

the Parkdale Collegiate Institute. Eleven pupils wrote, viz., two for second class and nine for third class. The following were successful: Miss Elizabeth Korman and Miss Catherine Larden obtained second class certificates. The following secured third class certificates: The Misses B. Corcoran, H. Donahue, T. Dunn, A. Hillman, Emma Korman, A. McGurn, M. Murphy, Miss Mary Whalen, while a pupil of the Sisters of St. Joseph, obtained third and second class certificates, and, after nine months' attendance at the Collegiate Institute (Toronto), she secured a first class certificate grade, C.

Of a certainty these facts speak for themselves, and should silence forever the croakers.

BISHOP CARMAN AGAIN.

The Rev. Dr., or Bishop, or General Superintendent, Carman, it would seem, is not satisfied with the exhibition of himself and his bigotry and mendaciousness which he made in the columns of the Globe and Mail a short time ago, and which called for some comments in our issue of the 17th inst. Another letter, No. 3, appears from him in the Mail of the 15th inst. In the same issue of that journal there appears a letter from an anonymous Torontoian, who takes the Globe to task for presuming to tell half-educated ministers that their belated interference in political matters, which they either misunderstand or misrepresent, is "an injury to the sacred interests of religion." The writer tells us that Dr. Carman is specially aimed at in this criticism of the Globe, but he "thanks God" that "our Protestant clergymen are alive to their duty in this connection, and are bound to do noble work between now and next election by means of sermons, or lectures, or letters, just such letters as those of Dr. Carman's which have so stirred up the gall of the Globe."

There is undoubtedly a class of people so fond of scurrility and falsehood that Dr. Carman's writings suit them admirably, and it is evident that the correspondent of the Mail is one of this class. Rev. Mr. Carman writes letters, we are told, which exactly suit the taste of the fanatics for whose delusion they are written. We do not doubt it, and as an illustration of their appreciation of elegance in composition we insert the following classic, "extract from the rev. bishop's production":

"Why should Sir John dissallow, if party triumph is what he seeks, and he does not care for the country? Why shouldn't he let Mr. Blake wriggle, who snarled at the Kiel bait, and is caught on the Jesuit hook?"

O, shade of Lindley Murray! Is it thus the people of Ontario, with all their normal schools, and model schools, and free schools, respect thy precepts, that they admire such balderdash?

And this is the way that the chief pastor of the Methodist Church in Canada speaks of the two most eminent statesmen of the Dominion! But we are not at all surprised at this, for we are not Dr. Carman's former letters a specimen of the vilest abuse against His Excellency Lord Stanley because the latter had the misfortune and dignity to tell kindly the mendacious revilers of the Jesuits that they should cultivate the Christian virtues of charity and truthfulness! And did he not covertly recommend rebellion because Lord Stanley and the Canadian Government did not at once fall in with the views of a factious as well as insignificant minority of the Dominion, probably even of Ontario? At least there is no evidence whatever that the meddlesome delegates represent a majority, even of their own lone province, while the vote of their representatives in Parliament is *prima facie* evidence that they do not. Dr. Carman makes little of the vote of 188 to 134 to 1. But the Constitution and laws of the country make much of such a vote.

It is in the face of Dr. Carman's commendation of rebellion that he accuses the Jesuits of disloyalty as a crime. All we need say on this is that if such double-facedness is justifiable according to the ethics of his Church, the popular notion that strict Methodism is a synonym for hypocrisy must be based on stern truth. It is to be hoped that this is not the case; but Dr. Carman's course greatly compromises his sect.

