THE CATHOLIC RECORD

MOLIO BROODD.



Obristian Calendar. The practice Obristian Calendar. The practice of offering up three masses on Christman day is of very early origin, as is evident from a Homily on the Gospel written by Pope Gregory I., wherein he says: "By the goodness of God we; are about to celebrate the solemnity of the Masse three times on this day." The three Masses are celebrated to recall to out Massee are celebrated to recall to ou munds the three-fold birth; of Jesus: First His sternal generation from the Father. Of this first birth the Prophet King says : "The Lord said to my Lord . . . With

sth of our Lord, which is also an a

therefore a

Last week we mailed accounts to all our subscribers who are in arrears for the CATHOLIO BECORD. We would feel grateful to our kind friends throughout the country were they to respond promptly to our appeal. A considerable promptly to our appeal. A considerable sum in hard cash is required weekly to meet the expenses of publishing a news-paper, and our readers cannot fail to ise the fact that non-fulfilment of their obligations as regards payment of er no little subscriptions causes a publisher no little inconvenience and loss. Those who allow their indebtedness to run from year to year until a considerable sum is due, are, to speak very mildly, acting in a most m iderate manner. In business relations of their own with other people, we feel assured they would express not a little displeasure were they dealt with in the same fashion.

We therefore hope that before the new year our kind friends will not forget to square up accounts for their Ostholic paper. We would be pleased if those who are not able to pay in full all that is due would remit at least a portion.

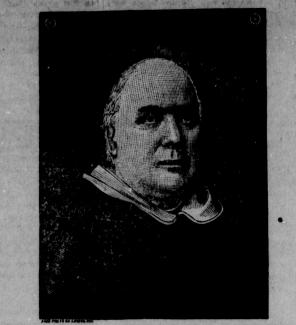
### HAPPY CHRISTMAS.

Christmae! How many joyous memorie does this word recall! With what anticipation did we look forward in the days of hildhood to the day which brought with it always some new and unexpected pleasure. The day itself, and in-deed all the days of Christmastide, are especially set apart for the purpose of imparting happiness to others, and there is no happiness which we can attain, so pure, so unalloyed, so complete, as that which results from the comthat which results from the con sciousness that without admixture of selfish considerations we have contributed to gladden others, to make them forget. or better still, to remove the cause of the sorrows and troubles which afflict them It is by thus acting that we help in the realization of the prophetic song of the angels, which was chanted on the first glorious Christmas morning: "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace to men of good will." Christmas is the time when it is customery for friends to inter change wishes for each other's prosperity and welfare. It is the time, above all others when, by means of gifts, good will i These customs are symbolical o shown. the greatest of all events in which our divine Saviour secured, by His Incarnation, the spiritual welfare of mankind, and gave to man that greatest of all gifts, Redemp-tion from sin and from the power of our arch enemy, and gained for us an inheri to man that greatest of all gifts, Redemp-

nee is the principality in the day of thy strength, in the brightness of the Sainta from the womb, before the day-star I b got thee." (Pealme, cz, 1, 3) Secondly The second birth of Christ is his birth from Mary ever blessed and immaculate This is His birth in the cave of Betbleber It is of this that the Angel Gabriel said Mary : "Behold thou shalt conceive i thy womb and shalt bring forth a Son and thou shalt call his name Jesue; H shall be great, and shall be called the of the Most High, and the Lord God shall give unto Him the throne of David His father; and throne of David His father; and He shall reign in the house of Jacob for ever, and of His kingdom there shall be no end." It is this birth in remembrance of which the feast of Ohristmas is especially observed. 3rdly. There is a regeneration in our souls which is spoken of by the Apostle, St. Paul : "God sent His Son made of a woman, made under the law, made of a woman, made under the law, that he might redeem them who were under the law, that he might receive the adoption of sons. And because you are sons, God hath sent the spirit of His Son into your hearts, crying, Abba, Father." Gal iv.

