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CATHOLIC PRESS.

Boston Pilot. THE Pall Mall Gazette takes a keen look ahead, and prophesies thus: "Irish-men will continue to get a little from the Tories until some fine day we shall awake to the fact that they have got all."

WITH her usual royal generosity Queen Victoria, on hearing of the Daphne dis-aster on the Clyde, promptly sent the families of the drowned workmen and others a telegram of sympathy. The action of the United States Govern-ment in sending head the Gasited?

The action of the United States Govern-ment in sending back the "assisted" pau-per immigrants has caused "indignation" and "dismay" among English officials in Ireland. The influence of the Irish-Amer-cian National League will soon be appre-ciated in England. A few more such timely moves as the deputation of business men to the President will do more than years of agitation. But such moves are the result of agitation. THE Dake of Marlborough is dead so

THE Duke of Marlborough is dead, so the cable says, which is the first intima-tion to the world that he had been alive. He was nobody in particular; but even that is a better character than belongs to his son and successor, a particularly dishis son and successor, a particularly dis-solute and cowardly ruffian. Blood will solute and cowardly rulhan. Blood will tell. The young duke admitted in court that he had struck his wife while she was in a delicate condition. Lord Randolph Churchill, "the amoozing little kangaroo" of Parliament, is another scion of the noble family whose founder was the idious John Churchill, Duke of Marlbor-ouch

ough. Moncure D. Conway says that, as a result of twenty years' personal observa-tion his conclusion is that nobody in Eng-land likes Queen Victoria, and that "she is variously objected to as morose, mor-bid, stingy, grasping, ugly, sullen, ill-humored, and torpid, if not stupid." But those are all national traits and ought to those are all national traits and ought to endear Her Majesty to her loving subjects. We fear Mr. Conway is mistaken about the popular feelings. Mr. Conway further says: "If one hears any enthusiasm ex-pressed for the Queen in this country, un-less it be in the neighborhood of Balmoral, he knows the speaker to be an American. It is ascribed to American good nature. It is ascribed to American good nature, combined with provincialism."

ger about. The English cabinet professes ignorance of the "assisted" emigrants who have been sent by the Anchor Line, and declares that the workhouse authorities have no knowledge how such people got aboard their hired ships. When the colored gen-tleman was caught with the chickens in his hat he expressed the belief that they must have crawled up his breeches, but the Englishmen have not ingenuity enough to invent such a plausible story. combined with provincialism." Ah, they know "the mother country" out West. Says the St. Louis Post-Despatch, speaking of the "assisted emi-gration" from Ireland :—"England is bursting with wealth—in money and in all the resources of trade it is richer than any nation has ever been in the history of the world, but it stands detected and emeased in short the ampleter and shelkli invent such a plausible

instance have I heard a single harsh or disparaging word about Ireland or Par-nell. . . And one thing I have not an honest doubt about any longer—that the Pope is in no way prejudiced in favor of England. . The Vatican seems to be deeply offended and annoyed at the self-satisfied and arrogant attitude assumed by certain semi-official agents of the British Government. . . Much more has been done to urge the Vatican to anti-Irish action by certain great Catholic English House of Parliament. May it be so again. Talking of emigration, it is stated that Government officers travel periodically through Ireland, selecting the better class of those willing to emigrate, in order to assist them to go to Australia or the British colonies. The residuum, as Mr. Bright would term it, is sent to the United States. This is a manifest injustice, and it is no wonder Americans set their backs up.

up. Dolly within the last few days have any tidings been received of the manner in which the Feast of Corpus Christi was celebrated in the more remote parts of Germany. In Westphalia the population is entirely Catholic in many districts, and in those very districts the intelligence de-partment of the press is not very efficient. The primitive people of that part of the country are very slow coaches, and there is nothing surprising in their newspapers publishing the accounts of the Corpus Christi processions only in the middle of June. However, this much appears cer-tain from these accounts, that the great feast was celebrated with the utmost en-thusiasm by the entire Catholic popula-tion. At Bochum alone upwards of 12,000 persons joined in the procession, which lasted two hours and a half. A re-port which is now before us states that the enthusiasm seemed to have reached even those classes of the population which have been mistakes of policy, doubtless, but it is quite an error to suppose that Mr. Parnell himself is not properly appreciated at the Vatican. He is acknowledged to be a patriot. Yes," repeated Mgr. Cataldi, with emphasis, "a patriot." Mgr. Stonor, another Englishman, and said to be the bitterest enemy of Ireland in Rome, de-clined to speak. Mgr. Capel made the extraordinary statement that the Parnell committee's circular tended to separate the enthusiasm seemed to have reached even those classes of the population which are in no way connected with the Catho-lic Church. Many Bochum Jews had profusely decorated their houses for the occasion, whilst, on the contrary, some of the Lutheran inhabitants showed their animosity against the Catholic faith by putting their shutters up in quite a de-monstrative way. More tact and good taste was certainly shown on the part of the Jews than of the Protestants. There are many neople who imaging committee's circular tended to separate the people from the priests. He did not say what circular, nor did he explain how it was that the Irish priests had not dis-covered this tendener.

"only in Lower Brittany does the Pope still hold his ground in a few out-of-the-way places." Now, there is a town called Gex—by no means an out of-the-way one —in Eastern France, a good many hun-dred miles distant from "priest-ridden" Lower Brittany, close to which an occur-rance happened quite recently that is apt to give the lie direct to the individual whose words we have quoted. Vesancy is a thriving village in the Gex district, and so strong is the hold that "Romish super-stition" still has on the people of the place that they clubbed together some little time ago to erect a cross by the roadside. No one was hurt by that stone symbol of Christianity; yet it proved an eyesore to the sub-prefect of the district, who sent a surveyor and a number of workmen to have it removed. The country people, however, stuck up for their cross, and would not allow it to be moved. Troops had actually to be sent to the spot to sup-port this new kind of a "crusade," and not until the principal "ring-leaders" had been captured and locked up could the hundreds of men and women who had flocked to the spot be made to withdraw, after which the glorious deed was done, and the cross knocked to pieces. Does that really look as if the French people at large meant to become infidels *l*

The Bank of Ireland was once the Irish House of Parliament, May it be so again. Talking of emigration, it is stated that Government officers travel periodically errors in practice.

The Catholic Record.

"CHRISTIANUS MIHI NOMEN EST, CATHOLICUS VERO COGNOMEN."-"CHBISTIAN IS MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIC MY SURNAME."-St. Pacian, 4th Century.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1883.

Catholic Review.

Catholic Review. A correspondent, in a letter published elsewhere, calls attention to the need of a pronographic law, or the enforcement of those already existing, to clear the news-stands of the vile papers that are sold on them. It is a dirty living that is gathered by the sale of sin, and we never could understand how men wishing to be Cath-olics could at the same time help to de-bauch the young by selling these papers. "Others would do it, if we did not." That defence, if tenable, would excuse the vilest co-operation in crime, which it plain-

"bishop" and "historian" Coxe, "Gradu-ate" of Fairchild's Bound Brook Academy, "bishop" and "historian"! The assertion recently made by the Washington Post has been confirmed. The Dublin Freeman's Journal publishes The Dublin Freeman's Journal publishes a portrait of Mr. Errington. Errington not only parts his hair in the middle—a weak-ness shared by many other Englishmen of the upper and would-be upper classes—but he bears every mark of the genus Dude. It is a good thing for Mr. Errington that he relies on his blood rather than his brains. The member for Longford who broke his pledge to his party, who made himself the tool of Mr. Gladstone, who used his reputation as a Catholic to bols-ter up the falsehoods of the English press, who betrayed the confidence reposed in him by those at Rome who trusted him as a Catholic and a gentleman—is in an unenviable position before the world. His blood may save him, his brains never will.

Christians and destroy all their property. Matters came to a crisis about the 1st of April, when a mob of 200 persons attacked and murdered the Rev. Father Terrasse and seven Christians who were with him. The rioters then pursued their course of destruction, their numbers increasing as they went along, butchering every convert they met and firing all pro-perty owned by Christians all along the five or six days' journey to Tali Fu, where the trouble happily stopped. It is said that the Christians defended them-selves in some places so vigorously that their assailants were forced to desist from further outrage. Christians and destroy all their property. further outrage.

FATHER TOM BURKE.

Catholic Review. Father Tom Burke is dead ! We can write little more of so great a loss to the church and race of Ireland, for it is calamity which brings deep, personal pain to ourselves, who, in many ways, and for many vears, had been placed under in the problem of the second sec Catholic Review Faceman's Journal. Bishop Abraham Cleveland Coxe again appears in the Independent. This time he does not tell us how many hundreds of ex-priests drive cabs in Paris, and he does not try to explain why the cures manway, who Bishop Coxe stated, in a previous article, are fearfully numerous, should take to cab-driving as one man. He has found new corruptions in the Covery that will astonish Catholies exceed-ingly. Bishop A. Cleveland Coxe has made many discoveries. It has long been conceded that he knew more about the Jesuits than they knew about them-selves,—that if he continued to reveal what he knew about Popery, the Church the Jesuits than they knew about them-the vast reservoir of his knowledge, f Bishop A. Cleveland Coxe has made many discoveries. It has long the says, in the Independent of July 5th, was the founder of the Franciscans! Thus is Christendom enlightened. Thus is the gurannee of Catholics revealed. Thus tare the vains claims of the Dominicans is Christendom eningntened. Thus is the ignorance of Catholics revealed. Thus are the vains claims of the Dominicans swept away. More of these revelations, Sir Oracle! More "historical facts" for the confounding of Papists! Give us more, Abraham Cleveland Coxe, "Gradu-ate" of Fairchild's Bound Brook Academy, "bishop" and "historian"! not love Ireland, and love and die for what he loved even more than Ireland, that is, Ireland's holy faith and mor-ality? Patriot and priest, he was a type of the highest Christian eivilization, a Roman monk—"A fossil of the thirteenth century," as he once proudly called him-self, a son and brother of Thomas Aquinas. His Connaught blood coursed through a heart, every pulsation of which attempt. But Father Burke is not dead ! His

voice is silent, indeed, forever, and never

him. The conclusion was serviceable to Catholic Ireland, in a notable degree, and

perhaps among no class to such a degree

was probably that which he occasionally did in giving retreats. Nothing of his that has ever been published could equal, in the judgment of competent and im-partial critics, a brief retreat which be once gave, following out the Purgative, Illuminative, and Unitive exercises, that formed so many Dominican saints. Those who went through that week's retreat can never forcet the masterly hand with which

NO. 249

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who went through that week's retreat can never forget the masterly hand with which the great preacher laid bare the secrets of the soul and the weaknesses of humanity, very much as they will appear in the dry light of eternity. Of Father Burke personally, a thousand thoughts recur, yet now they cannot be spoken. A child in simplicity and humil-ity, it was impossible to spoil or harm bin with praise. On the very pinnacle of popularity, he never lost himself, as so many others without a tithe of his ternita. it for him was his own secret. Yet it was well known by those who were intimite with his history that he cruelly crushed himself at times, deliberately taking him-self out of even the legitimate avenues of honor and distinction which his services opened to him. His labors were more than herculean. He seemed at times to lead an uncorporeal life, unsustained by food, kent up by some indescribable fead an uncorpored life, unsustained by food, kept up by some indescribable energy and force. He has spoken three times a day, from an hour to three hours at a time, putting his whole soul into his teaching. Doing all this, he was carrying

with him a physical torture and suffering that made his life a martyrdom. Strict disciplinarian as he was in exact-ing all that his rule exacted from himself and others, Father Burke could unbend, and did unbend, so that in innocent gay-ety and might non exceeded this even ety and mirth none exceeded this ascrite man who knew so well what is meant by long fasts, hard labor, and the thongs of the discipline. His inimitable drollery, his side-splitting stories, his endless fund of anecdore, often recollected, but just as often created on the moment, would brighten faces that a few hours before he brighten laces that a few hours before he had made ascend and descend the whole gamut of sympathy with suffering. What love he had for the young, what encour-agement he could give them in their efforts, what peace and consolation be brought to all with whom he had to den ' a Take him all in all, we shall not soon look

Only within the last few days have any

done to urge the Vatican to anti-Irish action by certain great Catholic English noblemen in Rome and by their depen-dants than by Mr. Errington. Some ecclesiastics have helped them, but they will have no further control over the course of events." Among the dignitaries interviewed were Cardinal Howard, an Englishman, who admitted that the circular was drawn out by the Parnell testimonial Englishman, who admitted that the circular was drawn out by the Parnell testimonial and the speeches of Archbishop Croke, and Mgr. Cataldi, Grand Master of Papal Cere-monies, who said that the Pope was friendly to Ireland, but found it almost impossible to verify reports from that country. He said further that "the Pope was naturally influenced by the violent prejudices of certain persons in his entour-age." The following question was asked : --"Was it not, perhaps, imprudent to name Parnell in that letter to the bishops ? "Perhaps," replied Mgr. Cataldi. "There have been mistakes of policy, doubtless, but it is quite an error to suppose that Mr.

There are many people who imagine that the Republic has entirely uprooted "Romish superstition." But the other day an Excter Hall spouter, whose name is not worth remembering, remarked that "only in Lower Brittany does the Pope still hold his ground in a few out-of-the-way ubace." Now there is a town called Having failed to make the Pope condemn Ireland, the London Standard now makes him sick, and, in explanation, says that he is troubled about the state of things in Ireland. It is safe, however, to assert that the editor of the Standard is sicker than Keep a sharp eye on Trevelyan. Though he has declared that he will cease sending "assisted" enigrants hither, no reliance can be placed on his word. The num-ber of undesirable emigrants who are finding their way here through Canada shows what a truthless trickster Trevelyan is Wolsely gives it as his opinion that France could whip England in war. Maybe this is the reason why the latter country disclaims any intention on her part to interfere with France's operations in the East. John Bull is a very quiet lion when he imagines there is any dan-ger about.

vilest co-operation in crime, which it plain-ly does not.

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NKS. SECRETARY.

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hemical Laborator-Co., Brantford.

exposed in about the smallest and shabbi-est piece of trickery that any nation is recorded as having attempted. No other nation has ever been as rich as England; no other nation has ever been as mean, Mr. Parnell had other irons in the fire than Mr. Healy's candidature when he was in Ireland last week. He is said to and if no other nation has ever tried so unworthy a trick, no other nation has have investigated very closely the work-ings of the emigration agents, and to have discovered proofs which will warrant him ever had so humiliating an exposure as that inflicted on Great Britain in her return cargo of exiled paupers."

be assisted any whither.

discovered proofs which will warrant him with charging Trevelyan with having covertly encouraged the poor law guar-dians to ship paupers to this country. This fact, coupled with the information Mr. John Barry will be able to give him of the shameless way in which the des-titute emigrants were landed in New York, will be apt to make things very un-pleasant for Forster's successor very soon No wonder that the Government auth-No wonder that the Government auth-orities in Ireland want to get rid of the support of their paupers. It costs a great deal to house and feed a pauper in Ireland. We have the official report of the Enniskillen Union for one week, that ending June 2, 1883. At that date there were 307 inmates in the workhouse : "Average pleasant for Forster's successor very soon.

ger about.

The following significant words are from the Pall Mall Gazette of London, and sor immates in the workhouse : "Average cost per head for the week, two shillings and three-pence farthing," or fifty-four and a half cents; which is equal to a little less than eight cents a day ! No wonder the Government is anxious to escape this hear hundre, i.e. would a the hear faire they show what a wholesome fear of their ability the Parnellites have given the English Parliament: "Both ministry and opposition," says the Gazette, "have in their several ways too much to lose by a heavy burden .: no wonder the beneficiaries of the munificent charity are willing to new and more violent quarrel with the gentlemen from Ireland, not to be willing

covered this tendency.

Boston Republic.

the Holy Father in that respect.

be assisted any whither. REYNOLD's newspaper, the working-men's organ, of London, calls the new Duke of Marlborough "a thorough-paced-ruffian and reprobate," and adds, "he is the man who, as the bosom friend of the rowdy Lord Aylesford, seduced that noble-man's wife. This was not the worst of it, hereview for during the males of this to put off the hour of closure, suspension and general exasperation as long as they possibly can. If this is only another way of saying that the House of Commons way of saying that the House of Commons is a trille afraid of the Irish persecutors, we cannot help that. It looks very much like truth, and if so it is a very important truth, indeed, with some remarkable con-sequences and implications attached to it. however, for during the whole of this shameless intercourse the noble earl was perfectly cognizant of all the facts, and One of these consequences, we take it, is that Irish representation cannot continue perfectly cognizant of all the facts, and was apparently a pleased and consenting party. And this is the disreputable fellow, who, by virtue of his being the son of an hereditary duke, becomes an English legislator, holds in his hands the as it now stands. Either Ireland will be disfranchised altogether, and a purely British Parliament will legislate for the United Kirgdom, or the Irish will have leave to attend to their own affairs through a Parliament meeting in Dublin. disposition of several rich church livings. and has inherited a pension of $E_{5,000}$ a year from the nation. The $E_{5,000}$ a year is where the rub comes the hardest. The folly might be forgiven! Indiscretions committed by members of the nobility The latter, of course, is the object to which the Home Rule party are addressing themselves. They mean to make themselves such a nuisance in London that the English will be glad to have the union re-pealed and the Irish Parliament restored." are at least weapons in the hands of the people that may some day be used with powerful effect towards abolishing their

London Universe whole order; but, in this particular case, "Father" Gavazzi is laid up with chronic

Buffalo Union.

The handful of vicious blatherskites who preached the gospel of dynamite and assassination the other day in New York and Chicago, no more represent the Irish people of the United States—or anywhere else—than the raving maniacs at Sister Rosaline's, or the State Insane Asylum, represent the citizens of Buffalo.

Read what John Feeny said at the League meeting last Sunday. With the Arch-bishop of Toronto, we believe him to be thoroughly honest aud reliable. Great God! thoroughly honest and reliable. Great God! think of a poor man being offered \pounds 5000 (\$25,000) just to swear as they would tell him. Was ever so damnable a thing known as the secret workings of the Brit-ish government in Ireland ? The mur-ders of Cavendish and Burke are justly denounced. But shall no expression of horror go up from the civilized world at the continued deliberate murders are the continued deliberate murders com-mitted in Ireland in the name of British law? Packed juries, perjured informers, and the hoisting of the black flag (the pirates' flag) tell the work of Ireland's destroyer. How long, O Lord, how long !

The New York Herald, 23rd inst., gra-The New York Herald, 23rd inst., gra-phically described the closing hours of five culprits who expiated their crimes on the gallows in Clarksville, Ark., last Fri-day. Gov. Johnson, one of the doom-ed men, requested, with almost his last breath, to be remembered to Rev. D. R. Saunders, an old friend in Anna, Ills. The Herald correspondent then adds: He said that he had been a fast disciple of Bob Ingersoll, whose doctrines had failed as a rule of life and would not at all serve as a basis of hope in death. He attributed his moral lapse to his acquaintance with moral lapse to his acquaintance with Ingersoll's doctrines. These are significant sentiments on the lips of a man stand ing on the brink of eternity. They need no comment. Nothing could emphasize their unmistakable lesson.

Western Watchman.

Speaking of the worship of God and

land.

The negotiations between Prussia and the Vatican have been resumed. Before leaving Berlin Prince Bismarck directed an amicable reply to Cardinal Jacobini' last note.

Seven or eight hundred American stu-dents left the Catholic colleges in Mon-treal, Que., on Tuesday and Wednesday for their homes. The majority of them are studying for the Church.

Bishop O'Hara of Scranton, Pa., who is reported as likely to receive the pallium from Rome as the successor of Archbishop Wood, has been in the priesthood for forty-one years.

The New York provincial council, which was postponed last month on ac-count of the illness of Cardinal McCloskey, has been reconvened for Sunday, the 23d of September. The cardinal will not go to Rome; but will be represented there by his coadjutor.

Work is shortly to be begun in New York City on a Catholic Church for colored people. The \$5,000 bequeathed by the late Father O'Farrell, of St. Joseph's Church, will be the nucleus of the fund for the purpose.

St. Hugh's the new Carthusian monas tery just opened in England, near the Partridge Green Station, on the Brighton "pleasure line," is the largest Carthusian monastery in existence, covering nine acres and a half of ground, and measuring as among some of her own degenerate sons, who, with the acquisition of wealth, were steadily losing their attachment to the old faith and the old land of their martyr fathers. Thus, Father Burke, with half a mile in circumference.

There is a very considerable effort at the present time to reconstruct the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. It is largely based Henry Ward Beecher. It is largely based on the assumption that matters that have gone out of mind have gone out of mem-ory, and that what has been forgotten may be forgiven. The friends of Mr. Beecher at enot wise in thus stirring up the embers of a shaneful contention. The only mercy for Mr. Beecher in this world is the charity of silence. He might nonis the charity of silence. He might pos-sibly speak for him.—Philadelphia Record.

A TERRIBLE FLOOD.

voice is shent, indeed, lorever, and never again will his princely presence in pulpit or platform win respect for the ancient order whose dress he wore and of whose best traditions he was a living type. No man indeed, will follow him, and like London was visited Wednesday morn London was visited Wednesday morn-ing with the greatest flood every known here. After eight hours of continuous torrents of rain (accompanied by appalling thunder and lightning) the river Thames rose to not less than fifteen feet above its usual level. The effect was to surround many houses and carry others away Bliseus take up his gift with his garb. But for twenty years and over Father Burke has not had the ear and the heart burke has not had the ear and the heart of his race in vain. He has infused his spirit and his fidelity—not into an individ-ual, but into a race, and nowhere more than in this New Ireland, which he loved so well and to which his brief mission was many houses and carry others away.

Dan Collins' well-known ice-house and all he possessed, ice, horses and all, were swept off at London West. Oxford Street Bridge—the new one—was early swept away. Kensington Bridge, at the foot of a God-sent gift. Many a Catholic in the great cities of America, because of Father Burke, finds it easier to-day to be a Catholic, and a practical one at that, than if he had never crossed the Atlantic. If away. Kensington Bridge, at the foot of Dundas Street, shared the same fate. It floated off in one grand mass, and was carried down by the torrent like a toy boat. One house that was carried down struck the Blackfriars Bridge, leaving some of the bricks that had formed the chimney on the platform. While all this it was Catholic America that really dis-covered and brought out the phenomenal power of Father Burke, hardly known, some of the bricks that had formed the chimney on the platform. While all this was going on, terror and dismay having seized upon the people in the low-lying parts adjacent, the city slept on. Not-withstanding the violent ringing of the certainly not before appreciated, as it de-served, in his own country, it was amply rewarded for its keenness by the universal recognition of his transcendent ability. From the man, the generally thoughtless and not alware benefit benefit. alarm-bell few were present at four o'clock a.m. at the scene of the disaster. At and not always logical popular instinct leaped to the land, the race and the in-stitutions that produced and developed that time not more than half a dozen (mostly women) were at Blackfriars. The amount of loss is very great, and

will be chiefly felt by poor people, some of whom had spent many years in making for themselves comfortable homes in the village. Every house was more or less injured, the water in many of them being outhouses, cordwood, and all moveable articles were whirled along by the roaring torrent. The following is a list of those who were lost.

his marvellous cloquence, preached up and down through the land the story of Catho-lic Ireland, the great witness of the faith in these modern times. Men sometimes thought that he exaggerated, sometimes that he ignored what other devoted peo-ples had done for Datase the arthur men ples had done for Peter; but nothing was farther from his heart. No one was more whole order; but, in this particular case,
the pockets of the people are absolutely
touched. They pay this large sum osten-
sibly for services rendered by a past gen-
the most perfect consummation of the
concludes his articled at a meeting in favour
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that is called the Free Italian Church at
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the duty of man to offer to God this high,
to visit his friends in College Green,
to produce this result, but a strong and
has been interviewing many leading
ecclesiastics in Rome. He writes :--"In noLondon Universe.Speaking of the worship of God and
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the duty of man to offer to god in the Church
atom of driting and uncertain opinion.
The Bank of Ireland, in College Green,
has been interviewing many leading
ecclesiastics in Rome. He writes :--"In noInter the antiverse in the common services of all races and
the duty of man to offer of regose? I calles fluctuants
to ristrease and words
to distorts them i

Flowers for June.

BY A. M.

