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**Catholic Record.**  
 London, Sat., Sept. 1st, 1888.

**MR. DILLON'S IMPRISONMENT.**

The conditional order on which Mr. Dillon was released was discharged on Monday, 6th inst., so that Mr. Dillon will now be sent to jail that the kindly intentions of Mr. Balfour, as revealed by Mr. Wilfrid Hunt, may be carried out with respect to him. It may be that the horrible revelations made in Mr. Mandeville's case will deter the Chief Secretary from carrying out his full intentions, but any Irishman who falls into the Secretary's hands deserves sympathy. The Liberals of Bristol held a most enthusiastic meeting to condemn the whole conduct of the Government in its treatment of all the political prisoners, and especially of Mr. Dillon. The following members of Parliament were among the distinguished gentlemen who delivered addresses: Messrs. A. B. Windeyer, A. M. Arthur, and H. C. Cosham. The meeting was under the auspices of the Bristol Operatives' Liberal Association, and the unanimity which characterized the proceedings is an evidence of the firm determination of the Liberal party to strive for Ireland's cause till glorious victory be achieved. Mr. Winterbotham moved the following resolution, which was carried amid great applause:

"That this meeting strongly condemns the imprisonment of Mr. John Dillon, M. P., as barbarous and unjust, and calls upon Parliament and the country to take every opportunity of protesting against the same, and pressing for his release. It further condemns the general treatment of political prisoners in Ireland as a disgrace to civilization, and also expresses its high appreciation of the disinterested patriotism of the late Mr. John Mandeville and its utter disgust at the inhuman cruelties which we believe have robbed him of life. The hearty sympathy of the meeting is also respectfully tendered to Mrs. Mandeville in her great bereavement and sorrow."

Mr. Winterbotham declared that Mr. Dillon's imprisonment was not merely an act of political persecution, but a political blunder of the deepest dye. "The resolution is strongly worded," he continued, "but the time has come when it is necessary to use strong words."

After denouncing unjust law, he explained that just laws are made with the consent of the people governed, but unjust law, "it is the duty of every honest and brave man to disobey."

Coming again to Mr. Dillon's case he said:

"John Dillon is in prison for making a speech which was as lawful as my own this evening, and we should take every opportunity of protesting against a man being imprisoned when he has committed no crime. (Applause.) The Tories say that they are only carrying out the will of the country as expressed by the majority. It may be the will of the present Parliament, but I deny that it is the will of the majority of the people of England. (Applause.) If ever coercion be lawful, it is only when it is used for the punishment of crime, but Tory coercion is political persecution. The present law in Ireland is not aimed at crime, but at the free expression of thought and opinion. Coercion in Ireland has always failed, always would fail, and ought not to succeed. It is an abominable policy, and Irishmen would be unworthy of the traditions of the past, or to be part of a great Empire if they submitted to be governed by it."

The other speakers denounced the course of the Government with equal vehemence, and the second resolution asserted that those members from Bristol who voted with the Government for coercion, misrepresent the wishes and lack the confidence of the large majority of the people of the city. Bristol has at present three members who are Conservative or Liberal-Unionist, only Mr. Cosham being Liberal, but Mr. Cosham and Mr. Winterbotham declared their strong conviction that next election will reverse the figures, and will send to Westminster three Liberals to one Tory; and Bristol has, indeed, given many indications that this will be the case, the present occasion being one of them.

Concerning Mr. Dillon's case, Mr. Hugh Gore was especially eloquent, and spoke with great emotion which was reflected by the audience. He said:

"It is a relic of barbarism when men are put into prison, as Mr. Dillon has been, for the expression of opinion, and such a practice is not fit for an enlightened age like the present." Mr. Townsend added: "he had the honor of a slight acquaintance with Mr. Dillon, and as more honorable, upright Christian and

patriotic man does not exist either in Ireland or England. (Hear, hear.) He had committed no crime. (Applause.) He had possibly broken the law, a law which he believed to be in opposition to the wisdom of the great majority of the English people, for the Coercion Act is now showing itself in all its hideous deformity, and there are hundreds and thousands who before supported so-called Unionist candidates who have now their eyes opened, and who see that what Liberals had prophesied had come true, that coercion will lead to no peace in Ireland, but will intensify every possible mischief that has happened there, and instead of leading to anything approaching a union between the two peoples, will drive the heart of Ireland further and further away from ours."

