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CATHOLIC NEWS.

Father Damen, S. J., celebrated his golden jubiles in Chicago on the 21st ult. The Sisters of the Precious Blood have established a branch of their Order in Ottawa.

Sir Charles Young, author of "Jim, the Penman," has renounced Protestantism and joined the Catholic Church.

There are a great many Husgarian Catholics in Cleveland, for whom the erection of a church will soon be a necessity.

An association of the alumni of the Ameri en College, Rome, has been formed at New York, with Archbishop Corrigan as President. The plan of the American Catholic Univerprovides for a large structure of brick with me-like tower, to be used for astronomical

Manayunk, Pa., is to have a pretty church constructed of white marble, which is being erected from a legacy bequeathed by Bernard

The election of Rev. Father Grady, of New York, to the presidency of the Catholic Young Men's Union, ought to give a new impetus to a well-deserving association.

St. Patrick's College, Wellington, New Zealand, is a great success. There are ten pro-tessors, and the pupils bear the highest reputa-tion for tone and discipline.

The Voce del a Verita says the Holy Father has written a letter in which he desires that the study of Hebrew be made obligatory in every clerical seminary in the world.

The co ner stone of the new Cathedral of Sacramento, Cal., [was laid by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Mauogue, on Sunday, June 12. The Rev. J. M. C. Bouchard, S.J., preached.

a priest, and nearly that number paster of St. Edward's Church, Cincinnati, U.S., will shortly start on a visit to his native country, Ireland. Rev. Robert F. Doyle, for over nineteen years

The Pope has appointed Rev. Nicholas Motz, passor of the church of Our Lady of Lourdes at Georgetown. Col., to be coadjutor to Rishop Machebeuf, of the Discess of Colorado, at

St. Francis' Seminary, lately established in Michigan, was a favorite institution of Bishop Borces. He has donated to it his magnificent libraray of seven thousand rare and valuable

Right Rev. Mgr. de Concilio, recently elevated to the Roman Prelature, was one of the principal theologians engaged in preparing the catechaem adopted at the Plenary Council

The St Louis Western Watchman says Cardinal Gibbons' sympathy for the workingmen is not new or assumed. He was a grocer's clerk in New Orleans before he studied for the Church.

By decree of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda, under date May 12, 1887, the Rev. Patrick Toner, of the Di cese of Scranton, United States, is named Missionary Apostolic with all the privileges inherent to that posi-

The committee in Davenport, Iowa, appointed to procure the erection of a monument to the late Father Brazill, have awarded the contract at \$1,167. Only \$503 needs to be subscribed to pay the expense of the lot and monu-

Some unknown person or persons entered St. Joseph's Catholic church in Holly Springs, Miss., U.S., recently and tore down the statue of the Virgin, broke it in peces and tore the flowers away from the altar and threw sand

In Palmerston North, N.Z., there are 300 Catholics. It is said to be one of the most thri ing places in the colony. The town is built on a large gravel bed, and outside the town for hundreds of miles the best and most fertile soil

to be found. The Hon. James David Coleman, of New Orleans, who has been elected Supreme Presioneans, who has been elected Supreme Fresi-dent of the Catholic Knights, w/s born of Irish parents on the 4th of December, 1844. His early education was received in the Jesuits' Col-lege and public schools of that city.

In reference to the rumor of the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Chapelle, of St. Matthew's church, Washington, D. C., to be Coadjutor, with the right of succession, to Archbishop Leroy, of New Orleans, the Church News of that city is authorized to say that it is without

The Government of New Zealand is wearied out with repeated calls upon them for more funds to support the "State School," against which the people are crying out as inadequate as well as inconsistent, and, in a word, a failure. Stout (the Premier) is the only one determined to carry on the campaign, and has said "it shall be done despite the wishes and desires of the people.'

In a sermon in St. Monica's Church, New York City, the Right Rev. M. J. O'Farrell, Bishop of Trenton, declared that the divorcing of the teachings of religion in public schools is what creates the lamentable deficiency in the Integrity of American public men. Society, he faid, required also a "Christian education as the basis of Christian marriage; that such an education as the library of the such as the such tion is the source of all the liberties and blessings we enjoy to-day, and without it nothing can be

The Right Rev. Bishop Watterson, of Colum bus arrived recent'y at that city after an ab sence of eight months from the diocese, during which time, besides his visit ad limina to the Pope, he travelled through Ireland, Scotland, England, Belgium, France, Holland, Germany and the Holy Land. His health has been much improved by the trip. By arriving one day earlier than he was expected the Bishop stole a march on the Catholics of Columbus, who were preparing to give him a public reception.

