NE 15, 1883.

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Y. fice, London, Ont.

OTICES.

Andon. the International tute. 173 Church st., he Tecumsch House, day of every month, th, sth and 9th. We reatment of Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, diseases of the head, the Spirometer, the of the French Army, licines directly to the tation free. arnia, May 5th, 1883. So:

o: ce more to you asking send me more medi-l, very, very well. I or three years as I am elling is all leaving taking the medicine would apply to you were would not be so sease.

NSMORE, Sarnia, Ont. np for copy of Inter-of questions. Address, & Lung Institute, Toronto, quare, Montreal, layette ave., Detroit.

oran wishes to notify blic generally that he e number of ladies buggies, Timkin bug-Surry wagons, and a ich I am offering at considering the map. An early call so-hand buggies, busi-carts for sale. J. H. carts for sale. J. H.

211-2w again to the front. ngate, town of Oxford, uffering with dyspep-ed the PRIDE OF THE obsitive cure in three neighbors have met ad all that have used he best Blood Purifier ely removes all sur-r medicines fail. For

ry fine— is white as mine; nd you will see s said to be.



NOW is the time to order your Spring Suits from N. WILSON & CO., the most Fashionable Tailors in the city.

Ohe

Our assortment of Tweeds, Serges, etc., cannot be beaten, and our prices will compare favorably with any other house in the city.

VOL 5.

Also the latest novelties in gentlemen's furnishings.

136 DUNDAS STREET. For the Catholic Record.

Loneliness.

I wandered in the pathway of Loneliness, Gloomy with the shades of Despair; While the shadows of sorrow and sadness, Rendered darker the visage of care, And my soul, it felt all the more cheerless, Since no one, my burden would share.

And I sought in each recess of darkness In each silent cavern of gloom, For some little glimmer of lightness Even one bright ray, in this tomb: But all my searching seemed useless; Obscurity guarded each room.

When lo' with a beam of sad pleasure, Did memory proffer her aid, In so sweet and tender a measure That all my suspicions were iaid; And I prided myself in the treasure Of the solace of such a fair maid.

Then her book of Remembrance, she showed But on the order of terms infance, she sho But on the very first page, I beneld that recorded before me Which filled me with sorrow and rage, And the pag of regret that it caused me Was sharper than she could assuage.

Alluring Hope, adorned in all splendor, Closed Memory's pages, so sad, And she poured promises, gracious and ten-

der, Till my heart was buoyant and glad, Alas; that she should prove a pretender And promise what she never had.

Then proud Reason came with his bright Then proud reason that picture Of study, of science, of lore, With ambition and the mountain labor, O'er which prizes forever soar. And I saw the cold dream of the victor When his toils and triumphs were o'er.

And I thought, even here there lacked

present.

in toto.

something To add warmth and glow to the view. When affection cast her bright radiance Of friendship, lasting and true, And I loved her, and asked her to love m She answered, "I've nothing for you."

And I turned again to the lone pathway, And walked without purpose around, And unthinkingly entered a byway, Where riches, abundani, I found. Then I heard the cold friends of yesterday Seeking me, with every sweet sound.

London, June, '83.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Baltimore Mirror

Baltimore Mirror. According to the recent cable dispatches, the vaulting ambition of Mr. Errington has o'erleaped itself, and by his unofficial officiousness, he has run the length of his tether at Rome, and his attentions at the Vatican have been repudiated. And now uneasy lies the head that longs to wear the honors of a baronetcy. Patrick Dempsey and Cornelius Clark, two New York liquor dealers, were mulc-ted in \$2,500 damages last week, under the civil damage act, in a suit brought by