We will not repeat here the refutation which has been so frequently given in our columns and elsewhere, of Rev. Mr. Carman's falsehood about the encroachment of the Jesuit Estates Act upon the authority of the Queen. He attempts no proof, so proof is not required in rebuttal of his statements. And besides, Lord Stanley has finally disposed of the nonsensical assertion. We will, however, notice one other falsehood of the Dr. (by courtesy). He says "the Pope dissolved the Jesuits," for "their doctrine, political intrigues and social corruption." This is a grave charge. As Pope Clement XIV. suppressed the order merely, and did not abolish the Jesuits (the man who composed the order), this is one falsehood. There are three other falsehoods in the three following clauses, and we challenge

Dr. Carman to prove the four assertions contained in his proposition. Pope Clement XIV. did not suppress them for any such guilt, as Dr. Carman pretends, but only because corrupt politicians insisted on their suppression, and for peace sake he yielded to their importunities.

Should Dr. Carman fail proving his assertion, the whole world has a right to brand him as a lying lingo, and we promise to hold him up in his true character.

Dr. Carman seems to understand well what vile means some politicians make use of to attain their purpose, for he accuses the politicians of Canada without stint, and attributes to them the worst possible motives for their doings. It is not very consistent for him, then, to assume that the politicians who were enemies to the Jesuits were immaculate, and that their accusations against the Jesuits were of necessity truthful. The fact is, they were opposed to the Jesuits just because the latter were firm in insisting on the observance of Christian morality.

THE WINNIPEG FREE PRESS ON SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

The Winnipeg Free Press, the most influential journal of Manitoba, has no sympathy with the fanatical crusade against separate schools and the French language, inaugurated by Mr. Martin, or rather by the disappointed Mahdi, Dalton McCarthy, who is aptly so styled by the Globe. By the way, we wonder whether Dalton is looking out in the West for favorable localities for the manufacture of powder and bullets. The following is a sensible article from the Free Press of Winnipeg:

"After years of experience in the older Provinces the Separate School system was established in Manitoba. It happens that the minority at present are Roman Catholics; starting with a population almost equally divided, it might have been that the minority today were Protestants. The conscientious scruples of the latter would have insisted on the maintenance of the dual system, as the Protestant minority of Quebec do and have done. Being in the majority in stead, we owe it to our own honor and consciences to respect the scruples of our Catholic fellow citizens. We cannot now deprive them of their separate schools without violating our boasted liberality, and, by the mere brute force of a majority, trampling on rights to which the Constitution and British traditions alike entitle them. This is not a question of mere expediency, or utility, or public policy. Through all the years in which separate schools have been in existence we must have learned, if we can learn anything, how much it is a question of conscience with Catholics; how much it would have been a question of conscience with Protestants, if it had been their fate to be in the minority. We take the ground, without any reservation whatever, that the compact which was made at the time of the union must not be broken. It would be wrong and dishonorable to break it. If we are dealing with a matter of administration alone it would be different; but it is something vastly more than this. When our legislation begins to trench on the freedom of conscience which it is Britain's proudest boast to hold inviolable, good men will pause and consider what it is they propose to do. By the Constitution our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens are given separate schools, with less than which their conscientious scruples will not be satisfied; under the double right of law and toleration they cannot now be deprived of them without an act of tyranny begotten of bigotry. This the people of Manitoba are not prepared for."

"We do not know that it is proposed to abolish the separate schools. We know that it cannot be done by the simple act of the Manitoba Legislature, and that it cannot be done at all without a prolonged, violent and hurtful agitation. The Free Press will oppose any such movement with all its might. It will oppose it on the ground of honor, justice and fair play. It will oppose it because to abolish separate schools will be a wrong to our Catholic fellow citizens. It will oppose it because we protest against Manitoba being made the battle ground of Ontario fanatics, who dare not propose the abolition of separate schools in their own Province. It will oppose it because, however desirable in itself, we would regard one common system, we carry out the system established any evil as great as would be the agitation to abolish it, with its attendant results."

