we do unhesitatingly cur often enough to ver of God is as great in the days of Moses . The earnest faith of nts is a protest against dangerous doctrines of nfidels are so busily gating at the present ristians of Canada owe t of gratitude for set. gainst the unbe lievers wer of Godliness.

SBY TERIAN' COUN. CIL.

byterian" Council, in England, has decided pointed as permanent . Mathews, of Quebec. hough a large majority usage of hymn singing, to make use of bymns Buropean sect which s Presbyterian ofjects conscientious grounds cable reports it would as a discussion on the nspiration of the Scilp. e defended by a num. es. We would natur. ey were also severely ouncil was remarkably demning "Romaniem," must be opposed along this connection it is esby terians on this side have done absolutely Infidelity which is so ring Catholic priests to nst Ingersoll and his ers who are making ng Presbyterians and ng very well without tholics, having within ctory antidotes to the affected by it. The 12th July, after giving William III. as the nd Religious Liberty. s, however, let the cat ing that the honor was

berty. passed by the Council r of deaconesses, to be at on the plan of the Orders, but they will main upmarried. will meet in 1891.

se he established Pro-

to say by persecuting

the true Presbyterian

CTION IN MEXICO. with great gratificain Mexico is rapidly the affections of the he administration of penal for a priest to ock on the streets, the ecular, and the proligious Orders was hough these laws are have become a dead

xtent, owing to the affection for religion. P. Craver, a Presby. rites a long letter to which he states that ed reaction among the the Church. Writing n point of view, of pected that he would of Catholicity to be anaticism and supertter is, however, much eual with Protestant ite upon the Catholic a pleasure in making We may, under the airly cherish the hope ome once more Cath

. Craver savs : the measures taken ation of Juanez and as though the politi-urch would be comurch would be com-e not a little of its fluence was destroyed. policy, the establish-m was encouraged as ainst sacerdotalism. the open door and years progress was s were accessible to The land was dotted

OINTS OF LIGHT ense superstition and that prevailed. It gelization of Mexico ed with great rapided been accomplished ne to day; but proone to day; but pro-ass formerly, and we cause. We find it in favor of the Roman be masses are less they were ten years of the priesthood to and get control of sistent, carnest and t is true the reform spealed, but in many they are almost a slous, the Host, the langing of bells and one of the law are. The authorities in at these violations, a nerve to execute with the state of the factors of the state of the sta

themselves indicate tion, but there are

others which point to a decided 'revival of Roman Catholicism in Mexico, and of these I wish to speak briefly. First—The construction of new churches and the regating of old ones. As stated above, ten or twelve years ago
DECAY AND RUIN

DECAY AND RUIN
were the most striking features of the
churches. One travelling through the
country locked in vain for new churches or even for those that were bright and fresh from repairs. But the last five years have recorded a marked change. Comparatively few new churches are being built, be-cause not needed; but everywhere, almost renovation, rebuilding realiting cause not needed; but everywhere, almost, renovation, rebuilding, regilding and repainting are seen. This indicates reviving forces. Second—The establishment of schools on an extensive scale. This has been done largely in self-defence, inasmuch as the public schools were, by faw, divorced from religion also because Protestantism has established achieved at almost every noise, where because Protestantism has established schools at almost every point where congregations exist, or is preparing to do so. The people want schools, and so the Catholic Church is supplying them lest the children go elsewhere. In many places she is, in defiance of law, getting thorough control of the schools supported by the State. Third—The great increase in pilgrimages to sacred shrines. A few years ago this practice was limited almost wholly to the poor and ignorant classes, who went in groups on foot to pay their vows to some miracle-working image. Now, every month witnesses an image Now, every month witnesses an imposing pilgrimage by rail, from some one of the many dioceses to the great and

