Price of subscription—\$2.00 per annum, bivor—BEV. GRO. B. NORTHGRAVEN Asher of "Bishes of Maken Indiata." MOMAS COFFET, Publisher and Proprietor. Minemas, Donat Chown, Luxe Kine and law High are fully sutherized to receive the originous and transact all other business for the Carnotto Encoun.

Agent for Ottawa.—7. J. Coffey, Esq. Agent for Alexandria, Glennovis and contai.—Br. Donaid & McDonaid.

Rates of Adventicing—Ten cents per limet insertion. insertion.

proved by the Bishop of London,
amended by the Archbishop of
Archbishop of Ottawa, Hamili

Catholic Record London, Sat., May 18th, 1888.

IRELAND AND LEO XIII.

The greatest sensation of the day, as far as Ireland's case is concerned, was undoubtedly created by the publication of what was called the text of the Pope's decree sgainst the "Plan of Campaign."
It was at first telegraphed from London that the decree instructed the clergy to refuse absolution to members of the scree was telegraphed, but this "text" intained nothing of what had previously sen stated. The National League was not condemned, but certain methods em oyed by the League are stated to be unlawful, and not permissible, including the Plan of Campaign and boycotting. Up to the time of our going to press, the actual text of the Pope's latter to the

tically published, as it had not reached the Bishops, and since the publication of the pretended text of the Pope's decree, the London Times received and published a telegram from Rome stating that "the that these officials gave him to underversions hitherto printed are more or less conjectural." The Daily News also remarks that "Premature importance should not be attached to the statement that the Pope has condemned the Plan of Cam paign." Altogether, there is valid reason for suspecting that the text of the Pope's letter which has been published is a forgery : or at least that it has been so tampered with that it is not the Pope's letter at all. In so important a matter we prefer not to draw upon our imagination. We therefore await the publication of the true text

The Boston Pilot's special correspond ent at Rome telegraphs that "the reports that the Pope has condemned the Plan are false." The corresponden aids that "The principle of the Plan of Campaign remains untouched. Certain abuses connected with the administration of the Plan are, however, prohibited Forcing tenants who are opposed to the Pian to enter it, is denounced." This telegram is dated six days after the

date given on the pretended text which which has been published, and as we are as sured that the Pilot correspondent's sources of information are trustworthy, there seems to be little doubt that the friends of the Salisbury Government hoped to paralyze is not confined either to one party or to the Nationalist movement by falsifying one class. It has been uttered unmisthis document which, as it stands at preseut, is so strengly condemnatory of some things in the National League's course.

We have not the least doubt that when the decisions of the Holy See are properly made known, due respect will be paid to them by the people of Ireland, who have elways received with the greatest reverence the decrees of the Holy See on all matters of morality as well as of faith. It is very possible that in some cases undue force was used in parts of Ireland to bring some people to adopt certain measures against their will, and if so this employment of undue force would be very pro-perly condemned. But this is very different from the total condemnation of the National League, and even from the condemnation of the "Pian of Campaign," or of any strictly just method of bringing pressure to bear both upon the Government and the landlords, to secure justice and Grosvenor of Ohio, spoke strongly for Ireland. The aspirations of the Irish people for Home Rule, and for redress of the grievances of the tenantry, are perfectly lawful and praiseworthy, and there is no principle of Catholic theology to condern the condern theology to condemn them. We may therefore safely rely upon it, that Pope the despotism of the Salisbury Govern-Leo XIII. will not take any step which ment, and of other Governments which would render futile, or weaken the efforts have preceded it.

of Irishmen to secure just treatment for Mr. Goldwin Smith spoke at a banquet of Irishmen to secure just treatment for their country; though of course it is his of the New York Englishmen on the right and duty to warn Catholics from un- evening of St. George's day. After the

Lies have, before now, been frequently said: "We are opposed to the dissolution propagated by enemies of Ireland and of Ireland from the United Kingdom of the Catholic Church, in reference to the and handing it over to a part of the Pope and Ireland: but we may have confidence in one thing, that the Holy See, always on the side of justice, will not in ments to be constituted at all if the fag-Pope and Ireland: but we may have conalways on the side of justice, will not in the future, any more than in the past, con-demn oppressed nationalities that assert Province of Ireland—are to be estimated hte as freemen.