WERE one to believe in the numerous announcements and predictions of the enemics of Catholicity, nothing would be now remaining of the Catholic Church but its ruins. Minds which arrive at so hasty conclusions are neither logical nor philosophical. Catholicity may be losing ground in some countries, because of the lukewarmness and apathy of the people; but it will be found, on examination, that she more than compensates herself for the civil damage act, in a suit brought by a woman who charged them with causing her husband to become a drunkard. Two thousand five hundred dollars is a heavy penaity, but when we oner in contrast a wrecked home, a wasted life, a woman's heart crushed by the desolation about it, the amount sinks into utter insignificance. All the wealth of the Indies could not it when we offer in contrast a compensate for a blasted life. "Go, preach the Gospel to all nations, teaching them to observe all things what-soever I have commanded you." Buffalo Union. By famine, coercion and brutality, the British government continues to drive the Irish people into involuntary exile. Th The Church Progress. ely a week that we do not read of WE hope for and expect to witness the hundreds and thousands of poor people speaking a last sad adieu, amid blinding tears, to the unfortunate island of their development of a sentiment among Cath-olic readers which will enforce an absolute divorce of politics from every publication professing to be distinctly Catholic in its birth. Aye, verily, the Celts are going with a vengeance, as the London Times once joyously exclaimed. But they are going with black wrath in their hearts; and some fair day when south winds blow, those exiled Irish will be heard from with character and mission, and that the time will come when the absence of all partisan political matter from the columns ournal will be the criterion of its title to be called Catholic. a "vengeance." England continues to sow the dragon's teeth. She seems to for-Boston Pilot. get that these will yet spring up a fierce band of armed men. Be it so, oh Lord THE proper wife for the "dude" is the young lady who does the tight lacing to secure a small waist. A famous scientist, God of hosts !

the lord deputyship by Lord Mountjoy, a man of decided ability and resolute charamount to-day. Mountjoy's purpose was to bring the contest to a close at the earlimonition to them, and never intended to have been published. There are many other misrepresentations of the real facts est possible moment. After ordering the English troops in the south to concentrate other misrepresentations of the real facts of the case in the published associated press telegrams, but it is not worth while to notice them farther. Suffice it to say that what they assert one day they fre-quently contradict on the morrow. They have only one species of uniformity. It is the spirit of malice towards the Catholic religion and Church by which they are constantly animated. in Cork, Mountjoy proceeded to the North, and in the neighborhood of Newry, as well as in the pass of Moira, succeeded in keeping the attention of O'Neill, while Sir Henry Dowcra, with a powerful fleet, entered Lough Foyle to capture and fortify Derry. The capture of that important position gave the English a strong basis of operations in the rear of the forces of

The cable announces that Mr. Edward Harrington, editor of the Tralee Sentinel, and several of the printers employed on the Northern chiefs. Treason was also at work to defeat the purposes of the Cathothat paper, have been summarily arrested, and, under the convenient provisions of Mr. Gladstone's "Crimes Act," have been lic leaders. Dowcra won to the English cause Art O'Neill, son of Tirlogh, the Mr. Gladstone's "Crimes Act," have been tried before a bench of small-potato Gov-ernment officials, called "Special Stipen-diary Magistrates,"—and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment; while, as the final result of what every impartial observer in Ireland regards as a Govern-ment police plot, the whole "plant" of the Sentinel—type and presses—though they were the personal property of Mr. Timothy Harrington, member of Parlia-ment for Westmeath, against whom no early adversary of Hugh, Earl of Tyrone. He likewise drew over Nial Garve O'Donnell, who continued in his treason with a bitterness and persistence worthy an honor ed cause. There appeared at the same time a "Queen's Maguire" in Fermanagh, a "Queen's O'Reilly" in Cavan, and the young son of the late Earl of Desmond was brought over from England to exerment for Westmeath, against whom no accusation in the matter had been made, cise the influence of his great name in were forcibly seized by the English police, and forwarded at once from Tralee to Dub-lin,—thus practically putting a stop to any further issue of the journal,—for the present favor of the enemies of his country and of the religion of his ancestors. Mountjoy did not purpose wasting his strength in open combat with the Irish forces. His

