# Catholic Record. The

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

VOL. 5.

# LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1883.

NO. 233

### MOM

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

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

Also the latest novelties in gentlemen's

136 DUNDAS STREET.

FORSTER ANSWERED.

Mr. Parnell Exposes the Ex-Secretary's Malice and Dishonesty. DEFYING ENGLISH OPINION.

On the resumption of the adjourned debate of the address in the English House of Commons, on the 23d February,
Mr. Parnell, who was received with loud and continued Irish cheers, said—I wish to intervene for a very short while and very limited extent in this debate. I can assure the House—and I may venture to make the assurance with the greatest possible respect, although some people may think it not a respectful assurance to make, but still I make it with the greatest possible respect—I can assure the House that it is not from any belief that anythat it is not from any belief that anything I can say, or wish to say at this time, will have the slightest effect on the public opinion of the House (loud Irish cheers), or upon the public opinion of this country (renewed Irish cheers.) I have been accustomed during my political life to rely upon the public opinion of those whom I have desired to help (loud Irish cheers), and with whose aid I have worked for the cause of prespective and freedom. for the cause of prosperity and freedom in Ireland (great Irish cheering); and the utmost that I desire to do in the very few words which I shall address to this House is to make my position clear to the Irish people at home and abroad (great Irish cheering) from the unjust aspersions which have been cast upon them by a man who ought to be a-hamed to devote (cries of "Oh, oh," and Irish cheers)—who ought to be ashamed, I say, to devote his high ability to the task of traducing them (loud Irish cheers.) I don't wish to reply to the questions of the right hon, gentleman (cries of oh, and Irish cheers.) I consider that he has no right to question me (Irish cheers), standing, as he does, in a position very little better than an informer with regard to the secrets of the men with whom he was associated, and he has not even the pretext of that remarkable informer whose proceedings we have lately heard of. He had not even the pretext of that miserable man, that he was attempting to save his own life (Irish cheers.) No, sir; other motives of less importance seemed to have weighed with the right hon. gentleman in the extra-ordinary course which he has adopted on the present occasion of going out of his way to collect together a series of extracts, perhaps nine or ten in number, out of a number of speeches—many hundreds and perhaps thousands—delivered during the land movement by other people, and not by me, upon which to found an accusation gentleman had even been accurate in his quotations, there might have been some excuse for it; but, unfor-

Irish affairs, as he displayed during his tenure of office as Chief Secretary for Ireland (hear, hear, and cheers.) REPUDIATING THE "IRISH WORLD." He has charged me with the responsi-bility for writings in the Irish World. Sir, I suppose if there is one newspaper that I differ with more than another, that I have read less of, that I have studied less, it is the Irish World. The right hon. gentleman appears to have been studying the Irish World very closely during the progress of this land movement (laughter), and if he considered that the articles of produce crime in Ireland, why did he not exercise the power, the common law power, which he subsequently exercised, and refuse to allow that newspaper to circulate in Ireland? (Irish cheers). What is the difference between the responsibility of the right hon, gentleman who read these articles, who knew their tenor and what their result would be, and who refused to take the responsibility of preventing their circulation among the peasantry, and that of the man who never articles which are now brought up as an accusation against me, because, indeed, Mr. Patrick Ford, in his office in Brooklyn or in New York, chooses to direct his newspaper for the purpose of destroying, or attempting to destroy, the movement which we have been so carefully building up in Ireland (Irish cheers) programme are not my aims, and objects, and programme (hish sheers) programme (Itish cheers.) I have had very little time to look into the speech of right hon, gentleman and to arrange against me in order, but I think another of his great points was that great points was that which he e, not against me, but against my friend the member for Mallow and some paragraphs which appeared in that

tunately, upon this occasion also he has displayed the same remarkable ignorance

as to matters of fact in connection with

DISHONEST ACCUSATIONS. He asked me, "Does the hon, member for Cork approve of the articles in United Ireland?" and I nodded my head. I sup-

