ess, merited by nnach, Foyster, agh, obtained by class, Misses de Mills, Aurora

prize in 2nd arithmetic, 2nd division music

st prize in 2nd or division arithg.; rize in 2nd class,

on music, drawrize in 2nd class rision arithmetic music.
nd prize in 2nd
ithmetic and im-

prize in 2nd class, rithmetic, 1st in for elocution and rd prize in 2nd

ision arithmetic, and in 1st diviprize in 2nd class, ic, improvement junior division ss French. rize in 2nd class,

gh, prize in 1st and writing. AY SCHOOL.
in improvement,
preparatory divi-

g in junior divi

1st prize in gram-t class French, his-y and in 2nd divi-

2nd prize in diviaprovement in 1st ion arithmetic and e for general im-sh studies and in

or general satisfac-ss English, 1st for ss arithmetic and rize for improve-

and music crown and prize in 1st class French strumental music, elocution and wax a drawing and in

prize in 4th class s French, improve-vision music, drawvision music, draw-in 2nd division prize in divison 4th isic, 1st in 2nd divi-

1st prize in ety-n history and geo-ion arithmetic, 2nd wing, painting and ld, 2nd prize in 4th

ent in 2nd division work and arithmed, Ist prize in Eng-

ent in grammar and rision music and Ist ze for general im-Ist in 2nd division

ork.
ed prize in 4th class
in 1st class French,
arithmetic.
prize for improveh and 1st division

n Ist class French, netic, improvement sition, and 2nd fo orize in division 5th

class French, 2nd embroidery, 2nd in d ornamental writ-, Ist prize in divi-in 3rd class French, sic, and 1st in Ist

valle, 2nd prize in ish, 1st for etymolreach, improvement neatness and fidelity s. rd prize in division

rize in division 5th 2nd class French, t 2nd division mu-

rize in division 5th n 3rd class French, n instrumental and

in division 5th class t in 3nd division mutin and division mu-ing.
prize in division 5th
ass French, improve-awing.
wn and prize in 5th
ord class French, in
provement in yood

provement in vocal on arithmetic. 2nd class French, 2nd

c, Ist for improve-book-keeping. d in 5th class English, th class French, and

2nd prize in 5th class prize in 4th class nslation, 2nd in 3rd

prize in 5th class lass French, improve-thmetic.

n, 3rd prize in 5th class at in 1st class French, e in 5th class English

first in elocution, crown and prize in first class arithmetic and improvement in draw-

class arithmetic and improvement in drawing.

Miss Daisy Harris, 2nd prize in 6th class English, 3rd in 4th class French, first in astronomy, improvement in 1st class arithmetic and book-keeping.

Miss Hogan, 2nd prize in 6th class English, 1st in 3rd class French, 1st in chemistry, etymology and ancient history, 1st in 1st class arithmetic, improvement in algebra and book-keeping.

Miss Clara Carroll, crown and prize in 4th division music, piano and harp, 1st in elocution ancient history, physical and descriptive geography, 2nd in 3rd class French, improvement in embroidery and German.

German.
Miss O'Hara, 2nd prize in 6th class English, 2nd in 2nd class French, 1st in 1st class arithmetic, book-keeping, improve-ment in 3rd division music and drawing.

Miss Cranston, crown and prize in 5th class French, 1st in Italian, 1st in 3rd division music, embroidery and wax flow-Miss Chalmers, first prize in 2nd class French, 2nd in 4th division music, first for oil painting, black crayon and embroid-

Miss Eva Grant, 2nd prize in first class Miss Eva Grant, 2nd prize in first class arithmetic and first in algebra.

The following young ladies are entitled to honorable mention for satisfaction in music: Misses Eckerson, Bastedo, Allen, Murphy, Smith, Henry, Selleck, Hosteller and Blandford.

d Blandford. Vocal music, Miss Richter. Oil painting, Misses Smith and Bauer. Water colors, Misses Hosteller, McGregor and Martin.
Drawing, Misses McGregor, Gordon,
Martin and Bauer.

THE WAY IN WHICH IRISU "OUT-RAGES" ARE EXCITED.