plan was to lay waste and destroy every portion of the country within reach of his THE Wisconsin Masons have deposed their "Grand" Secretary Woodhull, who is troops, and to strengthen by measures of short in his accounts some \$3,000. This is no reflection, however, upon the virtues of the Masonic body. If the financial dis-crepancy occurred in the accounts of the pastor of a Catholic Church it would be prudence and resolve his position in the North. How he carried out the first part of his design may be easily ascertained from memoirs of his campaigns written by himself and his officers. We read for an "irrefragable evidence of the essential falsity of Christianity." instance that in 1600 "the president sent THE most amusing things of the season are interviews with "prominent Irish-men," who never go to church, in which they sadly sigh that "their confidence in Rome has been shaken" and their relig-ious "faith" seriously jolted out of its centre of gravity. It destroys our gravity in toto. Maurice Stack, with 50 men, to Kerry, where he surprised Liscaghan Castle, burned Adare, and preyed the country. "The same day fiftie-eight were exe-cuted in the market place!"-Pacata Hibernia, 574.

"The Earle of Clanricard had many faire escapes, being shot through his gar-ments, and no man did bloody his sword more than his lordship did that day, and more than his lordship did that day, and would not suffer any man to take any of the Irish prisoners, but bade them kill the rebels !"—Idem, 421. "Whome, though until hir majesties pleasure knowne he did forbeare, yet the residue he spared not; but after their deserts, he executed in infinit numbers."—Hollinshed, vi. 370. "The president, therefore, as well to debarre these straglers from releefe, as to prevent all meanes of succours to Osuleprevent all meanes of succours to Osula

 $\begin{array}{c} \mbox{reality. First, the alleged document was} \\ \mbox{asserted to be a letter from the Sovereign} \\ \mbox{Pontiff, Leo XIII. It now turns out to} \\ \mbox{be a letter from Cardinal Simeoni, the} \\ \mbox{Prefect of the Propaganda. Secondly, it} \\ \mbox{was asserted that it condemned the} \\ \mbox{Parnell movement as such now it is clear} \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \mbox{IRELAND'S STRUGGLE FOR THE} \\ \mbox{FAITH.} \\ \mbox{XI.} \\ \mbox{The unfortunate Essex was succeeded in} \\ \mbox{Parnell movement as such now it is clear} \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \mbox{Mich of the local deputation in the local deputati$ fening he tooke a preie of one thousand five hundred kine or cowes, which were all driven and sent unto Corke."-Hollin-

"CHRISTIANUS MIHI NOMEN EST, CATHOLICUS VERO COGNOMEN."-"CHRISTIAN IS MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIC MY SURNAME."-St. Pacian, 4th Century.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1883.

Catholic Record.

shed, vi. 425. acter. The war had already cost the Eng-lish treasury the enormous amount of $\pounds 3,400,000$, equivalent to ten times that 123,400,000, equivalent to te -Hollinshed, vi. 430.

"They wasted and forraged the coun-trey, so as in a small time it was not able to give the rebels any reliefe! having spolled and brought into their garrisons the most part of their corne, being newly reaped."—Pacata Hibernia, 684.

reaped."—Pacata Hibernia, 684. 1600. "On the 12th of August, Mount-joy, with 560 foot, and 50 horse, and some voluntiers, marcht to Naas, and thence to Philipstown, and in his way took a prey of 200 cows, 700 garrons, and

500 sheep, and so burning the country !" -Cox, 428. 1600. "Sir Arthur Savage, governour of Connagh, designed to meet the lord lieutenant, but could not accomplish it,

though the preyed and spoiled the country as far as he came !"-Ibid. 1600. "Mounijoy staid in this country till the 23td of August, and destroyed 10,000/, worth of corn, and slew more or 10,0002, worth of corn, and slew more or less of the rebels every day! One Lenagh, a notorious rebel, was taken and hanged, and a prey of 1000 cows, 500 garrons, and many sheep, was taken by Sir Oliver Lambert, in Daniel Spany's sountrey, with the slaughter of a great many rebels !"—Ibid. 1001. "Then he wasted Sleugh-Art, a little country in Tir-Oen. full of woods

little country in Tir-Oen, full of woods and bogs, about fifteen miles long !"-Camden, 638.