to find after he had gone further that he was alluding to some paragraphs in that newspaper at the time when my hon. friend, the member for Mallow, the responsible editor—and, recollect, the editor responsible in the eyes of the law—when he and myself, together with the majority of the staff, were in prison (loud Irish cheers,) when we were denied the privilege of seeing a single copy of that newspaper, when it was utterly impossible, so close was the watch kept by the jailers of the right hon. gentleman, who fulfilled their trust well and faithfully, as I know—so close was the watch of the jailers of the right hon. gentleman that it was perfectly impossible to obtain a single copy of that newspaper. And yet the right hon. gentleman does not scruple taking advantage—and, recollect, this is what makes such conduct guilty, it is the conduct which has marked his career ever since he became Chief Secretary—taking advantage of the ignorance of this house on Irish questions (Irish cheers), taking advantage of the prejudices which prevailed in this country in reference to Ireland—of course there are reasons for these prejudices, for there must be prejudice and ignorance when one nation attempts the impossible task of governing another—taking advantage of the trials in Dublin, where twenty men will have to face a tribunal constituted under the Crimes Act, which is to say whether they are to live or not—taking

to find after he had gone further that he

under the Crimes Act, which is to say whether they are to live or not—taking advantage of all those unprecedented and extraordinary circumstances which sur-round us at the present time—the right hon, gentleman selects in this way writings and passages and incidents these for the purpose of foun purpose of founding an accusation against me, and making me responsible for the words of others (Irish cheers.) And, furthermore, he is not only guilty of the sins of commission, he is guilty of the sins of commission, he is guilty of suppression also [Irish cheers.] Not only is the suggestio false but the suppressio veri applicable to his speech [Irish cheers.] The heading of these paragraphs was, I believe, "Incidents of the Campaign," but the very moment my hone friend the member for Mallow was released from prign and resumed source. leased from prison and resumed control of his paper, that very moment the heading disappeared | Irish cheers.] It is, I say, infamous and shocking that we should have any account. have such accusations made against us in this House, of acts over which we could not by any possibility have the slightest control [greatest Irish cheering.]

# THE CONSPIRACY PROCEEDINGS. Now, I do not propose to accept the rather indecent invitation which has been

held out to me to discuss the recent pro-ceedings in Dublin (hear, hear). I have been asked to give an explanation with regard to the preliminary investigation at Kilmainham. The right hon, gentleman the Home Secretary, who is a lawyer of great eminence and ability, rebuked the right hon, gentleman the member for the University of Dublin for asking him to go into them. The right hon gentleman into them. The right hon, gentleman, however, shortly afterwards applauded the subsequent speech of his hon. friend when he invited me to go into these matters, and not only loudly applauded, but rolled way to collect together a series of extracts, perhaps nine or ten in number, out of a number of speeches—many hundreds and perhaps thousands—delivered during the land movement by other people, and not only loudly applauded, but rolled on his seat in ecstacy (hear, hear, and Irish cheers). I don't wish to refer to the evidence which is now being given before the courts of Dublin, but as that evidence has been by the Dublin correspondents of the London papers garbled in the most extraordinary way, I will just refer so far as to state the evidence actually way. what the evidence actually was-I mean the evidence which is supposed to throw suspicion on some members of the Land League—as having connected them with these terrible assassinations in the Phenix Park (hear, hear). Now, sir, the state-ments that were made in that direction were made by the approver Carey. There is no need to comment upon that fact beyond saying that they were statements, not of fact, but of belief. They are three in number. Firstly, Carey swore that he met a person in the garb of a priest, that he was introduced to him as Father Murphy, and that this man was informed (Carey) that he was going down into the country to form a branch of the Invincible organization. Carey then said that he was afterwards informed, but he did not say by whom, that this Father Murphy was Sheridan of Tubbercurry. Secondly, Carey swore that some amongst his comrades believed the money came from America but others believed it came from the Land League. This, again, the House would bear in mind, was only a statement of belief, and the House will acquit me of any desire to comment on this evidence. I simply quote it to show what the evidence really was, and I am perfectly satisfied to allow the House to draw its own conclusions (Irish cheers). Thirdly, Carey swore that a woman, who he was informed was Mrs. Frank Byrne, wife of the secretary of the English Land Confederation, brought him weapons. That, too, is hearsay evidence. I wish to point out again that all of these statements of Carey's would not have been admitted were it not that this was a case of conspiracy, and were it not that he had sworn that he heard these statements made by some amongst the prisoners who were charged with being participators in the conspiracy (Irish cheers). The evidence, I say again, was hearsay evidence; and, so far as we have hearsay evidence; and, so far as we have gone, the third statement that the woman who brought the weapons was Mrs. Frank Byrne, has been abundantly disproved, for when Mrs. Byrne was brought over

apologies [Irish cheers]. THE LAND LEAGUE AND THE PRISONERS.

