It is now stated that Mr.

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Catholic Record. London, sat., August 11th, 1888.

MURDER BY COERCION.

The inquest on John Mandeville has closed, and a more dastardly series of death, would in vain be looked for in the histories of the Bastile, or of Siberian and Turkish prisons, than those which have been employed by Balfour and his subordinates to compass the death of this patriotic son of Ireland. It is King John's hint to Hubert re-enacted in Baltour's directions to Mr. Mandeville's

King John.—Good Hubert, Hubert, Hubert, throw thine eye
On yon young boy. I'll tell thee what my friend. He is a very serpent in my way; And wheresoe'er this foot of mine doth

tread, He lies before me: dost thou understand

Thou art his keeper.

Thou art his keeper.

Huber- and I'll keep him so
That na shall not offend your majesty.

King J hn.—Death!

Hubert — My Lord?

King John—A grave.

Hubert.—He shall not live.

King John—Enough.

I could be merry now.

And now that the deed is done we shall undoubtedly have protestations that it was not his will : that the jailors too harshly carried out their instructions :

Hadst not thou been by A fellow by the hand of nature marked, Quoted and signed to do a deed of sbame This murder had not come into my mind

Secretary Balfour admitted not long since in the House of Commons that he controlled personally the management of the Irish jails and the manner in which the political prisoners were treated, and even since Mr. Mandeville's death he declared that he assumed the responsibility of all that had been done in regard to the treatment of these prisoners. On him, therefore, rests this curse of Cainfor he at all events was "his brother's keeper."

Mr. Mandeville was in prison, absolutely, for no crime before God or man. He advised the Mitchellstown tenantry to hold possession of their homes by delaying the operations of the evictors who desired to throw them out of their houses to the street. A few days delay would suffice, and an Act which had already been passed, and was awaiting the Queen's signature to become law, would give them the relief they demanded, and leave them in possession of their holdings. This was the same act for which Mr. Wm. O'Brien was incarcerated at the same time. There was no violence resulting from the advice. No injury or injustice was inflicted on any one, but the tenantry were saved from the gross injustice of eviction for mon payment of exorbitant rents. Instead of being a criminal, Mr Mande ville deserved honor for pointing out to the poor people a means whereby their lives and properties would be saved. The Balfour misgovernment which makes it its special business to uphold all the tyranny of landlerdism could not brook an act of justice to the tenantry, and for this Messrs. O'Brien and Mandeville were brought to trial; without a jury they were condemned by magistrates who hold their place only as long as they are subservient to the will of an arbitrary Government, Mr. O'Brien survives the cruelties which were practiced on him, but Mr. Mandeville succumbs, and the climax is reached. Is it possible that such Government is in accordance with the will of the English people? There was a time when, probably, the English people would have endorsed it, but we believe that time has passed. It is only the conviction that this is the case that brings the people of Ireland to bear patiently outrages which are inflicted upon them daily, in the hope that all this will soon be changed, notwithstanding that Arthur Balfour has been endeavoring by every possible cutrage to goad them into armed resistance, that he may have an excuse for still greater barbarities. And under what pretence are these outrages committed? To preserve the Union, forsooth! Union does not merit to be preserved, which requires such outrages to bolster it up.

It is not long since Great Britain was stirred with indignation at the news of atrocities which were committed in distant Bulgaria by fanatical Moslems, and to such an extent was sympathy excited that public opinion forced the British Government to assist in securing the independence of the Eastern Principalities. There is an outraged Bulgaria at the doors of Englishmen now. The out-ence Cardinal Manning.

Sunday, July 15th, was the eightieth anniversary of the birthday of his Eminence Cardinal Manning.

rages of Ennis, Mitchellstown, Youghall, and Tullamore prison cry to heaven for redress, and will Englishmen sit quietly by and tolerate the brutal and murder ous Government which inflicts them?

