NEWS FROM IRELAND.

cilkenny. The deceased was a native of cilkenny. Bhe had been in Buenos tyres for four or five years.

The Kilkenny Journal says it is reliably seemed that Dr. Zachariah Johnson, the obtained so much notoriety in concession with the death of Thomas Larkin a Kilkenny Jail, has resigned the position of prison doctor, and has been related by Dr. Charles E. James, M. B. Government inquiry was instituted not the facts connected with poor arkin's death, but nothing further was read of it. The resignation of Dr. Johnson, coming as it does simultaneous y with the re-opening of Parliament, can be easily understood. In the event of a question being put to the House, the answer will come from the Tory benches that the prison doctor had been replaced. But it will be interesting to ascertain under what circumstances Dr. Johnson has resigned, whether his resignation has been voluntary or compulsory, and whether he has been pensioned by the Tory Government.

Cork.

At the Cork Police Office, on February 21st, Mr. M. Conway, publican, Castle street, was charged with having a green flag flying from his licensed premises on the day of the Mayor's trial. The portion of the house out of which the flag appeared was let to another party, and the megistrates, not believing Mr. Con way responsible, dismissed the case.

At a Coercion Court held in Fermoy on the same day, by Messra Warburton and Redmond, two traders and three of their employees were prosecuted for taking part in a conspiracy to compel or induce traders, shopkeepers, and others not to deal with the police of the town. The evidence went to show that the police had been refused coal, boots, and some article of clothing on the 15th of December last; but it also showed that the police, headed by District Inspector Jones, of Fermoy, asked for articles in order to get up a prosecution if refused. Mr. J. C. Blake, who appeared for the defence, made a powerful speech, in which he denounced the police as the conspirators in the case, and said that weapons so foul were never before that day produced in a court of justice. The bench deliberated for twenty minutes, and said it had been proved that a conspiracy existed. Four of the defendants were ordered to enter into their own recognisances of £10 to keep the peace for twelve months, and to come up for judgment when called upon. The case against a shop assistant named Clancey was dismissed.

Dr. Tanner has given notice to ask the Government why the Castle author.

Dr. Tanner has given notice to ask the Government why the Castle author-ities refuse to sauction the appointment of the Rev. Mr. Kerr as Presbyterian chapel to the Cork Asylum, and why the Pretestant chaplain of Macroom Work se is paid £10 a year for ministering

house is paid £10 a year for ministering to one old woman.

The numerous friends of the late Ven. Peter O'Mara, Archpriest of the diocese of Melbourne, both at his old alma mater, All Hallows, and his native city, Gork, have heard with the keenest regret of his death. He was a man of very amiable and lovable character. His brother, the late Mr. David O'Mara, was secretary to Father Mathew, whom he accompanied in his temperance tour through the United States, afterwards settling down in Cork.

on Cork.
On February 23d, Father Kennedy,
On February 23d, Father Kennedy,
On February 23d, Father Kennedy,
On States, was sentenced to two
menths' imprisonment, by a Coercion
Court, on a charge of attending a meeting of a "suppressed" branch of the Scurt, on a charge of attending a meeting of a "suppressed" branch of the National League. Eight of his neighbors, John O'Connor, John Curtin, William Collins, Patrick McAuliffe, Cornelius McAuliffe, John Browne, Philip Curtin, and Timothy Sullivan, share his sentence, and it is no wonder that they are proud to go to prison with the patriotic young priest. On the application of counsel for the defendants a case was attact for the superior courts on points of law. the superior courts on points of law.

Clenbeigh has again been the scene of viction, but the "devil's work" has not eviction, but the "devil's work" has not been carried out on the same extensive scale as when the clearances of a year ago shocked the Three Kingdoms. The proceedings, on February 22d, were more in the nature of a demonstration against the "suppressed" National League in Kerry. There was a branch in Glenbeign, and Jas. Griffin, the tenant who acted as its secretary, is the only eme evicted so far. His rent was £29 to which figure it was reduced from £39 by the Land Commission; his valuation was £13. He offered to pay a halt year's rent but the landlord's representative would not accept less than two years. would not accept less than two years. A force of 50 police, under Colonel Tur-

Limerick.