A Deputation from Fifty Half-starved Men to the Nun of Kenmare

To the editor of the Universe.

Sir,—i have had personal knowledge here now of the way in which Irish outrages are excited; and, as I think one fact is worth fifty arguments, I proceed to give you a fact. On last Wednesday evening I was standing for a moment near a window overlooking some of the out-offices of our convent. A man was busy whitewashing them. He did not see me, and could not by any possibility see me, and could not by any possibility have known I was looking at him. Presently the sister who has charge of our household affairs came up and paid him his day's wage. Never can I forget the pitiable tone of voice in which he said, "Thank you, sister; is there nothing I can do to-morrow? She answered him, as can do to-morrow? She answered him, as I thought, rather sharply, "No there's no more work for you!" and turned away. I still watche? indeed, I was standing near the wind w to get a few minutes' fresh air, and when she was gone I heard that man give a sigh from the depth of his heart that would have touched a stone. "One covenant is that no strangers should be harboured by any tenant on his sh work—only for work, that he might be able to feed his large family. The man had his back to me all the time, and will never know in this world that I had witnessed this scene. Soon after I met e sister, a tender hearted soul, and I d, "Why, sister, what made you speak sharply to that poor man?" "Why, so sharply to that poor man?" Why, God bless you, sister, there's forty of them as badly off as he is!" I found it was but too true, and that she had to steel herself against pitiable appeals for work, because work means food.

Is it any wonder that there is discontent Is it any wonder that there is discontent when people are day after day hungry? It is not to say that they have not good food to eat, but that they actually have not any food at all. The next day I had a conversation with one of the very few men here who have any regular on few men here who have any regular employment. He was at work at a window, and I went on purpose to speak to him, as he is very intelligent. He confirmed what the sister told me, and I could not what the sister told he, and I could not but admire his truly Irish spirit of un-selfishness; moreover, what he said threw a strong light on the reason why the few Irish who are comparatively well off join any agitation, and are its most active supporters. I know this is a subject which has perplexed some good people, and which is a source of triumph to those who are only too glad of any excuse who are only too glad of any excuse either to belie our people or to refuse charity. Such people say tauntingly, Why do these men join the agitation when they are well off themselves? I will tell them why: it is because they have a spirit of Christian charity which their accusers have not, and for the want of which, unless they repent, they will most assuredly suffer. This good man said to me, "Sister, I cannot bear to put the bit in my own mouth when I know others are starving; it does me no good." He got hot on it, and talked of fighting. I said fighting was foolish and wrong, because he knew well that it could never succeed, and would make matters worse. He replied, "It makes a fellow mad to fight when he sees the way its friends and neighbors are treated. What is my life worth that I should want to spare it if sacrificing it would do any good to the country? Of course, such sentiment in an ancient Roman, or an Anglo-Saxon, or in a William Tell, or in a Bulgarian, or, per haps, even in a South African would be applauded to the echo. In Ireland it is a crime. "There is Mr. —," he said, naming a local landlord, "evicting his would not feed a snipe, and the raising the rent on them every year, and killing them with 'dirty work.'" This 'dirty work,' by the way, is an unknown qualtenants to-day, and the land they work," by the way, is an unknown quality in the long list of Irish grievances; and long as I have studied the Irish case I have only quite lately come to know hell and Connaught. As the keys of bind-

is "dirty work," Dirty work means that the tenant is obliged for a certain number of days in the year to work "free, gratis, for nothing," for his landlord, so that actually the unfortunate tenant has to work for his landlord for nothing and then to pay him rent for the house he lives in. Talk of slavery—the slave had to work for his master, but his master fed him; but the white slave in Ireland has to feed, clothe, and shelter himself and family, to clothe, and shelter himself and family, to pay his landlord for the privilege of living in Ireland, and than to work for his land-lord for nothing. It is no wonder Irish landlords are terribly afraid of public meetings where such matters are fully ex-posed-in places where the facts are known, and where they cannot be contradicted. It is no wonder they hate those who bring their evil deeds to light, and cry, "Away with them, away with them."

with them, away with them."