Pale lilies for thy holy shrine, With waxen leaves and hearts of gold; Sweet violets hidden in the grass, For thee their fragrance do unfold, My gracious Queen !

But bring the crimson-tinted flowers, And lay them low before His Heart. They seem to speak of that dread stre That flowed beneath the cruei dart, On Calvary's Mount.

I see the royal, thorn crowned head, The blood stains on the face Divine, The trickling drops from nail-pier All shadowed in these hues of thine O, roses red !

TALBOT,

than

THE INFAMOUS IRISH POLICE SPY.

BY JAMES J. TRACY

CHAPTER VIII. Who can account for the thousand charms of an Irish home? Who can explain the mysterious influences that make the humblest fireside in Ireland a spot sacred to peace and joy, the lasting har-vest of wit and song? We shall read the riddle by saying that it is all the effect of God's special blessing. The Irish heart has been made by a kind Providence the source of countless delights altogether unknown to the rest of men. We fear no contradiction when we say that God's richness has abundantly flowed on the Irish nature and made it a well of living joy. The Irish homes are the natural con-

equences of the Irish dispositions. The cottage of the O'Connells ornamen

ted the green banks of the Suir about hatred against the priests, and against all who will not yield to their false views and half a mile from the town. Its white roof of thatch, its tastefully painted doors wrong principles. Just read their organ, the '----'? Why, it teems with lying charges and foul stories about an immacuand windows, its robe of ivy and creep-ing flowers made it a thing of beauty for all, and a joy for its fortunate inmates. late and noble priesthood. I fear that much evil will come from all this crime Like a village queen it stood in the midst of a circle of spreading beeches and broad. and mad folly." armed sycamores that seemed never weary of admiring it. The ceaseless cooing of the wild pigeon, and the occasional caw

the wild pigeon, and the occasional caw of a hoarse crow, gave a solemness to the gay scene that increased its spell. The family, as we have already intima-ted, consisted of Mr. O'Connell, Mrs. O'Connell, Richard, Maurice, and Ellie. Mr. O'Connell belonged to that highly respectable and worthy body of Irishmen styled "gentlemen farmers." His social position, therefore, was higher than that of the middle class, but lower than that of the aristocracy. We may add here that his note among the butchers, bakers and the Lord upon the heads of those who wilfully wronged and insulted their spiritual guides?" "Thev say," said O'Connell, senior, "that Mr. Kelley, the water-bailiff, is a great patriot; and one of the leading Fenians in Ireland, yet still he loves his faith and respects the clergy." "Yes, indeed, Mr. O'Connell," said Katie O'Donohue, who loved all Richard's friends, "Mr. Kelley is an excellent Catholic. He frequently goes to the morning Mass. I have seen him several times at Confession and Holy Communion. I have heard that he fasts on some Saturthe aristocracy. We may add here that his note among the butchers, bakers and tradesmen of Carrick was worth more than the note of many who had the hon-or to be looked upon as "real gentlemen." Often was it whispered that he had lent money to more than one of those who expected to be called—"Your Honor." Mr. O'Connell, now far advanced in life, enjoyed a reputation for energy of will, generosity of soul, truthfulness in word, charity towards the poor, and genuine love for the Faith and land of his fathers. In his youth he had thought that the sword should cleave the shackles off Erin, but years of experience had shown him that there was not "union and strength enough in Ireland" for a single-handed

combat with her oppressor. "The dear Mrs. O'Connell," as she was universally called, was of a gentle, happy character. The delicacy of her health of late years had refined and sweetened her late years had refined and sweetenes her nature to a wonderful degree. Nothing could break the golden caim of her soul. When anything went wrong her first words were: "Thank God it is no worse."

Maurice had not vet completed his fourteenth year ; he was a compound of his father's firmness and his mother's sweet. At these words Richard might be observed to grow pale, for he began to feel the force of them. He was already given to understand that all those who cry out, "Ireland for ever !" "Liberty for the people !" "Equal rights !" etc., were not always the truest friends of his dear country. His father, who perceived the charge in his counterpanes and who knew ness. He possessed all the good qualities of both in a high degree. Hence he was a puzzle to many who wished to study his a puzzle to many who wished to study his character. He was impulsive, yet him; he was gentle, yet daring. In the evening he was a quiet, thoughtful student; the next morning the crack of his whip and the hoof of his pony made the sleeping lark start into air and song.

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THE HOMES OF OLD TIPPERARY.

THE HOMES OF OLD TIPPEAN I will not pray for wealth or power, For fleeting fame or glory; I will not pray that I may live In Ireland's sacred story. But I will ask my patron Saint. And my sweet mother, Mary, To guard and biess, and ever love The Homes of old Tipperary.

The Homes of old Tipperary. I'll ask a blessing on the Suir, The river of my childhood; I'll ask a blessing on loved scenes— On mountain, field, and wild wood; To-night I'll ask my patron Saint, and my sweet mother, Mary, To gladden, with their brightest smilles, The Homes of old Tipperary.

The Homes of old Tipperary. Pre wandered much in foreign lands, But still my heart is swelling, With all its love for early friends, And for my boyhood's dwelling; So now Til pray my patron Saint, And my sweet mother, Mary, "o guard and bless, and love for me, The Homes of old Tipperary. That piece was well rendered. Katie Uha check and Filip lika binat name

richest, tenderest, and most soul-touching

soon came to trouble her. She began to think of some plans that Ellie had been proposing to her. A secret is a heavy load on the heart of a woman; she cannot rest The Starving Children of Donegal. "I will always treasure this sweet little bud, Richard. I will put it in my prayer book, so that I may not forget you in my At this point Mr. and Mrs. O'Connell, and our old acquaintance, Mr. Power, en-tered the apartment. Mr. and Mrs. O'Connell warmly welcomon the heart of a woman; she cannot rest with it; she must tell it to others. Mrs. O'Connell was a woman, and so she wished to make known her secret, and Ellie's too, to her kind husband, and to the sage Mr. Power. "Do you know, gentlemen, what Ellie has been telling me ?" asked Mrs. O'Con-nell trying to smile. and and and other of the source of the sourc

nell, trying to smile. "It is hard to know Ellie's thoughts, or

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

buds. He himself was once very fond of rose-buds. He himself was once very fond of flowers. Ellie O'Conneil complained that Mr. Power would not come oftener, and that she feared that he did not care for

"It is hard to know Ellie's thoughts, or what she has been telling you, my dear," said O'Connell, senior. "Perhaps," said Mr. Power, "she assures you that she thinks a great deal about me, and that she did always say that I am a handsome, kind-hearted, excellent young gentleman." Here all lawhed freely at Mr. Power's her any more. At his the old gentleman laughed heartily, and said with seeming fervor that Ellie was far dearer to him

than "All the wine of the Rhine land, Or the art of Italy." When all had been comfortably seated, Mr. Power opened a serious conversation by asking young O'Connell whether he had heard of the re-arrest of Hall. "Oh, yes," said Richard: "I saw him when the police seized him. He ought to be shut up for life, He will prove a plazue to society." Here all laughed freely at Mr. Power's

humor. "No, not exactly," said Mrs. O'Connell after the laughter had ceased, "but that she intends to imitate Richard and do something for Ireland. She says that there is a society formed in many parts of the United States and in Ireland itself, of be shut up for life. He will prove a plague to society." "Why, what has he done to you, Rich-ard, that you speak so-hard against him? I thought that you and he were fast friends," said Richard's father. "So we were, sir, until some few hours ago, when he began to speak ill of our poor country and of the priests, and then - and then he deserved." United States and in Ireland itself, of young ladies, who are to assist the Fenian brotherhood. Now, a part of their plan I approve of. They intend to make suits of green for the soldiers, bandages for the wounded, and to give pecuniary aid to all who have to suffer from poverty on ac-count of devotion to Ireland. This is laudable, I will make Richard's green suit myself, as I have made a green military -and then he got what he deserved." "What, he spoke ill of the deserved." with a sigh. "This is the great misfortune of many of the so-called friends of Ireland now, that they bear an intense and foolish myself, as I have made a green military dress for his father in '48. If a struggle for Irish liberty should ensue, I am ready to part with my marriage ring—though I hold it dear as my life—to help the patri-ots in the field. But this society has certain sector rules that must be observed by all its members. Neither the parents of those young ladies who belong to it, nor even their spiritual guides, can be told what these secret rules are. This meets with my condemnation. Its youthful members are also advised to hold frequent members are also advised to hold frequent meetings in lonely places, and sometimes even in the streets. They are to entice all the young men possible to enter the ranks of Fenianism, and they are not to encourage the love of any one who is not a sworn Fenian. This, to my mind, is wrong and unwise. Many of the rules of this association scene to that the descenand mad folly." "Evil certainly will come from it," here put in Mr. Power. "What the priests will not bless, God will not bless. Be-sides, who ever went against a priest of God and had a dark have statending him? God and had a day's luck attending him ? Have we not all seen the visible curse of the Lord upon the heads of those who this association seem to tend to destroy female peace, female modesty, female

virtue." "I fear,dear mother,"said Ellie, in a tone full of respect, "you are alarmed without much cause. The danger to modesty, peace and virtue, cannot be great when only those who are truly good, those who sincerely love Ireland, those who are burning with Christian charity, belong to the society." "Ah, my sweet child," said the mother,

with a tone of deep sadness, "you have no idea of the weakness and wickedness of this world, and how soon all such things have heard that he fasts on some Satur-days in honor of our Blessed Lady." "That's a model young man !" they all degenerate. What is worthy of benediction to-day is to-morrow worthy of all our hatred. Be assured, my own dear Ellie "If all were like him," said Mr. Power, that a girl cannot be happy with a secret that she cannot reveal to her parents or "we would have solid reasons for hoping that God's blessing would be on their work. But what can we expect from men onfessors.

"I am sure of that, dear mother," said Ellie, as she looked affectionately towards

work. But what can we expect from men who revile God's ministers, and despise the advice of the good and wise ?" "Nothing can be expected from men who are ruined by bad principles and pas-sions," said O'Connell, senior, "and this is the reason why I do not like to see Rich-ard take any part in their affairs. I love Ireland as truly and as deeply as any man living. I have suffered for my love of Ireland, but I do not think it a proof of one's love of country to enter the her pious and prudent mother. There was a pause in the conversation. "You are not aware, perhaps," began O'Connell, senior, "that our young Maur-ice has formed some secret organization for the purpose of assisting 'the boys.' He told me some days since that he and a few of his youthful companions had about a docan pike, and it or saven this. about a dozen pikes, and six or seven pis-tols, hidden somewhere in the woods. of one's love of country to enter the ranks of mad revolutionists to join secret He says that every one must now do some. what to do with my family. They all seem to run wild with love for Irish free-At these words Richard might be

dom." "That Maurice is a splendid child, a noble boy," exclaimed Mr. Power. "The other day he did an act that ought to be described in letters of gold. As he was described in letters of gold. As he was going down the quay with his fishing rod in his hand, and his favorite dog, Tasso, at his side, he met some boys who were country. His father, who perceived the change in his countenance, and who knew what a good, noble and dutiful son he had

FATHER LILLY ON FATHER BURKE.

> Rev. Father Michael D. Lilly, Provincial of the Dominican Fathers in New York, was one of the most intimate friends of Father Burke in the United

Dublin Freeman, June 20. On Sunday, in the Church of St. Fran-cis Navier, Upper Gardiner street, the great pulpit orator, Father Burke, O. P., the Lacordaire of this generation, preached an eloquent and touching sermon on be-half of the destitute children of Donegal States. "I am indeed greatly shocked," he said "I am indeed greatly shocked," he said to a reporter, who found him in St. Vin-cent Ferrer's Convent, Sixty-fifth street, and Lexington avenue, "though I was in a measure prepared for the sad intelli-gence. I saw him last in 1873, when I spent a few months with him in Ireland. Even then he had premonitory symptoms of ulceration of the bowels and was con-tinually suffering. He was always at an cloquent and touching sermon on be-half of the destitute children of Donegal before an immense congregation, includ-ing the Lord Mayor, the Lady Mayoress, and some of the leading Catholic citizens of Dublin. A more truly charitable and philanthropic object than the relief of those poor children it would be almost impossible to find. The sufferings en-dured by the hapless, but innocent little creatures, the offspring of the unfortunate Donegal peasants, whom dire poverty had compelled to subsist upon seaweed, have been revealed to the public by a noble-minded and benevolent hady by whose efforts they were saved from sheer starva-tion and provided with the bare necessar-ies of life. Indeed, for some time past these children have been entirely sus-tained by the funds which Mrs. Power Lalor had been able to collect. The sup-plies, however, have been by this time almost exhausted, and it is under such circumstances that Father Burke appealed y vesterday on the children's behalf. There twas something singularly touching in the fact thet, the distinguished proches had be be courses I ever heard were delivered by strange to say, they were never reported. His method of proparing a sermon strange to say, they were never reported. His method of preparing a sermon was singular. He never used a manuscript and seldom spent more than a few minu-tes in considering how he would treat his subject. He often came to me in the momine and said fully what is the gosmorning and said, 'Lily, what is the gos-pel of the day ?' When I had read it he would explain to me in a few words the scope of his sermon, mapping out briefly the ground over which he proposed to was something singularly touching in the fact that the distinguished preacher had only just recovered from a severe attack only just recovered from a severe attack of illness, and (as he forcibly put it him-self) had come from his sick bed to advo-cate the cause of the starving children of Donegal. As Father Burke ascended the pulpit immediately after the first Gospel of the last Mass all eyes were directed towards him. He looked pale, and the traces of the severe ordeal through which his health has pased unce wishle on his travel.

HIS INTUITION

"He saw everything by intuition and never lost sight of a single salient point in his discourse. Give him a few leading thoughts and all else was clear. In his thoughts and all else was clear. In his younger days he used to write out his ser-mons, though I, for one, could never im-agine him sitting down at a table and patiently setting down his fiery thoughts on paper. He did so once here, when he was invited to deliver a eulogy on St. Patrick. But in the pulpit he found his own imagination more notent than the his health has passed were visible on his fine and expressive features. As soon, however, as he opened his lips a sympa-thetic thrill passed through all present. The fascination of an eloquent tongue which may be said to have moved the en-tice would measure for the the which may be said to have moved the en-tire world, was again felt, and the congre-gation appeared literally spell-bound. Below we give an outline of the sermon. Having read the Gospel of the day, the subject of which was the multiplication of the loaves and fishes, the preacher said we had here a wonderful miracle performed by our Divine Lord for the relief of a starving multitude. After three days and three nights, during which they had not tasted food, the multitude became faint with hunger. Our Lord's heart was touched with compassion, and having learned that a few loaves and fishes still remained, he multiplied this small quanown imagination more potent than the penned panegyric which had cost him so many hours of labor and, trusting to his own ready rhetoric, he electrified the congregation by a spontaneous outburst of eloquence. He was a born orator. He had a grand, sonorous baritone voice, a fluent delivery and a splendid action. He pos-sessed a large fund of information, a store of wonderful resources and an inimitabl tenderness in applying them. His dratenderness in applying them. His dra-matic power was marvellous, and as a word painter I have never seen his equal. One series of his sermons entitled "Group-ings of Calvary," delivered in Holy Week, were the most perfect specimens of un-premeditated oratorical art that I have ever heard. He was a sound theological stu-dent and was thoroughly grounded in the destrines of St. Thomas. Thousands remained, he multiplied this small quantity of food in such a wonderful manner that four thousand persons were fed leaving a large portion of the loaves and fashes unconsumed. There could not, Father Burke went on, be a more appro-priate Gospel for the purpose of intro-ducing the subject which brought him before them that day. He appeared bedoctrines of St. Thomas. Thousands who came to hear him preach were en-thralled by a sort of magnetic power they surrendered themselves, for the time, to the sway of his resistless oratory before them to plead the cause not of 4,000 persons, but 5,000 poor little children, who were threatened with starvation in the mountains of Donegal. They had been supported for a long time by the exertions and kept so quiet that I assure you you could hear a pin drop in the midst of the crowded church. He appeald entirely to the heart, enforcing his doctrines by a clear delivery and a use of gestures that were as little studied, and of a zealous and benevolent Catholic lady who had been seeking relief for them for yet as clear and effective, as his language. weeks and months, and had preserved "His memory was remarkably retentive them from the pangs of starvation and death. Now, however, the funds which she had by almost superhuman efforts been able to collect, were well nigh ex-hausted, and there remained in her hands

"His memory was remarkably retentive. He knew every hymn in the Breviary by heart, and could repeat the 'Office of the Dead' from beginning to end. He did a vast amount of work during his life. At a retreat given by him in St. Joseph's Con-vent, Ohio, I have heard him preach three times a day for nine days, and the sermons were as finished as the best of his produc-tions. There was nothing remarkable in barely sufficient means to support these poor famished children for one week and three days more. What an if charity thing it was to contemplate that if charity did not step in to avert this impending calamity, the spectre of famine would appear in those children's midst in the short space of one week and 3 days!—one e short week!—then Monday, Tuesday, and if grave opens, and these innocent little ones io, must perish of hunger! Such would be the children's fate if timely relief did not id come to save them from death; but he id come to save the fountains of charithree days more. What an appalling thing it was to contemplate that if charity

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overruled; a friend gave him the run of his hbrary. For one week Burke busied himself with dry figures and facts and then came forward, with what result is well known to every one. James Anthony Froude never got further than Philadel-phia."

FATHER BURKE ON THE FUTURE OF IRELAND.

In one of his masterly addresses in answer to Mr. Froude's attacks on Ireland, the great Dominican preacher, Father Burke

that Ireland will be worthy of it, if that day dawn upon a united people, upon people that will keep, every man, his faith in God and his holy religion, as his fathers before him kept it in the dark hour and in the terrible day of persecution. I say that Ireland will be worthy of her destiny, if on that day, when it dawns upon her, she will be found as distinctive, as indi-vidual a people and race, as she is to-day in her affliction and in her misery; if she foster her traditions, if she keep up her high hopes, if she keep the tender, strong love that her people always have had for the Green Isle that bore them—then will Ireland be worthy of her destiny. What shall that destiny be? My friends, if Mr. Froude has proved anything, I think he

shall that destiny be? My friends, if Mr. Froude has proved anything, I think he has proved this general proposition, that, although Almighty God lavished upon the English people many gifts, there is one gift he never gave them: and that is the gift of knowing how to govern other peo-ple. To govern a people requires, first of all, strict justice; and, secondly, to have the interests of the people at have the interests of the people heart-their real interests; thirdly, it requires tact and banity. The French have this, but thirdly, it requires tact and ur-banity. The French have this, but the English have not. Look at Alsace and Lorraine; look at the suffering people, the brave people, emigrating like one man, attaching themselves to France, though she is down in the dust, rather than enter into rich and triumphant Generate And Mathi Resease France won ur-Germany. And why? Because France won their hearts by her justice, by her consulting their true interests, and by her French urbanity and tact. The history of the English Government's connection with Ireland is a history of injustice; it is a history of heartlessness; and it is, above all, a history of blundering want of tact; not knowing what to do with the people; never understanding them; knowing nothing at all of their genius, their prejudices, and the shape and form of the internet behave to:

of their national character. But, after all, all these things are ques but, after all, all these things are ques-tions of the past, my friends; and we are more interested in questions of the present and of the future, than we are in things of the past. The question, after all, is—is this thing to be continued *l*—is all this in-justice, all this coercion, all this aggrava-tion of a nation, and keeping it down, all these assertions that the people have no right, no title to govern themselves,— fidd: if for the people have of this justification of tyranny and spoli ation--is all this to continue? Well, ac-cording to Mr. Froude, it is ; and he is an cording to Mr. Froude, it is ; and he is an authority because he has said, in one of of his essays, "I don't see any way out of the Irish difficulty except one of two things-first, let the Irish go to America, and let us lose sight of them altogether, and have the island to ourselves, or, secondly, let them go on in their old ways and we will have to coerce them into submission ". Either exile or coercion. submission." Either exile or coercion my friends, according to Mr. Froude. Well, I answer: I may tell Mr. Froude-Either exile or coercion. and I think with truth-I do not like bragging or boasting; but, I am not blind to the signs of the times; and I may tell roude, and I think, w

JULY 20

never be done. are, at an avera other people in meet in Ireland vho does not kn and you will ran not feel a mixt anger when he wrongs and glor What future my friends, whe lies the past of weep over her the Ireland of thize with her se see the dawnin future it becom speak. I am a t only remains to the duty I of Altar, is the du land of Ireland

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Anglo-Norman THE ROMANCE 2.-I now main argume defend the au Bull. We hav say, a contemp mony is unqu full this letter nowhere betra regard to its ge Some years accepted that aldus Cambren and since the edition of his possible for us It was not death of Pop Barry, better Giraldus Cam f Irish histor after the year he discharged present day, voor special co

invading arm; in which he

justly be said order. Hen Giraldus ador

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His sister Ellie was a fair and account, lished girl of seventeen. Her spirit was proud and wild, and overflowing with kindly feeling. She loved everything in nature from the huge, dark mountain nature the darsing river. She had a special love for the Suir. She could never look upon it without feeling brighter and happier. It was her delight, on a soft summer's evening, to take her gaily-coated boat and glide along its glassy surface. The light that ever played on her gentle mouth, and shone in her deep blue eyes, more than banished the awe her haughty little carriage inspired. "Miss Ellie" was loved and cherished by all the poor for miles around. All acknowledged that she was as virtuous as she was lovely. Ellie was a patriot, too. When Richard entered the front room of the cottage he found to his great delight that Katie O'Donohue was there before him. Richard had never made a study of the passions, hence he did not understand why he felt so sweet a joy, so great a peace in the presence of Miss O'Don-ohue. It never came into his mind that she had already stolen his affection. "Oh, Miss O'Donohue, how glad I am to see you here," he exclaimed with much ardor.

'You see, now, Mr. O'Connell, that I have not broken my promise to you," she said with an air of triumph. "You are always a dear, good girl, ome than

Katie, and you are more welcome the flowers of May," he said while a s played on his lips, and something like a tear filled his eye. "I have brought you a little flower, too,

like a lark, and Ellie, like a linnet, poured out a melody, whose chief sweetness can from nature. Both girls had received a from nature. Both girls had received a musical education, but there was nothing artificial about either. There was some-thing in their voices like a soul-that something which makes Irish music the Richard," said Katie, as she handed him a tender rose-bud. "Let me have that rose-bud, Richard,"

exclaimed Ellie, with an arch smile, "I would like to sketch it." "I would not part with that delicate

in the world. Who that has ever listened little flower, sister Ellie, for the whole world. How kind and thoughtful you to an Irish maiden on an Irish hill singing one of her old Celtic songs, that has not caught a melody that will live in his soul are, Katie. If you really want some buds, through all time ?

Ellie, I will bring you some in a moment. Blease excuse my absence for a second, Miss O'Donohue," he said as he left the room. In a few minutes he returned with a

through all time ? Words of praise from the select audi-ence flowed in like a river upon the sweet singers and the youthful bard. Mrs. O'Connell, we had almost said dear Mrs. O'Connell, felt a secret thrill of pleasure as the last waves of melody sweetly died away. She loved Richard and Ellie and Katie, too, with a deep, deep love. Her's was an Irish heart—full of love. The voices of Ellie and Katie and the sentiments of Richard's song, awoke all the joy and tenderness of her nature. Still some shades of sadness In a rew minutes ne returned with a handful of buds, sweet, fair, and fresh. "This is for you, Katie," he said as he handed that young lady the fairest of all. "And these are for you, Sister Ellie. Ellie took the flowers and began imme-diataly to sketch them. Katia too took diately to sketch them. Katie, too, took the bud in her lily hands while she repaid Richard with her brightest smiles and deepest blushes. nature. Still some shades of sadness

ever been, did not wish to pain him, so he asked him to have his latest little song shamefully cursing. He stopped and said to them: Boys, why do you curse ? Does knew and felt that the fountains of chari it do you any good? Do you feel better that you have offended a God who is so good to us all ?

Richard was not at all displeased. On the contrary he felt happy at the thought that Katie O'Donohue, who loved poetry and music, would have an opportunity of see-ing, and even of singing a few verses com-

posed by him. Ellie went immediately to the piano. Katie went and stood a little to her

Him.' "'What would you do, Saint Maurice, if we would promise not to curse again to-day? said another boy, who seemed rather cate their cause. But he thought of the Richard procured his song, which had already been set to music by the accom-plished and bird-like Ellie.

and candy,'he answered. "'Let us promise, boys,'cried the leader, 'and Master Maurice will gives us all a treat.

