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Written for the Catholic Record. HOW A SCHOOLMASTER BECAME A CATHOLIC.

LETTER XVII .- CONTINUED. Now, let the substantial facts of the beginning of the 'Reformation' be briefly, but narrowly noticed. And the facts shall be given in the words of highly respectable historians, approvers of the "Reformation" Henry VIII, had been married to his brother's nominal widow, for more than twenty wars, when feeting married to his brother's nominal widow, for more than twenty years, when, fascinated by the salacious charms of Anne Boleyn, he began to gather doubts as to the volidity of his marriage. He could ease his conscience and granify his lust only by obtaining a divorce. But in those times it was hard for even a king to get a linear with ready one he had at Rume. times it was hard for even a king to get a divorce. It could not be had at Rome, and Greene says, "the iniquity of the proposal jarred against the public conscience" (p. 338) Cranmer's togenuity sugasted that the judgment of the European univertities should be obtained. "But," says Greene, (p. 343) "the appeal to the learned opinion of Christendom ended in titer defeat. In France the profuse bribery of the English agents would have failed with the university of Paris but for the interference of Francis himself. As biblety of with the university of falled with the university of the constraint of the case of Henry's own authority was required to wring an approval of his cause from Oxford and Cambridge. In Germany the very Protestants, it the fever of their most revival, were dead against the king. So far as could be seen from Oxnorer's test, every learned man in Christendem condemeed Heary's cause. It was at the moment when cause is a spair of other means drove Henry at heat to adopt the bidd plan from which he had shrunk at Wolsev's fall. The plan was simply that the King should disayow the Papal jurisdiction, declare him elf head of the Church within his realm, and obtain a divorce from bis own celesiastical contrast. Position of the most contrast of the courts. Online (Vol IV. p. 163) cities courts. Online (Vol IV. p. 164) courts with the courts of the courts and their pulsors cause to be shapely reduced to the object of the court of the courts and their pulsors cause to be shapely reduced to the court of the court of the court of the courts. Online (Vol IV. p. 163) cities and their pulsors cause to be shapely reduced to the court of the court of the court of the court of the courts and their pulsors cause to be shapely reduced to the court of the with a few light persons, scholars of the same universities; as also the seals of the universities; as also the seals of the universities of this realm, were obtained by great travel, sinister working, secret threatenings and entreatings of some men of authority, specially sent at that time thither for the same purpose." And the Church was overcome in this way: "It was pretended that Wolsey's exercise of authority as papal legate contravened a statute of Richard II, and that both himself and the whole body of the clergy, by which they expected to be addressed to the universities; as also the seals of the universities of this realm, were obtained by great travel, sinister working, secret threatenings and entreatings of some men of authority, specially sent at that time thinter for the same purpose." And the Church was overcome in this way: "It was pretended that Wolsey's exercise of authority as papal legate contravened a pril. From the tower to Tyburn was a statute of Richard II, and that both himself and the whole body of the ciergy, by their submission to him, had incurred the penalties of a premunite, that is, the for feiture of their movable estate, being them. They were sent to the tower to Tyburn was a werisome and foul road for these poor authority as papal legate contravened as the tower to Tyburn was a statute of Richard II, and that both himself and the whole body of the ciergy, by their submission to him, had incurred the penalties of a premunite, that is, the for feiture of their movable estate, but the movable estate, but the movable and through bighways by whose seides plutying to the victor and surpreme head of the Church and clery, procession through bighways by whose seides plutying a large sum of money. In their pentition he was styled the protector and supreme bead of the Church and clery, of England. Many of that body were striggered at the unexpected introduction of a title that seemed to strike at the supremecy they had always acknowledged in the Roman see." (Hallam's C. H. whol. 1 p. 87) Greene eave: "They (cl. rry) like the pretention of the contravent of the protection of the worst time of England, and the proventies of the worst time of England, the depression of the worst time of the morable entities, which had been deemed the bigustant to the course trade of the purple work the work the protection of the ciercy of the ciergy, but the distinct of the ciergy that the religion of three flooring the cierty of the ciergy, but the cierty of England. Many of that body were staggered at the unexpected introduction of a title that seemed to strike at the supremacy they had always acknowledged in the Roman see." (Hallam's C. H. vol. 1 p. 87) Greene saye: "They (cl. rgy) were told that forgiveness could be bought at no less a price than the payment of a fine amounting to a million of our present money, and the acknowledgment of the King as "Protector and only supreme head of the Church and clergy of England." To the first demand they at once submitted; against the second they struggled hard, but their appeals to Henry and to Cromwell met only with Henry and to Cromwell met only with demands for instant obedience. The words were at last submitted by Warham to the convocation. There was a general silence. "Whoever is silent seems to consent," said the Archbishop. "Then we silence. "Whoever is stient seems to consent," said the Archbishop. "Then we
are all stient," replied a voice from among
the crowd, and the sesent was accepted.
... But Cromwell still kept his hand
on the troubled churchmen." (p.344, 345.)
On page 346, Greene says: "When conyocation was once stlenged, and the highere

vocation was once silenced, and the bishops fairly at Henry's feet, the ground was cleared for the great statute by which the new charter of the Church was defined.

