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NO. 542



LENTE PASTORAL LETTER.

We have great pleasure in republishing the following pastoral letter addressed by His Lordship the Bishop of London to the clergy and faithful of the diocese in the year 1885.

John. - By the Grace of God, and the appointment of the Holy See, Bishop of London.

To the Clergy, Religious Communities and Lay of our Diocese, Health and Benediction in the Lord.

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN.

Like her Divine Spouse, with love for souls, ever sollicitous for the spiritual welfare and salvation of her children, has set aside the holy season of Lent, which now approaches, as a time which should be specially consecrated to works of penance, mortification and prayer.

We have been created for a glorious and immortal destiny. This world is for us a place of probation and of exile; it is a valley ever moistened with tears, ever darkened with sorrow, a place of weeping; it is but a passage to an eternal world, and time is but the threshold of our real existence.

Now to this Kingdom of God, for the citizenship of which we have been created and redeemed, there is but two paths through this world, viz: - The path of innocence and the path of penance.

Penance, then, which is here employed to mean not only internal repentance, but also external works of satisfaction, is necessary for salvation, and is a matter of Divine precept.

The fast of Lent is of Apostolical institution, and has doubtless been ordained in imitation of the forty days' fast observed by our blessed Lord in the desert before beginning His public life.

ness and mercy. His rights over us as our Creator and Redeemer; and on the other, the infinite malice of mortal sin, the inextinguishable outrage we have offered to His Sovereign Majesty, the wounds we have inflicted on the adorable heart of Jesus by our numberless transgressions, we will most eagerly and heartily have recourse to penance as the most effectual means of disarming the justice of God, of winning back His favor, and of blotting out from the Book of Judgment the countless sins which the Recording Angel has therein registered against us.

During the Lenten season the Church calls upon us to imitate the fast of our Divine Saviour, to do penance for our sins, and by prayer and penitential works to purify our souls, and prepare them for the worthy celebration of the Paschal mysteries.

Let us, therefore, who are able, observe this great fast of Lent, and let these who are not bound to fast observe the great fast of abstinence, and chastise their bodies, and mortify their flesh by other penitential works.

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(Ex. c. 24, v. 18). Elias fasted forty days in the wilderness before ascending the mountain of God. (3 Kings, c. 19, v. 6), and our Lord Himself retired into the solitude, and there spent forty days in prayer and fasting. (Matt. c. 4, v. 2)

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drink off their cups." (Proverbs, c. 23, v. 29) "Be not deceived," says St. Paul, "neither fornicators nor drunkards shall possess the Kingdom of Heaven." (1 Cor. c. 6, v. 9) And again: "The works of the flesh are manifest, which are fornication and drunkenness, and such like, of which I foretell you, as I have foretold to you, that they who do such things shall not obtain the Kingdom of Heaven." (Gal. c. 5, v. 19)

O, dearly beloved brethren, let us con-jure you to shun this gigantic evil which deluges the world with a tide of misery, which is so offensive to God, and so destructive of our happiness, both here and hereafter.

Let us again most earnestly request both priests and people to do all in their power to promote the cause of Catholic education, to render the Catholic schools as efficient as possible, and to see that, besides a sound secular education, religious instruction be regularly and efficiently imparted therein.

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Good as Another? The author is Rev. John MacLoughlin. At the present time this work will be found of special value. The price is cloth binding 50 cents, and in paper cover 30 cents.

IRELAND'S STRUGGLE.

JUSTICE CARICATURED.

The absurdity of the charges under which Irishmen are sent by hundreds to jail is well illustrated by the indictment brought against Mr. John O'Connor, M. P., Mr. Condon, M. P., Mr. Manning and the others who were sentenced to imprisonment with these gentlemen. It was that they "entered into a conspiracy to induce persons not to take lands from which tenants had been or might yet be at some time evicted by landlords."

The Church commands all her children, who have arrived at the full use of reason, so as to be capable of properly receiving the Sacraments, to go to confession at least once in the year, and to receive the Blessed Eucharist at Easter or thereabouts.

The like of these outrageous proceedings certainly could not occur in England. We doubt that the like has ever occurred in the real history of Turkey or Russia, or indeed of any other country.

WHO IS TO BLAME.

The death of District Inspector Martin, on the occasion of the arrest of Father McFadden at Gweedore, is one of the saddest natural results of the brutal policy which Balfour has been carrying out towards Ireland.

Inspector Martin was sent on a duty which must have been repulsive and hateful to him if he had the ordinary sentiments of humanity.

Given at St. Peter's Palace, London, on the Feast of the Purification, 1889. JOHN, Bishop of London.