This man to whom I had been speaking told me that the landlord who was evicting his tenants that day was most severe in his exaction of this dirty work. Here is

The Rev. T. Finn, P. P. of Newcastle, Co, Tipperary, has published a pamphlet, which he has just sent me: and, I may add here. I think it is made in the last just sent me: and, I may add here. I think it is made in the last just sent me: and, I may add here. I think it is made in the last just sent me: and, I may add here. I think it is made in the last just sent me: and, I may add here. I think it is made in the last just sent me: and, I may add here. I think it is made in the last sent me is a sent me and it is not made in the last sent me is a sent me in the last sent me is a sent me in the last sent me is a sent me in the last sent me is a sent me in the last sent me in the last sent me in the last sent me is a sent me in the last s which he has just sent the that he had here, I think it is much to be regreted that the Land League, having such enormous sums of money at its disposal, does not circulate more literature on the state of Ireland, for I know from personal information of the state of Ireland, for I know from personal information where middle. mation that there is a very large middlemation that there is a very large middle-class in England who are absolutely ignor-ant of the truth about Ireland, and who would not be so unwilling to believe the truth if it was put before them in a pop-ular and attractive form. But here is Rev. T. Finn's account of how burdens are added to burdens on the estate in his parish, and I am grieved to say there are few Irish estates where similar practices are not carried out. For example, I have already shown in my case of Ireland how already shown in my case of Ireland how Irish landlords took advantage of any famine in Ireland to increase the rents of their tenants. How we all reproach the cruel conduct of the Egyptians, but what differ-Jews in compelling them to make bricks without straw, and in calling them ide when they were labouring day and night for their taskmasters, and the conduct of

some Irish landlords?
Father Finn says: "The late William Father Finn says: "The late William Perry's property in my parish is worth nearly £3000 a year. He became landlord by succession in the year 1852. Since then four sets of leases were given—all short leases, varying from one to seven years. In July, 1875, the leases of some of the largest landowners on Per y's property expired, and they, under threat of eviction, and under a greatly increased perty expired, and they, under threat of eviction, and under a greatly increased rent, had each to take out a new lease for thirty-one years, of course in Perry's own interest, to save himself from what the tenant might otherwise get under Gladstone's bill On the renewal of each lease there was always an increase of rent, averaging the processes.

aging 5s. per acre. "One covenant is that no strangers

"Another covenant in the Perry leases is, that no tenant can build a house, wall, fence or drain without his written permission. The consequence of this covenant was that a farmer in my parish, whose was that a farmer in my parish, whose house had fallen down, applied to Mr. Perry to build it up at tenant's own expense. The application was made in July, and he and his family had to endure the inclemency of an entire winter, for the to build was not given until permission he July following.

the July following."

Another covenant in the Perry lease is that every tenant should watch the game on the neighbouring properties, without fee or reward, and report to him on the matter within six days of the breach of the game laws. This neglect on the part of a tenant on Perry's property was detailed to the lease. rimental to the lease.

Another covenant in Perry's lease is that the tenants should give man and horse work, each according to the size of his farm, and averaging from four to six horses every year. The consequence was horses every year. The consequence was Mr. Perry, when he wanted to punish a tenant, allowed this covenant to remain in abeyance for two years, and when his unfortunate tenant was engaged in spring or harvest work down came the landlord's and the unfortunate rack-rented order. tenant had to serve the master to his own

destruction.

Now, I would ask is it any wonder that men are discontented who have to endure such treatment, and is it any wonder that they find t selves at perfect l berty to fight in way they can against a Government which way they can against a Government be re-allows such oppression? It must be remembered-in fact, it should never forgotten—in studying the Irish question, that the landlord and land agent represent the English Government to the people, that, in point of fact, they are the gover-nors of Ireland. I think if this fact was nors of Ireland. I think it this fact was better inown, and if its consequences were realized, that English opinion about Ireland would be materially aftered. It should be remembered that from the very first invasion of Ireland to the present time the whole power of England has time the whole power of England has been used tor the service of the landlord, and rarely, indeed for the service of the people. We are often told that we should forget past grievances and pardon all past iujustice. But if present grievances and present injustice is simply a continuation of past policy, I do not see why we should be called on to ignore the past.

