THE JATHOLIC RECORD.

O. M. B. A.

8

ment No. 14 was issued on Novem Assessment No. 14 was inside on Novem ber 3. It cells for the payment of 16 ben-epicaries ; 9 in New York state, 3 in Penn-sylvenis, 2 in Michigan, and 2 in Canada. C. M B. A. deputies requiring "peti-tions for charter" to establish new Branches, can procure tame from the Grand Secretary.

A SCORCHING ENGLISH SPEECH.

BIR WM. HARCOURT ON BALFOUR AND CHAMBERLAIN.

Sir William Harcourt, M. P., ex-Home Secretary of Great Britain, in an address to 5,000 people at Oldham, on October 10th, said :--

10th, said :--If the policy of coercion was as wise as I believe it to be foolish, in my opinion Mr. Balfour's method of proceeding is the most mischlevons and most unstateman like that could be adopted. That is why I say he is making the worst of a bad I say he is making the worst of a bad case. He is trying to put upon Ireland for the first time not a policy of coercion alone, but a policy of coercion barbed with insult ("Hear, hear.") Most poli-ticians of former times had always held that it may be good to kill your enemies, but short of killing your enemies nothing is more foolish than to insult, to irritate, and to exampted and yet that seems to and to exasperate, and yet that seems to be the settled policy of Mr. Balfour ; and be the settled pointy of Mr. Dallour; and remember a man may forget an injury but he never forgives an insult (cheers), and depend upon it that is true of nations as of individuals. Now take the case of Mr. Mandeville, of which we have heard so much. I will concede to Mr. heard so much. I will concede to Mr. Balfour everything that he asks, and that is a good deal. I will assume that Mr. Mandeville was rightly condemned, that he was rightfully imprisoned, and that he was rightly treated in prison. Even Mr. Balfour could not ask more than that. But the man is dead. Mr. Balfour was quite justified if he can in showing that he was not responsible for that unfortun-ate event. I say nothing on the case. When you imprison men by the score for ate event. I say nothing on the case. When you imprison men by the score for artificial crimes—crimes of your own manufacturing—it is very likely that some of them may die upon your hand. But when the man is dead, why should a man in Mr. Balfour's position seek to sneer at his fate and to damu bis charac-ter? ("Shame.") The man is dead. That might suffice him. Why should he insin-uate what he dares not assert, and what I am told is untrue—that the dead man was a sot who embarked in drukken brawls? Even if it were true, what purpose of a sot who embarked in drunken brawls ' Even if it were true, what purpose of humanity or statemanship is served by defiling a dead man's char-acter ' (Loud cheering.) That is what I mean by the splitit and temper of this coercion. That is what I call making the best of a bad policy. This is the sort of treatment by the victor of his victims, by the strong of the weak, which sinks of treatment by the victor of his victims, by the strong of the weak, which sinks deep and rankles long in the heart of a nation. All this may seem highly amus-ing to the *Times* newspaper and to the fine people in Londor, but what do the Irish people think of it *i* Aye, what do the people of England think of it? ("Hear, hear.") Mr. Balfour is administering Ireland upon the Hottentot principle— Ireland upon the Hottentot principleon the principle of contempt and batred of the people with whose fate he is charged -a policy admistered not only with all the overwhelming power, but with all the irritating insolence of the dominant race towards a subject people-a people DESPISES THE LAW IN THE HANDS OF MR BALFOUR