The intensity of the indignation aroused in England by Mr. Dillon's arrest is a sure omen that the English people are fast coming to the conclusion that the only peace which can be made between the two countries must be founded on the union of hearts. This is a certain earnest of the early triumph of Mr. Gladstone and Home Rule.

**THE PARNELL COMMISSION.**

The thoroughly partisan character of the Parnell commission is fully recognized in the fact that the three judges are Tory to an extreme. However, the Parnellites would make no objection to two of them, but Justice Day has already manifested an insane hatred of the Parnellites and their cause. He is an English Catholic, but of a stamp quite different from the Marquis of Ripon. Judge Day hates Ireland and Irishmen. His feelings were made known by his colleague on the Commission of Inquiry into the Belfast riots, Mr. Barrister Adams, who describes him as "a man of the 17th century in his views, a Catholic as strong as Tarquemade, a Tory of the old high-flyer and non-juror type. He nightly railed against Mr. Parnell and his friends. He regards them as infidels and rebels who have led astray a Catholic nation. He abhors their utterances and acts. He believes them guilty of any crime." Such is the man upon whom devolves one third of the duty of fishing for crimes committed by the National Leaguers of Great Britain and America! Such a commission deserves no more respect than any packed jury.

Mr. Parnell's move of entering suit in Scotland was therefore a most wise one. If he had brought suit in Ireland, people would say he wished for a Parnellite jury; though in Dublin the judges are all Government men who would do their best to make things agreeable to the Times. In England the Times has an influence so great that Mr. Parnell would be at great disadvantage there. In Scotland, however, the judges are free from the influence of Dublin Castle, and the jurors are in no way under fear of the Times. A fair jury may therefore be expected. Besides, according to Scotch law, a majority of three will secure a verdict. Hence, if the Times do not prove its letters to be authentic, a verdict is most likely to be rendered. Mr. Parnell's claim is for £50,000, but the Commission Law indemnifies the Times from any civil or criminal procedure. This shows, if there were nothing else to do so, its one-sided character. Mr. Parnell, by entering the Scotch suit before the bill was passed, escapes the force of this attempt to put him at disadvantage. His move is thoroughly approved by his friends.

But the Conservatives ask, why prosecute in Scotland? The Times does business in Scotland as elsewhere, and the libel was propagated in Scotland. Hence if Mr. Parnell thought he could get justice done in Scotland, he had a perfect right to look for justice there.

The general opinion is that this Scotch suit will be gained; though the Times has virtually declared that it will do its best to throw obstacles in the way.

Two other Parnellite members, one of whom is Mr. John Redmond, have also entered suits in Scotland against the Times, so this journal will have on its hands plenty of work to defeat the Nationalist generalship.

It is also very positively stated that Mr. Parnell has proofs which will bring to light the author of the forgeries who furnished the letters to the Times. This the Government and the Times are using every effort to prevent, so much so that the Government refused to allow in the Commission of Inquiry Bill a clause requiring the Times to reveal its authority for its statements.

Mr. Gladstone, speaking at Burslem the other day, said regarding Mr. Parnell's suit, that he will be certain to get justice. If the letters were forged, he might get substantial damages, but a special clause in the Commission Bill indemnified the Times if the charges are not made good. That is a specimen of the Government's equality.

Archbishop Walsh has subscribed £50 toward the fund for Mr. Parnell's defence, declaring at the same time, in a letter, that this will stand before the world as a declaration of confidence in Mr. Parnell. The Freeman's Journal subscribes a similar sum.

**THE INCOMPETENT MAGISTRACY AGAIN.**

Messrs. Cecil Roche and McDermott, two of the magistrates selected for the administration of the Crimes Act, who were already scouted by the Court of Exchequer, and concerning whom Baron Dowse said before, that they would need to be made over again before they could state a case for appeal, and that if any of them could do so he should be sent to the British Museum, have met with another snub in the same court. Mr. Richard Latchford was committed to Tralee jail by Magistrates Roche and McDermott on a charge of riot. There were others under the same charge at the same time, but all were acquitted, so that Mr. Latchford was found guilty of rioting all by himself. On a writ of habeas corpus his case was brought before the Exchequer Court, which made an order for his discharge on the ground that the terms of the conviction were insufficient, and that therefore Mr. Latchford's imprisonment was illegal. Mr. Latchford's term of imprisonment was at the time almost completed, as it had only two days longer to run. These magistrates, whose incompetency brought on them the scathing criticisms of the Exchequer judges, are the men whom Mr. Balfour praised as a highly efficient body of men. It is to be hoped that Mr. Latchford will get damages for his unjust detention. The Exchequer Court has now many times stepped in to grant relief where these ignorant justices have exposed their incompetency and servility to the ruling powers.