I must confess I cannot, for the life of

me, see very much difference between the Cromwellian government of Ireland and the Victorian government of Ireland, and suspect future generations will be of the

same opinion.

Cromwell overran Ireland with troops,

In 4th class French, improvement in 1st division arithmetic and music,

Miss Stauffer, 3rd prize in 4th class arithmetic.

Miss Alice Furnivall, crown and prize in 4th class English, crown and prize in 4th class french, 2nd in first class arithmetic, first for satisfactory improvement in 1st class arithmetic, first for satisfactory improvement in 2rd division music and for neatness in theore division music and for neatness in theore disass English, 2nd in 4th class French, 2nd in first class arithmetic, when there is a first class arithmetic, its for satisfactory improvement in 2rd division music and for neatness in theore division music and for neatness in theore class English, 2nd in 4th class French, 2nd in first class arithmetic, which there is an an intervent of the satisfactory improvement in 2rd division music and for neatness in theore class English, 2nd in 4th class French, 2nd in first class arithmetic, its intervent in 2rd division music and for neatness in theore class French, 2nd in first class arithmetic, first for satisfactory improvement in 2rd division music and for neatness in theore class French, 2nd in first class arithmetic, first for satisfactory improvement in 2rd division music and for neatness in theore class French, 2nd in first class arithmetic, first for satisfactory improvement in 2rd division music and for neatness in theore class French, 2nd in first class arithmetic, first for satisfactory improvement in 2rd division music and for neatness in theore class French, 2nd in first class arithmetic, first for satisfactory improvement in 2rd division music and for neatness in theore class French, 2nd in first class arithmetic, first for satisfactory improvement in 2rd division music and for neatness in theore class French, 2nd in first class arithmetic, first for satisfactory improvement in 2rd division music and for neatness in theore class French, 2nd in the other world; but he certainly of Lords and valuable services in the cause of Ireland, and also that the House of Lords cannot re were driven into Connaught. It matters little to a man who is driven by a relentless and irresistible power out of his own country where he is compelled to flee to—the act of cruelty is the same; and I have a record before me which will show that the present fashion in which our people are hunted out of Ireland is infinitely more dangerous to their immortal souls than Cromwell's sword. When he hung and put to the sword and tortured souls than Cromwen's sword.

The sword and tortured thousands of our hapless race, he probably was the means—little as he wished it—of was the means—little as he wished it—of-sending them straight to heaven. They died for their God as well as for their country. But how many thousands of those who were hunted out of Ireland by the relentless laws which will not allow them to obtain even bare subsistance, have lost their immortal souls, and fallen victims to temptations in comparison to which the hangman's rope is a merciful end? On this subject I will not say more at present, as I hope in another letter to enter into it as fully as so grave a question merits. But to return to the cause of Irish outrages, scarcely had I finished my interview with this man when I was told a deputation from fifty men, all starving, was waiting for me. What they said, and the cause of their distress, and of a disturbance which occurred here the victims to temptations in comparison to of a disturbance which occurred here the next night, I will give in my next, as the whole subject is a plain illustration of the cause and origin of Irish discontent and Irish outrages—Yours, &c.,

SISTER M. FRANCIS CLARE.

The Convent, Kenmare, Ireland. June, 1881.

GREAT LAND LEAGUE DEMONSTRA-TION.

Magnificent Speech of the Archbishop of Cashel.

Tipperary, Thursday Night.