as not so much a vindication of right as an instrument of insulting might. Every taunt and every glue and just he flongs at them are treasured up as specimens of British rule, and as such they are so many British rule, and as such they are so many nails in the offin of Unionism and of the Unionists. How do you suppose a policy of this kind operates upon the people? Exactly as similar treatment some hun-dreds of years ago by the Balfours of the time of Lord North-did upon the leaders of American independence. It made them more and more determined that have embraced the cause of the people of Ireland-(hear, hear)-that they are determined that this iniquitous farce of them more and more determined that they would resist to the last the Government which they regarded not only as t, it will be recorded in history that as there has been no British statesman who has ever drawn towards England the hearts of the Irish people as has been done by Mr. Gladstone (loud cheers), so there as been no Irish administrator who done so much as Mr. Balfour to make the present system of Irish Government in tolerable and impossible for the Irish people; and an this sense it is that I say we may accept Mr. Balfour as the most effective advocate of Home Rule. Sir William Harcourt then proceeded to scathe Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, whom he treated with contempt as a dishonor able hypocrite, who tried "to hunt with for the testimonial which was given to him by his grateful country men for the services which he had rendered them. Why does not Mr. Chamberlain attack Grattan for the testimonial he received ? Why does he not villify the name of Mr. Cobden, who received testi monials from the men he had served? Were these paid agitators and a kept party? No, gentlemen, that is not the language of the -these are the invidious sentilemocrac ments of a purse-proud plutocracy who could see no worth except in wealth, and yet I have known many poor men quite as honest and quite as disinterested as the rich, and sometimes a great deal more so. Well, then, it is said, this money comes from America. Why should it not come from America? (Cheers). Who are the Irish in America? Millions—aye, more millions than the Irish at home. Where England and Scotland are increasing their population of Ireland is sadly, in my opinion disgracefully, diminishing ("Hear, hear.") But who are the millions in America? They are the men who have been driven to America by our misgovernment (cheers), and by the extortion of Irish landloids ("Hear, hear.") How could you expect that they should not symathize with their countrymen at home They minister to the domestic wants of the Irish in Ireland; ave, they pay rack-rent. Mr. Chamberlain's friends-the dukes-do not complain of that Irish money (cheers). He has no objection to the kept land owner ("Hear, hear")-kept

by the dollars of the American servant-maids. That is the sort of keeping which is altogether hon-rable. But why should not they sympathize also with the needs of their kindred, or give them better hopes in the future than they had in the pest, of which they had so blitter an ex-perience? In my opinion this aid from America is honorable alike to those who dive and those who receive it (anniance). give and those who receive it (applause) This fair and constitutional agitation This fair and constitutional sgitation gives some means of resistance, some hope of escape from the overpowering force of his oppressor. This question of the lrish nation in America in one of the most cerious and the most grave upon which it is possible to dilate. You have in America an Irish nation, a nation you in Americs an Irish nation, a nation you cannot coerce. You cannot put them in prison, you cannot proclaim their meet-ings, you cannot stills their volces, you cannot close their mouths. You can in-sult, you can irritate, you can exasperate. It is to that statesmanlike task that Mr.

Chamberlain in speech after speech addresses himself. These millions of Irish addresses himself. These millions of fran in America act and react upon the policy of the United States just as they do upon the policy of England. Of all things in the world that which I most desire is

the world that which I most desire is A CORDIAL FRIENDSHIP WITH AMERICA. It is for that reason that I long for the conciliation of Ireland, of the Irish people in Ireland, and of the Irish people in the United States. First, for the good of Ire-land; second, for the credit of England, and, not least, because I believe it is absolutely essential to a good understand-ing between England and America. No man who knows anything of the relations between the two countries can be ignorant between the two countries can be ignorant of the infinite mischief which is wrought by the bitter and insulting language which men in the position of Mr. Chamberlain addressed to a great and influential section addressed to a great and influential section of the American people. He has done harm enough by it already ("Hear, hear"), and there may be a great deal more mis-chief flow from it in the future. Nothing can be more dangerous to the concord of these two great kindred pople than that the Irish race in the United States should be taucht to recard the Government of be taught to regard the Government of England as the foes of themselves and their kindred at home. It is for that rea-son, as well as for the rest, that I enter my solemn protest sgain these unwise and unstatesmanlike denunctations of the anti-Americans nor which M. Comberanti-Americans upon which Mr. Chamber-lain is perpetually harping (cheers).

LORD ROSEBERY ON IRELAND.

Said Lord Rosebery at Leeds :-- If our policy is simple, the principle that under-ties the policy is simpler still. We believe ites the policy is simpler still. We believe, to put it as shortly as I can, that Govern-meuts are made for the people, and not the people for Governments. (Cheers) The people are not even made for treatles of union. Treaties of union are made for the people. All Governments and all treaties are only arrangements for the popular good, and when they fail to satisfy that requirement they are downed (Cheers) If you view the Government of years. Young Miss Elmina Sims acco Ireland according to that standard it stands condemned. (Cheers). It has never existed, it has never even pratended to exist, for the good of the people. It has been conducted on behalf of a class, of a party, and a sect. It works, and has worked, continual misery and shame. (Hear, hear.) No one has denounced the situation of affairs with more vigor and with more elequence than those two members for Birmingham who now employ so much vigorous interview who have employ so much vigorous interview have attempted to redress that wrong. (Hear, hear) I believe that that truth is so patent and so obvious that her Majesty's present advisers see it themselves I firmly believe that the Parliament of 1886 will not pass to a natural death without her not pass to a natural death without her Majesty's Government endeavoring to offer the Irish people that measure of local government which they denounce us for offering. (Hear, hear). But whether their hearts be turned to the good of the people or not, sure I am of this—that the democracy of England and of Scotland have embraged the gauge of the people of

