THE CATHOLIC RECORD

Author of "Ministe of Modern Insteles."
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Catholic Record.

London, sat., Jan. 7th, 1888. THE EPIPHANY.

The word Epiphany is simply the Greek word epiphaneia, appearance, or manifes-tation, slightly changed to adapt it to the English language. The feast celebrated by the Church on the 6th of January is so called because it is instituted to com Sentiles. It is called by the Greeks some times by the same name, sometimes Theophaneia, which means the divine manifestation. It has been known also by other names, some of which are reproveyed by the term Epiphany, as the day of light, and others refer to the visit of the three wise men of the East who came to adore "Him that is born King of the Jews." As these wisemen were led to Jerualem, and thence, by sight of the miraculone star, to Bethlehem, the feast has been also called "the feast of the star," "the feast of lights," and in some languages it is named "the three Kings' day" or "the Holy three Kings' day;" as an ancient tradition tells that these three visitors were of royal dignity.

We read in St. Matthew's gospel that hearing this, was troubled, and al! Jerusa that about that period a ruler should rise "King of the Jews," and who should deliver his people, he imagined that this ruler would be a rival for his throne, and this was the cause of his trouble. He therefore made enquiries of the doctors of the was informed that his birth place would be Bethiehem. In accordance with the words therefore sent forward the wise men with instructions that when they should have discovered the child they should bring him

Proceeding on their way, the wise men into the house, they found the Child with Mary His Mother, and falling down they adored Him ; and opening their treasures, they offered Him gifts, gold, frankincense

The Epiphany has always been celebrated by the Church with that splendor and joy which mark the mystery of the day as a most happy event. The Wisemen, or to it, as some have supposed that it was as they are called in the Greek version of the star which directed the course of the the Gospel, the Magi, came from among a people who were buried in the darkness of paganism to adore Jesus. To the Jews the birth of Christ was made known by the appearance of the angels to the Jewish shepherds tending their flocks on the mountains; but as Christ came on earth to bring tidings of salvation to all mankind, to the pagans also the knowledge of his coming is imparted in an equally miraculous manner.

The promises which Almighty God made to Abraham, that in his seed-that is, through his posterity—all nations of the earth should be blessed, was not fulfilled until God was made known to other some when all nations were to be called to one faith in Christ, and not until the call of the Gentiles was this promise ful-filled. Consequently the holy Wisemen who so readily responded to fod's call, represent the Gentile nations, including our own ancestors. The Epiphany therefore is essentially the feetival of the Gen. tile nations, and is celebrated as such by the Catholic Church.

Appropriately, during the Octave of the Epiphany, Solemn Mass is celebrated in Rome each morning in one of the Oriental rites approved by the Church. Besides the Latin Roman rite, there are several Eastern liturgies of most ancient date, Greek Melchite, Coptic, Syriac, Armenian, ence, or a

ed in the discose of Miles. These rite date from the very earliest period of the Church's existence, and are approved because, notwithstanding the diversity of language, and of ceremonies in these Muses, the same teaching is found in them which the Church preserves in the more widely spread Latin Roman rite. Thus is made palpably manifest, the unity of faith amid all the diversities of nationality and language. For a similar reason the College of the Propagands, whose missionaries are spread throughout all nations, celebrates this feast of the nations by an entertainment at which ecclesiastical students from every sountry procialm the graces and glories of

know of the coming of the expected Ohrist had been foretold by Balaam, an Ammonite soothsayer whose history is ammonite soothsayer whose history is seconded in Numbers xxii. When the children of Israel had reached the country of the Mosbites, Balac the king sent for Balaam to utter prophecy of the downfall of Ierael, and to curse the Ieraelites.

