

living and the amount of commutation agreed on (B).—

	A.	B.
Province of Armagh	£10,525 2 8	£88,442 16 6
Archbishop of Armagh	3,908 18 8	46,554 10 1
Bishop of Meath	6,847 12 5	111,487 19 1
Bishop of Derry	4,894 6 8	53,483 13 1
Bishop of Down	5,773 12 10	64,912 9 4
Province of Dublin	8,845 17 10	93,045 11 8
Archbishop of Dublin	4,984 1 5	22,923 9 1
Bishop of Ossory	2,485 10 5	22,923 9 1
Bishop of Cork	3,653 18 1	45,841 11 7
Bishop of Killaloe	4,240 19 7	50,629 2 1
Bishop of Limerick		

The Bishops of Kilmore and Cashel appear to have died without entering into any peculiar transactions with the Irish Church Temporalities Commissioners.

Therefore in the sum of over three million dollars, of robbed and confiscated Catholic property, the alien and apostate Church, after its signal failure in Ireland, settles down on this enormous fortune, to eke out its worthless and dishonored career!

Alongside of the winding up of the Irish church we have a strange development from Switzerland. We are not the subject envied with such sad memories we could smile at the strange returns before us. The Government of Switzerland adopted the *Old Catholic* movement, as the darling of the State. The pastors of the Catholic Church, were banished and bad and apostate men brought from every part of the world were forced into their parishes; the Catholics are faithful and will not receive the renegade priests; the bigots of the infidel Government are commencing to bite their lips in their manifest defeat and discomfiture. Although the persecution has by no means ceased, nevertheless the exiled priests are permitted to return and over one hundred have already come to their sorrowing flocks. But the following passage from a Swiss paper shows the manner in which heresy and schism build up the churches in which they hope for salvation:—

In the Council Hall at Berne the situation is by no means *coulour de rose*, the thorns shoot out fast and pierce the flesh of the rulers themselves. Thus the managing committee of the State Church had the ill luck to let its financial accounts, fall into Ultramontane hands, and thus the sums paid out of the State Treasury for the support of Old Catholicism were brought to light. Some specimens of these State accounts deserve to be generally known. Thus:—

For advertisements in newspapers to procure Old Catholic clergymen from all parts of the world.....	5,247 francs.
For travelling expenses for "priest-hunters" ( <i>Häffenjäger</i> ).....	1,280 francs.
For allocations to Old Catholic clergymen who never put in an appearance in Switzerland.....	3,659 francs.
Squandered on clergymen who, after a short stay, had to go away again on account of bad and immoral conduct.....	6,619 francs.
For banquets on occasion of the installation of Old-Catholic parish priests the Treasury contributed.....	8,802 francs.
And for their maintenance, stipends, and special rewards during their first eighteen months.....	124,575 francs.
For extraordinary military and police expenses for the protection of the Old-Catholic State pastors.....	46,917 francs.
For flattering and praising them in the press.....	19,493 francs.
For anonymous items.....	2,632 francs.
For gratuities.....	3,824 francs.
For travelling expenses, hotel charges &c.....	9,178 francs.

Thus, on the whole, the introduction and keeping up of the Old-Catholic staff of State pastors has cost the canton of Berne during the first eighteen months up to 250,000 francs (£10,000).

The writer in the journal alluded to thus concludes: "The pen drops from the hand when one reflects on such a squandering of public money, when one sees such a corruption of public morals coming to light in a Swiss canton."

#### AN INSULT TO IRELAND.

A cry of indignation comes to us from across the ocean; its echo will be taken up by millions of Irish in this continent. An attempt has been made to exclude Ireland at the Centennial Exhibition. Irish products were to be exhibited as English; the nation that seized on Ireland's wealth and Ireland's independence, would now refuse her the privilege of International contest. We have before us a vigorous protest of the *Irish Times*. If the statements here made be true, we have reason to call the attention of the leading Irish men of America to the slur that is premeditated for themselves and their country. We cannot understand how the Centennial Commissioners, recognising the Irish element such a vast power in the land, could refuse a space for Irish industry. That space has been refused and Ireland is allowed if she will contest in the field of honest merit, to be exhibited under the hostile and prejudiced auspices of an English commission. The *Irish Times* writes:—