There is a Sisterhood called the "Little Company of Mary," established, in Rome, whose mission is to care English-speaking invalids. Their work was undertaken by special direction Their work was undertaken by special direction of the Holy Father, at whose request they are about to build a hospital. Their convent is at present at 44 Via Sforza di Monti, near the Via Paolino. They have done much splendid work in meeting the proselytisers at the bed-side of the sick poor, who in Italy are more sorely tempted even than our own by the traders in souls. The Sisters have also an establishment at Florence. ment at Florence.

Tidings of the appointment of Right Rev. Dr. Renwood, as Primate and Metropolitan of New Zealand, were received with great joy and glad-ness throughout the colonies. Having spent his life amongst Coloniels, none could have a better knowledge of their habits and customs. He is knowledge of their habits and customs. He is swearing and blasphemy which is heard in published by all. swearing and blasphemy which is heard in published by all. Swearing and blasphemy which is heard in published by all. Swearing and blasphemy which is heard in published by all. States. He is a young man and a fine which is announced to preach the churches lie on all sides and from men and boys in all orator.

are sure to be crowded with Catholics and parone of all denominations. Great preparations, we learn, were made for a grand service in St. Mary's Cathedral, Wellington, at the reception of the Pallium by the Archbishop.

A Milwaukee dispatch announc s the appointment of Rev. O Zarde ti Professor of dogmatic the logy at St. Francis Seminary in that to the position of Vicar-General to Rt. Rev. Bishop Marty of the Vicariate of Dakota.

The Holy Father has determined that during the great unflux of pilgrims that will come to Rome for the celebration of the Jublies he will from time to time celebrate Mass in St. Peter's. so that all may assist and have the happiness of

The Archbishop of Boston was received June 4th in private and special audience by His Holiness Leo XIII. The conference between the Pontiff and the prelate lasted for half an hour, and the reception of the Archbishop was most effectionate.

Quite recently the Very Rev. Father Vilar-rass, O. P., provincial of the Dominican Fathers, in California, celebrated his golden jubilee, which was the fiftieth anniversary of his first mass. The Rev. Father and Archoishop Alemany were ordained together.

A distinguished German noble, in the person of Count Frederick de Waldbourg, has just renounced the world and entered the Society of Jesus as a novice. He is the eldest son of Prince Francis de Waldbourg and the Princess Sophia D'Arco Zinneberg, and was born September 29 1861 tember 29, 1861.

THE HOLY SEE AND IRELAND. LONDON PRESS COMMENTS ON THE PAPAL MISSIONS.

LONDON, Jone 20.—Several of this morning's papers, following the example set by the Pall Mail Gazette in its issue of yesterday, accuse the Vatican of mendacity and paltry tergiversation in the matter of sending Mors. Persics and Gualdi to Ireland, in that the Pope, having already received a Tory statement of the condition of Ireland, as the relators believe, sends mission to Ireland to verify that statement rather than to confute it, and that he has proved his instancerity by starting, recalling and again despatching his emissaries in obedience to his understanding of how the matter was regarded at the English Court.

THE TRUTH WILL BE KNOWN.

That His Holiness is anxious to obtain an absolutely truthful and uncolored statement of the existing condition of the proble of Ireland not one of these papers believes; but with one accord they declare that he will finally have accord they declare that he will himly have forced upon him the unbiased report of the present state of the Irish Catholics which the Irish hi-rarchy are determined he shall have. Whether or not Mgrs. Gualdi and Persico will whether or not algre. Guald and Fersico will avail themselves of the information possessed by the Irish clergy or confine their investigation to personal observation remains to be seen; but it is certain that every facility will be placed at their disposal for arriving at a conclusion from the National League and Catholic premises that will astonish the Holy See if accurately re-

BELIEF IN THE POPE'S SINCERITY. On the other hand there are many prominent atholics and Home Rulers both in England and Ireland who believe implicitly in the sincerity of the Pope's desire to inform himself of the actual condition of the Irish Catholics and the degree of their justification for the all but armed warfare existing between Ireland and England; while others believe that whatever the motive which prompted the sending of the mission or the results expected, the commission must inevitably be touched by the sad state of affairs they will discover, in which case there can nevermore be any doubt as to the attitude of the Vatican on the Irieh question.