Bealam, instructed in this, by God, at first refused to go, but at last yielded to Balae's importunities. Still he refused to utter anything but what God revealed to him. He therefore phophesied the tri-umph of Israel and said : "A star shall rise out of Jacob, and a sceptre shall spring up from Israel, and shall strike the chiefe

This was interpreted of the coming of Christ, even by the Jewish Doctors, and the announcement was expected to be made by the appearance of an extraordinary star. It was this expectation which led the false Christs of the period to pretend to have been prognosticated by stars; and Barchochebas, one of these, assumed this name, signifying "the Son of the Star." The Persian "Magic Oracles" also foretold "that at a period near at hand a virgin shall bring forth a Holy One whose appearance shall be announced by a Star." Chalcidius the Platonician, who wrote in A. D., 250, says: "A star not announc ing death or sickness but the coming of God on earth appeared to the Chaldeans, who, illustrious for their science and knowledge of Astronomy, left their country in search of the God, and when they had found him rendered to him the homagedue to the divine Majesty velled under the form of a child." Book of Commentaries on Timesus This star was not a star of the natural

given by St. Matthew of the manner in which it directed the journey of the Magi, but it was a supernatural appearance sent to the birthplace of Christ. Hence it is law, the chief priests and scribes, where not to be confounded with one of those the Christ should be born. By them he occasional fixed stars which sometimes occasional fixed stars which sometimes visit the heavens and excite the wonder of mankind: though it has been supposed that a certain star which appeared in the heavens in the year 1572 had been regular periodical visitant, and that it had made its appearance at the time of our word, that he also might come and adore Lord's Nativity. This star "suddenly shone forth in the constellation Cassi opeis with a splendor exceeding again beheld the Star by which they had that of stars of the first been before guided, "until it stood over magnitude, or even Jupiter and Venus at naked eye on the meridian in full day. Its brilliancy gradually diminished from the time of its first appearance, and at the end of 16 menths it entirely disappeared. Then learning by a vision that Herod Brahe described it as having been at first and has never been seen since. Tycho had evil designs in wishing their return, of a bright white, afterward of a reddish when went back another way into their yellow, like Mars or Aldebaran; and lastly yellow, like Mars or Aldebaran; and lastly of a leaden white like Saturn. The return of this brilliant visitor has been expected to occur in 1887 or 1888, and the name "Star of Bethlehem" has been given

RITUALISM.

The Protestant Bishop of London, Ecg land, appointed a day not long since, for the consecration of a church at Pilheach Gardens : but when the day came he made the consecration at the unusual hour of eight a. m. This was done, it was announced, "to suit the necessities of the congregation." The real cause was, however, known to be the fact that a ritualistic "High Mass" was to be celebrated at which he did not wish to be present, thus seem ing to countenance the proceedings. The nations beside the Jews. The day was to ritual included a string band, sixty lighted candles about the "altar," incense acolytes, vestments, benediction with the acrament, and other features in imitation of the devotional ceremonies of the Catholic Church.

The contradictory doctrines taught by into rather a curious juxtaposition on this occasion, though it not unfrequently happens that these diversities found in the same Church are brought out with equal prominence. It has sometimes happened that a sermon was preached at the morn ing service by the rector, in favor of the Real Presence, and that the curate according to which the priests of the East preached in the evening against this docoffer the boly sacrifice of the Mass; Greek, trine, and in favor of the figurative presence, or real absence of Christ in the

TRE DUBLIN UNIONIST DEMON- only eight Unionists; and one of these

The truth is at lest coming out in reard to the great Unionist meeting in Dublin. Of course it was to be expec that the power and influence of the Govnumber of people in a city like Dublin and that they succeeded in doing so is no evidence that Dublin, much less that Ireflow" meeting. It was announced as be manufactured, and part of the assem-bled crowd were for this purpose led to another hall. But one who was present declares that though the Hall was wel filled, there was plenty of room for more and there was therefore no such overflow as is pretended.