There has been much said about the who are worth considering? Let it b Laterference of the Pope in politics; but it remembered that even of Ulster, only a must be understood that of the morality of a particular source in politics, the Pope, as Christ's Vicegerent on earth, is the Supreme Judge, when speaking at cathering with a single voice demands it, as a right dre, or in his effects that of the supreme vice demands it, as a right dre, or in his effects that of the suprementations are suprementatives, through the minority, through their representatives, have declared themselves opposed to Home Rule, while the rest of Ireland with a single voice demands it, as a right dress, or in his effects of the morality in minority, through their representatives, have declared themselves opposed to the morality of a particular source in politics, the Pope, have declared themselves opposed to Home Rule, while the rest of Ireland with a single voice demands it, as a right dress of the suprementatives, have declared themselves opposed to Home Rule, while the rest of Ireland with a single voice demands it, as a right dress opposed to the suprementatives, have declared themselves opposed to Home Rule, while the rest of Ireland with a single voice demands it, as a right dress opposed to the suprementatives, have declared themselves opposed to Home Rule, while the rest of Ireland with a single voice demands it, as a right dress opposed to the suprementatives, and the su

right of interference; and in each matters he will not interfere to help the Irich or English landlords against the public wel-

AMERICAN SENTIMENT ON BOME

On St. George's day Professor Goldwin Smith, without intending it, gave an opportunity for the Americans to manifest in an unmistakable manner on which side their sympathies ite in Ireland's struggle for Home Rule. It will be remembered by our readers that when Mr. Chamberlain was addressing the Birming. ing between Engianmen and Americans, he said:

"Prefessor Goldwin Smith gave us the synopsis of the political addresses he delivered during the last English campaign. As his speech is likely to be telegraphed all over the country, I cannot let it pass if I do not express my absolute and unqualified discent from every opinion Professor Goldsein Smith has uttered." (Expressions of discent, and oh! oh!) Mr. Depew continued: "When he says there is an unfriendly sentiment towards Englishmen here, he is mistaken. If John Bright were to come to this country he would be received with kindness and gratitude for words he spoke in our behalf and in behalf of national unity in our time of trial, and I will say that if to day Mr. Gladstone should come to this country, he would be received everywhere with a welcome not hitherto surpassed by any given to my man born in this country, and would get from Americans a universal tribute of affectionate regard and enthusiasm equal to that which has greeted the very best beloved of our statesmen. And this defines my opinion on the Home Rule question."

The spirit which summated the sudience may be judged from the fact that at mention of the name of John Bright ham Radical Union a short time ago be stated that "he found very few persons indeed in America who approved Mr. Gladstone's policy." Of course he meant that it should be inferred that very few in America favor Mr. Gladstone in his de-sire to obtain Home Rule for Ireland; for if he meant merely to tell the public that he associated chiefly with such few Americans as he knew to be sympathizers Americans as he knew to be sympathizers with Tory rule, the information was scarcely worth giving to a Birmingham sudience. I', however, it had been his intention only to tell of the class of people he associated with, perhaps he would not National League. Then the "text" of the be far astray. It is well known that the range of his ersociates in America was very limited. He was everywhere accompanied by two detectives, armed to the eeth. Under such circumstances it is not to be supposed that he moved very freely in American society, and indeed a large part of those he met were the British residents, who, it may be supposed, are not very fond of the Irish, and at mention of the name of John Bright they cheered enthusiastically, because he has become a traitor to his former con-Government in their course of despotism and murder. The name of Mr. Gladstone whose sympathies with Home Rule are not very strong. But as to the when mentioned by Mr. Depew. was hissed vigorously, because he reproves the Government for their harsh and cruel measures, and is willing to give s stand that their sympathies are anti-Irish? Mr. Chamberlain continued suffering people that redress which they have for centuries demanded in vai Such are the people frem whom Mr. "If the American democracy had to deal Chamberlain judges American sentiment with the Irish question, they would make The real opinion of the Americans may be judged from the comments made on the whole subject by the representative press. The following from the New York Mail and Express is a sample of what the short work of the monstrous pretensions of the National League, and they would not allow the sacred name of liberty to be prostituted to the purposes of anarchy and crime," If Mr. Chamberlain was

