

The Catholic Record.

"Christianus mihi nomen est, Catholicus vero Cognomen." — "Christian is my Name, but Catholic my Surname."—St. Pacian, 4th Century.

VOLUME 11.

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Catholic Record.

London, Sat., May 25th, 1889.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We regret very much to be called upon to chronicle the death of Rev. John Beaton, parish priest of Bridgeport and the Reserve Mines, Nova Scotia, which took place on Tuesday, 7th May, at his residence, Bridgeport. He was a native of Mabou. May his soul rest in peace.

In the Jesuits' suit for libel against the Mail, Judge Loranger dismissed the Mail's exception to the form, and struck out all matters raised in the Mail's plea except those relating to the plea that the incorporation of the Jesuits was unconstitutional, and to the Jesuit oath. The other issues His Lordship held to be outside the question at issue, or too vague. The Mail has appealed from the decision.

MR. DILLON'S motion to establish the Church in Wales was rejected by a vote of 284 to 231. Most of the Unionists voted with the majority, but Mr. Chamberlain voted with the minority. Mr. Gladstone and Lord Hartington were absent from the division. The result will, undoubtedly, strengthen the position of the Liberal party in Wales, since it is only from the Liberal party that disestablishment can be expected.

THE True Blue (Orange) Grand Lodge met last week in Toronto, and passed the usual anti Jesuit resolutions, adding the clause "that steps should be taken at once to expel the Jesuits from Canada. Of course. Resolutions are made cheaply; but why did they not resolve to expel all Catholics, and to blot the Province of Quebec out of existence? It would have shown broader views than the venting of their spleen on a small body of priests, and it would certainly be about as easily effected as what they propose.

THE Mail's "Cwa correspondent" in St. Thomas quotes an extract from an address by Rev. George Webber wherein it is said "that great paper" has a "higher tone in teaching than any other Canadian newspaper" at that "it stands faithfully and fearlessly for the right and daring all opposers." The audience loudly applauded the statement, but they might reasonably have waited till they found out whether any Jesuits take the absurd oath which the Mail said is taken by the whole order. This will be ascertained when the libel case against that journal will be tried. It may then be seen whether the Mail is for the right or the wrong.

ANOTHER report of the illness of the Pope was sent by cable, followed immediately afterwards by a report that the Holy Father is in good health and that he gives daily audiences. This is a specimen of the unfounded statements which are sent from Rome more frequently than from any other quarter. It is a constant practice of non-Catholic Roman correspondents to misrepresent all matters which have any relation to the Church, and their Roman intelligence from any quarter, is to be accepted with considerable reserve.

AN Ottawa Congregationalist minister, by poking his nose deeply into the Governor-General's business, has made out a new grievance which would suit well as a basis for another plank in the Third Party platform. The minister is Rev. Mr. Wood, who complained in his sermon on the 12th inst. that the Governor-General pays more attention to visits to Catholic than to Protestant institutions in the city. If such be the fact, may not the cause be that they are better deserving of attention? The subject of the remarkable sermon in which Mr. Wood uttered this complaint was "the evils of party politics." It would appear that some Congregationalist persons have a knack of preaching everything in their pulpits except the Word of God.

THESE is a difficulty in the way of the trial of Bishop King of Lincoln, England, who is now before the court of the Archbishop of Canterbury on a charge of unlawful Ritualistic practices. Bishop King disputes the authority of the court by which he is being tried, and in fact it is very doubtful whether there is any legal court which can try a bishop. Should it be necessary to make an Act of Parliament to meet the present case, it will be a new illustration of the fact which is already well known, that in the Church of England divine Christian Revelation is altogether under control of a majority in a local Parliament, composed of every possible shade of belief, Jews and Atheists included.

THE General Assembly of the Northern Presbyterian Church of the United States

is now in session in New York. It is expected that a strong effort will be made to secure a revision of the third chapter of the Confession of Faith, treating of Eternal Decrees. It is understood that a majority of the Church do not believe in that chapter, but there are many who declare that they can, nevertheless, sign the present Confession with a mental reservation that this chapter be not included in their belief. Recently, indeed, the Chicago Interior, the Western Presbyterian organ, informed a correspondent that he might lay aside that chapter as he would a plate of chicken bones at table, if he could not believe in it. Were it not that the truth of Revelation is too serious a matter to be passed over lightly, it would be amusing to see with what coolness Presbyterians discuss the right of the majority to change the chapter by smoothing it down to suit their views, as if the majority would have the right to do so, if the Confession of Faith were really the truth of God. The Southern General Assembly held their meeting in Chattanooga, Tennessee. The two bodies failed to effect a union, owing to a difference between them on the question of the standing of colored members of the Church.

