institution, but whose sympathies would, on the contrary, be rather the other way, that the examinations at Laval are particularly severe and that, in fact, a young man who follows its curriculum successfully need not be afraid to present himself before any University in Europe or America. Your obedient servant, STADAONA. Quebec, October 5th, 1880.

"THE TRUE FAITH OF OUR FOREFATHERS."—This is a very handsome and useful volume issued by the American News Company, New York, written by a professor of theology in Woodstock College, Maryland. It is a refutation of Dr. Stearns' "Faith of our Forefathers," and a vindication of Archbishop Gibbons' "Faith of our Fathers." It is a masterly production, and Catholics will find in it a vast fund of information which will be most useful in defending their faith from the attacks of Protestants. "ECCLE SACRIBUS" for four voices and organ, by Rev. H. Tappert.—In this anthem we are presented with a very meritorious composition. It is intended to be sung at the reception of a bishop, and the fore-choir notably dignified, majestic, joy. In this, we believe, the author was fairly successful. The progression of the parts is in most respects admirable, being eminently suited to the characteristics of the voices. This is particularly the case with the bass, which has a pleasant flow of melody. Price, 50cts. Just published by the author & Bro., 226 E. 4th St., New York.

QUEBEC

The principal opening of the... and the spirit... Michael E. Me... made on the U... Medicine and S... address has be... has given un... I need not ente... lars of the mat... a report of the... another form... attending the l... nounced to be... year. The opening... of the Mon... took place on... large number... were present at... hall of the Pa... Dame street... solemnly declar... Britain and Fr... the following n... Messrs. Beaud... Oumet, Drs. E... Lachapelle and... a few brief rem... sent, and at on... the evening, M... was received w... over an hour... with a most in... vote of thank... ing came to an... Fabre was also... Bishop O'Reilly... the conclusion... Fabre made a... THE C... The number... theological sen... year, is forty-u... the archdiocesa... dioceses in Can... The number at... is four hundred... lows—Physica... toric 38, second... 65, fifth 62, six... 38. The four... each divided in... The Rev. L... recently been... instruction" by... The diploma a... nity have been... gentleman by... for France in t... Rev. Mr. H... gone to Harva... Mass., for the... course of studi... chemistry. H... the commence... DEATH... The Semina... called upon to... its devoted l... scarcely close... youthful Rev... able death in... the archdioc... the Rev. Jea... in the Semina... day. Decease... 11th of Marc... priest on the 9... thus passed an... ministry; and... Archdiocese... vicars of St. F... Lorette, Cham... 1827, he was... Seminary and... tant office of... the elder brot... Q. C., and un... City Enginee... and respected... lence. The re... and respected... in status in the... nary, were ren... chapel on Wes... in the sacra... ducted by Rev... the Ursuline... relatives and... a number of... placed toward... moved had be... hands of the... His Grace the... Thursday morn... Mass was sun... the Archbisho... P. P. of St. C... P. P. of St. E... con, respecti... Superior of S... as arch-priest... diocese of Cha... ter of cerem... neighborhood... including tho... all parts of... others were F... Paquet and I... Hamel, V. G... G., of the C... Canon Bilode... Levesque, S... the Basilica... Church Goss... S.S. R., of St... of Levis G... pal of Laval... Chaplain of... Hotel Dieu;... pital; Bonap... Andot, of J... late P. P. of... tier, O. M. I... tuary were le... only by a lan... the lighted t... the beer on... visible, and... and black w... the white su... of the clergy... and impressi... around the c... chapels and... were also be... hue. The b... crowded with... and the Sen... of the Siste... relatives of... in the num... Amongst oth... Hon. Mr. ex... A. G. Tour... pupils and fr... including m... University.

QUEBEC LETTER.

The principal event of the week is the opening of the Academic Year at the Laval University.

The opening of the session of 1880 and '81 at the Laval University took place on Tuesday evening.

The number of students in the grand, or theological seminary, during the present year, is forty-nine; the majority belong to the archdiocese.

The Rev. Louis H. Paquet, D. D., has recently been created an "Officer of Public Instruction" by the French Government.

The movement for the erection of a statue of OUR LADY IMMACULATE on Cape Trinity, River Saguenay, is progressing.

DEATHS IN THE SEMINARY. The Seminary of Quebec has again been called upon to mourn the loss of one of its devoted members.

DEATH OF THE VENERABLE. The venerable age of the Seminary, and indeed, of the Archdiocese of the Province, is being celebrated.

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service was rendered by the Seminars under the direction of Rev. Mr. Ezer.

The Queen's Printer's Staff moved in May and the other departments are now preparing to make a move.

His Grace the Archbishop visited St. Anne's college last week. He toured six and conferred minor orders on three of the students.