BOURGET COLLEGE, RIGAUD, PQ. On Tuesday evening, at Bourget College, Rigaud, P.Q., particular attention and interest were lent to the praiseworthy proceedings of a dramatical and musical entertainment, which was of a most agreeable nature. A considerable number of the surrounding clergy and gentlemen interested were present, and the vast ha'll of the college was filed with friends. At 8 30 p.m. the capital or gramme began to be disp.m. the capital pr gramme began to be dis-cussed with ability and exactness by all the respective actors. The proceedings were intersperced with a choice programme of quartettes and music. The beautiful drama, "St. Louis in Chaine," and the interesting comedy, "Honor is Satisfied," were executed in a laudable manner by all the actors. On the following morning Bourget College was the scene of the closing exercises of a successful term. The culture and refinement of the students reflected upon the management of the directors of the college. Besides the numerous premiums awarded by the college authorities for every branch of studies, several friends of Bourget college presented special extra premiums, of which the following is a brief list: Silver medal, presented by His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. for philosophy, awarded to A. Prevost; Bourget premium for collegous instruction, awarded to A. Telmosse: religious instruction, awarded to Z. Telmosse; His Excellency Governor-General Lansdowne's medal for excellence, mcrited by A. Lapalma; gold medal presented by Father F. Adam for eloquence, merited by V. Pilon; Adam for eloquence, merited by V. Pilon; Mayor Kelly's medal for English literature, awarded to A. Houle; Purcell medal for mathematics, merited by J. McDermott; Mc-Dermott medal for commerce, awarded to R. Gauthier; McGreevy premium for business brauches, merited by P. Green; Quinn premium for religious instruction, awarded to W. Brophy; Mongenais medal for Latin and Greek, merited by D. Davies; Campeau premium for l terature; awarded to H. Houle; Dupont medal for Latin and Creek; merited by L. Campeau Relanger. Greek, merited by L. Campeau-Belanger; premium for Latin and Greek, presented to A. Lapalme; Dumochel premium for piano, awarded to A. Prevost; Derochie premium for French, merited by G. Girard; Sadlier medal for French; awarded to A. Bourke; Browne pre-mium for English literature, awarded to Z. Moisan; McDermott medal for excellence, merited by P. Sabourin; Chouinard medal for religious instruction, merited by A. Lapalme. R. Gauthier and J. B. Bazinet were the lucky winners of the \$10 and the \$30 prizes for excellent to compare the compared dialogues. winners of the \$100 and the \$30 prizes for excellent conduct. Commercial diplomas were swarded to the following gentlemen, graduates of the complete English commercial course:—
J. McDermott, of Eganville; R. Gauthier, of Carillon; A. Houle, of Glen Nevis; W. McDermott, of Eganville; A. Brasseau, of St. Lazare. After the annual commencement the students started for their vacations with the hope of returning to Bourget College on Thursday, September 1st,

DO NOT BLASPHEME.

conditions of life? This prevalent profunction and blasphemy is one of the sure signs of moral decade of an otherwise great people, and some strong measures should be adopted by the moral element in every town and city to put a stop to it in public at least. It is an outrageous insult to every Ciristian to be com-pelled to listen to the public blasphemy of God's holy name, with its appended curses and vile allusions from the lips of unlicensed blackguards of all ages, and yet be unable even to chide them for such shocking outrages against both Almighty God and public decency. Who will take this matter in hand, and gain Heaven's

THE VATICAN AND THE IRISH QUESTION.

