TRELAND LAID LOW.

CRUELTY OF CROMWELL DURING THE CONQUEST.

Min Brutal Treatment of a Prostrate Nation - Laws Enacted to Rob the People - Irish Debarred From Schools and Trade.

The persecutions endured by the people of Ireland during the reign of Elizabeth were moderate and endurable compared with those suffered under the fearful reign of Oliver Cromwell. To our readers, says The Irish World, the deeds of Cromwell are well known For nine months he carried on a camand Nero.

In May, 1650, Cromwell returned to to carry out the complete subjugation of the Irish people, the confiscation of their lands and homes and the trans whom were among the immediate followers of Cromwell. With the surrender of Galway May 12, 1652, the war drew rapidly to a close, and by Sept. 27, all the resources of the Irish having been cut off, Cromwell stated in parliament that the war was at an end. To appease his followers' appetite for plunder Cromwell had the country parceled out and enacted laws legalizing the robberies. Principal among these penal enactments are the following: No scholar of the Irish nation is per

mitted to teach the art of writing. speaking or arithmetic. No one could send his children be-

yond seas to any seminary for the purpose of pursuing his studies under pain of confiscating his effects and of legal That no one whose parents were

Irish should be admitted as an apprentice in a town or in mercantile busi-

That no Irishman be admitted either publicly or privately to any office or

That the Irish should be merely hewers of wood and drawers of water; that struggle still. But Sheridan followed Jesus lived after His death and when only wages sufficient to support nature up Lee's retreat from Richmond to- her time came? attain wealth, but remain in the condition of serfs and vassals without hope of ever attaining any station.

That Irish nobles should be confined in some fortified district and within



PERSECUTION OF THE IRISH. liberty to deprive them of life and property as rebeis and outlaws.

That all Irish youths having reached the fourteenth year should be enlisted in the land service or the marine of England that they might explate the blood of Britons shed in Ireland.

Whoever harbored any one adhering to the see of Rome was declared guilty of high treason.

That Irish soldiers be disarmed; all commanders strictly inhibited from enlisting them even as foot soldiers. That Irish farmers should send pro-

lowest price. That Irish farmers should be removed as far as possible from the fortress-

es; that the best farms should be reserved for the followers of Cromwell, the worst assigned to the Irish and at the highest prices.

That Irish farmers holding ten acres should sow one with hemp or flax to provide canvas for the fleet. 'That after three years no one of

what condition soever should be permitted to reside in Ireland unless he abjured his faith, renounced all dependence of Rome and Roman doctrines; that all the children should be educated in the Protestant religion and compelled to frequent the Lord's sup-

The cattle, oxen or other effects taken away from the English should be replaced by fines or the effects of Irishmen living in the barony or district.

In case of murder or death inflicted on an Englishman and that the homicide escaped all the Irish inhabitants of the country were held as accesso-

"The articles of Cromwell," says Walsh, "were not permitted to remain inoperative. A persecution arose the most bitter and unrelenting on record. The Israelites under the bondage of Pharach were far more mercifully dealt with. They were overpowered with the front this complaint is thought released from prison during the persecutive from all the surrounding people in proving the with work. Their first born males to be due to the fact that their food cutions of 41 he directed his steps to country. The caremony of laying the priving the priving the persecutive country. The caremony of laying the priving the politices.

death. Not so in Ireland. The young as well as old, male as well as female. were indiscriminately slaughtered and starved."

For Ireland's Cause. Mr. Edward Blake, M. P., writing from Humewood, Toronto, recently, inclosed a draft for \$500 to Mr. John El Redmond, M. P., chairman of the Irish parliamentary party, for the parliamentary fund. Mr. Blake has been very generous financially in his support of the Irish cause.

