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VOLUME XXVII. The Catholic Record. THE MAN FROM GALWAY. We have much pleasure in presenting LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1905.

The

ABOUT PUBLICATION OF THE PLAIN CHANT. Boston Pilot,

hasten matters:

thus recognizing the just value of that well executed reform.

To Your Reverence then, as President

paratory

We have much pleasure in presenting to our readers the following able speech delivered by Mr. C. R. Delvin, M. P., for Galway, in the House of Commons, London, Eng., on Tuesday, July 4th, the subject of the debate being "Coercion." The debate was opened by Mr. Redmond, who was fol-lowed by Colonel Saunderson. Mr. P. Devlin being asked to respond said that he had followed this debate with some interest, because it referred to Boston Phlot, The work of the Pontifical Commis-sion on Church Music with regard to the publication of the official text of the PlainChant has been unexpectedly slow, but it may be hoped that the following important letter addressed by the Car-dinal Secretary of State in the name of the Holy Father to Dom Pothier will basten matters:

some interest, because it referred to matters affecting the county he had the honor to represent. The speech of the right hon, and gallant gentleman, the right hon, and gailant genteman, the member for North Armagh, was somewhat entertaining but not con vincing. He had observed since he came into the Honse that the chief Very Reverend Father: The pre-aratory work of the Pontifical Com-ission for the Vatican Edition of the object the right hon. and gallant gentleman seemed to have in address-ing this House was to poke fun at the Gregorian Liturgical Books has brought Gregorian Liturgical books has brought into relief the many advantages to be derived from a simplification of the work of compilation in rendering more profitable the results hitherto obtained expense of the majority of the people of Ireland. If legislation of a beno-ficial character which had been passed by the reform, already introduced, of the Gregorian Chant. for Ireland, were looked over, and if the debates which preceded the bring ing about that legislation were studied.

The Holy Father, therefore, after hav-The Holy Father, therefore, after hav-ing again paid a due tribute of praise to the Benedictine Monks, especially those of the French Congregation and of the Monastery of Solesmes, for their enlightened and profitable labors in the reform of the sacrad melodier of the t would be found that the right hon. and gallant gentleman was invariably opposed to that legislation, and to night he continued that role.

Colorel Saunderson : Will the hon. gentleman say what beneficial legislaenlightened and prontable labors in the reform of the sacred melodies of the Church, has been pleased to decide that the forthcoming Vatican Edition shall be based on the Benedictine Edition published at Solesmes in 1895, tion I have opposed ?

Mr. Charles Devlin : All the Land Acts, with the exception of the last one, which was of special benefit to himself. There was one remark which ought not to have come from the right hon. and gallart gentleman, and that To rour neveronce then, as president of the Pontifical Commission, the Holy Father entrusts the delicate task of re-vising and correcting the edition in question, and in this work you will ask hon. and galart genteman, and that was in the dealing with the poverty of the people of Ireland. He made it practically a crime for the people of Ireland to be poor; and he pointed out that in other countries where just laws prevailed Irishmen had risen from poverty to afluence. Bat why should the assistance of the precious paleo-graphic studies carried out under the wise direction of the Very Reverend poverty to affluence. But why should poverty to affluence. Bat why should Irishmen remain poor in Ire land? He maintained that the cause of the poverty of Ireland was the unfortunate, drastic, criminal, and cruel laws which at the instigation of the right honorable and gallant gentleman and the section he repre-sented, had been passed by this House against Ireland. The people of Ire land had property, but it was stolen from them; they had means, but they were taken from them by the party and class to which the right honorable and gallant gentleman belonged, as was Abbet of Solesmes. And in order that the important work may be carried on with greater alacrity and concord, His with greater anaerity and concord, this Holiness proposes to appeal to the vari-ous members of the Commission to apply their studies more directly to those liturgical books the reform of which is as yet not far advanced.