In an official paper relating to the International Exhibition, to be held in Philadelphia next June, there is one solitary notice of Ireland, and that in connection with Scotland. We are told that "in line with the leading manufacturers both of Scotland and Ireland have applied for large spaces." That is the sole reference to any special production of this country. Some reference we thought, might have been made to the inimitable poplins and tabernacles for which Dublin is and has been so famous. Some notice might have been given of our unrivalled friezes and thick woollens. Irish hosiery is unrivalled. Irish cutlery is equal to any in the world. Irish whiskey has no competitor. Irish saddlery is sought for in Germany, Austria, Russia and France. All these products of Irish industry will be represented at the Exhibition in Philadelphia yet, the only reference to anything Irish contained in four folio pages issued by the English Executive Commissioners is, that space has been requested for the exhibition of Scotch and Irish linens.

The reason of this is that Ireland is treated as a sort of county or province of Great Britain, and has not been allowed to exhibit her products in an "Irish Annex." The beautiful poplins, the unequalled friezes, the unmatched linens, the gossamer laces the saddlery, porters, whiskey, etc., will all be shown as "British" by British Commissioners. In the list of the Executive Committee there is not the name of a single native of this country. Well, we would not much care if Great Britain obtained credit for the wonderful creations of Irish linens and Irish industry, provided that order for similar products were given to Irish houses. But Great Britain manufactures linens, poplins, tabernacles, saddlery, etc., and goods of these classes manufactured in Ireland are exhibited as British, in the British

annex, and by British officials. It is but just to say that a number of residents in New York and Philadelphia, Irish or descendants of Irishmen, remonstrated against this mode of proceeding, but the Chief of the American Executive objected to the formation of a separate department for the exhibition of Irish products, and, therefore, as we have very few manufacturers, Great Britain will get credit for them from nineteenth of the visitors to the Exhibition. The manufacturers and traders of this country must only take care that as far as they are concerned there shall be no mistake.

#### CATHOLICISM AND DEMOCRACY.

A correspondent from St. Albans' calls our attention to an attack made on the Catholic Church by a gentleman who lectured for the Methodist community of that city. "Quis scandalizatur et ego non uror?"

Of course, the lecture was highly spiced with abuse and misrepresentations of Catholic principles. The usual clap-trap of ignorance and mental slavery of the Catholic community, always a theme in harmony with sectarian prejudice, was brought out again in new dress. Some startling assertions about Catholic ignorance, especially amongst the Catholic priests, drew forth a vigorous rejoinder from an eminent clergyman in the city (Father Drun).

In his able answer there are some remarks that surely will hit hard many a reviler nearer home, who thinks it popular to represent us, priests and people, as the lowest in the scale of civilization.

"If, as the lecturer asserted, the Catholic church wants to keep her children in ignorance, let him explain the following facts: Why is it that the Catholic churches established nearly all the grand universities of Europe, Cambridge and Oxford included? Why is it that the best college in the United States is most probably the Georgetown college, kept by the Jesuits? Why is it that our convent schools in Canada and in this country have such a high reputation for learning and are patronized by a great many Protestants? Why is it that we Catholic priests are generally considered better scholars than the average of ministers? Why is it that nearly all the libraries of Europe are the work and gift of Catholic authors and monks during the middle ages? Why is it that most of the important discoveries have been made by Catholics and even Catholic priests? Why is it that the Irish and German Catholic people compare most favorably with the Protestant, English, Welsh, Swedish, Norwegian peasantry? Why is it that Catholic countries excel all others in fine arts, in painting, sculpture, architecture and music? Why is it that the best pianist in the world is a Catholic priest? Why is it that the most learned linguist that ever lived was Cardinal Mezzofanti? Why is it that the most able lawyer in this country is a Catholic, Charles O'Connor?"

The greatest astronomers in the past and in the present were Catholic priests—Copernicus and Leechi. The greatest commentary on the Sacred Scriptures was a priest; the greatest Theologian that ever lived—"the Angel of the schools"—was a priest—St Thomas.