1601. "It was not long before he did 1601. "It was not long before he did invade Macduff's country, and took a prey of 1000 cows, and burned what he could not carry away !"—Cox, 436. 1601. "The deputy sent out Sir Henry Danvers, with 300 foot, to burn about 20 houses, which he effected."—Cox, 449.

Mountjoy's efforts to acquire a firm hold in Ulster met with success. Besides the 4,000 foot and 400 horse under the command of Dowera on Lough Foyle and O'Neill and Nial Garve, Chichester had in Carrickfergus 850 foot and 150 horse. Danvers in Armagh 150 foot and 150 Norris, 600 foot and 50 horse, at Downpatrick 300 foot, in Newry 400 foot and 50 horse, or in all of the English regular forces Ulster 7000 foot and 800 horse. It was not, however, in Ulster that the last struggle in this war for Catholic independence was to take place. In September 1601 a Spanish commander, Don D'Agila landed at Kinsale with 3400 men, took possession of the town and fortified his position as strongly as their circumstances

which English Protestantism sought to their political speculations. But such rob them. But that freedom, as we shall complaints were made at the peril of the see, was not to be of long duration. members, who were frequently committed Elizabeth had died before the submission to custody for undue liberty of speech ; of O'Neill. Her last days were miserable. and all motions to remove those enor-Her spirit, says Dr. Russel, left her, and mous grievances were suppressed, as existence itself seemed a burden. She re- attempts to invade the royal prerogative. jected all consolation: she would scarcely The queen herself, by messages to the taste food, and refused every kind of house, frequently admonished the commedicine, declaring that she wished to die, mons "not to meddle with what nowise and would live no longer. She could not belonged to them (matters of state or even be prevailed on to go to bed: but religion), and what did not lie within the threw herself on the carpet, where she compass of their understanding ;" and she remained, pensive and silent, during ten warned them, "since neither her comdays and nights, leaning on cushions, and mands nor the example of their wiser holding her finger almost continually in brethren (those devoted to the court) her mouth, with her eyes open, and fixed could reclaim their audacious, arrogant, upon the ground. Her sighs, her groans, and presumptuous folly, that some other were all expressive of some inward grief, which she cared not to utter, and which them." preyed upon her life. At last, her death being visibly approaching, the privy council sent to know her will, in regard was asserted, "that the royal prerogative to her successor. She answered with a feeble voice, that as she had held a regal nor examined, and did not even admit of sceptre, she desired no other than a royal successor; and on Cecil's desiring her to explain herself, she said, "who should that be but my nearest kinsman, the king of Scots ?" She expired soon after, without a struggle, her body being totally wasted power, she could loosen herself at pleaby anguish and abstinence.

History, continues the same writer, does not afford a more striking lesson on the unsubstantial nature of human greatness than in the close of this celebrated reign. Few sovereigns ever swayed a sceptre with more dignity than Elizabeth: few have enjoyed more uniform prosperity, and none could be more beloved by their people; yet this great princess, after all her glory and popularity, lived to fall into neglect, and sink to the grave beneath the pressure of a private grief, accompanied by circumstances of distress, whatever Irish troops adhered to Arthur which the wretch on the torture might pity, and which the slave who expires at horse, Sir Samuel Bagnal in Mount to what a degree of wealth and consequence a wise and vigorous administration: and horse, in Charlemont 300 foot and 50 what powerful efforts may be made by a brave and united people, in repelling or annoying an enemy, how superior soever in force.