THE GLOUCESTER STREET CON-VENT, OTTAWA.

GREAT CELEBRATIONS ON THE OCCASION OF LORD AND LADY STANLET'S VISITS. Gloucester St. Convent, conducted by Gloucester St. Convent, conducted by the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, was en fete on Wednesday. Seldom in the annals of that excellent institution has a prettier speciacle been witnessed. The occasion of the rejolcings was the visit of His Excellency the Governor-General and the Lady Stanley of Preston. The distinguished visitors accommended visit of His Excellency the Governor-General and the Lady Stanley of Preston. The diatingulahed visitors, accompanied by Capt. Bagot, Capt. Colville, Mrs. Bagot and Miss Lister, entered the hail of the institution at eleven o'clock. They were tendered a cordial reception on their arrival by the Rev. Father Gendreau, chaplain of the convent, the Rev. Mother Provincial, the Mother Superior, her assistant and Mother St. Egbert. There were also present in waiting Rev. Fathers Gauthier and Dallaire, of St. Jean Baptiste Ohurch, Nolin and Nelles, of the Ottawa College, Principal MacCabe of the Normal School, and Mr. F. H. Langevin. The Vice-Regal party, after the usual exchange of courtestes, were conducted through the corridor, over which spanned a tiumphal arch, on which was artistically designed the motto, "Thrice Welcome Here." They scon reached the large music hall. Here fifteen little girls in white apparel, with sylph-like step, re-ceded before the illustrious visitors, strew-ing sweet flowers on the carpet to the data. The heaven y of the scone y was en-

ceded before the illustrious visitors, sirew-ing sweet flowers on the carpet to the dais. The beauty of the scene was en-hanced by the harmony that swelled from the orchestra. No less than fifteen differ-ent kinds of instruments were brought into requisition and played upon in this and subsequent renditions. The violfn was performed on in truly artistic fashion by Mise Carmen Dunne and Miss Katle Martin, and the time bonored harp had its favorite players in Misses M. Bradley and Mallette. The remaining artiste disand Mallette. The remaining artists dis played great talent. The musical exhibition on the whole was a thorough success and richly merited the encourisms liberally conferred by His Excellency. The good Sister St. Honore, teacher of music and conductress of the orchestra, likewise came in for the well-earned meed

of Vice Regal praise. While the musical artists were engaged,

Their Excellencies admiringly observed the taste displayed in the reception hall. Several appropriate motices, lettered in Several appropriate motices, lettered in gold, adorned the port is and richly-gilde. walls. Flowers, evergreens and costly pendants hungin gay profusion all round. Facing His Excellency and fronting the dais, the motio, "O honored guests thrice welcomed," was quite conspicuously emblazoned. This was relieved on either side by the Dominion coat of arms and side by the Dominion coat of arms and that of the Governor-General. At the conclusion of the music, young Miss Jeannine Chapleau, daughter of Dr. Chap-leau, came forward and presented His Excellency, with a bouquet, recting at the same time appropriate verses in Erench, with a talent worthy of riper yeaus. Young Muss Elemine Sime second plished a similar task with equal pro-ticiency in English. choir followed, singing the "Lau-The

The choir followed, singing the link date." This was a capital performance. Miss Angustine St. Julienne, daughter of Judge St. Julienne, of Alymer, took up the solo in an exceedingly artistic manner. She was cordially applauded by Their Ex-callender. cellencies. Miss L. Bardy then read the French address to His Excellency. This was fol-lowed by the address in English, read by