The Bishop of Sherbrooke recently held ordinations, when he tonsured three aspirants, promoted three to minor orders, one to sub-deaconship, and ordained one Priest.

Sunday was the thirtieth anniversary of the death of Monseigneur Signay, during whose episcopate the see of Quebec was raised to the dignity of an archdiocese.

Some time ago a boy engaged at the cattle quarantine grounds at Pointe Levis, was badly gored by "Judge," an imported bull weighing 3,000 lbs. weight.

The Archdiocese has also to regret the demise of the Rev. Louis Ouzette Gauthier, curé of St. Lazare, which took place at that parish on Sunday last.

THE VENERABLE CURÉ OF QUEBEC, Rev. Joseph Auclair, has returned to town after a month's holiday in and around Chicoutimi. He looks well and hearty.

Quite a paper war is being carried on as to the name which our splendid promenade—possibly the finest in the world—should be known by.

Recently, the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe consecrated St. Bridget's Church at Ierville. On the following day he blessed the work rooms of the Sisters of Charity, at St. Genevieve, and also the chapel of the same institution.

On the 20th of September, Patrick Golden died after a lingering illness, aged 48 years, but quite hale and hearty.

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BRANTFORD LETTER.

A fortnight ago, word went around to the effect that Rev. Father Brennan was about to be removed from Brantford; but for several days it was thought to be nothing more than an unfounded rumor.

He seemed to understand what everyone was most interested in, and his advice and assistance were at the service of all. Soon after coming here he took the superintendence of the schools, in which, by his energetic oversight and thoroughness of system, he caused a marked improvement to be apparent.

He has established a musical society, the existence of which has strengthened and increased the taste of our young people very much in this direction.

On the 24th of the present month a mission is to be begun in our Church here, by two of the Redemptorist Fathers from Quebec, the Rev. Fathers, Father Pius, of the Carmelite order, held a mission here, when there were large congregations several times a day, and very great numbers of communicants.

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DEPARTURE OF THE REV. FATHER BRENNAN.

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LAVAL UNIVERSITY.

For some time back it has been understood in well informed circles that considerable amount of feeling existed on the part of certain institutions in Montreal against the establishment of a branch of the Laval University in that city.

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ON THE SEA.

The following interesting letter has reached us, written by a young lady who has lived some time in London:

At last I have summoned up strength enough to write a letter. I thought I should never be able to hold a pencil again, so complete was my surrender to the demon of the deep.

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EXPULSION OF JESUITS.

Rome, Oct. 11.—The Jesuits who took their studies with the students of the American College at Villa San Girolamo, near Loreto, have received intimation from the police to quit, and have gone home.

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HUMOROUS.

A young man on Main street says he is going to attempt the feat of going forty days without working. He says if his employers do not watch him, he thinks he can accomplish the task.—*Rockland Courier.*

A Galveston school teacher had a great deal of trouble making a boy understand his lesson. Finally, however, he succeeded, and drawing a long breath remarked: "If it wasn't for me you would be the biggest donkey on Galveston Island."—*Galveston News.*

A doctor being out for a day's shooting took an errand boy to carry the game bag. Entering a field of turkeys the dog pointed, and the boy, availing at the prospect of his master's success, exclaimed: "Lor, master, there's a coy; if you get near 'em won't you physic 'em?" "Physic them, you young rascal, what do you mean?" "Why, kill 'em to be sure," replied the lad.—*Boston Transcript.*

A negro in Chester, S. C., who had been to a camp-meeting returned greatly troubled about his sins. Preceding him one day with a downcast look, his master asked him the cause. "O massa! I'm such a great sinner." "But, Pete, you are foolish to take it so much to heart. You never see me trouble about my sins." "I know the reason, massa, when you go out duck-shooting and wound one duck and kill the other, don't you run after the wounded duck?" "Yes, Pete." And the master wondered what was coming next. "Well, massa, dat is de way with you and me; de debil has got you sure, but, as he's not sure of me, he chases dis chile all de time."

AN ELECTION PETITION.

Candidate for Parliamentary honors: "Will you be good enough to support me, Mr. McPawky, and give me the benefit of your vote on the polling-day?" McPawky: "Weed, seer, ta last Parliament member will say to me 'McPawky, I hev an excellent cask o' whusky up ta pig house, and I woot like you to try it, ant I will sent it to you to drink success to my election;" and he tid sent it, and he kot in al right. He was too much a chentlman to ask any other chentlman to vote for him."

Candidate: "I trust I have not offended you Mr. McPawky, by asking such an independent man as yourself your vote; since you seem to know how to appreciate spirits, I shall be glad if you will drink success to me in a little cask that I will send you down, and some capital tobacco as well." McPawky: "No offence, seer—no offence! But I'll thocht as you was a strainer that you'd be glad to know how ta last member behaved to chentlman voters."

