

Life Leaves.

The day, with its sandals dipped in dew,
Has passed through the evening's golden gates.
And a single star in the cloudless blue,
For the rising moon in silence waits.

THE STORY OF THE SCOTTISH REFORMATION.

BY A. WILMOT, F. R. G. S.

CHAPTER III.

The murder by the Reformers of the great, vigorous, and able governor of the kingdom was a blow to Catholicism and to the independence of Scotland. The Queen was an infant and treason was rife.

Every honest man in Scotland felt indignant at the foul assassination of Cardinal Beaton. The Parliament declared the Reformers who had killed him guilty of treason, and an army was assembled under the governor, which proceeded to invest the Castle of St. Andrews.

the fortress itself not one stone was left on another—a complete destruction, attributed by some to the zeal of fulfilling an injunction of the Canon law enjoining the extermination of any building in which a murderer so foul as that of Cardinal Beaton had been committed.

On the 2nd of September, 1547, the Protector (Duke of Somerset), invaded Scotland with a large army, and was enabled by means of treason to march safely towards the capital.

More than twenty-five years ago a noted divine of the Anglican persuasion went to refresh the public eye in this country through the English magazines with an article concerning some one of the topics of the day: "Concerning Growing Old," "Concerning Hurry and Leisure," "Concerning Going Up and Coming Down," and last, but not least, we remember an interesting article, "Concerning the Happiness of some one who is married."

CONCERNING CONVERTS.

Ave Maria.

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In consequence of this case was that of an extreme Puritanism on the Episcopalians, who had for years been "playing with candles" under the guidance of a Papist without the P. She admitted without all understanding all the ornaments of ritual, and all the multifarious postulations and genuflections which the service introduced into the service of this "straitest and smallest sect," Ritualists.

of Masses, in which it is commonly said that the priest did offer Christ for the quick and dead, to have remission of pain or guilt, were blasphemous fables and dangerous deceits.

Many years since, a minister of the Episcopal Church, a follower of the "Evangelical Alliance," in other words, an "Ailing" minister, was invited to deliver a sermon at the Church of Christ, as they do to-day.

There is, now and then, a soul drawn to the Church on aesthetic grounds—finer music, more light, more flowers, more incense, than can be found even among the small body of extreme Ritualists—sort of "Wilds" or "Wilds."

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It is needless to say that these two tongues were mute before this just indignation. It was not long before the aesthetic lady lapsed into indifference, and the man passed off into voluptuous

worldliness. In thinking of this pair we recall the words of a very devoted Belgian Father once spoke in our presence,—"I am afraid of converts."

But, thanks be to God! there is a noble band both here and in England,— converts from all sects,—who do a great and good work by their holy lives and conversation, attracting those who are seeking, and helping those who are inquiring. Protestants oftentimes have a way of flattering converts to Catholicity which sickens the heart of the real, earnest Catholic; and, again, they will say, in the softest and most insinuating manner, something which but for their ignorance would be a gross insult, really said without meaning to wound.

It is only a short time since a minister of the Episcopal Church, calling at the home of a Catholic lady, spoke of a recent conversion from Ritualism in this country. He said, "I heard of her change; but on the whole, I do not consider it as much of a loss to us, and no great gain to her." The color came quickly into the face of the lady, but she replied, calmly: "Indeed! Is that the way you look at it in your Church? The Catholic Church takes a different view of the matter; she regards the salvation of the soul; and I suppose you will allow that even her soul is worth saving?"

It was said by a famous Jesuit Father: "It is the greatest blessing I know, to be born of Catholic parents; but I must say I would rejoice once to feel as an earnest convert to the Faith must feel when first he finds himself planted on the Rock."

London Universe, Jan. 5. His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster preached his second sermon, since his return from Rome, at the High Mass in the Church of S. S. Anselm and Cecilia's on Sunday. The church was crowded, and the music was very efficiently rendered.

THE CROWN OF PUT ON THE HEAD OF MAN. When He made him, and the will He himself first, and then over every living thing. He placed him in Paradise, and gave him the heritages of eternal life. He made him perfect with the supernatural perfection of original justice, because the Holy Ghost dwelt in him. He was perfect also in a preternatural way, because death had no power over him.

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Every sin that a man commits is a task-master, and every man living in any sin is