This was the Act of Supremacy. On page 347, he says: "It was only when all possibility of resistance was at an end, when the Church was gagged and its pulpits turned into mere echoes of Henry's will, that Cromwell ventured on his last and crowning change, that of claiming for to be held and taught throughout the land." Coilier (Vol. IV. p. 174) has: "But this was not all: there was more than money required of the clergy. The king, perceiving the process of the divorce move slowly at Rome, and the issue look

vocation was once silenced, and the bishops

and a new submission of this kind put to the convocation. The author of the "Antiquitates Britantices" informs us, "That the king refused to pardon the praemunire, unless the clergy submitted to own him their sole and supreme head, next and immediately after Christ. 'Cramner and Cromwell were suspected to have suggested this thought to the king. The demand of this new title surprised the clergy extremely; they were somewhat at a stand about the meaning; and were apprehensive dangerous consequences might be drawn from it." Hallam (C. H. Vol. I. p. 91,92) gives: 'The aversion entertained by a large part of the community, and especially of the clerical order, towards the divorce, was not perhaps so generally founded upon motives of justice and compassion, as on the obvious tendency which its prosecution latterly manifested to bring about a separation from Rome. . . But the common people, especially in remote countries, had been used to an implicit reverence for the Holy See, and had suffered comparatively little by its impositions. They looked up also to their own teachers as guides in faith; and the main body of the clergy was certainly very reluctant to tear themselves, at the pleasure of a disappointed monarch, in the most dangerous crisis of religion, from the bosom of Catholic unity." "It was no longer possible for the pelacy to effer an efficacious opposition to the reformation they abhorred." (Id p. 99) "By an act of 1534 . . . it was made high treason to deny that ecclesiactical supremacy of the crowe, which, till about two years before, no one brd ever ventured to assert Bishop Fisher, slmost the only inflexibly honest churchman of that age, was beheaded for this denial. Sir Thomas More, whose name can ask no epithet, underwent a similiar fate. . . A considerable number of less distinguished persons chiffs, calcadatical were after.

More, whose name can ask no epithet, underwent a similiar fate. . . A considerable number of less distinguished persons, chi fly acclesiastical, were afterwards executed by virtue of this law." (Id. p. 37) Knight (His. Ecg., c. LIII.) shews too that some rigor was necessary to make the supranacy of the crown palatable to the people. He says: "The prior of the London Charterhouse, John Haushen after a short imprisonment in

the holiest and most renowned of English Churchmen." From all this, it is abundantly manifest that because the Pope would not grant Henry a divorce, which was contrary also to the judgment of every just man of the time, the King of England, by the mean-est trickery and the sternest exercise of est trickery and the sternest exercise of brutal tyranny, put the Church under his feet and trod it to a shape to suit himself. The Church had no thought of a reformation; the king, as Strype says, made them, (the clergy) buckle to at last. Nor can I discover from any of the above extracts, nor larger from the streng as for the strength of the stre cover from any of the above extracte, nor infer from the stern enforcement of coercive statutes, that the people in general were so suddenly overjoyed at their liberation from Rome, as men of Mr. Palmer's stamp would have us believe.

Mr. Palmer says the papal power "was suppressed, not transferred to the king.

suppressed, not transferred to the king. However this may be, Henry was more officious and absolute in his Church than any Pope had been in Christendom. By Act of Parliament the King's ecclesiastical power was futly defined: "The king, his heirs, and successors, kings of this realmobal has taken, accepted and required the thall be taken, accepted, and reputed the only supreme head on earth of the Courch of England, called Anglicana Ecclesia; and

shall have and enjoy, annexed and united to the imperial crown of this realm, as and crowning change, that of claiming for well the title and type thereof, as all the crown the right of dictating at its bonors, dignities, pre-eminences, jurisdic pleasure the form of faith and doctrine tions, privileges, authorities, immunities, bonors, dignities, pre-eminences, jurisdic tions, privileges, authorities, immunities, profits, and commodities to the said dig-nity of supreme head of the same Church, belonging and appertaining; and that he, his heirs and successors, kings of this realm, shall have full power and authority

