THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—AUG. 21, 1874.

laws, of unjust legislation, of unfair prerogatives and goaded and exasperated into the rebellion that nearly goaded the ruin of France (cheers). Hence, for 1800 years the Catholic Church, this power that has created civilization, has stood like a giant, like a wall of brass, like an adamantine fortress, between the people and their governor, and has cried out during those long ages—wearying every ruler with her cry—has cried out: "Justice! justice! justice her cry—nas crace desc. Be just; respect their ing all a happy vacation, the proceedings terminated to the people! (cheers). rights; respect the holy lesson each and every one, even of the humblest and meanest of my people; be just to them, oh ye kings, and I will make them obedient to your just laws" (cheers). And we have the singular comment upon this—the singular proof from their own lips and actions of the truth of what I assert in this single fact that whenever any king or any governor in Europe wished to assert unjust titles, to enact tyrannical or unjust laws, to violate sacred rights, the very first thing that that man did was to throw of his allegiance to the Catholic Church. Let me prove it. During the long days antecedent to the Reformation of the sixteenth century, Italy was free. The republics of Genoa, Tuscany, Venice, and San Marino were all formed and in perfect freedom. No man disturbed them; the citizens had their rights and made their own laws. The Cortes of Spain guarded and preserved that glorious national spirit of Spanish liberty that made Spain in those happy years the first of the nations of the earth. But when the Reformation came and broke up the centre of Catholic Europe, and tore into shreds the seamless garbof Christianity, at once England's king became an irresponsible tyrant; and history declares that of all the kings that ever governed in England, there was none that governed with such absolute sway as Henry the Eighth and his daughter, Queen Elizabeth (loud cheers). The ancient Cortes of Spain and the Sovereign and King of Spain animated by the spirit of his age, became an irresponsible and absolute monarch, and out of that absolutism sprang the ruin of that magnificent and once glorious kingdom—and it stands to reason.

WHAT POWER ON EARTH CAN OPPOSE A KING except the Catholic Church? And why? Because no power could oppose a tyrant unless the man or the Church is prepared to die for its principles; therefore the Catholic Church is the only power that any power crowned or uncrowned, trembles at (Cheers). Now, consider what the world has gained by throwing them over. Every single principle that I have laid down has been upset and subverted by the spirit of our age. First of all, rebellion in the various States of Europe. Disregard of the Catholic Church has made the law of divorce. The wife has no longer a right to her husband; but by a trumped up accusation on the testimony of false witnesses may be driven out from the houseand a stranger younger than she, may take her place. That's the law of divorce. It is all very well to say it is only done in certain cases. Ah, when they wanted to prove crimes against the Son of God they found witnesses to swear to them. It is easy enough, if he has set his heart upon another adulterously, falsely, it is easy enough for him to weave his schemes and machinations if he has made up his mind to get rid of his wife. The only way to meet him is to tell him, in the words of the Catholic Church, that never, so long as there is a God in heaven, can he be faithless or inconsistont to that woman (Cheers). And the consequences is, and in virtue of the law of divorce, that except in Catholic Church society has gone back to the first element of ancient paganism. The Christian woman tois in terror as much as the woman who, in ancient day Greece or Rome, had never heard of God. She has lost the palladium of Divine law and of justice everywhere except in the Catholic Church (Cheers). Education to please this age of ours, must be Godless. We are seeing to draw the children from under the hands of the Church. Catholic education is looked upon as another name for bigotry.