A Western Witness.

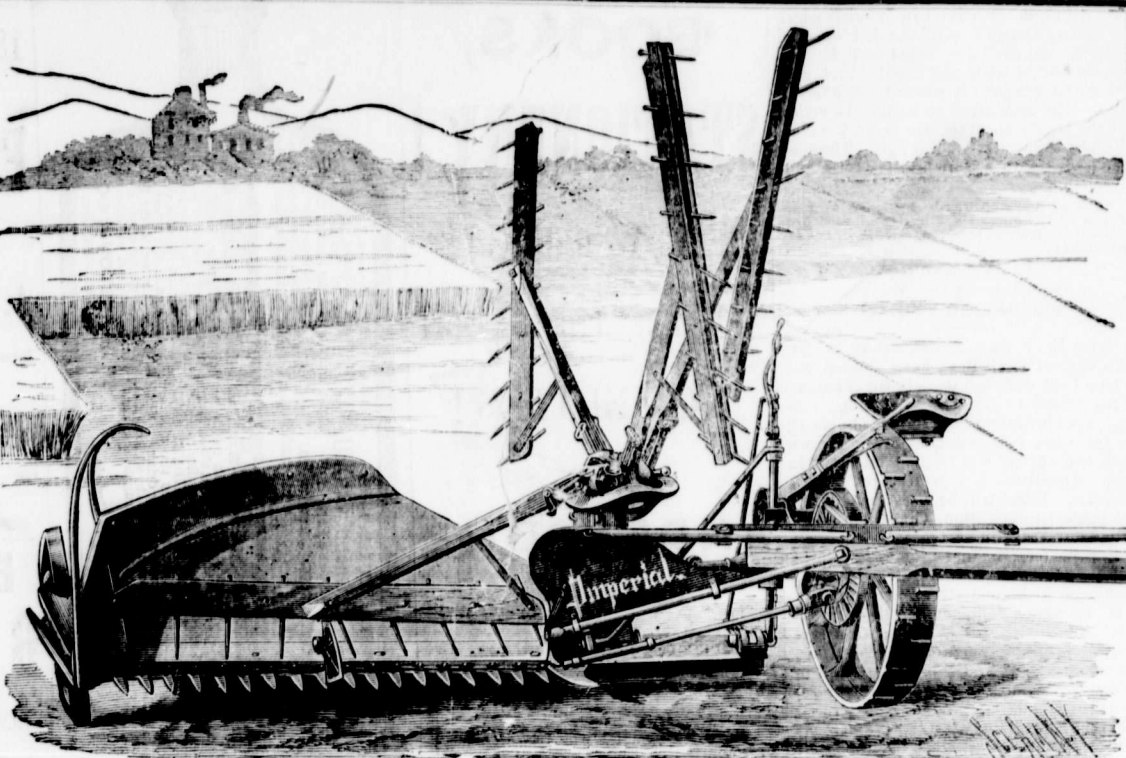
Conductor Heaton is one of the best boys on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs road, and is also one of the sharpest. It is not very often a man gets ahead of him as Pat Powers, of Holt Co., found out. Heaton was at Oregon a few days since on a trial connected with the railway company. Powers is an attorney, was cross-examining Heaton and asked him if he would not naturally testify in favor of the railway company.

"No," replied Heaton.
 "You would testify for the railroad rather than lose your position, wouldn't you?"
 "No," said Heaton.
 "You'd like to be an angel, wouldn't you?"
 "No."
 "Why not?"
 "Because," was the ready answer, "I'm afraid the Lord would set me up as a guardian angel over some red-headed lawyer from Holt County and I couldn't stand dat." The subsequent proceeding interested Powers no more.

Why He Was in the Penitentiary.

An important case was tried before the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia. An old colored man was on the witness stand. The District Attorney interrogated the witness:
 "What is your name?"
 "John Williams, sah."
 "Ate you the John Williams who was sent to the Albany State Penitentiary for larceny?"
 "No, sah—not this John."
 "Are you the John Williams who was convicted of arson, and sent to the Baltimore Penitentiary?"
 "No, sah."
 "Tried of asking fruitless questions, the District Attorney suddenly put a leading one."
 "Have you ever been in the penitentiary?"
 "Yes, sah."
 All eyes were now turned upon the witness. The District Attorney smiled complacently and resumed:
 "How many times have you been in penitentiary?"
 "Twice, sah."
 "Where?"
 "In Baltimore, sah."
 "How long were you there the first time?"
 "About two hours, sah."
 "How long the second time?" asked the Attorney, rather crestfallen.
 "An hour, sah. I went there to white-wash a cell for a lawyer who had robbed his client."
 The attorney sat down amid the laughter of the spectators.

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