

# The Catholic Record.

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

VOLUME 11.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY APRIL 6, 1889.

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Department of Public Works, Ont., Toronto, March 29th, 1889. 546-27.

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## Catholic Record.

London, Sat., April 6th, 1889.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Federal Government of Switzerland is affected with the same hatred of Catholic education, with the persons' party of Ontario. An attempt is being made by the General Government to prevent the Catholic people of the Canton of Ticino from continuing to impart religious instruction in the schools.

It is stated, but not yet confirmed, that Lieutenant Geobegan, who interrupted the divine service in the Church of St. Peter and Paul in Clonmel, by ordering the military to leave the church has been placed under arrest. Some fitting punishment ought to be inflicted to deter others from perpetrating such offences.

A CAPE COLONIST writes to the London Universe stating that the colony has enjoyed Home Rule for twenty years and has prospered under it. He calls attention to the fact that Home Rule has not tended to destroy the bonds existing between England and the colonies, but the denial of Home Rule caused the loss of the first colonies of England in America, and turned the truest, purest, and most progressive branch of the family into a nation of foes to Great Britain.

A NEW sect has been established in Montreal under the name "Christian Scientists." The principal feature in which they differ from other sects is that they undertake by their creed so far as we are enabled by truth to cast out error and heal the sick. This is rather ambiguous, but interpreting this declaration by the practice of the new brotherhood, it will be found to mean that discarding the use of medicine, they will heal the sick by prayer only. They do not seem to be of the opinion that they are bound by the precept, "Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God."

The intensely anti-Catholic ministry of Signor Francesco Crispi was obliged to resign in consequence of the accumulated deficits of seven years which have brought the treasury of Italy to the verge of bankruptcy. Under the rule of the Pope the treasury of the states of the Church was in a healthy financial position, but infidelity has plunged the country into an enormous debt which has been increasing every year till it now reaches twenty million pounds sterling. It is now necessary to increase taxation to the amount of eight million pounds sterling annually to make both ends meet. But as Signor Crispi is still to be the Premier of the new Government it does not appear probable that matters will be better under the new regime.

The death of the Rt. Hon. John Bright is announced to have taken place on Wednesday, 27th inst. Mr. Bright has been one among the foremost politicians of the last half century, and he wielded great influence among the people of England. He was indeed looked upon as the special champion of popular rights. He was born Nov. 16th, 1811, and became prominent as a politician in 1838 by his association with Mr. Cobden in opposition to the Corn Laws, and contributed much to the adoption of the Free Trade policy in England. His eloquence in maintaining his views placed him in the front rank of British orators, and he was always credited, even by his opponents, with an honesty of purpose and integrity which gained their respect, though his resolute opposition to the wars in which England has been engaged caused him to be viewed by many as a leader of the "peace at any price" party. Mr. Bright was a member of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet in 1875 and 1880. On the Home Rule question he separated from Mr. Gladstone, and thus contributed towards placing the Salisbury Government in power. He died at the age of seventy-eight years.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A fearful tragedy has taken place in Guelph, W. H. Harvey, who was employed as book-keeper in the office of Mr. J. W. Lyon, president of the World Publishing Co., was charged by his employer with embezzlement to the amount of \$360, and was arrested on the 25th ult. Mr. Harvey was known as a sober and industrious man and was readily hailed by Dr. Lett. On Tuesday morning, 26th ult., he purchased a revolver and fifty cartridges at the hardware store of Messrs. J. M. Bond & Co., and went home. Finding there his wife and daughter Lily, aged eighteen, he went to the seminary for his young daughter, Geraldine, aged twelve, who was getting a music lesson, and having his family in the house he locked the doors, chased them one by one and shot them dead. The bullet in each case entered at the back of the head. Harvey afterwards telegraphed to his son, J. W. Harvey, in Toronto to meet him on Yonge or King street, as he wished him to stay with him that night. The son had already started from Guelph and the telegram was handed to the police, who were thus enabled to arrest the perpetrator of the dreadful crime. It was undoubtedly his intention to kill his son that night, and it is believed that he would next have killed himself. The only motive for the crime is believed to be that the perpetrator desired to conceal from his family the disgrace which he feared he could not avert on account of the charge of embezzlement brought against him, and this is the reason that he gave for his conduct, though he states that the charge of embezzlement is unfounded, arising out of a mistake.

## OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

Ottawa, March 29th, 1889.

