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Throughout the Dominion.

Correspondence intended for publication, as well as that having reference to business, should be directed to the proprietor, and must sech London not later than Tuesday morning.

Arrears must be paid in full before the paper When subscribers change their residence it is important that the old as well as the new address be sent us.

LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION. UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA, Ottawa, Canada, March 7th, 1900. Editor of THE CATHOLIC RECORD

The Editor of THE CATHOLIC RECORD

London, Out:

Dear Sir: For some time past I have read
your estimable paper, THE CATHOLIC RECORD, and congratulate you upon the manner in which it is published.

Its matter and form are both good; and a
truly Catholic spirit pervades the whole.

Therefore, with pleasure, I can recommend
it to the faithful.

Blessing you, and wishing you success,

sing you, and wishing you success, Believe me g you, and wishing alieve me, to remain, Yours faith.ully in Jesus Christ, + D. FALCONIO, Arch. of Larissa Apost. Deleg.

London, Sturday, March 30, 1901.

THE OLDEST PREMIER.

The cable announces that on the 21th instant Lord Salisbury had completed twelve years and one hundred and forty-one days as Prime Minister, the longest term on record since the time of George IV., exceeding Mr. Gladstone's term by a day. Will his Lordship continue in office long enough to carry out his declared intention of twenty years of coercion "and to govern the Irish people as you would a nation of Hottentots?"

OVERLAPPING SECTS.

Mr. David Sinclair, of Hamilton, Ont., writes to the Montreal Witness on the subject of the "overlapping" of Churches in mission fields. He

says: "We need not go to China or any other distant place to see the octopus that is being put on the community in the name of Christianity. In every little village of Northern Ontario you will see from four to half a dozen churches, none of them self-supporting, which probably never will be so eking out a spasmodic existence in an attempt to proselytize one auother. There are villages with thirty or forty families where there are four embryo sectarian churches eking out a spasmodic existence in an at tempt to proselytize one auother. There are villages with thirty or forty families wher there are four embryo sectarian churches and such poverty reigns that even the ir domitable General Booth's scouts failed t force an entrance, though they tried hard in many cases to add another tithe upon an aiready sect-ridden community."

Mr. Sinclair further remarks:

Mr. Sinclair further remarks:

"What a bowl would arise from strand to strand in glorious Canada if the Church of Rome were to parallel itself on the people in this style! Not only so; but look at the bigoted egotism of the sectarian scribe, driving some ten miles or so from one small village to another to preach to a baker's dozen, when there are already here three editions of the same thing." Openly expressel regrets will not

cure this evil. The only remedy is to return to allegiance to the centre of Christian unity, which the sects abanoned three centuries ago. It is char acteristic of sectarianism to split again into more sects; and so it must be to the end of the chapter.

LORD SALISBURY'S OPINION.

A despatch from London dated 19th,

In the House of Lords, Lord Salisbury, referring to the question raised by the 'no Popery oath' taken by the King, said he must regret very much that language of such indescent violence had ever been placed in the King's anti-Roman Catholic oath, but if it was modified or repealed, a great many people, perfectly sincere, though not very wise, would say that such action meant supporting transubstantiation. He proposed on behalf of the Government that a committee be appointed to consider the declaration re-In the House of Lords, Lord Salisbury, re be appointed to consider the declaration required from the sovereign on his accession, and whether its language could be modified advantageously without diminishing its efficiency as security for the maintenance of the ecurity for the maintenance of the t succession. The matter will be Protestant succession. considered on Thursday.

When the noble Lord made this speech surely he was not aware of the action taken on the question by Mr. N. Clarke Wallace and the Orange Grand Lodge of Ontario. At the next meeting he will, no doubt, be dealt with and a resolution of censure duly recorded. When Mr. Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister to Washington, delivered a speech recently at the Chicago University. dealing with the civilization of his own country as compared with that of Europe and America, he missed an excellent opportunity of making a point against the latter from lack of knowledge of the history of Canadian and Irish Orangeism.

THE IRISH PARTY.