SACRED SHRINE OF GUADALOUPE, near Mexico. In these pilgrimages are found the rich and educated, as well as the poorer classes, and a bishop or arch-bishop heads the procession accompanied by a numerous retinue of the inferior by a numerous retinue of the interior clergy. In the present year, there have been as many as 1500 persons in a single pigninage from Puebla to Mexteo. Fourth—The increasing devotion to the Virgin of Guadaloupe. This is not limited to pilgrimages, but was shown by the renewal, a veer ago last December, of the renewal, a year ago last December, of the oath of fealty to this image, an act that had not occurred before for one hundred years. It was attended with great solemnity and pomp. At a given hour and at a signal from the bells, the people dropped upon their kness and took the oath of allegiance to Mary of Guadaloupe. Nearly everybody in the streets of this city, so far as I could see, knelt on hearcity, so far as I could see, knelt on hearing the signal. Since that time, many houses of the wealthy have a lighted lantern in some window every night as a signal of their consecration to the Guadaloupana. Again, this increasing devotion is marked by an effort now making to raise \$1,000,000 with which to crown the image of Gaudaloupe. In the last century, permission was obtained from the Pope for the coronation, but, owing to difficulties here, it was not effected. Now His Hollness has graciously conceded per-His Holiness has graciously conceded permission to carry into effect this pious design, and it is proposed to hang a massive gold crown on the head of the figure in December next. Fifth—

OTHER SIGNS OF THE REVIVAL
I speak of are found in the greater fre
quency of 'missions' carried on by 'misstoners, whose great ambition appears to be to increase the blind fanaticism of the people and their hatred of Protestatism; in the constantly augmenting influence of the church party in government affairs; in the increasing subserviency of the people in general to the mandates of the priests and their consequent imperviousness to the influences of Protestantism. Our work is becoming more difficult from year to year, at least so far as my observation goes in the central States of the republic."

THE TIMES' SLANDERS.

It seems to be now pretty certain that the Government intend to to mix matters connected with the accusations against Mr. Parnell that a satisfactory conclusion msy not be reached. They will do this by making the Commission a court of of Ireland are not so unpatriotic as we neral inquiry into the conduct of all Irishmen whom the C mmissioners may think proper to comprise within the scope of their investigations. While they are about it they might just as well so word their bill as to make the in vestigation into the whole history of Ireland, past, present and future—actual and possible. This would be about as reasonable as the course they seem bent on following. It is stated that the Commission will be composed of Justice Bowen of the Court of Appeals, Justice Wills of the Queen's Bench, and Lord Watson of the Lords of Appeal in Ordin-

The Hon. Reginald Brett, at a meeting at Lostwithiel, last Friday, said that in his opinion the Times had fallen into a trap. Eighteen months ago an ex-member of the House of Commons offered to produce documentary evidence of Mr. Parnell's complicity in the Pheonix Park murders, provided his name should not be mentioned, and that he be paid £1000, The matter was laid before Lord Hartington, who refused to believe in the authenticity of the documents, or that Mr. Parnell was in any way connected with the outrages. It is believed that these are the same documents which the Times got possession of and published. Mr. Brett is quite satisfied that

they are fraudulent. But reasonable men are still of opinion that even if the Times forgeries were authentic, and that the League and the Nationalist members of Parliament had committed all the crimes in the calendar, still justice should not be denied to Ireland. Mr. John Morley addressed the miners at Morpeth last Friday, and afterwards spoke at a banquet on occasion of the opening of a Liberal Club. In the course of his speech he said: "He was told on authority that the Parnell Investigat. ing Commission would have a good year's

whether the public realized that fact. He did not believe that the country desired that the charges against Mr. Parnell should be mixed up with those against thirty or forty other persons.

If the Commission bill was passed as it now stood there was a possibility of opening the way for accusations, against any number of persons in Ireland through the disclosures that might be made. The Commission would cause more confusion, ill will and anarchy than he cared to contemplate. Whatever was the result it ought not to alter their determin ation to do justice to Ireland. Even if it should be proved that the National League was in some respects a criminal organization, they had the terrible damning fact that such an organization was needed to open the eyes of England to the wrongs of Ireland and to force Parliament to rescue tenants from the grasp of the rack renter and the oppressor."

THE COERCION COURTS.