a slave. The liar is a slave to his own falsehood; the drunkard is a slave to his own intemperance; the covetous is a slave to his own avarice; and the unclean to the deadly abominations of those who shall be cast into the pit that burneth with fire and brimstone. The man who lives without prayer is a slave. Slavery is not that which we should entertain towards our Creator, because it is a miserable fear and without any price we should have in a filial fear of God. We should fear sin, because it defaces the image of God in the soul. The fear of sin will make us shrink from sin lest we make ourselves unworthy of our father. The other duty we owe to Almighty God is filial love. Having spoken upon the love of God and our neighbour, the Cardinal continued: "Among all the duties which we owe to God, the most important is our love, come chiefly the poor. The rich don't stand in need of us, but the poor do. Passing on to speak of little children, the Cardinal said: 'They are the special object of God's love. There are none on earth so like to God, none so innocent, and yet none in greater danger, because being children, they are exposed to all manner of temptations and dangers and have not as yet the reason and will strengthened like you who have grown to manhood and womanhood. Very often they have careless parents. Very often they have bad parents, and the home which should be the best training place for the child of God, sometimes the very worst. You ought, then, to have a great love for little children. There is no city in which they are in more danger than here in London. The streets are full of evil, little children run wild in the streets, and are surrounded by every kind of spiritual and moral danger, especially Catholic children, because none have more to lose than a Catholic child. He has the light of the Holy Ghost in him. He has the Holy Spirit in him, and yet he is found running wild in the streets. How is that? One cause has been the heartlessness of the rich who have not looked after them in years past, which is a great sin, but still more of it is the fault of the parents. I have said these words because I am going to ask you to give your aid for the maintenance of your own schools. His Eminence then concluded with an appeal on behalf of the parish schools, for which a collection was subsequently taken up."

CARDINAL MANNING AT LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS. London Universe, Jan. 5. His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster preached his second sermon, since his return from Rome, at the High Mass in the Church of S. S. Anselm and Cecilia's on Sunday. The church was crowded, and the music was very efficiently rendered.

SOMETHING THAT CANNOT BE SAID TOO OFTEN. Freeman's Journal. In these long winter nights, fathers and mothers have time to decide whether they will keep their children out of the streets and out of mischief or not. Cheerful Catholic homes are badly needed. If there were more of them, Hoodlumism would not be so hard to fight, disgrace would not weigh heavily on parents and children, good thoughts, led by good reading, would keep the hearts and the glances of young people pure and good.

The progress of the Church is most impeded in this country by selfishness and ignorance. Parents are either too selfish or too ignorant to make their homes cheerful. They like to shift the responsibility of their children upon the very streets. It is not poverty that makes homes cheerless; some of the people who call themselves "poor" spend more money in buying bad beer than would pay for many shelves of good books during the year. But their children never read any good books. The most sensational of the daily papers, the vulgar soap-book, the flash story paper, are always at hand. Home is only a sleeping place. The boys rush into the streets as soon as they can, and the girls follow them.

What is there to keep them at home? The glaring streets are pleasanter than the dim uncarpeted lamp, the greasy table, the querulous mother,—the father has gone out, too. When a home is thus made, it does not add to the cheerfulness of the scene. The family is without common interest. The elder boys "loaf" on the corners, interchanging the knowledge of the streets; the younger ones "sneak out" to their special haunts whenever an opportunity occurs. The girls, with loud talk and laughter, instead of the solemnity and prayer of the old people, wonder why their children have "turned out bad?"

Until family intercourse and cheerfulness obtain more among our people, who neglect these things much more than Protestants do, there will be little use in trying to awaken them to the real need of good Catholic education. Schools are only supplements to homes, and the school can rarely take the place of the home.

The father or mother who deprives his or her child of that incentive to a good life, a cheerful home, commits an evil that nothing can repair. There are mothers who think only of the sins suggested in the excellent list of censures, who neglect the little virtues in pursuit of great piety. But the duties of states in life are not written in prayer-books. And a great duty of every mother's state in life is to be cheerful at home.

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THE MAIL ON THE RAMPAGE.

The Mail is evidently unhappy unless when it has a bishop or two to berate. Discussing the question of the Peterborough registration alluded to elsewhere, the Mail takes what its editor, no doubt, imagines high ground, and thus deals with the episcopacy of the Province:

"Just as long as Mr. Mowat is allowed to make hypocritical and insincere bids for the Catholic vote, just so long will Protestants and Catholics alike find him shifty, dishonest, and unstable, faithless to his political friends and treacherous to the people whose votes he so loses at election times. And just so long as Catholic Bishops usurp a function not theirs by theological right, not theirs by the necessity of the situation in Canada, and not theirs by the good-will of the more intelligent of their people—that is, the function of political patronage and political wire-pulling—just so long will they find themselves dividing their own people while exciting the hostility of others; insulting the Catholic representatives whose business it is to look after politics; and making it impossible for Catholics to get elected, on account of the glaring way in which episcopal influence is used, without regard to the opinion of Catholic members, who are apparently expected to exhibit a meek submission which we are sure they must some day in a body resent."

It is not our purpose here to defend Mr. Mowat, but when the Mail charges the bishops with assuming functions not theirs, with wire-pulling, dividing their own people, insulting the Catholic representatives, and rendering it impossible for Catholics to be elected, it states that for which there is not only no foundation, but which is untrue in fact.