"What a noble lad," said the father, while tears of pure joy rolled down his cheeks.

The rest of the company were too deeply affected to speak. Katie O'Donohue, as soon as she could calm her emotion, arose and begged that all would excuse her de-parture, as she was obliged to return home to attend to her household duties. After she had kissed Ellie and Mrs. O'Connell, and had shaken hands with Mr. Power

and had shaken hands with Mr. Power and Mr. O'Connell, she left the cottage, accompanied by Richard, who had the pleasure of escorting her home. We will not here reveal all that was sail by Richard and Katie on their way to Father O'Donohue's residence. Much that was pleasant, much that was serious, much that was render but nothing that much that was tender, but nothing that was foolish, passed between them. They were both happy; they were never so happy before. Mr. Power soon left the happy before. Mr. Power soc charming home of O'Connell's.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

always becomes the favorite remedy of those who try it. It is a specific for all female "weakness" and derangements, bringing strength to the limbs and back, and color to the face. Of all druggists.

Dr. W. Armstrong, Toronto, writes: "I have been using Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophos-phites of Lime and Soda for Chronic Bronchitis with the best results. I believe it is the best Emulsion in the market. Having tested the different kinds, I unhesitatingly give it the preference when prescribing for my consumptive patients, or for Throat and Lung affections.

"What is it to you? asked one of them, with an air of defiance." "It is a great deal to me. I do not like to see God offended. He is my Father, and yours too. He has given us every-thing we have. It is shameful to offend Him."

these poor children, and he had at first been anxious, owing to increasing infirmiwell disposed. "'I will give you all a treat of apples heads, and he could not refuse to come even from a bed of sickness to plead on their behalf. He only regretted that he could not speak at more length and with greater energy; but a cause like this re-quired neither length of time nor efforts of eloquence. Therefore, in the name of God and charity, and on the part of the thousands of poor famished children, he appealed to them to-day. He left their cause before the altar of God. He left it in their hands and in the hands of that God who had declared that whatever they did to any of His little ones, believing in Him, would be done to Himself. If they acted now in the true spirit of charity, Father Burke said in conclusion, the Giver of all good gifts would bestow upon them every blessing both in life and in

The preacher's powerful and pathetic appeal produced a visible effect upon the congregation. After Mass a meeting was held in the Vestry, and it was accretained that no less than ±112 had been collected since the conclusion of the sermon.

A Voice from the Press.

I take the opportunity to bear testi-mony to the efficacy of your "Hop Bit-ters." Expecting to find them nauseous ters. and bitter and composed of bad whiskey, we were agreeably surprised at their mild taste, just like a cup of tea. A Mrs. Cresswell and a Mrs. Connor, friends, have likewise tried, and pronounce them the best medicine they have ever taken for building up strength and toning up the system. I was troubled with costive-

ness, headache and want of appetite. My ailments are now all gone. I have a yearly contract with a doctor to look after the health of myself and family, but I need him not now. S. GILLILAND. July 25, 1878. People's Advocate, Pitteburg, Pa.

the masses with a power equal to his. Monsabre and Burke were trained in the same school and resemble each other in many particulars. Both are endowed with the same fervid temperament and the same unfailing command of language. HIS WIT. "Burke's wit was irresistible. He would

"Burke's wit was irresistible. He would kill you with langhter, as he talked away. hour after hour, in his own peculiar, droll strain. Cardinal Cullen, who had a great admiration for Burke, went to him one day and offered to do his best to get him appointed Bishop to one of the Canadian sees. Deep sorrow overspread Burke's face ashe heard him. 'Your Eminence,' he said sadly, 'I don't know how I can have offended you that you should seek to humiliate me in this fashion. You would like me to go to Canada, to that wild, barbarous region, where I'll surely be frozen or starved to death before six months are over my head? Oh! Your Eminence, think better of it, and let me off this time. It is needless to say that the offer was not repeated. Burke was not suited for such a post. He was a man born with a splendid gift of oratory, and thoroughly adapted for the wandering life of a missionary. He coveted no earthly distinctions, being one of the humblest and most childlike of men. In him was no pride and no boastfulness. The last news I heard about him was that he intended to preach in London during May on the occasion of the dedication of a new church at Haverstock Hill, London. He was at that time returning to Ireland from Rome. His home was at Tallaght, where he was the prior of a convent. His father and mother are dead, but two of his sisters are living. One, who is unmarried, keeps a small store in Galway, and the other, a Mrs. Ferguson, resides a little outside the same town. Take him for all in all I doubt if we shall look upon his like again. at least during this generation. Endowed as he was with all the mental and intelle tual equipments that go to the making of a great orator and a grand preacher, he may fitly be placed among the greatest ecclesiastics of the century. HIS REPLY TO FROUDE.

the Irish are not prepared to emigrate altogether. I am not sure but it may be a pleasant thing to cross the Atlantic-I lid not find it pleasant. It may be a fine hing, and a pleasant thing to find a home thing, and a pleasant thing to find a home and freedom, and everything that the heart can desire, in America. Many of you have found a home; and if you all have found it, the better pleased I will be. But, after all, there is such a country as Ireland on the face of the earth; and a sweet old country I have always found her to be. There are such a people as the Irish people, who have held that land for ages and ages, in weal and but land for ages and ages, in weal and in woe. That land God gave to the Irish people; and, with the blessing, and under the hand of that God, that land will bethe hand of that God, that land will be-long to the Irish people until the day of judgment. Mr. Froude's scheme of uni-versal emigration is a wild dream. I knew him to be a philosopher; I suspected him to be a historian; but I did not think or magine that he was a poet, until I heard him talk of the universal emigration of the Irish race. Well, then there remains nothing more except to coerce us into submission, by which he means that if the agitation for "Home Rule," con-tinues, England will meet it in the old style, by a Coercion Bill. This was the old legislation for Ireland. I remember, in my own days, if the peo-ple wanted anything—if the Catholics wanted their emancipation—if the people wanted municipal or parliament reform -the way that they were treated by the English Government was to pass a Coerby the English Government was to pass a Coer-cion Bill, that is to say, if any meetings were held, all the people attending them were to be fined, and the place was put under martial law. The people were to be ground to the very earth; and no man was to be allowed to speak his opinion. This is Mr. Froude's second remedy. I may as well tell him that the time for may as well tell him that the time for Coercion Bills has gone by. We will have no more of them, and I will tell you what has assisted in passing them away forever. You will be surprised to hear it from me. I may as well speak my senti-ments and my convictions; and I verily believe that the National Schools of Ireland, with all their faults, have put an end to Coercion Bills forever. You may as

"The fashion in which he attacked well try to stop the sweeping of the hur-ricane by putting up your feeble hands against it; you may as well try to stop the lightnings of heaven by holding up your Froude was singular. A committee of gentlemen insisted that he should prepar gentlemen insisted that he should prepare a reply to the charges that the lecturer made against Irishmen. But I have no books here,' said Burke, 'and no time to make up the subject.' His objections were ened the clair of his broth sure not to b scales of crit now publishe Master of the this special foings of Giral describing th which we tre be regarded sober relatio own days. I coming to th a poetical fict history." In the pref Historical T learned edito enters at co inquiry, whe was to be acc entic history state the con "I think I me in refusi tory of the I vaders as sol again he wr pro-laborer i Giraldus's w Espugnatio, have regarde epic, which sober relation own days. . characteristic treatment of tainly is, in cal fiction tory. I must fur from Rev. the old text Pope Adria O'Callaghan proved to be give the pi editor, which would wish ensical a m the most stur course from that this co mainly prov apparent fro very printed remarks, be words "ma" Henry, in 1

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ew Zealander On that day, ill be mistress e liberty that m earth, but as never forquestion is be worthy of in the womb God? I say of it, if that of it, if that eople, upon man, his faith as his fathers lark hour and cution. I say of her destiny, ns upon her, ctive, as indi-s she is to-day misery; if she keep up her tender, strong have had fo em-then will estiny. What friends, if Mr. What ng, I think he position, that, ished upon the , there is one and that is the ern other peorequires, l, secondly, to ne people terests; act and ur this. but the at Alsace and ffering people, ting like one ting like one es to France, e dust, rather ad triumphant use France won e, by her consts, and by her The history connection of injustice; it ess; and it is lundering wan hat to do with standing them; of their genius, shape and form r. things are ques

nds; and we are ns of the present e are in things of , after all, i 1?-is all this in all this aggravaping it down,— the people have rn themselves, ranny and spoli-nue? Well, ac-is ; and he is an s said, in one of any way out of of two ept one h go to America, them altogether, o ourselves, or, in their old ways coerce them into exile or coercion. to Mr. Froude. h—I do not like t, I am not blind ; and I may tell ared to emigrate ared to emigrate are but it may be ss the Atlantic—I It may be a fine ing to find a home withing that the erything that the herica. Many of e; and if you all better pleased I Many of if you all all, there is such a the face of the d country I have There are such a ple, who have held ages, in weal and d gave to the Irish lessing, and under that land will bee until the day of le's scheme of uniild dream. I knew r ; I suspected him I did not think or poet, until I hear l emigration of th en there remains to coerce us into e means that if the ne Rule," con-meet it in the Coercion Bill lation for Ireland. n days, if the peo---if the Catholics tion--if the people parliament reform vere treated by the vas to pass a Coer-y, if any meetings le attending them the place was put he people were to earth; and no man speak his opinion second remedy. 1 that the time for and I will tell you assing them away surprised to hear it rell speak my senti-tions; and I verily nal Schools of Irelts, have put an end ever. You may as weeping of the hur-your feeble hands well try to stop the by holding up your as try to stop by as try to stop by n of the minds and ed people. It will

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never be done. The Irish people to day are, at an average, as well educated as any other people in the world. You rarely meet in Ireland to day a man or woman who does not know how to read and write;

who does not know how to read and write; and you will rarely meet a man who does not feel a mixture of joy and pride and anger when he reads or hears of the wrongs and glories of his old country. What future is before Ireland? Oh, my friends, what can I say ? Before me lies the past of my native land; I can weep over her wrongs. Before me lies the Ireland of to-day, and I can sympa-thize with her sorrows. I believe I can see the dawning of her hopes. Of the future it becomes me net specifically to speak. I am a man of peace, not of war. It only remains for me to say that next to the duty I owe to God and His holy Altar, is the duty that I owe to thee, oh !

Altar, is the duty that I over to thee, oh ! land of Ireland; to pray for thee; to sigh for thy coming glory, and to be ready— whenever the necessary conditions shall convince me that the fit hour has come to take a man's part in the vindication of thy name.

POPE ADRIAN'S "BULL."

The Full Text of the Norman Forgery and the Fallacies Based on it.

"A THUMPING ENGLISH LIE."

COMPLETE VINDICATION OF THE POPES BY AN IRISH BISHOP.

WHAT THEINER REALLY DID SAY. [By the Most Rev. P. F. Moran, Bishop Ossory.] CONCLUDED.

CONCLUDED. It must also be added, that there are some phrases in this passage of the "Metalogicus" which manifestly betray the hand of the impostor. Thus, the words, uspue in hodiernum diem imply that a long interval had elapsed since the con-cession was made by Pope Adrian, and surely they could not have been penned by John of Salisbury in 1159. Much less can we suppose that this writer employed the words jure haereditario possidendam. No such hereditary right is granted in the Bull of Adrian. It was not dreamt of eyen during the first years of the Angloeven during the first years of the Angle Norman invasion, and it was only at a later period, when the Irish chieftains scornfully rejected the Anglo-Norman

law of hereditary succession, that this expedient was thought of for allaying the fierce opposition of our people. Thus we are forced to regard the sup-posed testimony of John of Salisbury as nothing more than a clumsy interpola-tion which probably was not inserted in tion, which probably was not inserted in his work till many years after the first Anglo-Norman invasion of our island.

THE ROMANCE OF GIRALDUS CAMBRENSIS. 2.—I now come to the second and main argument of those who seek to defend the authenticity of Pope Adrian's Bull. We have Giraldus Cambrensis, they Bull. say, a contemporary witness, whose testi-mony is unquestionable. He inserts in full this letter of Adrian IV., and he betrayes the slightest doubt in

regard to its genuineness. Some years ago we might perhaps have accepted that flattering character of Gir aldus Cambrensis, but at the present day, and since the publication of an accurate edition of his historical works, it is im-possible for us to do so possible for us to do so.

It was not till many years after the death of Pope Adrian that Girald de Barry, better known by the name of Giraldus Cambrensis, entered on the stage of Irish history. Twice he visited Ireland after the year 1183, and on both occasions he discharged those duties which, at the present day, would ment for him the tille of special court correspondent with the invading army. The *Expugnatio Hibernica*, in which he inserts Adrian's Bull, may justly be said to have been written to of Irish history. Twice he visited Ireland after the year 1183, and on both occasions he discharged those duties which, at the present day, would ment for him the title of special court correspondent with the invading army. The *Expugnatio Hilernica*, in which he inserts Adrian's Bull, may justly be said to have been written to order. Hence, as a matter of course, Giraldus adopted in it as genuine every decumerater for the investing of the invasion of the Irish chieftains' They simply ignore in the Holy See. There is, however, another Bull of Alexander III., preserved by Giraldus Cambrensis, which is supposed to have document set forth as such by his royal been granted at the request of King Henry in 1172, and is confirmatory of the gift and investiture made by Pope Adrian: if Mr. O'Callaghan hold that this Bull of master, and many statements that strength. ened the claim or promoted the interests of his brother Welsh adventurers, were sure not to be too nicely weighed in the scales of criticism by such an historian. The editors of the works of Giraldus, just Alexander III. sets at rest forever all doubt as to genuineness of the grant made now published under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, have fully recognized this special feature of the historical writby Adrian 1V. The question at once suggests itself:—Is this Bull of Alexander III. to be itself of Giraldus. The official catalogue cribing the Expugnatio Hibernica, which we treat, expressly says : "It may

tory

this privilege from Pope Adrian, who died in 1159, and with equally marvel-lous confusion they represent John of Salisbury, who had been Henry's agent in procuring this privilege in 1155, rs sent, not to Ireland, but to Rome for the pur-pose of publishing the Bull at Waterford in 1174 or 1175." II74 or 1175." I will only add, regarding the testi-mony of Giraldus Cambrensis, that in the genuine text of the Expugnatio Hibernica he places on the same level the Bull of Adrian IV. and that of Alexander, III.

Nevertheless, as we will just now see, he elsewhere admits that there were many and grave suspicions that the supposed Bull of Alexander had never been granted by the Use See by the Holy See. OTHER PREDECESSORS OF FROUDE.

OTHER PREDECESSORS OF FROUDE. The other names mentioned together with Giraldus will not detain us long. They are all writers who only incidentally make reference to Irish matters, and in these they network any other take Giraldus these they naturally enough take Giraldus for their guide. Ralph de Diceto wrote about 1210, and,

like Giradus, received his honors at the hands of Henry the Second. Irish histor-ians have not yet accepted him as a guide in reference to matters connected with our Country. For instance, the Synod of Cashel of 1172, which was one of the most important events of that period of our history, is described by him as held in

Lismore. Roger de Wendover was a monk of St. Albans, who died 6th of May, 1239. His "Flores Historiarum" begin with the crea-tion of the world, and end two years before his death in 1235. He merely compendiates other sources down to the

beginning of the thirteenth century. It is only the subsequent portion of his work which is held in esteem by our annal-

work which is held in esteem by our annal-ists. Matthew Paris was a brother religious of Roger de Wendover in St. Albans, where he died in 1257. Mr. Coxe, who edited a portion of the "Flores Histori-arum" for the English Historical Society (1841-1844), has proved that down to the year 1235 Matthew Paris only compen-dates the work of Wendover. At all year 1235 Matthew Farls only compen-diates the work of Wendover. At all even's his "Historia Major" is of very little weight. A distinguished German historian of the present day, Scrhodl, thus conveys his strictures on its merits:

"Se trompe a chaque instant, et, emtraine par son avengle rage de critivue, donne pour des faits historiques des anec-dotes piquantes qui n'ont aucune authen-ticite, des legendes deraisomables et touts sortes de tails suspect, exageres et calom-

To the testimony of such writers we not the testimony of such whites we will expose the silence of Peter de Blois, secretary of Henry the Second, though chronicling the chief events of Henry's reign, and the silence of all our native annalists, not one of whom ever mentions the Bull of Adrian.

IS EVEN THE BULL OF POPE ALEXANDER III. AUTHENTIC?

3.—But it is time to pass on to the third argument which is advanced by our opponents. It is quite true that we have some letters or Bulls of Pope Alexander III., connected with the Irish invasion. Three of these, written in 1172, are cer-tainly authentic. They are preserved in the "Liber Niger Scaceri," from which they were edited by Hearne, and in later times they have been accurately printed by Mr. O'Callaghan and Rev. Dr. Kelly. They are addressed respectively to the by ar, o'Calagnan and Rev. Dr. Keny, They are addressed respectively to the Irish bishops, King Henry, and the Irish princes. So far, however, are these letters from corroborating the genuineness of Pope Adrian's Bull that they furnish an unanswerable argument for wholly setting it aside as groundless and unauth-entic. They are entirely devoted to the

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

quibusdam impetratum asseritur aut confingitur; ab aliis autem unquam im-petratum fuisse negatur." Surely these words should suffice to convince the most skeptical that the fact of the Ball of Alex-interval in the Barberini arch-set i

therein for the first time, all these matters rest on the very doubtful authority of Giraldus Cambrensie. We have no record n in the Irish Annals that any general meet-ing of the Irish Bishops was held in Water-ford in 1175. The circumstances of the country rendered such a Synod impossi-ble; for war and dissensions raged through-tout the length and breadth of our island. It was in that year, however, that the first Bishop was appointed by King Henry to the See of Waterford, as Ware in-forms us; and perhaps, we would not err were we to suppose that the Synod so pomp-ously set forth by Giraldus, was a conven-tion of the Anglo-Norman clergy of Waterford under their newly-appointed Prelate, all of whom would, no doubt, joyfully accept the official documents presented in the name of the King by Nicholas of Wallingford. Ireland supposes that this Synod of Waterford was not held till 1177. The disturbed state of the kingdom, however, rendered a Synod equally impossible in that year, and all our ancient authorities utterly ignove such a Synod. THE PROTEST OF THE IRISH PRINCES. 5. In the Remonstrance addressed by the list has princes and neonle to Lohn XVII

5. In the Remonstrance addressed by the Irish Princes and people to John XXII., about the year 1315, repeated mention is made of the Bull of Adrian. But then it is only cited there as a conclusive argu-ment ad *lominem* against the English traducers of our nation: "lest the bitter and venomous calumnies of the English, traducers of our nation: The English, and venomous calumnies of the English, and their unjust and unfounded attacks upon us and all who support our rights, may in any degree influence the mind of your Holiness." The Bull of Adrian IV. was published by the English, and set forth by them as the charter-deed of their rule in Ireland, yet they violated in a most flagrant manner all the conditions of that Papal grant. The Irish Princes a most hagrant marner an the conductors of that Papal grant. The Irish Princes and people in self-defence had now made over the sovereignty of the island to Ed-ward Bruce, brother of the Scottish King; they style him their adopted monarch, and they pray the Pope to give a formal sanc-tion to their proceedings. Thus, through-out the whole Remonstrance the Bull of

Adrian is used as a telling argument against the injustice of the invaders, and as a precedent which John XXII. might justly follow in sanctioning the transfer of the Irish crown to Edward Bruce. But of the Irish crown to Edward Bruce. But in all this the historian will find no grounds for asserting the genuineness of the supposed Bulls of Adrian or Alex-ander. We will just now see that at this very time the Irish people universally regarded the Bulls as spurious inventions of their English enemies. BARONIUS, THEINER AND THE VATICAN MANUSCRIPT. But

It is not my intention to question in any way the services rendered by Cardi-nal Baronius to the cause of our Church History: but at the same time no one will deny that considerable progress has been made in historical research dur-ing the last three hundred and fifty years and many documents are now set aside which were then accepted as unquestioned on the supposed reliable authority of pre-

ceding chroniclers. In the present instance we are not left in doubt as to the source whence Baronius derived his information regarding Adrian's supposed Bull. During my stay in Rome I took occasion to inquire whether the

words should sume to convince the most skeptical that the fact of the Bull of Alex-ander being recited by Giraldus in his "Expugnatio Hibernica" is a very unsatis-factory ground on which to rest the argu-ment for its genuineness. THE SYNOD OF WATERPORD. d A second the Synod of Waterford d a second the Synod of Waterford Expugnatio Hues.
Expugnatio Hues.
actory ground on which to reaction of the synod of Waterford in 1175, and the statement that the Bulls of Adrian and Alexander were published therein for the first time, all these matters rest on the very doubtful authority of in the Irish Amals that any general meeting of the Irish Bishops was held in Waterad in 1175. The circumstances of the Irish Bishops was held in Waterand Drecentor of St. Patrick's Cathedran, and Precentor of St. Patrick's Cathedran, interview of the Irish Amals that any general meeting of the Irish Bishops was held in Waterand in 1175. The circumstances of the Irish and such as Synod impossion in the synod such as the synod

land, and this optianed the dominion of re-land, and this opinion is commonly held by them" "Asserentes etiam Domnum Regem Angliae ex falsa suggestione et ex falsis Bullis terram Hiberniae in dominium impetrasse ac communiter hoc tenentes." This national tradition was preserved un-broken throughout the turmoil of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and on the revival of our historical literature in the beginning of the seventeenth century was registered in the pages of Lynch, Stephen White, and other writers. WHAT GAVE THE FORGERY LIFE. It will be well also, whilst forming our

judgment regarding this supposed Bull of Adrian, to hold in mind the disturbed state Agrian, to hold in mind the disturbed state of society, especially in Italy, at the time to which it refers. At the present day it would be no easy matter indeed for such a forgery to survive more than a few weeks. But at the close of the twelfth the constant revolutions and disturbances that then prevailed, the Pontiff was often-times obliged to fly from city to city; frequently his papers were seized and burned, and he himself detained as a bastore review. such Bulls, now preserved from the R. I. Academy, was found a few years ago in the ruins of one of the earliest Anglo-Norman monasteries founded by D Courcy.