His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Cleary, Archbishop of Kingston, has received from Rome the following letter from His Grace the Archbishop of Ephesus, congratulating him on the elevation of his See to the archiepiscopal rank. The Archbishop of Ephesus was Dr. Cleary's Professor in the Irish college at Rome forty-five years ago, and although now eighty-six years of age, he retains the office of rector of that college. The letter is dated Rome, July 30th, and contains the following message:

"A thousand congratulations on the elevation of your See to an archdiocese. The important decision was made by the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda on the 22nd inst., and confirmed definitively by His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. on last Sunday. Your Grace will acknowledge a larger sphere of action for the spreading of the kingdom of God, the defence of the rights of the Holy Church so violently assailed in our own day, and the promotion of all good works ordained to the salvation of souls. The Bulls will be expedited forthwith and your pallium will be granted at the next consistory."

IRELAND'S STRUGGLE.

By cable it is announced that the prosecution of Canon Doyle has been finally abandoned by the Government. The prosecution was based on good advice and aid given to the tenant to enable them to keep their holdings and to retain their claims on their property, even in case of eviction. No evidence against him could be got through all the machinery of the law, and the Government was compelled to retire from the attack. The retirement, however, was very ungracious. The magistrates, under instruction from Mr. Balfour, threaten fresh prosecutions for refusal to testify; but the threat will not be carried out. One of the most revolting outrages against humanity which can be possibly narrated against civilization in this century took place at Knockbrack, in the County of Limerick, a couple of weeks ago. It arose from an eviction scene on the estate of Mr. Esmonde of Brickeen.

The tenant evicted was Hartnett, a feeble man of eighty-seven years of age, and an invalid. Notwithstanding that he was unfit for removal he was thrown out on the roadside in a dying condition. The priest, Father Casey, was called to give him the last rites of the Church, and he endeavored to get to him for the purpose, when he was rudely pushed back by armed policemen under orders from District Inspector Rice of Cork. A second time Father Casey was asked by the old man's daughter to see her dying father, and when he approached he was thrust back by a policeman with a fixed bayonet. The holding has been in possession of Hartnett's family for three hundred years, and Hartnett only owed one and a half year's rent, which was tendered by Father Casey without avail to save him from eviction and certain death. Hartnett's wife, a very old woman, is also a helpless invalid. The frequent recurrence of such cases is the best reason which could be advanced why Home Rule is necessary to raise the country out of its miserable condition.

The latest suit of Mr. P. Russell, M. P., against Mr. T. W. Russell, M. P., for stating that Mr. O'Brien, in distributing relief to O'phert evicted tenants, had refused aid to a tenant named Wilson because he was a Protestant, resulted in a verdict for Mr. O'Brien. The statement had been proved entirely false. But the jury found that damages. In consequence of this there will be a trial, Mr. Russell's Counsel ably tried to influence the jury against Mr. O'Brien, because he was convicted for a political offence and also because he was not present at the trial. His absence was caused by the brutal assault made on him at Cork by the police, from which he is still suffering.

At a meeting held in the town hall of Mitchelstown recently, the movement to erect a handsome monument to the memory of John Mandeville, who was tortured to death by his treatment in Tullamore prison, took a tangible shape. A letter was read from Mr. Wm. O'Brien, M. P., regretting his inability to attend, and suggesting that the monument should perpetuate also the memory of the three unfortunate men who were shot down by the police in that town. The suggestion was most favorably received by the meeting, and a committee and treasurer and secretary were appointed to carry the purpose to a successful issue. Mr. Edmund Leamy, M. P., delivered a patriotic address on Mr. Mandeville's patriotism and tragic death, and foretold that all Ireland will attest in practical form their sympathy with the purpose of the meeting.

Lord Lansdowne has handed over to the Land Corporation his estate at Lugganham, from which the tenants have been evicted. Evictions have been made recently in the counties of Armagh, Wexford, Cork and Limerick under astounding circumstances. At Bridgetown, Wexford, the Jelliffe family, who are Protestants, had held the property for over one hundred years, and had put up valuable buildings, amounting in value to several hundred pounds. Owing to the depression they had fallen into arrears, and were subjected to the usual fate, the tenant's mother being in almost a dying condition. Thomas Esmonde, of Killeen, in the same county, who is mentally deranged, was subjected to the same fate, after a desperate resistance.

