

THE IRISH PARLIAMENT.

Ulster Patriotism and Irish Prosperity.

(Boston Pilot.)

DUBLIN, March 22.—It is not uncommon to find, amongst these who are opposed to the restoration of Irish national rights...

I do not propose to contend that the relative merits of rival legislative bodies can be measured solely by the results of their action in relation to commercial, industrial and material matters.

It is a remarkable fact that the Irish Parliament of Grattan's day was eminently successful in endeavoring in the minds of the Irish people of all creeds and classes...

A petition of the inhabitants of the town of Belfast was presented and read, setting forth that the bill lately introduced into this House for effectuating a commercial intercourse between this Kingdom and Great Britain...

This was the spirit which brought Grattan's Parliament into being, and which its existence nurtured and diffused. It was not one which, rightly understood, meant hostility to England, although it certainly did mean hostility to any attempt to curtail the liberties and safety of Irish freedom.

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The petitioners went on to pray that, seeing the great results to which they were able to point, Parliament would not abolish the duty then maintained on foreign herrings.

W. F. DENNERY.

The Question of the Day.

We hear constantly this, "What shall be done with our girls?" "Let me supplement that with "What shall be done with our boys?" "What are we to do for the incoming generation?"

children who go to school in New York city to-day, with the 50,000 who roam the streets of New York with nothing to do to-day, with the 8,000 messenger boys, of whom 2,000 are graduated from service every year, turned loose, untrained, undisciplined, sharp as needles, upon the community!

CATHOLIC BELIEF.

Some Things Catholics do not Believe.

We here state some things that Catholics do not believe: 1. Catholics do not believe that there is any other mediator of redemption than our Saviour Jesus Christ.

2. Catholics do not believe that the Blessed Virgin is in any way equal or even comparable to God, for she being a creature, although the most highly favored, infinitely less than God.

3. Catholics do not believe that there is any authority upon earth or in heaven that can give leave to commit sin, even the least; or that a sin can be forgiven for money; or that a priest can give valid absolution to a sinner who does not repent and truly purpose to forsake sin and amend his life.

4. Catholics do not believe that a man can by his own good works, independently of the merits and passion of Jesus Christ and his grace, obtain salvation, or make any satisfaction for the guilt of his sins, or acquire any merit.

5. Catholics do not believe that it is allowable to break a lawful oath, or tell a lie, or do anything whatever for the sake of promoting the supposed interest of the Church, or for any good, however great, likely to arise from it.

6. Catholics do not believe that it is in the power of the Church to add to the truths contained in the "deposit of faith," that is, to frame or enforce any doctrine which has not its source in the written or unwritten word of God, or authority from the same.

7. Catholics do not believe that Protestants who are baptized, who lead a good life, love God and their neighbor, and are blamelessly ignorant of the just claims of the Catholic religion to be the only true religion (which is called being in good faith), are excluded from heaven, provided that they believe that there is a God in three Divine Persons; that God will duly reward the good and punish the wicked; that Jesus Christ is the Son of God, made man; who redeemed us, and in whom we must trust for our salvation; and provided they thoroughly repent of having sinned by their sins against God.

Catholics hold that Protestants who have these dispositions, and who have no suspicion of their religion being false, and no means to discover, or fall in their honest endeavors to discover the true religion, and who are so disposed in their hearts that they would at any cost embrace the Roman Catholic religion, if they knew it to be the true one, are Catholics in spirit, and in some sense within the Catholic Church, without themselves knowing it.

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About Manitoba.

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The zealous apostle of colonization did not appear despondent about the new school bill, which, he claimed, would certainly be found unconstitutional.

Not Liked by the Irish Party. LONDON, April 9.—Mr. Gladstone, in an address to deputations at the Tring railway station, Monday, said the land bill was in rather a flimsy condition, to judge from its reception even among friends of the Government.

bank, and he could not see why the French residents should be called upon to pay the indebtedness of their separated brethren.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

A Circular Letter From Mgr. Cleary to His Clergy.

THE PALACE, KINGSTON, 24th Feb., 1890.

To the Very Rev. and Rev. Clergy of the Diocese of Kingston:

DEAR REVEREND FATHER,—Should there be any Catholic ratepayer in a separate school district in this diocese, the reason of absence from home, or any other cause, which would prevent his attending the school, should be notified to the school authorities.

If unhappily there be any Catholic ratepayers who in this hour of conflict between the kingdom of Satan and the kingdom of Christ, deliberately choose to side with the enemy for the gradual destruction of Catholic education in this province, I hereby charge you, as the pastor of the souls of your people and guardian of the rights of Jesus Christ and His Church, to call upon every such ratepayer before the last of next March, and announce to him in my name and authority as his bishop that:—

1. His action in this matter is rebellion against the Church, and he comes under the anathema pronounced by the Son of God.

2. That I hereby reserve to myself alone, or in my absence from the diocese, to the administrator for the time being, all power of absolving such rebellious Catholic from his sins unless he shall have signed a written declaration, or ordered it to be signed by his agent, that he heartily repents of having injured the Church and scandalized his neighbor, and his withdrawal of his taxes from Catholic education shall have been promised to become a supporter of the Separate School at the earliest opportunity.

3. This reservation of faculties applies to the article of death as firmly as to any other time. The rule that "No canon is reserved at the hour of death" signifies that only penitents who at that hour confess a reserved sin, and are heartily sorry for having committed it, and firmly resolve to avoid it in the future, and moreover are willing to repair in the manner prescribed by the Church whatsoever scandal their evil action may have given, may be absolved by any priest without awaiting special faculties from the bishop.