To the unwarranted assertion that the Catholic Church was professedly opposed to Republican Institutions our correspondent gives the following interesting particulars:—

"There have ever been republics in the bosom of the Catholic church. The oldest republic, and most likely the oldest government in Europe, is the Catholic Republic of San Marino, established more than twelve centuries ago, and which has kept to this very day its peculiar republican institutions, though it was for many hundred years entirely surrounded by Pontifical States. Many republics lived and prospered in ancient times, such as Genoa, Pisa, Sienna, Lucca, Florence, and foremost of all, the great and prosperous Catholic republic of Venice. For many hundred years, till the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope, she held in her hands the supremacy of all the trade between India and Europe through Egypt; she was considered and called the mistress of the seas; her immense fleet were to be met everywhere; the Crusaders had to apply to her to be carried to the Holy Land; every year, on the festival of Ascension, her President called the Doge, was accustomed to go to his parade ship, the "Bucentaur," and then throw a ring into the sea, to signify that he had espoused and ruled the sea. Switzerland declared, also, her independence before Luther was born; the same may be said of Andorra and Monaco.

How many republics in the world are Catholic, how many merely Protestant, and how many mixed? The answer though an elementary one, will no doubt surprise some of our readers, and if Professor Dochester is not dumfounded, he must have more cheek than I suppose. Well, Mr. Editor, there is not one single Protestant republic in the whole world; three are mixed, namely, 1st the United States of America, with 7,000,000 of Catholics, 2nd, Switzerland, with more than one-third of Catholics, and 3rd, Liberia, a colony of colored people from this country. Johnson says that about one fourth of the population are Protestant. Now, how many republics are entirely Catholic, or nearly so? Answer, nineteen, with an area nearly 500 times as large as Vermont.

	CATHOLIC REPUBLICS.
Mexico,	more than 77 times as large as Vermont
Guatemala,	" 9 " "
Honduras,	" 4 " "
Nicaragua,	" 5 " "
Nicaragua,	" 41 " "
New Granada,	" 51 " "
Ecuador,	" 20 " "
Bolivia,	" 46 " "
Peru,	" 48 " "
Argentine Republic and Buenos Ayres,	" 100 " "
Panama,	" 8 " "
Uruguay,	" 7 " "
Chili, including Patagonia,	" 34 " "
Costa Rica,	" 2 " "
France,	" 15 " "
Hayti,	" 2 " "
Andorra,	" 2 " "
San Marino,	" 2 " "
Salvador,	" 2 " "
Totals, 19—	489 times as large as Vt.

MICROSCOPE FOR SALE.—We have entrusted to us for disposal, a large binocular Microscope, one of the most powerful imported into this country, made to order by Cassella, London, England, with all modern improvements and necessary appliances for concentration and polarization of light. The owner leaving for Europe prefers to let the instrument go at a sacrifice rather than expose it to the danger of travel. Further particulars can be had from the Editor of the *True Witness*.

We will notice in next issue the following just received from Messrs. Dawson, Bros: BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW: January 1876. BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE: January 1876. PAPAL INFALLIBILITY: By Roman Catholic Laymen. DANIEL DERONDA: By George Eliot. Several Articles and Communications crowded out.

#### ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF FATHER DAMEN.

An exchange brings us the strange news of an attempt on the life of the eloquent and zealous Jesuit Missioner, Father Damen. Whilst the Father was giving a mission at Lexington, Ill. and during one of his lectures, before a large audience he was to be shot in the pulpit. The thing seems to be so diabolical, we hope there is some exaggeration. The circumstances of the intended assassination as recorded by our contemporary were, to say the least of them, strange. It seems—

The ruffians entered the church through a private door, opening from the pastoral residence into the sacristy, which, at the time, of their entrance was unoccupied and dark. But, by divine intervention, a lady who failed to effect her ingress by the main door, on account of the immense concourse collected thereat, was necessitated to enter by the identical door through which the scoundrels had found their way. Scarcely, however, had she made her appearance within the vestry, when, to her surprise, she heard the strange expression:—"Now is our time." Looking cautiously in the direction from which the voice proceeded, to her horror, she saw two men, demons rather, one of whom was holding a revolver and pointing in the direction of the Reverend lecturer and uttering the above. But they, observing the intruder, made good their escape without identification. Who the pair were remains a mystery.

The above, almost incredible circumstance, is vouched for by the lady who saw the whole affair, but whose name we forbear to give for certain and sufficient reasons.