WE PREFERTHE THEORIES OF HUXLEY AND DARWIN. to those of Moses and the prophets and the Son of God, and the consequence is that we are lapsing into ancient paganism, for the education of ancient paganism is defined by St. Paul to be simply this-they have every kind of knowledge, but they refuse to put God into their mouth. It is a going back 1800 years,—trampling upon the form of Him who ennobled whilst He redeemed us, and flinging away the lights of civilization that came to us from the cross of the Redeemer. Then the guarantee for honesty is gone. of my conscience," a man said to me, "I think I would be the jolliest fellow in all America-[laughter]-but whenever I see the confessional, and when Igo into a chapel, I begin to feel weak about the knecs" [Renewed laughter]. As long as the Church was recognized, her action admitted, her power exerted, influence for the people, just laws prevailed. The theories of revolution have only become popular since the great revolution against the authority of God speaking in the Catholic Church; and finally, I need not tell you that the governors of Europe-of Christendom-are all the merrier because the power of the Church no longer overshadows them; because the hand of the Vatican is no longer lifted over them. "If you impose," said one of the Popes to an Emperor-" if you impose unjust laws upon your subjects I will depose you, and command those subjects no longer to obey them." "Swear," says another Pope to an Emperor—swear to me in the presence of your God that you will repeal the unjust and excessive taxation you have put upon your people." That voice now no longer speaks; or if it speaks, it is the echo of what it was. It is no longer heeded or regarded, therefore Bismarck has it all his own way, like a bull in a china shop [Laughter], I believe there is nothing in these facts or aguments—there is not one word that has fallen from my lips calculated to create in your minds the narrow, miscrable, petty jealous, pedantic picture which should never find its place in the heart of the true Catholic. At the same time there is nothing I have said that is not calculated to make Church, proud that we are her children, and only anxious that we may appear before all men, and in the sight of God in heaven, faithful children, and practical of so glorious and so holy a Mother [Loud and continued applause, amid which Father Burke resumed his scat.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. T. R. Shanahan, late C.C. of St. Michael's Parish, in this city, so long and so favourably known in Limerick for his priestly and patriotic virtues, was inducted on the 22nd inst., by the Very Rev. J. O'Shea, P.P., V.G. to the united Parishes of Grauna and Ballingarry. Father Shanahan has been for eighteen years on the city Mission, where he has won universal respect and esteem; and we believe that one reason for his promotion to this valuable placed in his zeal and energy, as peculiarly fitted for the work of completing the new Church upon which £2000 have been already expended, collected by his excellent predecessor, Father Enraght. We believe that the Rev. Mr. Shanahan leaves Limerick with very little of the world's wealth—a fact which his numerous friends will not forget any more than his other claims to respectful and affectionate remembrance.—Limerick Reporter, July 24.

SACRE COUR CONVENT, ROSCREA. The distribution of prizes at the Convent of the Sacre Cour, Rescrea, and on Thursday evening the House of Commons took place on Tuesday last in the presence of the must decide the question upon which you have

V.G. Rescrea, and a large gathering of the rev clergy United Kingdom is a matter of course, and to be in the action brought by Father O'Keeffe against Dr. laws, of unjust registration, or the few, until the nation was of the diocess. The proceedings were in the highest degree creditable to the pupils and the nuns, and consisted of recitations in three or four lan-guages, theatricals, music, vocal and instrumental, in which the children particularly distinguished themselves. The Bishop gave a very excellent address at the conclusion in which he heartily congratulated the good nuns and the scholars on the success which marked the course of the academic year; and wishwith a grand overture played with the best effect. The Superioress (Madame Bland), and Assistant Superioress (Madame Scully), and the Nuns, entertained the Bishop and Clergy to a sumptuous breakfast.—Ib.

A retreat for ladies is being given this week at Roscrea Convent, conducted by Father O'Connell, S.J. On Wednesday, the Most Rev. Dr. Ryan, Lord Bishop of Killaloe, accompanied by many of his clergy, administered the Sacrament of Confirmation at Nenagh to three hundred boys and girls, with whose answering his Lordship expressed himself greatly pleased. The Very Rev. Dr. O'Mailey, P.P., V.G., preached, and the Bishop also delivered an address suitable to the solemn occasion. The month's mind for the Rev. Mr. O'Sullivan P.P., will be held at Parteen Church on Wednesday next, 29th inst. Office to commence at half past ten. On last Sunday the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new Convent in Ennistymon was celebrated in a most imposing manner.—Ib.