The revelations made at Mr. Mande ville's inquest made a deep impression at the Coroner's court, and it must make the English people blush for shame when they learn that these barbarities were done in their name and by their authorization, expressed through their representatives in Parliament-if they have in them the semblance of human-

The plain unvarnished story which Mrs. Mandeville unwillingly recounted, and which she heard from his lips while he was living, caused many listener's cheeks to be bedewed with tears. Mr. Mandeville was a powerful man,

Wm. O'Brien described him as just the man he would "pick from the whole Irish race to represent its physical strength, manliness, courage, and genial. ity. He was one of the finest men I outrages, by which a victim was done to ever set eyes upon : six feet high, and magnificently proportioned. He comes from a family of giants. Not one of his brothers is under six feet in height, and fourteen stone in weight." Mrs. Mandeville testified at the inquest: She "had known him from his boyhood, and had always looked on him as the strongest man she ever knew." Such was he when he went to prison. "When he came out he could hardly write, and could scarcely walk. He had a difficulty of eating. His throat was sore nearly the whole time he was in Tullamore. The doctor certified he was fit for punishment when he was ill." This was Doctor Ridley, who committed suicide through shame. In Tullamore, when through sore throat he could not eat bread and water, he was kept twenty hours without food. He tied a rope round his waist to keep off the pangs of hunger. Dr. Moorhead pronounced him seriously ill, but Dr. Ridley, Balfour's doctor who acted under instructions, declared he was fit for pun ishment, and punished he was. "For several days after punishment he could not est." Describing his hunger, Mrs. Mandeville declared that he had told her that "when the warder was eating a meal outside his cell, he threw him a tiny bit of meat, as he might throw it to a dog, and he said he never enjoyed anything so much in his life." (Expressions of surprise in court) "The officials offered to put him into the hospital if he would put on prison garb, but he refused. In his illness he raved. He thought he was lying on the heath at Slievenamon, and his wife was dead beside him. He thought he was present at the Crucifixion. All this came from hunger and weakness.' The light of his cell was bad, and he could not read. His slippers were so thin on the stone flags that his limbs were frozen. He suffered also from

> head under the blanket." The Crown and the Prisons' Board made a despicable attempt to ruin Mr. Mandeville's character by proving him to be a drunkard, but the attempt broke down ignominiously.

diarrhoea. The door of his cell let in the

cold draught, and to keep off inflamma.

tion of the lungs he had to keep his

The reason Mrs. Mandeville did not wish for the inquest was that she "did not wish the sanctity of death to be

invaded." Mr. O'Brien gave evidence that he had told Mr. Mandeville that their imprisonment would probably be a matter of life and death, and that owing to Mr. Mandeville's magnificent physique, he would probably be more harshly dealt with than himself. Besides, more public notice would be taken of any ill treat. ment he himself would endure. He therefore advised Mr. Mandeville not to carry resistance to the same extent to which he would do, Mr. O'Brien wished to make a fight for the decent treatment of political prisoners. He described how Mr. Mandeville had told him that his clothes had been forced off his back, Mr. O'Brien also said that Mr. Mandeville was one of the most uncomplaining men he ever met. When he was released "he was a totally different man, shrunken, unhealthy, extremely nervous, and he frequently trembled." Much of Mr. Mandeville's ill-treatment Mr. O'Brien knew nothing of till he saw it mentioned in the papers. An attempt was made to get Mr. O'Brien to say that Mr. Mandeville was a drunkard. He answered: "He was one of the steadiest and coolest-headed men I ever met."

The verdict of the jury was : that "his death was caused by the unjustifiable treatment to which he was subjected while confined in prison. The jury also condemned the practice of treating political prisoners the same as ordinary criminals.

The British public have only one way to repudiate the responsibility of these sanguinary doings : to record at the polls at next election their detestation of such deeds by a most decisive vote in condemnation of the blood-thirsty Govern. ment which has perpetrated them.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

The Superior General of the Brothers of the Caristian Schools, who resides in Paris, France, has separated the members of his congregation in Ostario from those of the Province of Quebec. Rev. Brother Tobias, for many years Director of De La Salle Institute, Toronto, has been appointed Visitor of the houses in the Ontario district. He is a gentleman in the prime of life, and by his talents, scholarship and varied experience in educational matters, is highly qualified for the honorable position now assigned him. A few years ago he visited numerous educa-tional establishments in England, Ireland, France, Belgium, and the United States, thus rendering himself quite conversant with the methods and systems of education in those coun the methods tries, while his many years of experience in the teaching profession in Ontario Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, ha made him thoroughly familiar with the plan of education pursued in our own Dominion. Candidates for the Order in Ontario will be sent to the Brothers' Novitiate and Scholasticate, New York, until such an institution can be established In this Province.

We are glad to hear that the formation of this new district, so long talked of, is now a reality, and heartily wish it the greatest possible success, and hope that the zealous disciples of Blessed De La Salle will receive every encouragement from the clergy and laity of this Province.

THE MARQUIS OF RIPON AND THE CATHOLIC TEACHERS.

