THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

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Does this slanderer and torturer of political oppon-ents find it so excruciatingly funny to be charged by an English gentleman with words and acts so base and vile, so cruel and so cowardly, as to be incredible on any charged by an English gentleman with words and acts so base and vile, so cruel and so cowardly, as to be incredible on any lighter testimony or of any other man? Who will weigh his flippant denial for one moment against Mr. Blunt's grave charge? In cowardly natures, cruelty and falsehood are almost invariably com-bined. Mr. Balfour's is no exception. His reputation for truth or honor is long since lost. "This promising" (and promise breaking) "nephew of Lord Salisbury" broke a dozen pledges in the House of Commons, notably his pledge that an appeal abould be allowed in all coercion cases, a pledge which he not only violated himself in the House, but which his removables, by his directions, invariably violate in the country. He lied about the poor midwife in the West of Ireland, and his excuse was that he was privileged to lie with impubity in the House of Commons, net that he the sourt about the poor midwife in the West of Ireland, and his excuse was that he was privileged to lie with impubity in the House of Commons, the lied about Barrett, the evicted tenant, and his excuse was that he retracted at the first hint of a libel action. He lied about Mr. O'Brien, and his excuse was he believed he had precluded his victim from reply. The same excuse, and the same only, applies to his false and flippant insult a book—a terrible book for them; and he called it "The Two Nations." He painted in burning words the luxurious dwellers in the castles, and the degraded and over-worked slaves in the outer night of ignorance, poverty, and labor. The upper nation, the castle dwellers, the aristocrats, who had grown inhuman with irresponsible power, recognized at once the danger of allowing this man to be their enemy. His book was a threat, and they saw it. He was adopted into their ranks, and he accepted their honors. Step by step he compelled them to elevate him, a poor literary hack writter, until in the end of his days they pressed a jewelled coronet on his withered brows, raised him to the supreme seat among their titled ranks, re-christened him, whose name was Benjamin of Israel, by a lordly title, and showered on him such golden honors as his poor old frame could hardly stand up under. That was the aristocrate' bribe to an able man to tie up his ton-gue and his pen from exposing the wickedness of their power and defend-ing the rights of an outraged nation (great applause.) hops he had precluded his victim from reply. The same excuse, and the same only, applies to his false and flippant insult to Mr. Blunt. His followers are griev-ously exercised in their minds over the character of his denial. No one, they institute the same will believe the state. Consumption Surely Cured. Consumption statisty curvet To the Editor:— Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named Zis-ease. By its timely use thousands of hope-less cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of our readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully. character of his denial. No one, they justly argue, will believe the story is a lie. No one will believe that Mr. Blunt invented the appalling accusation. Mr. Balfour's answer, they contend, should have been that his statement to Mr. Blunt was a joke, which Mr. Blunt violated confidence in revealing. They make this excuse for him, forgetting that the joke has proved grim extense in the DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 37 Yonge St., Tormake this excuse for him, forgetting that the joke has proved grim earnest in the acting. Mr. O'Brien was the first victim. He was spirited away to Tullamore when it was thought Mr. Balfour's de-sign on his life would be carried out in secrecy and despatch. The public will Why go limping and whining about your corns, when a 25 cent bottle of Hollo-way's Corn Cure will remove them? Give it a trial, and you will not regret it.

FEB 18, 1888

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ABCHBISHOP EYRE ON BOME AND THE CHUECH IN SCOTLAND.

London Tablet.