#### VISIT OF THE BISHOP OF OTTAWA TO EGANVILLE.

The Right Rev. Dr. Duhamel, Bishop of Ottawa, paid his first episcopal visit to Eganville to-day, attended by the Rev. Messrs. Byrne, McConnick, McGinis, and Bearous. An imposing demonstration of welcome was made by the Catholics, in and around Eganville, and the surrounding country, the procession being composed of at least one hundred and fifty sleighs and cutters, with numerous banners and flags. Soon after his arrival at the Parish Church, he addressed an earnest, eloquent and impressive exhortation to all present, on the necessity of attending to their religious duties. A grand benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament followed, his Lordship being assisted in the ceremony by the reverend gentlemen before mentioned, after which the following address was read and presented to his Lordship by Mr. John Hickey, co-secretary, in behalf of the Catholic Literary Temperance Society, Eganville.

To the Right Reverend Dr. Duhamel, Bishop of Ottawa, &c.,

We, the members of the Eganville Catholic Literary Temperance Society, beg leave to express to your Lordship our heartfelt joy and pleasure at this your first episcopal visit to Eganville, and hail the occasion as the sure harbinger of the blessings, and good that will follow it, and pray and trust that the Almighty giver of all good, will preserve you for years to come, so that we can look forward with hope and pleasure to many recurring visits from your Lordship, whereby the fountains of grace may be opened and a number return to "the narrow path" which leads to eternal glory and happiness.

We cannot well let this opportunity pass without expressing to your Lordship the deep debt of gratitude we owe our beloved Pastor, the Rev. M. Byrne, who has been most attentive in ministering to our spiritual wants, and who organized and started this society which has already effected a great deal of good within a short time, thus establishing a general feeling of peace, good will and sincerity, and has given a good and noble example to follow and do likewise.

In conclusion, we beg your Lordship's blessing and prayer in our behalf.

Signed in behalf of the Eganville Catholic Literary Temperance Society.

JAMES BONFIED, 1st Vice-President,  
JOHN QUALLY, 2nd " "  
JOHN HICKEY, Cor. Sec.  
MICHAEL O'BRIEN, Rec. Sec.

An eloquent and feeling address was also read and presented to his Lordship by Mr. Matthew Foley in behalf of the Eganville Juvenile Temperance Society, and this able address also was read and presented to his Lordship in behalf of other parishioners by Mr. Patrick Qually. His Lordship returned an able and eloquent reply to the addresses. He will remain three days on the episcopal visit.

CATHOLICS.

EGANVILLE, 4th Feb, 1876.

#### OPENING OF THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

On Thursday, 10th February, at three o'clock p.m., His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Senate, in the Parliament Buildings, and took his seat upon the Throne. The Members of the Senate being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the House of Commons, and that House being present, His Excellency was pleased to open the Third Session of the Third Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, with the following Speech from the Throne:—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I have much pleasure in again calling you together to attend to the business of the country. Since you last assembled it has been my happiness to visit the Mother Country, and to have had the opportunity while there of calling public attention to the remarkable progress of the Dominion, and of giving expression to the feelings of attachment to the person of Her Majesty and the interests of the Empire which animate the Canadian people. The great depression which has prevailed throughout neighboring countries for several years, and which has more recently been felt in the old world, causing a general stagnation of business, has extended to Canada and has seriously affected our trade. At the same time, we have reason to be grateful for an abundant harvest; and while I deeply regret the suffering which exist among certain classes and in particular localities, I believe nevertheless that the great bulk of our people continue to enjoy a condition of reasonable prosperity.

I am happy to be able to congratulate you on the fact that the great railway undertaking, connecting the former Province of Canada with the Maritime Provinces, provided for by the Act of 1867, is approaching completion. Early in the coming summer, the small portion of the Intercolonial line not already in operation will be opened when the connection with other systems of railway will be formed, so as to enable passengers and traffic to pass over continuous lines of railway from Halifax or St. John to the extreme Western railways of Ontario.

The opening of the Prince Edward Island Railway during the past year marks an epoch in the history of that Island, and cannot but exert a beneficial influence on the people, and add to their material prosperity.

Every effort has been made to obtain an early settlement of the claims of Canada for compensation for the use of her Fisheries by the United States, as provided by the Treaty of Washington. Her Majesty's Government in the early part of last summer, at the instance of my advisers, appointed the British Commissioner, but I regret to have to

state that the United States Government have not yet appointed a Commissioner, and that consequently no progress has been made.