Yesterday, in the presence of a large assembly, the Right Rev. Dr. Delany laid the foundation stone of a new orphanage on the Wellington road. The institution has been founded and endowed at a cost of several thousand pounds by Mr. N. Murphy. It is intended to accommodate forty orphans of the better class, and the benevolent scheme of the founder includes a provision for giving the inmates a start in life, to enable them to earn their own subsistence. At the close of the ceremonies the Bishop delivered an eloquent address, explanatory of the objects and value of the institution, which is about to be erected Cork Examiner, July 30.

PETER'S PENCE.—The following letters have been received from Rome by the Right Rev. Dr. Delaney, Bishop of Cork, acknowledging the receipt of £500, the usual annual offering of his lordship, the clergy and laity of the Diocese of Cork, to the Holy Father as Peter's Pence:-

"My DEAR LORD-I am delighted to inform your lordship that I had the honor to lay the offering of your diocese at the feet of the Holy Father on the Feast of SS. Peter and Paul. His Holiness expressed his deep gratification on the occasion, as well as his acknowledgments to your lordship, to the clergy, and the devoted contributors through the diocese, to all whom he authorized me to convey, together with the expression of these setiments the Apostolic Benediction. I trust these lines will find your lordship in excellent health. I enclose a letter which his Eminence, Cardinal Antonelli, kindly favoured me with on the subject of your offering. -I have the honor to be, with profound veneration, your lordship's most obedient devoted servant, "T. Kirby.

"The Most Rev. Dr. Delany, Bishop

of Cork." "RESPECTED AND VERY REV. SIR-Through you the Holy Father received on the 29th of last month the sum of £500, presented in the name of his Lordship the Bishop of Cork, his clergy and people. His Holiness received with great gratification this renewed tribute of affection on the part of the contributors, but was especially pleased with the prayers offered up to the Lord for the lengthening of his days. In the fulness of his heart he imparted to his lordship of Cork, his clergy, and the faithful of his diocese the Apostolic Benediction. Praying you to communicate to his lordship this loving act of the Holy Father, at the same time convey to him the expression of my highest esteem.

"J. CARD. ANTONELLI, " Monsignore Kirby, Rector, Irish College,

"Rome, July 2nd, 1874.

Rome." His Grace Archbishop MacHale presided at the solemn ceremony of Religious Profession, at the Convent of Mercy, Westpert, on the 16th ult. The religieuse who made her solemn vows on the occasion was Miss Carr, sister of the Very Rev. Dean Carr,

Maynooth College. There will be joy in the hearts of bigots and Orangemen, for has not a priest—a regular " popish priest"—just gained a victory over Rome, and thus advanced the "blessed" cause of the Reformation? The Rev. Mr. O'Keeffe, out of his multitude of battles with the "emissaries of a foreign Prince" and other people, has at last won the day, and a jury of his countrymen have given a verdict in his favor in his action for libel against the Lord Bishop of Ossory. Not that the result is of much importance from any point of view-in a pecuniary sense, it is ridiculous. Damages were laid at one thousand pounds the jury have assessed them at fifty-and it would be difficult to make a fair guess as to whether joy or sorrow most prevail in the bosom of the parish priest of Callan, In one pitiful sense he has gained the day; in another he has lost it—is the gain worth