In the One of the Alay Sector of the Church upon earth at the work of St. John X. To the One of the Alay Sector of the Alay Sector of the Church in Scotland. Taking the heat of the Church in Scotland and The Alay Sector of the Church in Scotland and The Sector of St. John X. To the Alay Sector of St. John X. To the Al

The holy-Pope one hundred and years before had sent Ninian, a S man, a missionary to his native co Ninian died in the year 482, ar work seems not to have been ver manent. Almost every trace of tianity had disappeared, when abu middle of the sixth century a new was raised up in the person of S tigern, the Evargelist of the king Btratbelyde. Kentigern was born year 514 on the banks of the For as he grew up he established him Glasgow. At the request of the and clergy he was consecrated Bis 540. He succeeded in rooting out ism, and became the founder of tianity in this part of Scotlard. in January, 612. His remains in the crypt of the old Cathedr and his lot is with the saints. THE See of Glasgow may be con as the first See established in S because the foundation dates of Though the See of Glalloway w lished in 320, it had not a con existence until its re-establish 1154. The See of St, Andrewa - 357 years after that of Glasgi the carly establishement of the

existence unit its resolutions 1154. The See of St. Andrews -357 years after that of Glasg the early establishment of thi Glasgow and for its first Bi Kentigern, we are indebted to This is the way in which as es-sixth century the then occup Holy See carried out the mis-by our Blessed Lord to feed The second thing that shon-paternal interest of the Hol the declaration of the indepu-the Scottish Church by Clemn 1188, chiefly through the eff Bishop of Glasgow. After the conquest the Archbishop claimed a supremacy over Scottish Church. The grout supposed supremacy was the store the second supremacy was the second supposed supposed supremacy was the sec Scottish Church. The groun supposed supremacy was the St. Gregory the Great to St putting all British bishops jurisdiction. Now the wo Bishops were taken to mean whole island, including Sc this claim was first made was revived in 1107 on the the consecration of Turgot is St. Andrews. Again the claim monk of Ganterbury wa

him, and tenderly questioned him as to his daily life and his knowledge of religion. To the good priest's dismay, he found him utterly ignorant of the first elements of Christianity, and then and there began his education by mak-ing him make the sign of the Cross. His sweetness and loving kindness so won the how's heart that he beyend to this sweetness and toying knoness for won the boy's heart that he begged to come to him every evening; and by degrees, gaining confidence in his patient teacher, he asked leave to bring two or three of his friends and compan-ions to what was in varifies a categories two or three of his friends and compan-ions to what was, in reality, a catechism class. Before the year was out, Don Bosco found himself with upwards of one hundred of these children, who came to him every evening of their own accord, and to whom he taught the first principles of religion. This may be said to be the first stone laid of his great

work-the saving of children's souls. In 1844, Don Bosco, having completed his studies in the Institution of St. Francis of Assisi, began to look about for some definite work. The number of boys who came to his evening classes had increased so rapidly that there was or boys who cance to rapidly that there was no longer a possibility for Don Bosco to receive them in his humble httle lodg-ing. In his distress he spplied to the Archbiahop of Turin, Mgr. Franzoni, who warmly encouraged him, blessed his work, and persuaded Madame De Barolo to give him two rooms adjoining her refuge, which he turned into a chapel. It was on the Feast of the Im meculate Conception, December Sth, 1844, that the first mass was said by Don Bosco to his adopted children, and the new work was on that very day put under the Patronage of St. Francis of Sales, partly by the wish of Madame De Barolo, but more especially because Don Sales, party by the wish of madame De Barolo, but more especially because Don Bosco had the strongest conviction from the first that nothing but the spirit of tender sweetness and love which char-acterised St. Francis of Sales could ever touch the hearts of these poor neglected children. His institution henceforth went by the name of "The Oratory of St. Francis of Sales," and his cc-labourers were calleed "Salesians."

were calleed "Salesians." But no great work was ever under-taken for God without encountering opposition and difficulties, and Don Bosco's was no exception to the rule. His oratory was beginning to flourish, and his evening classes increasing, when the Marchioness De Barolo, from some unexplained reason, auddenly announced to him that she must take back the rooms she had given him, as she wanted

good news to his children, who all said the Rosary in thanksgiving. The follow ing Sunday, April 12th, 1846, being Easter Day, everything was reacy accord-ing to Pancrazo's promise, and Don Boseo said the first Mass at Valdocco. bolco said the first Alsos at valueous, which became the site of the present oratory, and which they were never again to leave. Very soon more than seven hundred children orowded into this poor shed, and the results were most encouraging. There is nothing like suc encouraging. There is nothing like suc encouraging. Inere is nothing ince and cess for producing a good effect on people; and those who had been most loud in condemning Don Bosco as a mad enthusiast and a half cracked visionary,