It is not, then, merely on account of th social memories which are attached to the feast of Christmas, that we should greet its approach with joy, but because it is the birthday of the true life of the it is the birthday of the true life of the world, because on this day our Divine Saviour, our Deliverer from sin and death, comes to earth to save mankind. St. Leo says beautifully, "the saintly should rejoice because the palm of victory comes within his reach; the sinner, because he is invited to particular of the sinner of the same set of the state is reach; the sinner, because he is invited to pardon. O Christian, recognize thy dig-nity, and being made a participator of the divine nature, return not to your former degradation by degenerate conduct. Bear in mind who is the head and who the body to which you have become united as a member, and that you have been rescued from the powers of darkness, and tranferred to the light and kingdom of

It is by devotedness to our holy re ligion, and strict observance of its pre epts that we may, all of us, secure the blessings which are attached to the devout celebration of this sacred feast. We know that, as usual, our faithful people will manifest their devotion by respect fully assisting at Mass on Christmas day ut we hope that there will be even more fervor than heretofore; and that the good esolutions which Catholics are accustomed to form at this time, when they prepare



THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

RIGHT REV. J. J. CARBERY, LATE BISHOP OF HAMILTON

DEATH OF RIGHT REV. DR. CAR BERY.

We regret exceedingly to have to ord the sudden death of the Right Reverend Dr. James J. Carbery, Bishop of Hamilton. Not only the people of his liccese, but all the devout Catholic people of Ontario, knowing the virtue, zeal, nd learning of the deceased prelate, will mourn the loss which the province as sustained by this sad event.

The Right Rev. Dr. Carbery was born in Mullingar, Co. Westmeath, Ireland, in 1822, and was for many years sub-Prior of the Dominican Convent attached to St. Clement's Church, Rome. This Church was originally built in the reign of Contantine the Great, on the site of St. Clement's residence, the place of whose ratory is still pointed out in it. The Dburch building was, however, destroyed by an earthquake in the year 900. Dur-ing the Pontificate of Pius IX. excavations were made which brought to light many interesting mementoes of the ancien Church, the new basilica of St. Clement being built upon the same site.

It was here that Mgr. Carbery wa tationed as sub-Prior of this interestin anctuary, when he was called to the Episcopate of Hamilton, on the death o the late lamented Bishop Crinnon, and he fulfilled the duties of his sacree office with great success, having built new churches through the diocece, and establishing schools until his ill health required that he should cross the ocean to recuperate himself. In August last it was reported that he was recovering, but he was suddenly taken with hear disease, and he died on the 19th inst. after being fortified by the usual sacraments administered to the dying. Re uiescat in pace.

The annexed reference to the desti f the distinguished prelate is taken from the Hamilton Times of the 19th instant;-"Bishop Carbery died to day," was the brief message i sceived this morning by Vicar General Heenan from St. Mary's Priory, Cork. It was signed "Wheeler,"

ent never came

p's ne

inarist express he young seminarist ex lesire to join the Order. At that time tesire to join the Dominican Order. At that time there was to existing convent of that reli-gious institution in his native town, and he determined to embrace the state of he priesthood in the Order of Friar Preachers. When his vocation was satis-factorily tested by Dr. Wm. Vincent Harold, then Provincial, he was accepted a postulant for the religious habit, and tent with a companion aspirant to the same state of life, with an obedience to Italy to enter on his noviceship. The convent enter on his noviceship. The conve "Our Lady of the Oak" the Querce ing at a short distance outside the ty of Viterbo, was chosen by his uperiors for his novitate house. By a appy coincidence and singular privi-ge it was in the same great convent hat Father Lacadaire with his Domini

that Father Lacadaire with his Domini can associates, in re establishing the Order of Preachers in France, had spent heir year of probation, under the guid-snoe and example of the Reverent Father Palmagiani. Three years pre viously the same novice master, then assisted by the present Very Rev. Domnissary General of the Order in San Francisco, N. S.-Father Sadoc Villarassé-formed the Irish novice, Brother Carbery, to the life of A DOMINICAN FRIAR