The second of the other statements, namely, with regard to the source from which the money came, seems to rest on what was said by his comrades, and which posed that the right hon gentleman I am perfectly willing to admit, and which alluded to the articles that appeared in I believe to be true—that some of these United Ireland either before or since my imprisonment, but what was my surprise men got cheques for the support of their families from the Sustentation Fund

for identification Carey failed to her, and she was discharged with profuse

tion Fund to give money to the families of all prisoners, and not very often it was given to the prisoners themselves, and it was given because the families of the prisoners were deprived of the ordinary means of support by the imprisonment of the bread-winner; and I believe evidence will be produced to show that Edward McCaffrey, one of the prisoners, actually sent back his cheque to the Ladies' Land League and told them that he did not belong to the Land League, that he did not sympathize with their objects, and that he did nothing that would entitle him League sent these men cheques, in common with hundreds of other suspects through-out Ireland, has been put forward as implicating us in a grave suspicion of hav-ing found money for the purpose of com-mitting the Phænix Park murder [Irish cheers].

Now, sir, with regard to Mr. Sheridan. A statement has been made, and very extensively circulated in the English news papers, that I offered the services of Mr. Sheridan to the English Government for the purpose of putting down outrages in the West of Ireland, and considered him a fit person for the work, because he knew all the details of these outrages. This statement is raised upon a celebrated Government memorandum which the right hon, gentleman states he furnished to his colleagues, and which they were in full possession of at the time they decided upon possession of at the time they decided upon our release (hear, hear, from the Irish members.) But it is right to point out for the information of the English public that the right hon, gentleman is directly that the right hon, gentleman is directly contradicted with regard to that government memorandum and the statements upon which it is based by my hon, friend, the member of Clare (hear, hear.) My hon, friend, the member for Clare wrote to all the London newspapers on the 18th May—that was, I think, the day following the publication of the Cabinet secret by the right hon, gentleman, the member for Bradford: "The following are the facts. I myself know nothing about the organi-I myself know nothing about the organization of the Land League, but I told Mr. Forster that I had been informed by Mr. Parnell the day before that if the arrears Parnell the day before that if the arrears question was settled that organization would explain the boon to the people, and tell them that they ought to assist the operation of the remedial measure in the tranquilizing of the country. I added that Mr. Parnell had expressed his belief that Messrs. Davitt, Egan, Sheridan, and Boyton would use all their exertions if placed in a position to do so to advance. Boyton would use all their exertions if placed in a position to do so, to advance the pacification of the country and that Mr. Sheridan's influence was of special importance in the West, owing to the fact that he had been the chief Land League organizer in Connaught, while Boyton had held a similar appointment in Leinster. Upon these points," he concluded, "I knew no more" (Irish cheers.) So that we at once come to this, that a question of grave dispute with regard to a matter of grave dispute with regard to a matter of fact, has arisen between the right hom. gentleman the member for Bradford and the hon, grand member for Clare (hear, hear) Now six it is a very recognish. hear.) Now, sir, it is a very remarkable thing that the right hon, gentleman should not have mentioned those other names (Irish cheers,) in his Cabinet mem-

Mr. Forster—They were not mentioned Mr. Forster—They were not mentioned to me ("Oh," from the Irish members).
Captain O'Shea rose amidst ories of "order" from the Ministerial benches on which the hon. and gallant member sat down, but there being cries of "O'Shea," he rose and walked hurriedly out of the house as if to obtain some document, a movement which provoked considerable amusement. siderable amusement.

Mr. Parnell-Mr. Davitt was released immediately afterwards owing to the representations which were made by the hon member for Clare. Why was Mr. hon, member for Clare. Why was Mr. Davitt's name not included in this Cabinet memorandum? (Irish cheers). Why was Mr. Boyton's name not included in this Cabinet memorandum? (renewed cheers) who had left Ireland immediately after his release, and who, it was known, could not return to Ireland without being arrested. Why was Mr. Egan's name not included in the Cabinet memorandum? (Irish cheers). Why was it that only Mr. Sheridan's name was selected for the purpose of attempting to make out that I was privy to, and knew of some connection of Mr.