The Land League Cathering Funds to Fight Against the Enforcement of the Crimes Bill-Emigration Assuming Colossal Proportions

LONDON, July 4.—The fighting gang of the Irish party have again, after a very hard struggle, given way to the counsels of Gladstone, Parnell and McCarthy, and gave no signs of life when, on Thursday night, the amendments standing opposite their names were brought before the House by the chairman of committees. There is no doubt that by doing so they pursued the wiseat course possible. Nothing could be gained by prolonging the battle. The bill has been passed through the report stage, and on Tuesday or Thursday next comes up for its third and final reading before becoming a statute. The Irish Land bill, amended beyond all recognition, will likewise be brought down from life when, on Thursday night, the amendments nition, will likewise be brought down from the House of Lords to the House of Commons during the coming week, and will probably be-come law within the next fortnight. It may safely be predicted that two weeks hence Ireland will be plunged into something very much approaching civil war. The Land League work and the plan of campaign are gathering in funds for a terrible struggle against the pro-visions of the two bills, and the fight will be a bitter ons. So thoroughly convinced of this are the Irish pe.ple that the emigration has assumed phenomenally colossal proportions during the last two weeks. It seems as if there were hardly steamers enough to convey those

who are hurrying away.

Never before has Pope Leo XIII. been in so difficult a position, and it will require far greater diplomacy even than that displayed in the Culturkampit and the Caroline Island incident, in order to extricate the Vatican from its difficulties in connection with the Irish question. culties in connection with the Irish question. On the one hand the Eng ish Catholics, consist On the one hand the Eng ish Catholics, consisting mainly of immensely wealthy landed proprietors such as the Duke of Norfolk, the Marquis of Bute, etc., have joined the Salisbury Government in the demand that the Pope should cause the Irish prelacy and clerge the band don their hostility to the Irish policy of the Government, and to withdraw their sanctom and approval of the plan of campaign of the Land League, and, in fact, of the whole Nationalist policy. On the other hand, the Irish prelacy and clergy feel most deeply on the subject of the Irish question. With a view of gaining time, the Pope decided to send a special mission, consisting of two favorite prelates, to Ireland for the purpose of obtaining an unprejuland for the purpose of obtaining an unprejuland. sion, consisting of two favorite prelates, to Ireland for the purpose of obtaining an unprejudicel view of the whole question. This move was thoroughly approved of by the English Catholics, but strongly objected to by the Irish bishops, who considered that it showed a lack of confidence on the part of the Vatican. Mgr. Salls, the Papal nuncion to the jubilee festivities, who has been staying the whole of the past fortnight at the Duke of Norfolk's house in London, huwaver, insisted on their despatch. in London, however, insisted on their despatch, and accordingly they are on their way to Ireland. If they make a report favorable to the Irish prelate: and clergy, the Vatican will estrange the large, wealthy and important body of English Catholics and also the British Government. If, on the other hand, the report is condemnatory of the Nationalist cause, in that case there is every prospect of a secession en masse of the Irish priesthood and people from masse of the frish pressuood and people from the Church of Rome. Should there ever be a secession it would be far-reaching and its in-fluence would be felt severely in the United States, where the Irish constitute the vast majority of the supporters of the Church of

A DEFENSE OF XANTIPPE.

"A sweet gir' graduate" in a Colorado school, took for the subject of her essay "A Defense of Xantippe." She pictured Xantippe as a comely maiden wedde i to a dusty, fusty old pedagogue who would rather sit up all night with an argument than respond to a summons to dinner. He would not; like a good husband, get up and build the fire; he would go to sleep in the doorway instead of his couch, and he was always late at meals. Instead of being in his garden or rocking the cradle, he was out in the streets of Athens "spreading" himself over abstruse theories and vauge problems. In fact, he was a classical crank. She was of the belief that Xantippe was justified in pouring a pail of water upon the head of her spouse as he snoozed in the doorway at dinner hour, and that the populace were not without some ground "A sweet gir' graduate" in a Colorado school. that the populace were not without some ground for putting the cup of hemlock to his lips, and which his philsophy probably led him to demonstrate was 3 per cent. Athenian birch beer. The essayist handled a difficult theme with grace, and covered her sex and herself with glory, worth fifty cents a yard.

SERIOUSNESS OF FUNNY MEN. The Washington, D. C., Post remarks :-There is something very serious about funny men. Robert J. Burdette has become a Baptist deacon. Sam Small left his puns and became an "evangelist." Montgemery Baily, the Danbury News man, is a Sunday-school superin-Mark Twain passes the contribution box in Hartford (but they keep an eye on him).
Eugene Field of the Chicago News, refuses to
lead at the Thursday evening meeting, but he is understood to be deeply religious. The funniest men on the American press have cast an anchor to the windward.