By order of His Lordship, MICHAEL J. TERNAN, Secretary, ad hoc.

had been a deliberate murder; for surely the crimes of individuals ought not to be a reason for delaying to do justice to a suffering nation; but in the present case the guilt of deliberate murder is on the part of the authorities, especially on the head of Balfour, who deliberately provoked the riot which terminated so fatally.

Dr. Kidd, one of the most eminent physicians of Dublin, a Protestant, urged by the crying iniquity of this act of Mr. Balfour, gives expression to views which are in entire accord with those here expressed.

"When I associate the heaping of indignities on Mr. O'Brien with the assembling of an armed force round the chapel door on the Sabbath day to arrest the beloved priest who was inside conducting the most sacred service of their Church for a large and excellent congregation, who already felt deeply wronged and aggrieved, I can only believe it was done with the malignant design of stirring up violent resistance that would serve as an excuse for an armed attack and slaughter of the people."

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

On Sunday last the following circular was read at Mass in all the churches of the diocese:

To the Reverend Clergy of the Diocese of Hamilton: REVEREND AND DEAR FATHER: - You are hereby officially informed, and respectfully requested to inform the faithful committed to your care, that it has pleased our Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII., by Apostolic Letters, dated January 11th, 1889, to translate me from the See of Peterborough, and to appoint me, without any merit on my part, Bishop of Hamilton.

This unmerited appointment, with its increased responsibilities, was not indeed sought by me, as I was quite happy in the discharge of less onerous duties here, and in my cordial relations with the clergy and people of Peterborough, who have from the beginning faithfully and generously co-operated with me in every work undertaken for the glory of God and the salvation of souls.

In the voice of the successor of St. Peter, however, faith teaches us to recognize the voice of our Divine Lord: "He that hears you, hears me." With all humility, therefore, and in the spirit of holy obedience, unworthy as I am of the high and holy office of the Episcopate, I accept the trust committed to me by the Vicar of Christ, from the hands that hold on earth the keys of the Heavenly Kingdom, relying on the blessing of God and the good will of the exemplary priests and people of the important Diocese of Hamilton.

In going back to Hamilton, however, it is a consolation for me to know that I am not a stranger to the Diocese, that I am returning, as it were, to the home of my childhood - amongst kind and esteemed friends of the clergy and laity, endeared to me by a thousand holy and happy recollections; in a word, that I return to a Diocese associated with all the scenes and struggles of my private life, and to a cathedral where I had the happiness of receiving ordination in August, 1864, from the hands of your first Bishop, and subsequently, episcopal consecration at the hands of the late Archbishop of Toronto, on the 1st May, 1867.

As I left Hamilton on the 2nd of May, 1887, so, with the help of God, I shall return to you to be installed as your Bishop, on the anniversary of that event, viz: - on the 2nd of May, 1889. The month of May, ever bright and beautiful, is doubly dear to Catholics as being, in the language of the faithful, the month of Mary. I regard it as a happy privilege to be allowed to begin my episcopal functions under the protection of our Immaculate Mother. May she, whose prayers moved the Sacred Heart of our Lord to perform his first miracle, obtain for you Bishop-light and grace and strength to do his duty in a manner pleasing to God, and profitable to the souls of the priests and people committed to his care. I earnestly request the prayers of my Priests and people, and, in return, promise to remember them at the Altar. The Clergy will, therefore, as often as rubrics permit, add to the usual prayers at Mass, the prayer to the Holy Ghost to be found in the Mass "De Spiritu Sancto," and join with the faithful after Mass on Sundays in reciting the Litany of the Blessed Virgin for my intention. The rules and regulations for Lent will be the same as last year. By virtue of Apostolic Letters, dated January 11th, 1889, I receive the ordinary faculties of the Diocesan Priests. The faculties for establishing Societies and Investing with Stipends, I have not yet received. I will notify the Clergy when I receive them. In the meantime, the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, Bishop of London, has kindly consented to continue to act as Administrator of the Diocese of Hamilton, and to him all applications for dispensations are to be made, until my installation. May God bless you all. Your Faithful Servant in Christ, + THOMAS JOSEPH DWYER, Bishop of Hamilton.

To an Irish Mountain Flower.

Maiden sweet of wild Begonia... Fairer than the palest flower...

CARROLL O'DONOGHUE.

CHAPTER X.

Shaun. Carroll O'Donoghue, guarded by a mounted force, was hurried to prison, and the news of his arrest telegraphed to Dublin Castle...