fifty pounds?—Liverpool Times,
MR. Butt, M.P., And the Coercion Acts. following letter appeared in the Times of Tuesday: Sir.—In the summary of Saturday's Parliamentary proceedings in the Times of this morning, I am represented—and, I admit, truly represented—as having offered to assent to the renewal of the Cocrcion Acts for Ireland to the 1st of September, 1875. I am not sure that the circumstances and nature of that offer will be fully understood by every reader either of your summary or of the report of the debate. I trust to that generosity and kindness on your part of which I have had repeated experience to allow me to fully explain this. The Irish Coercion Acts—and all the acts included in the Continuance Bill, with the exception of those about which there us proud of our religion, proud of our Church, proud) can be no controversy—are at present in force until of our race that has stood by that Church against the expiration of the next session of Parliament, a every power of earth and hell for twelve—aye, for session which, in the ordinary course of events, will fourteon hundred years, proud of the Catholic not terminate before the month of August, 1875.— This was strongly urged to show that there was no necessity for any renewal of these acts in the present session. In reply to this, the Chancellor of the Exchequer urged that it was possible that a forced dissolution might take place in the early portion of next session, bringing both the session and the acts depending on it to a premature close .--After this intimation from the Chancellor of the Exchequer I could not deny the possibility of such an occurrence. I remembered that the very result which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had anticipated as possible in 1875 had actually occurred in 1831. In that year the sudden dissolution on the Reform Bill had brought to an end a Coercion Act for Iroland under which a prosécution against Mr. O'Connell was then actually pending. To meet the contingency suggested by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, I proposed that the period at which the laws in the bill should exappointment by the Lord Bishop is the confidence pire should be fixed on a day certain, and not at the uncertain period of the end of the session. I mentioned the 1st of September as a day late enough to enable a new Ministry to submit to a new Parliament a measure if they thought it necessary to continue these laws. In that offer I made a concession which, perhaps, in strict logic I ought not to have made. I made it in an earnest desire to meet the conciliatory spirit of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It was contemptuously rejected. So far as I am concerned it certainly shall not be repeated;

servant, ISAAC BUTT.

July 27.

ENGLISH LIBERALS AND IRISH HOME RULERS -(From Correspondent of Irish Times.) - The Executive Committee of the contemplated new West End Liberal Club issued another appeal this morning for members, in the form of an announcement that their last meeting until next October, for receiving applications from these who desire to become original subscribers, would be held in the current week. You may recollect that some days ago I made allusion to the efforts which the future Prime Minister of England is making to bring within the fold of the projected political club the Irish Home Rule members, the previous day a man named James Mallon, while whose present place of rendezvous is King-street, Westminster. The Marquis has written, not once, but three or four times, to each of those gentlemen, asking the favor of their patronage for his favorite undertaking. I am now in a position to supply a copy of his letter, with its enclosure, and the answer which was returned by Mr. Butt to the copy of the communication which reached his hands. Other Irish representatives have also plainly expressed investigation into the occurrence has taken place. themselves, but Mr. Butt's letter may be taken as a type of the majority of the Nationalist rejoinders.-Here is the Marquis's communique to the hon. and learned member for Limerick :-

"43 Parliament-street, July 17, 1874. " Srr-I am requested to call your attention to my letter of the 24th June, and to ask the favor of being informed on or berfore the 31st inst, whether it is your wish to become an original member of the Liberal Club, in reference to which I have to bring under your notice the enclosed resolution, passed at a meeting of the provisional committee for the organisation of the club.—I remain, your obedient servant, "HARTINGTON.

" Isaac Butt, Esq , M.P." To this communication lowing spirited reply:—

"London, 22nd July, 1874.

Lordship's circul To this communication Mr. Butt returned the fol-

"My Lord-In reply to your lordship's circular of the 17th inst, only received this morning, I beg to say that I am, with regret obliged to decline the

honor which your lordship has been good enough to propose to me of being enrolled as an original member of the Liberal Club, now in course of formation. I am one of the fifty-nine Irish members pledged to the cause of Home Rule, who have entered into an engagement with each other that our Parliamentary action shall be independent of all English party combinations. The publicity which that engagement has received is, of course, enough to assure me that the managers of the new club do not consider such an engagement as inconsistent with its membership. I can well understand the anxiety of high-minded English gentlemen to disconnect themselves from the insult offered to Ireland in the rejection of some of our members when proposed at the Reform Club. I can also perfectly understand the feeling which induces those represented by your lordship to believe that a common sympathy in many Liberal opinions might be sufficient to counteract the effect of the differences between us even on a subject so important as that of Home Rule. Sympathising as I do largely with these feelings, I cannot at the same time fail to see that the Club is projected for the purpose of uniting in political action different sections of these who are supposed to constitute what is called the Liberal party. Apart altogether from the question of Home Rule, I do not see that we have yet arrived at any common understanding as to the sense we are to put upon Liberal policy as applied to Ireland. No doubt a large number of English Liberals have most cordially and generously supported us in our efforts to obtain free and constitutional government for Ireland; but in these efforts we have not met with the general or combined support of the Liberal party or their leaders. With the feelings I entor-tain on this subject, I should not feel justified in committing myself to any action that might be involved in membership of a Liberal Club without a much more distinct understanding as to the meaning of Liberal opinions and Liberal policy as applied to Irish affairs. I trust I shall be forgiven if I add that even if I were not impressed with these considerations as strongly as I am, I should feel some difficulty in observing that it is not proposed to place on the committee of the new club any one of hose who represent the opinions of the great majority of the Irish Liberal members as well as of the Irish nation. I may observe that if Home Rule members are to be reckoned as members, they constitute one-fifth of the whole Liberal strength. In writing this letter I express only my own opinions. It is a question on which every man must act on his own judgment. For myself, upon the best consideration I can give to all existing circumstances, I have a clear and decided opinion that I best consult the position in which I am placed by declining to join in any general party combination—even one so liberally planned as that in relation to which your lordship has been good enough to address me. As the matter is one which must be more or less of public interest, I presume your lordship will not see any objection to the publication of the letter,-I