A GREAT CAVALRY LEADER. Phil Sheridan Called the Dessaix of

the Civil War.

which has caused his name to be at Appenattor Court House after his and where she died. This astonishhanded down in Irish history as one of army had been driven to the last ment was chiefly due to the fact that the most cruel monsters that ever curs straits of suffering by the irresistible ed the earth since the days of Herod and persistent campaign adopted by Grant were largely owing to the advice of Phil Sheridan, says The Irish World. England, leaving his son-in-law, Ireton, Richmond had been evacuated on the 3d of April by the rebel army after having set fire to portions of the city. plantation in their stead of a popula. Lee had not entirely given up the aption of English and Scotch, most of pearance of hope, but issued a procla-



Johnston.

ed were not to be had owing to a misterrible blow to Lee and caused him only then settled in that famous city. two days' delay, which days he had joining Johnston. A battle was impos- activity of John in Asia Minor. ginia if we exert ourselves. I see no es- ty-three. across the Confederate line of retreat. The next morning Lee when near Appomattox Court House discovered this obstacle in his way.

Lee had now but 10,000 men with lines; but, failing in this effort and being convinced that further resistance would merely be a useless sacrifice of his men, at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 9th he waved a flag of truce in front of his line with the information that hostilities had been suspended in

order to arrange terms of surrender. "The last movements of Sheridan's cavalry," says an authority, "were its greatest. And its march from Winsaix of the civil war."

A Guest's Zistake. An Englishman recently visited

holy water. The watch was ruined. No Gout Im Ireland. Gout to rarely known smong the journeys, returning thither after a working classes of Ireland. Their im- lew days at most. When Peter was

OUR LADY'S TOMB.

THE KAISER'S GIFTS TO THE CATH-OLICS OF GERMANY.

An Interesting Argument Regarding the PlaceWhere the Mother of the Redeast. or Lived After the Crucifixion and the Lite of Her Bariol.

When the Kaiser nath, his famous visit to Palestine a little more than a year ago, says the New York Herald, the religious world was stirred by the amnouncement that the Sultan had presented to him the site The movements of the Federal army of the Dormitio, or place where the paign of slaughter and merciless cruel leading up to the final surrender of Lee | Virgin had lived after the crucifizion, the tomb and Tosidence of the Virgia had long been surposed to be Ephesus.

Since this memorable gift and Its transfer by the Kaiser to the Catholic authorities a special investigation into the traditions gathered around this bare site has been conducted by Dr. Carl Mommert, a scholar who has made many visits to Palestine and dethe eacred sites and their traditions. he waited until after her death to be raised the sleep of Tiroyen and Tour-The result of his study has just appeared in a thorough pamphlat, from which the arguments in the matter are extracted for presentation here. In that closing scene of the crucifixion described by John, the only one of the Apostles present, lies the basis of the tradition of the association Detween John and the Virgin. In chapter xix., 25-27, we read: "Now, there stood by the cross of Jesus His Mother and His Mother's sister, Mary, the wife of Cleophas, and Mary Magdalene. When Jesus therefore saw His Mother and the disciples standing by whom E wived, He saith unto His Mother, Woman, behold thy Son! Phen saith He to the disciple, Behold thy mother! And from that hour that disciple took her unto his own home."

It was on October 21, 1898, that the Kaiser and Kaiserin, with their escort, gathered to accept the famous site amid special ceremonies. But was there a substantial reason for believing that here was the actual site mation to his forces to keep on the of the house in which the Mother of

The tradition that John and Mary should be given, so that they could not ward Danville, where he hoped to escape by crossing over the Appomattox Ephesus is no older than the fifth to the mountains and endeavor to join century, while the more trustworthy tradition, applying the name of "Dor-Upon reaching Amelia Court House mitio" to a site in Jerusalem, and Lee found that supplies he had order- maps that have been discovered. It seems to be well established that John did not come to Ephesus until interpretation of his order. This was a after the death of Paul (67 A. D.), and