enthusiast and a half cracked visionary, now gathered round him to express their surprise and admiration. But a scrious illness from over-fatigue followed rapidly on this arduous under-taking, and when he recovered he was obliged to go to his old home in the mountains to recruit. But when he

mountains to recruit. But when he mountains to recruit. But when he returned he brought back with him a treasure in his mother, Margaret Bosco, a woman of great courage and full of the same burning charity as her son. Hence-forth she became a sharer in his great work, and till the hour of her death devoted herself day and night to the feeding and clothing of his adopted children.

It was in 1847 that Don Bosco drew up It was in 1847 that Don Bosco drew up his Rule, which is a model of wisdom. But all this development of his work did not satisfy this tender priest's heart, as long as he saw so many of his boys, in consequence of their precarious position, sleeping in the parks or on door-steps, or in other places far more dangerous to their morals and purity. To meet some of the most urgent of these cases, he hired a hayloft, and there, with some sacks and fresh hay, managed to house a certain number. One night, in the month of May, a poor lad came to the to door, soaked to the skin and half dead with hunger. He was a mason's appren-tice who had come to Turin in search of work, which he had failed to obtain. Margaret made up the fire, dried the Margaret made up the fire, dried the poor boy, gave him a good supper, and then made up a bed for him in the

kitchen. This was the first boarder in

Their numbers increased so rapidly that it became absolutely necessary to find some other place to lodge them. Luckily people by this time had become really interested in the work, so that on December 8th, 1847, a new Oratory was opened, with a Home adjoining called the

workshops for every trade, large recrea-tion rooms and playgrounds, and eleeping appartments for upwards of a thousand persons, not counting the external pupils The children were divided between arti sans and students, the latter being boys o sans and students, the latter being boys of a higher class or of superior intelligence, to whom Don Bosco gave special instruc-tion himself This branch of his work has been specially blessed by God, for hundreds of young men have thus re-ceived an admirable education, and have gone out into the world as professors, when here the ductor will extend to the schoolmasters, doctors, civil servants, on lawyers, while a very large number embraced the ecclesiastical state. So that not only have the Salesian Houses been thus recruited with priests and teachers, throughout the north of Italy the biel have obtained some hundreds of zealous priests from the same source.

TO BE CONTINUED.

For Sweet Home's Sake,

For Sweet nomes state. Mothers, wives, sisters! why that patient, hopeless suffering, those pinched melancholy faces that sadden home and. cause anxiety to loved ones, while so potent and harmless a remedy as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription can be ob tained of your druggist? It is a panaces for all "female complaints" of marvelous efficacy and health-giving qualities. The debilitated, and sufferent from those ex-empiating particial pains. "drageingdebilitated, and sufferers from those ex-cruciating periodical pains, "dragging-down' feelings, back-ache and kindred female disorders, should use this certain remedy at once, and be restored to the blessings of health, for home's sake. Of druggists.

Dangerous Counterfeits.

Dangerous Counterfeits. Counterfeits are alwars dancerous, more so that they alwars closely luitate the original in APPEARANCE AND NAME The remarkable success socieved by Nassi Baim as a positive cure for Cliarth and coid in the head has induced unprincipled parties to imitate it. The public are castioned not to be deceived by nostrums initiating Nassal Baim in name and appear-nece, besting such ames as Assal Cream. Nassi Baisam, etc. Ask for Nassi Baim and to not take imitation dealers may urge upon you. For sale by all druggists or sent post-paid on recoupt of price (50c. and 81; by addressing Failord & Co., Brockvine, Ont. Will Be Fully Met.