while in prison. Those cheques, it is right to tell the House, were sent to hundreds of families of prisoners throughout the country. It was the ordinary custom of the managers of the Sustentathe right hon. gentleman has deposed me from my position as a permanent Irish politician, I admit that he has been very successful in that. I have taken very little successful in that. I have taken very little part in Irish politics since my release from Kilmainham. I expressed my reason for that upon the passing of the Crimes Act. I said that in my judgment the Crimes Act would result in such a state of affairs that between the Government and the secret societies it would be impossible for constitutional agitation to exist in Ireland (hear, hear, from the Irish members). I believe so still (hear, hear.) And what is the item of news which was published in the journals of yesterday cabled from America? That Mr. Patrick Ford of the Irish World who weld the little world. America / That Mr. Patrick Ford of the Irish World, who used to collect money for the purpose of sending it to us, is now collecting it for a very different purpose, (hear, hear from the Irish members). The right has gortlanguage may always the property of the purpose of the purpos right hon, gentleman may claim it as a part of his work (Irish cheers). I regret

part of his work (Irish cheers). I regret that it should be so.

A BITTER RESUME.

I look with the utmost apprehension to the future relations between England and the luture relations between England and Ireland (hear, hear). I see that it is impossible to stem the current of prejudice which has arisen within the last few days. I regret that the officials charged with the administration of this act are unfitted for their post (Irish cheers). I am afraid the right hon, gentleman the present chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant must admit that to the fullest extent (hear, hear, from that to the fullest extent (hear, hear, from Irish members); and looking round upon the member for Bradford, he must say to himself, "Why am I here while he is there" (hear, hear). Why was the right hon, gentleman the member for Bradford, who had acquired experience in the administration of Ireland, who, according to his own account, knew everything, although he was invariably wrong (Irish cheers)—why was he deposed from his position and the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Trevelyan)—a prentice although a very willing hand— placed in his stead? I feel, I think, that the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieu-tenant must say to himself in the words of Scripture, 'I am not worthy to unloose his shoe latchet' (hear, hear). It would have been far better if you were going to pass an act of this kind, and to administer an act of this kind as you are going to administer it, and as you have been obliged to administer it—up to the hilt—by the seasoned politician who is now in disgrace (Irish cheers.) Call him ba (hear, hear.) Send him Spencer in the congenial a lows in Ireland (Irish che to look after the secre Dublin Castle (renewed equisitions of him to superintend the money (renewed chee distribute the taxes wh and starving peasan crimes not commit (renewed cheers.) All invite you to man your your ablest and best men misgoverning and oppressing Ireland her horizon may a cloudy, I believe th vive the present ones. And althouslow it will be so ar, hear), and the Leon time will come who House and the y will admit once a generous, a brave

with just as much determination as the rejected the services of the right hon. rejected the member for Bradford A Russian Protestant on Devotion to the Blessed Virgin.

God, which is so apparent among Protes tant seets, is attracting the attention of many pious men, who, although far from dogmas of the Catholicing the Blessed Virgin, are

honor, and esteem the holiness and spirit, ual rank of others higher than our own, all in the spirit of love in unity in Christ, and the true faith and fear of God. Now, and the true faith and fear of God. Now, I repeat it, I think there is something very like pride in the way which Lutherans and Protestants refuse help from a created being, but only directly from Christ, and cannot bring themselves to the humility of saying: "O Most Holy Mother of God, pray for us."

### HOW GAMBETTA ROSE TO POWER.

The following passages are taken from a very interesting sketch of Leon Gambetta which Mr. F. H. O'Donnell, M. P., has supplied to the Freeman's Journal:— The secret of Gambetta's power was above all things in the fact that he was the best advertised politician of the century. Wonderful is the magic of a well placed advertisement. A Dublin master of the bill-sticking science "proclaims to all crea-tion that men are wise who advertise in every generation." The increasing tenevery generation." The increasing tendency is to transport the methods of commerce into politics. Puffa politician, like a Holloway's pill, and he is sure to go down in a similar fashion with a portion of the public. M. Gambetta, who always had an eye to business, and who commenced his career with the double advertisement of the Baudin trial and the Provisional Dictatorship, continued to employ ional Dictatorship, continued to employ the agency of a clique of satellites and fetch-and-carry men of unsurpassed serretici-and-carry men of unsurpassed servility, a group of newspapers which, like so many barrel organs, ground out his praises from the metropolis to the frontiers, while into the bargain this united array of the political revolutionists and

the Masonic leagues and lodges supplied him with a devoted rank and file in his warfare against the established institu-tions and religious belief of the nation. Of course, the entire brigade of profes-sional Revolutionists were at Gambetta's disposal, as they would be at the disposal of any other disturber of existing order, o long as that ambitious adventurer only so long as that ambitious adventurer only appeared as an assailant of established authority and government. It was not until, like the general run of such reformers of society, he proceeded to try and set up another authority and another government—namely, his own—that a breach ensued between him and the gentlemen of the barricades. Then only the latter came to his meetings, not to applaud, but to groan, while he, forsaking the soft flatterles of other days, when, to quote his own graceful metaphor, he vowed "never to cut off his Radical tail," denounced his interrupters as "drunken slaves," and warned them that he would soon "hunt such brigands to their dens."