VERY REV. DEAN INNES preached a sermon to the Exeter congregation on Sunday last, during which, says the Free Press, he insisted on absolute obedience as the necessary qualification of a good soldier. "He showed how he had given much thought to this matter, having been educated for the army, and having worn the Queen's uniform for twelve years." It is really surprising how the Rev. Dean, and all other ministers of religion outside the Catholic Church, can have words of commendation and praise for obedience in every position in life except where it is most necessary, viz. in connection with the law of God and His Church. Anathemas are daily heaped on the heads of poor Catholics for being submissive to the precepts of holy Church and obedient to the pastors whom God placed over them. The Jesuits also are condemned for their voluntary obedience to the head of their order, or the mandates issued from the Supreme Pontiff. But what makes an army effective and invincible is exactly what keeps the Catholic Church one, holy, indefectible and unquarrelable.

PARNELL AS A WITNESS.

TWO PEN PICTURES OF THE IRISH LEADER. G. W. Smalley's Cable to N. Y. Tribune. There was an audience before whom nobody would care to make more mistakes than he could help. Lady Colebridge, Lady Harcourt, Mrs. Peel, the Speaker's wife, and Miss Peel, Archbishop Walsh and a score of other notabilities sat looking and listening. There was, however, no such crowd in the court as the corridors outside as during the fortnight of the forged letters. If Mr. Parnell should break down in the witness box it would be a disaster which would blot out the memory of his triumph about the letters; yet somehow the public interest in this most critical, perhaps decisive, moment of the inquiry is less than that.

Audience or no audience, Mr. Parnell's composure was such that the spectator who knew nothing of what had gone before might well imagine that the issue was no great matter. He was seated when I first saw him. The judges are merciful, and do not keep a witness on his legs while the Attorney-General is reading out his interminable extracts from Mr. Patrick Ford's prolific pen. When the question, based on Mr. Ford's article, is at last put, Mr. Parnell rises. He is in black, nothing white visible but two triangular ends of turned down collar and a pearl scarf-pin in a black satin scarf. The black frock coat, thrown open, shows a heavy, double gold chain with gold pencil pendant from it. The figure is slender and upright. When its owner chooses his face is the face of a man whose enthusiasm for his ends is held in check by a most temperate judgment in its use of means; the face of a man with a soul all at one, and a brain all ice. He stands not quite erect, the right hand leaning on the box, his head generally a little bent to the left. There is to-day in these pale cheeks some faint trace of color. His voice is low in tone, firm, smooth and altogether conversational. The accent resembles slightly, very slightly, the very marked German accent of the Prince of Wales. Perhaps in Mr. Parnell it is a slight lisp or indistinctness of articulation rather than accent. The words have to make their way as best they can out through the half-opened lips and then through the meshes of a soft, brown moustache.

The composure of his manner is perfect. The more the Attorney-General storms, the calmer grows Mr. Parnell. From the beginning to the end of the day there is never a sign of excitement in the Irish leader. His face never flushes, his pulse never quickens, his brain does its work in a temperature that is invariable. If this be a duel between the Attorney-General and Mr. Parnell, there can be no question who gets the best of it thus far. Sir Richard Webster's boisterous impetuosity is no match for Parnell's cool quality of demeanor.