The circumstances of the publication of the Bull by Henry were surely not cal-culated to disarm suspicion. Our opponents do not even pretend that it was made ents do not even pretend that it was made known in Ireland till the year 1175, and hence, though publicly granted with solemn investiture, as John of Salisbury's testimony would imply, and though its re-cord was deposited in the public archives of the kingdom, this Bull, so vital to the Irish Church, should have remained dogmant for twenty years unputied in dormant for twenty years, unnoticed in Rome, unnoticed by Henry's courtiers, still more, unnoticed by the Irish Bishops, 6.—Baronius, the eminent ecclesiastical historian, inserts in his invaluable Annals the Bull of Adrian IV., "from a Vatican manuscript." This is the sixth argument advanced by Mr. O'Callaghan. It is not my intention to consticution

It is seldom, too, that the hand of the impostor may not be detected at some at Impostor may not be detected at some at least of the minor details of the spurious document. In the present instance more than one ancient MS, preserves the con-cluding formula of the Bull: "Datum Romae," dated from Rome. Now this simple formula would suffice of itself to prove the whole Bull to be a forecome prove the whole Bull to be a forgery. Before the news of the election of Pope Adrian to the Chair of St. Peter, could reach England, that Pontiff was obliged to seek safety in flight from his capital. Rome was in revolt, and Arnold of Brescia sought to renew there a spectre of the old Pagan Republic. John of Salisbury, in his *Polycraticus*, faithfully attests that on his arrival in Italy, the Parel Court his arrival in Italy, the Papal Court was not held in Rome, but in the Beneventum; it was in this city he presented to Pope Adrian the congratulations of Henry II., and he mentions his sojourn there during the three months that he remained in the three months that he remained in Italy. This is further confirmed by the Italian chronicles. Baronius saw the in-consistency of the formula *Datum Romacy*, with the date 1155, and hence, in his Annals, he entered Adrian's Bull under the year 1159; but if this date be correct, surely then that Bull could not have been brought to Henry by John of Salisbury, and the passage of the Metalogicus referring to it, must at once be admitted a forgery. Other historians have been forgery. Other historians have been equally puzzled to find a year for this sup-posed Bull. For instance, O'Halloran, in his History of Ireland, whilst admitting that the Irish people always regarded the Bull as a forgery, refers its date to the year 1167, that is, eight years after the death of Pope Adrian IV. out POPE ADRIAN THE PUPIL OF IRISH MASTERS There is only one other reflection with which I wish to detain the reader. The condition of our country, and the relation between Ireland and the English King, which are set forth in the supposed Bull are precisely those of the year 1172; but it would have required more than a prophetic vision to have anticipated them in 1155. In 1155 Ireland was not in a state of turmoil or verging towards barbarism; on the contrary, it was rapidly progressing on the contrary, it was rapidly progressing and renewing its claim to religious and moral pre-eminence. I will add, that Pope Adrian, who had studied under Irish masters, knew well this flourishing con-lition of conservation. In 1125, how dition of our country. In 1172, however a sad change had come over our island. Four years of continual warfare, and the ravages of the Anglo-Norman filibusters since their first landing in 1168, had well nigh reduced Ireland to a state of barbarism. and the authentic letters of Alexandescribe its most deplorable condition. Moreover, an expedition of Henry to Ireland, which would not be an invasion, and yet would merit the homage of the Irish princes, was simply an impossibility in 1155. But owing to the special circumstances of the kingdom, such in reality was the expedi-tion of Henry in 1172. He set out for Ireland, not avowedly to invade aud conquer it, but to curi the insolence and to punish the deeds of pillage of his own Norman freebooters. Hence, during his stay in Ireland he fought no battle and made no conquest; his first measures of severity were directed against some of the

most lawless of the early Norman adventurers, and this more than anything else re-conciled the native princes to his military display. In return he received from a majority of the Irish chieftains the empt title of Ard-righ "Head Sovereign," whic did not suppose any conquest on his part, and did not involve any surrender of their own hereditary rights. Such a state of things could not have been im-agined in 1155; and yet it is one which is implied in the spurious Bull of the much maligned Pontiff, Adrian the Fourth. +P. F. M.

Written for the Catholic Record. Thy Will be Done.

Respectfully Dedicated to a dear Benefac By Esperance,-June 21st, 1883.

I'm weary of mine earthly strife, I eling, I look to thee : The fears, the hopes, the cares of life Are pressing, Lord, on me !

This heart is pain'd, 'tis torn anew By every thorn severe; It fain would bid a last adien To all on earth most dear !

The bitter tears that daily flow In streams of anguish deep, Bespeak the agonizing three That heart and spirit keep!

The Summer has its bright hours glad, The flow'rs their happy bloom; But this poor heart is always sad, It is a hidden tomb :

The little birds have joyful hours Upon each leafy spray: If the Storm King nearing lowers They nestle far away !

And must I toil thro' dreary night? And must I weep sad tears? And must my spirit feel dark blight? And must I cherish fears?

E'en so, my Lord, I love thee still; I bow with silent grace ! And fondly own thy blessed will, Thy pardoning embrace!

O, what is friendship ? What is love Wherein I sought for rest? And trembling, as some wounded dove, With heavy aching breast !

They only gave me intense pain; I close mine eyes for'er, To their false fleeting pleasure-train, To all their biting care!

O God ! my God ! upon thy child Thy pitying glances cast; And in thy gracious mercy mild Forgive the erring past !

I have sinn'd and am deserving Of all the grief I've won— My soul its patience preserving. Cries out—"Thy wil! be done"!

Absolution on the Battlefield.

Now help is called for, and Hancock tells Caldwell to have his division ready. "Fall in!" and the men run to their places. "Take arms!" and the four brigades of Cook, Cross, Brook and Kelly are ready for the fray. There is yet a few minutes to spare before starting, and the time is occupied in one of the most impressive religious ceremonies I have ever witnessed. The Irish brigade which had been Francis origade which had been com-manded formerly by General Thomas Francis Meagher, and whose green flag had been unfurled in every battle in which the army of the Potomac had been engaged, from the first Bull Run to Appo-matox, and was now commanded by Col-onel Patrick Kolly of the eighty circle net onel Patrick Kelly, of the eighty-eighth New York, formed a part of this division. The brigade stood in columns of regi-ments, closed in mass. As a large major-ity of its members were Catholics, the chaplain of the brigade, Rev. Wm. Corby, percent to give a general absolution to proposed to give a general absolution to all men before going into this fight. While this is customary in the armies of the Catholic countries of Europe it was, per-haps, the first time it was witnessed on this continent, unless, indeed, the grim old warrior Ponce de Leon, as he tramped through the everglades of Florida in search of the Fountain of Youth, or De Soto on his march to the Mississippi, in-dulged in this act of devotion. Father

THE PAUPER IMMIGRANTS?

Alexander Sullivan Explains and Justifles the Action of the League.

Last week Mr. Alexander Sullivan, President of the Irish National League of America, was interviewed with the object of ascertaining more definitely the grounds for his opposition to the enforced emigration of the people of impoverished districts of Ireland. "Are not the officers of the League and

"Are not the officers of the League and those who accompanied them to the Pres-ident liable to be misunderstood and ac-cused of inconsistency in their opposition to immigration ?" was asked Alexander ullivan.

Sullivan. "They can be misunderstood only by those who want to misunderstand them. They are not opposed to immigration. They are opposed to enforced emigration from Ireland. In the address to the Pres-ident this language was used: "It was not intended to cast represent unnot the unforintended to cast reproach upon the unfor-tunate victims of these causes, nor to dis-

they come voluntarily or are forced to

come ?" "In every respect. The people who come of their own accord come with a fixed purpose and a fixed determination. They come as a result of investigation and preparation. A very large proportion of them come to friends or relatives who have urged them to come, and who, upon have urged them to come, and who, upon their arrival, either have employment secured for them or means to care for them until they get employment. They are not humiliated by having to ask or receive charity. The seventy-three people reported by Mr. Smith, of Cleveland, will illustrate. Those unfortunate people were on the streets of Cleveland. The whole party had only 82. They were helpless, among strangers, and without any idea where to can be how to turn for whole party had only 82. They were helpless, among strangers, and without any idea where to go or how to turn for a livelihood. If they had come of their own choice they would have met friends and advisers. Their honest poverty would have been known only to them-selves and friends. They would not have had the suffering and humiliation they had to bear, coming penniless and friend-less, and by force rather than by choice. Above all that, is the fact that the people of Ireland have a right to live on their of Ireland have a right to live on their own soil. They should not be driven from it to make room for English cattle. from it to make room for English cattle. If they want to come here they will not only not be opposed, but they will be welcomed. But the Government which overtaxes, robs them, and reduces them to want, should be compelled to spend the taxes extorted from Ireland in caring for the average of healend?

the people of Ireland." "Had not the wealth of many of the delegation something to do with their op-position to emigration ?" "Not at all. Messrs. Kelly, Hoguet and

"Not at all. Messrs, Kelly, Hoguet and Lynch are actively connected with an im-migration society. They give now, as they have given for years past, their par-sonal attention and their means to secure the comfort, prosperity, and humane treatment of their countrymen who come to this country. They object to the in-humanity of robbing a people and then compelling them to leave their own land and go unaided among strangers in a strange land. If the people wanted to come not one of the delegation would be opposed to their coming. These gentle-men have had cases brought to their attention like those reported by Mr. Revmen have had cases brought to their attention like those reported by Mr. Rev-nolds, of New Haven. Mr. Reynolds said eighteen poor people arrived there. Of that number only five were able to work. Nearly all the others were aged and infirm. Now, if the five young, in-dustrious, active men came freely, they would have left their aged relations in kindly hands at home until they had would have left their aged relations in kindly hands at home until they had secured roofs in this country under which to shelter them. Young Irishmen do not voluntarily bring their aged relations into exposure and humiliation. As soon as they can they either send them part of their earnings to support them in Ireland, or bring them to share their homes in the New World. All the facts show that the immigration protested against is compul minigration protested against is comput-sory. Hence the objection to it. No, there is no objection on the part of any man in that delegation, as there was not on the part of any man in the Philadel-phia convention, to voluntary immigra-tion. Why, Mr. John Fitzgerald, of Lin-coln Neb, one of the delegation has said coln, Neb., one of the delegation, has paid the entire expenses of bringing more than two score families to the lands of the West from Ireland. They wanted to come. They came to friends. They were not thrown on the streets penniless and friendless. Yet Mr. Fitzgerald is one of the strongest opponents of enforced immigration "What do you think has been accomplished by the visit to the President?" "The attention of the Government, of the world, I might say, has been called to the outrage. Greater vigilance will be exercised by the authorities in exposing the cruelties of England's policy. It has been made apparent that because they succeed in this country, men with Irish blood in their veins do not lose interest in their countrymen. Every man in the delegation declared himself a hearty supporter of Mr. Parnell, and the great com mercial centres of this country, where the delegates are so well known, will understand that such men would not neglect their business and give their sanction to a movement unless it was patriotic, just and humane. That the visit to the Pre-sident has done good there can be no doubt. President Arthur made many friends in the delegation. He showed that the subject had received his attention, and every man in the delegation left the White House firmly believing that the President would cause the whole subject to be fully and fairly investigated; that he would cause existing laws to be enforced, and that he would recommend Congress such additional legislation as official investigation would prove neces-

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admitted as genuine and authentic? If its own authority be doubtful, surely it carnot suffice to prop up the tottering cause of Adrian's Bull. Now, its style is entirely different from that of the three be regarded rather as a great epic, than a sober relation of facts occurring in his authentic letters of which we have just spoken. Quite in opposition to these letters, "the only authority alleged in it for Henry's right to Ireland is the Bull of Adrian's," as Dr. Lanigen allows. The own days. No one can peruse it without coming to the conclusion that it is rather a poetical fiction than a prosaic truthful history."

In the preface to the fifth volume of the listorical Treatises of Giraldus, the learned editor, Rev. James F. Dimock, enters at considerable length into the genuine letters are dated from Tusculum. genume letters are dated from Tusculum, where, as we know from other sources, Alexander actually resided in 1172. On the other hand, this confirmatory Bull, though supposed to have been obtained in 1172, is dated from Rome, thus clearly betraying the hand of the impostor. Such was the disturbed condition of Rome at that period that it was impossible for his inquiry, whether the Expugnatio Hibernica was to be accepted as genuine and auth-entic history. I need do no more than state the conclusions which he enunciates: "I think I have said enough to justify

me in refusing to accept Giraldus's his-tory of the Irish and of their English in-vaders as sober, truthful history." And that period that it was impossible for his Holiness to reside there; and hence we find him sometimes holding his Court in again he writes: "My good friend and pro-laborer in editing these volumes of Tusculum, at other times in Segni, Anagni, or Perrara. It was only when these disturbances were quelled that Alex-ander III. was able, in 1178, to return in triumph to his capital. Giraldus's work (Mr. Brewer) says of the Empugnatio, that Giraldus would seem to have regarded his subject rather as a great epic, which undoubtedly it was, than a sober relation of facts occurring in his

But there is still another reason why we must doubt of the authority of this confirmatory Bull. The researches of Rev. Mr. Dimock have proved that Ussissi long ago remarked, that this Bull of Alexsoler features of this is a most true and characteristic description of Giraldus's treatment of his subject; the treatise certainly is, in great measure, rather a poeti-cal fiction than a prosaic truthful hisander originally formed part of the work of Giraldus Cambrensis, although later copyists, and the first editors, including

I must further remark as another result the learned Camden, recognizing its spuri ousness, excluded it from Giraldus's text. from Rev. Mr. Dimock's researches, that the old text of Giraldus in reference to Pope Adrian's Bull, from which Mr. The matter is now set at rest, for the the old text of Giraldus in reference to Pope Adrian's Bull, from which Mr. O'Callaghan's citations are made, is Nor proved to be singularly defective. I will give the pithy words of that learned editor, which are stronger than any I would wish to use : "No more absurd, non-sensical a muddle was ever blundered into by the most stupid of abbreviators." It is of course from the encient MSS contractions," and the matter is now set at rest, for the ancient MSS. clearly proved that it origi-ancient MSS. clearly proved that it origi-the matter is now set at rest, for the "Explorition" and part of the "Exploration" Hibernica." Thanks, however, to the zeal and industry of Mr. Brewer, we are a present acquainted with another work of Giraldus, written at a later period than is Historical Tracts on Ireland. It is entitled "De Principis Instructions," and course from the ancient MSS, of the work | was edited in 1846 for the "Anglia Chris that this corruption of the old text is mainly proved; but it should indeed be Giraldus refers to the Bull of Alexander apparent from an attentive study of the very printed text itself, for as Mr. Dimock the following remarkable words :--Some remarks, being accurately translated, its assert or imagine that this Bull was obtained already seen how even Giraldus Cambren-words "marvellously contrive to make from the Pope: but others deny that it was is refers to the doubts which had arisen Henry, in 1172, apply for and procure ever obtained from the Pontiff." "Sicut a regarding the Bull of Pope Alexander;

the eminent annalist, which are happily preserved, indicated the special "Vatican Manuscript" referred to in his printed text, and I was informed by the learned archivist of the Vatican, Mon-

learned archivist of the Vatican, Mon-signor Theiner, who is at present engaged in giving a new edition, and continuing the great work of Baronius, that the *Codex Vaticanus* referred to is a MS. copy of the History of Matthew Paris, which is preserved in the Vatican Library. Thus it is the testimony of Matthew Paris alone that here confronts us in the pages of Baronius and no new arcument can be Baronius, and no new argument can be taken from the words of the eminent an taken from the words of the eminent an-nalist. Relying on the same high author-ity. I am happy to state that nowhere in the private archives or among the private papers of the Vatican, or in the *Regesta*, which Jaffe's researches have made so famous, or in the various indices of the Pontifical Letters, can a single trace be found of the need Balls of Abine found of the supposed Bulls of Adrian IV. and Alexander III.

IS THE BULL PUBLISHED IN THE BULLAR-IUM ?

-The last argument advanced by Mr O'Callaghan will not detain us long. The insertion or omission of such ancient re-cords in the Bullarium is a matter that depends wholly on the critical skill of the editor. Curious enough, in one edition of the Bullarium, as may be seen in the references of Dr. Langan, Adrian's Bull is inserted, whilst no mention is made of that of Alexander; in another edition, however, the Bull of Alexander is given in full, whilst the Bull of Adrian is comitted. We may leave our opponents to settle this matter with the conflicting editors of the Bullarium. They, probably like Baron-ius, merely copied the Bull of Adrian from Matthew Paris, and erred in doing or Mathew is in exemption addition. so. Labbe, in his magnificent edition of the Councils, also publishes Adrian's Bull, but then he expressly tells us that it is copied from the work of Matthew Paris. We have thus, as far as the limits of this article will allow, examined in detail der III., in 1172, faithfully the various arguments which support the genuineness of the supposed Bull, and now it only remains for us to conclude that there are no sufficient grounds for accepting that document as the genuing work of Pope Adrian.

THE IRISH ALWAYS DECLARED THE BULL A

FORGERY. Indeed the Irish nation at all times, as if instinctively, shrunk from accepting it as genuine, and unhesitatingly pronoun-ced it an Anglo Norman forgery. We have already seen how even Giraldus Cambren-

brace the first opportunity of confessing their sins, urging them to do their duty well and reminding them of the high and sacred nature of their trust as soldiers, and the noble object for which they fought, ending by saying that the Catholic Church refuses christian burial to the soldier that turns his back upon the foe or deserts his flag. The brigade was standing at "order arms." As he closed his address every man fell on his knees, with head bowed down. Then, stretching his right hand toward the brigade, Father Corby pro-nounced the words of absolution. The Then, stretching his right hand scene was more than impressive, it wa awe inspiring. Near by stood Hancock, surrounded by a brilliant throng of officers who had gathered to witness this very unusual occurrence; and, while there was profound silence in the ranks of the cond Corps, yet over to the left, t by the peach orchard and Little Round Top, where Weed and Vin-cent and Hazlet were dying, the roar of the battle rose and swelled and reechoed through the woods, making music echoed through the woods, making music more sublime than ever sounded through cathedral aisle. The act seemed to be in harmony with all the surroundings. I do not think there was a man in the brigade

who did not offer up a heartfelt prayer. For some it was their last; they knelt there in their grave clothes-in less than half an hour many of them were num-bered with the dead of July 2nd. Who can doubt that their prayers were good? What was wanting in the eloquence of the What was wanting in the eloquence of the priest to move them to repentance was supplied in the incidents of the fight. The heart would be incorrigible indeed that the scream of a Whitworth bolt, added to Father Corby's touching appeal, would not move to the condition.

..... Mr. John Magwood, Victoria Road,

Mr. John Magwood, Victoria Road, writes: "Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure is a splendid medicine. My customers say they never used anything so effectual. Good results immediately follow its use. I know its been troubled for 9 or 10 years with Dys-pepsia, and since using it digestion goes on pepsia, and since using it digestion goes on without that depressing feeling so well known to dyspeptics. I have no hesita-tion in recommending it in any case of Indigestion, Constipation, Heartburn, or

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sary.'

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THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

The Catholic Mecord

Published every Friday morning at 486 Rich-mond Street. REV. JOHN F. COFFEY. Editor. THOS. COFFEY, Publisher & Proprietor.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

WALSH.

WALSH. London, Ont., May 23, 1879. Dara RMR. Corprey, —As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIO & CORR, I deem it my duty to announce to ts subscribers and patrons that the change o' proprietorship will work no change in its one and principles; that it will remain, what has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely in-dependent of political parties, and exclu-tively devoted to the cause of the Church and out the promotion of Catholic interests. I am exement the RECORD will improve in useful-ass and emiciency; and I therefore enrestly used and it to the patronage and encourage-uent of the clergy and laity of the diocese. Believe me.

t of the ciergy and Believe me, Yonrs very sincerely, + John WALSH, Rishop of London

Wr. THOMAS COFFEY Office of the "Catholic Record."

LETTER FROM BISHOP CLEARY. LETTER FROM BISHOP CLEARY. Bishop's Palace, Kingston, 13th Nov., 1882. DEAR SIR:-I am happy to be asked for a word of commendation to the Rev, Clergy and fibthul laity of my diocese in behalf of the CATHOLIC RECORD, published in London with the warm approval of His Lordship, Most Rev. Dr. Walsh. I am a subscriber to the Journal and am much pleased with its excellent literary and religious character. Its judicious selections from the best writers supply Catholic families with most useful and interesting matter for Sunday readings, and help the young to acquire a taste for pureliterature.

The herp the young to acquire a taske for pure literature. I shall be pleased if my Rev. Clergy will countenance your mission for the diffusion of the RECORD among their congregations. Yours faithfully, tJAMES VINCENT CLEART, MR. DONAT CROWE, Agent for the CATHO-LIO RECORD.



LONDON, FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1883.

THE LAND AGITATION IN SCOT-LAND.

The North and North-Western rights and their protection from indistricts of Scotland are at the pre- sult, we shall be ready, without resent moment agitated by land gard of persons, to expose and controubles of a very serious character. demn delinquency on the part of The tenantry in that country have those whose duty it is to see to the long suffered from rack rents levied enforcement of the laws of the land. on land of a very indifferent character; and have now very wisely determined to bring their oppressors to task and put the oppression to an end.

In the island of Lewis, a short time ago, an indignation meeting of said that the greatest drawback to tenants was held for the purpose, it the progress of the Southern negros was said, "to show the world that is whiskey, and that, in his opinion, they were in earnest to get the res. high taxation of liquor would be toration of the laws, rights and privil. more effective than prohibitory legeges of which they had been de- islation. We are not now going to prived, and which their ancestors discuss the soundness or unsoundness had purchased with their blood." of the latter opinion, but cannot re-More than 4,000 persons attended train from an expression of opinion the meeting, which adopted very on Bishop Beckwith's statement that spirited resolutions. It was resolved the greatest drawback to the prothat they should all act together till gress of the southern negro is whisthe required reforms were obtained. key. Whiskey is no doubt a great Another resolution recited the evils foe to progress both for the white and from which they suffered, and a colored man in the South and elsethird demanded the choice by the where. But whiskey is not the people of their own local and paro. negro's only foe-nor his greatest chial officers. It was also resolved to foe. It is want of religion that keeps petition Parliament to suspend all him in degradation, and for this abevictions pending the passage of sence of religion from the negro remedial legislation and the hearing population the very church in which long survive.

the Orange Incorporation Bill. To have kept him in savagery-give room now to others who will teach git any such association the impress of approval converged in an act of him Christ Crucified and render him incorporation were to put a premium equality for the purpose of saving on disorder and legalize outrage. his soul."

Our Catholic fellow-citizens this THE PAPAL CIRCULAR AGAIN. year as usual very wisely abstained

from any notice of or interference We have had, ever since the issuwith the Orange demonstrations that ance of the famous circular, a very were held in certain parts of the wide opportunity of ascertaining the country. We have been, however, views of our Irish fellow countryagain pained to learn that in certain men in every station of life on the portions of Quebec, Orange manifesimportant questions raised by the tations were made in open contravenpublication of that now historic doction of the law. The municipal ument. The anti-Catholic press was authorities in these places are to as usual very industrious in endeablame for this violation of law, and voring to set the Irish people against should, in every case where disorder the Papacy and the Papacy against arises therefrom involving injury the Irish. Then there was a very or loss to any citizen, be held responsmall portion of the professedly sible therefor. Their duty in all Catholic press-assuming to be more such cases is quite clear. If they Catholic than the Holy See itself fail to fulfill it, they have only them--which sought, in so far as we could selves to blame for the consequences understand these writers, to make the of their delinquency. The number circular as odious as possible to the of such places where such violations Irish race. Of these writers we deof law are tolerated is quite small. sire not to say one word of an unkind But we would deem it a favor on the character. But we do say that no part of our countrymen in those few good can come, but positive injury places to make us specially acquainmay arise, from giving an interpreted with the course their municipal tation to the utterances of the Holy authorities take to protect the maj-See that Rome itself does not intend esty of the law and the interests of to have placed on them. In issuing peace from Orange outrage and inthe circular the Holy See was cersult. Always happy to lend our feeble tainly actuated by the friendliest and assistance to our people everywhere most paternal feelings towards all in the maintenance of their just classes of the Irish nation. The Circular condemned no Irish political party, condemned no Irish bishop, condemned no Irish leader. It contained good counsel, and that good counsel has been by a noble Catholic people received in a spirit of Christian subordination. Mr. Errington,

the unofficial envoy of Britain to the Vatican, was guilty all through his intercourse with the Holy See of the most flagitious disregard of truth. His purpose was to place the Holy See in a false position, but he failed to accomplish this design. The result of all his machinations, undertaken by the desire of Garibaldian task masters, has been, we are glad to be enabled to state, to strengthen the ties of affection that bind Ireland to Rome. There may have been momentary irritation amongst certain of our people when the publication of the circular was first made by the British press, but that irritation has, we are glad to know, subsided into the old time loyalty of the children of St. Patrick to the see of Peter.

RITUALISM IN CHICAGO.