After outraging the episcopacy in general the Mail indulges in a diatribe against Archbishop Lynch:

"We shall not interfere at all with the progress of events in Peterboro'. As we have said, the affair is not of our creation, and it is not our duty to offer advice, nor our pleasure to make merry over the circumstances. Our only duty is to state the facts from the fact that it exhibits very clearly what we have so often insisted on, viz., the dishonesty, the hypocrisy, and instability of the alliance between Oliver Mowat and the so-called 'Grit Catholics.' These persons are no more Grits, as a rule, than we are; and have been led to give Mr. Mowat their support by secret orders from the Archbishop of Toronto, who uses, or is used by, Mr. Christopher Fraser, who is the means of conveying promises that are never fulfilled, or trying experiments that are never accomplished."

His Grace the Archbishop has not used any one, and is not the man himself to be used by any one else. It is simply because His Grace has refused to permit himself to be used that the Mail is now and has been for some time so wrathful in regard to that venerated prelate. The Mail speaks of orders to vote given in secret. Let the Mail instance a single case wherein orders have been issued secretly or otherwise by His Grace directing Catholics to vote. If he cannot give facts let him hold his peace. We have ground for thinking that the Mail, in speaking of "secret" orders means to convey to its Protestant readers the idea that the confessional has been used against its candidates. If this be the Mail's purpose we have only to pronounce the course of that journal as infamous in the extreme. As a matter of fact, then, the majority of Catholics in Ontario are Conservatives, and generally vote with the candidates of that party, except when the injudicious conduct of the Mail would render such a course dishonorable. The Mail not only does its party no service, but positive injury by raising the no-pope cry, upon which it seems to place its sole reliance in its effort to defeat Mr. Mowat. That gentleman has but half the majority he had in the last Parliament. Would he have even that half if the Mail had not disgusted thousands of respectable Conservatives by its abuse of Archbishop Lynch and other prelates?

The Mail goes on:

"The Catholic Church gains nothing by the alliance, which is an unnatural one. The Catholic clergy gain nothing by it, for they know that the educated members of their congregation are Conservatives. The Catholic people gain nothing by it except the unpleasant reputation of going to the polls by orders given in secret—which were circulated, in the Algoma case at least, by an intoxicated hoodlum who hiccupped out the episcopal secrets all over the constituency—a scorn and a scandal in the eyes of all men of sense and discretion."

If the writer in the Mail thinks any one will be led to believe that there is an alliance between the Catholic bishops of the

Province and Mr. Mowat he falls into a very serious error. If he imagines that anyone will be so silly as to believe that Episcopal secrets are entrusted to men such as he speaks of as having gone to Algoma, he counts very largely on the credulity of his readers. There is not now and there never has been any such alliance as the Mail speaks of, and no bishop in Ontario has ever given orders, secret or otherwise, to his people to support any class of politicians in preference to others. We challenge the Mail to produce proof for its charge.

THE VOICE OF KING'S COUNTY.

Edenderry in King's County was last month the theatre of one of those splendid popular demonstrations which attest the depth and sincerity of Irish patriotism. The meeting at Edenderry was attended not only by the gallant men of King's County, but by many from the adjoining counties of Meath, Kildare and Westmeath. The members of Parliament present were Messrs. T. D. Sullivan and Sexton. On the motion of Mr. O'Kelly, seconded by Mr. O'Dwyer, the chair was taken amid loud acclamations of approval by the Rev. J. Kinsella, P. P.; Edenderry. Besides Father Kinsella there were present Rev. J. Farrell, P. P.; Rev. D. Faery, P. P.; Rev. P. Fagan, C. C.; Rev. J. Connelly, C. C.; Rev. T. Dunne, C. C.; Rev. J. Foley, C. C.; Rev. J. M'Crear, C. C.; Rev. Father O'Leary, C. C.; Rev. J. Parkinson, P. P.; and most of the leading laymen of the district. The chairman in thanking the meeting for the honor conferred on him in calling on him to preside over that grand assemblage of the men of King's County, said that his selection showed that the bond of union between the priests and people still subsisted, notwithstanding the many efforts made to sever it. No man, he held, wishing to create mischief between the Holy See and Ireland, could have any influence in the Eternal City.

Mr. Maurice Rowe proposed the following resolutions:

- 1. That we give our full, faithful and ready adherence to the programme of the Irish National League, and earnestly resolve to carry its policy into effect by all constitutional means within our power.
2. That we place our fullest confidence in Charles Stewart Parnell and in the members of the active party who have so ably sustained him in his efforts to redress the grievances of the Irish nation.
3. That we hereby repudiate the action of our senior Parliamentary representative, Sir Patrick O'Brien, and call upon him at once to resign the trust which he has so shamelessly violated; and we pledge ourselves for the future not to support any candidate for the King's County who will not constantly and faithfully cooperate with the Irish party; and that in order to secure the services of faithful representatives we are of opinion that they ought to be paid by the electors.
4. That we regard the Land Act, as interpreted and administered, a complete failure, and the total abolition of landlordism is the only solution of the Irish land question.
5. That we hereby emphatically condemn the action of the landlords of the Edenderry Union, assisted by a few renegade elected guardians, in depriving the down-trodden and poverty-stricken labourers of the paltry benefits of the Labourers' Act, and we call on the rate-payers not to elect any candidate who refuses the labourer his just rights.
6. That we condemn the unconstitutional action of the Government in suppressing the lawful meetings of the Irish National League, likewise their Cromwellian policy of expatriation, and we are convinced our duty is to abandon flunkeyism, and with an extended franchise, to vindicate our rights, to assert our manhood, and to become active members of the Irish National League.