Miss Carmen Dunne. These two talented Miss Carmen Dunne. These two talented poung ladies acquitted themselves in ex-cellent fashion. Miss Irene Glasmocher and Beatrice Mallette respectively ad vanced after each address with bouquets to His Excellency. It may be remarked, en passant, that the addresses were in them-selves works of art.

en passant, that the addresses were in them-selves works of art. Addresses to Lady Stanley followed the presentation to the Governor General. There were two, one in French, the other in Eoglish. The latter was read by Miss Annie Mitchell, the French one being read by Miss A Hurwood. These two iffed

own cavalry from whom we had only a few minutes before separated. General Gordon seemed to be somewhat discon-certed by it. I remarked to him, "General Gordon, your men fired on me as I was coming over here, and undoubtedly they have done the same to Merritt's and well let them fight it out." To this pro-position General Gordon did not accede. I then asked, "Why not send a steff officer and have your people cease firing ? They are violating the flag !" Hosaid, "I have no staff officer to send." I repled, "I will let you have oue of mine," and calling for Lieutenant Vanderblit Allen, I directed him to report to General Gordon and carry his orders. The orders were to go to General Geary, who was in command of a small brigade discontinue the firing. Lieutenant Allen dashed off with the message, but on the divering it to General Geary was taken prisoner, with the re-mark from that officer that he did not care for white flags that South Caro-hulans never surrendesced. I twas about this time that Merritt, getting impatient at the supposed treacherous firing, ordered a charge of a portion of his com-mand. While Generals Gordon and Wil-cux were engaged in conversation with ing of sabres, indicted a charge and the isculations of my staff officers were beard, "Look! Merrit has ordered a charge!" The fight of Geary's brigade followed; Lieutenant Allen was thus released. The last gun hai been fired and the hast charge made in the Virginia cam-paign. **VISITORS TU TORONTO** tender you the the homage of our deep respect and esteem, and to welcome you with all the cordiality of our hearts to this our Convent Home. Many times in the history of this institution it has been the privilege of its inmates to be honored by the presence of our country's Chief Magistrate, but, on no previous occasion, we may venture to assert, was their joy greater than that we experience to day in greeting your Excellency. We can asy but little; on such an occas ion as this, words fail to express our appre-ciation of the honor you confer upon us, but those bappy faces, those joy-lit eyes before you, are more eloquent than words, and a mother's heart will readily divine their meaning. Accept, most gracious Lady, our earnest wish that your stay in Cunada may prove in every sense sgreeable and happy, and that your Excellence, may find in the

in every sense agreeable and happy, and that your Excellency may find in the sincerity and loyalty of your Canadian sincerity and loyaity of your Canadian subjects, ample compensation for the eactifices you have made in leaving home and country to come and re-side with us. May time prove to your Excellency that amid the enows and frost of this Canada of ours, are found women as true, and men as loyal as in any por-tion of her Majesty's boundless domin-ions. CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME.

CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME. Ottawa, Oct. 31, 1887.

Lord Stanley, in reply to the addresses, spoke first in French, and afterwards in English. 'He begged to return thanks for the cordial welcome tendered to himself and Lady Stanley. It was to them as it was to all his illustrious predecessors, a source of sincere satisfaction to visit an institution like is Concretion do Nature institution like the Congregation de Notre Dame, famous for its intimate connection palgn.