It has also been said that there wer

thousands of people outside who could not gain admission. This is true, but the thouands were Nationalists who had no tickets. sands were Nationalists who had no tiekets, and could not get them, because they were not in sympathy with the organizers of the meeting. These thousands employed themselves outside, by groaning for Balfour, cheering for William O'Brien, and singing "God save Ireland."

The demonstration itself was as married.

The demonstration itself was as purely Orange as the usual demenstrations of th 12:h of July, though there were a few Catholics and Liberal Unionists present: but of these, not more than two hundred could be mustered at any time in Dublin.

The meeting was not representative of Dublin in any sense : though it would be nothing extraordinary that five thousand people should be found in that city to side with the Government. The Castle slone, with its hangers on and employees could almost furnish this contingent. But this meeting was by no means local. The four Provinces were pressed into the ser vice, to furnish their quota towards constituting this big gathering. Many were from the North, and Mr. Claney, M. P. attests that leading Dablin Union ists, who are known, and whose faces are familiar to every one in Dublin, were not recognized by the assemblage when they appeared on the platform. He also states that this is no uncommon occurrence in Orange gather. ings that are intended to pass for great demonstrations. "In the days of the anti-Disestablishment agitation, more than one landlord announced to his tenants that expenses incurred in going to Orange meetings, would be allowed in

No one pretends that Nationalists comprise the whole population of Dublin. But the true test of the strength of the National cause is to be seen in the vote cast for the Nationalist and Unionist candidates at the polls, Tried by this test the strength of the Unionist party, or rather we should say, its weakness, will be at once recognized. We therefore append the figures polled by the opposing candidates at the election of 1885 and

-1885 - 1886 - 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | 2 | C | DIVISION. College Green... Harbour L. Patrick's ... 6,548 1.518 6,617 1,652 5.836 1,162 5,277 3.834 23 778 7,666 DUBLIN COUNTY North Dublin 7.560 | 1 4 5 | Acc. South Dublin 5,114 | 3,786 | 5.022 | 3,26 12,674 5,161

These are all the votes that the Union ists could command by fair or foul mean It must be borne in mind that only a small proportion of the Nationalists could vote in more than one division, whereas many of the Unionists could do so, so that and intelligence of the Unionist party, they could make not even a show of resistance to the Nationalists; in censequence of which they absolutely abandoned the very pretence of a contest in 1886, in four divisions out of six.

But of course, Lord Hartington did not claim to have at his back the popular vote of Ireland. He only claimed that the Unionist vote is nearly equal to that of the Nationalists. How true this claim is may be seen in the fact that in 1885 Dublin City and County cast 36,452 votes for the National cause, while the Tory-Liberal-Unionist combination polled 12,827 votes, all told. Almost equally decisive is the vote for members of Dubli City Corporation. Lord Hartington claims that, at least, he has on his side "all the wealth, all the trade, the various parties which exist in the church of England were thus brought telligence" of the City. Well the Municipal franchise does not admit the poorer classes to a vote. The franchise is so high that there are only 5,000 voters in a population approaching 300,000. If His Lordship's claim be true, the Corperation should consist almost entirely of Unionists. Is this the case in fact? The election of Messre, Sullivan and Sexton

Sir theorge Owens, is regularly elec-ted for a thoroughly Nationalist Ward, by acclamation, because he is an inoffen-sive old man who, in spite of his Toryism. is popular. If Sir George were replaced by a Nationalist, there would be but that party might aspire in a purely political lin would have a voice. Of the 5,000 unicipal voters of the city, nine-tenth are tradesmen or merchants, so that Lord all the industry" are with him, is but empty vaporing.

THE POLICY OF LYING.

after making some coarse remarks in-tended for witticisms, about Mr. O'Brien's

"What is there to excite the sympathy of Euglish Liberals? Mr. O'Brien broke the law; (hear:) he incited others to break the law: he recommended that men who were employed by the Crown in recovering just debts should be met with violence, and in consequence of his recommendations they were met with violence, scalded, and some of them brought near to death's door." (Cries of shame).