thus informed by official America, it

every state, by the United States Sen-

ate and by the press, from the city gigantic dallies to the smallest news-

papers in the country, and by Republi

sentiments as these, uttered by Roscool Conkling in a letter read at a meeting in

New York City two years ago, are re-

ceived with applause by the representa-tive citisens of New York and other

States, the sentiment of the American

Mr. Tilden wrote still more pointedly

at the same meeting, and Governors Hill

of New York, Abbott of New Jersey,

to the same effect,
Mr. Chamberlain is simply endeavor

ans and Democrats alike, When such

"If Prof. Goldwin Smith thought fit to introduce English politics of a nort not at all congenial to most Americans, what impropriety was there in the goodnatured references of Mr. Depew to the fact, or in his taking occasion to say that the distinguished opponent of Mr. Gladstone was mistaken when he assumed that Americans were hostile to Englishmen, and that John Bright would be as heartily welcomed here as Mr. Gladstone? Is it not notorious that Mr. Chamberlain and other distinguished visiting Englishmen have taken pairis to give very incorrect information as to the sentiments of Americans in regard to Mr. Gladstone and Home Rule? And was it not both the right and duty of a representative American like Mr. Depew would be only right that these sentiments of official America were made known. And if made known, a leading American journal, the Philadelphia American, says suggestively: "There ought to be a good many voters in the Demo-cratic party, who would feel a personal interest in ascertaining how Mr. Chamberlain was posted as to American opinon by the leaders of their party." The truth of the matter is, Mr. Chamberlain was drawing upon his imagination in his assertions, for, if his assertion be true, the bulk of the American people must be hypocrites; for over and over again has their sympathy been exwas it not both the right and duty of a representative American like Mr. Depew to express his dissent from Prof. Smith's views, which the former did with equal courtesy and decision? Americans and American opinions and sentiments are to be respected as well as the varied peculiarities of the men of other nation-alities who want Americans to enliven their banquets with their humor and eloquence." pressed for Ireland in her sufferings, and the Tory press of England are raving day after day with anger because of the universal expression of American opin ion in Ireland's favor. This expression

judged from the fact that that the demoprate of New York made it one of the planks of their platform to aid the Irish in their efforts to gain Home Rule. The Philadelphia American reflects fairly

Americans think about it:

"If Prof. Goldwin Smith thought fit to

Philadelphia American reflects fairly Republican opinion when it says:

"In fact, a large part of those Mr. Chamberlain did meet were British residents of the kind that hissed Mr. Gladstone's name, when Mr. Depew mentioned it at the St. George's banquet in New York last Monday. This fact should have kept Mr. Chamberlain from being so dogmatic as to what the American Democracy would do with the Irish National League if Ireland were its affair. Mr. Chamberlain saw about as much of the American Democracy during his visit to America, as he did of the American Indians, unless we consider his looking at them through carriage and hotel windows a means of acquiring information." people may be easily judged:

'Mr. Gladatone is doing a wise, brave thing—none the less wise because brave—in giving his leadership to the truth that to Ireland and the Irish people belongs of right, at least a potent share in Ireland's government."