Gossip," telegrapus all ands of Funds which may be expected to injure the cause of Irish Home Rule. The appropriateness of the nom de plume may be inferred from the character of the "news" which the "Gossip" thinks it worth his while to send Brother Carbery, to the life of A DOMINICAN FRIAR In the month of November, 1843, he was admitted to solemn profession on aking his religious vows, and was tetained in the same place to make a pourse of two years' philosophy under Aquoroni and Pelliquinetti, and here he eccived sub deaconship from the hands it Cardinal Pianitti, Bishop of Viterbo. Co enter and complete his course of theology he was sent to Rome. Residing in the Irish Dominican convent of St Clements, he read theological lessons under Father Cloiette, a Spanish Lector and member of the same community, while every day he attended the classes of theology in the celebrated echools of St. Thomas in the University College of the Minerve, where he read under the two famous Regents, Spanish by cable. A short time sgo be telegraphed that the statements concerning Mr. O'Brien, as wearing his own clothes, were under the two famous Regents, Spanish divines, Xario and Ping, having at the same time Father Gulieimotti as Master of Studies. Having received descombing from Cardinal Palrizio, and the order of from Cardinal Pairizio, and the order of priesthood from the Oardinal Archbishop of Constantinople (having already taken his degrees). Father Carbery returned to Ireland in 1849. The first appointment as received in the service of religion and ais Order of Friar Preachers was his immediate assignment, in 1850, to the Caurch of St Mary's, Pope's Quay, by the then Perviced of Higher and the Home Courch of St Mary's, Pope's Quay, by

### 1 DEC. 34, 1887

# d what they are capable of in this

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THE THIRD BISHOP.

A GOSSIP.

sip" further speaks of "Mr. four's deepotie and brutel rule which impled out the last vestige of liberty. I" as if it were merely imaging In proof of this he appeals to the "fact" that Mr. Eugers Davies, a revolutionist. e conducting the Nation, while its telented Dr. Carbery was the third Bishop of the Diocess of Hamilton. He succeeded the late Bishop Crinnon, who was conse-trated at Stratford in 1874 and died in Florida There had It will be time enough to dub Mr. Davies a revolutionist when the fast can be proved against him : though it were not ted at Stratford in 1874 and died in rida, where he had gone in search health in November, 1882. Bishop bery was concertated on the h of November, 1884, in the of November, 1884, in the of church of the Dominicans at Rome. surprising that Irishmen should be "revo-lationists" under the brutal rule to which hev are now subjected. But the "Gossip" ignores the fact that under the present

bief church of the Dominicans at Rome. Jardinal Howard was the consecrating relate, and was assisted by the Arch-ishop of Ohalcedonia and Bishop Cleary, I Kingston. Many prelates and hurch dignitaries were present om all parts of the world. Shortly, ter his consecration the Bishop egime, Mr. Davies is liable to arrest for nerely publishing the resolutions of eaceable citizens, who desire that their country shall be self governed, and that or this crime only, are Lord Mayor a all parts of the world. Shortly is his consecration the Bisbop it to Ireland tor a few weeks then sailed for America, reaching illon on the 3rd of April, 1884. The ption accorded him on his arrival was a magnifications and is doubi-still fresh in the minds of *Times* ers. At St. Mary's Cathedral the bishop mag introduced to the people Sullivan and many other distinguished Irishmen in prison now, and liable to be reated as were Mesara, O'Brien and Mandeville, whenever the blood-stained Balfour may think proper to decide that they are not to be dealt with "either with leniency or severity." Such is the word ! shop was introduced to the people hbishop Lynch and welcomed with ses from the clergy and people of The same correspondent informed us that owing to Mr. Gladstone's ellence at the diocese, expressing saturation at bis appointment to the charge of the diocese and assuring him of the loyal support and love of priests and parishthe present time, the Liberal party are in a state of discomfiture. At the very moment while he was telegraphing this flapdoodle to Canada, Mr. Gladstone's of the deceased Richard with the remain ister to the Liberal meeting at Duncon, Scotland, was being published in the deceased Bishop will be interred so He was the fifth bishop which the Cork. He was the fifth bishop which the Dominican Community at Cork gave from its members to serve the cause of religion at home and abroad. The other four were : Dr. Hynes, Bishop of Demerara; Dr. Leaby, Bishop of Dromore; Dr. O'Carroll, Coadjutor to the Archbishop of Trinidad; Dr. Hyland, Assistant Bishop of Trinidad. Rev. Father Heenan and the bishops of the discusse were greatly shocked on papers. Such is the accuracy of "Gossip's" gossip. Mr. Gladstone's letter is referred