If Chicago lack, as some claim it the knowledge we have of this redoes, any solid claim to piety, it cer- markable race goes to proye that it of evidence by a Royal Commission. Bishop Beckwith holds so exalted a tainly carries off the palm when sen-We are glad to see such a spirit of position is responsible. It was the sation, social, political, or ecclesias- vanced order, analogous probably to Eastern Africa, writes to the director In the single branch of groceries, the determination manifested by the first Christian church that obtained tical, has to be served up for the pub-that of Europe about the same of the Holy Infancy to say that growth was larger than that of the precedure of the Holy Infancy to say that ing thirty years. The addition of 100 Scotch tenantry. They have long been most cruelly wronged and was then, it is true, a slave, but was always precisely to blame for its Mound Builders lived the Cliff- blessed institution makes specially the ing thirty years. The addition of 100 per cent since 1880 is a very marked feaoppressed, and it is time that the exactions of landlordism should be image and likeness of God, and had adventurer will persist in making liked their abodes in the recesses of *(creches)*, directed by religious 4,338; now it is 8,750. The number of children in atstopped. In their struggle for their just rights the Scotch tenants may of Christ had been shed. Did the bis operations. But however favored bis operations. But however favored bis operations and manufacturing establish-trade, have doubled, as well as the busi-trade, have doubled, as well as the busi-trade have doubled, as well as the busi-trade have doubled, as well as the busi-trade have doubled bis operations. But however favored bis operations are stopping to the advice of sources have here have been bis operations. But however favored bis operations are stopping to the advice of sources have here here bis operations. But however favored bis operations are stopping to the advice of sources have here here bis operations. But however favored bis operations are stopping to the advice of sources have here here bis operations. But however favored bis operations here here bis operations are stopping to the advice of sources have here here bis operations. But however favored bis operations are stopping to the advice of sources here here here bis operations. But however favored bis operations here here bis operations here here bis operations here here bis operations are stopping to the advice of sources here here bis operations here bis operations he rest assured of the sympathy and ac- Episcopal missionaries look upon with sensations of every type and tive support of the Irish people and him in this light? Or did they not class, the proud metropolis of the their representatives in Parliament, rather leave him in total ignorance West has rarely, if ever, been blessed which might with reason be likened ish. "We go after these children of that Redeemer whose missionar-ies they claimed to be? We speak not now in the language of bitterness From the present outlook landlord. of that Redeemer whose missionar- with such a stir in the world ecclesiism, as hitherto understood, cannot ies they claimed to be? We speak astic, i. e., in the acceptance of our -we speak as having some knowl-edge of the South where, before the would be called, has created. Mr. called *pueblos*. Some of these con-which not able expansion is perceptible, in none is it so beyond precedent as in that which marks this city as the financial THE 12th OF JULY. The Orange anniversary this year as m than even the worst enemies of as a beast of burden, and since Bishop as a beast of burden, and since Bishop as m than even the worst enemies of as a beast of burden, and since Bishop as m than even the worst enemies of as a beast of burden, and since Bishop as m than even the worst enemies of as a beast of burden, and since Bishop as m than even the worst enemies of as m than even the worst enemies of as a beast of burden, and since Bishop as m than even the worst enemies of as a beast of burden, and since Bishop as m than even the worst enemies of as a beast of burden, and since Bishop as a bea the order expected. From the threats Beckwith has spoken of whiskey as imitating Rome. It was not, how- ity between them in that both con- they meet the children born in our indulged in after the rejection of his greatest evil, we may mention ever, till the 9th inst. that the rev. tained towers in which the sacred christian villages." their bill of incorporation by the from a knowledge of facts that when gentleman reached the term of his fire was guarded with superstitious Dominion Parliament, one might the poor negro was a slave and his powers of innovation. On that day care, which shows that the inhabithave expected a rather hearty and master, in most cases, an Episcopal- he announced to his astonished hear- ants of the pueblos had the same re- ments are also received children being transacted in this city and through determined celebration of the 12th ian, the Church, as represented by ers that at the conclusion of the ser- ligion as the cliff dwellers. We have bought from slave traders, or whom this year. There was, however, Bishop Beckwith's predecessors, vice there would be said a "requiem but few relics of these races. Their English and French seamen give to usual outside of the cities which have atnothing of the kind. The Orange stepped not in to protect him mass" for the repose of the soul of earthenware is finer in ornamenta- the missionaries after having cap- tained prominence as the centers of naorder in Canada is composed in so against whiskey and other abuses. Captain Daniel Fountain, who was tord in the the Mound Builders tured them on sea. They are taught for national exchanges. The financial large a measure of men who have The negro was then looked on as a drowned in Lake Michigan in the and is the same as that known in catechism, sacred history, reading, transactions of the Northwest flow naturselfish personal and political aims in beast of burden and treated accord- latter part of May. This was more Europe from the earliest times as arithmetic, agriculture and mechan- ally here for settlement, following the selfish personal and portion a most unpatriotic disregard of good however, permitted by their minis- former troubles had sided with the all time and in all places. most unpatriotic disregard of good however, permitted by their minis-citizenship, that amongst a people terial guides to allow their feelings rector, left the church, and at the this similarity is all the more wards found valuable auxiliaries in applied to this purpose, not only give stability to local business, and secure to like ours little sympathy and no of superiority over the slave popula- request of Fountain's widow the striking when we contemplate the the work of evangelization. When respect can be felt for such a body. tion often to degenerate into despot- proposed "mass" was postponed for palaces, temples, pyramids and these children reach the age of man-With open and continuous profes- ism of the most unfeeling character. a few days. Meanwhile the inci- monuments of every description in hood many of them marry and found sions of regard for law and devotion What the lash could not do to bring dent serves as food for conversation Yucatan and Mexico. We there find families that afterwards establish to order, Orangeism has been in this the poor black into submission, rum amongst all classes in Chicago. But every style familiar to us. In one themselves in the interior. There

of Canada saved the country from hold of the South, you have had the oughly enlightened man. His en- Rome. Other ruins attest the rich- the result of drawing these latter to national disgrace by its rejection of negro in hand for generations and lightenment, such as it is, came from ness and magnificence of some of a knowledge of the truth. There Protestantism, but that enlighten- the early inhabitants of America. are three villages already thus esment, instead of satisfying and convincing has disturbed and mystified him. He now gropes after the of a city whose monuments are the truth in the dark recesses of ritualwitnesses of ages gone by and genism, and even mistakes the shadow erations disappeared.

for the substance. There are many such as he in the fold of Anglicanism, if fold it really have. There are many at all events who, having been the best known are the Toltecs and eared in adhesion to its main tenets Astecs. The civilization of the which after all are based on insuborformer was really remarkable, and dination and rebellion on the part of the splendor of their kings beyond the human mind to divine authority description. That of the Astecs, and teaching, feel that their position whose capital was Mexico, was is unsafe, and therefore seek by a hardly inferior, and the early Spanspiritless imitation of the ritual and ish historians have left descriptions practices of the One Holy Church to of Astec magnificence once looked on make up for their lack of faith in as fabulous, but which recent discovthe doctrines established by Christ. eries prove exactly correct. South We are not of those who look upon America is less known than North the ritualistic movement with favor, as a stepping stone, as some few think it, to Catholicism. We have lived in mountainous regions bordernever yet been able to look on the ing on the Pacific Ocean. Their capital was Cuzco, a rich and splenmovement in any other light than as a Satanic delusion to deprive noble did city, which gave evidence of a souls of the substance by offering civilization of a very advanced order. them the shadow of the truth. The The Peruvians were an intelligent duty of Catholics is to pray that the and industrious race, but succumbed light of heaven may illumine the to a handful of Spanish adventurers. minds and the grace of God touch Their fall were a mystery had history been silent as to their radically the hearts of so many thus sadly de-

PRE-HISTORIC AMERICA.

At the last session of the scientific

ceived. Let us pray.

society of Brussels, composed of learned Catholics, the Marquis of What was the origin of the races Nadaillac read a most interesting paper on pre-historic America. The they take origin on the very soil earned nobleman after some prelimthey peopled, or did they come there inary observations in regard of the from other parts of the world? earlier races inhabiting the American continent, spoke of the Mound races a great deal of diversity ex-Builders who have left immense constructions of earth, fortifications, altars, consecrated places and graves attesting their existence for all time. The mounds raised by this people, pled by emigration from other parts some of them of astounding proportions, are to be seen in various places from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the great lakes of the North to the gult of Mexico. The Mound daring seamen, must have settled on Builders were evidently a great people. They cultivated the soil on heights to protect their labors from as stated by a late historian. Whatthe devastations of freshets, they ever subject, in fact, the human mind dug canals, worked the copper mines attempts to master, it has to begin of Lake Superior and carried on an by acknowledging the vanity of its extensive interchange of commodities. They manufactured earthenware, remarkable for its decorations it, infinitude that the human eye in figures of men and animals, but

especially by its tasteful forms very intelligence penetrate. like those now in use. In fact, all possessed a civilization of a very ad-

Quite lately M. Charnay discovered tablished, and which are now enon the river Usumacinta the ruins tirely christian. A fourth will soon be founded, and, were resources at hand, four others could easily be founded. Such is the nature of the These monuments are ascribed to good work performed by the instrumentality of the Association of the the Napuas, a powerful race from which sprang other peoples of which | Holy Intancy.

THE RECORD IN THE EAST.

JULY 20, 1883.

We are happy to be enabled to announce that Mr. Patrick Devine has consented to act as agent for the RECORD in Renfrew and vicinity. Mr. Devine is a trusted and respected Irish Catholic gentleman, and the very fact of his accepting the agency of the RECORD is in itself a guarantee of a large America. The most civilized of its measure of support from the Cathoearly races were the Peruvians, who lics of Renfrew. At Springtown, in the same county, we have had the good fortune of securing an old and respected friend, Mr. Patrick Kennedy, to represent us amongst the Catholics of his neighborhood. We bespeak for him a large measure of success.

PERSONAL.

We are sorry to learn that His Lordship defective government, based on des-Bishop Lorrain, Vicar Apostolic of Pontiac. potism amongst the upper, and comwas, some days ago, compelled by the sad munism amongst the lower classes. news of the death of his father, to inter-With such a government Lo people, rupt his pastoral visitation. We tender however intelligent, could subsist, Mgr. Lorrain our heartfelt sympathy in his sad bereavement. But the question naturally arises:

NOTES FROM THE NORTHLAND. that first inhabited America? Did TIT

If the people of Canada feel a just pride in the rapid growth of their North West, our American neighbors are equally Though among the early American proud of the wonderful triumphs achieved isted, there can be no doubt whatin the brief space of a few years in reever that they all sprang from the claiming their rich and fair Northland same common source as all other from waste and wilderness. The marvellous growth of this portion of the men. America was certainly peo-American republic is fully reflected in the of the world. From the earliest progress of its two splendid metropolitan cities, St. Paul and Minneapolis. times inhabitants of Asia crossed the

"When first," says the Pioneer Press, Behring straits into America, while "a city rises to any prominence, growth, Malays and Poleynesians, always expansion is the law of its being." Were it unable to show substantial pro-

the Pacific coasts of this continent. gress for each year, it would destroy al reasonable hope for the future. But when it has already acquired the popula-America is indeed a great mystery, tion, the industries, the aggregated cap-ital, and the commercial relations of a ital, and the commercial relations of a metropolis, then a steady continuance of growth at the usual rate is something more than an evidence of holding its own. It is the certain promise of a greater future. science and the uncertainty of its The doubling of the population or of the theories. Infinitude is ever before amount of business now done in any line is a far different achievement from a like relative increase at an earlier time, when the absolute figures dealt with were comcannot contemplate nor the human paratively small. Some of the statistics of the growth of St. Paul are well worth remembering. In population, as estimates from other sources have already indicated, we number general volume of business is twice that 000, and nearly half a million more than the combined stock and surplus of all the banks in the State of Minnesota outside the medium of its financial institutions commercial operations that backing which is essential to enterprise, but they also serve to draw new capital to a field so promising, and to lay the foundation upon which a business commensurate

the commercial metropolis of a region fit

for an empire, there is no one fact of past

JULY 20, 1

possession of capito warrant the las carry out enterpr portance is as gi and prosperity of individual. It is not the en which looks to th

railroad systems e from St. Paul fo which shall carry next three years have just passed. of the considerat mined far-sighter here in the last desire to be alread the first wave of i shall pass from th fic by way of St generally known are already being the Northern Pac shall be opened; a few years will wit through bills of h and the chief po hazards nothing. ment in advance of The case introduced The easy intercha tween the Missi nearer and farthe opens up a prosp which it is needle able as the growt and extended as there is no reaso which shall put t has left the recor and glory of its ea Leaving St. P Minneapolis, its be

great and only a outstrip the capit rapidity and exter day its population Paul and cannot, than 95.000. famed for its great There are twer in Minneapolis, v from seventy-five

rels of flour a day lion barrels a year principal marts of made up at Mir flour from the var expressly for exp unloaded at New English ports, wh competitor with grading better qua Twenty saw mil river, which have the spring freshets of northern Minne hundred million markets of the No

Nature and art of St. Paul to rene the most beautiful North West but of

"A little farther says a recent vis through its beau are pretty turrets dows and balconie dences, rising abov que knolls through of cool lawns sha piazzas and rustic swinging in the sh to have taken the them, and have a highest art to he groves of forest grounds have been in such a manner hand that has touc finer buildings are stone, against which leaved native ivy around the steeple in the greatest pro ful contrast, leadin comfortable, satis about all those pla

the buffetings of much sheltering ca

"If we could ge enter the city, a through the bro

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are drawn up, one netic attraction. an eye, almost, smooth, ribbon-lil "One cannot he the "grand round" (which the livery-

(which the livery-to do), across the bridge, circling N a very bouquet of over the river aga St. Anthony, wit aprons that have

sort of sloping of Bridal Veil, beyon ant grounds and h

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effect of surroun no matter how sn

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many cities. You may disn

MISSIONS IN AFRICA. A missionary of Zanquebar, in sale trade increased more than \$20,000,000 points now almost inaccessible. One They receive the fitter offer, they are trade, have doubled, as well as the oust-cannot without astonishment con-template these human habitations abandoned by their parents to per-template these human habitations abandoned by their parents to per-At a later age they are sent to orphanages. In these establish-

children of the so

THE NEGRO IN THE SOUTH. The Episcopalians have a bishop in Georgia and his name is Beckwith. He is lately reported to have

THE 12th OF JULY.

to order, Orangeism has been in this to order, Orangeism has been in this country the propagator of lawless-ness and disorder to an extent that heard of an Episcopalian dignitary ness and disorder to an extent that has very seriously injured the declaring against alcohol. To elsewhere offer food for profitable At Kabah (Vucatan) and Cuzco ground. They soon win the confid-Dominion by driving from it some Bishop Beckwith we now say "too reflection. In Mr. Ritchie we see a (Peru) the aqueducts recall similar ence of the pagans, with whom their Dominion by driving from it some bishop becauting we had too long very zealous and earnest if not thor- constructions in the neighborhood of relations daily become closer, with tension of the banking business. The

by the missionaries and are after-

surpassed, and ra western cities. "Minneapolis is the Northwest, t many of the mer men in small cou latter to There thus esnow envill soon urces at asily be re of the e instruof the

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t for the vicinity. espected in, and ccepting RECORD a large ne Cathotown, in had the old and ick Kenngst the od. We easure of

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ng.' tantial prodestroy al ture. But the populaegated cap ations of tinuance of ething more ts own. It ter future. on or of the in any line from a like time, when n were comthe statistic well worth

from other we number \$20,000,000 oceries, the f the precedtion of 100 marked fea-of the city's ildren in at. ls was then number of establish wholesale as the busiproportion ces that it is say that the twice that e years ago. ven this lib-short of the directions in erceptible he financial e extension aggregate an increase e of \$2,300,-n more than us of all the sota outside er indication ficant as this hich is nov and through institutions. which is unhich have atnters of na-aring houses he financial flow natur ollowing the e center capital in tary operamultiplicathe enorml ready to be ot only give nd secure to acking which it they also to a field so foundation mmensurate the growing Apart from de, and with St. Paul as f a region fit e fact of past

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isiness. The

JULY 20, 1883.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

possession of capital in quantity sufficient to warrant the largest transactions and to carry out enterprises of far-reaching im-portance is as great a factor in the life and prosperity of a city as in that of an individual. It is not the enthusiasm of a visionary

It is not the enthusiasm of a visionary which looks to the completion of the vast railroad systems extending west and north from St. Paul for an impetus to trade which shall carry us farther ahead in the next three years than in the three which have just passed. In fact, no small part of the considerations which have deter-mined far-sighted capitalists to locate here in the last few years has been the desire to be already on the ground when the first wave of international commerce shall pass from the Atlantic to the Pacishall pass from the Atlantic to the Paci-fic by way of St. Paul. It may not be generally known that direct importations generally known that direct importations are already being arranged for by way of the Northern Pacific as soon as that line shall be opened; and the prophecy that a few years will witness the making out of through bills of lading between St. Paul and the chief ports of China and Japan hazards nothing. It is only the state-ment in advance of a predetermined fact. The easy interchange of commodities be-tween the Mississippi valley and the nearer and farther shores of the Pacific opens up a prospect for St. Paul upon which it is needless to dilate. Remark-able as the growth of the city has been, and extended as are now its facilities, there is no reason to doubt of a future which shall put those as far behind as it has left the record which was the beat has left the ecord which was the boast

and glory of its early days. Leaving St. Paul, let us proceed to Minneapolis, its beautiful sister city whose great and only ambition seems to be to outstrip the capital of Minnesota in the rapidity and extent of its growth. Today its population exceeds that of St.

Paul and cannot, it is said, be any fewer than 95,000. Minneapolis is justly famed for its great milling industries. There are twenty-seven flouring mills in Minneapolis, with capacities ranging from seventy-five to four thousand barrels of flour a day, sending out two mil-lion barrels a year, which goes to all the principal marts of the world. Trains are

made up at Minneapolis, loaded with flour from the various mills in sacks made expressly for exportation purposes, and unloaded at New York to steamers for English ports, where it is a successful competitor with their own production, grading better quality and costing less. Twenty saw mills receive logs from the river, which have been floated down by the spring freshets from the vast pineries of norther Miner

of northern Minnesota, and send out two hundred million feet per annum to the markets of the Northwest and South. Nature and art combine as in the case

of St. Paul to render Minneapolis one of the most beautiful cities, not only of the North West but of the entire continent.

"A little farther on we are introduced." says a recent visitor, "to Minneapolis through its beautiful environs. There are pretty turrets and high jutting win-dows and balconies of almost palatial resi-dences, rising above the trees on picturesque knolls through which we catch glimpses of cool lawns shaven like velvet, broad piazzas and rustic seats, and hammocks swinging in the shade. The people seem to have taken the cue which Nature gave them, and have added the beauty of the highest art to her perfect work. The groves of forest trees and the sloping grounds have been improved and adorned in such a manner as to almost hide the hand that has touched them. Most of the finer buildings are built of a soft, gray stone, against which the dark-green fiveleaved native ivy, which entwines itself around the steeples of the highest churches in the greatest profusion, shows in beautiful contrast, leading us to indulge in that comfortable, satisfied feeling we have about all those plants and shrubs that are

forward for retirement in middle life, or when they have accumulated a compet-ency. Its admirers regard it with a pride and affection that borders on tenderness, because it offers so many beautiful things; things that touch the finest perceptions, to the eye of the beholder—really offered

to the eye of the beholder—really onered so persistently that you cannot go away without a look at its treasures. One does not think of it simply as a city, but all its tempting resorts, the lakes and Fort Snelling and Minnehaha, with which it is intimately connected by rail and carriage-ways outer into account " ways, enter into account." Before speaking of these beautiful re-

sorts I may mention that occasion offered itself during my stay in the North West for a brief visit to the Red River Valley. Amongst our party were Mr. Patrick Egan, Treasurer of the late National Land League of Ireland, Mr. Dennis Ryan, St. Paul, and Mr. Keegan, New York. Leaving St. Paul by the evening train on the 8th inst. we reached Kennedy, Minn., early on the following afternoon. There we met with a warm welcome from Capt. Donaldson, Managing Director of the Kennedy Land Company. The worthy Captain, who is one of the best authorities on farming in the North West, feels a very natural delight in receiving visitors to a district that has within a year or two made a progress marvellous even for the great West, where towns and cities spring up as if by magic and the

prairie smiles in responsive fertility to the first touch of human industry. To Captain Donaldson's energy and foresight is very largely to be ascribed the wonderful growth of Kennedy since its foundation. At Kennedy Mr. Egan enjoyed his first ride over the prairie. The crops there already give marked promise of a

yield fully as large per acre as that of last year. There will be this year under crop at Kennedy fully seven thousand acres. Since last autumn a magnificent new elevator and granaries have been erected. there. Besides, the Hotel Oakland, then just completed, has been opened under the management of Mr. Benedict. This gentleman, who has had considerable experience in this line of business, so regulates the hospitality of the Oakland as to make it one of the most favored resorts on the line of St. P. M. & M. R'v. Every traveller on that line looks with pleasure to the dinner gong that sounds

at Kennedy. The hotel is conducted on the strictest temperance principles; and during our stay there we certainly had every reason to feel gratified with the arrangements made at the Oakland for our comfort. Mr. Egan expressed himself delighted with all he saw of the Red River Valley during our visit to Kennedy. We returned to St. Paul on the 11th. Mr. Egan leaving on the following day for Minneapolis, and afterwards proceeding to Faribault, Minn., where, with Bishop Ireland, Father McGolrick of Minneapolis, Father Shanley of St. Paul, and others, he addressed the Total Abstinence Convention of Minnesota. He thence directed his footsteps to Davenport, Iowa, whence he will leave for St. Louis and afterwards for the Pacific coast. Mr. Egan's visit to America cannot fail of being of the greatest benefit to the Irish cause. He is thoroughly posted on the Irish question in all its phases, and wheresoever he goes in America affords the friends of Irish national independence the

IRELAND'S STRUGGLE FOR THE FAITH. XII.

King James' proclamation, dated Westminster, July 4th, 1605, opened the eyes of the Catholics of Ireland to the perfidy of English ministers and sovereigns in regard of all matters affecting their rights to freedom of worship. This extraordin ary document is worthy earnest perusal. It begins by reciting that the king has been informed that his Irish subjects had, since the death of his "beloved sister," been deceived by a false rumor that he would allow them liberty of conscience, contrary to the laws and statutes of Ireland, and the religion he professed. For this he goes on to state that some have deemed him less zealous for the "Irish" church than he ought to be, and that very many of his Irish subjects seem determined to persevere in their contumacy. In consequence of this rumor Jesuits, Seminarists, priests and bishops who, he says, have received ordination at the hands of foreigners have emerged from their hiding places to exercise their functions openly, and despise him and the reformed religion. After this far-fetched, deceitful and unfounded preamble, the proclamation goes on to enact :

"Wherefore it hath seemed good to us to notify our *beloved* subjects of Ireland, that we shall never tolerate such a state of things; and notwithstanding the rumors so industriously circulated, we are firmly resolved never to allow any religion save that which is consonant to the word of God, established by our laws. By these presents, therefore, let all men know that strictly order and command all and and every one of our subjects to frequent the parochial churches, to assist at the divine offices, and attend to the exposition of the meet of Call of the word of God, on Sundays and fes-tival days, according to the rule and spirit of the laws. They who will act contrari-wise will incur the penalties provided by the statutes which we now order to be rigorously enforced."

Then as to the priests the king declares :

"And as it has been notified to us that Jesuits, seminary priests, and many other priests, wander about the kingdom of Ireand, seducing our subjects to the obser vance of their superstitious ceremonies, thus bringing our laws into contempt: We now order and command that all such Jesuits, priests, seminarists, &c., &c., who have been ordained in foreign parts, or derive any authority from the Ro the expiration of the last day of lo, after November, instant, withdraw from our kingdom of Ireland; nor let any such persons after that date venture to return into the aforesaid kingdom. Should they contravene this order, we strictly ordain that they are to be punished to the utmost rigor of the laws, in this case already specified. We, moreover, strictly forbid all our subjects of Ireland to shelter or countempered to the strictly forbid countenance any Jesuit, seminary priest or other priest, who will dare to remain n Ireland, or return thither after the 10th lay of December inst."

The next paragraph ordains punishment not only upon all priests remaining in or coming to Ireland, but upon all who shelter them.