4. And it is furthermore required that the pastor shall send such declaration, signed by the penitent, to the bishop of the diocese with out delay. Should the sick sinner be unable to sign the declaration, his wife or any member of his family or the priest may be his agent for the signing of his name, if he has given orders for this to be done in presence of one or more witnesses.

5. The pastor of each mission is hereby required to send to the bishop, as soon as possible after the last of March, a list of the names of all, should there be any, who have declared against supporting the Separate schools.

DEAR REV. FATHER.—I have not deemed it necessary heretofore to make the withdrawal of support from Catholic schools a reserved case, although the other bishops of the province have done so.

I confidently hope you will succeed in preventing this evil from your district. If after the 1st of March any of your people be found registered, through neglect or any accident, on the assessment roll of the Common schools, see that they protest in the Court of Revision.

VENTILATION. Something more than well arranged rooms and a well filled pantry is necessary, in order to secure a literally "sweet" home.

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one should not only say but prove that they never borrowed it, and, in defence of their position, should say—"You forced it upon me, therefore you cannot with decency and justice pretend to extract it from me."

Mr. Gladstone's speech fails to satisfy the Irish party. T. P. O'Connell's paper, the Star, pronounces it disappointing.

COVERED BY TREATY. Additional Crime for Which Men May Be Extradited.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Following is a résumé of the new British extradition treaty: Article I. provides that the provisions of the tenth article of the treaty of 1842 be made applicable to the following additional crimes: (1) Manslaughter. (2) Counterfeiting or altering money; uttering or bringing into circulation counterfeit or altered money.

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Article III. provides that no person surrendered by or to either of the high contracting parties shall be liable for any crime or offense committed prior to his extradition other than the offense for which he was extradited, and until he shall have had an opportunity of returning to the country from which he was surrendered.

Article IV. provides that all the articles seized which were in the possession of the person surrendered at the time of his apprehension, whether being the proceeds of the crime or offense charged, or being material as evidence in making proof of the crime or offense charged, shall be given up when the extradition takes place.

THE BAROMETER. What the Rising or the Falling of the Mercury Indicates.

Certain people have attempted to establish rules by which the coming state of the weather may be predicted from the height of the mercury in the barometer; and we accordingly find the words "rain," "changeable," "fair," "frothy," etc., engraved on the scale attached to common domestic barometers.

Changes of weather are indicated, not by the actual height of the mercury, but by its change of height. One of the most general, though not a absolutely invariable rules is that where the mercury is very low, and therefore the atmosphere very light, high winds and storms may be expected.

1. Generally the rising of the mercury indicates the approach of fair weather; the falling of it shows the approach of foul weather.

2. In sultry weather the fall of the mercury indicates coming thunder; in winter the rise of the mercury indicates frost, in frost its fall indicates thaw, and its rise indicates snow.

3. Whatever change of weather suddenly follows a change in the barometer may be expected to last but a short time. Thus, if fair weather follows immediately the rise of the mercury, there will be very little of it; and in the same way, if foul weather follows the fall of the mercury, it will last but a short time.

4. If fair weather continues for several days, during which the mercury continually falls, a long continuance of foul weather will probably ensue; and again, if foul weather continues for several days, while the mercury continually rises, a long continuance of fair weather will probably succeed.

5. A fluctuating and unsettled state of the mercurial column indicates changeable weather. The domestic barometer would become a much more useful instrument if, instead of the words usually engraved on the plate, a short list of the best established rules, such as the above, accompanied it, which might be either engraved on the plate or printed on a card.

from a heavier to a lighter condition it also becomes more moist; and so generally does, but this is not always the case.

St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society.

The adjourned annual meeting of St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society was held in St. Patrick's hall last Thursday evening, Mr. P. Doyle presiding.

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HAND OF FORTUNE!

AN HON. JUSTICE RECOMMENDS IT.

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Health Before All.

Health Before All. Examination and Consultation Free.

FATHER KÖENIG'S NERVE TONIC. Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Metastachia, Inebriety, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

FEELS VERY GOOD. FOSTORIA, SENECA CO., O., Dec., 1888. Mr. J. Lamberjack writes under above date: My 14 year old boy had St. Vitus Dance, so that he was unable to use his limbs and had to be fed. We doctored for about six months, without any improvement.

Our PAMPHLET for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent FREE to any address, and POOR patients can also obtain this medicine FREE of charge from us.

IN MONTREAL. By E. LEONARD, DRUGGIST, 113 St. Lawrence Street.

Agents:—B. E. McALEE, No. 2123 Notre Dame street; JNO. T. LYONS, Cur. Clergy and Craig streets; F. K. & Co., Constant, cur. Notre Dame and Bonsecours streets; L. Lachance, St. Catherine street. Price \$1.25, or six bottles for \$6.00. Large bottles \$2.00, or six bottles for \$11.00.

EMILE BOISVERT, General Manager Province of Quebec, Drummondville, Que.

Addition to Notre Dame Church. A large addition to Notre Dame Church is in the course of erection. The structure is in the rear of the present church building and extends back a distance of about 120 feet.

Salisbury Offended at Monte Carlo. MONTRO CARLO, April 10.—The English colony is somewhat agitated at the "indignity to which the British Premier and his wife were subjected last night at the Casino.

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