The terms of amity between Gambetta and the Freemasons were more permanent and the Freemisons were founded on more en-because they were founded on more en-during "principles." A time came when fortunate Gambetta saw the need of a Government, to pay for by them would be would be seen all and send and send that is, his own domination, but he saw no by them would be French Freemasonry, which is a special conspiracy against Christianity, and which has even eliminated from its ritual that acknowledgment of a "Grand Architect of the Universe," which serves to disguise the religious barrenness of most varieties of fident as to the ear). Although at this moment who had made the destruction of religion our people will sur-ession (Irish cheers) by every means, and especially by the systematic corruption of the young, the object of his life and the ally of his ambi tion. As early as the year 1868, when Leon Gambetta was candidate for the succession of the illustrious Berryer at Mar-seilles, the future author of the "Laicisation of the Schools" had placed on record his defiance of the Eternal Judge, before whom he was to appear one day in the midst of his work of evil. In the Map of 1868, addressing the Radical electors of Marseilles in the Palais Lyrique, converders, who are con-he terrible course sion, Gambetta exclaimed that "Religion ducting them into the terrible course which, I am sorry to say, the Government appears to be determined to enter—that they will reject these guides and leaders with just as much determination as they was the principal enemy of humanity, and all religions should be assailed without distinction." Wherever there was a Masonic lodge, there was a Gambettist committee room. Wherever there was a Masonic office-bearer, there was a Gambettist committee man. The fraternity in Ger committee man. The Internity in the many even could overlook national hat-reds on behalf of such a brother, and in heartfelt gratitude for his exploits against ne culture of the Jesuit and the ignor ance of the child presented him with the drinking flagon of Martin Luther, to re-mind him, perhaps, of the man who, if he had not similarly cast off Christianity, had at least inflicted dire hurt upon the Church

pose of attempting to make out that I was privy to, and knew of some connection of Mr. Sheridan with outrage or attempted outrage (hear, hear, from the Irish members). Sir, Heav these questions to be answered by members who may have a better know ledge with regard to what actually passed than I have. I hope, however, their significance will be considered and pondered on by the House. The right hon, gentleman has confeed myself for (toud Irish cheers). The right hon, gentleman has confeed myself for (toud Irish cheers). The right hon, gentleman has confessed that he attempted to obtain a has confessed that he attempted to obtain a has confessed that he attempted to obtain a firsh cheers). He has a shade me to defend myself for (toud Irish cheers). He has a demandated by the fell in that attempt the foot his population. The right hon spentleman has confessed that he attempted to obtain a has confessed that he attempted to obtain a has confessed that he attempted to obtain a firsh people (Irish cheers). He has a demandate of the fell in that attempt the foot his own credit (renewed Irish cheers). The right hon, gentleman has confessed that he attempted to obtain a firsh cheers). He has a deposed me food the fell into the ditch, and the solution of the fell into the ditch, and the solution of the fell into the ditch, and the solution of the fell into the ditch, and I do not think that in the process of pulling the right hon, gentleman and myself out of the ditch. I the feet of the fell into the ditch, and the solution of the fell into the ditch, and the solution of the fell into the ditch, and the solution of the fell into the ditch, and the solution of the fell into the fell into the fell into the ditch, and the solution of the fell into the fell Rome. When Gambetta capped the edifice of reach such items of intelligence as might weaken the impression of his untiring vigilance and gigantic labors, and the constituency of the Gambettist journa's were entranced and edited with tales of the entranced and edited with tales of the great man's industry and zeal away while