SINCE the agony is over. The vote was taken last night on the disallowance of the Jesuit Bill and resulted in a sweeping majority for the Government by 188 to 13—ominous numbers. I hope this crushing majority may have the effect of allaying Protestant excitement. The disease was increasing rapidly, and the spread of the virulence among many hitherto amiable people was becoming more and more apparent every day. There is nothing so calculated to arouse the passions of men as religious excitement. The galleries of the House of Commons have been packed since the opening of the discussion and the pulpits of the various Protestant churches (excepting the Church of England) have been working at high pressure night and day, these past two weeks. Till two o'clock this morning a dense mass of human beings occupied every available place—every inch of standing room in the galleries and lobbies of the House of Commons. Those who could not get in occupied their time in wandering round the corridors discussing the probable issue. It was generally known that the Government would be sustained, but so intent was the mind of the public on the result that they could not be prevailed upon to see and hence for them to themselves. May God grant that now that they have heard and seen the wave of discord and religious malice may subside and that we may enter on a period of calm—a period of peace and good will among all classes and sections of this great Dominion—for it is evident that if the state of things is to continue, it can have no other result than the re-ignition of a civil war, and the re-ignition of a civil war before the shrine of the great Republic. I would not wish to see such a result for many reasons, but especially for the sake of our common Christianity. We would become a prey to the sordid designs of ambitious citizens of the U. S. and we would soon be lost in the materialism and infidelity now eating its way into the very heart of the Republic. Here the Catholic Church, which Mr. Colby, M. P., described as "the great bulwark of society," has greater freedom than she possesses in the United States and she is therefore all the more able to combat the pernicious doctrines that are spreading with a rapidity of a mighty conflagration, and which, if not staid in their onward progress by some great power, must inevitably bring ruin and desolation to the whole country.

The Church is the only power that can meet and ward off this tidal wave of infidelity. It should therefore be the religious duty of her children in this Canada of ours to guard well her resources, to see that she is not hampered in the free exercise of her prerogatives, that she may all the better combat the evil that is threatening society.

I was not in the House when Mr. O'Brien opened the debate, but I entered shortly after he began his speech, and I was struck by the entire absence of anything in his delivery. It was evidently a laboured and difficult effort for him. He was followed by Mr. Rykert, who, I must say, was not at all enthusiastic for his standpoint, had at least the merit of speaking with energy and making a tolerably fair argumentative speech in opposition to disallowance. Mr. Clarke Wallace followed on the Orange side, but his speech was completely unimpressive. Then came the Hon. Peter Mitchell, who made a few remarks in explanation of the vote he intended to give and condemning the agitation fomented in Ontario by "fanatics," asserting that "we Protestants of Quebec are well enough able to take care of ourselves without any outside assistance."

Mr. Colby, of Stantest, came next, and made a most telling and gentlemanly speech. He spoke of the entire absence of religious bigotry in the Province of Quebec and how the Protestants felt that they had nothing whatever to complain of; how the Catholic Church is the great bulwark of society and how charity and good fellowship prevailed throughout the Province, and asserted that he, as a Protestant representative, had echoed the sentiments of his co-religionists.

Then a flutter of excitement ran through the House, when, on the following day, Mr. Dalton McCarthy rose to support the motion for disallowance. The House at once became hushed; heads were bent forward and every ear was open to catch the first words that fell from the speaker. He began by saying he did not intend speaking thus early in the debate, and that he rose last night because he had not done so "you, Mr. Speaker, would have called in the members and I would have lost the opportunity." He then attacked the Government for not defending their position and at once entered on a long legal and "theological" argument delivered without the slightest pretence to brilliancy and in a manner that produced weariness in the House. He attacked his old chief, Sir John, and said his position was humiliating in the extreme. His arguments failed completely, however, in producing enthusiasm among his hearers. When he resumed his seat he was cheered, but there was a weakness in the applause that could not have been denied the speaker, and he was completely satisfied. Then came the speech of the debate. Sir John Thompson rose to explain and defend the policy of the Government by refusing to disallow the measure. He began his speech at about 9 o'clock and spoke till 11:45. His speech was a masterpiece of eloquence united to legal and logical force. It was delivered in a smooth and fluent style, without repetition or redundancy of any kind, and every word came without effort, and I can only liken it to a clear and flowing river whose swift current swept every obstacle from before its onward course. When the hon. gentleman sat down, the House fairly shook with applause, which was again and again repeated. Every one felt that all other speeches would be commonplace after

this masterpiece of erudition. The Hon. Edward Blake crossed the House at once to congratulate Sir John on his magnificent effort. Mr. Dalton McCarthy was nowhere and the bombast and fury of the past few weeks was fairly wiped out. The speech of the Hon. Mr. Laurier cannot however be passed over. The hon. the leader of the Opposition made a masterly and passionate speech, pointing out the "fanatics" of Ontario that they cannot blot out the French language. The Jesuits can now rest quietly for some time to come.