have, &c., "ISAAC BUTT. "The Marquis of Hartington."

INQUEST ON THE BODY OF AN HOTEL MANAGER. Yesterday, at the inquest held on the body of Mr. M'Naughton, manager of the Shelbourne Hotel, the largest in Dublin, who was killed by falling off a hackney car, the wheel of which got fastened in a tramway track. The jury retured a verdict of accidental death .- Cork Examiner, July 30th.

THE GREAT STRIKE IN BELFAST .- There is no appearance of a settlement. Funds are being collected, and the mill-workers seem determined to hold out. The female workers are anxious to accept the reduced wages.—Ib.

As a general rule, there will be, as far as present appearances go, a very fair harvest return in all the surrounding districts of Limerick. The root crops, particularly potatoes, are in excellent condition, and one of the finest crops for some years past. They are coming into market plentifully, and sell by re-tail at from 6d. to 7d. per stone. The mangold and turnip crop also promise good returns. On the whole, the general harvest prospects of the county of Limerick have not within the present decade afforded such hope of an unusually good harvest than they do at the present season.

The crops in the North are generally satisfactory. Grain looks remarkably well, but the straw everywhere will be very short. The flax crop also promises well, the fibre promises to be strong and the yield good, but the acreage under the crop will be much smaller than it has been for some years past. There will be a bad crop of turnips, and the hayboth upland and meadow—has been below the average, so that with short straw, the fodder may be expected to be high during the ensuing winter.

Reports from Belfast are conclusive that the strike of mill operatives will in al! probability be a protracted one. Proprietors seem resolved to stand upon the demands made for a reduction of wages, and obstinacy on either side would appear to be the order of the day. At Lisburn a similar state of things exists, and on the 20th ult., there were large and offensive demonstrations.

At a meeting of millowners, in Belfast, on the 24th ult., it was resolved not to reopen the mills except at the reduced scale of wages. It is to be hoped that this serious dispute will be brought to a close at an early day. Great distress prevails amongst large numbers of the mill workers.

placed in the same category as a bill for regulating the sale of petroleum or the continuance of a turn-pike act.—I have the honor to be, sir, your faithful damages and costs. An action for damages was damages and costs. An action for damages was brought by Father O'Keeffe against Dr. Keatinge, who had presided as Chairman of the Callan Schools Committee, at which the Bishep of Ossory was instructed to prepare a document for the Commissioners of National Education in relation to those schools, and which imputed that the documents forwarded ten years previously to the Commissioners were not genuine. A verdict for £15 was given.

An outrage in which the Catholics of Ireland es pecially are interested is about to be brought under the attention of the House of Commons by the hon. member for Cork county. I understand that the Ulster Examiner of the 14th instant stated that on engaged in conversation with a Catholic clergyman in the grounds of the Catholic seminary at Armagh, was hit by a bullet fired by an Orange procession there assembled. The shot seriously wounded Mallon. Mr. M'Carthy Downing has taken the matler up, and on Thursday he intends to ask the Chief Secretary whether the statement is true, whether any arrests were made, and whether any inquiry or London Corr. of Freeman.