T. P. O'CONNOR, M. P. in the N. Y. World. You would scarcely recognize the man who stepped into the box yesterday as the person whom I have just faithfully described. In the first place he was dressed with extreme care in a frock coat, fitting tightly to the body, and evidently fresh from the tailor's hands. He had on a broad black satin tie, and in the tie was a pearl pin, a pin that Mr. Parnell has worn for years. He had one ring on his finger, a signet ring. His hair was short, his beard was carefully trimmed, and altogether he looked smart, crisp and well groomed. But his physical condition was even more changed. The body is still very slight in comparison with what it used to be, and the tight fitting coat brought out the slightness still more. The cheeks, too, had not the fullness of former years. But on the other hand there was none of the hollowness of a few months ago, and his eyes showed returning, if not returned, health, and still more high spirits and complete self-confidence. The face of Mr. Parnell, next to Mr. Gladstone, is the most striking and the handsomest in the House of Commons. All the features are beautifully chiseled, especially the mouth. The forehead is also singularly beautiful. It is almost perfectly round; its lines are very delicate; there are just one or two wrinkles, sufficient to indicate a life of thought and anxiety. It is very like the forehead of Napoleon when he was young, and before his face, like the rest of him, had become podgy. An even more striking feature in Mr. Parnell's face is his eyes. They are not very large, but there is a strange gleam in them that would make the face notable wherever seen. They are of a color it is

RATHER HARD TO DESCRIBE or classify. I once heard an admirer say that he had the eyes of a red Indian. They are brown, but it is brown shagreened with red, the brown of a flint stone. They flash all kinds of light, black, blue, and nearly always inscrutable. In England our witnesses have to stand when they give evidence. Parnell standing up with this beautiful face, these strange eyes and this splendid forehead, and with his thin, erect and graceful figure, looked strikingly handsome. "As handsome," as an enthusiastic writer once wrote, "as a Greek statue."

At first he was so full of it that he was inclined to speak at too much length and make a series of speeches, instead of merely answering questions. Of nervousness there was but one trace, and that would not be visible to anybody not intimately acquainted with him. When ever Mr. Parnell gets up to speak in the House of Commons he looks perfectly cool and collected, but if you happen to be by his side you will see that behind his back he clutches one arm with the hand of the other, and that now and then he seems to dig the nails of one hand into the palm of the other. This gesture he used once or twice yesterday, but like the tendency to over-elaboration of reply, this was a thing which he corrected as he went along.

The presiding judge was on the whole very polite, and Mr. Parnell was full of that deferential courtesy which never fails him. When the questions came to the alleged connection between himself and the forged letters, he was not a little weary and careless, with which he gave his monosyllabic answers. Indeed one had to restrain a certain

TENDENCY TO INDIGNATION when one thought he should have to answer such questions at all.

Mr. Parnell began his examination at 11:30 yesterday morning and it was concluded at 11:20 to-day, so that altogether the examination had lasted just one day. Since that time he has been under cross-examination by the Attorney-General, and that cross-examination is not concluded at this writing. It will be resumed to-morrow, and possibly will go on the next day.

We have had, however, a sufficiently good indication of what is likely to be, and the universal impression, at least on our side, is that Mr. Parnell is making a complete fool of the Attorney-General. The latter seems to feel this, for his attitude toward Mr. Parnell is churlish, coarse and almost brutal—the attitude of a man who knows he is being beaten.

"Come, sir, give a plain answer, sir, to a plain question, that is not what I ask." These are specimens of the style of language in which this gentleman indulges.

When one reflects that this is the very man who a few weeks ago had to eat dirt for the foulest and falsest charges ever brought against a public man, this ex-cites strong resentment. Sometimes one of the Irish members in the court might be heard muttering some strong protest, and there was a feeling that Sir Charles Russell, or some other of the counsel for Mr. Parnell, should have risen and protested.

"He is addressing Mr. Parnell," said one of these counsel, "as if he were a recalcitrant barge in an admiralty case." And this admirably sums up the manner of the Attorney-General.

The counsel for Mr. Parnell, however, held their peace, and for this reason, they thought the contrast between the brutal boorishness of the Attorney-General and the imperturbable calmness, the unbroken and high bred courtesy of Mr. Parnell was so useful that it would be a pity to interfere with it. And then Mr. Parnell kept scoring at every moment, and sometimes a laugh in the court—as loud as the rigorous decorum of an English court of justice will permit—gave bold testimony of the utility of the attack.

"They'll not get much change out of Parnell," chuckles a good old Liberal, who a few years ago hated and now admires the Irish leader.

The old boy, who is very feeble, has

IRELAND'S STRUGGLE.

Notwithstanding that the trustees of the Kenmare Estate rejected at first Judge Curran's suggestion that the dispute between them and the tenants should be left to arbitration, the agents have been authorized to enter upon negotiations with a view to settlement, and with this end in view Colonel Deane and Mr. Leonard are reported by Metropolitan Tory papers to have had communications with the parish priests of the Ompagh district. It is stated that there will be a meeting at which the priests, the agents and the leading tenants will discuss the situation. It is hoped that this meeting may lead to an amicable settlement.