A deputation from a Bristol Liberal Working Men's Association has arrived in Limerick for the purpose of making inquiries into the state of the country. They visited the scenes of the recent evictions at Bodyke and Herbertstown, and then proceeded to Ennis, to be present at the trial of James Lio d, the English delegate. Mr. Edward Bennett, Chairman of the Ennis Board of Guardians, was to be tried on the same coca-

Colonel McAdam, at Ardmacrusha, near Limerick, from which Michael Lane was evioted four months ago, found it on fire. They rushed out of the burning premises half dressed, and in a few hours subsequently made one arrest. Lane and his wife, it will be remembered, made a desperate resistance against the eviction, the latter breaking a district inspector's helmet with a poker Sergeant Fitzgibbon, of the Ardmacrusha station, shortly after arrested a man named Jas. Hartigan, a small farmer, on a charge of being connected with the burning Hartigan who was discharged from the Lunatic Asylum nine months ago, is believed to be again unsettled in his mind. He was brought before a magistrate and remanded pending further inquiry.

mind. He was broader bending further inquiry.

And still they come, those crushing victories of the "Plan of Campaign." A battle, fought with great pluck by the tenants of Mr. Burton, of Carrigabolt has ended, like all the rest, in a joyful triumph for the Campaigners. Six stillings in the pound on judicial rents and ten shillings on leasehold lands the tenants tasked. Of course, the demand was accrued, and the banner of the Plan was unfurled. But the landlord has come to the conclusion that he had enough of the Campaign. Peace has been made on the tenants terms, and the war is over.

At Miltown Malbey, on Wednesday, February 22ad, as extraordinary demon atration on behalf of the eleven prisoners sentenced to two months under the Guercion Act took place. Two hundred and sixty carts of turf and a similar number of cart loads of potatoes were sent to the families of the prisoners from the surrounding parishes. The procession formed a most imposing sight, headed by bands and banners. Five or six thousand persons gathered to give assistance, and 100 tons of potatoes were pitted. When the bands were passing through the square afterwards, the police were ordered to draw their truncheons, and the head constable drew his revolver, and called on the crowd to disperse. Through the influence of the Catholic clergymen, the people dispersed quietly.

Armagh.

the police force as a protest against the way in which the Coercion Act is being administered. He was stationed at Jonesborough, county Antrim, and had eight years' service in the force.

Tyrone. On February 17, at the Parochial On February 17, at the Farochial House, Carrickmore, county Tyrone, the Very Rev. Edward Finn, C. C., died in the 37th year of his age. His interment took place at Clonfeacle Catholic Church, county Antrim, on Monday morning, February 20th. A large number of clergymen were present.

The Very Rev. Dr Mooney, P. P., V. G., Clonduff, Hilltown, one of the most pious, zealous, and good-hearted priests of the diocese of Dromore. died on February 15, aged 76 years. Dr Monney was one of the first students of Violet Hill Seminary, opened under the patron age of the late Most Rev. Dr. Blake, by whom he was ordained in 1844.

Donegal. The Land Commission in the county Donegal has granted reductions averag-ing 25 per cent to the tenants of the Marquis Conyngham and neighboring landlords. In the Glenties district several landlords have, on petition from the tenantry, granted an abatement of over 40 per cent.

The sensationalists had quite a "big thing," on Feb 23 d, at Colerence, where a large quantity of dynamite was discovered. There was an element missing, however, in the intelligence, for there was no mystery. The desperate ruffian (in the pay of Mr. Parnell and the Irish Parliamentary Party beyond doubt), walked boldly through the streets of that loyal town, and conducted a horse to which a cart was attached, the said cart containing the deadty and destructive agent. The thing worked well, however, by the exercise of a little ingenuity, which no reporter worth his sait should be wanting in. The seizure of the dynamite, under "terribly suspicious circumstances," was got upon the wires without the norse and cart, and all England was aroused, next morning, to be greeted by the sensational intelligence that another desperate plot had been prematurely exploded in that part of her Majesty's dominions called Ireland. Upon the following day came (it it came at all so far as many people are concerned), the explanatory telegram about that dreadful dynamite plot. It read something in this tashion:—"The cart containing the ton of dynamics seized by the police at Coleraire, belonged to Messrs. Waugh, Walsa & Co., agents, Beifast, and the authorities are now satisfied that the dreadful explosive was on its way to be used for blasting purposes at Magiligan, Downshill, and Derry!" Now, for the ten who read the first telegram there was not more than one abstained from oneking the second; and for the ten English editors who published the first slarming tem not more than one abstained from oneking the second into the receptacle for Spring poetry and contradictions, the waste-paper hasket. into the receptacle for Spring poetry and contradictions, the waste-paper