This is supported by the fact that hoped to spend in pushing on beyond shortly before his death Paul apponthis pursuers. This delay enabled Sher- ed Timothy Bishop of Ephesus, someidan, with 8,000 mounted men, to seize thing that he certainly would not the Confederate line of retreat at Je- have done had John been there, and, tersville. This movement put an end besides, there is no reference in any to Lee's hope of reaching Danville and of Paul's numerous Episties to the

sible, for Sheridan had a force nearly If, then, the year 70 is assumed as equal to his own, and Grant was hur-the year in which John had reached rying on with the rest of the Federal Ephesus, this would make the Virgin army. Lee therefore turned off and nearly eighty-five years old at that retreated toward Farmville, hoping to time, for it is generally accepted that be able to reach Lynchburg. At Je- she was fifteen years old at the birth tersville Sheridan, seeing the position of Jesus, but no tradition assigns of the Confederates and a humane such an advanced age as eighty-five or chance of ending the war without caus- ninety to Mary. The accepted tradiing further loss of life, wrote to Grant tion is that she survived her Son but its borders Cromwell's soldiers were at in the following language: "I wish you twelve or fifteen years at most, living were here yourself. I feel confident of that time in John's house in Jerusa. capturing the Army of Northern Vir. lem, dying at the age of sixty or six-

cape for General Lee." Sheridan after Returning to the Biblical passage passing Farmville pushed forward quoted above, it is evident how the again and by a forced march reached affection of Jesus in His last agony Appoint tox Station on the night of went out to His Mother, commending the 8th and planted his forces squarely her to John, and it is more than probable that after the end of the tragic scene John escorted the weeping, forlorn Mother to his house in Jerusalem. Clement of Alexandria (160-202) asscribes the statement to Peter that for twelve years she and John lived arms in their hands. As soon as he in Jerusalem, for the Apostles were visions to the government stores at the discovered Sheridan in his front Lee commanded not to leave the city beattempted to cut his way through the fore twelve years had elapsed in order that they might bear witness to what they had seen.

Eusebius cites the same tradition, and the statements in Acts agree with this tradition: "Then returned they unto Jerusalem from the mount called Olivet, which is from Jerusalem a Sabbath day's journey. And when they were come in they went up into an upper room, where abode both Peter, and James, and John, and Andrew, chester to White House and from Philip, and Thomas, Bartholomew, White House to Dinwiddie to turn and Matthew, James the son of Al-Lee's right and its part in the engage | pheus, and Simon Zelotes, and Judas ments and final pursuit are worthy of the brother of James. These all conthe greatest praise." Thus this "Irish | tinued with one accord in prayer and brain," as the London Times called the supplication, with the women, and great lender, "proved to be the Des Mary the mother of Jesus, and with his brethren."

And when a great persecution of the Christians took place in 34 or 35 all of the Christians were exiled to Samaria friends in Donegal, Ireland. Going to and Judea except the Apostles: "And bed soon after his arrival, he dropped Saul was consenting unto his death. his watch into a handsome pocket And at that time there was a great above his pillow. Not till morning did persecution against the Church which he discover that there was water in the was at Jerusalem; and they were all receptacle, which, indeed, was not a scattered abroad throughout the rewatch pocket at all, but a place for gions of Judea and Samaria, except

At this time the Apostles left Jerusalem only upon short missionary

John, where many were assemble. . 12 prayer (Acts xii., 13). This house c. h be no other than that referred to in the fith verse of this same chapter. "But prayer was made without cersing of the church unto God for him. This was the same building in which the Lord held His Last Supper with the Apostles, where the disciples retired after the Ascension to pray behind closed doors, and in which the Holy Ghost appeared on Pentec at It served as the first place in which the faithful assembled for prayer and worship. It is known under the name of the Coenaculum, and according to Acts xii., 13, was a roomy building with a court in front, like the modern building called by that trasts in their attraction for one anname which now occupies the site;

Dormitio must have been in Jerusalem, for he holds that all the accounts | hood: . in Acts point to the residence of John "She possessed all the qualities that and the other Apostles at Jerusalem made her ancestors fundus. We see until the year 44.