I have given effect to the Supreme and Exchequer Court Act of last Session by issuing the proclamations, and by appointing the Judges and officers of the Court.

A Bill to simplify and amend the law relating to Common Carriers will be submitted for your consideration.

A Bill will be brought before you containing provisions for affording greater security to policy holders in Life Assurance Companies.

The want of reliable and systematised information relating to the several classes of crime and the importance of collecting and classifying criminal statistics have engaged my attention. A Bill will be introduced to provide for what is most essential in this direction.

You will be asked to make provision for the commencement of the work of consolidating the statute law.

The acts relating to the enfranchisement of Indians and the management of Indian affairs have been fully considered, and steps have been taken to ascertain the views of the Indians themselves. A measure on this subject will be submitted for your approval.

A measure will be introduced to provide for the better administration of the estates of insolvent Bankers.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The accounts for the past and the estimates for the next financial year will be laid before you. The estimates have been framed with every possible economy consistent with the public interests. I regret that the depression in trade to which I have alluded, has seriously affected the revenue. It will be necessary in view of this circumstance to curtail the expenditures in the several branches of the public service.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

Correspondence, Reports, and other Papers regarding the construction of the Pacific Railway will be laid before you.

During the recess, a deputation from the Government of Manitoba visited Ottawa to invite the attention of the Government of the Dominion to the circumstances of that Province. They represented that the income of the Province was insufficient to provide for its ordinary governmental expenses. The papers on this subject will be laid before you, and certain propositions will be submitted for your consideration. The Legislature of Manitoba has in the meantime adopted some measures to reduce the expenditures of the Province.

I invite your earnest attention to the several subjects mentioned, and to the general business which will come before you, and I trust that your deliberations may be guided by wisdom and moderation.

#### NOTES AND CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications for insertion in the *True Witness*, or relating in any way to the news columns, must be addressed to THE EDITOR, *True Witness*, Montreal, and must be authenticated with the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. The Editor reserves to himself the right of expunging from all such communications whatever matter he may consider objectionable, nor will he be in any way responsible for the opinions of Correspondents. Anonymous communications, or those written on both sides of the paper, will be consigned unread to the waste paper basket. If writers attach any value to their manuscripts they should keep copies of them, for in no case can rejected MSS. be returned.

#### BUSINESS NOTICE.

All Business Letters, relating to Advertisements, Subscriptions, supply of Copies, Back Numbers, &c. &c., should be addressed to the Proprietor, Mr. JOHN GILLIES, *True Witness*, MONTREAL, to whom Post-office Orders, Cheques, &c., should be made payable. Persons asking for receipts should enclose a postage stamp for same.

Greenbacks bought at 12 dis. American Silver bought at 10.

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.—(Gazette).

Flour #1 of 196 B.—Follards.....	\$2.50 @ \$2.90
Superior Extra.....	5.10 5.22
Fancy.....	4.70 4.75
Spring Extra.....	4.55 4.55
Superior.....	4.15 4.20
Extra Superfine.....	4.90 4.95
Fine.....	3.70 3.75
Strong Bakers.....	4.60 4.85
Middlings.....	3.05 3.10
U. C. bag flour, per 100 lbs.....	2.20 2.25
City bags, [delivered].....	2.30 2.35
Wheat—Spring.....	0.00 0.00
do White Winter.....	0.00 0.00
Oatmeal.....	4.65 4.70
Corn, per bushel of 32 lbs.....	0.57 0.60
Oats.....	0.30 0.32
Pease, per 66 lbs.....	0.85 0.90
do do.....	0.00 0.00
Barley, per bushel of 48 lbs L. Canada.....	0.65 0.60
do do do U. Canada.....	0.00 0.00
Lard, per lbs.....	0.13 0.00
do do do.....	0.14 0.00
Cheese, per lbs.....	0.10 0.11
do Fall makes.....	0.00 0.00
Pork—New Mess.....	21.00 21.25
Thin Mess.....	21.00 21.25
Dressed Hogs.....	7.60 7.65
Beef—Prime Mess, per barrel.....	00.00 00.00
Ashe—Pots.....	4.67 4.80
First.....	0.00 0.00
Pearls.....	4.95 0.00
Butter—Quiet; 16c to 23c, according to quality.	