Mr. Wm O'Brien passed upon it a very well deserved compliment a few days ago, speaking at Fermoy. He referred first to the independent Coroner's Court which passed a verdict of wilful murder against the brutal policemen who fired upon the inoffensive people of Michelstown, and the Court which threw the blame of John Mandeville's death upon the right shoulders, after which he said:

"We are told indeed by Dr. Barr that the Coroner's Court should be treated with contempt and insolence because it is not the subservient instrument of Dublin Castle, but we on the contrary respect and honor the Coroner and his Court because, with the exception, I am sorry to say, of the Court of Exchequer, it is the only Court that stands between despotic officials and the lives and liberties of our people."

Mr. Latchford was escorted out of the jail by a large crowd of friends who cheered him with much enthusiasm.

**THE JESUITS.**

The Mail of the 24th ult. has its periodical attack on the Jesuits. The Orange Sentinel and other journals in the Orange interest are busily employed in counselling the Dominion Government to veto the Quebec bill to compensate the Jesuits for robberies committed by the crown. It is a matter which, by the Confederation Act, pertains to Quebec only, yet the meddlesome Orangemen of Ontario, who are always prating about "Romish aggression," cannot restrain their own aggressive instincts in a matter which does not concern them, and it appears that the Orange Grand Lodge, which will meet shortly, intend to discuss the question of disallowance. We cannot suppose that the Dominion Government is to be ruled from the Orange Lodges, but it is right that Catholics should watch these proceedings and act accordingly.

The Mail of course approves of the proposed meddling of the Lodges. It says, "while the vetoing of the Act might be attended with some degree of peril, the establishment of this society under the auspices of the state, and with the funds of the state, is bound ultimately to result in evils far graver import."

Why does not the Mail tell here that these "funds of the State" are funds stolen from the Jesuits? The danger of which the Mail here speaks is the danger of Federal interference with Provincial rights, for it is acknowledged that both parties in Quebec agree upon this settlement of a long vexed question.

But the Mail adds: "In order to reject this proposition one must assume, amongst other things, that the whole world outside Quebec has conspired to lie about and persecute the Jesuits, and that the chief instigators are the Roman Catholic countries themselves."

The Mail is quite astray in saying that the whole world speaks evil of the Jesuits. The really Catholic world regards them as a zealous and devoted clergy, able and willing to do a great work—missionary and educational—and many Protestants agree in this. The Catholics alone are no inconsiderable portion of the Christian world, of which the Mail speaks in this passage.

No one more strongly than Mr. Guernsey, the Protestant Mexican correspondent of the Boston Herald, speaks in laudatory terms of the Jesuits in that country, and he does this precisely to show what the Jesuits are in view of the agitation against them which was aroused in Boston lately: "There are some sound reasons why the Jesuits are liked in this country, and one who is not of their faith may impartially state the grounds for their popu-

larity." These grounds he states to be their excellent moral character, elevated life and conduct, their learning and great knowledge of the world, and their personal amiability of character. "Personally," he says, "they are most agreeable men," and he relates that they are doing a good work both by their missionary energy and their zeal for the education of their people.

The work of the Jesuits throughout America is equally admirable, and though they have been laboring for over two centuries in civilizing the aborigines, and in parish and educational work, nothing but good can be pointed to as the result of their labors.

But of course the Mail means to say that they have been expelled from some countries. Unfortunately for those countries, a spirit of infidelity had overspread them to a considerable extent, and the whole infidel and irreligious element was ranged against the Jesuits to destroy them. In France they were opposed by the University as rivals in the same work, and because a Jesuit confessor reprobated a monarch's misdeeds, the revengeful king sought their suppression. In Spain and Portugal they opposed the oppressive measures which these powers employed to ruin the poor American Indians, who were specially the Jesuits' charge. In England, there was a price set upon the head of a Jesuit, because he was a successful teacher of the Catholic faith—but every priest was subject to similar punishment, for no other reason than that he was a priest. But Frederick the Great of Prussia, and Catherine of Russia, though not Catholics, amply vindicated them from the falsehood which were uttered against them, and maintained them in their respective countries in their severest day of trial.