To guarantee the execution of these provisions the Holy Father has been further pleased to lay down the follow-ing points which I made known to you ing points which I made known to you in the name of His Holiness: "1. The Holy See will take under its authoritative and supreme protection the special edition of the liturgical class to which the right holds and gallant gentleman belonged, as was shown by the past history of their country. Poverty, therefore, should not be thrown into the teeth of Irish-not be thrown into the teeth of Irishbooks which it recommends as typical, leaving at the same time a free field for the studies of scholars competent in men by the right honor ible and gallant gentleman. Irishmen might be poor in their own land, but it was through no fault of theirs. When they had a fair the studies of scholars competent in Gregorian discipline. "2. To avoid the possibility of any monopoly, whether of right of fact, the Vatican typical edition may be treely reproduced by publishers, pro-vided they fulfil the conditions named in the Motu Proprio of April 25, 1904. fault of theirs. When they had a fair field they were able to rise to the high-est positions, even in British Govern-ted in other lands. est positions, even in British Govern-ments as represented in other lands. The Grard Dukes, who had long held sway in Ireland, were the very men who had brought about the poverty of the country. When one of his col-leagues in the county of Galway pointed to men who had been taken from their homes at 4 o'clock in the morning, not allowed to get breakfast, and put into a cart to be dragged to prison, the Attorney-General and the Solicitor General burst out into laughter. Was that a laughing mat-The members and the consultors he Motu Proprio of April 25, 1904. The members and the consultors he Commission shall readily lead miselves in siding the president in task by their lights and their weldge, and shall be at the disposi-tof the Holy See to carry out other wis of the same nature and to mine the publications submitted for roval to the Sacred Congregation of es. 4. It order to secure to the Holy subt now and in the future, its in-putable rights over the Plain Chant ich is an intergal part of the pat-tory of the Church, the supreme di-tory of the Church, the supreme dia to the fourth of the pat-tory of the Church, the supreme di-tory of the church, the s in the Motu Proprio of April 25, 1904. "3. The members and the consultors of the Commission shall readily lend themselves in aiding the president in his task by their lights and their knowledge, and shall be at the disposi-tion of the Holy See to carry out other works of the same nature and to examine the publications submitted for approval to the Sacred Congregation of Rites. See both now and in the future, its in-disputable rights over the Plain Chant

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1905 wished that persecution and prosecution should go hand in hand so that they might get some substance for their speeches on July 12th ! He knew that the Attorner General, when he can be attorner to be a substance of the substanc speeches on July 12th : He knew that the Attorney General, when he came to reply, would mention that there were threatening letters. Fortunately some of these letters had appearel in the Press in England, when it was seen that there were practically no threats. What were the tacts? Any man who went to the west of Ireland would at went to the west of Ireland would at once be struck not only by the poverty of the people, but by the sight of ruined homes, evicted holdings, and big graz ing farms. The right hon, gentle man asked what right they had to disposses a grazier from his farm ? He, in return, asked what right had they be disposses the poor people who were born on that land, of their small holdings, and give them over to the holdings, and give them over to the notatings, and give them over the two the graziers? The result of all this policy was that the people were still flee-ing to other lands to try and get there what they could not obtain in their own. He held that the land of Ireland should belong to the people of Ireland who should be allowed to live there ; and that the legislation should not be such as to make them hate the law. This House passed the Lard Act in 1903, because it was said

hat it would bring peace and prosperity to Ireland. Why was it that peace and prosperity had not come? It was because the landlords would not sell, and because the people could not get the land which should be theirs. The the land which should be theirs. The people of Ireland had a right to meet together as the people of England, Scotland, and every other civilized country were allowed to meet for the purpose of forming a combination and keeping public opinion alive as to their mute and necessities. But in the weet wints and necessities. But in the west of Ireland they were forbidden to meet, and if they did meet they were dragged off to prison at 4 o'clock in the morn-ing. He protested against such treating. He protested against such treat-ment and against the policy initiated by the Chief Secretary in the west of Ireland. But in view of the successes which have been won in spite of the opposition of hon. gentlemen opposite, the Irish members had no fear for the the lish members had no test not the future. They were satisfied that in this, as in many other struggles, the people would get their land, and that the miserable policy of coercion would fail.