to in another column. This telegraphic correspondent further bespawls with falsome flattery the Duke of Argyle, who delivered "the most masterly speech" of the evening at the ner. rather meenan and the bishops of the dioceas were greatly shocked on receiving the nerve of his death, and are this afternoon communicating with the different parts of the diocese. great Unionist meeting in London. The Duke of Argyle is, no doubt, an able writer, and the speech in question seems to have been written and read from he manuscript; but with the character he enjoys, as "a born nestor," and an oppressor of the crofters, his opinions on the rights of the people are but of little value in the estimation of a discerning The Mail has a London corresponden bo, under the name of "Our London Gossip," telegraphs all kinds of rumor nblic

It will be noticed that "Gossip" acknowldges that the admission to the Unionist meeting at Dublin was by ticket. This packed assemblage, composed mostly of Castle backs, is what is claimed to be the honest expression of opinion by the "wealth and intelligence of Dublin."

#### DISGRACEFUL TACTICS.

false, and that he was wearing actually the prison uniform. The postal service which brought the complete account of doings in England and Ireland have satisfactorily While Mr. O'Brien is serving his time in rison, for advising Mr. Ponsonby's ten sipated the "Gossip's" story. Either be ants to hold out for the very moderate has no means of accurate information at command, or he invents his stories as he reduction of reck-rents which they deanded, it has occurred to Mr. Balfour thinks he may succeed in gulling the pubthat possibly Mr. O'Brien was in the lic. The other day he attributed to the right. The Government has, up to the present, taken Mr. Ponsonby's side. They Parnellites a plot to murder Mr. Goschen and Lord Hartington. It has been anhave supported him with all the forces at their command, and have, for his sake, inflicted untold suffering on the people of nounced by cable that this plot has no undation in fact, but that it is a clumey invention of Government supporters, for an entire barony. The condition of the he purpose of casting odium on the Home Ponsonby tenants may be judged by a lew cases. John Flynn occupied a holding valued at £68. On this he had to pay rental of £97, besides expending £250 in buildings and improvements. Callaghan Flavin, evicted last May with seven other £104, on a valuation of £66 10s, though

is improvements were full value for

As improvements were not are now £341 10s. These improvements are now the property of the landlord. Martin Loughlin's improvements were valued by

the land commissioners at £800, but as he

was unable to pay an impossible rent of

£93. 4. 6d. he was driven out, and the

Numerous were the cases perfectly like

these, and it was this wholesale robbery to

which Mr. O'Brien advised resistance. It

was on this estate that honest and hard-working families were driven from homes built by themselves, and lands made valu-able by their own capital and toil. And

as soon as Mr. Balfour succeeded in arm-

ing himself with the powers granted by the Coercion Act, he arrested the cham-

pion of the oppressed tenants, and by unprecedented acts of meanness and tyr-anny endeswored to degrade him and torture him to death. For a whole year

andlord confiscated his estate.

## DEC 24, 1867.

Isish Constabulary, Dublin. ressed to Me. Jones, who comilar, but subordinate position It is as follows :

The Castle, Dublin, 13, 1

MY DEAR JONES: I want f Government use a short and c tory of the Ponsonby estate sgit you do it for me?

1. Were the rents reason hitherto well paid ?

mathematical and a state of the second state of the secon

Please reply direct in a Spe Cover.