On Thursday evening, March 21st, the Irish members of the Imperial House of Commons resumed the tactics of obstruction which Charles Parnell, the former leader of the Irish party, first introduced. This was not exactly the same tactics which were pursued cation question, when the uproar in less offensive on this account, and the

the house was occasioned by the resourse to a closure vote on the part of the Government to shut off discussion on a matter in which Ireland was especially interested. On the more recent occasion, the question at issue was the army estimates arising out of the Boer war. The Irish members protested that the war is unjust, and endeavored to obstruct the division of the House on the questions under debate. The closure was resorted to by the Government to override the obstructions, whereupon the Irish members shouted "Scandalous," "Gag" and other cries. Mr. Broderick, the war Secretary, begged them to let the votes be taken, and promised that an opportunity will be given after Easter to discuss army matters. As the obstructions were persisted in Mr. Balfour moved the closure, which was carried, and the motion for payment of the army was adopted by a vote of 157 to 48.

The purpose of thus obstructing th business as applied by Mr. Parnell, was to force the consideration of Irish measures by the House, by preventing, as far as possible, English or Imperial measures from being considered until a disposition be shown by the House to give due attention to the demands of Ireland. The closure was dopted as an extreme measure to counteract obstruction.

CATHOLIC ORDER OF FORES.

TERS. St. Joseph's Court C. O. F. was or ganized in this city in 1894 without having obtained proper ecclesiastical sanction. In consequence, it has never been recognized by the Church authorities as a society deserving the approval of the Church. We are much pleased to be able to state that satisfactory arrangements have now been arrived at and a complete submission of the Court has been made to the requirements laid Court is disbanded and a new Court will be be formed in St. Mary's parish, the chaplain of which will be Rev. H. G. Traher, P. P. We trust every prosperity will attend the work of the new organization, formed, as it has been, with the approval of the Church authorities. In the settlement of the difficulty, much credit is due Mr. M. F. Mogan of Toronto, who, throughout the negotiations, displayed much tact, and was imbued with a truly Catholic object. We are delighted to know that the Catholic Foresters are doing excellent work in our midst, and that the membership is increasing rapidly. With its sister societies, the C. M. B A. and the A. O. H., offering such advantages to our people in the way of insurance, there is no excuse whatever for Catholics becoming affiliated with societies not having the approval of the Church.

THE "CORONATION OATH."

A good deal of amusement has been caused in France on account of invitatations having been sent by Sir E. J. Monson, the British ambassador at Paris, to all the members of the diplomatic corps to assist at a High Mass offered in St. Joseph's Church, Hoche Avenue, on February 28th, for the purpose of imploring the blessing of God on the reign of King Edward VII. and his Queen Alexandra. The mem bers of the corps diplomatique were all present in full uniform, amoug them being the Pope's nuncio. The French papers are wondering how Sir E. J. Monson could have the conscience to have a religious service celebrated for their Majesties so soon after the King had picusly sworn that the same service is superstitious and idolatrous. If even time enough had been allowed to let the memory of the oath of declaration pass away, the absurdity would not be quite so great.

But we are told by the London Tablet that when taking the oath the King spoke in so low a tone that those who were close by could not hear him. The Times is given as authority for this statement, and the Tablet remarks thereon that his Majesty minimized and rendered as little offensive as possible the offensive words, and that it was to be expected that as a gentleman the King could do no less than save from open insult the representatives of France, Austria, Spain, Belgium, Italy and Portugal, as well as the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, and a large group of Catholic peers and members of Parliament who were

close by. We must say that His Majesty showed good sense and a proper respect for the feelings of Catholic bystanders by his manner of action on on the occasion of the vote on the Edu- the occasion ; but the oath is none the

very fact that he was ashamed of it should be a strong reason for its repeal, which, we are glad to know through Mr. Balfour's announcement in Parliament, is to take place at an early moment, notwithstanding the Orange Lodge resolutions to the contrary._