There is nothing which could show

There is nothing which could show nore conclusively the utter indefensibility and tyranny of the Government's course in regard to Mr. O'Brien's treatment, than the fact that the leader of the Government finds it necessary to utter deliberate lies in order to defend its position. There is nothing which could more conclusively prove the total unfitness of the present Government to hold their portfolios, than the fact that the Prime Minister of a great country should be obliged to have recourse to so contemptible a means of defending himself, as Lord Salisbury has been forced to adopt.

His Lordabip must certainly have

known, when he made the above statement, that on the Countess of Kingston's estate there were no evictions, nor attempts at eviction. In consequence of Mr. O'Briens's advice to the tenants, the evictions which were intended were abandoned. This being the case, "men employed by the crown were" not "met with violence;" nor did Mr. O'Brien recommend violence. On the trial it was sworn by Constable Foley that Mr. O'Brien in his speech to the tenants of the Countess of Kingston advised the tenants to resist the police and bailiffs, and to defend their homes by all honest means, if any police or bailiffs were employed in the work of eviction. Constable Foley was the Government shorthand reporter. Read Constable Sullivan's notes proved that Mr. O'Brien had told the tenants that the Land Bill which was already passed by Parliament, and which was waitmg for the Queen's signature, would just. ify their resistance by honest means: so that Mr. O'Brien's whole crime consisted in urging the tenantry to delay the operations of the evictors for a few days until they would come under the protection of the law, which has in fact proved that Mr. O'Brien's advice was just and right. The government endeavored to suppress Head Constable Sullivan's evidence, but it was "there are some persons I wish were there elective authorities are fer Home Rais." elicited, notwithstanding, and it shown that his notes had been marked by the authorities : "not to be used." They were "not to be used," because the government wished to make out a case against Mr. O'Brien, which might be distorted into proof of guilt. Mr. O'Brien stands in the position of a patriot, suffering in his prison, and the real culprits, the criminals, are Lord Salisbury and hi Cablust, who take sides with the oppressors by punishing Mr. O'Brien for his patriotism in espousing the just cause of the tenantry, when a diabolical plot was contemplated against their property and

The trial of Mr. O'Brien was a travesty with all the boasts of the influence, wealth, on justice. The court was constituted by an Act which bartered away the liberties of the people. The magistrate was a partisan who openly put into the mouths of one witness at least, the answers he should make. This magistrate, only under pressure, at last called for Constable O'Sulli van's notes, and even then they were kept back until the Police Inspector gave permission for their production. The whole case was thus summed up by Mr. O'Brien

"The Crewn has been guilty of the suppression of evidence by keeping back the Head Constable's notes, which recorded my declaration that I would give fair play to the Land Bill, which would justify the defence made by the tenants on the ground that the evictions had been commenced just on the eve of passing the Land Bill; and thus all I did was to remonstrate against an attempt to defraud and deprive the poor and wretched tenants of the benefits of that bill. I admitted that I did go around and advise those tenants not to give up their rights without remonstrance. at the trial : go around and advise those tenants not to give up their rights without remonstrance. I declare before God and man that they were justified in defending their homes from this calamity, and if such defence be, in this enlightened age, a crime, I am proud to suffer in defence of these rights."

Here is the sum of Mr. O'Brien's criminality. Yet Lord Salisbury thinks that

should be excluded from the embrace of this universal philanthropy. However, his Lordship will and to his cost that Eng-lish Liberalism is not so contracted as he would wish. That in the single city of Bristol, there should be fifty one promin ent Protestant clergymen to denounce in the strongest terms Lord Salisbury's tyranny, is sufficient indication of the etribution which is in store for him and

But Lord Salisbury's representation of Mr. O'Brien's "crime" is not the only fal-shood contained in the above brief extract. He says that "in consequence of Mr. O'Brien's recommendations, the police were met with violence, scalded, and some of them brought near death's