VERITAS. P. S.—Since the defeat of the O'Brien resolutions the fanatics are beginning to say: "There is nothing left for us but annexation to the States!" Let them annex as soon as they like; we can stand it, if they can!

## IRELAND'S STRUGGLE.

THE COERCIONISTS' WATERLOO.

IT is no matter of surprise that the adherents of a party should minimize the significance of their defeat in a particular constituency, for the practice is an every day occurrence, and some of the Tory papers endeavor to make it appear that Mr. Beaufoy's personal popularity is the cause of the grand victory achieved by the Gladstonian candidate at Kennington. There might be some ground for this consolation if the former majority against Mr. Beaufoy had been merely accidental, but the explanation will scarcely be satisfactory when a minority of 400 has been turned into a majority of 600. The almost universal verdict is, however, that the death knell of Coercion has been sounded by this pronouncement of the metropolis. This is virtually acknowledged by the London Standard which says: "No sensible Unionist will pretend to minimize the seriousness of this misfortune. All the explanations in the world will not deprive the figures of their unpleasant significance."

Before the election the Standard was still more positive as to the evil consequences which would result to the party if they would be beaten. A few days before the battle an editorial appeared in that journal from which the following is an extract:

"Any apathy or remissness on the part of the Unionists which should lead to a Separatist victory of a decisive character would just now be attended with very unfortunate results. More is at issue in this contest than is usually at stake in by-elections. Though the Kennington election is nominally a bye-election, it will be assumed to possess exactly the same significance as if it were part of a general election; and the electors, therefore, should show themselves to be governed by imperial considerations only. If Mr. Beresford Hope (the Tory) keeps the seat, even though it be with a smaller majority, the Unionist party will have every reason to be satisfied. The event will raise a strong presumption that the metropolitan constituency in general have been influenced by circumstances (that is the Times forgeries) on which such great expectations have been built by the advocates of Home Rule. And even if a neck-and-neck race should end in Mr. Beresford Hope's defeat—a result we do not care to anticipate—we should be justified in drawing a similar conclusion. If no more votes are transferred from one side to the other, the result will be accounted for by the greater local interest of the successful candidate, there will be no lesson for Unionists to take to heart, except that they should have worked harder to secure a victory. But a majority in favor of Mr. Beaufoy large enough to show that some impression had been made in the more solid and coherent mass of the Liberal constituency would be a much more serious affair. An emphatic Conservative defeat at this moment would, undoubtedly, be a calamity. All that we are afraid of is that Kennington electors may see in the present conflict nothing but an ordinary bye-election, in which, by some strange kind of unwritten law, they are at liberty to think more of personal than of public considerations. We desire to impress upon them that this is not an election of that kind. It is one to which the whole country will look with the keenest interest."

United Ireland says in its notice of Mr. Bright's death: "Ireland will forget all the grievances against him at the price of his services of his old days, when his heart was warm, his mind bright and his eloquence irresistible. The real Bright died three years ago."

Mr. Patrick Egan, having been appointed American Minister to Chili, the Dublin Freeman's Journal says: "The appointment of Patrick Egan as American Minister to Chili will be truly felicitous. It is a comment on the policy toward Ireland pursued by England, where Mr. Egan is a hunted outlaw."

It is stated in the London dailies that an effort is now being made to dispose of the London Times to a limited liability company in order to give it a new start. The effort to ruin Mr. Parnell has brought disaster upon itself, as the present proprietors must have money to pay debts in connection with the Forgeries Commission, and to meet the libel suits which have been begun against it. It has been proposed to sell the paper, to pay the losses out of the proceeds, and to divide the remainder among the present owners.

That the Times there has been no more bitter foe to Ireland among the press of the whole Empire, and no more strenuous advocate of the Coercion policy of the Government. Its fate was richly deserved, as it has fallen into the pit it had prepared for the Irish leaders.

St. Patrick's day was celebrated at the Irish College in Rome with unusual éclat. Archbishop Stonor celebrated High Mass. A dinner was given at which Cardinals Borromeo and Bianchi, Archbishop Stonor, and Bishops Keane, McQuade and Wigger were present.