Thus the rigide was required to be acceptable of the composition of the special port of high significance who is anow unbinds of this kind put to the convocation. The author of the "Antiquitate Britantice," informs up. "Antiquitate Britantice," informs up. "That the king refused to pardon the present the convocation of the "Antiquitate Britantice," informs up. "That the king refused to pardon the present the convocation of the "Streem of the Convocation of the "Antiquitate Britantice," informs up. "That the king refused to pardon the present in the special potential to own him their sole and supreme head, not the convocation of the convocation of the white the special potential to own him their sole and supreme head, the convocation of the conv

was in progress, Eegland simply held her bresth." On page 356, he says: "It was by parliamentary statutes that the Church was destroyed, and feedom gagged with the country in governing and regenerating it."

The Liberal Unionists of Birmingham acting upon their determination to new treasons and caths and questionings."
Knight (Ch. LXI) has: The English
liturgy, and the constant reading of the Lessons in English, were the corner stones which held together that Church of England which the reformers had built up." Pexhaps, too, Mr. Hallam's head was confused when he wrote: "It is difficult for us to haps, too, Mr. Hallam's head was confused when he wrote: "It is difficult for us to determine whether the Pope, by conceding to Henry the great object of his solicitude, could in this stage have not only arrested the progress of the schism, etc." (Vol. 1. P. 88) If there was ever a schism, a breaking off from Catholic unity, it was when "the British Church reformed itself." when "the British Church reformed itself."
It must be very provoking to the "Catholics to be spoken of a Protestants, and to see their Church always dubbed Protestant. Yet both is done. Ranke in His. of Popes, very coolly and deliberately throughout calls Anglicanism Protestantism; and "Romanism," Catholicism, Knight eays that Elizabeth "and her wise advisers had taken their resolution to abide by Protestantism." Hallam has:
"Nor could the Protestant religion have easily been established by logal methods under Eliward and Elizabeth without this previous destruction of the menasteries." terrify the boidest into a committed no outward effence. They were to be shaughtered for an opinion. There were two houses connected with the London priory; and their priors came to Cromwell, and with Haughton entreated to be excused answering the questions which they expected to be addressed to the Cromwell, and were sent to the tower the committed of the control of the control

voke comment deserves eviction.

by Mr. William O'Brien against

Glasgow Herald for £5,000 has been settled

by agreement. The defendants apologized and paid £100 Mr. O'Brien has

presented the money to the Glasgow Liberal Association for the circulation of reli-

A petition to the Queen, praying Her Majesty to exercise her royal prerogative

able information about the Irish cause,

QUESTION. At a meeting of the Nationalist mem bers of the House of Commons, held on the 5th, inst., Mr. Parnell presiding, resolu tions were adopted expressing thanks to the New York Legislature for endorsing

the Irish cause by its reception of Sir Thomas Esmonde, and adding:—"So long as the people of Ireland are deprived of the rights of self-government, which the people of the Empire State enjoy, so long shall we rely upon the goodwill of the Legislature to regain them." Resolutions were adopted thanking the Legislature of Virginia. the Irish cause by its reception of Sir thanking the Lagislatures of Virginia, Texas, and Mexico, the American and Canadian branches of the National

Leggues, etc.
Divisional Magistrate Cullen has direc ted the police authorities to report to him all contemplated evictions of an important character, and which will be likely to provoke comment, before he will grant police protection to the evic tors. United Ireland says that every ten-ant who does not take the hint to make his eviction of such a nature as to pro An action for damages for libel brought

are acting upon their determination to secode permanently from the Liberal Association in consequence of the policy pursued by the Association in regard to Irish affairs. Many resignations of mem bership have been handed in to the

The London correspondent of the Liverpool Daily Post states that Mr. Chamberlain has become convinced that Chamberian has become convinced that he would succeed Mr. Gladstone in the leadership of the Liberal party was delusive, and that he has in consequence come to the conclusion to join the Government ere long. However, notwith-standing the past strength of Mr. Chamberlaia in his Birmingham strong hold, the Liberals are confident that if he accept office he will not be returned

again to Parliament.