basket. Galway.

At Moneymore, on February 18, Garrett Nagle, R. M., and Captain J. O. Gage, R. M., sat in the courthouse, and concluded an inquiry into the charges of riot and unlawful assembly brought under the Goercion Act against a number of people living in the district, in connection with a party row at Killybeam on 26th December. Thomas Send was sentenced to two months' imprisonment and Henry Gourley to six months, and the following to two months, with hard labor:—Thomas Mullin, John Mullin, Wm. Devlin and P. Hunter. In all these cases appeals were lodged. Margaret Rooney, Mary Rooney, and Anne M'lloannon were ordered to be imprisoned for fourteen days with hard labor. All the other cases were dismissed.

PANCAKEN IN VARIETY.

compiled by one who had an intense hatred for the Irish, namely, John Knox, whom Dr. Johns in very justly called the "ruffian of the reformation." By another whom Dr. Johns in very justly called the "roffian of the reformation." By another extraordinary chance, this first printed Irish book was on a subject which, very naturally, was of all others most abbirrent to the Irish, for its especial object was to upset and defame the religious belief of the Irish people. It can, however, hardly be said to have accomplished its object. The story of the recent reproduction of this book is very curious and interesting. It shows one of the few matters in which Paddy outwitted Sawney. There is but one copy of this curious book known to exist, and it was in the possession of the Dake of Argyle. Irish escholars knew that if it could be republished, it would forever knock down the theory which so many of the learned of Scotland had, during the last century, supported with a bitterness and diaregard for historical truth of which those not in the quarrel can hardly form an ides, namely, that the Scotch Celus had a different origin from Irish Celts, and that the present corrupted and artificially distorted dialect of Gaeilic now written by the Scotch was a genuine language, and more ancient than Irish Gaeilic Deau Reeves of Armsgh. Mr. W. M. Hennessey, of Dublin, and some other Irishmen interested about Gaeilic put their heads to gether, subscribed money enough to have the book reprinted, wrote a very "blarney." gether, subscribed money enough to have the book reprinted, wrote a very "blarney-ish" letter to the Duke of Argyle, got the book reproduced by Elmundson & Co. of Edinboro, and to the great astonishment

THE DUMBFOUNDED HIGHLANDERS,
they saw that a book translated into
Gaelic by one of themselves, and for the
moet important polemical purposes, was
nothing but genuine, plain, unadulterated
liteh, the very same language that was
spoken from Kerry to Donegal three hun
id dred years ago, and the very same that is
spoken from Kerry to Donegal to day.
The reproduction of Bishop Carawell's
translation of John Kuox's Liturgy has
put an end to the controversy that was
carried on so long and bitterly by the
lrish and the Scotch; and it may not be
too much to say that the new, and, it is
to be hoped, growing entents cardials between the Scotch and the Irish has had its
origin in the publication of this very
curious book. Highlanders and Celtic
Scotchmen in general have found out that
they were deceived by those who had
written their histories; they have found
out that the men who so shamefully
sought to attribute to them a different