It would take too much of our space in this issue to enter at length upon this period of Jesuit history. But as it will be asked, why then were they suppressed by a Bull of the Pope, if they were not wicked as they were represented to be? We answer, that this suppression was merely an administrative act which included no doctrine. It was not meant for a declaration, even, that the Jesuits deserved punishment. It was a mere matter of expediency on the part of the Pope, because of the strong pressure which so many sovereigns, Bourbon for the most part, brought to bear upon him, and he took this course with sorrow. But as soon as a Pope was in a position to repair the injury done, the Jesuit Order was restored to its former status in the Church.

Idea were told of them, and they were persecuted, but not by all the world "outside of Quebec."

**THE SLAVE TRADE IN AFRICA.**

Cardinal Lavergie, the Archbishop of Algiers, having received from the Holy Father the mission to call the attention of European powers and peoples to the horrors attendant on the slave trade in Africa, has opened the crusade in England by giving an address on the subject in Princess Hall, Piccadilly, under the auspices of the Anti-Slavery Society. Earl Granville presided, and among the notables present were Cardinal Manning and Commander Cameron of the Royal Navy.

It is hard for us in America to realize the extent to which the slave-trade is still carried on in the "dark continent," as, since the emancipation of the slaves of Brazil, the whole of America, North and South, is free from the stain of carrying on the nefarious traffic in slaves in any way. But we must not forget that in the Moslem Kingdoms of Africa and Asia slavery is still in existence, and the slave trade, which was abolished elsewhere, is still in full operation. Even among the Portuguese settlements on the West coast of the dark continent, and among the Boers it still exists, and that part of Africa where Livingston and Stanley penetrated, and where Emin Pasha has been so conspicuous a figure, is the territory in which the trade is carried on with the greatest vigor.

Cardinal Lavergie has labored among the blacks for twenty years, and he is therefore fully conscious of the cruelty of this traffic. The picture which he draws of it is a dreadful one.

No nation has been more in earnest than the English in past days, to suppress slavery, but for a long time now there has been little or no effort made in this direction. It would seem that very few people were aware of the present extent of the barbarous practice which still exists for armed bands of Arab marauders to enter the villages of the unfortunate negroes of the interior, and to carry away especially the women and the children to be sold in some of the slave holding countries which surround them still on all sides.

The Cardinal said in the course of his address: "Slavery, in the proportions that it has now assumed, means, in effect, the approaching destruction of the black population of the interior, with the impossibility of penetrating and civilizing the heart of the country." His Eminence tells the people of England that their explorers have already given a recital of the cruelties inflicted by these marauders,

"but," he adds, "I come to you as a fresh witness. I shall only speak to you of what I know through my missionaries or through the blacks delivered by me from slavery. My missionaries are established in the Sahara and upon the high table lands of Central Africa, from the North of the Nyazas to the South of Tanganyika. Eleven of them have suffered martyrdom, whilst more than fifty others have died from fatigue and hardships. Such men have a right to be heard and believed."

It is stated by Mr. Cameron that half a million slaves are sold every year in the interior of Africa, and Cardinal Lavergie not only confirms this estimate, but states the reports of his missionaries make the number greater in their districts than even Mr. Cameron has estimated. In ten years whole provinces have been absolutely depopulated by the massacres perpetrated in procuring slaves, and he instances the province of Manyema which, when Livingstone died, was the richest in ivory and population, but which has been reduced by the slave-hunters to a desert. The ivory has been seized, and after terrible slaughter, the surviving population has been reduced to slavery to carry the ivory to the coast for sale. He says that if this continues, fifty years will be enough to make Africa an impenetrable desert, though it is a country in which Europeans might thrive.

The slave trade is chiefly carried on by the Moslem nations, which regard unbelievers as fit only to be slaves to the followers of the prophet, and the blacks, especially, regarded as an inferior race, on a par with cattle, are hunted by the Arab dealers as if they were wild beasts. They start on their campaign from Morocco, Tunis, the Touareg country, from Egypt and Zanzibar, from the Niger and the Upper Congo, and their work is prosecuted unrelentingly to the very frontiers, almost of the British possessions in the South. They ally themselves with some tribes in the neighborhood of the tribes they have marked out as the object of their rapacity, they set fire to the huts, and kill the aged and all who will be of no use to them, as they cannot be sold for a good price, as well as all who resist; and those who are captured are hurried away to some market town. Yokes are placed on their necks, their hands and feet are tied, so that walking is a torture to them, and in this manner they are obliged to walk to the place where they are to be sold. Every night the victims are examined to ascertain those who will not be able to reach their destination, then these are killed by a blow of a wooden bar, on the nape of the neck. Thus food and powder are economized. The Cardinal tells us that a traveller losing his way towards one of the towns where slave markets exist, would be able to trace it by the skeletons of the negroes which are strewn on the road.