FUTURE OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Duke of Newcastle has made known what, in his opinion, will be the result of the contest which is still raging between the High and Low Churches in the bosom of Anglicism. He is not by any means in favor of

uniting with the Catholic Church, though he belongs to the very High Ritualistic party in the Church of England. In reference to the condemnation issued by the Bishops against the ceremonial use of incense and lights, he thinks the Bishops have been frightened by the violence of the Kensitites into making their decision. The result will be, in the Dake's opinion, that the Church will be dis established, and thus the King will cease to be head of the Church, but will become simply a Protestant of no particular denomination. The Church will then divide into separate organizations, as the extreme Low Church party will "leave us." Thus the Duke believes that the Low Church party will be the seceders, while the High Churchmen will have all to themselves, the Churches and the peoplethat is to say, a majority of them. The next step will be the reunion of Christendom, that is, of that part of Christendom which, being cut off from Rome, still retain an Episcopate. The affin ities of the newly constructed Church of England will be with Russia and Greece, as a matter of course, and not with the really universal, Church, for then, as the Duke is well aware, the real authority of the Pope would have to be recognized, which is just the down by the Bishop. St. Joseph's thing that is most of all a togle to the Ritualistic party. We must say we do not see how all this is going to reconstruct Christendom, or how the new patched up Anglo-Russo Greek Church will acquire the characteristic of universality or Catholicity by this amalgamating or welding process. It will still be a local schismatical organiza tion, just as the separate parts are at the present moment. But we need not speculate on this point, as the Duke's dream is still a long way from realization, and we may safely say it will never become a reality.

AN ORGAN OF DISCORD.

We have on several occasions called attention to the bigotry regularly displayed in the Toronto Mail and Empire, especially on one of its pages which every Saturday is devoted to catering to the palates of the Orange Young Briton element in this country and the followers of John Kensit in whenever matters relating to the Catholic Church are treated, and also matters regarding Ireland as a nation, undoubtedly because Ireland is a Catholic country, for in fact every Catholic country is dealt with in a similar way.

For the last few weeks the pabulum thus administered to its readers has been peculiarly nauseous, but it is devoured greedily by the classes for whom it is intended. We have thus had for some time an exhibition of ignorant bigotry from this quarter concerning the declaration oath, or coronation oath " of King Edward VII. with which we need not deal here, as we have already treated this subject at some length in our columns. But the issue of that journal of the 16th inst. has been so peculiarly offensive that we would be derelict in our duty as a Catholic journal if we were to let its offensiveness pass without a protest, the more especially as the Mail and Empire finds its way into the midst of many Catholic families. It is, therefore, necessary that an antidote be furnished against the poison it infuses into their atmosphere.

We shall deal here first with the insults thrown out wholesale by the London correspondent of that journal. against the Irish Nationlist members

of Parliament. He admits, indeed, that a certain number-a few of them-Mr. Healy and Mr. Redmond, and one or two

more.

" are men of first rate capacity and Par liamentary experience. They are always well informed, and now that they are directing themselves to the Government policy in South Africa and China, they display an am-azing knowledge of foreign affairs, and are able to make very damaging attacks."

Continuing, he tells us that the Nationalist party is composed of "raw recruits from the South and West Ireland, most of them too rude and ignor-nt to appreciate the traditions and char-

acter of the most august Parliament in the world. They pay no respect to the place, and do not stand in awe of even the greatest personalities in Parliament."

These greatest personalities are, ourse, Messrs. A. J. Balfour, Joseph Chamberlain, and others, especially on the Government side of the House.

Why should they "stand it awe of these gentlemen, whom every one knows to be the most bitter enemies of Ireland, and the most strenuous opponents of Irish demands? If they allowed themselves to be browbeater by these men they would not be doing their duty to their constituents, who sent them to Parliament to maintain Irish rights.

There is special reference here to the recent disgraceful scene in the House of Commons when a dozen Irish members refused to vote because the closure gag was applied to the discussion of a most important item relating to education in Ireland.

We already explained in our olumns that the provocation was great, which caused these Irish members to refuse to obey the rules of the House. Perhaps it would have been better if they had obeyed ; but there is room for a difference of opinion in the matter. The Irish members are of the opinion, which has been forced on them by the studied neglect of the wishes of the Irish people shown by the Government, that the only way in which they can make the injustice manifest is by showing their disregard of laws which were made purposely to discriminate against Ireland by shutting off discussion on Irish questions.

As we pointed out already in our last issue, the Irish members were not the persons who used violence. They were the victims of the violence used, under cover, indeed, of law, but of a law which was enacted to prevent them from laying the case of Ireland before Parliament and the people of Great Britain.