In spite of the majority of ninety three which sustained the Government on Mr. Morley's motion of censure, there are becoming more and more difficult of their position. The writer from the cross benches in the Unioust organ, the Cherrer states that within the last few treatment is prison. The

Lord Sallsbury's majority was 114 when

Kingdom. The Unionists describe this as a scheme for splitting the Empire into se a scheme for splitting the Empire into fragments in order to federate the fragments—Scotland is to have a Parliament, Wales a Parliament, and Ireland a Parliament. The House of Commons is to become merely an English Parliament, and the new Imperial Parliament, with Colonial delegates, is to rise on the ruins of the present Constitution. This wast scheme, the far the most reconstitutions were heard.

b) far the most revolutionary ever heard of in Eugland, is given to the world in an of in England, is given to the world in an incomplete form as yet, partly by letter, partly by talk, and partly by guess-work. The death of Mr. Mandeville, who was imprisoned with Mr. Wm. O'Brien in Tullamore prison, is announced by cable. His death is said to have been caused by the privations to which he had been subjected in prison. He is, it may fairly be presumed, one of the victims of Balfour's brutal policy of murdering his policy of

ville, Mr. O'Brien declared in the House of Commons yesterday that Mr. Mandeville had been injured by brutal treat ment in prison. He was kept many days on bread and water, and would have died of starvation but for the compassion of the officers of the prison.

Mr. Healy writes that Mr. Mandeville

died for the cause of Ireland, and that he was killed by rigorous treatment in

the was after by prison.
that Mr. O'Brien asked Mr. Balfour what at he the death of Mr. Mandeville, and whether the Government would take any measures to secure an adequate enquiry into the

cause of dea h.

Mr. Balfour replied that the existing system of law was sufficient to insure a proper it quiry, if any were necessary. Mr. O'Brien considered the reply un-

meaning and evasive, and stated that he would renew the question on Thursday if he found that the Government were not making an inquiry into the matter, and that he would challerge the opinion of

Mr. William O'Brien, who was confined with Mandeville in Tullamore gaol, says that his death was entirely due to his treatment in prison. The story, as Mr. O'Brien tells it, reads almost like a tale of the Inquisition. Mandeville submitted to the authorities, but refused absolutely to the authorities, but refused absolutely to wear the convict garb, and to break his will they put him on bread and water in solitary confinement for weeks. But though he slokened he would not yield. They made several attempts to steal his clothes, but failed. Finally the governor and six warders attacked him in his cell one night, bound him, and tore and cut all his clothes off, except one shirt. He wrapped himself in a sheet, and still on a bread and water diet walked his cell steadily for twenty-four hours to keep.

Mr. Mandeville, it will be remembered, was one of the political prisoners whose ment to Mr. Baifour and his hearers at a recent Tory banquet. The Queen was bread and water diet walked his cell steadily for twenty-four hours to keep.

Mr. Baifour has told Sir Wilfiel Blant.

besed and water diet walked his cell steadily for twenty-four hours to keep warm, as it was midwinter. Then they took the sheet from him, and he put on the prison clothes. He lost fifty pounds in weight while in prison, and has been broken down in health ever since.

Michael Davitt states that he has no recollection of having promised Mr. Parnell's aid in prosecuting Mr. O'Donnell's suit against the Times. He offered his personal aid, and promised to endeavor to persuade Mr. Parnell to assist pecuniavily.

In reference to the Government's proposal to take up all the Times' allegations

cal purposes. If the Government were really serious in the desire of arriving at the truth they would specify the subject to be examined, and as estraneous matters have nothing to do with Mr. Parnell, they would be willing to confine the examina-tion to matters which lie between him on one side, and the Times with Attorney-General Webster on the other.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. INGERSOLL CHURCH DEBT CAN-

It was announced by Rev. Jos. P. Molphy, P. P., of the Church of the Sacred Heart, Ingersoll, that the debt of the church has been finally and totally cancelled. A meeting of the men of the congregation was held after mass on Sunday, 15th inst, to hear Father Molphy read the list of parishioners who had nobly contributed their share towards bringing about this satisfactory result. The church is a very handsome and well The church is a very handsome and well presumed, one of the victime of Balfour's brutal policy of murdering his political opponents by slow torture. It will be remembered that his "crime" was the same with that of Mr. O'Brien, advising the Michellstown tenantry to restst the payment of rents long enough to enable them to take advantage of the law which acknowledged that they were entitled to a reduction. O'rer 6 000 persons attended his funeral.

The church is a very handsome and well finished brick edifice erected by Rev. Father Boubat at a cost of \$23,000, of which a debt of \$10,000 still lay upon the congregation when Father Molphy assumed charge of the parish four and a half years ago. By means of pew rents, bazars, profices, etc., this debt was reduction. O'rer 6,000 persons attended his funeral.