A most interesting event took place at the mansion of the Marquis of Ripon, late Governor-General of India, on the 14th ult, the reception and entertainment of the teachers of the Catholic schools of London. What gives peculiar significance to this is the fact that it is in the first place a breaking down of the barriers which separate classes in aristocratic England, and it is well known that these barriers, which lie between the nobility and even the wealthy middle classes, are next to insuperable. The present occasion marks a desire to make one community of feeling between Catholies without the distinction of rank, which usually offers no recognition to those who labor in any sphere for a livelihood, unless it be by patronizing them to some extent. On this occasion all pretence of patronage was laid aside, and community f faith was enough to unite the noble Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon, and the other illustrious personages who were present, with their guests, under the "same Lord over all, rich unto all that call upon Him." In former times the teachers' profession was highly honored, and Lord and Lady Ripon have shown that they can appreciate the noble sacrifices and indefatigable perseverance which marks the profession in the discharge of the duty of teaching the elementary schools.

The mansion of the Marquis was brilli antly illuminated and so were the gardens which surround it. The colored lights, contrasted with the green foliage of Carlton gardens produced a most pleasing effect. On their arrival the teachers were conducted up the grand stairway to the suite of drawing rooms, where they were welcomed by their host and hostess, with every personal attenence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westmany of whom were old friends, and scarcely a Methodist parson in the country folk was also present and was most cordial in his conversation. Amusements Will it not be more true to say that the freedom of discourse and the merry course of exciting religious rancor, than peals of laughter which were heard in that Catholics did so, who were battling in all directions showed that all enjoyed self-defence? themselves, as it was the desire of their spersed with recitations, was given, and Bishops of Southwark and Emmaus were present and a numerous body of the clergy, together with many of the nobility of London.

In the report of the proceedings the names of six inspectors of schools, one hundred and twenty-three schoolmistresses, and eighty four masters are to drive religion out of schools. given.

The career of Lord Ripon has been disinterestedness. In 1870, when the retirement of Mr. Gladstone from the pected, Lord Ripon was considered to be is most likely successor. In that same Free Masons, in which office he suc-

under the crown, the Viceroyalty of India, though the parsons protested against a Catholic being promoted to such a post. The time was a most criti cal one, as India was discontented under the scandals of previous administrations but Lord Ripon succeeded in restoring

confidence and harmony, and in elevat-

ing the social and moral character of the

people. His earnest advocacy of justice towards Ireland is well known, and it has contributed much towards enlightening the English people to the true character of the misrule under which that country is suffering. The reception given to the Catholic teachers of the great metropolis is another act showing the amiability and cordiality of disposition of this

CLERICAL POLITICIANS.

worthy nobleman.

The Christian Quardian, usually now much more moderate and reasonable in its references to Catholics than we have known it to be in former years, has in its issue of the 1st inst. an article on "the Church and Politics," against a portion of which we must enter a most decided protest. The article in question states that both political parties in the United States are anxious to secure the Methodist vote, and that it is frequently said "if the Methodists would combine and bring their full influence to bear upon Governments and party leaders, they could get almost anything they want."

The editor very properly objects to any uch course, because, he says, "We want nothing but justice and fair-play, and we want these for people of every Church as well as for Methodists." He adds : "the Roman Catholics, more than any other denomination, use political influence for church purposes, an unpatriotic course, which should be avoided rather than im itated." It is to this assertion that we object. The Guardian does not clearly state

whether he refers to interference of Cath. olics in political issues in the United States or in Canada; but as most of the article in question refers to issues in the neighboring republic, and part of it seems especially to apply to Canada, we presume it means to include both countries. Now, we do not hesitate to say that in each case it "bears false witness." It is acknowledged that for the securing of "justice land fair play" it is right that the adherents of a church should use their influence, and though the Catholic Church as such has very seldom if ever taken any special political stand with either of the parties in Canada and has never done so in the United States, we do not deny that there have been occasions when Catholics, having been assalled in their most sacred rights have spontaneously, with the instinct of self-preservation, and love of fair play, united to return blow for blow against their unjust assailants. We challenge the Guardian, however, to point out a single occasion when any Catholic Courch influ ence was used for the purpose of dealing unjustly with any or all Protestant denominations. There was a time when a most determined effort was made by the Reform party to deprive Catholics of the lib erty they had previously enjoyed in Canada, of giving Catholic education to their children. The Methodists at that tion and evident pleasure. His Emin- time were foremost in the assault upon us, but by firmness and determination we minster conversed freely with the guests, at last scored the victory. At that time others were introduced to him for the forgot to urge his hearers to join in the first time. His Grace the Dake of Nor- fight against us, but though success was varying, we gained our battle in the end. of various kinds were provided, and the Methodists then employed the unpatriotic