Mr. Balfour's Resident Magistrates, or Removables, as they are dubbed by Mr. John Morley, have received another severe rebuke from the Exchequer Court. Messrs. Heaphy, David Barry and Daniel Lynch were charged at Castle martyr Petty Sessions with unlawfully taking part in a criminal conspiracy to to imprisonment for one month. The case was brought to the Exchequer Court for review. The Chief Baron said that "there was absolutely no evidence to justify the magistrates in convicting Andrews agreed with the Chief Baron. Baron Dowse remarked that in Finlay's has made History of Greece the following passage occurs which states the real foundation gate the case. of English liberty. The passage is as follows: "Where true liberty exists, every agent of the Administration from the gendarme to the Finance Minister' (and he supposed this would include a resident magistrate of whose legal knowledge the Lord Lieutenant was satisfied,) "must be rendered personally responsible to the citizen whom his acts affected for the legality of every act he carried into action."

This case, together with the decision of the same Court of Exchequer on William O'Brien's case mentioned in another column, should serve as a total condemnation of the whole system of Mr. Balfour's Coercion Courts.

PRESBYTERIAN HOME RULERS.

The following report of an interview of a Globe representative with the Rev. Mr. C. H. Irwin, an Irish Presbyterian clergyman, will be read with much interest, as showing that the expression of the opinion of the Moderator of the Irish Presbyterian church at the last synod did not voice the views of the Irish Presbyterian clergy generally when he pronounced so decisively against Home Rule. We are pleased to find that the entire Presbyterian body might suppose if we accepted the Moderator's decisive utterances as the voice of his church :

Rev. C. H. Irwin, M. A., of Bray, County Wicklow, Ireland, after spending a few days in the city, left last evening a few days in the city, left last evening for New York, en route for home. Mr. Bray is a Presbyterian clergyman of high standing in Ireland. He is one who has a given a great deal of attention to political affairs as well as Church work there during the past decade, and has watched with unabated interest the progress of the Home Rule movement since its inception. Living in the since its inception. Living in the South, he has had ample opportunity of witnessing the great struggles of the people for their rights against rack rent-ing landlords. He has also studied the feelings of the American people towards Ireland, and on his present trip was surprised to find the great and warm interest manifested by leading Canadians in the caye of Home Pulls.

in the cause of Home Rule,
"This feeling," he remarked to a Globe representative yesterday, "cannot but have a great influence for good at home, and I am told," he said, "it is on the increase. People who have been against everything Irish are falling in line as they begin to see the justice of the cauee, and our triumph is certainly assured in the near future."

"What is the feeling amongst Presby-"What is the feeling amongst Presby-terians in Ireland towards Home Rule?"
"In the South," replied the rev. gentleman, "the Presbyterian Church is strongly in favor of self-government, The question of religion is rapidly dis appearing. The bugaboo that Home Rule means Rome Rule has almost van ished from amongst educated Protes-tants, who have in recent years opened their eyes to the great advantage Home Rule would be to the country. Then again, Presbyterians in Ireland have not been treated with justice by the Gov-ernment. Episcopalians get the prefer-ence in all matters of State, and the proportion of patronage given to Presby-terians is small indeed in comparison with their numbers."

"How about the Methodists?"
"The number of Methodists in Ireland is small, when compared with Presby-terians. The Methodist body cannot be steady work before it. He wondered terians number over 510,000. I have no cowardice.

the Presbyterians"
"Is this the case in the North also?" "Well, no," replied Mr. Irwin, "it is not. The Orange Tories, for party purposes, keep alive the religious differences of the past. They excite all the religious bitterness and create all the party strife possible. But even in the North there s a marked increase in the number of Protestants of all denominations who are becoming alive to the necessity of Home Rule. Eventually they will all fall in line, as they are daily getting more and more educated in the belief that Ireland as a nation is well able to "You live close to Lord Lansdowne's

estate at Luggacurran. How is he re-garded there?" asked the Globe reprentative "Yes, I have lived near the scenes of the recent troubles between Lord Lans-downe and his tenants, and I have been a witness of a great deal of what has been a witness of a great deal of what has been going on there within the past ten years. Lord Lansdowne is an absentee, rack renting lanulord. He wants all the money he can get out of the estate without spending any money on it. Therefore trouble must follow. The harrowing tales of poverty and woe depicted by William O'Brien have not given an idea of the sufferings of Lord Lansdowne's unfortunate tenants. The Dublin Freeman's Journal sent a commissioner some time says to inquire into

missioner some time ago to irquire into the state of the tenantry, and the descriptions published in that paper, though terrible to contemplate, were not in the lesst overdrawn.