From Professor Smith, whose hatred of the Irish is well known, it was to be expected that when he had the opportunity of addressing an English audience he would manifest his spleen, and he was deservedly rebuked. But it is satisfactory to know that Mr. Chamberlain, and Englishmen generally, in spite informed as to what outsiders think of of themselves, desire to stand well in the opinion of Americans. This gives reason to hope that when this opinion is

usual laudation of the British Lion, he saying of this Golden Demeanor Smith which we must not pass over. We would as the only portion of the Irish people

proper members to Parliament, as the Scotch do, the matter might be arranged; but how are we to carry a great reform Mr. Chamberlain's associates when he was in America, and from whom he learned the tenor of American opinion. Mr. Smith, however, was not allowed his own way. Mr. Chauncey M. Depew responded to the teast "the Memory, and Genius of Shakespeare." After a few words calculated to increase good feel-ing between Englishmen and Americans.

with such men as these Irish members."

And his possilarly intellectual and
esthetic sudience decared at this. It is a
pity we have not a wood-cut of Professor
Smith to exhibit to our readers that we
might let them see the style of beauty we must content ourselves with eaving that it is well known that either in per sonal appearance, debating ability, solid learning, the Irish members compare creditably and favorably either with the members of the Salisbury cabi with the members of the Salisbury cabi-net, or their supporters. We will leave it to our readers to draw the comparison if they wish, between them and Professor Smith. They certainly excel him, at all events, in honesty of argument.

THE ARCENSION.

The celebration of this feast is certainly of very early date in the Church. St. Augustine, who lived in the last part of the 4th century, speaks of it as universally selebrated in his day, and as derived from Apostolic institution. He says in his Epistle to Januarius: "Those things which we hold, which are not written (in Holy Writ) but have been handed dow and which are preserved in the whole world, must be understood as having been ordained either by the Apostles or by General Councils, as for example the Passion of our Lord, His Resurrection and Ascension into heaven, and the coming of the Holy Ghost, the anniversaries of which are solemnly cele-brated, and the same is to be said of anything else which is observed by the whole Church, wherever it is spread." The special force of this reasoning lies in the fact that the feast was not established by a general council, so that the inference is that it is of Apostolic institution. The same great Doctor of the Church has left five sermons on the feast, in one of which he says : "this day is celebrated throughout the entire world ."

It is therefore clear that in the fourth century the feast of the Ascension was universally observed, which could not have been the case unless it had been of very remote antiquity even then, the more especially as there was no general decree of a Council of the whole Church introducing its observance. St. John Chrysostum, the Prince of Esstern Fathers, of the same period with St. Augustine, has also left a sermon on the feast, and in other sermons he refers to its solemnization. A sermon of still earlier date is extant, which is assigned by some to Eusebius, the Church historian, and in the very sucient Constitutions called "Apos-tolic" the observance of the feast is commanded; and though these Constitutions are generally acknowledged to be of date much later than the Apostolic age, they are a testimony to the very early observ-ance of the festival.

sands; the Lord is among them in Sinal, in the holy place. Thou hast ascended on high, Thou hast led captivity captive. Thou hast received gifts in men." (Ps. lxvii, 18-19)

The people of Israel, hitherto God's chosen race, refused to recognize the divine character and mission of our blessed Lord. They would not acknowledge Him as the Expectation of Nations," whose coming was foretold by Jacob on his bed of death. They called upon the Roman governor, Pontius Pilate, to deliver Him up to be erucified, and the triumph of the demon seemed to be complete. It was the hour of the enemies of Jesus "and the power clumph, but His Ascension from the Mount of Olives was needed for its completeness. By this mystery "He blotted out the handwriting of the decree that was against us, which was contrary to us ties and powers, He hath exposed them confidently in open show, triumphing over them in Himself." (I Col. ii., 14-15).

Forty days after His resurrection Christ appeared for the last time to His Apostles and gave them His final instructions for reason to nope that when this opinion is made known to them, the policy of Coercion may be abandoned, and that of conciliation adopted in its stead, by the public at large.