The correspondent says the Irish members are " rude and ignorant ; and "no contrast can be greater than the well groomed ultra refined Oxford bred Euglishman, and the Irishman in his shabby Irish tweed, his careless manners and his uncultivated brogue.'

To this we answer that Ireland has all along had representatives in Parliament who were able to cope with the great personalities" whom the Lon don correspondent so much admires, though the Irish people have been more anxious to have men who would uphold fearlessly the cause of Ireland, rather than men of wealth or even of learning. But the men who have maintained the Irish cause, not to speak of the Hon. Edward Blake, who would do honor to any legislative body, but such men as Messrs. Sexton, Dillon McCarthy, O'Brien, Harrington, Red mond, etc., who have been successively leading spirits in the Nationalist party, will certainly stand comparison with been found seated on the Government benches. So far as mental calibre is concerned, they are not in any respect inferior to their Parliamentary ad versaries.

It is with a very ill grace, however, that any upholder of alien rule in Ireland should reproach the Irish people for being poor or uneducated, whereas every one knows that it is to the wicked laws imposed on the country by English legislators that it was impover ished, and that the people were de prived of the opportunity of being ednested It is true that the nenal laws forbidding the education of the people have been nominally repealed for two generations, but practically they have not been fully repealed yet, while a complete system of Catholic education is still denied to the people, as they cannot even now obtain university degrees without virtually denying or abjuring their faith.

It takes more than one or two gener ations to bring forward a whole nation so far that it can compete with other nations in educational results. The wonder is that, despite her poverty and the efforts made by Ireland's rulers to keep the population in ignorance and poverty, they have made very marked progress during the last thirty years. The London correspondent himself

closes his letter by saying : "They (the Irish) are the only people under British rule who hold the British Em-pire in contempt. It is a sad comment on our government of Ireland."

It is truly a sad comment; but it would not have been thus if there had been shown any inclination on the part of successive administrations to grant to the Irish people a moiety of the justice and autonomy which have been granted to the British colonies.

The former colonies of England, which are the nucleus of the flourishing republic of the United States, deem-

their remedy in declaring themselves an independent nation. If their grievances had been remedied by the spontaneous act of the British government, they would probably not have thrown aside British rule, but would have remained loyal thereto. In the same way, if it is expected to make Ireland contented and truly loyal, the grievances under which the country suffers should be re-dressed.

In the same issue of the Mail and Empire in which appears the letter of the London correspondent referred to in the remarks made in the preceding article, there is in another column a gross and wanton attack upon the clergy of Spain, based partly on the recent riots in that country, and partly on the gratuitous assertion that the elergy there are hopelessly immoral.

Spain is very Catholic to the core : nevertheless there is there, as in other countries, an infidel element which is very aggressive; and this anti Christian element has recently manifested its spirit by riotous uprisings in Madrid and Valladolid, directed against religious orders, and especially Jesuits, several of whose houses were at tacked with cries of "Live liberty: Down with Jesuits : Down with clericalism."

These disturbances were participated in chiefly by the Anarchists who are strong in these localities, but they have been easily suppressed by the government, notwithstanding that it was confidently asserted by the enemies of Spain that they put the dynasty itself into peril. Whatever danger some may have seen in the matter ap pears to have passed away, very little mischief having been done, so that we may reasonably infer that the danger was not nearly so great as has been represented.

However, the facts which led to the uprising have become known, and these causes are found to be political rather than religious. The Mail and Empire writer admits that the marriage of the Princess of the Asturias, daughter of the Queen Regent, to Don Carlos de Bourbon, the son of Caserta, had something to do with the matter. He says 'the son of Caserta" has an unpleasant sound to Spanish ears. Caserta was the leader who fought against King Alphonso XII., and who has been regarded as a bitter enemy of Spain. This is enough to show that the principal motive of the rioters was political and not religious, and in fact nearly all Spain regards the marriage as a blunder, and the Liberal party are especially opposed to it.

In addition to this, a rich young lady, the daughter of Senor Ubao, desired to enter a convent, but as she was only twenty-three years of age, while the Spanish law sets twenty five years as the age of majority in Spain, her parents were authorized to take her forcibly from the convent into which she had entered.