Dr. Ward, the new member for Galway, signalised

his first appearance in the House of Commons by ad-

ministering a sharp rebuke to Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice last night, in the course of the debate upon the Endowed Schools Bill, his lordship had taken exception to the Solicitor-General's dictum-that all they had to do was to "inquire into the mind of the founder," and had asked "tried by that text, could there be a doubt that this bill involved a robbery of Roman Catholic property. If we were guided by the mind of the founder, how could we doubt that the worship of saints and of the Virgin, and attendance at Mass were obligatory in the case of certain schools?" When Dr. Ward subsequently had the ear of the house, he expressed his regret that the noble lord should have spoken thus of the Roman Catholic Church teaching the worship of the Virgin and the saints. Lord Fitzmaurice denied that he had used the words referring them to a quotation from the member for Louth. Thereupon, the member for Galway, as yet unfamiliar with Parliamentary nicities, accepted the explanation, while in isting that the words had been used, and was reminded by the speaker of this unintentional breach of the formalities. Dr. Ward then delivered a telling reply to the question-What would a Roman Catholic founder say to the proposal of the Government ?-declaring that the founder would say, " Give back the institutions to the Roman Catholics." So far as the point in dispute is concerned, you will have observed that the printed reports confirm Dr. Ward's version of the words used by Lord Fitzmau-

Throughout the county Clare where land is good the crops of all kinds are in a most flourishing condition, and promise an abundant yield, except oats, which it is apprehended will be light. Wheat and barley are in a forward state, and under the influence of the splendid summer weather now experienced, bid well to be unusually productive at harvest time the grain being full and large. It is expected these crops will come under the sickle much earlier in August than for many years past.

Throughout the county Longford all growing crops have a luxuriant appearance. Already a large quantity of hay has been saved, and, although heretofore doubted, there will be an abundance of this article. Oats and wheat look well, and promise an average ctop. Potatoes for many years have not presented so healthy an appearance, and the supply at the market shows that there is a plentiful crop. The much-dreaded disease has not made its appearance. The turnips and mangolds both look very healthy. The farming classes seem quite satisfied with the general appearance of all growing crops, and the supply of turf, already saved, promises a cheerful winter fireside,

On the 23d ult., an outrage of an audacious character was perpetrated at a place called Guinea Bawn, situated about seven miles from Mullingar. The house of a man named Patrick Pardis, was forcibly entered by seven armed men, who fired several shots and threatened to murder Pardis if he did not give up his house and farm within seven days. Before going away the miscreants entered the cowarrested on suspicion, but as they proved a satisfactory alibi they were discharged.

The oats and wheat crop in the county Louth, look healthy, as also the potato crep. Flax in the southern end of the county, is almost unknown. A certain drawback may be expected in the turnip crop and some farmers found it necessary to re-sow their grounds, but this is the only exception se far.

On the 19th ult., an important tenant-right meeting was held at Kilmacow, county Kilkenny. The Rev. Mr. Brennan, P.P., presided. Mr. Keneally, Kilkenny Journal, Mr. Marum, and others, addressed the meeting, which was very largely attended.

In Kilkenny the cereal crops are making rapid progress, and have already assumed the golden tinge of harvest. The wheat crop appears to be the most plentiful this year, and everywhere it looks well.

The reports of the crops throughout county Cavan are very satisfactory. The yield of corn promises to be a good one, but the shortness of the stalk precludes the possibility of a good supply of straw. Potatoes are one of the best grown crops there within the memory of the oldest inhabitant;" the tubers are sound and the yield abundant. The general appearance of flax throughout the county is all that could be desired.

The report of the crops in the Galway district give the most promising results. Barley, potatoes, turnips, and mangolds are doing well, and everything bids fair for a most abundant yield.

It is rumoured that a marriage has been arranged between Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Bart., the Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Lady Lucy Fortescue, daughter of Earl Fortescue.