After enumerating these horrors, His Eminence made a strong appeal to the members of the Anti-Slavery Society, and to the public generally to take this matter up in the name of liberty, humanity and justice. Commander Cameron assured him that he would have the sympathy of the English nation with him in his mission of mercy and humanity.

Cardinal Manning followed in an eloquent appeal to the society to find some half a dozen men to go through England to arouse public opinion, so that in the end legitimate force might be brought to bear for the suppression of the infamous traffic. He did not wish to complicate Governments, but the Governments which had taken possession of portions of Africa in order to enrich themselves, are in duty bound to act in concert to put an end to the slave trade which takes place under their eyes.

Cardinal Lavergie intends to go from one European capital to another to raise money and to induce courageous and enterprising men to enter upon this movement. It is expected that England, France, Germany, Belgium and Holland, and perhaps others of the Great Powers, will co-operate and send an expedition to suppress the traffic, or if the Governments will not act, it is hoped that private enterprise, set to work by motives of justice and humanity, may be able to effect the end in view.

**THE TREATY REJECTED.**

The Fisheries Treaty having been rejected by the United States Senate, President Cleveland has sent a message to Congress asking for powers to pursue a course of retaliation against Canada, by cancelling the privilege of carrying Canadian goods through American territory in bond, and also by imposing discriminating tolls on Canadian vessels passing through canals belonging to the United States. Just at this time, as might be expected, very many people are ready to proclaim that such a course is an election dodge to catch the Irish vote, and that the Government would, were the Presidential contest decided, allow the matter to drop. It is undeniable that politicians will at times make desperate moves in order to gain advantage over their opponents, and in the present case we may be furnished with another instance wherein love of place and power has taken possession of the Democrats to such a degree that they are ready

to go great length in order that they may be permitted to retain the reins of Government in their hands.

The United States Senate has a Republican majority, and this Republican majority recently rejected the fishery treaty agreed to some time ago by the English, Canadian and American commissioners. Looking at the matter from the Irish vote standpoint, this action would seem to be a point gained by the Republican. Not to be outdone, however, the Democratic President now seeks power from the Democratic Congress to enforce certain regulations which will prove very injurious to Canadian interests. That Irishmen have become such a power in the States of the American Union is a matter worthy of consideration. We have time and again been told that the people of Canada had nothing to do with the Irish question, but it will now be seen wherein that question may be made to affect us very materially. We must confess we have not much confidence in the sincerity of many American politicians, when they profess a peculiar interest in the Irish question. It may with justice be charged against President Cleveland that in the selection of his Cabinet he placed therein some men—notably Mr. Bayard—who held high place in the esteem of the Court of St. James. Steering in the opposite direction on the eve of an election contest certainly looks as though the present occupant of the White House were a man who is ready to grasp at any opportunity that would tend to strengthen his chances. So far as Ireland is concerned, however, it is a question if a Republican President as House would prove more friendly. Both in the United States and in Canada this "Irish vote" business is paraded about with a great deal too much liberty.

The Irish people in both countries are quite able to do their own thinking in political matters, and doubtless they will cast their ballots with as intelligent a knowledge of current events as any of their neighbors. As to the retaliation scheme, time alone can tell whether the Democrats are or are not in earnest. The probability is that another treaty will be patched up after the Presidential contest is over.

**THE TULLAMORE PRISON TREATMENT.**

The letters of Messrs. Lane and Hooper, members of Parliament, who were both confined in Tullamore prison, throw new light upon the treatment which Mr. Balfour's political prisoners have been wont to receive, and also upon the manner in which the unfortunate Dr. Ridley was forced, against his will, by the Government and Dr. Barr, to inflict such torture upon them as would break down their constitutions, or bring them to premature graves. We should bear in mind the crime for which these two gentlemen were committed to prison. They had published in the Cork Examiner reports of League meetings in those districts where the law declared the League suppressed. This the same journal continues to do still. United Ireland and the Freeman do the same, and so do all the Nationalist journals with absolute impunity. It must, therefore, be confessed by Mr. Balfour and his supporters, either that the punishment inflicted on Messrs. Lane and Hooper was unjustifiable, or that he is powerless to uphold the law against men who openly defy it, and either horn of the dilemma proves him unfit for his position.