But there is one peculiarly bright to them the need of His sufferings and the control of this control of the control Resurrection, through which the Redemption of mankind had to be accomplished. Then he led them to Bethany and to the

Christ in beaven fulfile the office of our Christ in heaven fulfile the office of our Seviour, opening heaven to mankind, closed as it was by the sin of our first parents. He is our Advocate and Mediator, claiming for us our heavenly inheritance; as a right which He gained for us by the shedding of His sacred blood. He is our Hight Priest, offering up constantly the escrifice of Calvary, and the continual secrifice of the Mass in atonement for our sine, and He is our King demanding from us that loyal service which good subjects are ready to offer to their Sovereign.

THE VACANCY IN THE MINISTRY.

By the death of the Hon. Thos. White there in a vacancy in the Dominion Government. Whilst the CATHOLIC RECORD is, and will continue to be, independent of political parties, it claims the right of expressing its opinion from time to time on the merits or demerits of public men, as their principles and conduct may influence the public affairs of the country. Hence we have no hesitation in expressing our firm conviction that these interests would be greatly benefited by the appointment be greatly benefited by the appointment to the Ministry of Mr. J. C. Patterson, M. P. for North Esex. His pure char P. for North Keex. His pure character, his disinterested conduct as a public man, and his independence in the support of public measures, no matter by what party proposed, recommend him strongly as a most proper person to fill the vacent position.

CITIZENSHIP OF ENGLISHMEN. In the course of Mr. Goldwin Smith's speech at the St. George's banquet, he urged strongly that English residents in the United States should become natural ized citizens of the country in which they live. This advice would certainly be unobjectionable and praiseworthy, if the object were to make them truly American tizens, devoted to their new country; but Mr. Smith, as usual, opens his mouth only to put his foot into it. It is not for the purpose of forwarding the interests of the United States as a nation, but to enable them to counteract the Irish vote in the United States that he tenders hi advice, and he declares that by becoming United States' citizens they will be able to further the interests of England most efficiently.

The Irish of the United States almos

universally became American citizens as soon as they took up their residence in the country, and, considering the treat-ment they received at home, it is not surprising that they renounced allegiance to Eugland and gave themselves to the United States with a will, It was not so with Englishmen. These were loath to give up England, and, as a rule, they did not do so. As a consequence, in politicas their influence is but small, if it amounts to anything at all. This they are beginning to feel, and a movement has been begun to induce them to become natural-ized so that they may neutralize the influence of the Irish. No secret is made he says "It is intended to prevent this more cumningly than wisely.

The best laid schemes of mice and men Gang oft agiey."

Professor Smith had the want of test of but they say plainly they will have none of it. The New York Sun says: "These of the enemies of Jesus and the pourse of it. The New Fork Sun of it. The New Fork Sun of its of darkness." (St. Luke xxii., 53). Christ's Anglo-Americans are not impelled, like other emigrants, to become American citizens because they thoroughly approve of our institutions and believe them to be better than those which they left behind . They who have hitherto gloried in maintaining their allegiance to England, and who have disdained to profit by the opportunity of acquiring citizenship in the country where they earned their bread and butter, have now organized a species of vast conspiracy for naturalization, with the express and single purpose of antagonizing a particular element of our popula-tion. We are astonished that Professor Smith and his friends of the St. George's Society do not perceive that men who become citizens with the avowed determination to act as mischief-makers and strife breeders, are guilty of a gross abuse of hospitality." Then he led them to Bethany and to the record his specially witty criticism on the "domasnor" and appearance of the Irish members of Parliament. He said: "If you want to form an opinion on this question, go into the gallery of the House of Commons, look upon the Irish members, note their demeaner and appearance, and ask if English statemen would be justified in handing Ireland over to their hands. Many a time I have talked to Richard Coldes on this Irish question, and believes grown the Irish question, and the form of men, in white garments, and field in handing Ireland over to their hands. Many a time I have talked to Richard Coldes on this Irish question, and believes grown the aims answer. journal goes on to say that on a previous

'Il the Irish would only send good and into heaven. Then they returned to Professor Smith.) The Sun's able article

on the subject then concludes:

"And a way will undoubtedly be found to silence the masked batteries which the Eoglish enemies of Irlahmen are endeavoring to plant on this side of the Atlantic by a concerted movement for naturalization."