"But," said Mr. Irwin, "Lord Lans. compel certain shopkeepers at Killeagh not to deal with members of the Royal Irish Constabulary force doing duty on the sufferings of the people, they are away from it. They get the money by Cork. They were of course sentenced about, It is different where there are resident landlords. In the south of Ire where the landlord lives amongst his tenants, there is peace and contentment

and seldom any complaints made." the defendants," and he ordered them to be discharged. Baron Dowse and Judge ence of the Irish people. He would be running a great risk to go into Court with the present Administration, and he has made a fair offer to have a committee of inquiry appointed to investi-

> TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESEN. TATION.

The Grand Jury of Clare imposed upon the taxpayers of the County a special tax for compensation to the widow of Constable Whelihan, who was killed in a midnight raid which he planned with the informer Cullinane on the house of Lisdoonvarna some months ago. This unjust tax has been universally resisted by the people, and it costs the Government about twenty shillings for every shilling collected by distraining. It is now reported that the Government has given up the effort to collect it. The same should be done for the even more iniquitous tax which has been saddled upon the people of Mitchellstown to compensate constable Leaby for in juries received at the brutal attack made on the people who were assembled in public meeting. The Government has no thought of compensating the families of the men, Lonergan, Shinnick, and Casey, who were murdered without provocation by the police. Such a tax as this would not be resisted, but it is not surprising while perpetrating their outrage-and the tax is the more oppressive as it was imposed by a grand jury of land. lords of the County of Cork, on an unwilling tenantry. It is to be hoped that the report from Clare that the tenantry are victorious may prove true, and that they may be equally victorious in the County of Cork struggle.

A COWARDLY OFFICIAL DOCU.

MENT. United Ire'and has, with its usual energy and enterprise, succeeded in issued to the police by order of the Chief Secretary. It is as follows :

1. "The new form is to be filled in cases of every eviction, if possible before the eviction and transmitted through me; eviction, attached to the eviction report, and a copy attached to the duplicate for

me.

2. In all important evictions likely to cause comment, a reference should be made to me before protection is promised, unless the County Inspector is of opinion that the delay thus involved would be distinctly mischievious. 3. All harsh evictions should be reported to me before protection is prom-

4. Protection in cases of demolition of nouses or the wholesale clearing of estates should not be given without previous reference to me.
5. In any other cases of evictions, previous instructions regarding protection are still to be adhered to."

F. M. CULLEN, D. M. From the above it is evident that the Government, while quite willing to assist in the eviction of those tenants whose eviction is not likely to be brought into public notice, are yet too cowardly to assist in those cases which are likely to excite the sympathy of the English public. The document is remarkable chiefly for its cruelty, tempered only by its EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE anniversary of the taking of the on the 14th inst.

GENERAL O'RION, the new Minister of war in Spain, is a Spaniard by birth, but of Irish extraction.

THE tithe war is continuing to rage fiercely in Wales. In several districts there were conflicts between the police and the people, and many persons were severely injured.

A CATHOLIC Bishop has been murdered in Armenia, Monseigneur Obannes, Bishop of Van. The murderers broke into his residence at night. The Turkish authori. ties have arrested four Armenians on suspicion.

MR JOHN D'OYLY NOBLE, of Petrolia,

has been granted a portion of territory in

the Panjaub for the purpose of developing the oil deposits of that country. The oil deposits are very rich, and Mr. Noble has with him a strong company of capital-THE Glasgow Evening News says that the Catholics of Scotland intend to pur-

chase the island of Iona from the Dake of

Argyll. They propose to erect a cathe-

dral, and to place a colony of monks on this historic spot. THE Presbyterian Church at Dorchester Station has on hand an organ dispute. So far those who are ranged against the "Kist of whistles" have the best of it. The organ has been banished from the

are endeavoring to reinstate the instru-

It is reported that Joliet, Illinois, will soon be made an episcopal see, and that three names have been sent to Rome, that | can Church with the Pre-Reformation the Holy Father may select a Bishop from the number. The three priests named are to flatter the law-created Bishops as sucfrom Caicago, Fort Wayne, and Wisconsin, respectively.