The infidel party throw the blame of her entrance into the convent upon "Jesuit influence," as if she were not old enough to have a judgment of her own on this matter. This led the Anarchical element to raise an anti Jesuit cry during the riots, and they were further inflamed by a play entitled 'Electra," which brought in the incident. But the Jesuits had really noth ing to do in the matter further than that her confessor appears to have told her that her parents could not force her to marry against her will, and that it was a pious resolution for her to de sire to enter on a religious life : all of which is perfectly true, and in accordance with reason. The girl's own de termination not to return home, where, she asserts, her mother treated her unkindly, is the cause of this whole trouble, and not "Jesuit influence."

But according to the Mail and Em pire writer, the crimes of the priesthood were also a potent cause in creating the disturbances. He says the priests "were sheltered from the punishment of their crimes," and the vow of celibacy has become a mockery, the idea of serving mankind in poverty a mere topic for ridicule,' and "every charge which Luther hurled against the hierarchy of the Roman Church in the sixteenth cen tury can be established against her Spanish dioceses in the twentieth."

This assertion, without a single fact in support of it, is utterly false. The Spanish clergy as a body sare men of exemplary piety. We will not deny that in Spain there have been occasionally some priests who have fallen below the standard of piety which their holy state demands, and have brought discredit on their priesthood, but these are very few in number. Our contemporary should remember that even here in Canada and in the neighbor.

ed themselves down-trodden, and found ing states, there have, been Protestant clergy in plenty who have brought disgrace upon their religion. We prefer not to stir up this cesspool, but the Mail and Empire should not make such general accusations against the clergy of the Catholic Church of any country, at all events without being able and to substantiate its chargesready to substanti

We leave to the Catholic readers of that journal to decide whether the reading matter it furnishes to them is fit to be brought into their reading rooms, and to be laid before their innocent sons and daughters.

PATRICK DONOHUE.

It was an appropriate coincidence that the soul of brave old Patrick Donohue, founder of the Boston Pilot and loyal Irishman, should pass to its reward on the feast of Ireland's patron saint. The day of his death was also the ninetieth anniversary of his birth. During all his ninety years Mr. Donohue devoted himself, like his illustrious protege, John Boyle O'Reilly, to the cause of Ireland and the uplifting of the Irish peeple in America. He was born in Munnery, parish of Kilmore, County Cavan, Ireland, coming to the United States in 125. He learned to be a printer in Boston, and founded the Pilot sixty years ago.

Before the great fire of 1872 he was worth \$150,000 and lost it all. His name was then on paper for \$200,000. He began life over again. His great grief was for the depositors in Donohue's bank, whose little savings had been swept away. He paid all his in debtedness, dollar for dollar.

Through his efforts, more than thirty was

s in Donohue's bank, whose little savings id been swept away. He paid all his instedness, dollar for dollar.

Through his efforts, more than thirty years go, a home for destitute children was unded in Boston. It has taken care of over even thousand waifs and street arabs since a establishment. Every charitable work a the city and state and almost every church tructure in New England has benefited by it libarality.

is tructure in New England and in its structure in New England, and he deserved to be. Patrick Donohue merits a tribute of praise from every Irish Catholic, and from every man who respects high principles and sterling worth. R. I. P.

C. M. B. A. Resolution of Condolence.

Chesterville, March 19, 1991. John O'Donahue, Esq., Goldfield:

Sir and Brother-At the last regular of the C. M. B. A. Branch No. 309,

mighty God to remove by death your and an affectionate sister. Resolved that we, the officers and members of this branch express our sincere sympath for the loss sustained by you and extend our sincere condolence in your sad affliction: also resolved that a copy be sent to the bereaved family, the Finch Advertizer, the Canadian, and CATHOLIC RECORD for publication.

J. T. KEARNS, Rec.-Sec.

E B A.

Toronto, March 25, 1991.
Thomas Coffey, Esq., CATHOLI® RECORD, Lot

Dear Sir-You will kindly pardon me for im Dear Sir—You will kindly pardon me for imposing upon the valuable space in your worthy paper at this busy time of the year. But as I know of nothing that would please the members of our order better than to see the following list of local branch officers appear in such a popular journal as the CATHOLIC RECORD, you would do our association a great favor by publishing the same.