Later on the Conservative party hosts they should do. Refreshments ried a similar game, with similar result. were served in the dining saloon, after The Catholics on this occasion also rewhich a musical entertainment, inter- pelled the attack, uniting, for the purpose, with singular unanimity. We the company were evidently delighted | maintain that religious education is neceswith the pleasant evening which they sary for the welfare of the rising generaenjoyed. Besides the Cardinal, the tion, and for the prosperity of the country. The Catholics, by maintaining parental rights to impart religious education, were really struggling for liberty of conscience, and for the right of rearing a of Tenant Right, when he declared that if generation of good citizens. This we assert to have been by far more patriotic than the course of those who endeavored

Such an accusation as that made by the Guardian comes with peculiarly ill-grace marked with singular uprightness and from a Methodist organ, for it is notorlous that Methodist ministers are the most inveterate meddlers in the country in eadership of the Liberal party was ex. political issues, for the purpose of carrying out their peculiar religious views. We have an example of this in the new politiyear he was elected Grand-Master of the | cal Prohibitionist party which has been established in Canada with a Methodist ceeded the Earl of Zatland. He held minister at its head. Of course it will be this office for four years, resigning it said this clergyman has a moral object before being admitted to the Catholic in view. Be it so, A moral object is a Church. The Free Masons unanimously religious and "Church purpose," precisely voted their thanks for the zeal with the kind of purpose which the Guardian

he was appointed to the greatest post ciple, which, when properly understood, a Parliament of which the majority of we accept: "The Church a religious institution, which invites men of all races, of all civil organizetions and political opinions into its fold, on the simple ground that they have faith in Christ and are living godly lives." Can the condemnation of a minister who puts himself at the head of a party which ostracises politically all who do not accept his extreme views, be more strongly expressed, especially as these views, certainly, the great universal Christian Church, does not maintain as essential to Christian morals?

> In addition to this fact we may mention that it is a common thing for Methodist ministers to canvass actively at the municipal as well as Parliamentary elections. In Toronto this was notoriously done at the last city election, and the Methodist General Superintendent, while advocating Mr. Clarke's election as Mayor, declared that he did so as "representing the Methodist Church" In Ingersoll the ministers of every Methodist church not only canvassed actively for a particular candidate. but even urged his claims from the pulpit; and the like occurred in other towns. In all these cases the Catholic clergy certainly did not make any re ligious issue, nor did they take any part. as clergymen. Possibly they had often their private preferences, and cast their votes where they saw fit, but there was no such partizanship as the Methodist clergy displayed.

We might show how, in the United Slates, a political issue, in which the Methodist clergy of the North were opposed with virulence equal to their wn, by those of the South, and the result was a split which still exists, but we refrain. We have said enough to show that the Guardian lives in a glass house and should not throw stones

ULSTER AND HOME RULE.

"Derry is ours," was the exclamation of Mr. Wm. O'Brien when he was told that Kingston was called the Darry of Canada from the strength of its Orange element, and that of its neighborhood. And it is true that Darry, by a comparatively small mejority, pronounced for Home Rule at the last election. Even Uister has a Home Rule majority in Parliament, a very small one, yet a majority withal. Of course it is well known why there is in Uister so large a party opposed to the granting of justice to their fellow-country. men. The people of Ulster have a certain amount of Tenant Right which is called the Utster Custom," which, though it does not save the tenants from rackrents, so ameliorates their position in comparison with those of the other Provinces that the Irish leaders of the past would have been delighted to have had the Uister Custom applied to the whole country, and this was frequently proposed by them in Parliament, only to be voted own. Yet even in Ulster the dreadful oppression of rack rents has been felt so trongly, that the North went often hand in hand with the South in demanding redress. At the present time the opposition to Nationalist demands is confined to the landlord class throughout Ireland, and to the Orangemen of Ulster; but outside of Ulster it cannot win a constituency. Are the Ulstermen of different human

needs from the rest of Ireland?