Dr. Ridley's father stated on oath at his son's inquest that the Prison's Board never interfered with his son in his treatment of the prisoners. This Mr. Lane emphatically contradicts. Mr. Lane states that he was deprived of exercise because he refused to submit to the degrading rules to which ordinary criminals are subject. This treatment is contrary to the statutes which prescribe exercise for all prisoners. Mr. Lane adds:

"Day by day my strength left me owing to the confinement and want of food. I was offered two disgusting compounds called shin soup and meat pudding, neither of which I could swallow, although I was starving. At the time I was very ill, but I would not admit it, as I wanted to force my right to private exercise as a political prisoner."

Now we see wherein the better nature of Dr. Ridley asserted itself. Dr. Ridley begged of Mr. Lane to go into the hospital, "because," said he, "if you don't, they will starve you to death here." Mr. Lane adds: "It is not in the power of the Prison's Board to injure him now, and as the Government are trying to shield themselves by traducing his memory, I have no hesitation in telling your jury what I told many friends when I came out of prison. When Dr. Ridley saw me sitting so rapidly he said he could not give exercise, but he would give me food. On the following day he brought me some roast fowl, and on Friday he brought me three poached eggs to keep the life in you" as he said himself. Finally, when I became so prostrate that I could not rise off the flugs he said, 'I must either defy the Prison's Board or have an inquest on you, and as I don't want a verdict against me for killing you, I will give you exercise in spite of them.'"

Dr. Ridley afterwards gave Mr. Lane

exercise for two hours daily. He said that he "got a terrible tremor from Dublin for allowing that he had orders to be fit for punishment." formed Mr. Lane that he was in the punishment cell, with a chain round his neck, and that he had to go into hospital, which was to escape the punishment. After Mr. Lane's advice he would sleep each night which he had not done for some time. Mr. Lane's charge was that he was very much humiliated by the Prison's Board, and when leaving the prison thanked many acts of kindness, and that he was not to let the Prison's Board know that he was in the cell. Mr. Lane expressed his confidence in the doctor committed to him, and that he allowed himself to be bullied and the Prison's Board in John Mandeville so severely.

Mr. Hooper's letter was a full and accurate account of Mr. Lane and Dr. Ridley had communicated facts which are here related and requested Mr. Hooper to request to his own that Mr. Lane go into hospital, and that he know that the request Mr. Hooper, this gentleman gave to the doctor the name of editor. Mr. Hooper further stated that Dr. Ridley was in great sorrow and was obliged by the Prison's Board to have a miserable mattress, and that he did feel the harsh treatment the prisoners were subjected to. Dr. Ridley refused to let that if the smell were detected would fall upon some poor fellow who would be punished for fault.

Both Mr. Lane and Mr. Hooper to the kind intentions of Dr. Barr to his grief at performing which were loathsome to him.

**EDITORIAL NOTES.**

The silver jubilee of Archbishop Gaun will be celebrated on Wednesday, September 13th. The priests of the diocese intend to show their respect and to present him with over 1000 flowers.

Two colored students are the priesthood in St. Peter's, Liverpool, England. The for the mission in the South from Virginia, the other from

The Rev. Father Th. F. Penetanguishene, Ontario, Philadelphia collecting funds in aid of the memorial church fathers who suffered martyrdom of Indians not far from

It is rumored that the Most Rev. Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia promoted to the cardinalate, however, no authentic information. The elevation of a guished prelate to that dignified position is highly gratifying to all Catholics.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Ithaca, N. Y., advertise baseball to be played at C. Park, to be followed by the lake of colored convicts at the camp meeting. The very peculiar notions of what kind of "raising the wind."

Mr. Balfour seems determined to pursue the policy of brutal latest achievement is the arrest of Redmond, M. P. for W. P. William Redmond, Mr. Fox and Edward Walsh, editor of People. They are charged with under the Crimes Act. Faith has been arrested for holding a suppressed branch of the League at Daballow, County

A NUMBER of our readers pressed a strong desire to see which appeared in our column "How a Schoolmaster became a Catholic," published in pamphlet form. We are convinced that they would be good in this form, and we have had with a sufficient number of subscriptions, the writer would meet the desires of those who expressed themselves. The certainly well worthy of being for future reference.

ONE of the most virulent and erend demagogues who espouse anti-Catholic meeting in F. has made the discovery that influence is increasing in Massachusetts because Catholics rear their children instead of going to the church, after the example of the Puritans. He accordingly strongly in his church recital Protestant women of the State sake to have more children keep the Catholic element from