Mr. E. Wyer, P. L. G., seconded the resolutions, which were adopted with the greatest enthusiasm and unanimity. The resolutions are a decided and forcible expression of Irish popular views on the duty as well of the people as of their representatives. The pledge of confidence in Mr. Parnell is timely and appropriate, and the censure pronounced on Sir Patrick O'Brien well-merited. The straightforward condemnation of landlordism meets with our hearty commendation, as do also the vigorous reprobation of the government policy of emigration and suppression of the right of meeting. In a word, the resolutions of the good men of King's County exactly meet the grave requirements of the situation.

Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M. P., delivered a stirring speech. He said he never had any doubt that the holy flame of Irish patriotism burned as brightly in the hearts of King's County men as in the hearts of the people in any other part of Ireland. One of their resolutions there that day expressed confidence in the Irish party and in its illustrious leader. That confidence they bestowed on them because

they believed the Irish party had duly and fully earned it. They knew what the party had done, and what it was trying to do. They knew that it stood up for the rights of the Irish people in a hostile assembly, and that it cared nothing for Whig or Tory Ministers, and that English politics had no interest for it, except in so far as they served it in obtaining the rights of Ireland. They knew that the Irish party, if it had not done all it might desire, had done something in that direction. But if they thought the Irish party and its brave and wise leader merited their confidence, it was the duty of the people of the King's County to send them men who would stand with them in the struggle. Did they think Sir Patrick O'Brien gave the Irish party any help? No; in place of giving them any help in their endeavour to secure the rights of the Irish people, Sir Patrick, so far as he was able, was a thorn in the side of the Irish party. When they stood up in the face of the hostile assembly to fight the cause of Ireland, what would Sir Patrick O'Brien do? He would rise and assail and abuse and blackguard the Irish members, and get reward for his labours by the ringing cheers of Whigs and Tories alike. Now he knew well that that man had outraged the feelings of his constituents, and, moreover, Sir Patrick O'Brien knew it too. For many a year Sir Patrick O'Brien had not shown himself a true representative of the men of King's County. He knew very well that before now the patriotic people of the King's County had served him with a notice to quit, and that at the general election he would be evicted, and without even compensation, for this simple reason, that he did not deserve it. But they would not merely evict him, but give him political penal servitude for the rest of his life. In the resolutions they said that the Land Act required amendment, but if they wished the act to be amended it would be only done by returning true and honest men as their representatives in Parliament. They had plenty of room in the King's County for one, and he warranted they would find him.

Mr. Sexton followed, evoking the greatest enthusiasm by a speech of remarkable eloquence. The meeting was, in point of numbers, unanimity, earnestness, and, above all, in representative character, one of the most successful yet held in support of the Irish leader and the Irish Parliamentary party. King's County is resolved to be represented at any cost in the next Parliament by men who will not betray the trust confided to them. There are not indeed in all Ireland men more devoted and determined in the actual struggle for national independence than the true-hearted and fearless men of King's County. All honor to them for their recent declaration of fidelity to the cause!

DISCREDITABLE JOURNALISM.

The Ottawa Free Press, in its issue of January 15th, delivered itself of the following choice, and, for that journal, characteristic production:

Another move in the conspiracy hatched by the Bishops for the purpose of bringing Ontario under their control has been discovered. A scheme is on foot, under the sanction of Sir John Macdonald, who has consented, it is said, to give it all the assistance in his power, whereby a large immigration of solid Bleu French Canadians from the lower parishes of the St. Lawrence are to be transferred to the disputed territory. By judicious management the promoters of this brilliant scheme think they will be able to swamp the Liberal vote of Algoma by the time the next general elections come round.

We were inclined to make fun of Mr. Evanturel's letter, in which he foretold the conquest of Ontario by the gradual extension of French Canadian settlements from both ends of the province towards the centre. The notion had all the elements of a philological romance, but this latter move for converting Algoma into a moulin preserve is really sublime. Mr. Evanturel, who must be rusting to death in the solitude of L'Original, should be placed at the head of the new movement. He has already consecrated himself to the task of making Ontario a Bleu French Canadian province and is just the man to capture Algoma.