By a decree the Holy Father has granted a plenary indulgence once a month to those who recite the little office of the Blessed Virgin. Plous Catholics should endeavor to extend devotion to the Mother of God, and they can do so efficaciously by making known and circufarmer Sexton in the neighborhood of lating the Office of the Immaculate Conception.

THE Golden Rose which the Pope is going to present to the Princess Regent of Brezil is in the form of rosebash in a vase. There are on it eight flowers and leaves in gold and gems. The inscription is in Latin, signifying "Leo X III., to the most high Princess Imperial of Brazil. Regent, the third day before the month of May. 1888.

A CABLE despatch states that the Pope has written a letter to the Irish bishops insisting that his rescript, condemnatory of the Plan of Campaign and boycotting, shall be obeyed. The Holy Father states that he is pained to find that forced and evasive interpretations have been put upon the decree, and he insists the people should revolt against the His Holiness therefore insists that the reboycotting shall be obeyed.

LEO XIII. is said to be occupied at present with a scheme for erecting a Catholic University in Mexico, after the model of that of Louvain, and on similar lines to the one about to be opened in Washington. The Mexican Bishops have declared in a letter to the Holy Father that they have sufficient means to undertake the great work. The foundation of such a university would be looked upon as a jubilee offering to the Pope.

THE new American party, which revives the Know-Nothinglem of former unearthing another secret circular days, has declared its intention to put forward party nominees for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. Six candidates are already in the field, Harrison, Republican; Cleveland, Democrat; Clinton B Fiske, Prohibitionist; Robert R. Cowdery, United Labor: Belva Ann Lockwood. Woman's Rights; Streeter, Labor party. There are more candidates this time than have ever come before the people.

> GENERAL BOULANGER moved in the French Chamber the dissolution of the House, as it no longer represented the people. The motion was lost after an acrimonious debate. The General then resigned. Recriminations which passed between him and M Floquet caused a duel with swords, in which Mons. Ficquet history, Dr. Cechtering. such excellent men at Kaldenkirchen received a slight wound on the arm. General Boulanger was wounded seriously in the throat, near the jugular vein. His in the throat, near the jugular vein. His attuation is critical, but it is expected he the deathbed of his mother, whose favorite will recover. He has, however, lost h's prestige as a brave hero and a popular idol. Soldiers are not apt to admire much a soldier who is worsted in a fight with a civilian, and civilians make derogatory remarks on the General's whole conduct in the premises. M. Floquet had the choice of weapons, and as he had been cool, while the General was excited.

THE Methodist Conference of New York has been less stringent than former conferences in its catalogue of sins. We Bastile was celebrated throughout France used to hear much of the sin of using tobacco in any form, a practice which was considered about as bad as the use of intoxicating drinks, but the late General Conference refused to put this habit on the list of demoralizing acts, and the

Methodist Minister will now be allowed

to smoke his cigar or pipe in peace.

THE movement for the disestablish. ment of the Church of Scotland is growing stronger every year. In 1886 the vote for disestablishment in the House of Commons was 125 and against it there were 237, being a majority of 112. A motion in favor of disestablishment was made recently in the House, and was supported by 208 votes, the majority against it being only fifty-two. At this rate it seems highly probably that before long a motion for disestablishment will

THE Rt. Rev. Bishop Lafleche, of Three Rivers, writes a letter to the Superior of the Jesuits, contradicting the story that he had suspended one of the Fathers for endeavoring to influence a dying person to leave his property to the society. Bishop Lefleche says: - "This stupid attack of the enemies of the Church on your fathers is for me new proof of the good done by your illustrious society, and will but increase the esteem I have always had for it."