The Land League made a demonstration in the town of Tipperary to-day, which, in many respects, is without parallel in the annals of the association. The principle streets were spanned with green banners and triumphal arches. The sides of the streets were planted with young trees, and the walks of the houses were literally verdant with boughs and fragrant with the blossom of the hawthorn. Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel and Emly, fixed to-day to hold a conference with the clergy, and the Land League determined to make an imposing display. The Archbishop was escorted from Limerick Jungettion Railway Station to Tipperarp by members of the local Land League, headed by brass bands, the procession being joined every few yards by men, women and shildren. A mile from the town the every few yards by men, women and children. A mile from the town the horses were taken out of his Grace's carriage, and he was drawn through the main streets, which was thr nged with spectators. His Grace ascended a temporary platform outside the church, and there addressed the assemblage, thousands remaining in other streets and out of

The Archbishop, in the course of his The Archbishop, in the course of his reply to an address, said: This old land of ours has special claims upon the love and devotion of her children. She has had troubled times ever since she sprang out of the ocean. Once the chief civilizer of Western Europe, she has suffered from of the ocean. Once the base suffered from the ruthlessness of the Dane, as well as from the rapacity of the Saxon. Her history presents all the continuity of an epictory presents afternimes defeated, she have though oftentimes defeated, she never been subdued. We see her on her legs again to-day, fresh and fearless, and, I trust, invincible (cheers). The only arms which she intends to use are organization and an enlightened public opinion elsewhere. It appears to me that two things only can prevent her from achieving material victory, and gathering in its most ample fruits. These two things are mismanagement or disunion on the part of the leaders of the people, and indiscretion, or something worse, on the part of the people themselves. By the leaders of the people in these matters I mean the Advanced Party in the House of Commons with their immediate followers, headed, of course, by the immortal Parheeded, of course, by the immortal Par-nell (cheers). I earnestly trust and pray that they will prove themselves—and I believe they will—equal to the occasion; but their policy for the next two or three years must be one of judicious flexibility as well as firmness. They must be firm in their detirmination not to accept the bill now before the House of Commons, whose it shall come out of Committee in unless it shall come out of Committee in such a shape as to render it a clear and substantial boon to the tenant farmer of Ireland. At the same time, they must be most careful not to imperil the measure by voting against it if some minor amend. ments are not incorporated in speak plainly (because I am determined there shall be no ambiguity about what I say to day)—let a Land Commission be constituted, with cheap land courts attached, in which people can have confid ence. Let the provisions of the bill be ex-tended to leaseholders, or, at all events, to those who have taken leases since 1870. Let arrangements be made to give the benefit of the act to tenants in arrears of rent under certain conditions, and, above all, let it be rendered impossible for any arrangements to be entered into under which the tenant may contract himself out of the benefits of the bill; and then, though the bell is not believed to be seen as though the bill is not believed to be perfect, I unhesitatingly say that the bill ought to be accepted, not as a final settlement of be accepted, not as a man settlement of this land question, but as conveying a large instalment of justice, and as one calculated to effect a usedful improve-ment in the condition of the tenant-far-mers of Ireland. This mighty organiza-tion of the Land League would not, I take as granted, be substantially abandoned. It would still exist in a milder and more mitigated shape than at present. Should the Government show a plain determination to carry this bill through committee, amended in the sense and to the extent that I have indicated, the Irish representatives of all shades of nationalities and Liberalism of all shades of nationalities and Liberalism should go solid for it, for the purpose of Ghost, it shall not be forgiven him, neither knows.