The Free Press speaks as if there existed a conspiracy for transforming Ontario into a French Province. It supplies, however, no proof of the existence of any such conspiracy, but proof is, of course, a very trifling matter with the Free Press. The writer cannot claim any affinity

with the bleus, nor can he call himself a supporter of the present administration, but the Record was false to its public duty if it did not declare that any scheme for promoting French Canadian emigration to Algoma deserves hearty approval. We are not aware that the government has any such scheme under consideration. But we must say that no better class of colonists could be brought to Algoma than the very people anathematized by the Free Press. We see no necessity for dragging Mr. Evanturel and his letter before the public at this moment. For his utterances that gentleman is himself responsible, and not the French Canadian people. Such language as that employed by the Free Press is injurious to the best interests of the country, and cannot but prove disastrous to the party whose interests it professes to serve. The worst enemy of what in this country is known as the Liberal party could not devise any better mode of discrediting it in the eyes of the impartial public than that adopted by the Free Press professedly to promote its claims to public support. There is no room in this country for a party of exclusion and intolerance.

OBITUARY.

We made brief mention in our last of the death of Mrs. George Barber, mother of the Rev. Father Barber, the well-known and universally respected Oblate missionary. The melancholy event occurred on the 13th of December last, at her late residence, Merrion, near Dublin. The deceased lady had been for some time in ill health, which she bore with that truly Catholic resignation that characterized her whole life. Her life was one of constant prayer and good deeds. She was indeed a pious mother and a most devoted wife. Eight of her children preceded her to the grave, and to the happiness of heaven. But two survive—the Rev. Father Barber and a younger sister, a Sister of Charity, in Dublin. The deceased lady's constant prayer was for a happy death. God heard her prayer, and her death was one truly happy and edifying. May she rest in peace.

CARDINAL McCLOSKEY.

The late celebration of the golden jubilee of His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of New York, is amongst other things a marked indication of the strength and vitality of Catholicism in this New World. The celebration was really the thanksgiving of a new nation for the mercies of God in its regard. True, this thanksgiving took the form of an expression of personal regard for Cardinal McCloskey, than whom no man in Holy Church to-day stands higher in the esteem and affection of the Catholics in America. His priestly life covers a most eventful period in the history of the American Church. Not since the days of the apostles has such a marvellous diffusion of Gospel light been witnessed as has illumined America since Cardinal McCloskey was in 1831 raised to the sublime dignity of the Christian priesthood. Fifty years have passed since then, and in the wondrous progress of the Church during that period the Cardinal Archbishop has, as priest, bishop and Cardinal, borne at least his share of the burden and heats of the day. It is not surprising then that his priests in their address felt constrained to refer to the growth of the Church in America in terms of significant precision:

"Fifty years ago," said the clergy of New York, "there were in this city but six churches; now there are sixty. There were but twenty priests in the diocese; now there are three hundred and eighty. At that time there were in the whole United States only nine Bishops; now there are fifty-nine. Then there was but one Archbishop; now there are eleven, one of whom has been elevated to the Great Senate of the Universal Church. There is, perhaps, no city in the whole world more Catholic, when measured by the standard of the number of its Easter communions, than the metropolis over which you preside as Catholic Archbishop."

The Cardinal's reply to this and the other addresses presented him was one of heartfelt gratitude to God and tender affection for his spiritual children assembled to do him honor. We have rarely read anything so impressive as the Cardinal's reply. His Eminence said:

"The congratulations which come to me from the Bishops of this province, most of whom it was my happiness to consecrate; from the priests, most of whom, also, were promoted by me to holy orders, and whose zeal and labor have effected so much for religion; from the devoted laborers in the great work of Christian education, and from the faithful laity, fill my heart with joy on this, the

fiftieth anniversary of my ordination. At that time few thought that I, so feeble in health, would outlive all those who were my contemporaries in the priesthood, and when, shortly after my ordination, I went to Europe for the advantage of additional study, my friends supposed I would not return. But Providence spared me far beyond my expectations. The progress of the Church referred to in these addresses has indeed been great, and so great that it is clearly the work of God, and not man. Whatever of success may have attended my efforts must be attributed to the good will, zeal and generous co-operation of the clergy and the laity."

His Eminence then proceeds to contrast the present with the past in language marked by dignity and pathos: "On this occasion I cannot but contrast the scene of to-day with that which occurred fifty years ago in St. Patrick's old cathedral. There were but one Bishop and two priests in the sanctuary, and not many people in the church. The Bishop was Bishop Dubois, who elevated me to the priesthood, and the two priests, one his Vice-General, the Very Rev. Dr. Powers, and the other Rev. Dr. Pise. Today, the fiftieth anniversary of that event, I behold this sanctuary filled with the Bishops of my province and the venerable clergy of my diocese, and this great cathedral filled to overflowing with my faithful people. For all this I have only to thank God, who has spared me, in His goodness, to witness the glory of this day. There is only one thing we desire—that you be united, for in the union of brotherhood there is strength—one with another, the clergy with their people, the people with their clergy and Bishops, who preside over them; all under the Vicar of Christ on earth. This is my prayer, and my hope, and my faith."

That His Eminence may be spared for many long years to govern the Church of New York is the fond and sincere hope of all good Catholics. Nowhere, we can safely say, are the name and the virtues of Cardinal McCloskey more highly revered than in Canada.

THE COMING SESSION.