GREAT BRITIAN.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN SCOTLAND .- The Glasgow Daily Mail, a Protestant paper, gives the following interesting particulars of the condition of Catholicity in Scotland: "There are in and within a short radius of the city of Glasgow no fewer than twenty Roman Catoblic places of worship. Connected with these there are upwards of fifty priests. Sittings are pro-vided in these churches for about twenty thousand people, and there are nearly twenty thousand children taught in the Sunday Schools conducted by the adherents of these churches. Glasgow boasts of the Catholic Cathedral of St. Andrew's, a large church seating twenty-five hundred people, and is also the abode of the Roy. Archbishop Eyre, Administrator Apostolic of the Western District. Statistics show the number of Roman Catholics through out Scotland to be almost in porportion of one to seven of the entire population. The whole number of Romanists, as lately ascertained by themselves, in our section of the Empire is three hundred and sixty thousand. The number of priests is two hundred and twenty-seven; of churches and stations, two hundred and twenty-two; and of convents twenty-three. There are no less than one hundred and fifty congregational schools, and a college at Blairs for the education of priests, which has an average number of fifty-eight students. Among the various Orders of nuns in Scotland, there are the Apostoline, the Ursuline, the Franciscan, the Nuns The cost will be \$45,000.—Chicago Times. of Loretto, the Nuns of the Good Shepherd, the Sisters Green Bay has decided that a widower ought to. of Mercy, the 'Little Sisters of the Poor,' and the mourn at least three weeks before shying around for took place on Tuesday last in the presence of, the must decide the question upon which you have venerable Condjutor Bishop of Killaloe, the Most given no uncertain sound—whether the suspension amongst large numbers of the mill workers.

Nev. Dr. Ryan the Very Rev. Philip Kennedy, P.P. of all constitutional liberty in one-third of the last three weeks before shying around for At the Kildare assizes, on the 22nd ult, at Nass, Daughters of Nazareth. Among the clergy there a new wife.

are Jesuit Fathers, Oblate Fathers, Redemptorist Fathers, Passionist Fathers, Franciscan Fathers, Vincentian Fathers. Some of the Catholic clergy in Scotland have attained distinction in the world. of letters. In a recently published history of the Catholic Church in Scotland, attention is drawn, with some degree of exultation, to the rapid increase of the numbers of the faithfoul in the abode of unyielding Protestantism. It is admitted that much of the increase is due to the immigration of large numbers of Irish who have swarmed down upon Glasgow like bees to a hive. At the same time it is affirmed that among the poorer classes of our own countrymen numerous converts have been made; and it is stated as a matter for congratulation that several of the most distinguished Catholic priests have been converts from Protestantism, whilst not a few of our higher nobility have gone over to what is called the ancient faith. It is said that in the year 1800 there were only thirty thousand Catholics in all Scotland, whilst now there are twelve times that number. In 1800 there were only two bishops and forty priests; now there are two bishops and two hundred and twenty-seven priests. In 1800 there was not a single convent in all Scotland; now there are twenty-three convents, and nuns of many different Orders. It is singular to note that the conversions of Protestants have been either from the lower or the upper stratum of society. Among the middle classes, if we except Bishop Hay and a few others, conversions from the Protestant to the Catholic Church are rarely heard of. The Jesuits are still pursuing their ceaseless labors. The comparison which they themselves have instituted between the position of their Church in Scotland now and their position at the beginning of the present century is instructive to others as well as to themselves. It is said that Ignatius, on his death bed, prayed that they might be persecuted; and cortainly they are not looked upon with any high degree of favor by their opponents. In spite of this, and however it may be accounted for, their increase and prosperity seem to know no limit. What the end of it will be who can say?"