to extortionate and obviously unfair rents, the payment of which even when possible can only be made by self-sacrifice, they must make up their minds to meet their engagements as honest men, and turn to the best possible account the provisions of the bill when it passes into law. Under all circumstances, bill or no bill, the people most take care not to bring themselves in other must take care not to bring themselves in to dangerous collision with the armed forces of this great empire. If you do, you know yourselves what will be the issue. I recommend the people to be conspicuous by their absence for the futture wherever the police or the military appear in large numbers, whether to evict a tenant or to sell farms. Opposition can do no good. Hooting and stone-throwing in the future may become a very dangerous pastime, and I recommend and adjurt the people to abstain from the practice. Independently of the danger, it is an unmanly style of warfare, which I do not admire. By abstention from such practices we shall teach the Government, if they are determined to evict at the point of the basenet that there are appointed prayers for the dead, and he himself prayed for his mother after her death and begs the prayers and good works of his readers of the council of Florence the Latins and this holds for the liturgies of the Roman, and in the Greek liturgy, as in the Roman, there are appointed prayers for the dead, and this holds for the liturgies of the various churches of the East, even the most and this holds for the liturgies of the various churches of the East, even the most and this holds for the liturgies of the various churches of the East, even the most and this holds for the liturgies of the various churches of the East, even the most and this holds for the liturgies of the various churches of the East, even the most and this holds for the liturgies of the various churches of the East, even the most and this holds for the liturgies of the various churches of the East, even the most and the holds and the himself prayed for his mother atter her death and begs the prayers and good works of his readers, by prayers, and other works of piety. The Mass and the office celebrated in the name of the Church benefit the souls in Purgatory are helped by the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, by the souls in Purgatory even when offered by an unworthy priest, because these works do not deposit on th tices we shall teach the Government, if they are determined to evict at the point of the bayonet, that there is nothing left to us but to protest against this ill treat-ment, and to appeal against it to the en-lightened conscience of Europe and Am-erica (cheers), and in the meantime to nurse indignation against the things which at present we are unable to alter. He who commits a crime gives strength to an enemy. Government may commit a crime as well as an individual. Is it not a crime to punish a man who has com-mited no offence? And what crime has mited no offence? And what crime has a tenant committed who, from adverse circumstances, cannot pay his rent? (cries of "none," and applause). I want it to be clearly understood that with those who can pay a tair rent and will not I have no sympathy. What crimes, let me ask, have those men committed who are now paying the penalty of crime in gaol? (cries of "Dillon" "Davitt," and "Sheehy"). It was the boast of England that, if not the cradle, she was the nurse of liberty, except Russia, and there is not one of those political prisoners who would be convicted of any crime before an honorable Court or impartial jury. His Grace concluded by warmly thanking the people of Tipperary for the splendid reception which they had given him, and for the complimentary address with which he had been presented.

PURGATORY.

The Doctrine of a Middle State Explained and Proved.

by Purgatory is meant a place where souls which have departed this life with the guilt of venial sin, or without having fully satisfied the justice of God, as regards the temporal punishment due for mortal sin, even when its guilt has been remitted, are purified before being admitted into heaven the faxon. Her his

The Waldenses, Lutherans, Calvinists and dnal judgement and not of any present or Protestants generally, with some few exceptions, deny the existence of Purgatory. However, Protestants of very great re-putation in England and Germany have admitted this place of temporary punishment in the next life, and the use of prayers and suffrage for the benefit of souls therein detained. Thus, among the English—Montagu, Gunnin, Scheldon, Barrow, Blancsford, and others; and among the Germans, such men as Molanus and Leibnitz.

Purgatory exists, and its existence is more-PROVED BY SCRIPTURE, TRADITION AND

"If any one shall say that after the pen-

Gorgias, made a collection among the sur-vivors, and sent twelve thousand drachms" of silver to Jerusalem to have sacrifices offered for those who had fallen in the battle, "thinking well and religiously con-cerning the resurrection." (2 Mach. xii.) In the forty-sixth verse of this chapter are these words: "It is, therefore, a holy and wholesome thought to pray for the dead, that they may be loosed from their sins." Those who deny the existence of Purgatory say, indeed, that the books of the Machabees are not canonical; but against these we have such authorities as tullian, St. Cyprian, St. Augustine; the Third Council of Carthage, can. 47; the Council of Rome under Pope Gelasius, A. D. 494; St. Innocent I, in his epistle to Exuperius, and others, to show that both

THE EARLY LATIN AND GREEK CHURCH these books were looked upon as canonical. Even if it be granted for the sake of argument that these books are not really canonical, this much cannot be denied that they are of great antiquity, and that all the various copies, Latin, Greek, and Syriac, have all this same text, which proves at least that the Jewish and Catholic teaching concerning Purgatory are

identical. "And whosoever shall speak a word against the Son of Man it shall be forgiven

test shall suffer loss, yet so that they them-selves may be saved by five.

Tertullian, Monogamia, cap. 10; St.
Epiphanius, Haresi, 75, n. 7, 8; St. Aug-ustine, Serm. 172, cap. 12; and numerous

and in the Greek liturgy, as in the Roman, there are appointed prayers for the dead; and this holds for the liturgies of the various churches of the East, even the most ancient which touch upon the days of the Apostles.