The Daily News, in a scathing editorial, says that the utter collapse of Attorney-General Webster's defence is glaringly shown by the fact that, besides the Solicitor-General, Mr. Charles Hall was the only lawyer who attempted to support him in the debate in the House of Commons. All know that there is in Ireland no law for the people and another for the police. Outrages upon person or property are most enormous crimes when committed by tenants who are goaded to violence by injuries, but policemen are allowed full liberty, even to the extent of committing murder, as in a recent case. They are sure of being protected by all the powers of the Government. A recent outrage, on which two policemen, Cusey and Davey were tried, was brought before two resident magistrates, Hodder and Keogh, at Ballyvaughan. Mr. Burns, a herdsman, swore that he caught them in the act of cutting a tail off a cow, and when he challenged them they first at him. These statements were corroborated by several witnesses. The crown was obliged to take up the prosecution, but contrary to all precedent, objected to allow the prosecutor to be represented by counsel, and the magistrates concurred, and Mr. Lynch, who appeared for the prosecutor, was refused a hearing. He pronounced the prosecution a bogus one, and so it proved to be for the case was dismissed and the policemen were put on duty again to repeat their outrages as they see fit.

Lord Salisbury declared in a speech at Watford on the 19th ult. that only a vote of want of confidence will induce the Government to resign. He also declared he would not discuss the forged letters or the much larger matters of accusation against the Irish leaders, which were now before an eminently competent and impartial tribunal. The Government had no interest in the letters. The commission had been appointed to consider far wider and more important charges. There had been a deal of public embracing of Parnell's leaders, but before expressing an opinion he would wait for the judgment of the commission.

Mr. O'Mahoney, editor of the Tipperary Nationalist, has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment under the Crimes Act for intimidation.

A most enthusiastic demonstration took place in the Philadelphia Academy of Music on the 19th ult., to commemorate the triumph of Mr. Parnell over his maligners. Five thousand persons were present, being all that the hall would contain with the utmost crowding. Governor Beaver presided, and made the opening address, which was both eloquent and effective, though brief. After stating the object of the meeting, and telling of the preliminary fight which arose from the dastardly attack made upon the character of Mr. Parnell he continued:

"Charles Stewart Parnell, you are the victor in this preliminary fight. You have fought the first skirmish encounter, and the skirmish on the other side are commencing. Now you are on the fighting line, with every prospect of success, and we are here to bid you God speed and wish you victory!"

"There is more than this, too. At the close of our great war the people took care of the leaders. They built homes for Meade, Grant, and Sherman, and they saw that they did not want for the necessities of life. And now the people of Philadelphia come to say to Parnell, that so far as their share is concerned, 'You have fought a good fight. We will see to it that your wants are provided for.' We say to Parnell: 'Go on with your fight; we will furnish the stevens of war.'"

(Ringing applause.) A series of resolutions was passed extending the sympathy of the people of Philadelphia to Parnell and his compatriots in the struggle in which they now engaged, and congratulated him upon his recent triumph over malicious intrigue; they also felicitated the Liberal party toward Ireland, and expressed confidence in the sagacity of its venerable leader, William Ewart Gladstone. The resolutions also conveyed the expression of surprise with which the fact was received that British spies are employed in our army to further the purpose of the British Government, as developed during the progress of the Commission, and finally that "the assemblage of citizens of Philadelphia, in meeting assembled, representing, as it does, the educated sentiment of the community, hereby pledges its moral and material support to Charles Stewart Parnell and his patriotic associates in all lawful means they may take to further the advancement of legislative independence in Ireland."

Speeches were also made by Attorney-General Cassidy, Charles Emery Smith, Editor of the Philadelphia Press, and by several Protestant ministers, in which the conviction of the Government, and especially the position taken by Attorney-General Webster were condemned in the strongest terms. Mr. Cassidy said on behalf of the profession that "no such toadyism and deprecation of the high office of a lawyer was ever witnessed as that exhibited by the Attorney-General in his presentation of Mr. Parnell. He was the hired counsel for the Times, not the Attorney-General of a great people."

The meeting subscribed \$10,000 to the Parnell Defence Fund, and Governor Beaver sent the following cablegram to Mr. Parnell:

"I presided last night at the largest mass-meeting of Philadelphia's representative citizens held for many years, at which \$10,000 was subscribed to your Defence Fund. Resolutions were unanimously adopted pledging you our continued moral and material support, congratulating you on your triumphant vindication and bidding you and your patriotic colleagues God-speed in your noble work."