"But if any of the aforesaid Jesuits, seminary priests or priests of any order, shall dare to remain in the kingdom of Ireland, or return thither after the 10th day of December, instant, and if any of our subjects shall dare to receive or shelour subjects shart dare to receive or snet-ter them, we strictly command all our mayors, constables, sheriffs, judges, &c., &c., to act as faithful subjects, and to seize the bodies or body of each and every Jes-uit, seminary priest, and other priests who

The presence of the veteran Earl of Tyrone tant interest in Ireland, and every effort was made to drive him to extremes by petty persecutions. The king's proclama-tion depriving the Irish Catholics of freelegal customs, and the bitter persecution kept up against Catholics in England and Ireland, all combined to give rise to a deep feeling of uneasiness in Ireland. At Christmas 1606, on the invitation of Lord Howth, a meeting of Anglo-Irish Catholic noblemen and Celtic chieftains was held in the Castle of Maynooth. Lords Howth and Devlin represented the former andO'Neill, O'Donnell, and O'Cane the latter. The determination arrived at by the meeting has never been made known, but the fact of the conference having been held and the alleged purpose of its participants to form another confederacy for the protection of Catholic interests, was conveyed to the Council. This information is believed to

have been communicated by Lord Ho with who, it is thought, was employed by Cecil to effect the ruin of the northern chiefs. In May, 1607, O'Neill and O'Donnell were summoned by the deputy to attend him in Dublin and to a ppear in London before Michaelmas. O'Neill proceeded to Dublin, and taking leave of the deputy as if to set out to London, returned to Dungannon, whence he proceeded to Lough Swilley to meetO'Donnell and others of his friends. From Maguire, who had been for some time on the continent, O'Neill had previously learned the purpose of the government to destroy himself and the other Celtic princes of the North. A flight to the continent'was, owing to their inability to take up arms, decided on as the most advisable measure to be taken. At Rathmullen Maguire lay in wait with a French ship for those who decided to leave. With

O'Neill there then left for the continent his countess Catherine Maginniss, and his three sons Hugh, John and Bryan, his nephew Art, son of Cormac, Roderick O'Donnell, Earl of Tyrconnell, Caffar O'Donnell his brother, Nuala his sister. who had left her husband, the traitor Nial departure was a day of sorrow for Ire. land. Sir Cahir O'Doherty, of Innishowen, the only native Irish chief of importance now remaining in the North, was driven into taking up arms, but fell before the combined forces of Marshall Wingfield and Sir Oliver Lambert, Governor of Connaught. The barony of Innishowen was confiscated and made over to Chichester, who afterwards also got a grant of the borough of Dungannon with 1,300 acres adjoining. Wingfield was given the territory of Fercullan near Dublin, with the title of Viscount Powerscourt, aud Lambert made Earl of Cavan, with a grant of Carig and other valuable possessions in that county. On the 5th of November, 1608, James, in a proclamation, recited the English story of

O'Cahan's country, contained 547 bally- ANSWER OF HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP in Ireland was a subject of annoyance to boes, or 34,187 acres, of which the Bishop the undertakers and friends of the Protes. of Derry claimed termon lands to the amount of 6343 acres: Donegal contained 110,700 acres, of which 9,000 acres were claimed as termon lands; Fermanagh, commonly called McGwire's country, dom of religion, the abolition of all Irish contained 1070 tathes, or 33,437 acres, with 46 islands; Cavan, O'Reilly's country, contained 620 polls, or 40,500 acres; and Armagh contained 77,800 acres, of which the primate's share was to be 2400 acres, and the incumbents' glebes were to enjoy 4650 acres.

Upon the Catholic clergy, secular and regular, the fury of Protestant intoler. ance continued throughout the reign of James to vent itself. Several sealed their faith with their life's blood. Amongst them were the prior of Lough Derg, a priest named O'Loughrane, and Conor O'Devany, bishop of Down and Connor. Notwithstanding the bitterness and violence of the persecution, it is com-Amongst them were the prior of Lough and violence of the persecution, it is computed that there were still in the country 1,160 priests secular and regular. There must have been besides 300 or 400 other Irish clergymen abroad, professors in Irish

colleges or awaiting higher orders. To prevent the education of Catholics, the lord deputy Chichester in 1610 issued a proclamation commanding all noble-men, traders and others having children abroad for purposes of education to recall them within a year, and in case they refused to return, to case, under the sever-est penalties sending them money either directly or indirectly. Notwithstanding this measure a large number of Irish youths continued to be sent to the con-tinent. The "School of Wards" established by Elizabeth and enlarged by James continued, however, to receive many of the children of noble Irish Catholic families. These youths were sent there in most cases against their parents' wishes and trained according to the tenets of Protestantism. Thus by a gross violation of parental rights did heresy seek to im. plant itself in the Emerald Isle

CATHOLIC SYNOD.

An Address from the Clergy of the Diocese to the Archbishop.

The Synod of the Roman Catholic dio-Garve, the lady Rose O'Doherty, wife of Caffar, Maguire and many others. Their ceedings of most public importance were those relating to the decrees, and the pres-entation of an address from the clergy of the diocese to the Archbishop, and His Grace's answer thereto. DECREES.

No new decrees were enacted, but some

No new decrees were enacted, but some of the old ones of 1803 were renewed. Amongst them were :--ist, That the Archbishop is not responsi-ble for any debts contracted by priests or building committees, except when His Grace gives a legal document or mortgage,

or signs a note. 2nd. That when a priest gets spiritual faculties in the diocese he is not as a hired servant, but as a voluntary workman in God's vineyard. The bishop provides him with a mission, from which he draws a living. He is not to look to the bishop for salary, but to the people for whom he labors. Should he render himself unlabors. worthy of his high calling, and is deprived of his mission, he may blame himself, and proclamation, recited the English story of the flight of Tyrone and Tyrconnell. This he did to divert continental sympathy from the Irish princes. It was now de-cided to confiscate the whole of Ulster, and commissioners appointed for the pur-pose declared that in consequence of the pose declared that in consequence of the rebellion of O'Neill, O'Donnell, and O'Doherty the entire six counties of the salt of the earth; but if the salt lose "You are Ulster were forfeited to the crown. It is good for nothing any more but to be 3rd. Priests are forbidden, without the permission of the bishop to contract debts over \$100, or to countersign notes or beome security for anybody or to receive

TO THE ADDRESS OF THE PRIESTS. My dearly beloved Priests:

receive your beautiful and consoling I receive your beautiful and consoling address with the same sincerity and affec-tion that dictated it. Indeed it is too kind and flattering, for after all I am but a poor servant in the Lord's vineyard. Others have done immensely better. Yet I have one consolation, that I never spared pains or labour and had always upright intentions in all my acts. Our Lord mercifully takes into account our weakness and takes the will for the our weakness and takes the will for the deed. Our office is summarized in the prayer of the mass for a deceased prelate, Laboriosum Certamen," a laborious con-est. We are here not by our own seeking but by the will of God, manifested by His Vicar on earth. Hence our consolation in the difficult contest for God and his

church. I thank you for your fervent prayers and holy sacrifices. I am convin-ced that God prolonged my days, in resour Immaculate Lady of Knock. It has always been my great consolation to have the clergy so wholly devoted to the ser-vice of God, and so truly loyal to the one whom God has placed over them. May that sacred bond of charity which always subsisted amongst yourselves and with us subsisted amongst yourselves and with us be perpetual. By this you shall be known to be the true disciples of Christ. Pray, we beseech you, dearly beloved priest, that the remaining part of our life may

not be unworthy of our sacred office of of your trust an1 affection.

FROM ONSLOW.

Bishop Lorrain's first pastoral visit to Onslow was an occasion of general rejoic-ing amongst the good people of that mis-sion. At Bristol, His Lordship was met by a long procession of carriages from Quio and vicinity, and thence conducted to that thriving village. A tastefully con-structed arch was erected between the parochial residence and the church, and the street leading to the sacred edifice lined with evergreens. The effect was very fine. The interior of the church was beautifully decorated, the drapery used on the occasion having been kindly donated

by Mr. C. Turpain. Immediately after his arrival at the church His Lordship proceeded to the blessing of the two magnificent statues presented by Messrs. Clarke and Kirwan. presented by Messrs. Clarke and Kirwan. These statues are of the finest manufac-ture, and will prove a decided ornament to the church. The subjects are, The Sacred Heart of Jesus, and The Holy Virgin and Child. It speaks well indeed for the public spirit of the Catholics of Quio that such a donation should be made by Messrs. Clarke and Kirwan, of these fine statues. A monest the clercy present fine statues. Amongst the clergy present, besides the worthy pastor, Father Cadigan, were the Rev. Fathers Lavin, Pakenham, Brunet, Portage du Fort, and de Repentigny. There were fifty candidates for Confirmation at Quio, and large numbers of persons availed themselves of the opportunity of approaching the sacraments of penance and the Holy Eucharist.

and the Holy Eucharist. The people of North Onslow likewise extended to Bishop Lorrain a very enthus-iastic reception. Notwithstanding a con-stant downpour of rain there could not have been fewer than 60 carriages in the procession that escorted him to the North Onslow church. Here again there were fifty candidates for confirmation, and, as at Quio, many of them were grown up and even old persons. The clergy in atten-dance on His Lordship were kep. very busy in the confessional and several hun-dreds received Holy Communion. All those who were confirmed both at Onio and North Onslow took the pledge against the use of intoxicants, the children to be bound to it till they have attained the age

of 21 years. The Bazaar set on foot some time by Father Cadigan is progressing very favorably, and promises to realize a large amount. The tickets are selling rapidly and prizes being daily added to the already large list. Many ladies and gentlemen from Ottawa, Avlmer and other places have already signified their intention to be present during the Bazaar in September, and several private excursion parties will then also no doubt visit Quio. The Bazaar will, it is justly believed, mark the opening of a new era for the parish of Onslow, and place it on a footing of solid prosperity that the labors of Father Cadigan justly merit. The temperance movement organized by that worthy priest amongst the parish ioners still continues in full vigor with full vigor with the happiest results to the people. Onslow has lately had to mourn the death of two worthy parishioners, Mr. Michael Ryan, at the early age of 31 years, and Mr. Maurice O'Reilly, aged 70. Both were deservedly held in high esteem, and their funeral obsequies drew together large concourses of friends and neighbors.

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children of the soil and able to withstand the buffetings of our latitude without much sheltering care from us.

"If we could get off here where we first enter the city, and walk down into it through the broad, handsome streets, whose dwellings on either hand are set back among trees and surrounded with unfenced lawns glistening with the spray of fountains making rainbows in the sunlight, we should carry away a picture of Minneapolis with no shadow in it. "We cannot see the river, but we are

close beside it, and can hear the pleasant sound of falling water and the busy wheels of the many mills which are the basis of all the prosperity of this very thriving and prosperous city. At this point, and for some distance above, the river, divided by two or three continu-ous booms for keeping the lumber sep-arate, is fairly choked with logs floating down to the mills. Arrived there, they are drawn up, one by one, as if by mag-netic attraction, and in the twinkling of an eye, almost, they pass out below in smooth, ribbon-like boards. "One cannot help thinking as he makes wheels of the many mills which are the

"One cannot help thinking, as he makes the "grand round" of the city by carriage (which the livery-men expect all visitors to do), across the magnificent suspension bridge, circling Nicollet Island—which is a very bouquet of beautiful homes—and over the view acroin between the Feller over the river again, between the Falls of St. Anthony, with the artificial wooden aprons that have converted them into a aprons that have converted them into a sort of sloping dam, and the delicate Bridal Veil, beyond which rise the pleas-ant grounds and buildings of the Univer-sity, that Minneapolis is remarkably free from the unbeautiful scenes of apparent poverty and wretchedness that mar so mean cities. many cities.

"You may dismount and go about on foot down all the narrower back streets, and still you find houses that are true homes and people with happy faces. Here is shown the value of influence and effect of surroundings; every builder of no matter how small a cottage, racks his brain for some pretty architectural design and lays out his diminutive grounds with an inspiration caught from his wealthier neighbor. And in the arrangement of the magnificent merchants' blocks, with their immense plate-glass windows, there is evinced an artistic taste and skill un and rarely equaled, in other western cities. western cities. "Minneapolis is the pet and pride of the Northwest, the goal toward which many of the merchants and professional men in small country towns are looking

of his country's affairs, and of being guided by his moderation and sound political sagacity.

On my return to St. Paul I had further opportunity of viewing every point of interest in that stirring metropolis. Its civic government as conducted on the basis of sound christian morality, and reflects the very highest credit on the Mayor and his

advantage of partaking of his knowledge

subordinates in control of the municipal machinery of the city. By a late order of Mayor O'Brien all gambling dens and nouses of ill-repute were summarily closed and the capital of Minnesota rid of an element of population whose presence is a disgrace to any community and whose influence for evil is too well known to need special mention. Could not the example of Mayor O'Brien be followed with profit in some of our Canadian cities?

It is impossible within the limited space

of a correspondence of this kind to recount the good effected by Bishop Ireland of St. Paul by his earnest advocacy of the cause of total abstinence. That cause has the constant benefit of his suasive speech and his powerful example. The result is that the principles and practice of total abstinence have taken so deep a hold on the Irish Catholic people of Minnesota that the name of Bishop Ireland will be blessed by generations yet unborn for the service he is rendering by his advocacy of temperance to God and to country. The

State Convention at Faribault, of which mention has been already made, proved the strength and influence of the Total Abstinence movement in Minnesota. But that strength and that influence, widespread as they are, are as yet but in their inception. With their growth will likewise grow and increase the influence of religion and the power of Catholicity, the only power on earth that can reform man by raising him from the degradation of sin and the domination of his own passions. F. C.

New York contains more Catholics than any other city in the world, and the grand majority of them are of Irish birth or descent.

have received their ordination in foreign parts, and commit them to close confin ment until our viceroy or his deputy shall have inflicted on them just and deserved punishment.

This precious document concludes by holding out a vain inducement to apostacv.

"But if any of the aforesaid Jesuits, seminary priests, or others shall, before the aforesaid 10th day of December next, present himself before our viceroy, or any other of our officers of state, signifying his desire to frequent our churches, according to the spirit of our laws, we will give permission to such Jesuits, seminary priests, and others, to tarry in our kingdom, and return thereto as long as they shall continue faithful to the observance which we prescribe. Such persons shall have and enjoy all the privileges belong-ing to our faithful and loving subjects."

On the departure of Mountjoy for England in 1603, Carew, President of Munster, became lord deputy ; to be replaced in the autumn of the following year by Sir Arthur Chichester, who for elever years held this important post. The new deputy was avaricious and unscrupulous and made his stay in Ireland a source of vast private gain. Under his administration was carried out further than ever before the schemes of Anglizing Ireland not only as to religion, but as to the legal procedure and the system of land tenure. The whole island was divided into 32 counties and six judicial districts, all of, which were visited by judges in the second or third year of James' reign and afterwards semi-annually. By a judgment of the court of queen's bench at Dublin in 1605 the ancient customs of tanistry and gavelkind were declared null and void. and the entire feudal systems, with the rights of primogeniture, hereditary succession, entail and vassalage substituted therefor. It is easy to perceive that by the sweeping change a vast amount of litigation was brought about and the undertak-

prosecute their purposes of confiscation. judged from this sample: "Tyrowen con. About the same time all lawyers appearing in court and all justices of the peace were

O'Doherty, the entire six counties of These counties it was resolved to plant | cast out and to be trodden on by men." with men "well affected in religion." Of the lands confiscated 43,000 were given the Protestant bishops of Ulster, 30,000 to Trinity College, Dublin, and to differ- money on deposit. ent trading guilds of London 209,800 acres, including the whole city of Derry. Grants to individuals were divided into three classes of 2,000, 1,500 and 1,000

acres each as the conditions of the plantation show:

"I. That the proportion of land to be distributed to undertakers may be of three different quantities. The first and least may consist of so many parcels of land as will make a thousand English acres, or thereabouts; the second or acres, or thereabouts; the second or middle proportion, of so many parcels as will make fifteen hundred English acres, or thereabouts; the third, and greatest, of

or intereatoouts; the third, and greatest, of so many parcels as will make two thous-and English acres, or thereabouts. "II. That all lands escheated in every county may be divided into four parts, whereof two parts may be divided into proportions consisting of a thousand acres proportions consisting of a thousand acres apiece, a third part into proportions of fifteen hundred acres, and the fourth part into proportions of two thousand acres. "III. That every proportion be made a parish, and a parish church be erected thereon; and the incumbents be endowed thereon; and the incumbents be endowed

with glebes of several quantities, viz.: An incumbent of a parish of a thousand with acres to have sixty acres, of a parish of fifteen hundred acres to have ninety acres, and of a parish of two thousand acres to have one hundred and twenty acres; and that the whole tithes, and the duties of every parish, be allotted to every incumbent, besides the glebes aforesaid. "IV. That the undertakers of these lands be of several sorts—first, English and Scottish, who are to plant their pro-portions with English and Scottish tenants; second, servitors in Ireland, who may take English or Irish tenants at their

choice; third, natives of those counties, who are to be freeholders." In every county ample provision was made from the confiscated lands for the support of the state charch, as may be R. A. O'Connor, tained of 'available land,' including the ecclesiastical possessions, 1571 ballyboes, F. Rohleder, obliged to take the oath of supremacy. or 98,187 acres; Coleraine, otherwise

4th. Priests are to read every year the provincial and synodical decrees. ADDRESS OF THE REV. CLERGY OF TORONTO

TO THEIR ARCHBISHOP.

May it please your Grace: We the priests of the Archdiocese of Toronto, before returning to our respect-ive parishes, beg to tender to Your Grace the expression of our great joy at your recovery from a prolonged and very seri-ous illness. ous illness.

Whilst reflecting on your long and brilliant occupancy of this important See, we could hardly refrain from regarding your illness as other than the result of over attention to your onerous and exalted duties, and realizing how irreparable your loss would be to each and every one of us and the people confided to our care, our fervent prayers were daily offered to the Almighty for your recovery. It has pleased God to grant our earnest petitions. Our Father and Spiritual Chief has been preserved to us; the Province of Toronto, association, offer our heartfelt felicitation that so great a calamity has been averted ; that Your Grace is still spared to us to continue your noble work for the honour of God and the salvation of souls.

Your Grace has received many congratulations since your recovery, and these ex-pressions of filial attachment must have been pleasing to your paternal heart. We trust that you will accept our assurance that none of these could have been truer or more affectionate than those of your devoted priests who now have the honour

 of grouping themselves around you.
 F. P Rooney, V.G., J. M. Laurent, V.G.,
 Edward Cassidy, J. J. McEntee,
 Archdeacon, E. F. Gallagher, J. McCann, Dean, W. H. Harris,

Gibney,

Etc.,

A. D. Finan, P. W. McMahon, McBride. K. Campbell, Etc .

ORITUARY.

It is with feelings of sincere regret that we have to record the death of Miss Annie Our Father and Spiritual Chief has been preserved to us; the Province of Toronto, and the Diocese especially, has been saved from a severe and imminent loss. One who occupies a foremost place in the American hierarchy is still left to adorn its glorious ranks; and we, your humble co-labourers in the work of Christ, we who feel that we are bound to you by ties of the closest friendship and most intimate association, offer our heartfelt felicitation so well acquainted with her good qualities that her death at such an early age is most lamentable. She was a member of St. Mary's choir from its beginning, and for a number of years leader, to the members of which she endeared herself by her bright,

innocent and vivacious nature, and by her many acts of kindness, and by none will she be more missed, or longer and fondly remembered. The funeral took place at 10 o'clock on Saturday, and proceeded to St. Mary's church where a solemn High Mass was celebrated for the repose of her soul, after which the Roy. Father Quirk preached a very eloquent and sympathetic preached a very eloquent and sympathetic discourse. The funeral cortege from the church, which was by far the largest ever seen in the town, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, adding more testimony to the high esteem in which the deceased young lady was held, proceeded to the cemetery where all that was mortal of one who but a few days since had no thought of death were laid in their last ling place. ing place.

3

AL.

ers given a much desired opportunity to

6

Feast of the Sacred Heart.

Two lights on a lowly Altar; Two snowy cloths for a Feast, Two vases of dying roses-The morning comes from the East, With a gleam for the folds of the Vestment And a grace for the face of the priest.

The sound of a low, sweet whisper Floats over a little Bread. And trambles around a chalice. And the Priest bows down his head ! O'er a Sign of White on the Allar. In the cup-o'er a Sign of Red.

As red as the red of roses ! As white as the white of snows :-But the red is the red of a surface Beneath which a God's blood flows: And the white is the white of a sunlight Within which a God's flesh glows.

Ah! Words of the olden Thursday! Ye come from the faraway! Ye bring us the Friday's victim In his own love's olden way! In the hand of the Priest at the altar His Heart finds a Home each day.

The sight of a Host uplifted ; The silver sound of a bell! The gleam of a golden chalice— Be glead—sad heart! 'tis well; He made, and he keeps love's promise, With thee all days to dwell.

From his hand to his lips that tremble, From his lips to his heart a-thrill, Goes the little Host on its love-path Still doing the Father's Will: And over the rim of the chalice The Blood flows forth-to fill-

.^

The heart of the man anointed, With the waves of a wondrous gra A silence fails on the Altar-An awe on each bended face-For the Heart that bled on Caivary Still beats in the Holy-Place.

The priest comes down to the railing, Where trows are bowed in prayer. In the tender class of his fingers A Host lies pure and fair— And the hearts of Christ and the Christian Meet there—and only there !

Oh! Love that is deep and deathless! Oh! Faith that is strong and grand ! Oh! Hope that will shine for ever. O'er the wastes of a weary land !— Christ's Heart finds an earthily Heaven In the paim of the priest's pure hand.

-Father Ryan

HALF HOURS WITH THE SAINTS.

Saint Joseph.

FORBEARANCE OF THE JUST MAN .- St. Joseph, the chaste spouse of Mary, was descended from the most illustrious family in the world, for he was a son of the house of David. He was poor, and fol-lowed the trade of an artisan, for our Lord lowed the trade of an artisan, for our Lord was desirous of sanctifying at once nobil-ity of descent, useful labour, and indigence. The Gospel characterises him as a "just man," and more than this it is not possi-ble to say. Yet Joseph, unaware of what was being accomplished in Mary's favour, and deeming her culpable, preferred quit-ing her rather themconcine herto themder. temple. ting her, rather than consign her to the judgment of men. Then it was that the angel manifested to him the incarnation of the Word Divine. He had conceived the pur-pose of abandoning her, because he was just-minded and did not wish to dwell in daily relations with a spouse who might seem unworthy. He would have shrunk with horror from denouncing her, because he was all forbearing, and because she would have been stoned to death. St. Joseph, after having enjoyed the honor of protecting Jesus and Mary, had the happi-ness of dying in their arms; but Holy Scripture leaves us in ignorance as to the time of a death thus precious before God.

MORAL REFLECTION .- True justice cannot fail to partake of that of God, who is Himself so pitying towards sinners. Ah ! in the excess of our zeal against evil-doing, let us keep ever in memory that divine utterance, "I will have mercy and not sacrifice."—(Matt. xii, 7.)

Saint Lomer.

INNOCENCE AND JUSTICE.-St. Lomer, a priest and treasurer of the church of Chartres, left the world while still young, and withdrew to a forest of the Perche where he constructed a rude cabin of where he constructed a rule cabin of twigs, there to devote himself to prayer, and occupy himself solely with preparing for eternity amid the austerities of pen-ance and holy meditations. He was there

masses were celebrated on this day as is done at present on Christmas. The vigil and octave of the feast are nearly as an-cient as the feast itself, and have long been observed in the church, especially in France. A feast in honor of St. John's conception is observed in the Greek church on September 23. has been derived. St. Benedict died on the 21st March, 543. MORAL REFLECTION .- Prayer, humility, and mortification: such are the means of preserving continence. The blessing of God is the reward thereof: "They that are Christs," says St. Paul, "crucify their flesh with its vices and concupiscences." on September 23. The French who emigrated to the new (Gal. v. 24.)

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.

HIS BIRTH-SANCTIFICATION-LUSTRE LIFE -ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FEAST, &C.