Dame, famous for its intimate connection with the antiquities and early history of Canada, and for the good work it has always done, and still continues to do, in imparting a sound moral education. He took the young ladies into confidence and told them he would prefer addressing a large public audience to addressing them. Young ladies as a general rule were good critics, and from the great exhibition of taient he had the pleasure of witnessing, he could easily infer that they were no exceptions to that general rule. Having paid a touching tribute to the exquisite music, the readition of which VISITORS TO TORONTO Will please note that one of the finest dis-tise of watches, je zeiry and silver ware in the city may be seen in the window of No. 77 Yonge street, two doors north of King. 70 which establishment Mr. D. H. Canning-nam, formerly of Perta, but more recently of Bothwell. Is proprietor. But this msy-intended viz, to give the passer by an dea-of which establishment of the kind in the city. Here one can get any article where with any establishment of the kind in the city. Here one can get any article is worked and the stock that will com-part with any establishment of the kind in the city. Here one can get any article where with any establishment is sceellent ind is calculated to please all tastes, while high is a protectical watches and presentation. Those at a distance who have any dustines in a stock the make articles for presentation. Those at a distance who have any dustines in his time would do well to presentation. Those at a distance who have any dustines in his line would do well to presentation. Those at a distance who have any dustines in the sine would as well with any dustines of the stable work men, and is presentation. Those at a distance who have any dustines of the stable work and end on the stable and is calculated to please at the stable with any dustines of the stable would do well to presentation. Those at a distance who have any dustines of the stable would as interestive double would be a stable work, and they may rely any dustines of the stable would as the stable would any descent the stable would as the stable would be a stable work and estimates both for presentation of costs and estimates both for any dustines of the stable of our growing any dustines of the stable stable would as a stable. Any descent can be be a stable would as a stable and any descent the stable stable stable and end on the stable and the stable stable stable stable stable stable stable stable stable and any descent stable stable stable stable stable s exquisite music, the rendition of which afforded such intense delight, he believed great credit was due to the lady teacher, Sister St. Honore. He hoped the young ladies' paths through life would be strewn with flowers. He felt assured that they would one and all, meet with many an occasion of putting in force the maximes of self restrinit they learned within their pescaful convent walls. He could not

pescelul convent walls. He could not speak about the curriculum of studies they pursued, as he had not yet inspected all the work done, but he could easily infer from the efficient manner they had acquitted them selves in the reading of the addresses, in singing and in music, that other branches were not neglected. In conclu-sion he becoved to address a word to them should be begged to address a word to them in behalf of Lady Stanley. They would both carry away with them and retain in long and grateful remembrance the very control and any if the membrance the very

cordial and gratifying reception the very received from the worthy Sisters and pupils of Notre Dame. The National Anthem brought the pro ceedings to a finish. The Vice-Regal party having withdrawn with the reception hall were conducted through the institu-tion. They examined the various depart-ments with internet and examined the is not difficult. If the Church could be subservient to princes and rulers-grant Casar the things that are not his-if it would accommodate itself to the vices of princes as readily as Luther did in the

ments with interest and expressed them selves as deeply gratified with the neat-ness, finish and elegance of Notre Dame. A holiday was granted the pupils by request of Their Excellencies.

THE FINAL CHARGE.

SHERIDAN'S OWN NARRATIVE OF THE CLOSE OF HOSTILITIES AT APPOMAT. TOX. Beyond us, in a low valley (near Appo-

princes as readily as Luther did in the case of the Landgrave of Hesse, princes and rulers would be likely to live in peace wish it. Luther allowing two wives to the German prince, and keeping the pesce, and the Pope, at the expense of over a century of religious ware, blood-shed and persecution, throughout all Britain, excommunicating the English prince for putting away his lawful wife, shine forth in the pages of history as immineus examples of the bearing of the two Churches towards peoples and rulers. mattox Court House, after my flank movement) lay Lee and the remnant of his army. There did not appear to be Antie Mitchell, the French one being read by Miss A. Harwood. These two gifted young ladies were well applauded. Two rich bouquets were then handed to Her Excellency by Miss N. Benoit and Miss Doney. The following are the addresses: To His Freedman the Right Homershle Sir box much organization, except in the advanced thas army. There did not appear to be much organization, except in the advanced the organization, whom we had been fighting, and a rear guard under General Longstreet, still farther up the valley. Formations were immediately the organization were immediately the much organization were introduced to be ware dedicated in the dicesse and that all

NOVEMBER 10, 1888.



TEACHER WANTED.

ROMAN CATHOLIC TEACHER, FOR the R.C. School, Offa, for the year 1889. To one holding a First or Second Class a Certificate, a very liberal salary will be given. Toscher capable of taking charge of a choir preferred. Apply-TRUSTEES R. 0. SCHOOL, Offa. 523-4w TEACHER WANTED. AN EXPERIENCED MALE TEACHER fors. S. S. No. 6. Biddulph Duties to commence Jan. 2ad, 1889. Apply, stating salary and enclosing testimonials, to-PATRICK NANGLE, Elginfield, Ont. 523-3w

TWO TEACHERS WANTED

FOR THE R. C. SEPARATE SCHOOL, Aimonte, for 1889. Male teacher, hold-ing First or Second-Class Certificate, for the Senior Department, feraale teacher holding Third Class Certificate, for Junior Depart-ment. State salary expected and send copy of references. Applications received up to Nov. 15th, 1888.-JOHN O'REILLY, Sec. 522 4 w TRACHER WANTED.