Notwithstanding the atrocious nature of the Times, and the thorough defeat and exposure of the editorial conspiracy by which the attempt was made to injure Mr. Parnell and the Irish party, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain had the effrontery and meanness before a Birmingham audience recently, to attribute to the Parnellites whatever murders or outrages have taken place in Ireland. He takes care, however, not to particularize individuals, so that he may not be sued for libel.

The Scotch Land League demand the restoration of the land in the Highlands to dispossessed tenants. Hon. Ernest C. Chreane has evicted at Mullin, Inoshewan, a woman and five children. The woman had paid during the last few years £300 rent which the land did not produce.

The Leeds Mercury states that proprietors of the Times intend to enter a suit in Chancery to make Mr. Walters pay personally the expenses incurred in his case against the Irish party. A recent return shows that the verdicts of wilful murder in England and Wales amounted to 145 in 1880 and 152 in 1888. In the same years the number of verdicts in Ireland were respectively 16 and 24. In Scotland there were 28 verdicts of wilful murder in 1880 and 17 in 1886.

It is now recommended by many Irish nobles and Commissioners that the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland be abolished. At the banquet given to Lord Salisbury in Bristol, the only way the Tories could vent their spleen upon Mr. Gladstone and the other leaders of the Liberal party, was to caricature them on the menu cards, depicted as waiters bringing up the dishes. It was much easier to do this than to win the bye elections.

Mr. Wm. O'Brien's suit against Lord Salisbury for libel has been entered. The trial will take place in Liverpool. The basis of the suit is a statement which Lord Salisbury made in his speech at Watford that Mr. O'Brien advocated the murder and robbery of men taking farms from which tenants had been evicted. His Lordship will have an opportunity to prove the truth of his statement.

The Post Despatch Parnell Defence Fund was publicly handed to Rev. Chas. O'Reilly, Treasurer of the National League, at St. Louis on the 14th inst. Editor Dillon handed over \$5,282; the Parnell Fund added to this \$500, all of which together with the door receipts on the occasion will amount to \$6,000. There were addresses and a musical programme. Mayor Noonan presided. The dispute between the landlord and tenants on the Olphert estates is to be settled by arbitration.

Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, has written a letter urging arbitration similar to that offered on the Vandeleur estate on the other estates where disputes exist between the landlords and tenants. He appeals to English public opinion to support the proposal. The Times scolds the Archbishop's proposition.

It is said that Sir Charles Russell's fee for acting as counsel to the Parnellites is \$10,000. Mr. Patrick O'Brien, M. P. for North Monaghan, has brought actions for libel against the London Times, Liverpool Courier and Mr. Thos. Wallace Russell, Unionist M. P. The defendants accused the plaintiff of refusing relief to a Protestant tenant at Falcarragh.

In the House of Commons on the 16th inst., Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, stated that ten Irish members of the House were now in prison for offences under the Crimes Act. He said they are all enjoying good health.

In order to secure a fair trial, £500 have been subscribed at Belfast for the defence of Father M. Fadden and the nineteen Gweedore peasants charged by Government with the murder of District-Inspector Martin. In Father M. Fadden's case the charges are simply malicious. He did not even resist arrest in any way. The riot itself was caused by the deliberately ostentatious way in which the arrest was effected, and there was no malice prepense. But at all events the stone was thrown only by one man. It is right that precautions should be taken to secure a fair trial, which it is well known the Government will not give if they can help it. The first contributors to the fund are Archbishops Logue, of Armagh; Walsh, of Dublin; Croke, of Cashel; and McEvilly, of Tullam, who contribute \$50 apiece, and utter public protest against the infamy put upon a faithful and innocent priest, in bringing him to trial before a hostile jury for a crime with which he had no connection save the fact of his compulsory presence.

During the past week a number of priests were examined before the Special Commission. Their testimony is to the effect that the leading men of their parishes are members of the Land League, and that the effect of the League has been to diminish the amount of crime. Local branches had uniformly condemned outrages which had occurred

in their districts, and the priests had endeavored to restrain their people from the commission of crimes of every kind. Father O'Donovan testified that kind. Moonlighters at Tallmore were opposed to the League. He mentioned the case of a witness who while under police protection was threatened by Moonlighters while he was a member of the League. Increase of crime while the League existed was caused by the increased severity of the landlords in enforcing evictions.