The character of Elizabeth herself has been too often drawn to admit of any new feature, and is best delineated in her conduct. To all the personal jealousy, the coquetry, and little vanities of a woman, she united the sound understandpermitted. The Lord Deputy and council ing and firm spirit of a man. A greater on receipt of advice informing them of share of feminine softness might have the arrival of D'Agila resolved on an im- made her more agreeable as a wife or a mediate investment of Kinsale. Accord- mistress, though not a better queen; but ingly on the 17th of October, three weeks a less insidious policy would have reflecafter the arrival of the Spaniards, 15,000 ted more lustre on her administration, English and Anglo Irish troops sat down and a less rigid frugality, on some occabefore Kinsale. O'Neill and O'Donnell sions, would have given more suchurried to its relief. But its fate was cess to her arms. But as she was, and as she acted, she must be allowed to have and their commander, an injudicious and been one of the greatest sovereigns that ever filled a throne, and may perhaps be considered as the most illustrious female that ever did honour to humanity." Notwithstanding this lavish praise, this ame historian, ardent in the cause of the Reformation, admits that the administration of Elizabeth was characterized by radical defects. The Canadian Pilgrimage. The Canadian Pilgrimage. This year being the 25th anniversary of the apparition of the Blessed Virgin to bave proceeded from lenity to her people thave proceeded from lenity to her people the power of the commons by the necessity of soliciting larger supplies, and thereby the present year. It is the intention of quite a number of our Roman Catholic ticens to protect the society of the present year. It is the intention of the present year of his age. Elizabeth's frugality in the administraendangering her royal prerogative, of which she was always remarkably jealous, and which she exercised with a high hand. Numberless instances of this occur during her reign. Besides erecting the Court of His last moments were comforted by the which she was always remarkably jealous, presence of two Franciscan Fathers, Flor- and which she exercised with a high hand. ence, afterwards Archbishop of Tuam, and Numberless instances of this occur during gal. The conquest of Munster was after High Commission, which was vested with gal. The conquest of Munster was after the fall of Kinsale a matter of little diffi-cutty, and was carried out with merciless cruelty. Mountion then decided on the ing the arbitrary decrees of the Star Cham-ber, she granted to her servants and courtiers patents for monopolies, which put invincible restraints upon all com-merce, industry, and emulation in the arts, and enabled those who possessed them to raise commodities to what price there are commodities to what price 8,000 English troops concentrated against him in Tyrone. His territory was laid waste and his people plundered and mas-sacred. The trials and sufferings of his people led him at length to a disposition people led him at length to a disposition for peace, but on none other than honor-able conditions. Elizabeth consented to the opening of negociations with O'Neill. At Mellifont the Irish prince met These grievances were frequently com plained of in parliament, but more especito restore him to the estates he had held ally by the Puritans, a religious sect who tion to remove all the inhabitants, with before the war, and that the Catholics maintained, as the name imports, that their goods and cattle, over the moun-taine into the small county of Limerick, and such corne as could not be presently reaped and conveyed, (as aforesaid,) hee years' duration obtain for the Irish nation and who carried the same bold spirit that

NO. 245

that freedom of religious worship of dictated their theological opinions into species of correction must be found for

These messages were patiently received by the majority of the house. Nay, it was not to be canvassed, nor disputed. any limitation; that absolute princes, such as the sovereigns of England, were a species of divinity ; that it was in vain to attempt tying the queen's hands by laws or statutes, since, by her dispensing ire !"

Cobbett pronounces judgment on Elizabeth in the following terms :

"It may not be amiss, before I take my leave of this "good" creature, to observe, that her "glories" consisted in having broken innumerable solemn treaties and commands in having hear continued broken inhumeratore solemn treaties and compacts; in having been continually bribing rebel subjects to annoy their sov-ereigns; in having had a nary of freeboot-ers; in having had an army of plunderers; in having battered, for a little money, the important town of Calais; and in never having added even one single last of Important town of Calais; and in never having added even one single leaf of laurel to that ample branch which had, for ages, been seated on the brows of England: and that, as to her maiden virtues, Whit-taker (a Protestant clergyman, mind) says, that "her life was stained with gross licentioueness and the het access the the oar does not feel. But the reign of Elizabeth yields other lessons. It shows to what a degree of wealfh and consequence a nation may be raised in a few years, by the 70th year of her age, and the 45th of her reign) she did all the mischief that it remained in her power to do, by sulkily refusing to name her successor, and thus leaving to a people, whom she had been pillaging and scourging for forty-five years, a probable airdiant of the succession of the suc leaving to a people, whom she had been pillaging and scourging for forty-five years, a probable civil war, as "a legacy of mischief after her death." Historians have been divided in opinion, as to which was the worst man that England ever pro-duced, her father, or Cranmer; but, all mankind must agree that this was the mankind must agree, that this was the worst woman that ever existed in England, or in the whole world, Jezabel her self not excepted."