The Duke of Argyle moved in the The Dake of Argyle moved in the House of Lords, the farce of a vote of confidence in the Government for securing to the people of Ireland the full enjoyment of personal liberty, and protection against unlawful coerción aud combina an assessment on all the parishiorers, three globes; a good supply of maps—tion. It passed without a division.

At the request of Mr. Gladstone, Sir of each. At the meeting on Sunday he needed; a well-chosen library to which move slowly at Rome, and the issue look unpromising, projected a relief another way. To this purpose he seems to have formed a design of transfering some part of the Pope's prefersions upon the coron, and retting up an ecclesiastical supremacy. And now, having gotten the clergy entangled in a praemulire, he resolved to exercise her royal prerogative to exercise her royal prerogative of mercy and to liberate those who are more to diberate those who are the preformance of their duty to their country, has been drawn up by the Liverson tangled in a praemulire, he resolved to exercise her royal prerogative of mercy and to liberate those who are the request of Mr. Gladatone, Sir of each. At the meeting of some part of the preformance of their duty to their country, has been drawn up by the Liverson tangled in a praemulire, he resolved to exercise her royal prerogative of mercy and to liberate those who are which the request of Mr. Gladatone, Sir of each. At the meeting of some part of the preformance of their duty to their country, has been drawn up by the Liverson tangled in a praemulire, he resolved to exercise her royal prerogative of mercy and to liberate those who are which a division. At the request of Mr. Gladatone, Sir of each. At the meeting of which explained that he was on the pour country day and nobly responded to, only a few having refused that he was on the pour country. At the last fortnightly meeting of the proportioning the advision. At the request of Mr. Parnell of Commons an investigation into the charges against Mr. Parnell day of each. At the meeting of the explained that he was on the pour country as few having refused that he was not the sold that he was of the country and nobly responded to, only a few having refused that he was not the country and nobly responded to, only a few having refused that he was not the country and nobly responded to, only a few having refused that he was not the country and nobly responded to, only a few having refused that he was not the country and country and co

\$13,300, as shown by the figures given As it is the rule of the Church that a

new church building must be out of debt before it can be consecrated, the consecration of the Church of the Sacred Heart may be expected to take place at an early

MURDERED IN TULLAMORE.

Boston Pilot.

Mr. John Mandeville, the fellow prisoner of William O'Brien in Tullamere Jail, died of his sufferings in that prison, on Sunday

of his sufferings in that prison, on Sunday last.

In announcing the feet Mr. O'Brien declared in the House of Commons last Monday that Mr. Mandeville had been mudered by brutal treatment in the Tullamore prison. He was kept many days on a diet of bread and water and would have died of starvation but for the compassion of the efficials in giving him scraps of food. He nevy recovered from his suffering under that treatment

Mr. O'Brien asked Mr. Balfour what efficial information there was in record to

official information there was in regard to the death of Mr. Mandeville, and whether the Government would take any measures to secure an adequate inquiry into the causes of his death. Mr. Balfour declined to give the case his official attention, saying that the existing laws were sufficient

to persuade Mr. Parnell to assist pecuniarly.

In reference to the Government's proposal to take up all the Times' allegations against the Parnellite party, the Freeman's Journal says: "The Government have adopted the tactics of the cuttlefish. They are trying to darken the inquiry with the object of evading a fair issue, and preventing their opponents from having a fair trial." The bringing in of all sorts of issues is intended for the purpose of indefinitely deferring the report of the commission, for political purposes. If the Government were

ST. MARY'S SEPARATE SCHOOL.

We are pleased to be able to make mention of the very high standing of the Separate School of St. Mary's paish, in this diocese, reflecting as it does great credit on the energetic and popular parish priest, Rev. Father Brennan. At the recent entrance examination three of the pupils of this school passed a very creditable examination and were admitted into the high school. This fact also reflects no small amount of credit on the excellent teacher, Mess Annie Shea. The names of the pupils are Vincent Wheilhan, Nellie Carr, and Rose Markey.

ST. NICHGLAS SEPARATE SCHOOL.

Mr. J. F. White, Government inspector of Separate Schools, in his report to the department of education expressed him-elf as follows regarding St. Nicholas' school, St. Catharines:

The building is one of the finest of the kind in the Province—complete in all respects. Attached to the school is a

comfortable, handsome residence for the tachers; school grounds of good size; water closets in the bisement, of the most approved plan; good supply of city water in the halls; four large class rooms, clesn,

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rsons Restored.
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RESTORER
SKASES. Only sure
its, Epilepsy, etc.
id. No Fits africtrial bottle free to
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express address of
in, Philadelphia, Pa.
ATING FRAUDS Co., Toronto.

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