HON. DAVID MILLS ON THE ANTI-JESUIT AGITATION.

As stated elsewhere the Hon. David Mills' speech in the House of Commons during the Jesuit debate did not please certain Orangemen, one of whom wrote to renoustrate with him for his speech and vote. Mr. Mills' answer to this letter is given below. It is a striking rebuke to the bigots.

DEAR SIR—I received your very violent letter in which you tell me you are a Reformer. You must be joking. Neither the spirit in which it is written nor the sentiments which there find expression could emanate from a Reformer.

Reformers have everywhere opposed legislation imposing special disabilities upon any class of the community on account of their religion. You demand it. Your letter breathes the spirit of the Irish Tory, and so I can't believe you ever were, what in your letter you claim to be—a Reformer.

You seem to think we have been incorporating the Jesuits. That is not so. They were incorporated in Quebec long ago, and I am not aware that anybody objected. They have their colleges and schools of learning in England and Scotland. They have had their mission stations in Ontario, continuously, for over 220 years; they have murdered nobody; they have robbed nobody, nor have they so far as I know endangered our liberty.

Their property in Quebec, which was guaranteed to them at the conquest, was illegally taken from them; and this illegal seizure was confirmed by an act of the legislature, in the days of the Family Compact.

After long delay the Government of Quebec has, with the unanimous consent of the legislature—Protestant and Roman Catholic—paid one fifth of the present value of the property in full settlement of all claim. This claim and settlement was purely a Quebec question, with which the Parliament of Canada had nothing to do. Now, you propose that Toronto shall govern Quebec. As a Reformer, I say Quebec shall govern herself.

Provincial rights is the very heart of our system and you propose to do it violence. You say we ought to interfere, and refuse to Quebec the liberty to pay a long standing claim, because you do not like the creditor. Do you refuse to pay what you owe, to everybody you don't like? You say I am like Cain, because I don't make myself responsible for the Jesuits. You overlook the fact that Cain's responsibility was for what he did himself, and not for the acts of another, who had gone out of the world before he came in. But pray what have the doctrines of the Jesuits, real or fancied, to do with the justice of your claim in this Quebec case? In a court of justice you would not be allowed to refuse the payment of your debts because you did not like the person you owed. The days for calling down fire from Heaven on those who do not believe as we do, have gone by. You tell me the Jesuits have been expelled from France, Spain, etc.; and therefore, I ought not to let Quebec pay what she owes. The colporteurs of the Bible Society were expelled from Russia, but does that prove the Bible Society to be a bad institution? In one respect they are the weakest, because they are the most unpopular body in Christendom.

I don't sympathize with the Jesuits. If time permitted I could state my objections to the order. My objections, I hope, have a better foundation than the charges you bring; but I decline to persecute them because I do not agree with them. I don't propose to fight them by having recourse to political and religious disabilities. I leave these weapons to the wretches who are not ashamed to employ them. As long as Protestants are honest, fear God, hate oppression and persecution, and permit all classes, Protestant and Roman Catholics, to stand alike before the law, they will have nothing to fear from Jesuit aggression. It is only where they disgrace the name of freedom by listening to the advice of men who, with methods and in the spirit of the evil one, profess to serve the Lord, that our liberties will be in danger. I enclose you a copy of my speech, which, if you read, may afford you some light, of which you are sorely in need, and expel that spirit of intolerance which breathes in every line of your letter, and which, wherever found, is an enemy alike to Protestantism and to free institutions. Yours respectfully,

DAVID MILLS.

Ottawa, April, 1889.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, HILL STREET.—Rev. M. J. Tierman, rector of St. Peter's Cathedral, preached to a very large congregation in St. Mary's Church, Hill Street, on last Sunday evening, his subject being "The Presence of God." The reverend father's discourse was a fervid and impassioned appeal, and went direct to the hearts of all. Father Tierman took occasion, before beginning his sermon, to pay a well deserved tribute of praise to the really excellent choir for their admirable singing. Great credit has been given to the organist, for this satisfactory condition of the musical service in the church.