St. Augustine in several of his sermons schlans the reasons that have influenced the church in establishing a feast to honor the nativity of St. John the Baptist, an honor that she has accorded to no other saint, apostle or prophet, with the single exception of the Blessed Virgin. He says that while the other saints only knew and that while the other saints only knew and that while the other saints only knew and prophesied concerning the Redeemer in their mature age, St. John, filled with the Holy Ghost, in the womb of his mother, St. Elizabeth, knew then and from that My DEAR BOYS—As 1 nove been re-quested by your superior to say a few words to you, I can think of nothing bet-ter to place before your minds than the Boy Jesus. He was a boy once like yourmoment adored Jesus Christ as his God. a fact which he demonstrated when, accord-ing to the Holy Scriptures, "he leaped in selves, and passed through His years of boyhood just as you are doing now. All that we know of his early life is comprised his mother's womb.

his mother's womb." Indeed with the exception of the Blessed Virgin, who by a miracle of Divine grace was preserved from the stain of sin, there was not a single saint who received even in the few words of the Evangelist, who tells us that "He grew in wisdom, and in grace," before God. He grew as, I trust, grace," before God. He grew as, I trust, you are growing, in wisdom and grace. At least He appeared to grow in these qualities for, although from the beginning He was infinitely wise and infinitely holy, yet he was pleased to subject Himself to the laws of our weak nature, in order that He might be our model. Therefore, dear hours it is upon these two points that I was not a single saint who received even before his birth so many graces as St. John. The prophet Jeremiah, for example, who was, according to the opinion of many holy doctors and theologians, sanctified in his mother's womb, did not receive such an abundance of grace as was given to St. John and his holy parents. We can best illustrate this by recording the events of his life and those which immediately pre-ceded his birth.

the laws of our weak hattre, in order that He might be our model. Therefore, dear boys, it is upon these two points that I wish to speak to you especially. To grow in wisdom is to grow in knowl-cles ord in the sectorization of the intellect Under the government of Herod, the last king who occupied the throne of Judea, there was a holy priest named Zachary, of the family of Abia, who was remarkable for his strict observance of the law of God. His wife whose distinguishing characteristic is that of the student ! Here you are shut out, as it were, from the world with naught to law of God. His wife was named Eliza-beth, who, like himself, was of the family as it were, from the world with haught to engage your attention but your books. It is to acquire knowledge that you have been sent here. It is that you may be come intelligent men; for it is by your intelligence that you differ from brute of Aaron. Both were well advanced in years, and God, who had frequently tried their virtue, rewarded it in a manner the most remarkable. They were without children, a fact which was considered as animals. It is by your intelligence that you can attain to almost perfect knowledge. By delving and diving down into the unlimited possibilities of the intellectual world, you push back the limits of ignorance and be-held a new world here of placeure and little short of disgraceful by the Jews. One day as Zachary was engaged in the offering the perfumes and sacritemple, othering the perfumes and sacri-fices of the ancient law, an angel appeared to him at the side of the altar and told him that he would have a son whom he should call John—the gift of God. This child, the angel declared, would be great hold a new world beyond of pleasure and interest. You gaze down the long vistas of truth in all its loveliness and beauty. before the Lord and would be filled before the Lord and would be filed with the Holy Ghost while yet in the womb of his mother. He would drink no wine or strong drink and would convert many among the children of Israel. He would It is by your intelligence that you create a love for your faith, the depository of a love for your faith, the depository of that inestimable truth. It was for this truth that the martyrs, or witnesses, laid down their lives, and, although you may not be called upon to defend the truth to the effusion of your blood, yet you will be called upon to do something which, to a boy, is even worse than death, to endure the taunts, the jibes, the sneers of a wicked and godless world, to confront the scornwalk before the Lord in the spirit and vir-tue of Elias, in order that he might pre-pare the way of the Lord for His coming. Zachary was astonished at this celestial visit and said to the angel: "Whereby shall I know this, for I am an old man and godless world, to confront the scorn-ful and ever varying attacks of public opinion. Oh, how hard must it be for a boy to stand up for his convictions against those whose opinions are entirely opposed to bit is must east him prove to and my wife is advanced in years." And then the angel answering said to him : "I am Gabriel, who stands before God ; and am sent to speak to thee, and to bring to thee these good tidings. And behold thou shalt be dumb, and shall not be able to speak until the day wherein these things to his. Surely it must cost him more to do this than even to lose his life upon the bloody sands of the arena. hall come to pass, because thou hast no THE DAY SURELY COMING

believed my words, which shall be fulfilled in their time." Zachary immediately lost the use of his

THE DAY SURELY COMING. It is now, then, that you should prepare yourselves to meet the coning crisis, the crisis of infidelity against truth. That day will surely come, and some who even now are grown old in years may live to see if; but you will surely see it, for it is the rising generation that must meet it. We demend unon you, then for the come tongue, and the people understood by his silence that he had a vision. After the close of his sacerdotal duties Zachary returned to Hebron, the holy city of the tribe of Judea, where he resided, We depend upon you, then, for the comand which was seven or eight leagues dis tant from Jerusalem. Hardly had he and which was seven or eight leagues dis-tant from Jerusalem. Hardly had he reached his home when the prediction of the angel was verified and his holy spouse conceived her son. Filled with joy and gratitude for so great a favor, and actuaing battle, to become champions of the truth, to cope with those who claim to possess the monoply of intelligence, but whose minds are steeped in error, who will not see the truth because their deeds or out the posterior of the state of th remained in the closest retirement for asked "What is truth?" did not wait for

deadly contest. So should it be with you. Are you not soldiers preparing to battle in a far nobler cause, under a more glorious banner than that of any nation ? Ah, yes, dear boys, you have your little discipline or rules for which you should ever cherish a dutiful respect. You may at time think that they are irksome, yet

ever cherish a dutiful respect. You may at times think that they are irksome; yet they were devised by older heads than yours, by men who knew well the neces-sity of discipline for the proper training of boys. Then suffer yourselves to be well trained in know-ledge and virtue. Do not think that you can acquire sufficient knowledge at will. No; it is only steady application, and above all by acquiring a taste for study that will insure you success in the pursuit world, and settled especially in Canada, brought the observation of this feast with them, but we have been unable to ascer-tain satisfactorily why it has been chosen as the national feast day of the French Canadians.—Northwestern Chronicle. THE BOY JESUS. The Model For All Boyhood.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

ADDRESS OF RT. REV. BISHOP O'FARRELL

MY DEAR BOYS-As I have been re

TO THE STUDENTS OF VILLANOVA COL-

that will insure you success in the pursuit of wisdom. Strive, then, to acquire this love while at college, otherwise there is small chance of your doing it amidst the noise and bustle of the world. Although

small chance of your doing it amidst the noise and bustle of the world. Although I am well advanced in years, still I love my books as dearly as when a boy and I loved them dearly; then and would often seek them in preference to play. I am very glad to have had the opportunity of visiting you for the first time, although it is not the first time I have been among boys; for my early life as a priest was pas-sed among them, teaching and instructing them. And I must say those were the happiest days of my life. It was then I began to acquire knowledge, to enter deepbegan to acquire knowledge, to enter deep-ly into study and to acquire a love for my books. This taste has grown up with me, and now when I look for relief from the wearisome cares and duties of life, nothing affords me sweeter repose that the com-panionship of my books. There I find comfort and consolation, there I forget the little troubles and cares of daily life, far removed in mind and body from their

removed in mind and body from their midst. Do you, then, dear boys, strive to acquire this love for study and for your books, to grow, in imitation of your div-ine model, both in wisdom and grace as you advance in age, and if these few words that I have spoken have afforded any en-couragement or have produced a good effect in any one of you, I shall deem myself annly renaid. myself amply repaid.

STINGING irritation, inflammation, all Kidney Complaints, cured by "Buchu-paiba." \$1.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the most effec-tive blood purifier ever devised. It is re-commended by the best physicians.

A Hot Day's Heavy Work!

A Hot Day's Heavy Work! On Tuesday, June 12, in the city of New Orleans, before a large audience of prominent citizens, personally interested. Gen'ts as solely in charge of the regular distribution, being the June Grand Monthly (the 157th) and the Semi-annual Extraordinary Draw-ing, distributed prizes amounting to over yaze one, as they attest over their own signa-tures (and who doubts their veracity or inte-prity?), with honesty, fairness, and in good fait to wards all parties. Tieket No. 23,131 drew capital prize \$15,000, and was sold-one-hait to Mr. Jas. Demoruel.e, of Messrs. Demoruelle & Cusachs, prominent dealers in building materials in New Orleans; one-ferman citizen of Raleigh, N.C., etc. No. 75,008 drew the second prize, \$30,000, one-nafth sold to W. B. Hutchinson, well known broker, No. 12 Old Slip, New York city; and of the more the second prize, \$30,000, one-nafth sold to W. B. Hutchinson, Well known broker, No. 12 Old Slip, New York city; and of the more the second prize, \$30,000, one-nafth sold to W. B. Hutchinson, Well known broker, No. 12 Old Slip, New York city; and of the more the hird prize, \$30,000, one-nafth sold to whe third prize, \$30,000, one-nafth sold the was paid to the Bank of Commerce at Memphis, Tenn.; and other portions to at Memphis, Tenn.; and other portions to the to furth prizes-sold to C. T. Kimberlin, reass, P. O., Wash'n Co., Ky.; and New origon the prize-sold to G. T. Kimberlin, the next (the 159th) takes place August 14, menther the sole on a place. Information can be had on applica-tion to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

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If you are costive or dyspeptic, or are suffering from any other of the numerous dis-eases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill, for Hop Bitters are a sovereign remedy in all

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THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER. There is only one way by which any disease can be cured, and that is by removing the cause-whatever it may be. The great medi-cal authorities of the day declare that nearly every disease is caused by deranged kidneys or liver. To restore these therefore is the only way by which health can be secured. Here is where WARNER'S SAFE CURE has achieved its great reputation. It acts directly upon the kidneys and liver and by placing them in a healthy condition drives disease and pain from the system. For all kidney, Liver and Urinary troubles; for the distress-ing disorders of women; for Malaria, and physical troubles generally, this great rem-edy has no equal. Beware of impostors, imitations and concoctions said to be just as good.

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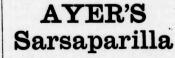
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isons from the system, enriches and renews

the blood, and restores its vitalizing power.

JULY 20, 1

The P BY JOHN

In the evergreen si Where the long Through which The sweet sund Like the rays of When she hides he and peeps At the younglim, 'Neath such ra In a banksi'agi Was this flower

A rich pansy it wa And a wonderfu And a wonderful And your eye of Of its leaves, p Down the dim gg And its foliage ric Made you long f But ah ! 'twas To your bosom For its pestilent

And I saw it agai Not a pansy, not Yet in beauted Did this poiso Fair and fatal ag Fair and fatal a breath When no friend That to kiss w That her trath And her beauty

> HOI FACTS V

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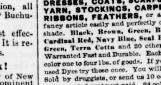
gnaws at your

and sample.

That after the

If you are sick Hop Bitters will surely aid Nature in making you well when all else

Myrtle Navy



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MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY

known to the public since th. Chapel, School, Fire Alarm

discovered and many companions came to mbrace this kind of life. But at length being troubled by the concourse of strangers, he betook himself to another hermitage, in order there to remain un-known. The reputation of his sanctity betrayed him, in spite of all his efforts at concealment, and he found himself constrained to build a monastery. A vast crowd of sick persons always surrounded his cell, for the Lord had bestowed on him the gift of miracles. One day, a rich man sent him, by way of alms, several pieces of gold, that he might pray for him and obtain his cure. Lomer took one of them only, and sent the others back, saying, "They are the proceeds of robbery; God does not accept such offerings : you will assuredly die." St. Lomer yielded up his spirit in 594.

MORAL REFLECTION .- Praver can never be found acceptable to God when pro ceeding from one who has committed in-"Be not anxious for goods unjustive years of the shall not profit the in the day of calamity and revenge."-(Eccles. v. 10.)

Saint Benedict.

MEANS OF PROCURING CONTINENCE, AND ITS EXCEPTING WORTH.—Benedict, fearful lest he might in the world lose the most delicate of all virtues, withdrew in early years to a deep solitude, and there remained for three years nuknown to every one, save a holy monk who brought him day by day a portion of his own food. In this retirement he prac-tised the greatest austerities in order to stant hi tised the greatest austerities in order to bring his senses into subjection, devoting himself to prayer and the labor.of his hands. When he was at length discovered. and obliged, despite all opposition on his part, to assume the government of a neighboring monastery, he appeared amongst his fellow-men penetrated with deep humility and a great distrust of himself, without, however, in any degree, relaxing his austerities or diminishing the practice of prayer. God rewarded him with the gift of miracles, but in a degree still more marked with the spirit of prophecy, and chose him out to become the founder of an order which was desrelated here. tined to add honor to the Church, and people Heaven with a multitude of saints. The monks who had elected him as their

abbot, being unworthy to retain him in their midst, he quitted them, and withdrew to Monte Cassino, whence the learned and renowned order of the Benedictines

emained in the closest retirement for over five months.

It was about this time that the Blessed gin, her cousin, having learned ough the angel Gabriel of St. Eliza-i's conception, hastened to visit her. Virgin, oeth's On her arrival at Hebron and the house On her arrival at Hebron and the house of Zachary, Mary saluted Elizabeth. And it came to pass that when Elizabeth heard the salutation of Mary the infant leaped in her womb, and Elizabeth was filled with the Holy Ghost. And she cried out with a loud voice and said : "Blessed art thou among women and blessed is the fruit of thy womb. Whence is this to me that the mother of my Lord should come that the mother of my Lord should come to me? For behold as soon as the voice of my salutation sounded in my ears, the infant in my womb leaped for joy." Mary remained with her cousin for three

months until after the birth of St. John. When the day of his circumcision had arrived, many of Zachary's friends urged him to call the infant after himself, but to this proposition St. Elizabeth was opposed. She desired that he should be called John as the angel had directed. To this it was objected that no member of her family

from the church, and then began to attack everything sacred and holy; in a word, men who had lost the grace of God. To illustrate my point, that learning with-out God's grace is of no avail, I will inhad ever been known by that name, so the mother was referred to Zachary, who, taking a tablet wrote: "John is the name which he must bear." At this same in-tant his smeach was restand to him. stance one example. The demons, before their fall, were beings of pure intelligence; tant his speech was restored to him. As had been foretold by the angel, St. yet by one sin-the sin of pride-they fell from their lofty dignity into the abyss of endless misery. Far from losing their intelligence by their fall, they may now have increased acumen and keenness John never drank either wine or any strong drink, but he did not confine himself to this mortification; he did not even eat bread, but subsisted entirely on locusts and wild honey. And even of these he ate so little that our Lord declared that he neither eat nor drank. The honey which by six thousand years of experience What, then, could have transformed them from bright angels into hideous St. John ate was of a peculiar bitter description, being made from wild moun-tain flowers. The locusts are, in Palestine demons? It was the loss of the grace of God. So it is with the men with whom you will have to contend. Their intellects sordid and corrupt. They are men of no principles, slaves to lust and ambition, who close their hearts to the sweet im-pulses of divine grace. How well, then, and some other parts of the world, fre-quently eaten by the poor, who dress them with oil in order to render them less inwith oil in order to render them less m-sipid, but St. John ate them raw and with-out any seasoning. His clothing was as austere as his diet; it was a goat-skin, tied at the waist by a leather belt. It was by pulses of divine grace. How well, then, should you be prepared to defend the holy cause of truth from the malicious assaults of these foes of everything but their own interests! What zeal should inspire your hearts! What bucklers of faith and righteousness shield you? It is here then, dear boys, that you must dis-cipline yourselves well for the coming struggle. Discipline is something we all must undergo, in order to fit us for our various avocations in life. a life of penitence like this that St. John prepared himself for his sacred mission, the history of which is graphically related in the Holy Scriptures and need not be The feast of St. John was established

early in the fifth century, and perhaps even before that date, for St. Augustine refers to it as one of the oldest festivals of the Church. The council of Adge, held in 506, consti-

tutes this festival as one of the most solemn in the litary of the church. Formely three before he is allowed to engage in the

an answer, but turned and left the room where stood the living truth Itself. But besides the good you will accomp-lish for the cause of truth and the faith, it

willbe of infinite value to yourselves indi

willbe of infinite value to yourselves indi-vidually to store your mind with know-ledge. For we all have an innate thirst for learning, which is continually urging us onward in the pursuit of wisdom. It is called curiosity, which is not what is meant by the word in common phrase but is really a gift of God. It is a thirst which will be satisfied not with the transient things of this world, but with the beatific vision alone and it will not rest until it

vision alone, and it will not rest until it is enabled to contemplate the eternal

idiots and simpletons that so many trou-bles came into the world, but by intelli-gent men; men who alienated themselves

various avocations in life.

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a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries—mal-arial, epidemic, bilious, and intermittent fevers—by the use of Hop Bitters. If you have rough, pimply, or sallow skin, bad breath, pains and aches, and feel mis-erable generally, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin, rich blood and sweetest breath, health, and comfort. In short, they cure all Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Nerves, Kidneys, Bright's Disease. \$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. That poor, bedridden, invalid wife, sister, mother, or daughter, can be made the picture of health, by a few bottles of Hop Bitters, costing but a trifle. Will you let them suffer ?





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JULY 20, 1883.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

The Poison-Flower. GERMANY AND LUTHER.

BY JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY. In the everyreen shade of an Austral wood, Where the long branches laced above, Through which all day it seemed The sweet sunbeams down-gleamed Like the rays of a young mother's love, When she hides her glad face with her hands and peeps At the youngling that crows on her knee: 'Neath such ray-shivered shade, In a banksi aglade, Was this flower first shown to me.

A rich pansy it was, with a small white lip And a wonderful purple hood; And your eye caught the sheen Of its leaves, parrot-green, Down the dim gothic alsies of the wood. And its follage rich on the moistureless sand Made you long for its odorous breath; But ah ! 'twas to take To your bosom a snake, For its pestilent fragrance was death.

And I saw it again, in a far northern land, – Not a pansy, not purple and white; Yet in beauteous guise Did this poison-plant rise. Fair and fatal again to my sight. And men longed for her kiss and her odorous breath When no friend was beside them to tell That to kiss was to dle, That her trath was a lie. And her beauty a soul-killing spell.

HOUSEHOLD.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

Educated Germans have discovered too much about Luther by this time to accept the record made for him by the narrow-minded bigots who compile "Sabbath-school" books. It was the opinion of Erasmus, one of those "liberal Catholics" much in favor with the "cultured" of the present day, that scholarship withered wherever the new belief appeared. In fact, Lutheranism stopped the progress of that renaissance which filled Italy with semi-pagans, who mingled the myth-ology of Greece with the Faith of Christ, and tried to give the world redeemed by the Son of God back to the fabled and wise daughter of Jupiter. Lutheranism, That salt fish are quickest and best freshened by soaking in sour milk. That cold rain water and soap will re-move machine grease from washable fab-vice.

rics. That fish may be scaled much easier by first dipping them in boiling water for a

so many beautiful, but semi-pagan, works of literature and art, as it was to the sacredness of the family. To those writers who are preparing eulogies on Luther, we recommend the "Table Talk" of this "great reformer." It is a dirtier book than the novels of Sterne and Fielding, on which this age looks with affected horror; but, in the interset of truth we have that some of

first dipping them in boiling water for a minute. That fresh meat, beginning to sour, will sweeten if placed out of doors in the cool air over night. That milk which has changed may be sweetened or rendered fit for use again by stirring in a little soda. That boiling starch is much improved by addition of sperm, or salt, or both, or a little gum arabic dissolved. That a tablespoonful of turpentine, boiled with your white clothes, will greatly aid the white ming process. That kerosene will soften your boots and shoes that have been hardened by water and will render them pliable as new. That clear boiling water through the stain, and thus prevent its spreading over the fabric.

ric. That salt will curdle new milk, hence, in preparing milk porridge, gravies, etc., the salt should not be added until the dish is prepared. That bine ointment and kerosene, mixed

That bine ointment and kerosene, mixed in equal proportion and applied to bed steads, is an unfailing bug remedy, and that a coat of whitewash is ditto for a log house. That beeswax and salt will make your rusty flations as clean and as smooth af or that purpose. When the irons are glass. Tie a lump of wax in a rag and keep it for that purpose. When the irons are soour them with a paper or cloth sprinkled with salt. That some kinds of stains may be re-moved from silk by the application of essence of lemon, one part; spirits of turpen. That intrate of silver will cure warts.

scour them with a paper or cloth sprinkled with salt. That some kinds of stains may be re-moved from silk by the application of essence of lemon, one part, spirits of turpen-tine, five parts. Mix, and apply to the spot by means of a linen rag. That nitrate of silver will cure warts. We the end with spittle and rub on the wart, and it will affect a cure. Be very careful not to touch the skin any place else. That if you dip your broom in clean, hot suds once a week, then shake it till it is almost dry, and then hang it up, or stand it with the handle down, it will last twice as long as it would without this operation. That a peck of fresh line, first slaked to a wash, with the addition of a pound of sulphate of zinc and half a pound of com-mon salt will make a pretty good and dur-able whitewash.

mon salt will make a pretty good and dur-able whitewash. That the careful application of a small piece of the ointment of the oleate of copper at night upon retiring will usually remove the salt of oleate of copper ointment should be prepared by dissolving one drachm of the salt of oleate of copper in sufficient That if a kerosene lamp is filled quite full in a cold room, and then is brought into a warm one, the heat will cause the oil to ex-pand and overflow, and lead to the suspic-ion that the lamm leaks. This should be

Germany, that is, Protestant Germany, will celebrate the four hundredth anniver-sary of Luther's birth in November next. And the Emperor, who grows pious at times, as his famous telegrams during the Franco-Prussian war bear witness, has issued a decree that festivals, to be held on November 10th and 11th, may be so celebrated as to produce "lasting blessings to our beloved Evangelical Church." This "beloved Evangelical Church." This "beloved Evangelical Church." This "beloved Evangelical Church." for which Luther was responsible, is melting away before the tide of German "free thought." It is like an iceberg in the spring. It will not exist to be "blessed" by another Luther celebration. There will be many platitudes ONTARIO LOAN & DEBENTURE CO. LONDON, - - ONTARIO. Paid-up Capital, - \$1,000,000

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wise daughter of Jupiter. Lutheranism a creed which married ignorance .and

sensuality, was as much opposed to the refinement of scholarship to which we owe so many beautiful, but semi-pagan, works

This Company are again reby another Luther celebration. There will be many platitudes thoughtlessly repeated in the press as this "blessed" anniversary approaches. We shall read of the "glorious Lutheran ren-aissance." A hundred cant terms of Pro-testantism will be flung right and left. D'Aubigne's froth will be scattered about until truth will be unrecognizable. Educated Germans have discovered too much about Luther by this time to accent ceiving large amounts of Erglish Capital for investment, on good mortgage security, at Moderate Rates of Interest.

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interest of truth, we hope that some of our non-Catholic friends will not neglect

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pand and overflow, and lead to the suspic-ion that the lamp leaks. This should be avoided by not filling completely; knowing that this may occur, sufficient space should be left to allow for the expansion. That after the dust has been thoroughly beaten out of carpets, and they are tacked down again, they can be brightened very much by scattering corn meal mixed with coarse ealt over them, and then sweening it Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer never fails in restoring gray hair to its youthful color, lustre, and vitality. Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer of Massachu-setts, endorses it, and all who give it a fair with which in the state of th trial unite in grateful testimony to its many virtues coarse salt over them, and then sweeping it

Miss F. Milloy, Erin, tried in vain for two years to cure bilious headache, poor circulation, and other chronic ills. Two all off. Mix the salt and meal in equal pro That a little common sugar as a remedy for a dry, hacking cough is highly recom-mended. If troubled at night or on wak-ing in the morning, have a little cup on a stand close by the bed, and take half a tea-spoonful; this will be of benefit when cough yrung fail bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters cured her.

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oughly that the complaints do not aver-age one for every 200,000 plugs turned out. "It sells well and gives more general satisfaction than any blood purifier we keep," says S. Perrin, druggist, Lindsay, regarding Burdock Blood Bitters. THAT "TOCSIN OF THE SOUL, THE DIN-NER BELL" as Byron calls it, suggests no neasing reflections to the dyspentic. billi.