OUR COLLEGE GRADUATES.

Foremost to-day among the ques tions which interest the Church and the Catholic laymen of the country is that of education. It is a matter pressing for settlement to the justice of the Catholic citizen. Present con-ditions show that the burden of the battle is borne by the clergy. It is well that they are leading. But there is also need for leaders among the laity.

laity. In this connection is the question not

which is an intergal part of the pat-mony of the Church, the supreme di-composition of the work connected with the composition of the liturgical books and with the approval of the various liturgi tal publications, especially with regard to the propers and new offices, is en-trusted to His Eminence the Cardinal Parfort of the Sarad Congregation of but now they were to get coercion until bitions fostered by a false system be-cone mere machines for moneythe session, Freiand nat to mention; but now they were to get coercion until the next general election had passed. The representatives of the majority of the people of Ireland would see to it, that even the strong man who had been out to Ireland an Ohiof Sconstary making. It is surprising, therefore, that they are not found as leaders in Catholic movements? Is it surprising that they have such to a plane of selfsh effort? Have we not here the reason of their failure to identify themselves with parish work and parish societies? Why they have no interest in what concerns the Church and why they are at times even a scandal to their fellow-Catholie laymen ? Called by virtue of their opportunities to greater and better things, they are indeed walking a dangerous path. Recreant to the responsibilities imposed by those opportunities they can not hope for more than a temporary "6. These dispositions, and especi-ally that which constitutes as basis of the Vatican Edition the edition made at Solesmes in 1805 will serve to safe be surprised if God were to withdraw even this as He has done in the case of others before their day. Hence it is the imperative duty of our college grad-uates to keep faith with their responsi-bilities, to actively participate in all movements agreeable to the wishes of the church. If they do so, they will become a creat forme in sattling the become a great force in settling the present problem of education.-Church Progress.

Catholic Record.

"Christianus mthi nomen est Catholicus vero Cognomen."-(Christian is my Name, but Catholic my Surname.)-St. Pacian, 4th Century.

Association of Boston held a celebration in honor of St. Columbkille in Rathbone Hall on Sunday, June 17. Father Gasson said : "It has often struck me when conversing with well informed men what a surprising amount

the manner which Providence guides the Church is not to be adjusted to our of ignorance obtains concerning the labors of the early Irish monks in the the Church is not to be adjusted to our or our opponents' ideas of what ought to be. The Church claims that the divine guidance will protect her from ever losing or perverting the truth committed to her care. She does not hold that the Holy Ghoit is ever active to hinder the growth of harmless generfluities. or labors of the early frish monks in the interests of education. One hears much of the great universities of the present day, but concerning the great schools of Bangor, Clonard, Monas-terboice, Clonmacnois and many others not a word not a word. 'In conversation with a well-edu-

the growth of harmless superfluities, or to correct the inaccuracy of the natur al knowledge existing of particular cated gentleman one time I asked him was he aware that at an early period in the civilization of Europe, Ireland was the intellectual centre, diffusing knowledge all around. He asked me it I were joking, and for reply I read to him from an old and very interesting chronicier, fully as much neglected as interesting, Matthew Paris, who says : interesting, Matthew and hast incated gentleman one time I asked him interesting, Matthew Paris, who says : • All the most learned and best in-tellects of the day go to Ireland for their education, and if you miss some of our learned men and don't know what has become of them, be assured that