Summing up the evidence, it seems certain that John and the Virgin lived lectual and administrative traits, the in Jerusalem until 44 or 45, and this clear-headed decision and worldly witwill account for the postponement of his activity for so many years, and Wardour. We see also the courses, his succeeding Timothy as Bishop of the fighting instructs, and the dare-Ephesus after the death of Paul. It deviltry of the old Knight of Arus-was due to his care of the Virgin that del who in the reign of Heary VII. gin his missionary labors. And, be- ney, and of the the Vallant who sides, human nature supports the tra- wrested the banner from the infide dition that Mary did not leave Jerusa- Turks. lem at her advanced age to so to distant Epheens, for it was natural that and loyalty to the throne which she should wish to remain in and marked the Lord Arundel who died

around the scenes dear to her. which the Last Supper was keld, the national songs. There was the first Christian church, "Bhe was like her ancestress, and the tradition of this first Gion Blanche, in her bravery, her proud but Church is an unbroken one, running generous spirit, in her determination back to the first century. The contu- and resources, and in her pasilonate sion between the Cosnaculum and love for her husband. Above all Isse-Dormitio is no earlier than the year bel Arunde was a true daughter of 1592 when it was stated that the place ther race in her devotion to the anin which the Virgin ded s not to be clent faith a loyalty that never left separated from the Coenaculum, but her, that miled her whole life, and

and distinct than the ancient Church of the Aposties, the sanctuary of the Coenaculum. The absolute identity of the site of the ancient Church to the Apostles with that of Zion, the "mother of all churches," of the fourth century, as well as of all later churches, is cer-Dormitio and Coenaculum are two dif-

ferent places. There is no early tradition of the Virgin having died anywhere the than in Jerusalem, and the Acts as lived with John and died in his house in Jerusalem at about sixty years of age. This being accepted as true, it ought not to be difficult to decide the exact location of this sacred spot,

Judging from the fact that Peter sought her after his release from prison and found her when going to the Coensculum, it seems clear that John's There was but one church in Jerusalem until after the rise of Constantine, and that was the Zion Church, on the site of the Coensculum, so it is impossible to find any trace of John's house having been consecrated into a church until a later date.

In the seventh century, however, when Bishop Arculfus, of Perigueux; tried to identify the sacred sites he found that there was a distinct tradition as to the separate places of the Last Supper and the Dormitio. This is evident from his map.

The Venerable Bede, who gathered the traditions concerning the hely places in 720, has left a plan of the Zion Church showing the place at which the Virgin died in most realistic. fashion.

In the twelfth century we have even plans and pictures of the different churches of the Coenaculum and the St. Mary's showing the distinction then made between the two. A quaint plan of the sites in question drawn by Marino Sanuto (1810) shows the house of Caiaphas, the Coenaculum and home of Mary, and in another map of 1850 the two sites are

distinctly shown. It seems evident from this investigation that the site of the house in which the Virgin lived was near the Coenaculum, and possibly was the very site which has been transferred to the German Catholics through the Kalser. It is interesting to know that the Sultan has so much reverence for Christian traditions as to place the sacred sites in the hands of the

POPE LEO'S BOYHOOD.

When the present pontiff was a boy,

sort in order to indulge in those revtherefore a touching homege to the leled splendor in Ametralia. great pontiff on the part of the villagers of Carpineto to mark this spot with a monumental cross, which will and comments total abetin

TADY BURYON

THE EXAMPLE OF A DEVOTED CAT HOLIG WOMAN

Her Beneritable Giffe of Beal-Inteller Home and Family Was Isleed and Worthy the Mighest Admiranists.

The aleith of Lady Burton Which appears in the October number of the Catholic World Magazine is a good strample of the singular law of conother. We are told of spiritual, men-Zahn, too, is of the opinion that the tal and moral gifts in her that went to make up the finest type of woman-

> in her the roving spirit of adventure of the Kulghts of Arundal the intedom of the founder of the hume of

"In her, also, breathed that devot or lighting for his king. She herself has According to generally received tra- left on record how decally she will dition, the house of the Apostle John moved, when traveling in Jerusalem, was on Mount Zion, near the house in to hear some English sellors singles

this is an error for the Coensculum that no a count of learning or worldly and Dormitio are not identical, as can knowledge (and her intellectual sitts be shown fom numerous ancient maps, and chitivation were remarkable) ever where they are set down as separate weakened. This faith we trace years. after her marriage, at a time when see. The Zion Church to which the pil- had lived the best pat of her life, and grim ascends from Silos is none other had tasted shout all it is given to more