> A judgment severe, indeed, but borne out by the whole tenor of the reign of Elizabeth. She was in a measure great and successful, but neither greatness nor success can compensate for the absence of goodness and womanly virtue.

Was asserted that it contents the conduct of Parnell movement as such; now it is clear that what it condemns is the conduct of some of the followers or hangers on of the party of which Mr. Parnell is the leader Thirdly, instead of Cardinal Simeoni's letter being, and purporting to be, an open public Circular to the Bishops, it was de-signed to be a private instruction or ad-monition to them and instruction or ad-

Irish American.

Milwaukee Catholic Citizen.

Catholic Telegraph.

Boston Republic.

Western Watchman.

hurch, at least not on collection days.

bitter school

WERE one to believe in the numerous



at ZOPESA will cure VER REGULATOR and organs need invigor in case of weak diges habitual costiveness e system and the head, one for work, Zopesa and *pleasantly*. Those e are surprised how whole system; a single

INER'S IVER PILLS. BLE & EFFECTIVE. GAR-COATED. nplete substitute for

GAR-COATED. npiete substitute for ous substances, com-parations. They are trigid scrutiny, care the most select and fracts, so compounded diseases which origi-the digestive organs, somach. Being com-d vegetable extracts, seasons without re-obling. They are the practical experience, cleansing out the thoroughly purifypractical experience, y, cleansing out the d thoroughly purify-

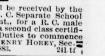
r 5 Boxes for \$1.00 st or Storekeeper for s, and take no other to be "just as good." l; they are fully war-

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OUSE IN THE N FOR RNAMENTS ! LLAC

, MONTREAL. WANTED.



ORTES. ship and Durability ABE & CO. t Baltimore Street, ifth Avenue, N. Y.

Freeman's Journal

ters wear "stayless walks and divided skirts, concealed, or nearly concealed, by a light overskirt," and who is, therefore, a kind of authority, says, "pinched waists and shallow brain-pans should marry and intermarry till waists contracted and brains grew shallower to the vanishing point." quality of instruction imparted in this Catholic night-school, conducted by the A Brooklyn idiot, who would probably members of a Catholic literary institute, A brocklyn hlot, who would probably sneer if he saw a Catholic venerating the image of a saint, paid \$500 for the rug upon which Chet Arthur stood at the reception tendered him by that city on the may be judged from one sentence uttered

by the gentleman who made the closing "If a choice had to be made, far better a knowledge of your little cate-chism, than of all the learned works in science, literature and art." This is a occasion of the opening of the bridge. master tone, which should dominate all

others. It is a theme on which the grand symphony of true education should be based. It is the essence of education. It is the one truth which American parents find it hardest to learn, and which thousands of them learn only through blighting experience.

Philadelphia Standard.

Much of the confusion and uncertainty with regard to the reported letter from Rome to the Irish Bishops has been cleared up. And comparing the reports respect-ing it transmitted through English chan-nels, it is evident that there was from the start a deliberate intention to make it an instrument for doing the utmost amount of mischief possible by means of a system of misrepresentation and perversion. It is worth while to make this clear by com-paring a few of these statements with the

more than compensates herself for van, if hee should returne with new forces, caused all the county of Kerry and such apparent losses, by extraordinary advances made in other and new fields for her unceasing labors imposed upon her in Desmond, Beare, Bantry, and Carbery to be left absolutely wasted"-Pacata Hiberthe plain but solemu words in which Christ, her founder, commanded her to nia, 680.