The past record of the officers elected in connection with our order, proves them, worthy of the honor conferred upon them and we believe the choice of the local branches could not have been a better one.

en a better one.
Each year brings with it joy and sorrow to

almost every order. But nowithstanding the difficulties met with during the past year, the spirit of Emeraldism still lives as ardenly as ever through the association; so with the assistance of the good priests and the renewed visor the officers and members at large not forgeting the good that can be done by your journal, we expect the results of this year's labors to estatisfactory.

OFFICERS OF LOCAL BRANCHES FOR 1901.

Branch No. I, Hamilton, President

OFFICERS OF LOCAL BRANCHES FOR 1901.

Branch No. 1, Hamilton.—President, J. Fla'havan; Vice-Pres., R. Burden; Financiai Secretary, N. J. Ourran; Treasurer, J. P. Ball; Recept P. J. Dowd.

Branch No. 8, Toronto.—President, B. McGuffin; Vice-Pres., E. Hurley; Financial Sec., A. McDonald; Treasurer, D. Taylor; Rec. Sec., W. J. Daney.

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McDonald; Treasurer, D. Taylor,
McDonald; Treasurer, D. Taylor,
W. J. Daney,
Branch, No. 11, Toronto — President, J. F.
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Branch, J. Howell; Rec.
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Poger.
GRAND BRANCH OFFICERS. GRAND BRANCH OFFICERS.
Grand President, R. O'Neill of Lindsay;
Grand Vice Press, J. Ball of Hamilton; GradSec, D. Taylor of Toronto: Secretary of Krecutive Committee, J. Drain of Peterborough;
General Business Secretary, Augus McDonald,
Sil Wilton Ave., Toronto, Ont.

C 0 F.

Court No. 201.

Court No. 201.

Whereas this Court has learned with deep regret of the sudden and sad demise of our late brother Philip de Gruchy, a charter member of this Court and many years an active worker is the cause of Catholic Forestry, whilst a resident of this city, and whereas this Court feels deeply the loss of one of its oldest and most earnest members.

It is therefore moved by Brother W. T. J. Lee, Provincial Past Chief Ranger, and seconded by Brother W. D. Vozel, that this Court extend to the widow and family of our deceased Brother its deepest sympathies in this help hour of trial, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the widow and family of the deceased Brother, that the Charter of this Court be draped for sixty days, and that a copy of this resolution be published in the Irish Canadian, Catholic Register, and CATHOLIC RECORD

IRISH LOVE WORDS.

ong years have passed, since, when a child, I heard it, heard it, The Irish tongue so full of melody; Yet memory oft, like strains of sweetest! Recalls my mother's fond Agra machre

When pain or grief oppressed me, how caress Her soft Alanna†; as she stroked my hair; What other tongue hath term of fond endear ment, That can with these in tenderness compare!

Acushla; sure the hurt were past all healing That was not soothed when that fond term was heard Asthore is the pulses of my heart receding. Would thrill responsive to that loving word.

Mayourneen! time and place and distance A child once more beside my mother's knee, hear her gently calling me, "Mayourneen!" And in her eyes the tender love light see.

What matter whether dark my hair, or golden She greeted me her collean bawn be most

fair,
To other eyes 1 might be all unlovely;
I was her "colleen dhas" beyond compare

Long years have past, alas! since last I heard That sweetest music to my listening ear, My mother's voice, perchance, when life is

y mother's voice, perchance ended. "Cead mille failthe!!! once again I'll hear. "Catharine Higgins in March Gael. A leanth. "A gradh me chroide, †A leanbh ;A cuishle, §A stoir, |Mo inhuiroin, @Callis ban, "Callin deas, ††Cead mille failte. were so manife the spiritual wurges him to reach. The low Father, not to be gained, shou ful eager to the gained, shou ful eager to the spiritual way to be children of the others. He ass in recalling sou morality. The prayer and uniferent way to be carried to the carried will surely not the Catholic wand mind, the reowardiec aris make us carried will feel asham our brethern, and to will feel asham our brethern, and to be the control of the carried was seed of the carried was seed to the carried was seed t us to join them
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ARCHDIO

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