The approaching session of the British Parliament is looked to with very great interest. Time there was when one session in every four or five was termed a "Hibernian" session. Now, thanks to the Irish Parliamentary party, every session is, to the disgust of the enemies of Ireland, so really Irish as to take up nearly all the time at the disposal of the sapient legislators of Britain in the discussion of Irish affairs. Mr. Parnell will this session have a larger following and more devoted party than he has yet had in the House of Commons. We will soon see what course the government may see fit to adopt in regard of the franchise and the redistribution of representation. Whatever its policy on these and other questions of great public interest, the Irish people have the satisfaction of knowing that in the House of Commons there is an Irish party, led by an Irish chief who will not, without a vigorous protest and a determined struggle, permit his country to be further robbed of its rights.

We look for at least some small measure of good from the coming session as far as Ireland is concerned.

THE LATE MR. W. M. CAMERON.

We rarely, if ever, experienced so poignant a feeling of grief as we do now in chronicling the sad and unexpected death of Mr. William Cameron, manager of the Advertiser newspaper, of this city. The deceased gentleman's untimely demise has created a profound feeling of grief throughout all classes of this community, wherein he was so widely and so justly respected. Few men possessed to so full a degree the art of making friends, and the higher art of retaining them, once made, as did the late Mr. Cameron. Kind, genial, and affable, in all his relations with his fellow-men, Mr. Cameron had won the regard of those of our citizens privileged with his acquaintance, and of all who value integrity and true manhood at its worth. Mr. Cameron could not, in the course of his life, have made an enemy, for, though a man of strong convictions, he knew how to retain and express his views without giving just cause of offence to anyone.

The deceased gentleman was possessed of sound business tact and good administrative ability, which will make his loss quite a heavy one to our esteemed city contemporary, Mr. Cameron was unmarried, but leaves a mother, brothers, and sisters to mourn his early death. To them we extend a hearty expression of condolence in their sad bereavement.

A REMINISCENCE.

The exceptionally large procession on the occasion of the funeral of the late Mr. Wm. Cameron, recalls, by contrast, an incident that would never be told were he still in the flesh. It had been his habit to each day purchase a small bunch of flowers from a little girl who called at the office. One day last summer, after he had made his usual purchase, the little girl still lingered at his desk. Finally she said: "My little sister is dead. Please,

Mr. Cameron, won't you come to her funeral?" He promised to do so, and on the afternoon procured a buggy and took an attaché of the Advertiser with him. These two, with a solitary neighbor, and the officiating clergyman, were the only ones who followed to the grave the remains of a child he had never seen, whose father was dead and whose mother he did not know. This trait in his character gives the key to his widespread popularity.

THE SITUATION IN SPAIN.

The late visit of King Alfonso to Germany has been made the subject of angry discussion in the Spanish Cortes. Castelar has expressed himself very strongly, in condemnation of the visit and in doing so spoke the sentiments of many others besides the radical party. The fact is, that the Spanish nation is not in favor of an alliance with Germany as against France. King Alfonso secured no strength for his dynastic pretences by his visit to Berlin. Bismarck is in every country of the world, in Spain as elsewhere, looked on as the decided enemy of popular liberty. Moreover, in Spain, a Catholic nation, his very name is execrated because of his long and harrowing persecution of the Church. Alfonso will, we trust, be the wiser for the strictures pronounced on his course, and keep out of evil association.

A NEW VIEW.

The Central Canadian, a paper published at Carleton Place, near Ottawa, is responsible for the following: "Mr. Bate, Conservative, was elected Mayor of Ottawa by a majority of over one hundred. The Free Press, Reform, rejoices over the result, because 'it shatters the religious and national elements.' Mr. McDougal, we believe, as a Presbyterian.

What will the Ottawa no-pope brigade say to this? As for the Ottawa Free Press, we do not know that it rejoiced over Mr. MacDougal's defeat. But we do know that that organ at first supported him and then of course deserted him.

THE STUDY OF HISTORY.

History may be defined as the register of the human family. It is a record of the birth and growth, the struggles, vicissitudes, trials and triumphs of men and of nations. It is, in fact, the story of man from the moment he left the creative hand of the Almighty—bearing the imprint of the divine image and likeness—till the present moment. What marvellous changes, what mighty revolutions, what momentous struggles, have been during that long period chronicled. How many individuals, since the creation of the first man, have risen to influence and eminence? How many sunk into ruin and oblivion? How many nations have sprung into being, attained opulence, strength and pre-eminence, but soon dwindled into insignificance, and suffered themselves to be effaced. How many dynasties have appeared, each seemingly powerful enough to last forever, but melted away even as snow-flakes before the noon-day sun. How many political systems, invested with so much health and vigor and splendor, have been constructed by genius, by industry and by patriotism, to be soon again obliterated? History is the record as well of great deeds, exalted talents, heroic virtues, as of heinous crimes, darkest misfortune, splendid opportunities lost and noble faculties degraded. The poet has well said:

From God's own hand descend our joys and woes; These he decrees, and he but suffers those.