Oblige yours faithfully, S. A. W. Here is a complete vindice

wronged and persecuted patr he same time an unblushing of the brutality and stupidity becile government which now the destinies of the British Emp actually knew nothing of the the case on which they adjud twelve months sgo, and the going to look into it ! And h proceeding? Their method is par with their antecedents. policeman writes to a Cork po full information on the case. of Cork sends the letter to a man, Kerin, District Inspector which is in the centre of the Ratate. This Kerin, who is t whole question whether the reasonable or not, is a person no more about the value of h dog does about a holiday, Ireland declares. He is whether Mr. Ponsonby the Mr. Blakeney the agent is " reverse," The fate of the men, women and children is the balance, awaiting the dee mighty arbiter of human des lispute is on a difficult and d ian question, and for its se Government appoints a pol to do the duty of a Land Co But the comedy of the tran not end here. Mr. Kerin companion of Biakeney, Mr. agent ; and no doubt as soon Mr. Waters' letter, he carr Blakeney to consult with h answer to be given to the qu there a harsh landlord or reverse ?" A mora monstrou was never heard of, even in tration of the law in Ireland.

### THE SCHOOL SYS

The Mail is much troubl fate which impends over States schools. "They are th destruction." We read in th the 13th inst :

"The people of the Unit evidently becoming awake " which threatens their school And what is the danger found stated in an address the Rev. Dr. Josish L. Stron of the Christian Conference ton, in which he appeals to for united action, thus : " ne doubt that the ten or t of Church members in this

if united in aim and meth

tance of eternal bliss.

The Festival of Christmas was kept in the Church from a very early date. There can be little doubt that it is of apostoli origin, though positive evidence which would make this historically certain i difficult or impossible to be obtained after so great a lapse of time. The collection of disciplinary rules, called "Apostoli Constitutions," are undoubtedly very great autiquity, though they be no the work of the apostles, and they prescribe the observance of Christmas on 25th of December.

"Observe the days of the festivals brethren, and first the Nativity, and let this be celebrated by you on the twenty fifth day of the ninth month."

This was the 25th December according to the Calendar in use in Palestine.

St. John Chrysostom, in the 4th century attests that the date on which the Nativity of our Blessed Lord was observed in the East was different from that used in the West, until ten years before he delivere his famous sermon on the Birth of ou Lord : but he adds "This day was known from the beginning to the lababitants o the West." As this sermon was delivered about the year 386, it follows that in Rome, and the whole Patriarchate of the West, the tradition was preserved from ancient days, which fixed the celebratio of Christmas to the 25th day of December though the East did not adopt this usage until the fourth century. There are several very ancient Calendars also which give the same testimony.

This great feast has always been held as one of the most important festivals of the year, and St. Chrysostom, already quoted, says we "would not be in the wrong in calling it the chief of all festivale." Nevertheless, the great feast of our Lord's Res. urrection, on which so much depende in the great plan of Redemption, is of so great consequence that St. Paul says: "If Christ be not risen again, then is our preaching vain, and your faith is also vain." easily bought as this invention of the I Cor. xv. 14. The same is true of the enemy indicates.

what we fervently and sincerely wish hem all, with many returns of the same A HAPPY CHRISTMAS.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND MCR PERSICO

The following deepatch from New Fork is evidently a hoax. We wonder that Ir. Gill has given to it the importance which he seems to attach to it. Th Unionists would no doubt give easy edence to such a rumor, for "drowning en catch at straws."

men catch at straws." New York, Dec. 15.—T. P. Gill, M. P., cables to the *Tribune*:—The following communication has reached me through a person in London, whose position and character lend it a special importance. It will appear to morrow in *Unsted Ireland*, and form the text of its first leader. You will see at once the gravity of its import : \_-'Unionist circles here in London are zerative alacted at present over a stroke of -"Unionist circles here in London are greatly elated at present over a stroke of oblicy which it is confidently predicted will relieve the Irish Government from all its difficulties. It is freely asserted that the Government have succeeded at tast in securing the co-operation of Mon-ignor Persico, as well as of a few promin ent Irish bishops, Monsignor Persico, it is said, has undertaken to control the Irish privathood and prevent them from and, has undertaken to control the frien riesthood and prevent them from pposing the action of the Executive, no latter how extreme it may be. In con-ideration for this service the statement is sonally airrow and sold into the joy monk. A good and into the joy of his Lord, and it was fitting that he should have died in his native land, and should have died in his native land, and the walls where he once was Priv-in the last mon deration for this service the statement is that the Government have undertaken (1) to endow richly a Catholic university and (2) to receive an envoy from the Pope and to send an ambassador to the Vatican The Unionists loudly boast that this errangement will enable them to crush the Nationalist party in Ireland. The programme is that all the troublesome enders of the National movement are to be got under lock and key, the prisets to pe allenced and compelled to leave the eagues and Irish discontent to be finally allayed with the co operation of the Unionist bishops by a generous endow-ment to a Oatholic university. I am, of course, unable to asy what amount of