#### TORONTO FARMERS' MARKET.—(Globe).

Wheat, fall, per bush.....	\$0.97 1.01
do spring.....	0.97 0.98
Barley.....	0.05 0.03
Oats.....	0.34 0.35
Peas.....	0.72 0.73
Rye.....	0.60 0.60
Dressed hogs per 100 lbs.....	7.50 7.75
Beef, hind-qrs. per lb.....	0.00 0.00
do fore-quarters.....	0.00 0.00
Mutton, by carcasses, per lb.....	0.00 0.00
Butter, lb. rolls.....	0.22 0.25
do large rolls.....	0.21 0.22
tub dairy.....	0.21 0.23
Eggs, fresh, per doz.....	0.20 0.21
do packed.....	0.17 0.19
Apples, per brl.....	1.50 2.25
Geece, each.....	0.60 0.90
Turkeys.....	0.70 1.50
Cabbage, per doz.....	0.40 0.00
Onions, per bush.....	0.99 1.00
Turnips, per bush.....	0.20 0.25
Potatoes, per bus.....	0.45 0.50
Hay.....	13.00 18.00
Straw.....	8.00 10.50

WILSON'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—Persons who have been taking Cod Liver Oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. Wilson has succeeded from directives of several professional gentlemen, in combining the pure oil and lime in such a manner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effects in lung complaints are truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless and who had taken the clear oil for a long time without marked effect, have been entirely cured by using this preparation. Be sure and get the genuine. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilson, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

**J. H. SEMPLE,**  
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE GROCER,  
53 ST. PETER STREET,  
(Corner of Foundling.)  
MONTREAL

May 1st, 1874.

37-54

WANTED—A MALE TEACHER holding a second or third class certificate of qualification to teach in the Roman Catholic Separate School in Eganville, County Renfrew, Ont., during the remaining part of the present year. Application, Stating Salary, &c., to be made to REVD. M. BYRNE, P.P., or JOHN FOLEY, Trustees. 27-3.

#### CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.



#### LECTURE

BY THE  
**REV. FATHER O'REILLY,**  
(EDITOR "TRUE WITNESS.")

IN THE  
**MECHANICS' HALL,**  
ON  
**Monday Evening, Feb. 21st, 1876.**

SUBJECT—"Ireland's Destiny amid the Nations of the Earth."

Admission, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.  
P. RIGNEY, Sec.

#### THE MARTYRS OF THE COLISEUM:

By REV. A. J. O'REILLY, Miss. Ap.

Sixth Edition—Considerably Enlarged by the Author

THIS WORK has been blessed by his Holiness Pius IX., by letter of 4th March 1874. It is the first and only authentic work on this subject; it has been translated into several languages, has been read publicly in the religious houses at Rome, and is thus spoken of by both Protestant and Catholic Reviewers:—

"We do not believe we can recommend to our readers, a more useful, instructive, and entertaining book. The narrative abounds with incidents so picturesque, surprising and delightful, as to equal the richest fancy of the novelist."—*the Catholic*.

"We may say without exaggeration that in interest and value it surpasses *Fabiola*."—*London Tablet*.

"The first really authentic Christian account of the scenes in the Coliseum. The work is evidently the result of much careful study."—*Catholic Opinion*.

Father O'Reilly has given us a collection of narratives as fascinating as they are truthful, and far more thrilling in their intensely interesting incidents than the most sensational of the trash that is so widely, but still so surely, corrupting our modern life. The volume is creditable to his research, and is equally creditable to his scholarship; and we again express our delight that so beautiful and so novel a book should be the work of a young Irish Missionary.—*Freeman's Journal*.

"A well executed work and may well stand side by side with *Fabiola*."—*Literary Churchman*.

"Few books are more likely to enchain the interest of children than this. It is a beautiful record of the triumphs of Christianity."—*Church Review*.

"Fr. O'Reilly deserves the thanks of Catholics for this contribution towards the history of the Coliseum, which is carefully compiled, well printed, and told in an interesting and attractive style."—*Westminster Gazette*.

"The Rev. Mr. O'Reilly's 'Martyrs of the Coliseum' is one of those books which, when they appear, fill us with wonder why they were not written before. The writer has done his task very well, taking old acts as his guides and authorities."—*Month*.

"The gracefully written series of biographies."—*Weekly Register*.

For Sale at this Office, Price 75 cents. A Very Liberal discount to the Trade.