The only meat which Mr. Edison, the inventor, will eat is beefsteak. He likes all kinds of vegetables, and for dessert always takes fruit, strawherries being favorites. It only takes him a few minutes to eat dinner. Soups are omitted from his table. When Mr. Edison uses the elephone he fairly shocks whoever receives his message by talking very loudly. Being slightly deat, he does not appreciate the high pitch of his own voice.

Daniel J. Rudd conducts, at Cincinnati, the

"THE WEARIN' O' THE GREEN." [NEW VERSION.]

O, Paddy dear, an' did ye hear the news that's gold round? The shammock lifts its head again to grow on Irish ground. No more the stranger's hand shall hold St. Patrick's isle in -way, But Irish hearts and Irish hands shall guide us

on our way; And when they ask in years to come from far across the sea,

How fares it with the land we love?" our answer then shall be:

O, proudly there in hut and hall the triple leaf is seen, And brave and true no more shall rue the

wearin' o' the green."

O, proudly there in hut and hall the triple lea is seen, And brave and true no more shall rue the wearin' o' the green.

O, brothers, gather close to keep the land you hold once more— Division is the direct foe that darkens now our door;
The God of nations rescues us and leads us

forth anew—
O who shall break what He hath bound while each to each is true!

And as the people onward march toward better days to be, The Irish flag will float among the banners of the free. Our colors then shall steak of hope, like spring-

tide's glistening sheen,
And all the world be brighter for our wearin' of the green.

Our colors then shall speak of hope, like springtide's glistening sheen,
And all the world be brighter for our wearin' o' the green.

EXCOMMUNICATION.

The Severest Penalty Which the Church Can Indict Upon Her Rebellious Children.

The forty days given by the Pope to Rev. Dr. McGlynn to go to Rome and answer to the charges of contumacy and heresy made against him came to a close July 2. Having refused to obey he has incurred the pensity of major ex-communication, a punishment so severe and so rarely inflicted that more than a passing note of

it is interesting.

To excommunicate is to expel and to make an outeast and an outlaw of some one. will not hear the Church, let him be to thee as a heathen and a publican." The sentence of excommunication is the exercise of the power invested in the Church under this grant and the official branding of the offender as a heathen the official branding of theoriender as a heathen or inpublican..., as one deprived of the privileges of a Christian. It will always stand for the severest penalty the Church can inflict on her children, and for all Christians who know and kelieve what it is to be joined to the Church, no loss or privation is comparable to excommunication. Spiritually, the unfortunate on whom it is inflicted in deed, and while it. on whom it is inflicted is dead, and whilst it

endures there is no hope of resurrection.

The severest form of excommunication was accompanied in its fulmination by the awful ceremonies mentioned in history. They explain the anathema of St. Paul, and were something like the following: The clergy, assembled in a church, came before an altar, holding lighted tapers in their hands. The bells were rung, and the celebrant, holding a lighted taper in one hand, spread the other on an open bible, and, after reciting the crime, said: "By the authority of God the Father Almighty, God the Sor, and God the Holy Ghos, of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and all the angels, archangels, saints, archangels, saints, and angels, and angels, saints, archangels, saints, and angels, and angels, saints, and angels, and an martyrs and confessors, we excommunicate the said N—, and we anothernatize him!"

He closed the book, the bells again sounded, and he threw the taper on the ground, the

clergy following the example. Excommunication in general signifies an ecclesiastical censure, whereby one of the faithful is separated in whole or in part from the

Communion of the Church.

In the law, exconmunication is major and minor. The minor excommunication is a partial deprivation of spiritual goods. This kind of exprivation of spiritual goods. This kind of excommunication may be absolved by any approved confessor. Its direct effect is to deprive of the Sacraments, under the pain of mortal sin. Its indirect effects are: The excommunicated minister cannot administer the Sacraments to another without necessity, under the penalty, at least, of a venial sin, since he cannot receive them himself without mortal sin; the investiture of one so excom municated with a benefice may be declared invalid. The minor excummunication may be incurred by associating with one who has been entirely cut off from the Church and ordered to be shunned, if this association has been in spiritual or merely temperal things, without necessity. Then it is said to be a jure, or included in a fixed law. As one of the causes of the minor excommunication, it is very doubtful whether it any longer exists. It is a disputed question among theologians, and this controversy practically decides the matter in the negative, since it raises a dubium juris or a doubt in law, and this doubt nullifies the inflic-

tion of a censure.