FOR THE SEPARATE SCHOOL, TOWN of Pembroke, a Male Headmaster, hold-ing a Second Clave Certificate, and three male or female assistant teachers, holding Third-Class Certificates. Applicants to fur-lish testimonials and state satary -A. J. FORTIER, Secretary.

NEW AND GOOD BOOKS.

The New York Independent asks the Catholic Standard of Philadelphia to "tell the reason why it is that the secular princes and potentates of the earth have always, with few exceptions, been jealous of the Courch, and it observes that "it GOD KNOWABLE AND KNOWN. By Rev. Maurace Ronayne, S.J., author of "Religion and Science: Their Union His-torically Coasidered " 12mo. cloth, net. \$1.25 of the Caurch, and it observes that "it would seem to be to the discredit of the the Church if it could not live at peace with rulers of ite own faith." The answer

toricaily Considered " 12no. cloth, pet. \$1.25
REQUIESCAT IN PACE. Short Meditations for the Month of November. By Rev. Rivberd F. Clarke, S. J. Msroquette, silver side, is cents. Per hundred, \$0000
SURSUM CORDA. A Manual of English Hymns and Prayers for the use of Catholic Econols and Choirs. 210 pages, 24 mo, cloth, inked side, 25 cents. Per hundred cooles, 315 (0. THE NEW SAINTR OF 1888, St. John Berchmans, S. J.; St. Peter Claver, S. J.; and the Seven Sainted Founders of the Servites. Ininstrated. 18 mo, cloth So Cents. THE BLESSED ONES OF 1888 Bl Clement Maria Hofbauer, C SS R; Bl. Louis Marie Grigunde Monifort; Bl. Brother Edider, So Cents. The BLESSED ONES OF 1888 Bl Clement Maria Hofbauer, and three other full-page fluitations. 18 mo, cloth, 50 cents.
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VOLUME 11

"A FACT."

The monk was preaching; strong his earn From the shundance of his heart he spoke And the flame spread—in every soul that heard ove and good resolve awoke— The poor ay bother, goo ant and old, Thankeidd that he had heard such word

"Still let the glory, Lord, be Thine alone." So prayed the monk, his heart absorbed i "Thine be the glory; if my hands hav sown The harvest ripened in Thy mercy's rays, It was Thy blessing, Lord, that made m

Bring light and love to every soul that "Oh Lord, I thank Thee that my feeeb

strength Has been so blest; that sinful hearts an cold cold Were melted at my pleading-knew is length How sweet Thy service and how safe Th fold, While sorls that loved Thee saw befor them rise Still holier thoughts of loving sacrifice."

So prayed the monk; when suddenly h

heard An angel spsabing thus: "Know, O my so Thy words had all been valn, but hear were stirred, And saints were edified, and sinners won. By his, the poor isy brother's humble ald, Who sat upon the pulpit stair and prayed.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. THE REV. GEORGES ANTOIN BELCOUR.

In the CATEOLIC RECORD of Novemb 3rd there is an article, taken from th Catholic Historical Researches of Philadelphi Cathole Historical Researches of Philadephi which embodies a letter from the Rev. A. Belcour, and which has suggested me that perhaps a short sketch of the H and labors of that missionary priest mig not be out of place in the columns of journal that aims at making all emine Chardings known one to the other. Canadians known one to the other. B first allow me to correct two errors whi would at once strike any student of t would at once strike any student of t Church history of Lower Canada. In t first place, Mr. Belcour never sign Belcour-Picton, for the very good reas that such was not his name, he being that such was not his name, he being French-Canadian pur sang, and quite i nocent of any English appelation what ever. In the second place the good pri wished his latters to be sent not to i care of the Ray. Charles F. Caze whose personality is apocryphal, but **Rev.** Charles F. Cazeeu, the well-kno Secretary to the then Archbishop Quebec. Both these errors appeared the Historical Researches, and probably the English newspaper from which letter was copied. letter was copied.