Modern Jews also admit this dogma of Purgatory, to which their forefathers so strongly adhered, as Seratius and Genebrardus prove from the Rabbinical books. The Islamites also pray for the dead, and travellers tell us that the Indians offer sufferages for their departed. The ancient Greeks and Romans more or less explicitly admitted the doctrine of Purgatory, it was held by the Stoics (Clem. Alex. De Stoics), and Eusebius quotes Zoroaster to prove that the Persians held this same doctrine. Holy Scripture and rea-on both convince us that the paddon of sin by no means necessarily included the pardon of the temporal punishment due to sin, and which seems to follow it as an effect upon lits cause. If, therefore, a person depart this life without having cischarged the temporal punishment he has brought upon himself by the commission of mortal sin, and which the grace of justification does to go to in order to be purified, hence

temperal punishment he has brought upon himself by the commission of mortal sin, and which the grace of justification does not remove, he must have some place to go to in order to be purified, hence NOTHING DEFILED CAN ENTER HEAVEN OR bear the vision of God's infinite purity. Again, it is repugnant to every detate of reason and every well ordered conception of God's goodness, to suppose for a moment that the soul stained only with some slight venial faults must be condemned to the same everlasting punishment as the soul steeped in the blackest and most henious crimes. But the soul spotted with the smallest imperfection cannot bear the beatific vision of God, and annot bear the beatific vision of Go must therefore find some middle place where it can purify itself perfectly, and this middle state, the Catholic Church

this made state, the Canada Calls Purgatory.

One great objection which the opponents of this doctrine make is taken from the fact that the word Purgatory is not found in the Holy Scripture, which speaks of but two divisions of mankind in the next life- namely, the damned and the saved. Still this is no great objection, after all, because it matters little whether or not we find the word Purgatory in Scripture when we find the doctrine deeply expressed there, and all that the tory in Scripture when we find the doctrine clearly expressed there, and all that the Catholic Church wishes to express by the word Purgatory. Neither the term TRINITY NOR CONSUBSTANTIAL is found in Scripture, yet Protestants make use of both these terms and profess to believe the doctrine expressed by them.

repurined before being admitted into hearen. Hence it is also called a place for souls suffering for a time, on account of their sines.

To believe the docume expressed by them. When Scripture speaks of the two states or conditions of men in the next life, it speaks of them as they shall be after the ONLY TWO POINTS
of Catholic faith—namely, that there is a

state of temporal suffering after this life which is called Purgatory, and that souls therein detained are helped by the suffrages of the faithful, and especially by the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. All else regarding this doctrine is left to the dis-cussion of theologians. All admit that the sufferings of Purgatory have a two-fold character, arising on the one hand from the withholding o. th. beatific vision, nd Leibnitz.

It is a matter of Catholic faith that Curgatory exists, and its existence is morever ver theologians, is caused by labors and bitter sorrows, while, according to the Latin theologians, it is similar in its nature to the suffering of the damned in hell. St. Thomas, Suppl., q. 72, art. 1, says that the suffering undergone in Purgatory is greater than any that can be endured in this life, though not to be compared this life, though not to be compared. "If any one shall say that after the penitent sinner has received the grace of justification his sin is so remitted, and the guilt of eternal punishment so washed away, that no guilt of temporal punishment remains to be paid, either in this world or in the world to come—in Purgatory—before he can be admitted to the kingdom of heaven, let him be anathema."

(Con. Thid., sess vi. c. 30).

Judas Machabeus, when some of his followers were slain in a battle fought against Gorgias, made a collection among the surof God to sustain them with the sure hope of one day possessing eternal glory. The sufferings of Purgatory is not the same for all, either in intensity or duration, but is proportioned to the debt due from each individual to the requirements of divine justice. Hence ST. BONAVENTURE AND BELLARMINE

te ch that the greatest suffering of Purga-tory is greater than the greatest suffering of this life, but that the least suffering of Purgatory is not greater than the greatest suffering that may be met with in this life. It is the general opinion among Catholic theologians that Purgatory is a certain place, or that it has a certain location, though according to St. Thomas, Suppl., p. 69, art. 8. conel., God may allow souls to undergo their purgatory outside of this place, and permit them to wander over the earth either for the instruction over the earth either for the instruction of the living or for the succoring of the No one can say how long souls are de

tained in Purgatory. Alexander VII.