The Bishop may for wise reasons deprive an individual of the Sacraments, and then the minor excommunication is said to be inflicted

ab homine, or by human authority.

The major excommunication is a total de privation of spiritual goods. Those branded with it are divided into two classes: The viwith it are divided into two classes; the vitandi, or those who must be shunned entirely; the non-vitandi, or those who need not be entirely outlawed. Prior to the Council of Constance, anno 1414, the major excommunication stance, anno 1413, the major excommunication always carried with it the effect of absolute outlawry. Pope Martin V., by special bull "Ad Evitands," mitigated the severity of the ancient jurisprudence and ordered that the term "to be jurisprudence and ordered that the term "to be shunned" be applied exclusively, first, to those who are excommunicated by name and auspended and in erdicted are publicly denounced as such in the Church during Mass or the arrange of the service of mon, and second, to those who flagrantly strike a cleric and for whom no palliatives can be

a cieric and for whom no palliatives can be offered or accepted.

All persons not included in those two classes, though laboring under a major excommunication, are not vitandi, but tolerati or communicable, according to ecclesiastical law. It is proper to note the term "ecclesiastical law." Although association is permitted by the canon law with the excommunicated, if they do not belong to the two classes already enumerated, the natural and divine law may bid us to avoid the company of such, when their conversation or example might work our spiritual ruin, or when our alienation would impress them more vividly with the gravity of their offences. It is well to bear in mind that the bull of Martin V. was not intended to favor the ex-

are two-fold; the direct and indirect. The deprivation, first, of the Sacramenta; second, of the common suffrages of the Church; third, of the divine offices; tourth, of ecclesiastical jurisdiction; fifth, of civil and forensic communion with the faithful; sixth, of Christian burial; seventh, of the graces and privileges of pontifical rescripts; eighth, inability to receive benefices. enences.
The indirect effects are: First, irregularity. which one bound by the major excommunication

communicated, but the faithful, Even the

primitive restrictions of the law are still in force against all excommunicated. The faithful may hold intercourse with them. They must avoid all communication with the faithful in divine and human affairs until they do penance and are absolved from their censures.

THE EFFECTS OF THE MAJOR EXCOMMUNICATION

incurs who seriously, knowingly and solemnly exercises any sacred function of his order, unless excused by the necessity of his neighbor, or grave fear; second, a suspicion of heresy, into which he fails, who for one year contumsciously perseveres in his excommunication and with obduracy and contempt defies ecclesiastical authority.

First—The excommunicated by a major ex-

communication, as a rule, cannot administer or receive a Sacrament without the commission of a mortal sin. Those who knowingly, and without necessity, receive the Sacrements from these are guilty of a mortal sin. Those who knowingly and without necessity administer the Sacraments to these commit a mortal sin, and, under special circumstances, weightier penal

Second—They are deprived of all direct share in the sacrifice of the Mass, indulgencies and public prayers. Some maintain the faithful may, by special intention, give the excommunicatist toleratis a share in their good works.

Third—All under the major excommunication

must, under the pain of mortal sin, absent themselves from Mass and the divine offices, even on feasts of precept. The Mass cannot be celebrated when an excommunicatus vitandus is in church, and although begun, it cannot be completed till he is expelled. If he is in sacred orders, he is bound to receite his office, and instead of "Dominus Vobiscum," must say, kitten with its eyes as yet unopened. The Gushing Gibl.

Is a nineteenth century production. She giggles from the time she opens her eyes in the moring until she says amen to the Lord at night and puts her fluffy little head on the pillow. She says "thanks awfully" for "I thank you." She thinks the grand lugubrious music of the "Stabat Mater" "too sweet for anything." A kitten with its eyes as yet unopened. must, under the pain of mortal sin, absent themselves from Mass and the divine offices. orders, he is bound to receive his office, and in-stead of "Dominus Vobiscum," must say, "Domine exaudi orationem meam."

Fourth—They are deprived of all ecclesias-tical jurisdiction, and, under the milder form of excommunication, this jurisdiction cannot be employed without sin, un'ess the faithful ex-

pressly or tacitly solicit it.