ment of the reigning favorite in the Rue Bonaparte betokened the duration of the joyous supper party. But the personal staff of the Dictator was his masterpiece. staff of the Dictator was his masterpiece. Guarding against possible independence or lukewarmness by picking his lieutenants up out of nothing, he attached them to him by the most sincere conviction that the Gambettists would be miserably insignificant without Gambetta. Subject to this arrangement, he paid them well, though not out of his own pocket, by putting them in the way of living at the expense of the French nation. If you were to compare the list of office-holders in the State and the municipalities five were to compare the list of office-holders in the State and the municipalities five years ago with the list as it stands to-day, the efficiency as well as the economy of this method of remunerating childlike devotion could not escape the most casual attention. To do him justice, he usually preferred smart young men, though he did not lay much stress on oratorical ability, as he felt that his ascendency of fluent speech needed no auxiliary. If his talent lay in silence he would have provided himself with a gushing Cicero-in-waiting. lay in silence he would have provided himself with a gushing Cicero-in-waiting, just as he chose a Challemel-Lacour to do his electioneering, or a Paul Bert to do his science. If he had not prematurely frightenel even the obsequiousness of his Republican majority by the insolent disclosure of his plan for placing the returning officers of every French department in the Central Caucus, who knows how much further the moral leprosy might have further the moral leprosy might have eaten into the vitals of the country? But the religion he assailed has survived him, and the patriotism which he degraded to an instrument and a tool may yet emulate the honour of more glorious days, when unstained leadership shall arise to yindicate the august ideals of a free people and revive the traditions of an immortal land.

### The Poet Klopstock.

Of the German poets Klopstock is almost the only Protestant whose name is worthy to be mentioned among those who were fervently devout. For religious devotion, earnest, humble, yet trustful and happy, was the last and least esteemed of the virtues taught by Luther and his followers. "O my God!" as St. Francis de Sales was wont to say on occasional less. followers. "O my God!" as St. Francis de Sales was wont to say on occasions less solemn, "how Protestantism has led away from study and despising of self, from honor of the cross and suffering, to self-laudation, self-exultation, and the seeking of worldly gifts and goods!" Therefore a Catholic wishes the more that Klopstock had been born in the south and the kish nad been born in the south, and that his loving heart had been prompted in its as-pirations by the faith which had actuated the Minnesinger, and to which the south pirations by the faith which had actuated the Minnesinger, and to which the south of Germany has in the main continued steadfast. But North Germany, like Eng-land with its universities, has endeavored for three hundred years to suppress the development of Catholic genius by with-balding from it. or allowing relieved development of Catholic genius by withholding from it, or allowing reluctantly
to it, facilities that are freely afforded to
those who defy the government that
Christ had set up for the Church which He
founded. Before Klopstock, Thomasius,
himself a Lutheran, had been driven from
Leipsic, his native town, because tired and
sick of hearing continually the announcement of the new doctrine that overything ment of the new doctribe that everything which came from the king must be acknowledged as coming from God and ergo all kings ought to be Lutheran, he made bold to say in native German ppinion that it is an unbecoming thing to recommend one's religion to mighty po-centates for temporal interests. It is one tentates for temporal interests. It is one thing to charge true religion with being opposed to the common weal, and another thing to affirm that it promotes the temporal advantages of great princes in and for themselves. The former is clearly false, as even the fathers of the primitive church of the Christian religion have often spoken to this point. For the spoken to this point. But the second does not follow from this. True religion aims only at everlasting well-being"—Col. R. M. Johnston, in Catholic World.

## Pius IX With Children.

How faithfully did Pius IX, imitate the tenderness of Jesus with little children!
A boy of twelve, having a mother who was
very poor, old and infirm, wrote to the Pope, begging him to give him 37 paoli (a coin worth about five pence) to buy certain articles that were absolutely necessary for her use, and added that he would go to the Valican the next day to receive them. Pius IX. admitted the child to his presence, who with simplicity repeated his request. who with simplicity repeated his request, Pius IX. gave him a gold coin. "But, Holy Father, this has only the value of 20 paoli: I must have 17 more." The Holy Father gave him another gold coin, and the child, thanking him, added: "Now I have three ftoo many, an I am sorry to say I have not the change." The popelaughed, told him not to mind, and sent him away. On making iron in the change. On making inquiries, he found that the child was and object of charity, and he sent for him and told him that he would pay for his education. "I am deeply grateful to you, Holy Father, but I cannot accept; I have to make my old mother's bed, I cook for her, I cannot leave her." The Pope was much surprised to find the child had such a high sense of duty, and replied: "Well, since you are so poor, I will pro-vide for you beth."—Hlustrated Catholic

American.

And well the visitors may so say, for the room was dark, so dark you Virgin, our Saviour, St. Joseph, the Apostprepared by Messrs. J. R. Maxwell, whose advertisement on page 7 is worth reading.