The tenants of Ulster undoubtedly suffer from the legislation which has always been given to the country in the landlord interest, just as do they of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, even If not precisely to the same extent. Their Protestantism, or rather the Protestantism and Orangeism of one half of the province, do not save them from the pangs of

cannot be surpassed in any part of Ireland. Yet Mr. T. W. Russell said in Parliament, when Mr. Parnell's Arrear's Bill was voted down, "there are no arrears in Uister." Mr. Russell was elected as a Unionist, but as a Tenant Right Unionist. Though he opposes the only party which seeks for Tenant Right, he was loud in his professions that he honestly favored Tenant Right, when he was elected, and other Unionists from Ulster stand in the same position. Mr. Russell even acknowledged the paramount importance the Government will not grant it he will retire from public life, so that he may not be obliged to vote either "against the Union" or against Tenant Right, and, we may reasonably infer, for Home Rule. It is clear from all this that it is not opposition to Tenant Right that makes the Orangemen of Ulster oppose the National Party. Their motive is hatred of the religion of the great majority of their fellow countrymen. Like Shylock, they can give no better reason than this:

can give no oster reason than this;

"Some nen ihere are love hot a gaping pig;
Some that are mad if they behold a can,
some that are mad if they behold a can,
as there is no firm reason to be reader'd
Why he cannot abide a gaping pig;
Why he a harmies necessary cat,
So can I give no reason, nor I will not,
More than a lodg'd hate and a certain
loating."

They would en ure some suffering themwhich he had discharged the office, condemns so strongly in the article under lings of the Catholic bulk of the nation, out a home. And this is but a specimen and they fear, or pretend to fear, that they of what is taking place daily in poor Irefor his resignation. Six years afterwards But the Guardian lays down a prin- would be oppressed if they were ruled by land.

members were Catholics.

This was, indeed, the burden of the address made by Moderator Dr. Lynd, before the Presbyterian General Assembly a few weeks ago. Nevertheless, to the credit of the Presbyterian body be it said. numbers of both clergy and laity have earnestly protested against Dr. Lynd's pronunclament, in these terms :

"Without meaning any disrespect, we declare that the existence of such sentiments under all the circum-stances destroys our confidence in the soundness of the judgment which harbors and propagates them. They proclaim such an amount of prejudice at d intolerance, selfishness and narrow-mindedness, as quite shatters our belief in its verdict on other issues." As an evidence that Ulster is in need of

Home Rule equally with the sister Provinces, two incidents have occurred within the last few days. The first is from Keady, Armagh Co. There were there 200 pressing land cases which were to have been heard in Jane by the Sab Commission. The hearing has been neglected, or purposely omitted, until it is now too late to take action, as the tenants will be homeless before they can raise funds wherewith to settle their rent, and their originating notices will be put out of court. The other case occurs in Coleraine, Londonderry Co. The property at issue, the Lyle esta'e, is valued at £15,000,000. Many of the tenants have applied to have fair rents fixed, and that they be allowed the value of the improvements they have themselves made in accordance with the Uister Custom. The landlord maintains that the present case does not come under the Ulster Custom, and that he is entitled to all improvements. The equity of the matter is clear enough, but very possibly the law will be on the landlord's side. The Dablin Freeman's Journal says in reference to this subject: "We presume that if they confiscate to the landlords the £15,000,000 worth of property involved in the issue, the Ulster tenants will expect the southern folk to bear all the cost of a suffering struggle to redress this injustice. It is a pleasant way that our northern friends have."

While Uster is furnishing emergency. men to oppress the southern tenants, and while the Orangemen of Ulster and Canada are busy passing resolutions to encourage Lord Salisbury and his nephew in their work of extermination, it looks like a just retribution that blows like these should fall upon that Province. However, it may awaken them to the necessity of joining in the demand for the only legislation which will regard the tenantry as having any rights at all, legislation from Dublin. Should this be the case, the events which are now occurring will have their good results.

THE VANDALEUR EVICTIONS.

A despatch states that the tenants on Captain Vandaleur's estates near Kilrush are being evicted with the same cruelty as characterized the evictions at Bodyke and Glensharrold. Great preparations had been made to carry out the evictions on the estate, and the tenants are resolved on their side to offer a most determined resistance. The Government issued a proclamation warning all persons against assembling around Kilrush while the evictions were being carried out, and a counter proclamation was posted up as

"PROCLAMATION.

"Come on, Norbury, come on with your hirelings. We await you and them, This was not the first time the same hellish game was played on our fore-fathers. If the mouldering bones in Shanaklyde could speak, if the waters of the ferry could give up their dead, humanity would be a ghost at the dread-ful tale they could vince, do not save them from the pangs of hunger, and the sufferings incident to homelessness.