course, unable to say what amount of ruth there is in this, but it is the common alk of Unionist circles." The Pope has never been found to be so

cial of the Hib July the Bishop left his diocese to seek rest in his native land, and intending also to visit the Eternal City before re he then Provincial of the Hibernian kominicans, Dr. John Pius Leaby, now he Venerable Bishop of Dromore. Not ong after he was chosen as sub prior, e-appointed to the same office in 1854 nd again in 1858 In November, 1859, e was removed to Limerick, where on ward constitute was related to the was the faithful Brother Dominic To all appearances the Bishop was in fair health, but the change of cli-mate must have affected his constitu casions he was elect office of Prior. During city, owing to his great During his stay in that ion even more than was then to be seen To a man of his age, over sixty two years

#### POPULABITY AND INFLUENCE.

t the time of his consecration as Bisboy fa Canadian See, the change from the nild climate of Italy to Canada was no on operating with his zeal for the beauty of God'a house and characteristic energy in all his undertakings, Father Carbery rebuilt in a martellously short time the beautiful Church of St. Saviour's for his Order, as it now stands in that eity. In the Provincial Chapter, held in Dublin in 1876, he was raised by the suffrages of the assembled Capitular Fathers to the umportant charge of Provincial Superior of all the houses of the Order in Ireland At the termination of his quadrenia period of holding that office, he was recalled to Cork, to be placed at the need of the community as Prior of St. Mary's, in the year 1880. He was carcely settled down with the prospect of spend ing the remainder of his days in Cork, to the bishop, clergy and people of which perating with his zeal for the beaut on a character of Italy to Canada was not without many dangers. But he obeyed the command of the head of the Church, and left the Convent of San Clements in Rome for the Diocese of Hamilton about three and a half years ago. The white haired dignified pastor was received with the greatest honors by his flock, and his executive ability was soon shown by his active management of the affairs of the diocese, which he ruled with wisdom, firmness and gentleness His kindly ways, deep insight into and sympathy with human nature orought him the love of all who were under his spiritual guidance, as his scholarship and pulpit abilities com-pelled respect. While he made no radi scholarship and pulpit abilities com-pelled respect. While he made no radi cal changes in the diocese the condition of many congregations was vastly im proved, churches and schools were built and new pastors appointed for growing parishes. In his private life he was plain and simple, and while maintaining the dignity of a wearer of the purple as the head of a great diocese, he was per sonally always the humble Dominican monk. A good and faithful servant ali his life, he has now entered into the joy of his Lord, and it was fitting that he ing the remainder of his days in Cork, so the bishop, clergy and people of which use was so sincerely and steadfastly attached, when he was raised to a post of rank and responsibility in the eternai-city, being selected as one of the com panions or advisers of the Master Gen eral of the Order and members of his council for administering its general figures throughout the world. It was in that capacity that Dr. Carbery accom-panied the most Rev. Father Larocca panied the most Rev. Father Larocca. General of the Order, in his conrect of visitations to the several houses and missions of Dominicans throughout the United States, England, Ireland, Hol-tand, Belgium, and a part of France On the 1st of July, 1883, he returned to Ireland, with the General's sanction, to pass the summer at home. After his arrival in Cork, he expected to sojourn there for some time. He had scarcely reas d from the fatigue of his journey. within the walls where he once was Prior Joseph Several times in the last month Joseph. Several times in the last month has the announcement been made of Dr Carbery's alarming illness, but in spice of these warnings his people will be greatly shocked to learn that the wished for im there for some time. He had scarcely resied from the fatigue of his journey when, suddenly and quite unexpectedly, he received by post the apostolic letters, conveying to him the first intelligence provement never came. A BRILLIANT CAREER. Dr. James Joseph Carbery was born in Mullingsr, County of Masta, in 1822. He received the rudiments of his early edu cation in the principle school of that town, under a teacher whose name and abilities have not yet died out of tha-memory of that locality, Mr. John Hogan. Thence he passed on to the academy attached to the Diocesan Seminary of Nevan. At the end of his course conveying to him the first intelligence of his removal to the See of Hamil-ton, which was recommended by the eardinals of Propaganda in Congressu, 30th July, and afterwards ratified by His Holiness Leo XIII. on the 5th of August, 1883. On the return of the Bishop of Cork, after a month's absence from that