our learned men and don't know what has become of them, be assured that they may have gone to Ireland to finish their education. • In this our day, with all the endow-ments our great colleges have, it is a costly matter to get a thorcugh educa-tion. Not so in Ireland in those days. Education was free. Lodgment was Education was free. " In this our day, with all the endow-ments our great colleges have, it is a costly matter to get a thorough educa-tion. Not so in Ireland in those days. Education was free. Lodgment was Iree. Food was free. Even clothing was provided if necessary. And the only recompense asked was the good will and gratitude of the recipient. " Wherever the monky went, estab-

will and gratitude of the recipient. "Wherever the monk, went, estab-lishing monasteries, there also they established schools, so that as well as teaching holiness, they also taught learning, science and arts. The subject of the labors of the Irish monks is so that it would take days to recount them. In England and on the continent of Europe the subject is an absorbing one and should be a source of study and pride to every descendant of the Irish pride to every descendant of the Irish

"Saint Columbkille was born in Donegal in the year 521, and was a lineal descendant of 'Nial of the Nine Hostages,' ancestors of the princely house of the O'Neils of Ulster. He was sent to Clonard under St. Finian for his education, afterwards studying in Moville and under St. Kieran in

planning to injure ' Columbkille,

strange thing to some in Larae to hear a Protestant and an Orangeman inone night he had a vision in which he saw on one side a 'throne' and on the a Protestant and an Orangeman in-veigh against the grievances which afflicted this country, and to some it would sound like political heresy, but he stood there as the representative of other a carpenter's rule, and being asked which of those he thought it would be the hardest to give up he replied that the throne would be, on which he was told that Columba had he stood there as the representative of his unfortunate country to arraign at the bar of public opinion her rulers and leaders, and to claim an honest and decisive verdict on the issues given up a throne, being by right of descent a king of the O'Neil's, but that he, Kieran, being the son of a carpenter, had only given up a carpenter's rule. In later years Kieran and Columba became fast friends.

and decisive verdict on the issues placed before them. (Applause) Political war cries and terms had been hackneyed into misrepresentations and misnomers, and Irish Protestants had timorously renounced their birth-right of citizenship and permitted themselves to be jockneyed out of their National heritage. (Applause) He came fast friends. "Columba had a great passion for books, buying or borrowing them whenever he could. At one school taught by St. Finian he made a copy National heritage. (Applause) He wished to lead Irish Protestants back

CATHOLIC NOTES.

1397

The great annual Catholic procession this year in Manchester, England, was participated in by more than 17,000 people.

Etienne Lamy, recently made a mem-ber of the French Academy, began his studies under the Dominicans and graduated from the college of St. Stanislaus, Rome, July 7.—The Rev. Father Marphy, rector of the Irish College, was found dead in his bed this morning. He died of heart disease. R. I. P.

Archbishop Ireland and Father Lam-bert are said to be the only surviving Catholic chaplains of the United States civil war.

The annual conference of heads of Catholic colleges and secondary schools of England and Wales was held this year at Stonyhurst College, which is in charge of Jesuit Fathers.

The death of Cardinal Langenieux, Archbishop of Rheims, has reduced the number of Cardinals to sixty-three. The Sacred College, when full, consists of seventy, counting Rheims. There are ten vacant sees in France.

King Edward has sent through his ambassador a donation of 500 francs (\$100) to Dr. Bull, the president of the English branch of the St. Vincent de Paul society in Paris, for their relief work among the poor.

St. Joachim's the beautiful international church erected in Rome to com-memorate the Epis sopal Jabilee of Leo XIII., has now become a parish church, does not square with the heliocentric theory. He will not think it necessary to warn them against the unphilosophic with thirteen thousand of the faithful depending on it.