Fifth—They are to be deprived of Christian

permit the excommunicated tolerati, who may at that silly, giggling gusher, to whom every be tolerated, to associate with us in civic and thing is "sweet," or "cute," or "cunning," or judicial matters without any invitation on our

According to the Papal Constitution "Apos-tolicae Sedis," all those who communicate with one excommunicated by name by the Pope for a grave crime like heresy or the maintenance of false doctrines, incurs the excommunication, the minried responsibility and anxiety with her absolution from which is reserved to the Holy

See.

The custom has therefore prevailed among all people, at all ages, and should Dr. McGlynn persist in his refusal to obey the summons to persist in his refusal to obey the summons to persist in his refusal to obey the summons to and comforter. She takes unfinished tasks from the tired, stiff fingers that falter at the form the tired, stiff fingers that falter at the form the tired, stiff fingers that falter at the form the tired, stiff fingers that falter at the form the tired, stiff fingers that falter at the form the tired, stiff fingers that falter at the form the tired, stiff fingers that falter at the form the tired, stiff fingers that falter at the form the tired, stiff fingers that falter at the form the tired, stiff fingers that falter at the fine falter at the form the tired, stiff fingers that falter at the form the tired, stiff fingers that falter at the fa people, at all ages, and should Dr. McGlynn persist in his refusal to obey the summons to vitandus excommunicated, he would become (to be avoided.) The effects of this major excommunication for him would be: the privation of the Sacraments; the privation of the suf-frages; the privation of the public offices of the Church; of ecclesiastical buriat; of every priestly right, and of all benefices. Catholics would not be allowed to have any intercourse with him, civil or religious, under pain of minor excommunication, which would deprive them of the use of the Sacraments. The reasons for his excommunication are that he has publicly disobeyed his Bishop and refused to desist from a course that occasioned much scandal. He is contumacious in despising the warnings of his superior, and pertinacious in his wrong-doing in rejecting the authority of the Holy See.

LO! WE HAVE LEFT EVERYTHING BEHIND US TO FOLLOW THEE." To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WIT-

NESS:

Sir,-The Irish Catholics in Ireland may vell be called Christ's modern true discirles to the great glory of the Catholic Church. Have they not for centuries, generation after generation, "given up all they had" to unflinchingly stand fact to their faith? Have they not persistently, at all times, treated with contempt British gold and bribes of all sorts, choosing poverty and exile, starvation and death, rather than worship Baal? Will not their reward be great in Heaven, yea, even in this world, and that sooner than anticipated by their foes, for the noble example they give to the whole Catholic world? Non-Catholics in this country cannot naturally sympathize with the Irish cause; it is quite natural for people who are not taught true charity to be ignorant of it. "Charity begins at home" being their motto, they never have much of it to spare for those who happen to belong to another creed. It is quite different with the true faith. "Except your righteousness exceeds that of the Scribes and Pharlsees you shall in no wise enter in the Kingdom of Heaven, If a glass of water given to the poor, whom Christ calls His brothers, shall not remain without a reward, how great, therefore, will the punishment be for those who overlastingly oppress and defraud the same? Our brethren, aware as they are of the cruel and outrageous treatment under which Ireland moans, and yet cannot sym-pathise with that unfortunate na-tion, show by that fact alone that they cannot be followers of Christ, as they have the pretension of calling themselves. Still, cut of the evil comes the good. Such want of charity serves in bringing to light to the unsuspecting Catholics that when Protestantism is stirred up, like a spring with muddy bottom, it looses its apparent limpidity; the genuine living water rests on a crystalized bottom which gains in brilliancy during the storms of persecution.

LUDGER BLANCHET.

Ottawa, June 27th, 1887.

GIRLS WE HAVE ALL MET.

The Pretty Girl, the Gushing Girl and the Girl We Really Love.

(Catharine Cole in N. O: Picayune.)

I know the Girl Who is Simply Pretty. Well, I know the Girl Who is Simply Pretty. Well, and is that not enough. Once upon a time a distinguished New Orleans beau was besieged by a fair maid and a homely maid, who pressed the claims of intellect versus beauty. The homely girl exclaimed: "Oh, you will aurely give your vote, Mr. D—, in favo: of intellect; beauty is only skin deep, you know." "Deep enough for me, my dear; deep enough for me, answered the irrepressible gallant. answered the irrepressible gallant.