In equally decisive terms speak the New York Times and other influential American journals, so that we may safely say the cunningly deviced pet scheme of Mr. Goldwin Smith and the Ireland haters of New York, is virtually buried, before it had time to be entirely born.

AN ILL TIMED WITTIGISM.

Rev. Mr. Burchard's bigotry, in his celebrated address to Mr. Blaine, was the immediate cause of the loss of the Presidential election. It will be remembered that his offensive alliterative allusion to "Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion" as the great enemies of the country, was unchecked by Mr. Blaine. Mr. Chauncy brated address to Mr. I M. Depow declares that this was posi-tively the cause which alienated more than enough votes to gain the election. The vote of New York State would have secured Mr. Blaine's triumph, but President Cleveland gained the State by a remarkably small mejority, and Mr. Depew is aware of a sufficient number of changed votes to have turned the scale. He mentions the following cases.

He mentions the following cases.

One factory which furnished supplies to his railroad company, had two uniformed companies of Irish workmen who were organised as Blaine clubs; but after Mr. Burchard's address they returned their uniforms to their employer and declared their intention of voting for Cieveland. Mr. Depew was informed of this by the manufacturer himself. He was not sure whether there were fifty or

a hundred men in each company.

A precisely similar course was followed
by an Irish Blaine club in Brooklyn: and in Westchester County Mr. Depew knew personally many instances in which Irishmen changed sides for the same reason. Among these were two Catholic priests, and a Spaniard who had sent a subscription to the Blaine campaign fund, but who sent an equal contribution to the Democratic fund after Mr. Burchard's escapade. Six members of the Spaniard family, besides himself, voted for Cleveland; and in Albany County, a canvass made by a newspaper indi over one thousand votes which were changed on account of the occurrence.

THE VENEZUELAN TROUBLE.

The Government of Venesuela are determined to resist any invasion of their territorial rights by England. Dr. D. B. Urbaneja, the Venesuelan Minister of Foreign affairs, in a circular sent out to the Venesuelan Consuls, declares, in the name of the Government, the nation themselves with arms against the unjust pretensions which are not ashamed to On this festival the triumph of our Lord Jesus Christ over the powers of darkness is rendered complete. These words of David have reference to it: "The storm which his advice was destined to rights and territory with all the resources.

> are of great importance. The territory now claimed by England is on the banks country from being posed as the friend of an allen vote sgainst old England." The Englishmen in the United States, who were the promoters of the scheme, undoubtedly framed it cunningly enough:
>
> River is the proper boundary of British Country from being posed as the friend of the Yuruari and includes the gold region east of the Caroni, which is known to be of exceedingly great value. The Yenesuelans claim that the Assequible doubtedly framed it cunningly enough: Guiana, but Great Britan has for many years claimed the entire waterahed of the Essequibo. However, the present claim extends into Venezuelen territory letting the plan become publicly known, and the American press have not become slarmed. It is not so easy to alarm them; and would bring the English close which the former British claim mark out and would bring the English close around the Venesuelan towns of Caratal, Callao and Guacipiti.

The Venezuelans are conscious of their weakness in comparison with Great Britain, but they are a spirited people, and they will not submit to be despoiled without a struggle. They may, per without a struggle. They may, perhaps, also obtain the alliance of other South American powers if they are forced into a war for defence, which may render it no easy task to reduce them to submis-

BISHOPRIOS IN JERUSALEM.