origin from the Irish, were men, if not of English birth, at least of English sympathies; they have begun to find out that all the historical and philological lies that have been printed about their origin and their language, had for their object the breaking down of the racial affinity that for more than a thousand years had made the Sootch and the irish look on themselves as one and the same people; the majority of the Celtic Scotch have had their eyes opened, for they know now that the lies about their origin and their language emanated from their old enemy. England, and that it was she that suborned Scotchmen to falsify history and to distort a language in order that she might reap the benefit, "Divide and conquer" had been so long the policy of England, and had worked so well for her interests, that it is no wonder she tried it on between the Irish and the Scotch. So careful were the Irish gentlemen who subscribed to have the liturgy reproduced that no Irishman should have any hand in bringing the work out that they prevailed on Dr. McLaughlin, one of the best Gaelle scholars in Scotland, to see the book through the press. The object was to produce

by dissolving sugar to the proportion of three pounds of sugar to one pint of water. Many persons prefer the flavor of syrup made of Orleans sugar to that made of the white.

Rico griddle o-kee are very delicious. The rico is cooked until perfectly soft, drained dry, ma-hed with a spoon until the grains are well broken up For each coupful of rice take two eggs, one pint of milk, one heaping teaspoonful of Royal Baking Powder, one half teaspoontul of salt, such the point of make a this batter.

For hominy cakes take two cupsful of cooked hominy, and orush it with a point omasher until it is a smooth mass. Add one level teaspoonful of Royal Baking Powder and one half teaspoonful of Royal Baking Powder, and half the power of the power and the malk in the power of the power and the power of the power and the malk in the power of the power and the power and the malk in the power of the power and the power of the pow

should be baked very thin and four served to each person.

JOHN KNOX'S LITURGY

The extracts which follow are faithful copies of the original, and the translations given are Dr. McLaughlin's own. The campelling of John Knox's Liturgy was printed in 1576. It is written throughout and the Extracts of John Knox's Liturgy was printed in 1576. It is written throughout and the Extracts and the Extracts of Anniquities.

The suj-ined extract from the New castle on T. no Irish Tribune, which we reprint we battim and without comment, will entertain the Public Celter readers and others: One of the most curious and interesting books ever printed in 1 tah was prometed in 1 tah was printed in connection with the Gaelic language is the first book ever printed in 1 tah was printed on the first book and the first book was not Irish—was printed on the first book and the first book was originally compled by one who bad an intense hatred for the Irish namely. John Knox.

The extracts which follow are faithful copies of the original mand the translations and the translations of John Knox's Liturgy was printed in 1 tah was printed of Irish will entertain the Public Celter readers and the terms and the bounds of Innegal (the Hebridge) and chief head of Innegal (the Hebridge) an Carsewell employed the language of the people, and not any high flown ancient dialect: "A good book that all would commonly understand out of (or from) their own words, and from their usual Gaelic," Here is a passage on which the translator excuses himself for employing plain language, and for the miatakes of the printer: "I know that ingenious, careless men will ridicule and laugh at and mock this little work because that the language wants the polish of the poets, and mock this little work because that the language wants the polish of the poets, and because the words want force; and if there be a defect in the words used, or in the mode of writing, or if one letter is substituted for another in this book, this is not to be wondered at, as the printer had not one work of Gaelle, but printed by chance or by guess." Here is a Gaelle poem, but it must be admitted with very little poetry in it. It is addressed to his patron Uan Duibnne, that is the Duke of Argyle, or O'Dunne:

"Move onwards little book,
To O'Duibne reach in order,
So soon as thou leavest the press,
Prosper then in his dwelling,
After that travel e.ch iand
Throughout Scotland gently slowly;
But, as there is no need for thee there,
Do not make one step in the land of t
Saxon.
After that travel over each wave
To the border of Erin, the liberal land,
Tho' the brethren care little for thee,
Move as the eye directs thee, West.
Every teacher without wise teaching.
Every post who hates not a lie,
Little bookiet, there be unto death.
Of the race of Adam let no danger be;
With those make thou thy nest:
Little book, then move onward!"

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Mrs. Joseph Aubin, of High street,
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from Dyspepsia, so that she could not
eat substantial food, became very weak,
and was unable to care for her family.
Neither the medicines prescribed by
physicians, nor any of the remedies
advertised for the cure of Dyspepsia,
helped her, until she commenced the
use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. "Three
bottles of this medicine," she writes,
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SHORT INSTRUCTIONS FOR I MARNES,

M. Y. Freeman's Journal.

[Belivered by the Rev. James Donrector of the church of St. Th

"CONFIRMATION—ITS MATURE, MA FORM AND IMPORTANCE.