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And so it is for most of us. A pretty girl may drop her final g's, not own an r in all her vocabulary, be as vapid as a shallow little stream purling down the billside, with an eternal smile on her red lips, a glint of laughter in her young eye. She is pretty, and she knows it, and that is almost enough. But after a time there will come a day when the girl who was only pretty will stand by and look on at the triumphs of the girl who was vise as well as pretty; who fitted her mind to accord with the graces of its beautiful casket. tiful casket.

Her few friends may be faithful to her. Her one true lover may still be fond of her, for it is not easy to uproot love, but their fondness is tempered with regret and disappointment, and when the soft eyes dim and the round arms shrivel, and the satin cheek is an etched picture of life's vanity and time's failure, the girl who was only pretty turns her poor scarred face to the wall; there is no welcome lamp of intelligence lighted in the blue windows of her soul—dull, inert, uncultivated. Skin-deep beauty was not deep enough, after all.

THE GUSHING GIRL

"Stabat Mater" "too sweet for anything." A kitten with its eyes as yet unopened, the Niagara Falls and Mr. Gladstone all are "just too utterly charming and lovely for any earthly

Her adjectives are all in the superlative. She will gush over a pumpkin, over her sister's new baby, over a doggerel rhyme, over everything Fifth—They are to be deprived of Christian burial if they depart this life either before they have received absolution or given signs of repentance. If by mistake their bodies are buried in consecrated ground, they must be removed, else they pollute the cemetery.

Sixth—The excommunicati vitandi—the excommunicated "to be shunned" cannot receive of our hospitality, or can they partake of our busines, profesional or social life, or act as judge, witness or advecate, unless a necessity fustry an exception. In divine things the excommunicated "that may be tolerated" cannot participate with us unless at our express or tacit request. The customs of modern life, however, permit the excommunicated tolerati, who may "just too awfully lovely."

THE GIRL WHO HELPS MOTHER.

mineled responsibility and anxiety with her youth, whom the others seem to depend on and

work; her strong young figure is a staff upon which the gray-haired, white-faced mother leans and is rested. She helps mother with the spring sewing, with the week's monding, with a cheerful conversation and congenial companionship that some girls do not think worth while wasting on only mother.

And, when there comes a day that she must

bend, as girls must often bend, over the worn-out body of mother lying unheeded in her coffin, rough hands folded, her long disquiet merged in rest, something very sweet will be mingled with her loss, and the girl who helped mother will find a benediction of peace upon her head and in her heart.

THE GIRL WHO WORKS.

The girl who works-God bless her-is another girl whom I know. She is not too proud to earn her own living, nor ashamed to be caught at her daily task. She is studious and painstaking, and patient. She smiles at you from behind the counter or desk. There is a memory of her sown into each silken gown. She is like a beautiful young mountaineer already far up the hill, and the sight of her should be a fine inspiration for us all. It is an honor to know this girl—to be worthy of her regard. Her hand may be stained with factory grease or printer's ink, but it is an honest hand and a helpgirl whom I know. She is not too proud to earn ter's ink, but it is an honest hand and a helping hand. It stays misfortune from many homes; it is the one shield that protects many a forlorn little family from the almshouse and asylum—brave, polite, refined, ambitious, every place is the rightful home of the girl who works

PRONUNCIATION OF "PARNELL." Punch, of London, has the following timely reminder as to the proper pronunciation of the name of the Irish leader. It runs as

A man there is of noted name, Which all men den't pronounce the same, But if you would the question sift, You only need to read your Swift. Thus, after Horace, in a parley With Oxford, to the Dean says Harley—

"Or, have you nothing new to-day,
From Pope, from Parneil, or from Gray?
So wrote the Dean, as also spoke he,
Not an iambus, but a trochee. Henceforth you'll place the accent right, And thank us for this Parnell light.

Lord Rochester, eldest son of the Earl of Carnaryon, comes of age this week and inherits the Chesterfield estates. When his father dies he will be one of the wealthiest of peers, as his income will exceed \$500,000 annually. He wa in Philadelphia a few months ago.

The City Council of Three Rivers has voted bonus of \$15,000 towards the construction the first section of the Three Rivers and North western Railway, also exemption from taxes and sufficient ground on the city property for station buildings and workshops. A bonus of a like amount has also been voted in favor of the Lower Laurentian Railway, of which line about twenty miles are already completed.