These are 30 000 Negro Catholics, 3 Incie are 30 000 Negro Catholics, 3 Bishops, 2 Prefects Apostolic, 180 priests, 160 Sisters, 3 colleges, 47 schools, orphanages and leper homes in charge of the Society of African Mis-sions, West Africa. nature of anthropomorphism nor give them a lecture on the difference between univocal and analagous predica-

tween univocal and analagous predica-tion if they persist in seeing the hand of the Almighty guiding the tornado, and hearing His angry voice in the thunderclap. In his own little sphere the missionary follows the method pur-sued by the Church in the world at large she follows Christ, who as Eather King Alfonso received an address of King Alfonso received an address of welcome presented on behalf of and signed by the Catholic Archbishops and Bishops of Scotland. The address, which is on Vellum, beautifully illuminated in the Celtic manner, bears the arms of King Alfonso and of the Archbishops of St. Andress and Edinburgh large, she follows Christ, who as Father Tyrrell puts it, in using such ideas as he found current, as a medium of ex as he found current, as a mounth of our pression for quite other truths did not commit himself to matters in which he has left us to the guidance of our sense, our reason, and the accumulating wisdom of the race." of St. Andrews and Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

The retirement of Judge Henry James Stonor at the age of 85, after 40 years on the County Court bench of England, recalls the fact that his father, Charles Stonor, became a colonel AN ORANGEMAN FOR HOME RULE. in the Spanish army, because the penal laws did not permit him to serve the king of England.

11: 10.3

Nr. R. Lindsay Crawford, a very prominent leader of the Independent Orange order, addressed a largo meet-ing on the evening of June 15, at Larne Town Hall, near Belfast, Irc., on "Irish Grievances and Their Remedy." The RECORD would call the special attention of Dr. Sproule and his followers to it: Mr. T. Sloan. M. P., was present. Mr. Crawford said it might seem a strange thing to some in Larne to hear king of England. John O'Brier, a well-known trader, of Dunlavin, County Wicklow, Ireland, recently received, per Father Maxwell parish priest, \$500 as restitution aris-ing out of a transaction that occurred thirty-eight years ago. Mr. O'Brien then handed to Father Maxwell \$250 to erect a railing and entrance gate for the parish church. the parish church.

Mr. Noel J. Campbell, S. J., of Pope's Hall, Oxford, has been awarded the Marquis of Lothian's Prize for H.sthe Marquis of Lothian S 1720 for His-tory, an annual award of \$200, which is open to graduates and under grad-uates alike, and is considered one of the highest University distinctions in history. Mr. Cambpell, before enter-ing Oxford, studied at Stoneyhurst.

The University of Cambridge, England, has conferred the honorary de-gree of Doctor of Letters upon the Rev. Father Ehrie, S. J., Prefect of the Vatizan Library, and the same degree was to have been conferred on Father Denifie, O. P., archivist of the Vatican, who has recently died. Father Denifie was the author of a recent remark