Now the fact is that the attempt to parry out the evictions was abandoned, as antry were resolved to throw obstacles in the way. Northwich election was at the moment pending, and the Government could not afford to have such scenes enacted at that particular time, as occurred at Bodyke and Gweedore, so the evictions into operation, and the tenants were saved from ruin and starvation. Hence there was no violence, no scalding: there were no policemen brought to death's door. Lord Salisbury's dreadful picture is the creation of his own fertile imagina

This policy of lying is the favorite resource of the present British Cabinet, Balfour lied concerning the Galway mid-wife, as an excuse for having the Coercion tended that Mr. O'Brien sheltered himself behind a medical opinion in order to obtain lenient treatment in Tullamore jail, and his relative, Lord Salisbury, also lies so as to have an opportunity to misrepresent the prisoner whom his Government have brought almost to death's door by their inhuman treatment of him.

They are goaded to desperation by the consciousness that when they shall be hurled ignominiously from their seats, amid the execrations of the people of the three kingdoms, Mr. O'Brien will be an honored Minister of the Crown at College

Another point in Lord Salisbury's speech deserves attention. He states that the tenants resisted payment of "just debts." The demand of the tenants was for a reduction of 20 per cent. The courts have already decided that they were entitled to a reduction much greater than this, so that, contrary to Lord Salisbury's contention, the justice was altogether on their side.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

SIR THOMAS ESMONDE and Mr. Arthur O'Connor, delegates of the Irish National League, have received a most enthusiastic welcome in all parts of Canada which they

A WELL KNOWN Evangelical clergyman, on being accused of leaning toward body would go to heaven, and," said he,

THE Russian Government have forbidden the exportation into Prussia of stone used for building forts. This would seem to indicate that the pacific intentions of that power are not so intense as it would have the world believes them

THE Greek Church is as strongly opposed as ever to the sectarian propa-gandism of the so-called Evangelical missionaries. Mr. Constantin, by birth an American, of Greek ancestry, has for some years been doing missionary work at Smyrna in Asia Minor. His services are conducted in Greek, and although he states that he avoids all polemical opposition to the Greek Church, he complains that the Greek Archbishop never loses any opportunity of anathematizing those who take part in Mr. Constantin's services.

REV. CANON O'MAHONY, in a speech a Sork, recently, charged certain local Gov. ernment officials with systematically cor rapting young girls. The Dublin Freean's Journal endorses and amplifies the charges, and demands that the guilty officials be arrested. The Pall Mall Gazette says it has information; that only one man, a tried and trusted agent of Dublin Castle, is implicated. Four girls were his victime, and they are now inmates of the Convent

WAR rumors are still growing in inteneity. The Austrian reserves have been ordered to rejoin their regiments, and Austrian subjects in Roumania have been warned to be ready also for the same purpose. Turkey is likewise engaged in active military preparations. Fifty thousand additional troops have been called for Turkey still owes Russis £750,000 war indemnity, and Mr. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador, has informed the Porte that

other hand, it is very positively asserted by some correspondents that there are excellent reasons for believing that all difficulties between the powers concerned will be peacefully settled.

FROM the result of the Mayoralty election in Toronto we discover that the Ministerial associations of the city which threw themselves into the canvass with alf their might and vigor, do not control the vote of the electors. The Protestant clergy, at least outside the church of Eogland, labored in their churches and outside of them to elect Mr. Rogers, and they were aided by both Globe and Mail. Such a combination might well be thought irresistible, but polling day dis-pelled the illusion. The vote stood: Clarke, 7,950; Rogers, 6,853; Defoe, 1,998; giving Mr. Clarke a majority of 1,097.