The Emperor Frederic, while Crown Prince, always felt a deep interest in the salem, and it is now said by the Kreus Zoitung that an independent Prussian Protestant Bishopric of Jerusalem will soon be erected. There is already a piece of ground at the Emperor's disposal there for the erection of a German shurch. This was presented to the previsited Jerusalem in 1869 after the Sues Canal was opened, and as the agreement Canil was opened, and as the agreement with England for the alternate appointment of a bishop is no longer in force, the Emperor is free to not by himself. England has an Anglican Bishop there is the person of Dr. Blyth. When the Pressian Bishop will be appointed, there will be no lack of Episcopal dignitaries. It is not the person of Dr. Blyth. Catholic Patriarch, there is the Schmatical Patriarch, and there will be a Protestant Bishops. In all this the seems to be no thought about where the secolesisatical jurisdiction in Jerus Process of lem. English church ecclesiasi swear that foreigners have no such rig in England. Have Englishmen Prussians such rights in Jerusalem?

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Prussian Parliament rejected proposal to allot sixty thousand marks

STATISTICS show that there are 132, shurches, 92,000 ministers, and 19,000 members in the United States. Necessity one half belong to the Catholic Church

THE corner stone of a new Cath church at Colingwood, Archdiocese Toronto, will be laid by Archdishop Ly on the 24th of the present month, is pleasing to note the advance of holy faith in that district of country.

On Last Sunday the members of Peter's Cathedral congregation had pleasure and profit of listening to an ceedingly able and instructive sermo Rev. Father Shaw. The subject of discourse was "Prayer."

Several women having been eld delegates to the Methodist Epise General Conference at New York, Conference has been for some time perplexity whether they should be mitted or not. The question is still A GRAND ovation was given to Bi Byan, of Buffalo, on his return from Eternal City. The Sunday Es

German and Polish. The description illustrated with a view of the cathe and other Catholic buildings. THE Pope has had recourse to medium of State messangers for the t mission of important documents, as i been discovered that Italian officials eystematically opened letters from Vatican. This is one of the many ar

eribed the demonstration in Eng

ances which put in the strongest light necessity of the independence of Holy Father. THE Rt. Rev. Mgr. Wm. Gleeson G. of Buffalo, was honored, on the sion of the return home of the Rt. Bishop, by being elevated to the di of the domestic prelacy to His Ho.
Pope Leo XIII. We sincerely cong
late the worthy new prelate on the a
ment of this distinction which he so

PAT. ROONEY, an actor at Amste N. Y, while grossly caricaturing the character, was hissed by Irish young and a cabbage was thrown at his young man named John J. O'Nei charged with throwing the cabbag Francis Going came forward volume and acknowledged that he three cabbege. Going was fined \$20 and amounting to \$1. This caricature Irishmen, and other nationalities

Paul, Minnesota, formally nounces Bishop Ireland's el to the Archbishopric, with jurisdict ric, with jurisdiction Dakota and Minnesota. Min will be divided into three diocesses, one being organized in Southern a sots, and Dakota into two. A great good man is Bishop Ireland, and no less prayers will be offered up that i be spared many years to enjoy the

Ir is now not lawful in Chicago church, and the police are closic saloons within that distance. I place a saloon was kept down stain petairs was the first Lutheran Pla she Church, It was ordered the saloon be closed, but the saloon plained that he is himself the p the Church, the Rev. Fred Younger police informed him, to his great c hat he must give up either the ing or the beer-selling. It is not which of the alternatives was che the dram selling clergyman.

In reply to the request of the Assembly of the Presbyterian Chureach Presbytery should answer questions regarding the votes of Pr lane on the subject of Prohibition Scott Act, the Toronto Presbyt clares itself to be of the opinion th ons are not within the Prothe Church. The general opin pressed was that the Church sho declare to be sinful what is no clared in the Word of God.

THE Milwaukee Catholic Otto The Milwaukee Catholic Osseniahee the following additional pain regard to Mgr. Bouland, about co-called conversion such a stir centity made in Episcopalism of New York: "In 1876 the 'Mappened in this country in Pro-