wished to lead Irish Protestants back to the National highway from which they had strayed, and to make them recognize that their true destiny was to mould and influence public thought on Irish questions and lead in the van of their country a emancipation. Irish on Irish questions and lead in the van of their country's emancipation. Irish Protestants could not for ever remain indifferent spectators of Ireland's Cal-vary, where a nation was being sacri-ficed to placate the insatiable lust of regulars, or members of religious orders There are 227 parishes, with 372 churches, chapels and stations. The monasteries and convents number 64, the Catholic schools 202 and the the high priests and elders of a spur-ious agitation. Ireland was moving with ever-increasing velocity along the Catholic population is estimated at 513,400. Another illustrious name has just broad road of destruction, and nothing but the combined Christian and moral been added to the long list of saintly Franciscan tertiaries, viz.: Blessed Charles of Blois, Dake of Brittany, whose cult has been approved recently by the Sacred Congregation of Rites and confirmed by Pius X. Princely and confirmed by Pius X. Princely Blessed effort of all her sons could avert the irretrievatle ruin and disaster that lay mmediately ahead (applause). As intel ligent men, whose interests centred in Ireland, they could not afford to treat with indifference the warnings of think-ing men, who found that Ireland's tertiaries are rare, and as Charles of Blois was a fervent imitator of St. Francis, his glorification will add new courage to his brethren in these days trouble arose from two main causes; 1 the inability of English parties to under-stand the complex Irish problem; and of indifference and irreligion. stand the complex Irish the National 2 a false conception of the National life amongst Irishmen of all creeds and classes (applause). The Act of Union was carried with bribery and Union was carried with bribery and it was no exof any other nation, and it was no ex-aggeration to say that by the same despicable methods had the Act of place at the ancient church of Sam Pietro, Gattolina, one of the oldest in Florence, which Dante mentions in his "Divine Comedy." Mrs. Thompson is now a member of the parish of Sam Pietro Gattolina and she has given a despicable methods had the Act of Union been maintained for more than a century. One of the causes of Ire-land's decay and the failure of Eng-lish statesmen to diagnose her disease and apply the remedy was the return to the British Parliament by the votes of brief Protectants of Government. large sum of money to the rector to b distributed to the poor of the parish. Right Rev. Bishop McQuaid, of Roto the British Parliament by the votes of Irish Protestants of Government placemen and title hunters, who sub ordinated their country and her legi-timate needs to their own selfish ends (applause). He appealed to Protest-auts to do their duty to their coun-try and if they did so their Catholic chester, recently celebrated the thirty seventh anniversary of his elevation to the episcopate. The Catholic Citizen sys that though eighty three years of age, Bishop McQuaid has not relaxed his efforts for the good of the Church ants to do their duty to their coun-try, and if they did so their Catholic fellow-countrymen would rise up and call them blessed. The only policy which the combined intelligence of the one iota. Any day he may be seen busily engaged in superintending the construction of the Home for the Aged on the West Boulevard, or walking Ulster Party had evolved was coercion. many miles inspecting the enormous Government by Coercion Acts in the many miles inspecting the enormous farm upon which is produced all that goes to supply the students of St. Ber-nard's Seminary with whole some food, sturdy minds and athletic physiques. twentieth century was the most damning evidence of the failure of the Act

in- not put his neophytes through a course for of modern physics and geography, as

this incongruity is emphasized when we observe that these beliefs were in a great measure, erected on a view of Scripture whose elimination has been accomplished not through the initiative

of our teachers but chiefly owing to the

pressure of foreign and hostile activ-

ity. "We must remember, however, that

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Perfect of the Sacred Congregation of Rites, who will consult with the president of the Commission for the opportune disposition and measures to taken ; and these shall then be put into execution with the consent of the under-

that even the strong man who determined between the Ireland as Chief Secretary would not have his way in grinding down the people without having his conduct exposed in this House, and to execution with the consent of the under-signed Cardinal Secretary of State. "5. The proprietary rights of the Holy See, viz., the printing by the Holy See itself and by the publishers whom it has already authorized to reproduce the Vatican Edition, are guaranteed by the character of the publication, by the special physiognomy of the edition itself and by the formal renunciation generously made in favor of the Holy the people of the country. During his eight years residence in Ireland he had been told that the people were struck down and batoned, but he had not been a personal witness until the case, under discussion arose. He went to address a meeting in his county of Galway, and result and by the formal refineration generously made in favor of the Holy See by the Father Abbot of Solesmes and by Your Reverence of all the re-sults hitherto published from their prehad no idea that that meeting would be forbidden by the authorities on the Benches opposite, and had no reason to expect it. When he arrived at the

political life in other countries, and had been a member of another House within the limits of the British at Solesmes in 1895, will serve to safe-guard the letter and the spirit of the Empire; but he had never witnessed anything so audacious and so outrageous. Hon. members boasted guard the letter and the spirit of the previous Pontifical documents, includ-ing the brief addressed to the Father Abbot of Solesmes on May 22, 1904, and to arrive at the best scientific and practical exclution. outrageous. Hon members boated of the loyalty of the Colonial posses-sions and of the attachment of Australia and Canada to the motherland ; but

With the perfect assurance, in mak if they attempted to commit such deeds as he had described in these lands, he ing known to Your Reverence these dispositions of the Holy Father, that wondered how long they could boast of having them! They knew what the policy of the Chief Secretary was in reyou will, with your wonted zeal, devote your most earnest solicitude to the task of putting the same into effect, I avail myself of this opportunity, etc., R. CARDINAL MERRY DEL VAL. policy of the Unit Secretary was in for spect to the western portion of Ireland. The facts were brought out by the Leader of the Irish Party. Crime was the excuse for the imposition of this the excuse for the imposition of this Rome, June 24, 1905.