"They passed the next morning over "They passed the next morning over the bridge of Adare, and, by the waie, they burned and spoiled the countrie."— Hollinshed, vi. 429. "On the 1st of May, Captain Taaf took

a prey of 300 cows, and many sheep, and on the second, Captain John Barry brought in another prey of 500 cows, 300 sheep, and 300 garrons; and on the 8th, 300 men were, in the night, sent to Artully to meet Sir Charles Wilmott's forces, and to conduct them to the camp; which was effected, to the great grief of the rebels, and a prey of 4000 cows were taken in Iveragh."-Cox, 450. "Upon the 5th of May, hee secretly dis-

patched a partie of men, which burnt and spoyled all the countrey, and returned spoyled all the countrey, and returned with foure thousand cowes, besides sheepe and garrons."—Pacata Hibernia, 538. "Then dividing into three parts marched

Mr. Procter the astronomer, whose daugh-ters wear "stayless waists and divided to Dingle, and as they went, they drove the whole country before them, whereby they took a prey of eight thousand cows, besides garrons, sheep, &c., and slew a great many people, and had slain more but that Sir William Winter gave many of them protections."-Cox. 366

"One hundred and forty of his gallowglasses had the misfortune to be intercepted and made prisoners; and as intelligence was received that the rebels advanced and prepared to give battle, Skeffington, with a barbarous precaution, ordered these wretches to be slaughtered; an order so effectually executed, that but one of all the number escaped the carnage."-Leland, ii. 181.

Western Watchman. The English have done some creditable lying in the case of the Propaganda letter. They cut off the head and tail and called it a papal sheepskin. They then tanned the hide in translation, made it patent leather and passed it off for a letter patent. But the dynamiters have been lying too. They are filling the papers with reports of the wonderful falling off of Peter's Pence. It seems the latter has not fallen off, a fact which would indicate that the indig-"Capteine Macworth recouvered the possession of the whole, and did put fiftie to the sword, of which nineteene were found to be Spaniards; and six others he tooke, whereof one was a woman, which were executed in the campe! None were saved that daie but onlie the capteine, Julio, whom the lord justice kept for certeine considerations two or three daies: but in fact which would indicate that the indig the end he was hanged, as the rest were before him."—Hollinshed, vi. 431. "Sir Charles Wilmot, with his regiment, nants are not in the habit of going to

was sent againe into Kerry, (which coun-trey having therein great store of corne and cattle, would otherwise haue beene No one ever seems to be satisfied with the lesson taught by another's experience. He seems to prefer to take a turn in the left open to the rebels' reliefe.) with direc-It is reported that Bishop Spaulding, of Peoria, has raised about \$2,000,000 in Europe for the founding of the Catholic college which he contemplates.

sealed. The garrison grew discontented, impatient officer, forced the Irish leaders into an untimely assault on the English lines. The assault was repulsed with heavy loss and nine days after Sir Juan de Aguila surrendered the town to the English. On the 6th of January, 1602, three days after the battle, O'Donnell, by the advice of O'Neill, sailed for Spain, where he was

received with regal honors, the king assur-

Maurice Donlevy of the Abbey of Donecruelty. Mountjoy then decided on the prosecution of vigorous measures against O'Neill. The military strength of the latter had dwindled down to 600 foot and 60 horse, but still he held out against the

the lord deputy, who in return number !" for his submission granted him amnesty for himself and his allies, consented

ST. JEROME'S COLLEGE, BERLIN.

The public distribution of prizes a' St. Jerome's College, Berlin, will be held on the 28th June. On the same day the alumni of St. Jerome's College will hold their annual meeting at the College, to which all former students of St. Jerome's which all former students of St. Jerome' are cordially invited.

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Father Burke's Sermons.

We have a few copies left of Father Burke's Sermons, including his five great lectures in answer to Froude, bound in cloth and containing 600 pages. Sent on cloth and containing 600 pages. Sent on eccipt of price, \$2.50, postage paid.

The Carroll Institute, of Washington, D. C., one of the very few Catholic literary societies that is not a pretentious sham, closed its free night-school recently. The school is closed only for the summer. The