Shaun. The boisterousness of the dog, and Tighe's own tearfully delivered apostrophe, attracted the attention of the soldiers who were lounging about...

Tighe came forward carrying his burden. "If you please, yer honor, would you mind tellin' me how you kem by him? I was his former master; sure he'll tell to that by the tricks I'll put him through..."

Shaun was on his feet again, going to every one in turn, and looking into the face of each with a most comical gravity; finally he stopped before Tighe himself, and announced his selection by a loud bark.

"Now, Shaun; do you mind what I say? Shaun nodded his head as much as to say that he understood his master. "Well, go around here, and pick out the gentleman of the company..."

burst out Tighe; "sure I'll never forget it for you, an' Shaun'll mind it too. An' now, will yer honor give me leave to come an' see you at the barracks? I've a fancy intirely for the redcoats, but not one of them'll take kindly to me..."

The Englishman was very much amused; his fancy was picturing how his friends at home would regard this specimen of an Irish valet, should he decide to employ Tighe in that capacity.

"Come this afternoon to the barracks, and inquire for Captain Crawford; that will be passport sufficient for the present," he said, as soon as his laughter had subsided...

"You compose a letter!" ejaculated the soldier, his eyes almost starting from their sockets with amazement.

"Faith, Shaun, it's a supernatural simile you are intirely! how did you know enough to make me out in the nick of time as you did? sure if it wasn't for you I'd never be able to get a sight of the master, at all, at all; but now, by gorra, the way looks aisy, only we'll have to be careful."

"I'm bothered about one thing," pursued Tighe, talking with all gravity to the dog, "an' that's Morty Carter. I didn't know the money what no mother told me about him, because it would unman him completely; but while I was followin' him to prison I heard a couple of soldiers talkin' about this same Carter, an' it opened my eyes. He's a thraitor an' a villain, Shaun, by the powers, we'll circumvint him yet."

"Captain Crawford is not in now, and he will not be in for an hour," was the response to Tighe's inquiry at the barrack gate.

He bent and gave a signal to the dog, who had paused when his master seated himself, and now stood looking eagerly into his face. Immediately the animal began a succession of short, sharp barks, which Tighe variously interpreted as "To be sure—just what I thought—the very thing—it'll do nicely."

"The Englishman's stare of horrified astonishment at whole grotesque performance was so ludicrous that Tighe, intuitively feeling such to be the case, would not trust himself to look, but bidding Shaun cease, he immediately commenced to write.

"Do you mind that word superimposedly? Sure she has a heart of stone she'll be melted at such a word as that."

"There, yer honor! May I niver if that doesn't win her. Let me take it when you have it wrote, an' I'll bring you back a divartin' answer."

"I'll have an answer for you this very night, he said, putting the missive carefully into his pocket.

"I'm a good fellow," said Tighe, who wanted time to remember fully a letter he had heard read frequently in Mrs. Leary's public house, and cited as a model of elegant style for love letters: "I must consult Shaun."

"The devil's such a country as this, where the very dogs are asked to compose the letters," said the Englishman, too mystified to laugh even at the absurdity of the affair.

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Without further walking down the street, he crossed the important and so consciousness of mean and craven inward shrinking, at the dastardly emotions had been infernal aim. He strode, regardlessly, cruelly demolishing to the... Written for THE CATHOLIC RECORD BY THE REV. FR. GEORGE HAY, O.S.B., M.C.D., BISHOP GEDDES the same opinion to Mr. Burke and The eminent statesman ever, was a little the substance of In France the E. and Seus alone the time there but it was not d. tinnance. Bishop Hay was Mr. Kemp's libel Catholics attended his charge that he should esteem poorer population (that the same) Catholics as were adhered undertake to send their child would himself aid of its fund. Mr. Kemp to whom he should visit Bishop Geddes to Glasgow tended with a Convocation far between, were longest e humbly way, a state of things than thirty for occasion of the the congregated there could not. Only five were the former were Bishop Hay of his coadjutor Nuncio and at Paris, require protection in the event of able, he intended for the first time patched a p and that of Gordon, with Innes and Faent of Bouanel Prefect of G Geddes, how feared that the proposal to g were first co with a view pliance, pray and not solely his own cur. It was bishops to new Irish There were dred copies on his ret Hay had re general re Catholics at Bill. The exceptional made no ob partial les. Bishops, do not avoid the new fairly bishops agai and its plan Painful acrou in Dr. Reid's v to find that penetration, and so on the Catholic showed the know nothing The con Bishop Hay refused to a the Bishop consoling, were some influential family, Mr Mrs. Gol works was The month of the English rejoicing such imp pressed his assemble