THE Pan Anglican Council, in session at Lamteth, London, is composed of 110 Bishops. The Euglish Bishops appear in church, but those who are in favor of it purple court dress, the Americans in ordinary garb. The Mayor of London, who, though styled a Catholic, is a Freemason, welcomed "the 92 ad Archbishop of Canterbury and the 108.h Bishop of London." This fiction, connecting the Augli-Catholic Church, was of course intended cessors of Sts. Augustine, Anselm, etc. But, persistent as the Anglican clergy are in claiming that their Bishops are the lawful successors of the long line of Catholic Bishops from St. Augustine down to the days of Henry VIII., the claim is justly ridiculed by a discerning public.

> MANY miraculous cures are reported to have taken place lately at the shrine of St. Anne of Beaupre, amongst others a girl named Nellie McCarthy, who left Montreal with a pilgrimage from St. Ann's parish on the 7th inst., and returned on the 9th perfectly cured of a hip disease of four or five years' stand. ing. Her mother, a widow living on Murray street, Montreal, accompanied her, and all are much rejoiced at the cure. About 400 persons altogether made the pilgrimage. The girl is about twelve years of age.
>
> Here appears of the North West have sended at Roma tha still of a Vicar Appears of the North West have ing. Her mother, a widow living on

> HALF BREEDS of the North West have written to Gabriel Dumont, acknowledging him as their chief, and requesting him to ask of the Federal Government a redress of the grievances under which they are still laboring. They are thankful for the amnesty granted them, but they declare that deprived as they are still of their property, if they were strong enough they would insist on their rights as they did before the last rebellion. as they did before the last rebellion. They ask Mr. Dumont to urge their rights upon the Government, and promise to stand by him even to the last drop of their blood.

The parish of St. Agatha and the neighboring districts of the discess of Hamilton generally were filled with sadness at the unexpected report that the good and plous Father Eugene was dead.

If the priest is called to go like Jesus

and to teach, to lead and to sanctify, be it by offering the holy sacrifice or by dispensing the holy sacraments, and to go through life doing good to mankind, then this man has followed his vocation and this man has followed his vocation and many, very many, will remember their faithful shepherd in their life's pilgrimage and especially at the hour of their death. He was born at Wanckum, Rtenish Prussia, November 25th, 1831. At the age of four years he addressed the Duke of Spiegel, Government School Inspector, when visiting his father's school with verses composed by the little boy himself. His composed by the little boy himself. His composed by the little boy himself. His good parents, together with several learned priests, gave him an early and solid education. In his sixteenth year he entered the College at Cologue, and, although living in the midst of modern paganism, he preserved a childlike faith and had it conserved a childlike faith and had it conserved. firmed by the teachings of such masters as Vosen and Schlunkes. He also formed a life-long attachment to his professor of

as Dr. Strecker completed his preliminary

he had always been, on account of his deep piety and kindness of heart, and helped her to a truly Christian death—just as the kind hearted and devout Farner Kloepfer assisted him at his last hour. Thus God repays whatever we do for our parents.

Dr. John Georg von Mueller, Bishop of the choice of weapons, and as he had been practicing sword exercise for some time, be chose the sword. At the duel he was cool while the General was excited.

Dr. John Georg von Macher, Bishop of framed in the manner most favourable to the Times. All the same, the forger's acquaintance of the Resurrectionist defence and justification collapses almost cool while the General was excited.

that time the rendezvous of such great Catholic men as Montallinbert, Louis Venillot, P. Ventura, De Ranlica, Gioberti, Ventior, P. ventura, De Rannea, chopsett, Achtermaun, De Merode, Pontatowski, Czartorlski, Zeloureki, Dom Pitra and a host of others. He was received into this Congregation by the Rev. Fathers Jerome Kasilwicz and Peter Semeneuko. The latter need to say, 'Of all my disciples my good Engene undustood me heat,'

good E gene understood me best."

In his theological course he attended the lectures of Fathers Perrone, Passaglia, Ballerini, and Patrizzi. Having made his vowers member of the Congregation of the Resurrection in 1853, he was ordained priest by His Eminence Circlinal Patrizzi in the church of the Lateran, and was sent to Canada at the request of Bishop Charbonel, of Toronto. How it was then in Canada the old settlers know well enough. Much was to be done, much to be reformed under his direction. The missions in this neighborhood were developed by degree against the control of the veloped by degrees; assistants arrived, churches and chapels were built and decorated, the holy days were sanctified, sacred relics exhibited for veneration, the blessings of holy Church were given to many a house and heart, and soon the pretty little chapel of St. Agatha became a well-known shrine visited by many a

a weir-known sarine visited by many a devout pligrim.