March 18, 1665, condemned a proposition
which seemed to limit the time to ten years.

ST. AGUSTINE offered prayers for his mother and recom-

mended her to the prayers and suffrages of others, thirty years after her death, and the Church still prays for her children who died hundreds of years ago. How those who shall be alive when the last day comes and who may still nave temporal debts to pay to divine justice shall be purified we know not; God

acted upon, we may commend ourselves to the prayers of the souls in Purgatory, as we commend ourselves to the prayers of the just on earth—that is in our pri-vate devotions. According to

years of tardy punishment in the prison-house of Purgatory. Let us remember too, that the interest we now manifes in aiding the souls in Purgatory is the measure of the interest that shall be shown towards our selves when we are gone hence. With the measure you now measure unto others it shall be measured unto you in return t shall be measure.
—Catholic Tracts.

The Horrible Secrets of an English Prison.

No man who knows Mr. Michael Davitt could believe him guilty even of exaggeration. An honest and conscientious man as ever lived, here is this description of life in Dartmoor prison, where he was confine

Dartmoor prison, where he was confined for many years:

"I have often laid the length of my body on the cell floor, and placed my book under the door to catch sufficient light to read it. The food in Dartmoor prison I found to be the very worst in quality and the filthiest in cooking of any of the other places I had been in. The quantity of daily rations was the same as in Millbank, with the difference of four ounces of bread more each day and one of meat less in the week. The quality, as I have already reweek. The quality, as I have already remarked, is inferior to any other prison; but from about November to May it is simply execrable, the potatoes being often infit to eat, and rotten cow sionally substitued for other food. To find black beetles in soup, "skilly" bread, and tea was quite a common occurrence; and some idea can be formed of how hunger will reconcile a man to look without disgust upon the most filthy objects in nature, when I state as a fact that I have discovered beetles in my food and have eaten it after throwing them aside, with out experiencing much revulsion of feel ing at the sight of such loathsome ani-mals in my victuals. Still I have often come in from work weak with fatigue and come in from work weak with laugue and hunger, and found it impossible to eat the putrid meat or stinking soup supplied me for dinner, and had to return to labor again after "dining" on six ounces of bad oread.

It was quite a common occurrence Dartmoor for men to be reported and punished for eating candies, boot oil, and other repulsive articles; and rotwithstanding that a nighly offensive smell is for men to be reported and ourposely given to prison candles to pre-ent their being eaten instead of burned, men are driven by a system of half-starvaon into an animal-like voracity, and any thing that a dog would eat is nowise re-pugnant to their taste.

Where the Devotion to the Sacred Heart Originated.

Paray-le-Monial is a little village in the taray is Monat is a little village in the centre of France, not very far from Lyons. It was there, in the chapel of the Visita-tion Convent that our Lord appeared to Blessed Margaret Mary and revealed to her the devotion of the Sacred Heart. The country around is remarkable for its religious associations. Not far from Paray is the ruins of the old church and monastery of tluny, and on another side Moulin, where St. Jane Francis Chantal died. The birth place of Blessed Margaret Mary is also quite near.

The most pleasant, rapid, reliable and effectual remedy yet discovered for diarrhoa, dysentery, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, and all summer complaints, is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. It is unsurpassed as a reliable specific in the above diseases, is well known as a great remedial agent, and is more highly valued the longer it is known. Travellers and tourists should carry a supply in their hav-ersack. For sale by all dealers in medic-

A Great Enterprise.

The Hop Bitters Manufacturing Company is one of Rochester's greatest business enterprises. Their Hop Bitters have reached a sale beyond all precedent, having from their intrinsic value found their way into almost every household in the land.