"Confirmation," says the Catechism a macrament through which we rethe Holy Ghost, to make us strong perfect Christians and soldiers of Christ." By creation we are God's tures, by baptism we become the chief God and brothers of Jesus Christians and soldiers of Confirmation we become the temperature of the Holy Ghost. We receive the Spirit with all his gifts. The Fasiled this sacrament by various nast the imposition of Hands, the Sacrof the Holy Chrism, the sign by whi Holy Ghost is received, the of the Lord, the Spiritual Series now universally called Confirm the same," as the Council of Trent which the grace of Jesus Christ comerics to us in Baptism." We are different of God by baptism, but the makes us soldiers of Jesus Christ comerics to us in Baptism." We are different of God by baptism, but the same of the Jesus Christian on the streets slarms them, the trembling with fear of the Jesus chamber of the Jesus in Gothsemane during His agony, them loved Him, but as yet the early children, weak and timid as of the day of Pentecost the Holy descends upon them in the fotonuce of fire. They are now con What a transformation! They ruthe srowded streets of Jerusalem. presch Christ crudified before the They tell the Jews that Jesus, who murdered, was the Messiahlong pit their fathers, and that throughlone could they be saved. Prise chains and death await them, but have no terrors for them. They fit the highest honor to suffer for Divine Master. What brought ab change? The Holy Ghost, who received in Counfirmation.

In reading the Acts of the Apos will observe how the Apostles un long and difficult journeys to adthis sacrament to the newly it

this sacrament to the newly it especially to those who were experienced in the sacrament tyre owed their courage, to this sathe Doctors of the Church ow wiedom. We speak about the St. Augustine and St. Thomas but their wonderful science is much the result of genius as of illumination given them by the story of Confirmation.

much the result of genius who illumination given them by the se of Confirmation.

The matter of the sacrament mation is the holy chrism, a melive oil and balm, solemnly bithe Bishop on Holy Thursday. The memployed by the Greeks to every kind of perfume, but in tical authors it means a composit and balm, blessed by the Bish two things show by their mindiversity of the gifts of the He which are communicated to us to mation, and also the special excite sacrament." Oil is the sweetness and strength. "Confissays St. Thomas Aquinas, "give plentitude of the Holy Ghost cating to us the plenitude of strength befitting a perfect age man arrives at a perfect age is grace of the Holy Ghost is represented by oil, which appresented by oil, which appresented by oil, which appresented the confirmation we researment of Confirmation we are searment of Confirmation we are searment of Confirmation. nicated to us b sacrament of Confirmation we two-fold character of Our Savi called the Lamb of God and t the Tribe of Judea. When: whis sacrament, we may say with whis sacrament, we may say with the saints. St. Francis de Sal that his great natural defect.

ness to anger. After diligent phe received Confirmation in at Annecy. He became an ang ness, and at the same time strength against the heretics. Ten times attempts were made life. Strength and sweetness him. The odor of his sanctit tue loved. He converted the true Faith. Even to day make piety popular. These the effects of Confirmation, of the sacrament is the words Bishop. "I sign thee with the cross, I confirm thee with the salvation in the name of the of the Son, and of the Holy Confirmation is not necessary. Nobody, not ever dying without baptism, will is necessary. Nobody, not ever dying without baptism, will is necessary as a means of gailife. Confirmation is not necessary but for adults it is necessory as the confirmation is not necessary but for adults it is necessary to the sightest mortal sin is committed whe receiving it through content gence. It is the teaching theology that adults are be pain of mortal sin, to receiving it wirtue of both a divinational law. Persons living are of a competent age, and yet been confirmed, sin gried on or present themselves the first time he adminimation. The same may be who live far from the epithey do not present themselves t

God wishes that we shot of all the helps we need for therefore it is against the neglect such a powerful he as the sacrament of Confirm dict XIV. orders all Bishese who have not been