True words are often spoken in jest, and honest vords sometimes fall from the lips of enemies even in that most thorough-going of theatres, the House of Commons. In a discussion on the Endowed Schools Act Amendment Bill the other night, Mr. Il. Richards, M.P. for Merthyr-Tydvil, used the following remarks :- "He had some suspicion of the sincerity which hon, gentlemen opposite professed for the will of the founder; when the will of the founder was supposed to be in their tayour they stmined to the utmost every point; but when the will of the founder was that the child should attend a Catholic school or pray for the dead they dropped it like a hot potato (a laugh). The Church of England claimed to be the keir of the Catholic Church-the heir, not of its doctrines, but of its property; but surely the Protestant Nonconformists had some right to be called the joint heirs of the Reformation." To be heir to anybody he must be dead first, and the Catholic Church, we submit, is not dead, but living and instinct with vitality. Protestantism can only be said to be its heir when the footpad who waylays and robs the traveller comes to be called his heir. Subsequently Mr. Richards proceeded to ask if there were no political Churchmen. "Were not the gentlemen who lined those benches political Churchmen, every one of them? When hon, members opposite talked of political Nonconformists they reminded him of the French proverb-Veria te diable qui preche la morale (hear, and a laugh). The whole thurch was political from the crown of the head to the sole of the feet. Did the present government not get into power on the cry of Our untional Church and our national beverage' (laughter, and hear, hear). Just so. There's not a syliable of falsehood in that. The publican is the man of political influence in England to-day, and the Conservative ministry floated into power on a tide of Parclay's ontire.—The Universe.

HOMELESS AND PENNILESS-A SAD STORY .- On Tuesdey 21 ult., Dr. Hardwicke resumed an inquest at the House of Correction, Clerkenwell, on the death of Stephen Tubb, a labourer, aged 62. The evidence showed that on the evening of the 10th the deceased was seen by a police-constable lying on the ground in High Street, New Brentford, apparently the worse for drink. Being questioned, he said that he had no home and no money. The constable asked him to go to the union, but he said he would not. The constable then took him into custody for wandering without visible means of subsistence. In the morning, having been supplied with coffee and bread and butter, he was taken betore the magistrates, and was sentenced under the Vagrant Act to seven days' imprisonment in the House of Correction at Coldbath Fields. Two hours afterwards the constable and the deceased started on foot for the Kewbridge Rallway Station, a distance of two miles. The deceased was so weak that he could not perform the whole of the journey without a "lift." They proceeded by rail to Farringdon Street, and, not being able to get a cab, walked to the prison. Dr. Smiles, the surgeon, found that the deceased was in a state of extreme exhaustion through want of food—in fact, that he was dying. The deceased died on Thursday from congestion of the lungs and disease of the heart. The jury returned a verdict that deceased died from congestion of the lungs, accelerated through want of support on the journey from Brenttord Police Station to the House of Correction.

UNITED STATES.

A correspondent writes to ask us : " Have the Freemasons been condemned by the Church and if so where and when? The question fairly amazes us. Some one will soon ask whether stealing and murder have been condemned. We certainly should not think it necessary to answer our correspondent at all, but that he states, in explanation of his question, that this extraordinary doubt of his, has been suggested by a Freemason, who further alleges that "two-thirds of the members of his lodge are Catholics." Our correspondent may be assured of one thing, that Catholics they are not now, though they may have been baptized such. He may further assure his Masonic acquaintance that on their death bed, they will reject Masonry if God only gives them the chance, which He is not bound to do, and which is very probable, in many cases, if not in all, He will not give them. As to when Masonry was formally condemned by the Church, through the Pope, its Head and Voice, our correspondent will find particulars in an article published in the Catholic Review of May 30, 1874. In that it will be seen that the Free Masons were condemned by Pope Clement XII. in 1730, Benedict XIV. in 1751, Pius VII. in 1811, Leo XII. in 1826 and by Pius IX. on several occasions. Fuller particulars can be had from any Catholic pastor .- Catholic Review, Brooklyn.

ANOTHER NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.-Whilst Protestants are wrangling, Catholics are building churches and multiplying membership. A contract was let for another new church on Paulina street, near the rolling mills. A large Catholic population resides in that vicinity, and Rev. Father Edwards raised money to erect a new building for their use. It will be the Church of the Annunciation. The size will be 126 feet long and 55 feet wide. Gothic is the style, and the plans, which were drawn by Mr. Menard, give promise of a neat and beautiful edifice. It will not be as large as the new cathedral. but it will be quite an acquisition to that part of the city. The spire will soar upward 140 feet. The material will be pressed brick with stone trimmings.