Indications of Dyspepsia, such as Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Healache, Rising and Souring of Food, Wind on the Stomach, or a Choking or Gnawing sensa-tion at the pit of the stomach are fully met by Burdock Blood Bitters which has oured the worst cases on record.

formed to follow the body to the South Railway Station, whence it was conveyed to Woking Cemetery. It presented a strange and anomalous sight, that funeral in the heart of Pro-testant England,—the funeral of a mini-ter of the Established Church, followed by Anglican parsons in cassock, surplice, and beretta; by Sisterboods in black and brown serge, with coif and veil; by chor-istera; in white surplices, intoning as they march; by acolytes bearing candles; by a thurifer with his ascending clouds of in-cense; and by a roes bearer holding aloft the image of the crucified Redeemer. Mr. Mackonochie was a good man and zealous. How sai that such a life should have gome by in pursuit of the shadow while the millions had all the darkness, the crowding, the suffering and the labor. He was reminded of the Jewish boy in Eugland, 60 years ago, who, when a Jew had no rights or standing in the nation, resolved to become a great and power-ful man. But the upper class, who held all the avenues to distinction, would have nothing to do with him. They re-jected him; and he retaliated. He wrote a book—a terrible book for them; and he called it "The Two Nations." He painted in burning words the luxurious have gone by in pursuit of the shadow rather than the substance, and that its last moments should have been spent on a wrong turning—"a lost way!"

\$500 Keward.

\$500 Keward. For many years the manufactures of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy have offered, in good faith, a standing reward of \$500 for a case of chronic nesal catarrh which they cannot cure. No matter how bad the diseases has become, or of how many years standing, it yields, in due time, to their skill. This famous remedy is sold by druggists at cents.

A BarelCombination.

There is no other remedy or combination of medicines that meets so many require-ments as does Burdock Blood Bitters in its wide range of power over such chronie diseases as Dyspepsis, Liver and Kidney Complaint, Scrofuls and all humors of the blood.

FEVER AND AGUE AND BILIOUS DERANGE-FEVER AND AGUE AND BILIOUS DERANGE-MENTS are positively cured by the use of Parmelee's Fills They not only cleanse the stomach and bowels from all bilious matter, but they open the excretory ves-sele, causing them to pour copious effusions from the blood into the bowels, after which the corrupted mass is thrown out by the natural passage of the body. They are used as a general family medicine with the best results.

Part of the Heusehold.

"I have used Hasyard's Yellow Oil with much satisfaction, for Colds and Sore Throat. I would not be without it at any cost, as I look upon it as the best medi-cine sold for family use." Miss E. Bram-hall Sherbrooke, P. Q.

NATIONAL PILLS purify the Blood, regu-late Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

the See of St. by his never being consecution of R

THE DECISION OF R Then came the decision the question was settled in by a Bull of Clement III, Sees were declared depend save immediately on the 2 In this way did the Popes A Glement free the Scottist the metropolitan supervision declare its independence, to brought about by the energi Bishop of Glasgow. THE GLASGOW UNIVERSITY

THE GLASGOW UNIVERSITY THE GLASGOW UNIVERSITY PRESENT. Again, a third proof of the Holy See in this part shown by the establishme versity of Glasgow. Bis who had been translated to the See of Glasgow, Bis The project was warmly Nicholas V., and the new erected by a Papal Bis Provision was made in th the study of theology, and other faculties. Th cellor was to be filled Glasgow and his success privileges were conferr fessors and students as the Papal University 1453, James II. granted protection of the unive 1453, James II. granted protection of the unive same year, the Bishop Glasgow granted to all institution several pr emptions. Such was t University of the Wer by three thousand-students, and for the for we are indebted to Bisl Nicholas V.

ANOTHER DIGNITY CONFE ABOTHER DIGNITY CONFI The fourth proof of Holy See, of the anxi part of the country is and lambs, and, in the is shown by the pate Holy See in favor of it to the dignity of an a Siztus IV., in 1472, h of St Andrews into a of St. Andrews into an a few years later, th Scottish Parliament 1 Scottish Parinsment stating that the honor realm demanded the into an archdiocese, v leges as those enjoy James urged upon the with the requisition with the requ