In your of such feminine excellence-lie assetments as this it is diment, if not even puls- the table described ful, to explain the attraction of such quantity of second a nature to a man like Richard Bury Lost house ton. With all due allowance and rever hand rendered erence for the irresistible leadings of sicus on last tainly beyond any doubt. But the human love in dading its own, there him to real them. is a consciousness of repursance laone's mind in associating the exquisited delicacy and purity of her nature with with one which could so steep itself in the everyating mensonement of the east as well as tradition point to her having to become almost native to it. Judging even from the portrait of Burton, were one not familiar with the bistory of some of his literary works, his nature must have been streeted through with a deep vein of sensuality, ill disguised by his fine archetistalents, and rather emphasized by the masculine arrogance which justifies the delinquencies in its moral stands. house was near that famous building, and by its superabundance of more

brute strength. Besides the explanation of the power of human love, and the further resson of Lady Burton's stausch adberence to the Catholic standard of a we man's devotion to her huseand, there is behind her the whole weight of English tradition and English sentiment in respect to the measure of a wife's service to her lord and masked. There is a curious suggestion in her protestation to this uncount, selfals man, I would rather have a crust and a tent with you than he queen of all the world," of the story of Geralut and Enid in the "Idylls of the King," and the pathete efforts of poor Maid to serve her churlish humband sven against his will, and to ware him of danger like a faithful dog, even though he had forbidden her to speak to him!"
"How should I dare to obey him to his harm? Needs must I speak and though he kill me for it. I save a life dearer to me than mine?"

SYDNEYS NEW CATHEDRAL

A correspondent of the New York

Times in Sylney, N. S. W. Writes as follows under date of Bept 12. The completion of St. Mary's Catholic Ca-thedral in Sydney has formed the opcasion of a series of imposing celebra-tions, in which considerable numbers of Protestante have taken part there enforce rom the existing a sarm feeling of friendlinew between the denominations with always when the exception of the Orange element. Her Bishos es The new building, which replaces one destroyed by are many years ago, is a fine specimen of seclesiastical architecture, of Gothic design. It has cost fully : £200,000, nearly the Whole of which represents offerings from the great body of Catholic in New South his favorite amusement consisted in Wales, there being no rich individual the chase and long rambles over the endowments. The cathedral is, rethickly wooded hills overlooking his garded as the grandest example of its home. Many a time the woodsmen kind in Australasia. At the dedicafound him resting after a long tramp tion ceremony the governors of No. on the hills of Mount Capreo, one of South Wales and Queensland, with the loftiest points of the Volscian the lieutenant governor of liftish mountains, and it was to this solitary New Guines were present with many spot that young Pecci would often re- of the leading state officials, mayal and military officers and principal citte eries of which he was so fond. It is sens. The scene was one of superal

The Bell Bully of Fre

the roundress of the coars MR 1314 of the book. interesting account of Titlation within the Breche CONTENT SOME FORTY-BYS TO This visitation lasted from the fessi of the Immediate C tion, 1856 to February 24, Car Day, 1255. There were shortline manifestations in the of which the courses care

the following account:

For four years the Many hardahips of porarty drawing the bleesing of God upon th when their courses ? were to be sorely tried by quite a peculiar materia. tiful treat of the Immedial tion 1864, that : manifemble ? which it was desiated a dogs by Pine IX, this mayates here began. Our Rev. Chantains. Irbanek, a derrett servant at special evening described pours, the old serpent, when beds granhed apers, on 18 We day of Mary's triumph prototed to the special regulations.
Incominte Vingia, Atribe and of the solemnity, when the retired for the night, they bers wet. On other et formed in their pails were alled with water

the clien. They were be planding upright in a fr The Part of the Pa