THE Right Rev. Bushop of Ontario, in a Christmas Pastoral addressed to the members of the Church in the discess of Ottawa," urges them to contribute to the stipends of the clergy by generous offerings at Christmas, "the anniversary of the Incarnation." We have been accustomed to regard Christmas as the anniversary of the birth of our Lord. The "anniversary of the Incarnation" we have been accus-tomed to observe on the 25th of March, the day of the Administration, when Christ "was conceived of the Holy Ghost." His Lordship's ideas on the Incarnation seem to be rather more confused than we might expect from a Christian Bishop.

CATHOLIC RECORD, Mr. F. B. Hayes, of Ottawa, has donated one thousand dolars to the funds of the Nations League. This renerous act proves con-clusively that Mr. Hayes is an Irishman of the genuine stamp. Those who are ferever parading before the world their love of the old land, and their great desire to see her wrongs redressed, but who on the great work in favor of Home Rule, are men ill deserving the name of Irish men. We have too many of these in Canada, and it is a remarkable fact that those who could afford to be most liberal are invariably the ones who contribute little or nothing. There are hundreds who could well afford to give as Mr. Hayes has given, but we fear few will follow his example. If Irishmen like Mr. Hayes, and Mr. C. J. Higgins, President of the Gladstone branch of the Irish National Lesgue of Ottawa, were more plentiful, Home Rule would be very soon obtained.

MR. GLADSTONE reached Dover on his way to the Continent 27th December. A number of roughs hooted him and threw snowballs at him, none of which struck him. A delegation of Kentish Liberals presented to him an address.

In reply Mr. Gladstone criticised Lord

Salisbury's uncertain declarations regarding Fair Trade, and eaid "his Lordship talked of the consolidation of the Empire while pursuing a policy of national disruption. How can the Empire be consolidated by opposing the will of four out of five millions of the Irish people? Ireland is acting with moderation, because she knows she has friends in England, and Universalism, replied that he hoped every. as long as her moderation continues, so except Belfast Council. The foreign imported Government stands alone. The Liberals had never inscribed on their banner the name of a cause without carrying it through, and the cause of Ireland will be carried through triamphantly."

COERCION BY PERJURY.

The following instructions issued to the police show the diabolical spirit which animates the present Government in its treatment of Ireland. If even the present servile majority at Lord Salisbury's back can tolerate such an unblushing incentive to crime, there is less of "British love of honor and fair play" in the present Parliament than we give them credit for. Such a disclosure of unmitigated villiany should be met at once, on the opening of Parliament with such a vote of non-confidence as would unmıstakably mark the public indignation against any set of men who dare to issue such a document in the name and by authority of the British people :

Oork, 13, 11, 1887.

VERY SECRET.

Whenever a runaway M. P., against whom a warrant is in existence, turns up anywhere to make a speech, informations should if possible be aworn that he has violated in speech some provision of section two of Crimes Act, and obtain and execute warrant. Return this at once, and do not let this document out of your hands.

H. G. CAREY, C. I.

This document has been furnished by cable from Mr. Thomas Sherlock to the

cable from Mr. Thomas Sherlock to the Catholic News of New York. It is as plain a command to commit perjury, as could be given; but it appears that there is no infamy so degraded that the present Government is not willing to commit it. It is to be remarked that the members of Parliament who have evaded arrest se far, have not done so because they are unwilling to suffer for the cause of Ireland. election of Messrs. Sullivan and Sexton to the Mayoralty in succeesive years would no cause of sympathy with him! English be a sufficient answer; but we have the further fact, that out of sixty members of Dublin Corporation, now, there are

LETTER FROM ROME.

Rome, 17th December, 1887.

Enclosed I send you for publication in the CATHOLIC REGORD an interesting document from the Holy See, having reference to the Catholic colored mission of Windsor, Ont. This mission is looked when the Holy See, having reference to the Catholic colored mission of Windsor, Ont. This mission is looked when the Holy See, having reference to the Catholic colored mission of the Propaganda as a work of such importance, that His Eminence the Cardin Prefect has thought fit to issue a speculetter of recommendation in favor of its fact, the souls of those poor colore people have been, like our own redeemed at the infinite price of the precious blood of Jesus Christ; and the Almighty God, who wishes that all me should be saved and that none should be saved and that none should be saved and that none should have been precious blood of Jesus Christ; and the Almighty God, who wishes that all me should be saved and that none should be saved and that none should be saved and the mass possible.