However, we admit that this statemen y not be intended to refer to the plo of which we have spoken, and which has een so thoroughly exploded, but only to he newer plot which he has discovered, he forgery of tickets of admission to the great Unionist meeting at Dublin." This

orgery was intended, it is said, to pack he meeting with Home Rulers, "to preent the Unionist speakers from gaining hearing," to "turn out the gas and wreck seinster Hall," and in all probability, hough it is not positively asserted," de berately to massacre the Loyalists." It asserted, however, that there would have been "a tragedy of the most appalling sharacter," if the plot had been successful. The committee are said to have been so extraordinarily vigilant that the forgery was detected, so that hundreds holding the counterfoit tickets were turned away at the door, and only "a few gained admitance.

has the Government been carrying on the It is very possible that, as a war mea war against these tenants, and now, when ure, an attempt wass made by some Nationalists to enter Leinster Hall, in the injury has been done. Mr. Balfour makes up his mind to enquire into their order to protest against the impudence ase. And for what purpose is the enquiry with which a packed meeting professed to to be made ? Is it to redress their wronge speak in the name of Dublin's wealth and intelligence. The next mail will throw Is it for the purpose of vindicating Mr. some light on this subject. It is even pos-sible that counterfeit tickets were issued O'Brien from such maligners as Mr. John Bright, who has gloated over the sufferings of Mesers. O'Brien and Mandeville, whom y some wag to attain this end, though eldering the source whence the infore stigmatizes as anarchists and rebels? By no means. It is merely for the puration comes, the story may very reaso pose of enabling the Government to know ably be doubted. But the other circum nces are evidently on a par with the omething of a case, the merits of which "Gossip's" other brilliant inventions. The hey knew nothing about when they took Home Rulers, by baffling Balfour's vigil he side of the tyrannical landlord. ance over his victims, by Mrs. Peggy Dillon's prosecution of the Irish Secretary, It would seem incredible that any modern Government could be guilty of such and by innumerable other acts, have shown, indeed, that they are possessed of uplicity and tyranny, but a letter has been unearthed which exposes the 10W a keen appreciation of the comic, and a whole plot. It was a private, a secret letter, spirit of uncontrollable drollery, but such criminal acts as the Mail's correspondent and the public are indebted to United Ireland's energy and patriotism for its would put upon them are confined to the discovery and publication. The letter is murder and bludgeon party who showed written by S. A. W. Waters, the Chief of at Mitchelstown and elsewhere through the Crimes Special Branch of the Boyal any moral reform with possibility. Christian sent organized, and cannot, the due weight upon public que the Ultramontane attac schools, and the attempt to funds to the support of se The common school is the of the body politie, in whi geneous material coming to and assimilated."

There is no attack made from any quarter, and Catholic Schools, which the adopt and make its own; the greatest liberality town ticular affection for Cat it feels so great an interest stantly giving us advice h enjoy civil and religious Mail is, in fact, like "th sniff," "a direction post w telling the way to a pla goes there." We will speak plainly.

Josiah L. Strong states falsehoods in the above Mail is equally respons Strong, for he adopts th In the United States the montane attack on Public is there any attempt on th lics at perverting public f port of sectarian schools. the absurd application of tarian" when Catholic is n that the speaker meant to lice wish to rob the public olic schools, but we pres ignorance of his mother to able to express himself ac let. Oatholics have n

United States attempte Pablic Schools. The M many times, to make it did so, but the stories h gross misrepresentations out at the time.

Catholics do wish to hildren religiously. We