We have on many occasions recorded cases of destitution in that Province which power, legitimate or otherwies, to defeat you. Remember John Dillon in Dan-dalk jail."

Captain Vandaleur is the grandson of Judge Norbury; hence the allusion to Norbury in the above.

Two hundred policemen and detachments from two regiments were brought

to the spot to enforce the law. In 1874 the rents of this estate were raised nominally 25 per cent, but really much more, being in many cases raised 50, 60, 80 and 100 per cent, and even in some cases 132, 200 and 220 per cent., making payment an absolute impossibility. Tous Pat Carily's rent was raised from £10, 15 to £25, Mrs. Blake's from £1 10 to £4 10, Pat. Lynch from £1 5 to £4, etc. The total amount of arrears at these rates exceeded £80,000.

The Land Courts gave no hope of relief, and the Plan of Campaign was adopted. It is certain that these evictions will entail a fearful amount of suffering on a sorely oppressed population.

The Daily Express, the Orange organ, wishes to impress upon its readers that they need feel no pangs of sympathy for the tenants, as there will be "only eightyfour" tenants evicted if the sentences be carried out. E gtty-four families meen only 450 men, women, and children, babies in the cradle, old men and women

most probably enter a libel the Times. It is generally a even by the Tortes that Mr. have no difficulty in provi Times' letters are forgeries. even now states that the secondary matter, and that it a mass of damaging evidence character. The Conservative trying to make it appear that consequence whether the le appeared in that paper be for Owing to the conduct of Jud ing the trials of the Belfast Nationalist members are op having one-third of the power mission. Mr. Sexton moved the number of Judges to five rejected by 233 to 190, and appointment was ratified by Mr. Parnell said that the w know to-morrow that the G idea of fairness is that Nation

GERMAN FREEMASC

be tried by a jury of three E:

cal opponents.

The Emperors William I. eric III. were both leading F William I. was Grandmaster German Masons, and Fre Master of the "Grand Lodge of Globes," He would undoub been appointed to the Grand left vacant by his Father's d had lived till there were ti election, as the Masons are have powerful princes to h highest offices, so that they m under such patronage. however, does not approve sonary. A late issue of the I principal organ of the soc laments the facts.

"We are grieved to state t ascending the throne William showed an insuperable dislik masonary and i's teachings."

The Anti-Catholic warfare mark inaugurated when the leamps became law, was in measure the work of the F who, in Europe, are the mos gable enemies to religion, ments of the Emperor toward a pretty fair guarantee that th will not be so successful as t under William I.

SWINTON'S OUTLIN

We commend to readers of the following short article to the editorial columns of the B of the 14th ult.

While the Boston Transcrip Boston Traveller are trying to dying embers of Knownothing lively flame; and, shutting the the facts of history, are making for this purpose over the rece of the School Committee in Swinton's, "Outlines" and Travis; our esteemed contemp Congregationalist, with a manline praise, publishes an able are Professor Fisher, of Yale Col bere, as in a previous article Boston Advertiser, sets forth t Protestant though he be, the doctrine of indulgences. The doctrine of indulgences. The tionalist commenting editorial Fisher's paper, characterizes t tionable passage on Indulg Swinton's "Outlines" as "one inaccurate and misleading g tions which are to be found in of our short school histories.'

"That any accredited author Roman Church was accustomed mend these indulgences as p guilt is an assertion unsupport

facts of history."

We commend the above to S. Evans, who has been trying Catholic priest to waste time cranks who gathered in Faneu Wednesday night to bravely thr at the far away Pope.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

CURRENCY is given to the repor young Dake of Newcastle has Catholic. He is 24 years of age mother and sisters are already The Dake was formerly a war Gladstone. He has been a Ritu in his park he built a costly ch Ritualistic services.

Ar the opening of the Centen position in Cincinnati on the 4th Archbishop Elder was called upo the benediction, which he did offering of a beautiful prayer ap to the circumstances. The expe in memory of the founding of one hundred years ago.

In his last illness the Emperor was attended by Sisters of the St. Charles Borromeo. One was Sister Hedwige, by birth Radziwill. The Germania says Empresses Augusta and Vict well as the late Emperor, were v mirers of the Sisters of Mercy Gray Sisters.

It is said that the new M nuns are to wear a dress fashione what like the habits of Catholic R orders." Cucullus non facit mor