The Reverend Georges Antoine E cour was born on the 23 d April, 18 at La Baie du Febvre (then in the c cese of Three Rivers.) His father named Antoine Belcour, his mot Josephte Semire. The young Belc made his studies in the Seminary Nicolet, and was ordained priest on 10th March, 1827. His first cler unctions were performed as vicaire Three Rivers. In 1829 he was appoin Three Rivers. In 1829 he was ap, oin cure of St. Francois du Lac; in 1830 had charge of St. Martine. In 1831 young priest volunteered for the arou mission of the Red River. Mar. Tache, in his "Vingt Anneee Missions dans le Nord Ouest de l'An ique," says: "In the month of June, 1 the Rev. Father Aubert went to giv mission to the Indians of Wabassim a post established on the banks of post established on the banks of River Winnipeg by the intrepid Belcour, who visited it for many ye and who at this juncture surrendere unreservedly to the Superior of Oblates In chronicling the events of 1847, 1 Tache says: "In the month of Ma 1847, the Rev Father Bermond left La Baie-aux-Canards (Lake Winni ous), situated about seventy leas from Saint Boniface. This mission visited in 1840 by Mr. Belcour, an visited in 1840 by Mr. Belcour, an the following year by Mr. Thibault, commenced an establishment the According to Mgr. Tache, Mr. Bel laboured in the diocese of Mgr. Pro cher until 1859-twenty-eight year mission work in the diocese of the " lone land," as the letter publishe last week's Excomp shows he had diff the mit the Government and with last week's RECORD shows he had diff ties with the Government and with Hudson's Bay Company in and b 1847, at the close of which year he turned to Quebec. In 1849 he reat work in the Indian Missions, his i quarters being Pembina. In the au of 1859, Mr. Belcour came esstagain cepted the charge of the missio Rustico, in Prince Edward Island, Rustico is a name fairly well know the public of these days on account being the site of one of the famous mer hotels which dot the north she "The Garden of the Gulf," but when Belcour went there it was a very hu little place indeed. It had any amou history to give it respectability, but h does not do much towards building parish in this matter-of-fact centu Rustico (so named from an old bonh called Racicot) had an existence i days when the white lilies waved ov Ile St. Jean, and the flocks of the Ac

that they have determined that a Local Legislature shall be set up in Ireland for the determination of distinctly Irish affairs so long as the Imperial supremacy is safeguarded. (Hear, hear.) They have determined that Irish government shall no longer be a happy hunting ground for Tory principles-(cheers)-or the mere machinery for keeping the dis cordant army of the Unionists in order, but that it shall be administered for the benefit, and for the whole benefit, of the Irish people. (Cheers) To that compact Yorkshire has set her hand-(cheers)-to that compact Leade, the constituency of the Gladstones-(loud cheers)-who chose the son and who chose the father

-(cheers, and "And will do sgain")-and who would fain have kept the father only we held tight on to him-(laughter)-] say that Leeds, the constituency of the Gladstones, and Yorkshire have set their hands to that solemn attempt. I do not doubt their success, because, more than Leeds or even Yorkshire, the Liberal party has taken up with determination-and the Liberal party has known adversity, has known reverses, has known calamity, but when it has once set its face to an

object it has never known permanent de feat. (Loud cheers, amid which the noble E arl resumed his seat)

EDUCATIONAL

The French teachers of the county of Essex met in convention at Tecumseh, October 27tb, and took advantage of the occasion to present the inspector of that county, Mr. Girardot, with a handsome gold-headed cane, accompanied by a very appropriate address. Mr. Girardot has been for many years devoted to the interests of education, and is loved and respected not only by the French teachers but by each and every one in his inspec torate without regard to religion or nationality. The inspector made a suit. able reply, thanking the teachers in a few feeling words, and the convention closed, all admitting that it had been one of the

Frederick Arthur Stanley, Baron Stanley of Preston, G. C. B., Governor-General of Canada, etc., e'c etc MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY -

Intay if PLEASE YOUR EXCELENCY.-Uniting our feeble voice with that of the nation, we, the pupils of the congre-gation de Notre Dame, bid your Excelleny a most sincere and cordial welcome. As the worthy representative of our great, good, and noble Queen, we greet you with sentiments of profound respect, rejoicing in the choice that has been made of your Excellence, to gooran in he a neural of Excellency, to govern in her august name, this, not the least loyal portion of Her Majesty's dominions. We are both Majesty's dominions. We are both flattered and honored by the gracious condescension with which your Excellency descension with which your Excellency has deigned to visit this institution, already favored by the presence of several of your noble predecessors. They also were pleased to honor an institution whose origin is coeval with that of the earliest settlement of Canada, and which

those noble women whose names deserve to be inscribed upon their country's honor roll. Beneath the shadow of these peaceful walls our days glide on in happy content. The great social and political changes which agitate and convulse the outside world affect us but little; still we are not indifferent to our country's weal, nor do we ignore the names of those noble men who have courageously fought and won her battles, whether on the war field or in the political arena; nor of those who still labor to promote her welfare. Their deeds are familiar to us; we are taught to admire and appredate their devoted-ness and to pray for their success. Allow us, it terminating, to express a wild that your Excellence's solution in

wish that your Excellency's sojourn in Cauada may be one of uninterrupted peace, and attended with abundant bless ings. May you find in your Canadian subjects that true loyalty for which they have ever been distinguished, and which has always won for them the esteem and affection of their rulers.

begun to make a bold and sweeping charge down the grassy slope, when an aide de camp from Custer, filled with debt. charge down the grassy slope, which an aide de camp from Custer, filled with excitement, hat in hand, dashed up to me with the message from his chief: 'Lee has surrendered ! Do not charge; the

has surrendered ! Do not charge; the white flag is up !" Orders were given to complete the formation, but not to charge. Looking to the left, to Apportation Court House, a large group was seen near by the lines of Confederate troops that had fallen back to that point Courter had not to that point. General Custer had not

has been the Alma Mater of many of

all admitting that it had been one of the most beneficial as well as the most pleas-ant yet held. The first ecolesiastical synod in Glasgow since the Reformation was held last month. Hereit and the first rules in the first rule in the first rule in the first schedulation of their rulers. CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME. Ottawa, Oct 31, 1888. To her Excellency Lady stanley of Preston. My LaDy:-Stancerely appreciative of the great honor which your Excellency has to day conferred upon us, we beg to the standard demand the great honor which your excellency has to day conferred upon us, we beg to the standard standard demand the great honor which your excellency has to day conferred upon us, we beg to the standard standard demand the great honor which your excellency has to day conferred upon us, we beg to the standard standard demand the great honor which your excellency has to day conferred upon us, we beg to the standard standard the standard demand the great honor which your excellency has to day conferred upon us, we beg to the standard standard demand the great honor which your excellency has to day conferred upon us, we beg to the standard standard the standard demand the great honor which your excellency has to day conferred upon us, we beg to the standard the standard the standard demand the standard standard the standard demand the standard the standard the standard demand the standard the standard demand the standard the stand

BORN. At Dorchester, on the 25th October, the wife of Anthony Henry, Esq., of a daughter DEAFNESS CURED.—A very interesting 132 page Illustrated Book on Deafness. Noises in the head. How they may be cured at your home. Post free 3d.-Address DR. Nicholson, 30 St. John street, Montreal.

VISITORS TO TORONTO

Cæsar Teo Grassing.

From the Catholic Sentinel.

Confederate troops that had failen back to that point. General Custer had not come back, and, supposing that he was with the group at the court house, I moved on a gallop down the narrow ridge, followed by my stiff. The court house, I and, tasing off my hat, called out that the first was opened on us firm a skit of timber to the right, and distant not much over 300 yards. I halted for a moment and, tasing off my hat, called out that the first was being violated, but could not stop the first, which now caused us all to take shelter in a ravine running parallel to take shelter in a ravine running paralle to take shelter in a ravine running baralle to take shelter in a ravine running baralle to take shelter in a ravine running baralle to the court house a gentic accent had to be made. I was in advance, followed by sergeant carrying my battle flag. Within 100 to 150 yards from the court house and Confederate lines, some of the men in their ranks brought down their guns to all worine in the saddle, and saw a Confeder at esoldler. ATTEMPTING TO TAKE MY BATTLE FLAG from the color bearer. This the sergeant had no idea of submitting to and had drawn his sabre to cut the man down. A word from me caused him to return his sabre and take the flag back to the staff officer, directed him to go over to the shalt and take the flag back to the staff officer, directed him to go over to the shalt and conduct meant. Kind spologie were made and we advanced. The superior officers met were deneral J B.



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