A Little Catholic Vanderbilt.

practical solution.

the sponsors.

coercion policy. That day his honorable friend who represented the city of Limerick, asked if the Judge of assize The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt was recently baptised at St. Joseph's Church, New-port, R. I., by the Rev. Louis F. Deady, the Rector, the Rev. Wm. A. Doran assisting. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Frederick Neilson, Mr. Jules Blanc Neilson, Mr. I. Townsend Burden, jr., and two nurses comprised the christening party, and the cere-mony was very simple and unostenta-tious. Mrs. and Mr. Neilson, the child's grandmother and uncle, were the sponsors. The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. district had been presented in that district had been presented with white gloves, and the answer was "yes," and this presentation of white gloves was going on all over Ireland. The fact was that there was no crime there. And what occurred or other and there was no in that The fact was that there was ho orime there. And what occurred last week in Galway? There were only nine cases set down at the assizes, five of which were for malicious injury, but not one of these five had been prove -all were dismissed. Crime was not at the bottom of this matter. It was that certain hon. gentlemen opposite

Disgraceful.

The Toronto News says :

"It is a well known fact that a larger proportion of Separate school children than Pablic school pupils, who try the entrance examinations, are successful, because the Separate school authorities require a very high standard before allowing pupils to try for such examination."

What's this? Separate school auth-What's this? Separate school auth-orities requiring a higher standard than Public school authorities? Why how can that be when those who favor Separate schools are bent on keeping the children in ignorance? For the Catholic schools of Ontario to play a trick like this just after the News has spent months in proving what an injury they do to educated citizenship is simply intolerable.—Montreal Herald.

book belongs its copy.' refused to give up his copy, and the dispute was referred to King Diarmaid at Tara, who decided against Columbkille, who

refused to submit to the decision, and a great war was the consequence, in a great war was the consequence, in which many thousands were slain. "So grave did matters become that the Bishops of Ireland in synod excom-municated Columbki le. One only, Abbot Brendon, interceded for him and the excommunication was removed. But he was to choose a fitting penance, and he chose that, to him as to all the children of Ireland, the most severe, exile from Ireland, not even to see the

exile from Ireland, not even to see the hills of Ireland any more. "Columbkille settled in Iona, or Caledonia, or Scotland, as we now call it. He evangelized Scotland and the North of England, and even formed bands of missionaries to get aboard the abins of the North Sca pirates to ships of the North Sea pirates to convert them. Wherever he founded conasteries (and 53 are ascribed to him) he also founded schools.

"As a witness to the solidity of his work, although during the so called Reformation, cruel persecution had to be undergone, yet to day in the Hebrides and Western Isles the faith of Columbkille still remains. "Even the famous universities of Oxford and Cambridge in England owe

their existence to the labors of St. Columbkille."-Boston Pilot.

A CATHOLIC AND THE BIBLE.

Dr. Fox continues in the June Cath-olic World his articles on "A Catholic and the Bible": "Although our answer to the first

two charges made against the Church, false teaching and variation in doctrine, also anticipates the third, a few direct observations with regard to this one ing evi-may not be out of place. Does it not seem to be incompatible with the claim of the Church to divine guidance that erroneous beliefs, even though they were not trught as obligatory faits, should have widely prevailed? And 6-23. observations with regard to this one

of Union administered by successive English parties.

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For the wages of sin is death; but the gift of God is eternal life.—Rom. God is so beautiful as the soul of a child.—Mother Mary Loyola.