The Philadelphia American gives its view of Lord Salisbury's latest insinuation, that still the Special Commission may find Mr. Parnell guilty of something.

Undoubtedly they would do so if Lord Salisbury and his Government were to have their way. It was for this that the Government had its own partisans appointed to the Commission; but unprejudiced onlookers will judge as does the American; and the people of the United States are of one sentiment with that journal. It says: "Lord Salisbury declines to regard the case as having to militate favorably to Mr. Parnell, and reminds an English audience that there were other charges besides those based on the letters, and that the three judges have not made their report. But the letters were the only direct evidence to prove that Mr. Parnell and his friends had any guilty knowledge of the deeds of the Invictibles and similar groups, or had expressed any approval of them. Apart from the letters the Times proved nothing; and it has closed its case. As for what the judges may say, nobody need much care except themselves. It is their good name which is at stake now, and that of the English bench they represent, not Mr. Parnell's. Should they make such a declaration as Lord Salisbury would like them to make—such as he undoubtedly would make if he were in their place—they will only remind men that the bench has had its Jeffreys and its Eldons as well as its Hales and its Mansfields."

At Ferny Petty Sessions three girls were prosecuted for calling police sergeant Doonan "raider." The magistrate informed them that they might be sent to prison for twelve months for their crime, but Sergeant Doonan was satisfied with an apology. Such is Coercion law.

FROM HAMILTON. The regulations of the Church in regard to the festivals of the year as they come around are most instructive. In Lent her altars are stripped of their ornaments and draped in penitential purple. Her priests are vested in the same suggestive hue. The joyous Gloria is omitted from her ritual. The music is solemn, and her children are instructed to enter into the spirit of this holy time, and prepare themselves for the great festival of Easter, and by celebrating this festival in a proper manner they are celebrating their own resurrection from the death of sin and its consequences. But when a festival occurs during Lent a great change takes place. Once more her altars are decorated in a lavish manner. Her priests are clothed in brilliant vestments. Her music is joyous. The Gloria once more reverberates through the vaulted arches, and our Holy Mother Church seems to forget that she is in the midst of the solemn season dedicated in a special manner to fasting and penance.

The above solemnity was appropriately celebrated in St. Mary's Church here by a solemn High Mass, the celebrant being Rev. D. F. Best, O. C. C., Rev. P. J. Feehan, O. C. C., Niagara Falls, diocesan; and Rev. M. T. Hahn, diocesan. Very Rev. V. G. Heenan and Rev. P. J. Madigan were present in the sanctuary. An interesting feature of the occasion was that the celebrant, who is one of the two sons of A. C. Best, Esq., of this city, who were lately ordained, was brought up in the parish; and at the altar where he celebrated the Holy Sacrifice on this occasion he frequently assisted in the humble capacity of an acolyte. Here he made his first communion, was confirmed, and from time to time partook of that life giving Food which he administered to others on this solemn occasion.

The sermon was preached by Father Feehan on the gospel of the day and was most eloquent and instructive throughout.

We offer our congratulations to Father Best and wish him many years of usefulness in his sacred calling. We also congratulate his parents and family on this happy occasion; for to the good Catholic father and mother it is always a source of much happiness to have a son consecrated to the service of the Most High in the ranks of the holy priesthood. We understand Father Best will be for the present stationed at Niagara Falls as assistant to Father Feehan.

L. K. Hamilton, April 1st, 1889.

Since writing the above I regret to learn of the death of Rev. Father McIntosh, of Dundas. The sad event occurred at the residence of Providence, Dundas, early this morning. Father McIntosh was only ordained about a year ago and gave promise of many years of usefulness in his chosen calling; but he to whom he dedicated his life called him to Himself. Requiescat in pace.

KIND WORDS.

Ottawa, March 29, 1889. DEAR SIR—Enclosed please find amount of subscription. I am very well pleased with the Record, and the selections are most interesting, instructive and readable. No Catholic parent in Ontario at least, who can afford the subscription and who desires to place in the hands of his children a journal eminently calculated to strengthen them in the faith and improve their morals, should be without the Record. Wishing you the fullest measure of success in your most useful and laudable undertaking, I am, dear sir, truly yours,

JAS. G. MOYLAN, The Publisher of the RECORD, LONDON.

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