These lines express a truth the striking character of which comes into fullest view as we peruse the annals of the human race. The Almighty Father of man has indeed decreed him happiness, happiness unbroken, happiness undivided, happiness unalloyed. But having endowed man with freedom of will, man may, if he so decide, and too often he does so decide, choose evil. Hence woes innumerable, hence wars and rumors of wars, visitations of every character, destruction and death.

Religion, freedom, vengeance, what you will. A word's enough to raise mankind to kill.

History brings into clearest light the folly and turpitude of vice, the value and happiness of virtue. History shows us, it is true, vice occasionally triumphant, and at times a controlling power, but history does not contain the record of any state, or race, or people, that ever attained happiness through vice, or retained it, once acquired, when vice over-spread their domain. Nations and individuals it offers to our contemplation that attained distinction and prominence by means of crime. But that distinction and prominence, even if to some slight extent enduring, conferred no real happiness on themselves. The true lesson to be deduced from the story of the whole human family, as well as of particular branches thereof is, that there is no real happiness for man, no matter what the system of government under which he lives, unless in the community of which he forms part there is genuine regard for private and public virtue, and a determination as widespread as the community itself to uphold private and public right. History presents us men and women who in various spheres exercised wondrous influence over their fellow-creatures, the good for good, the wicked for evil. It presents us the statesman faithful to his trust, the statesman as described by the poet:

Statesman, yet friend to truth, of soul sincere, In action faithful, and in honor clear, Who broke no promise, served no private end, Who gained no title and no lord no friend, —With high demeanor and a glance that Their thoughts from others by a single look, And the saint: Who lived and died as none can live or die,

Beautiful Hands.

By James Whitcomb Riley. O your hands they are strangely fair! Fair for the jewels that sparkle there— Fair for the witchery of the spell...

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

DUBLIN.

On December 17 between 350 and 400 Irish peasant labourers arrived at the North Wall from England, where they had been "reaping the harvest"...

WICKLOW.

It is stated that the mortgage, amounting to £13,500, on the estate of Mr. Parnell, has been paid off, but the petition for the sale of the property has not yet been withdrawn.

LILDARE.

The clergy of the Archdiocese of Sydney have unanimously signed a memorial which has been presented to the Pope, praying that the Very Rev. Dr. Walsh, President of Maynooth College, should be named Archbishop of Sydney...

LONGFORD.

Last year when it was proposed to transfer the insurance of the Longford Workhouse building, &c., from the English company in which they have been and are now insured to the Patriotic Assurance Company of Ireland, only eight guardians, all elected, attended...

CORK.

The meeting of the Irish National League, which was to be held at Abahogue on December 23d, was proclaimed, and while Captain Stokes, R. M., and the police were dispersing the crowd at Abahogue the meeting was held in another quarter of the parish...

ARMAGH.

A case of a singular nature came before the County Armagh Land Sub-Commission at Ballybot. Earl Caledon's agent, Mr. Alexander, J. P., had charged six of the tenants who had served originating notices with having, by some means, either caused their lands to be flooded, or for the purpose of influencing the court's decision as to the fair rent...

on the spot and taken to the bridewell. During the trial of the Mayo case the court was crowded with detectives. In every seat two of them were placed, and the last night there was a great display of force, an armed body of police being drawn up in the dock-house. Two of the policemen in the dock had also their guns.

Acting upon information that in a party of the Royal Irish Constabulary recently proceeded to the residence of John Donovan, farmer and mill-worker, at Inchatogh, about four miles from Skibbereen, and seized a quantity of "potheen." The officers searched the premises, several adjacent houses, and indeed a large part of the surrounding district, in the hope of discovering still, but their search was unavailing.

The Freeman has drawn attention to what is about the only unsightly blot upon Cork's magnificent array of churches and charitable foundations. "Father Mathew's Chapel," which was meant to be a memorial of the Apostle of Temperance in the city of his love and of his labors, is to this day only a memorial of collapse and deformity.

The public have not forgotten sweet Mr. Tubridy, the innocent "blifer" from Mountjoy, who emerged from his retirement last May to swear most novel oaths against the Crusheen men. At the Summer Assizes, the Crown "were not ready" to go on, though they had the informer's evidence in hands for two months, and, to their dismay, Judge Barry admitted the prisoners to bail.

The Dublin Express is bursting with indignation against the savage peasantry who poisoned the ground over which the fox-hunters have to ride in pursuit of their cruel sport. The philosopher, physiologist can decide whether a poisoned hound suffers more anguish than a hunted fox. The landlord organ never boils over in denunciation for evicted tenants, and never has a word of sympathy for their sufferings.

At Waterford, on December 28th, Wm. Finch, bricklayer, was remanded, charged with assaulting Major Copeland, county magistrate, whom he knocked down in the street and rolled in the mud.

The Belfast Examiner says:—It has been stated to us, on what we regard as reliable authority, that bodies of men are drilling nightly, or in the early morning during the moonlight, in the vicinity of Andersonstown. It would seem that the Rosmore craze has troubled the inhabitants of this loyal district, and that, led away by chimeras, they have come to the conclusion that it is necessary to become acquainted with the use of firearms to propagate the Constitutional cause.