NER BELL" as Byron calls it, suggests no pleasing reflections to the dyspeptic, billi-ous sufferer. He partakes, of course, but the subsequent torment is egregiously out of proportion to the quantity of food he eats, which lies undigested, and weighs like lead in his unhappy stomach. There is a remedy, however, and its name is North-rop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. No case is entirely hope-less. Sold by Harkness & Co., Dundas St. HEADACHE is caused by disordered There is hardly an adult person living but is sometimes troubled with kidney difficulty, which is the most prolific and dangerous cause of all disease. There is no sort of need to have any form of kid-ney or urinary trouble if Hop Bitters is taken occasionally. BUCHU-PAIBA." Quick, complete, cures, all annoying Kidney-Diseases. \$1. HEADACHE is caused by disordered Stomach, nervous irritation and poor cir-

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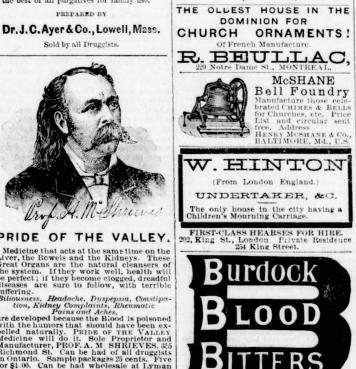
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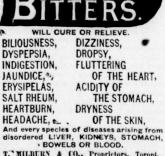
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HE SUCCESSFUL PIONEER OF CHEAP AND SAFE FIRE IN-SURANCE IN CANADA. THE Assets, 1st January, 1883: \$310,781.97.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

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Dublin, July 11, 1883.—Over all parts of Ireland the rejoicing of the people over Mr. Healy's election for Monaghan was Mr. Healy's election for Monaghan was almost universal and it still continues un-abated. The Nationalists are jubilant, and with great reason, for the victory shows that the movement which all Irish patriots have most at heart is growing in favor every day, and that even the old religious animosities which have done so much to keep the Irish people in slavery have no force to withstand the onward march of a natriotic movement which is educating the force to withstand the onward march of a patriotic movement which is educating the people of all sections and of all creeds to a knowledge of the fact that, however they may be separated by laws or boundaries, they are still all Irishmen and brothers. they are still all Irishmen and brothers. That the Land League tended to, and the National League is tending to, bring about this most happy state of things for Ireland, the Monaghan victory amply demonstrates. The Freeman's Journal says: "The Monaghan election is a great victory for Ireland and must give all lov-ers of the Link and month causes great

victory for ireland and must give all lov-ers of the Irish and popular causes great heart. It should enter deeply into the souls of both friends and foes." United Ireland says: "The Nationalist party will now claim the seats in Tyrone, Derry and Donegal. They will clear out both Tories and Liberals from every part of Ireland. There is now complete union of Ireland. There is now complete union of the National party." It is said that Mr. Parnell regards the Monaghan election as a test victory, and that he has decided to context computational and the said of the said of the context computation of the said of the said of the context computation of the said of the said of the said of the context computation of the said o contest every Ulster constituency which offers itself. There is no doubt in the minds, even of the members of the Eng lish House of Commons, but that Mr. Parnell at the coming general election will be able to secure the election of members

enough to give him control of the English Parliament, and Tories and Liberals are correspondingly depressed. No English minister will have any option but to grant the demands of the Irish party even to the demands of the Irish party even to home rule, or else suppress the representa-tion of Ireland altogether, which latter it is not at all probable that any premier would dare to do, for such action would inevitably lead to open rebellion. The Nation voices the present spirit of the Irish people when it says: "Throughout the length and breadth of Ireland, wherthe length and breadth of freidaid, wher-ever Irishmen abide, the sincerest prayers were offered for victory. When the issue was announced every Irish heart bounded for joy. The men of Monaghan have done an incalculable service to Ireland, which will reverberate in every corner of the

three kingdoms.' In the House of Commons July 5, Mr. Trevelyan, chief secretary for Ireland, replying to the question of Mr. William O'Brien, member for Mallow, as to whether, in view of the recent action of the emigration commissioners at New York, the deportation of paupers from Ireland to the United States would be stopped, said that in view of the action of the commissioners orders would be given to suspend grants of money in cases where it is supposed that former inmates of workhouses are among those desiring to emigrate. In reply to the question as to what particular fund the money would be taken from to defray the expense of carrying back these emigrants and return-ing them to the respective workhouses from which they had been sent, Mr. Trevelyan said it would be premature to speak in this regard. Mr. Joseph Cowen (radical), member for Newcastle-on-Tyne, whether America would allow asked whether America would allow emigrants to land if Great Britain allowed them means of sustenance for the present. Mr. Trevelyan replied that he believed that very few indeed of the state aided emigrants were paupers, but he was still inquiring into the subject. He thought it was not because of a few pounds more or less that emigrants were returned. If Great Britain could by any possible means meet the objections of America she would adopt such means, but he feared that contributions of public money would not bill Mr. Trevelyan said that accounts of PARE

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singing of solemn Vespers, leaving for Toronto on Monday. Although his Lordship's visit has been a brief one he has made himself exceedingly popular, not only with his own flock but with many of our separated brethren, who have been most favorably impressed with his amiability of character and truly lib-eral spirit. That his next visit to this por-tion of the archdiocese may be a much longer one, and under still happier auspices, is the sincere wish of his faithful children in the RUGGED NORTH. pardon. A detective called upon him with an order for his delivery, and drove with him in a cab into the city. Having been given the alternative of being turned unprotected into the streets or a passage to London and thence to some colony in the Eastern Hemisphere he accepted the latter. His family hed already gone to latter. His family had already gone to London separately to avoid suspicion. A Nationalist meeting was held at Bel-A Nationalist meeting was held at Bel-fast, July 4, to celebrate the anniversary of the Declaration of American Indepen-dence. Letters were read from Messrs. Sexton, Biggar and Sullivan, members of parliament, expressing regret at their in-ability to be present. Rev. Mr. Rylett, who was one of the speakers, denounced Earl Spencer, the lord lieutenant of Ire-land, whose name, he said, was more de-tested by the Irish people than was that of Carev.

THE SILVER JUBILEE OF REV. DEAN MURPHY.

We learn with great pleasure that the Ven. Dean the Very Rev. Jas. Murphy, P. P. of Irishtown, will celebrate his sil-ver jubilee on the 25th inst. On that day he will have completed a quarter of a cen-tury passed in the vineyard of his Lord and Master. What trials and labors have been his during this long period is only truly known to himself and to Him whose eye penetrates the recesses of the human heart. How faithfully and with what holy zeal be has performed the many sacred duties incumbent upon him as a priest of the Catholic church is patent to the many people over whom he has, like tested by the Irish people than was that of Carey. The speech of Mr. Parnell at the ban-quet in Cork July 4, in connection with the industrial exhibition, was non-political in tone. He said he believed that in the exhibition was seen a hopeful sign of the revival of Irish industries. Mr. Gladstone, replying to questions in the House of Commons, declared that the government had admitted that some parts of the Irish land act required amendment and intimated that they might consider the subject when the time arrived. priest of the Catholic church is patent to the many people over whom he has, like the good Shepherd, so paternally watched during this length of time. This day then will be a red letter day for the rev. gentle-man. His confreres from the different parishes in the Diocese will assemble in Irishtown to congratulate him on this his silver jubilee, and present him with tokens of their deep respect and esteem. His good people, whom he has so wisely counselled and served for the last eighteen vears, will no doubt also on this joyous LORD LANSDOWNE'S AGENT.

Facts Which Bear Upon his Mission as Told by a Man From Kenmare. To the Editor of the Republic—Dear Sir: In the last issue of your influential journal you said, in a sub-leader, that the Rev. Maurice Nelligan, C. C., Kenmare, Ireland, was in Canada ostensioly for the purpose of creating a reaction there in favor of Lord Lansdowne. "Forbid it, Al-mighty God !" I know both gentlemen well enough to say that Father Nelligan would never prostitute his sacred calling to trumpet the imaginary good(!) qualities of as infamous a landlord as ever evicted a tenant or exacted rack-rent. To the Editor of the Republic-Dear counselled and served for the last eighteen years, will no doubt also on this joyous occasion manifest their love and esteem for their revered pastor. The rev. gentle-man is so well known in the Huron dis-trict and through Ontario and Quebec that it is needless to say much. However, the following particulars concerning him and his career may be of some interest to some of our readers. Father Murphy was born in the vicinity of Montreal, P. Q. At an early age he entered the Sulpician college in that city, finished his classical course there in a short time, and chose the eccles-iastical state for his vocation. After four years spent in the Sulpician Seminary in a tenant or exacted rack-rent. I was born on the Lansdowne estate

1 was born on the Lansdowne estate, near Kenmare, about thirty years ago, and had a thousand-fold better opportunities of judging Lord Lansdowne's acts than the Rev. Father Nelligan, and I have no hesi-tation in saying that he has depopulated the estate by his 'consolidation' and 'planting' process, by at least fifty per cent. I knew a sub-agent of his who, for the consider-ation of a weaning calf or a bottle of whis-key, would 'consolidate' by evicting one hastical state for his vocation. After four years spent in the Sulpician Seminary in the study of theology, and having received minor orders therein, he was ordained priest on the 4th of July, 1858, in Sand-wich, which was then the Episcopal Sec of the Diocese, by the late lamented Bishop Pinsoneault. He had not much time to Pinsoneault. He had not much time to rest after his ordination. Immediately he was appointed procurator to the college of Sandwich. A year being spent by him in this office, he was transferred to Stratford, where he became assistant to the late right rev. Bishop Crinnon. An idea may be formed of the intense work he had to perform as assistant, when we consider that at that time the following missions had to be at-tended from Stratford, viz: Mount Car-mel. Mccillivray. Bothwell, St. Marys, key, would 'consolidate' by evicting one unfortunate tenant and give his land to the unfortunate tenant and give his land to the donor. This is a bold assertion, Mr. Edi-tor, but it is no less true. Lord Lansdowne rack-rented, evicted and planted where once were happy though humble homes. At the expiration of leases, rents were raised 100 per cent; at the marriage of a son or daughter (mark, with agent's per-mission), from 30 to 50 per cent. The cutting of a rod or limb of a tree, either evicted the tenant altogether or increased his rent 50 per cent, even though that rod or tree was planted by himself or his immediate predecessor in title. But such

mel, McGillivray, Bothwell, St. Marys, Mitchell and Kinkora. In September, 1859, he was promoted by his Bishop to the pastorate of Biddulph. Here he be-gan to show his ability as an administraimmediate predecessor in title. But such a thing as title exists only in name, for the what title meant. I could multiply in-stances to infinity of the most intolerable tor. Here he built a handsome brick church. In 1861 he also erected a frame church and established a separate school in Mount Carmel. In May, 1865, he was stances to infinity of the most information of the most information of the most information of the mass of the mas agent, John T. French, who, to give the devil his due, satisfactorily(3) bettered his brick building, which strongly bespeaks his talent as a builder of churches. In June, 1872, Zurich saw a handsome little brick church spring up under his guiding hand. In the same year the French setmaster's instructions. I only left the starving district last March, and since that time I understand there were two shiploads of immigrants from the Lansdowne estate landed on these hospitable shores. DENIS O'SULLIVAN, 84 Dorchester avenue, South Boston.

tlement on the shores of Lake Huron rejoiced in the same good fortune. In 1876 the village of Blyth had its beauty is the vinage of Biyth had its beauty enhanced by a lovely frame church built by him. The same year the handsome town of Mitchell saw looking down on it from the neighboring bills a beautifal church, also the work of the reverend C. M. B. A. NOTES.

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Rec. Sec'y, Branch 16. Prescott, Ont., July, 1883. Extermed C. M. B. A. Column:— — — — — Bastorntexs.—In all ages of the Church and in all parts of Christendom, the spirit of the Church has ever provided in a wonderful wants of its faithful members. So how in this age, when the conditions of life are so changed from what they were in the last century, we see arising among Catholics as-sociations formed for the purpose of mutual assistance. The C. M. B. A., is one of the most recent of these useful societies, and I wish briefly to impress upon the minds of this association, and the extent of its future usefulness, does not so much depend upon any great effort that may be put forth by any one of its leading members as it does underful the set of the Success of this association, and the extent of its future inform his neighbors and finimate friends that he is a member of the C. M. B. A., and friends interested enough in the C. M. B. A., to excite their curiosity to such a degree that they will begin to enquire about it. There is no member of the C. M. B. A. but knows a friends interested enough in the C. M. B. A. to excite their curiosity to such a degree that they will begin to enquire about it. There is no member of the C. M. B. A. but knows a friend or has a relative who, with a liftis and objects of the C. H. B. A. but knows a friend or here in Canada now, by rigor-ously adopting the above course that num-ber night be doubled in one year from now, independent of canada, and to double its months. It can be done if everyone will devery member to consider himself a committee of Grand Council of Canada, and to double its months. It can be done if everyone will develop the infight be doubled in one year from now, inducted a charitable deed of true Christian love for one's neighbor should be sufficient teo one increase the membership under the Grand Council of Canada, and to double its months. It can be done if everyone will de-vite a charitable deed of true Christian love for one's neighbor should be sufficien

THE DANGER OF OVER-EXERTION.

A STALWART MAN BECOMES WEAKER THAN A CHILD AND THEN RECOVERS HIS

the feeling came over me that I should live but a very short time. My wife and I talked matters all over and I gave the minutest directions as to what she should do after I was gone. I was not in a flighty condition by any means, for the doctor, on leaving town the day follow-ing, bade me good bye, saying he never expected to see me again, for I was suffer-ing with Bright's disease of the kidneys in its last stages. Within the next few days more than twenty friends came to bid me good bye. Among the number was Dr. John L. Clark. He asked me what I had used in the way of medicines. I told him. He then recommended a re-medy of which I had heard much, but about which I was very skeptical. If faith were an element of power it certainly was lacking in my case."

were an element of power it certainly was lacking in my case." "And so you did not try it ?" "On the contrary, I did try it and to my surprise it seemed to go to just the spot. Indeed, it was the most palatable thing I had taken into my mouth for months. I relished it." "And did it cure you ?" "Do I look as if it did ?" "Yes, indeed. What was it ?"

"Do I look as if it did ?" "Yes, indeed. What was it ?" "Warner's Safe Cure." "A proprietary medicine ?" "Of course. What of that ? I suppose I once had as great a prejudice against advertised medicines as any one could have. When I was studying medicine at Ann Arbor, Michigan, I used to vow with the rest of the class that we would fight all such remedies at all times. When a man comes down to the last hour, how-ever, and bids his wife and friends good-bye, such bigoted prejudices as these all

ever, and bids his wife and friends good-bye, such bigoted prejudices as these all vanish, I can assure you, and any remedy that can cure is gladly welcomed." "And how have you been since then ?" "As well—or better, than before." "Do yon still exert your strength ?" "Certainly. But I do not over-exert, as formerly. My strength is increasing every day, and my health is number one. I know that my life was saved by Warner's I know that my life was saved by Warner's Safe Cure, and I believe it is the best medicine that was ever compounded by any chemist or physician. I am willing the doctors should sneer at me for such a statement if they choose, but I have proven its truth, and am prepared to stand L_{-i} : ... by it.

The above experience should be of great value to all who are suffering. It shows the deceptive nature of this terrible maland y: that all symptoms are common to it and that there is but one way by which it can be absolutely avoided.

LOCAL NOTICES

Do You Expect a Cure ?

Do You Expect a Cure ! If so, don't delay too long. We have cured hundreds of patients suffering from Con-sumption, Bronchitts, Laryngitts, Asthma, Catarrh and Catarrhal deafness, who could not have been helped had they delayed one month longer. And we have refused treat-ment to over 100 cases during the Last year who delayed one month too long. By the use of cold inhalations conveyed to the dis-eased parts by the Spirometer, the wonderful invention of Dr. M. Souville, of Paris, ex-Alde Surgeon of the French Army, and other proper local and constitutional treatment, we are curing thousands of cases of the above named diseases every year. Write, enclosing stamp for list of questions and copy of *Inter-metional News*, published monthly, which will give you full information and reliable references. Address, International Irreat and Lung Institute, 173 Church Street, stafayette avenue, Detroit, Mich.; or 106 Alexander St., Winnipeg, Man.

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a specialty. Pride of the Valley again to the front. J. T. Burdick, of Highatet, town of Oxford Eigin Co., says, after suffering with dysper-sia for five years he tried the Putrte of the reating of the same result, and all that have used it join in saying it is the best Blood Purifier and Structures. With the same result, and all that have used it join in saying it is the best Blood Purifier and Structures. Blood Purifier and the provide the Minister of Pub-le Works, equal to five per sect. of the Monorable the Minister of Pub-sale by all druggists.

order of the Honorable the Minister of Pub-lie Works, equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called on to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned. The Department will not be bound to ac-cept the lowest or any tender. By order, F. H. ENNIS, Secretary.

Secretary.

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JULY 20, 1883.

REID'S

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the state of the country were hopeful and that there was no reason to expect excep-tional distress. Amendments to the bill authorizing unions receiving grants under the act to give relief for two months to needy persons outside of the workhouse and forbidding that any part of the money be used for emigration pur-poses were objected. THE IRISH BISHOPS ON EMIGRATION.

The Catholic bishops held a meeting July 6 in Dublin and adopted resolutions condemning state-aided emigration and pointing out that there are large tracts of land in Ireland, which, if cultivated, would Tand in France, which is curvated, would maintain the surplus population. Though Cardinal McCabe and Archbishop Croke were absent and some of the other bishops, it is safe to accept the decision of the meeting as the voice of the church in Irehand. The resolutions are approved by the handlord journals, which join the National journals in asserting that vast tracts of good land are running to waste for want of cultivation, and that equally They demand the aid of the government in settling small farmers from the con-

gested districts on these tracts. General surprise is manifested at this strange The explanation is development. The explanation is easy. The result of the Monaghan election and the action of the American government in returning the paupers, foreshadowed to the landlord further legislation destructive to his interests. They are anxious to avert catastrophe by making the bulk of the poorer farmers the owners of the waste tracts. Mr. Parnell's speech at Cork is universally praised. The Tory papers now speak respectfully of him. Another result of the Monaghan success is the addition this week of $\pounds 1,000$ to the Parnell fund. There is uo sign of a

slacking interest in this matter. Mr. Davitt advocates the development of the league work, and believes that the

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government will not interfere in the future meetings. Demands for county conven tions for the election of delegates to a permanent organization are heard from all sides. Alderman Meagher, candidate for Parliament from Meath, and Mr. Redmond, candidate for Wexford, will probably be elected without opposition. The Monaelected without opposition. The Mona-ghan victory has completely taken the sap out of both Whigs and Tories. The threat ened opposition to the National candi-dates at the next election is now universally regarded as empty thunder. The report that James Carey has left

Consecration of a New Church at Warminster.

PARISH OF ORILLIA.

As I am well aware that the interest of Catholicity are always predominant with the RECORD, I hope you will find room for a brief description of an event of considerable importance to Catholics which took place in this vicinity last Sunday, viz: the solemn consecration of the new church of the Sacred Heart at Warminster, a village situated some eight miles from Orillia. It seems only a short time from Orillia. It seems only a short time since the corner-stone of this church was laid, but principally through the zeal and energy of the Rev. Father Campbell the work is now completed, the solemn act of consecration being performed by His Lordship Bishop O'Mahony, assisted by Rev. K. A. Campbell of Orillia and Rev. M. J. Mulcahy of St. Michael's College, Toronto. The new church, which is a handsome brick building of the semi-gathic type, occupies a prominent position gothic type, occupies a prominent position in the village, and was crowded to excess, a large number being unable to obtain admission.

An eloquent and impressive sermon was delivered by Bishop O'Mahony, He spoke of the progress which the Church was, under the blessing of God, constantly making, particularly in the English speak-ing world, that gratifying condition of affairs being largely attributable to the zeal and devotion for the faith so charac-minitie of the Irib man.

teristic of the Irish race. He paid a high compliment to the Protestants of the vicinity (many of whom were present) for the liberal spirit they had displayed in contributing their quota had displayed in control ting their duota towards the erection of the church, and trusted that the good feeling existing be-tween them and their Catholic neighbors would be of a permanent character. The services terminated about two p. m., and the large number in attendance left for home regarding the day as a memorable

one in the history of Warminster. The Orillia choir, composed of Miss Winnie Mo.re organist, the Misses Polly and Teresa Shanahan, and Messrs. Lynch, Kane and Riordan, were in attendance, and rendered excellent service, the selections being most appropriate. At the conclusion of the services, His Lordship and the rev. clergy in attendance, together and the rev. clergy in attendance, together with the choir, were most hospitably en-tertained by Peter Donnelly, Esq., one of the most prominent business men of the village. His Lordship returned to Orillia

Dean. In the years 1876-7 he greatly enlarged the Irishtown church and in-creased its beauty both externally and internally. In 1878 the town of Wingham also saw rise in its midst a brick church, the work of the reverend Father. But a few years ago he erected a handsome brick presbytery at Irishtown, from whose lofty tower one can enjoy the beauteous scenery of the surrounding country. Truly the reverend Dean has been a worker in the true sense, and his twenty five years have not been spent in vain. Howyears have not been spent in valit. How ever, besides those material temples which he has erected over the Diocese for the glory of God and for the good of religion, who can tell and enumerate the number of those spiritual temples he has built up -souls saved by his teachings, his ex-ample and the administration of the Holy Sacraments. These are some of the works performed by the reverend Dean, and when he is called to his reward, they will still stand as monuments of his energy and zeal for the love of God, telling to future generations how much in a hort time a priest of God, inflamed with ardent charity and zeal, can accomplish.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE LIFE OF THE VEN. GERARD MARY MAJELLA, Professed Lay Brother of the Most Holy Redeemer. Translated from the German by the Rev. Chas. Dilgskrou, C. S.S. R., by a Redemptorist Father. New York: For sale by the Catholic Pab-lication Society Co., 9 Barclay st.

This most edifying work has been sent s by the celebrated publishing house men-oned above. We cannot too highly recommend to our readers a careful study of the life of Ven. Gerard Mary Majella. The first lines of the preface truly represent the con-tents of the book. "An abundance of the most extraordinary operations of divine grace, set in the frame of a very ordinary human life, is what is here presented to the reader."

GOLDEN SANDS: A collection of Little Coun-sels for the sanctification and happiness of Daily Life, translated by C. E. Went-worth, translated from the French by Ella McMahon. Toronto: For sale by Willing & Williamson.

Willing & Williamson. For thoughtful people, or those who desire to pick up a work and entertain themselves in spare moments with delightful ideas, this book is truly a treasure. Every sentence is a jewel of thought, designed to elevate the mind to a contemplation of the pure and the beautiful. What a contrast to the mass of rubbish furnished by other publish-The report that James Carey has left Dublin is confirmed. The government refused to give him a reward or written the most prominent business men of the on the same evening and presided at the beautiful work.

FORMER STRENGTH.

Waterloo, N. Y., Observer.

In these days of rowing giants and athletic heroes fine physical development is more observed than ever before since the time of the Athenian games. A man who shows the elements of physical power is looked up to far more than in the days of our ancestors, possibly because there are fewer specimens of well-developed manhood than then. An emissary of this paper met a magnificent specimen of physical power a few days since in the person of Dr. A. W. McNames, of Water-loo. His muscles, which showed unusual development, were as hard as wood. At his request the writer sought to pinch him in the arms or legs, but found i wholly impossible. A realization of what is meant by an iron man was fully made manifest.

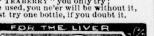
"Have you always been so stalwart as this ?'

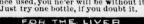
this?" inquired the news-gatherer. "Not by any means," was the reply. "When a young man I was always strong and active and felt that I could accomplish anything. This feeling so took possession of me on one occasion that I attempted to lift a box which four men found it impossible to move. I succeeded in placing it on the wagon, but in two minutes from that time I was unconscious and remained so for hours and when I recovered consciousness I vomited a large quantity of blood. From that day I be-gan to grow weak and sickly. I believe that I had suffered some internal injury and experienced a great debility, which seemed similar to the effects produced by malaria. I had no appetite and at times loathed food. My lips were parched and cracked. My head felt as though it were cracked. My head left as inough it were entirely open at the top and it pained me on the side intensely. In six weeks' time I had fallen away from 208 pounds to less than 170. I was in a most wretched conthan 170. I was in a most wretched con-dition. I was completely discouraged." "What did the doctors say about you?" "Almost everything. I consulted no less than six different physicians. They all treated me and none did me any good. At that time I was suffering intensely, I could not sit upright but was obliged to rest in a cranned. uncasy intensely, I could not sit upright but was obliged to rest in a cramped, uneasy position. I was compelled to urinate every five minutes and I passed over three quarts every day. I was not living, I was avising

I was existing. "One day (how well I remember it !) my wife had put the children all in bed when

SPECIAL NOTICE .- J. McKenzie has re moved to the city hall building. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and at tachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for repairing and cheaper rates

than ever. Raymond's celebrated ma-Department of Public Works, } Ottawa 4th, July, 1883. } 249-2w chines on sale. Your Teeth with pearls will surely vie, If "TEABERRY" you only try; Once used, you ne'er will be without it, Just try one bottle, if you doubt it. NATIONAL





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act is wrong hand, he besto ter of courtes brotherhood application, th erent from t former suppo is no presum consequently courtesy, it m any other m that influence these could be act, or attribu than that whi hence a wrong giver in absen the intention lity of every h Father Ry

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