Here, in Rome, one is better that easywhere else able to see the grareflorts put forth by the holy Cathol There are here schools and colleges at seminaries and universities innumedate where young men are trained a seminaries and universities innumedate where young men are trained and fitted for the holy ministry, as effer having drank the sacred science eligion at the most pure fountains of the school and fitted for the holy ministry, as after having drank the sacred science eligion at the most pure fountains of the school and and the nations on the face he earth. Here white, black and yieldes, to men of all races and colors.

At the great Urban College of the school and in the chapel pews. If enhanced in the chapel pews. If

regation of the Propaganda has deen to its duty to raise its voice and make appeal in favor of the great work Christian charity actually being carron among the colored people at Wirsor. Let therefore all who read tappeal, coming to them even from Ron ay aside a little sum of money to devoted towards the erection of the uildings required for the success evoted towards the erection of uniddings required for the success prosecution of this holy and aposterork. The foundations of these builds will be laid in the spring, should be the spring of the spr der my return from Europe, prove can succeed in obtaining the necess ands. Yours sincerely in Christ, J. T. Wagner, P.P., Dean

J. T. WAGNER, F. F., Dean THOMAS COFFEY, E.-q., London.
Roma, li 14 Decembre, 1887
R'VDE DOMINE.—Ex litteris nuper me datis ab Episcopo Londinensi, lib ler accepi te scholam catholicam in paræcia aperiusse pueris nigris insti parceia aperiusse pueris nigris instindis Pergratum insuper finihi acc
udire uberes fructus quos eadem
titutio iam a primo semestri prott
um quadraginta pueri as plures ad
aptismum suscepere, et in gremi
atholice ecclesiæ suscepti sunt,
acc felici operis incepto firmiter con
asiora in posterum incrementa fut
berioresque fructus ex nigrorum
titutione extituros. Quocirco
saxime gratulor, validosque perspe
lietati tue stimulos addo ad nova uscomerita comporanda.

romerita comporanda.

Equidem doleo te propter fideli Equidem doleo te propter fidelicappertatem exiguosque parocior reus hucusque non posuisse Eccles desque numero nigrorum instituorum pares ædificare. Spero au aritatem fidelium, ad quam recurionsilium inivisti, tibi non defuturo multos extituros qui divitias sua acrementum impendant salutis au rum, illecti illa cœlesti et copiosa rede, qua Deus hilares datores rementa.

Deum exinde precer ut te dintiss

Addictus.

Joannes Card. Simeoni,
Presectiv +D. ARCHIEP. TYREN, Sec. Con LISH TRANSLATION OF THE LEF FROM THE PROPAGANDA.

FROM THE PROPAGANDA.

Rome, 14th December, 188
To the Rev. Theodore Wagner, Prisat of Diocese of London.

Inv. Sir,—

From a letter lately addressed to by the Bishop of London, I have lear ith unfeigned satisfaction that ave opened in your parish a Catt chool for the education of colored tren. It has also given me much pare to hear of the abundant fruits ame school has already produced by the first six months of its existe ince not less than forty children as number of adults have received bapind have been admitted into the fohe Catholic church. I have ther good grounds to hope that good work of educating the colchildren, so happily begun, will graily progressing more and more, will produce fruits still more abund wherefore, whilst addressing you congratulations, I would also encourage to a work so meritorious.

Meantime I am sorry to hear

on a work so meritorious.

Meantime I am sorry to hear because of the poverty of these peand the otherwise limited resoure rour parish, you have not been able to build a church and a school is uitable to the requirements of this