A case of a singular nature came before the County Armagh Land Sub-Commission at Ballybot. Earl Caledon's agent, Mr. Alexander, J. P., had charged six of the tenants who had served originating notices with having, by some means, either caused their lands to be flooded, or for the purpose of influencing the court's decision as to the fair rent.

Newry Hunt was stopped on December 26. Catholic and Orange magistrates were stoned, and told by farmers and laborers that no Castle Blacks would be permitted to hunt in the neighborhood of Newry.

On Dec. 23d, Mrs. John Moyle, the wife of the man who was murdered at Coloblan, on Dec. 19, was conveyed to Galway, and lodged in the county jail. The police are reticent on the point as to whether Brown or Downes, the two men in custody, is the alleged paragon who is supposed to have, in a fit of jealousy, shot the woman's husband.

On Dec. 23d, an enthusiastic meeting in furtherance of the National League, was held at Lahane. Deputations from Kinvara, Lougrea, &c., attended. Head-constable McDoony, Gort, and about half a dozen policemen took up a position in the vicinity of the platform. Two policemen took notes. On the motion of Mr. Flanagan, seconded by Mr. Flanagan, P. L. G., the chair was taken amid applause by the Rev. Mr. Considine.

The celebration or commemoration of Shutting the Gates, at Coleraine, was a failure. The weather was against much display. What was intended for an effigy of Lundy was suspended from a tree on Church street. The crowd was not enthusiastic. Band-playing was a failure, the flutists being unable to cope with the wind. Lundy burned in the fresh breeze vigorously for an hour, but the spectacle of anything but grand—was ridiculous.

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The title of Thomas McCawley, Patrick W. Nally, and five other men, on the charge of having been members of a conspiracy in May, having for its object the robbery of various landlords, came to an abortive ending at the Cork assizes, on Dec. 22d. The close of the trial was marked by some extraordinary scenes between the presiding judge and the crown lawyers. Judge Johnson was on the bench, and his charge to the jury extended over four hours.

Mr. Charles M. Syme, foreman in W. H. Smith's saw factory, St. Catharines, said: "Five years ago I began to be afflicted with most distressing troubles which increased in violence until I was compelled to remain in bed. My symptoms were terrible and I kept getting worse and worse all the while. The doctors could not agree as to the nature of my disease and I finally lost all hopes of getting well."

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His outspoken opinion. The very marked testimonials from College Professors, respectable Physicians, and other gentlemen of intelligence and character to the value of Warner's SAFE Cure, published in the editorial columns of our best newspapers, have greatly surprised me. Many of these gentlemen I know, and reading their testimony I was impelled to purchase some bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure and analyze it. Besides, I took some, swallowing three times the usual quantity, and will frankly admit that I found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble I should not have had.

Mr. M. Lemon, residing at 53 Victoria avenue, Hamilton, says: "One of fifteen years I have suffered from female complaints and from liver disease. I have consulted all the prominent doctors in Hamilton, but none were able to cure me. Six months out of every year I was laid up in bed from nervous prostration and debility, and frequently while working about the house I would faint and remain unconscious for more than half an hour. Hearing of Warner's SAFE Cure, I began its use and am now in good health. All previous troubles have left me. It has worked wonders in my case and I can recommend it to all the ladies in the country."

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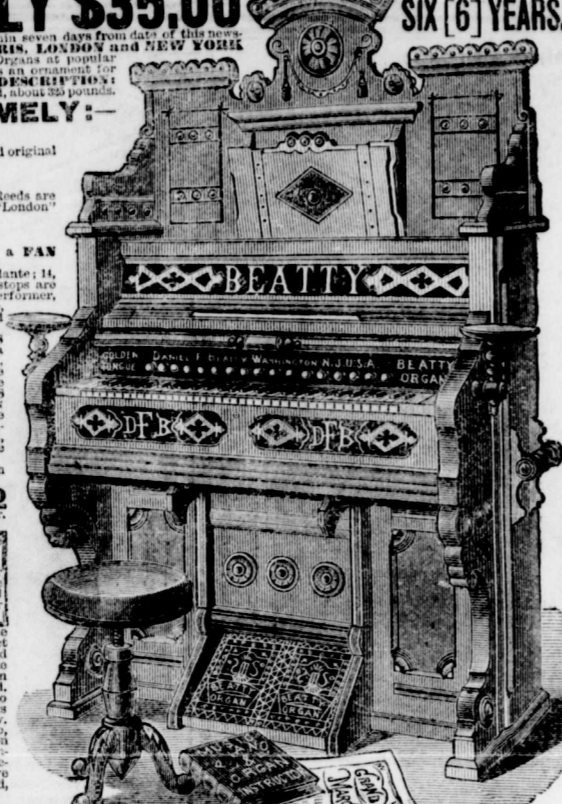
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