The sad fate of forlorn children soon aroused his compassion; and with the help of a few devout virgins he opened an asylum for them in sn old log cabin. Protestants and Catholics have since yied with analysis of the hudding and matter. with each other in building and main-taining a large, comfortable home, which now harbors from forty to fifty orphans, under the direction of the devoted Sisters

of Notre Dame.

In the year 1864 Father Eugene's brother, Dr. Louis Facken, came over and brother, Dr. Louis Facken, came first in a began the College of St. Jerome, first in a log house of St. Agatha and afterwards in Berlin. When the Rev. Dr. Funcken asked his superiors for men and money to begin his college, he was told by them to go and to trust in God, who would pro-vide the means. And so He did. Father Louis Funcken still expresses himself in Father Eugene we would not have accompiished a tittle; he has money, sound advice, and leaves me the honor."

Not the diccese of Hamilton alone, but many dicceses of Canada and the United States, owe this institution a large num-

ber of pious and zealous priests.

As pastor Father Eugene has accomplished a great deal. He was a most eloquent and deep pulpit orator, and was indefatigable in the confessional. He has dried many a tear, raised up many who were downcast and brought blessing into many families. "God biess him," says a

multitude of people.

Profoundly C tholic through deep con-Profoundly C molic through deep conviction, he was yet kind and tolerant towards Protestants. "He who preaches love," he used to say with St. Francis de Sales, "preaches controversy enough against Protestants; therefore my charity extends over the whole earth," said he, with Augustine, "for the members of Christare scattered over the whole world."

By means of his spiritual poetry he exercised a benign influence far beyond his immediate sphere of labors, and many a sad heart drew consolation and j by from his devout songs. His "Immanuel," a

his devout songs. His "Immanuel," a series of Eucharistic poems, is a masterpiece of poetry, and may be soon published

ost to the end. Although suffering very much, he never complained. When Father Louis administered Extreme Unction and expressed his sympathy in his sufferings, he said: "O! what does it amount to anyway! The martyrs surely had to suffer other tortures." And so he breathed his last, at peace with God DEATH OF REV. FATHER EUGENE
FUNCKEN, GEN. COUNS., C. R.,
ETC.

ne oreatned his last, at peace with God and man in the presence of his brother,
Dr. L. Funcken, Father Wm. Kloepfer,
Rev Dr. Elena and Foerster and a few orphans. May he rest in peace.

THE FORGED LETTERS.

From United Ireland, July 7th. The forger (the London Times) has already covered itself with ridicule and loathing. It has in effect almitted that its foul libel on Mr. Parnell was a clumsy forgery, and it has heaped infamy on infamy by the production of a still more clumsy and more revolting forgery.
The caim disdain with which the Irlah leader refused to dirty his hands with the audacious libellers has been admirably vindicated by the event. When the vindicated by the event. vindicated by the event. When the fac simile of the forged letter was produced, with the bad imitation of Mr. Parnell's signature, we were told that Mr. Parnell had but to take up the challenge, and startling and conclusive proof of its genuineness would be produced. The orger has confessed that it has no proof. No explanation of when or where the etters were written or when or how they fell into their possession has been offered. It does no more than it did before—it throws down the clumsy and repudiate if orgeries and calls upon the jury and the public to take them upon trust. That sense of fair play which, latent or apparent, is present in the Envilsh character, will revolt in the English character, will revolt against the cowardly doctrine. To do the Attorney General justice, he seemed more than half asbamed of tis degrading task, and wisely devoted the greater part of his speech to showing that the libels, false and foul as they might be, had no application to Mr. O'Donnell, whom he described as a charlatan politician, whom ne described as a charlatan politician, whom vanity and ill-feeling to his former colleagues had tempt-ed to these proceedings, when his former col-leagues could be attacked without any opportunity of defence. The Lord Chi f Justice has declared the action has been