In reference to the opening of President Harrison's letter to Lord Mayor Sexton of Dublin, Postmaster General Raikes assured Mr. Healy in the House of Commons that there was no warrant authorizing the postal officials to open letters in England or Ireland. If letters were opened he said proof would soon be forthcoming, and the openers would be liable to criminal proceedings.

London, Aug. 21.—In the House of Commons this evening in the debate on the Irish office vote, Mr. Sexton moved to reduce the vote by the amount of Balfour's salary. The principles of Balfour's rule, he said, were a bad administration of a bad law, arbitrary use of physical force and suppression of the truth. The London Times had the whole Government machinery at its disposal during the past year, but the Parliaments were satisfied with the result of the inquiry. So far one conspiracy had been revealed and another remained. The Parliaments intended to pursue the subject until full light was thrown upon it. They would doubtless reveal curious repudies and strange proceedings.

Mr. Parnell supported the motion on the ground that Mr. Balfour's policy appeared to be to lull instruments to exceed the law. The motion was rejected one hundred and twelve to eighty-three. The trial at Clonakilly, Ireland, of Wm. O'Brien and James Gilhooly, members of Parliament for County Cork, charged with holding a Nationalist meeting proclaimed by the Government, resulted in the conviction of the defendants. O'Brien was sentenced to two months and Gilhooly to six weeks' imprisonment without hard labor. Upon the expiration of their sentences, if they refuse to give bonds to keep the peace for six months, they will be sentenced to two months' additional imprisonment. After sentence was pronounced they were taken under military escort to the Cork jail. Upon leaving the court room they were cheered enthusiastically by

the crowd outside, and at the jail they were given a similar greeting. O'Brien declined to appeal. Gilhooly appealed, and was subsequently released on bail. Mr. Parnell's health is broken. His physicians have advised him to go to the south of France and remain there until next summer.

RENT REDUCTIONS IN IRELAND.

Wherever a fair judicial examination into the rights of the Irish tenantry has been held to take into consideration the actual value of their holdings, it has been found that the rents which they have been paying are exorbitant beyond all pretence of reason. Recently the Commissioners Green, Haughton and O'Shaughnessy have been in session at Killybegs adjudicating on the Kenmare estate, and the result has been, as usual, a most surprising reduction in the rent declared to be justly due. This is very well for future rents, but it does not recompense the tenants for the systematic robbery which has been perpetrated on them in the past. The smallest act of justice which could be conferred upon these poor people, who have been rack rented to starvation year after year, subject to be wiped out all at once, would be to wipe out all the rents and not only allow them to begin anew, but give them the inducement that their future improvements will be their own, not to be demolished before their eyes under the tyrannical code of laws which is at present upheld by Government with the backing of all the military forces which the Government has at command.

The particulars of the decision of the Commissioners in Kerry, as reported in the Kerry Sentinel, are simply astounding. The cases of forty-one tenants are reported as having been tried, and the reductions made have in every case been large. The total rent of the forty-one tenants amounted to £211 4s., which the Commissioners reduced to £120 11s., being a reduction of over thirty per cent. In some cases the reduction amounted to as much as forty-six and a half per cent., as in the case of John Donohoe, who got a reduction from £14 to £7 10s.

At Cork, the Commissioners also made a similar reduction in favor of the tenants at Middleton, the average reduction being an average of twenty-two per cent. on the old rents. These are but examples of similar reductions made wherever the tenants were able to get their cases before the Courts.

THE IRISH POLICE DEBATE.

The discussion in the House of Commons on the vote of £885,371 to complete the sum necessary for the support of the Irish Constabulary brought before the notice of the public some interesting facts with regard to police rule. The supplementary vote asked for makes the amount demanded for the Constabulary £1,433,371, and when the cost of the Dublin police force is added to this, the whole amounts to almost £1,600,000. Mr. Henry Fowler commented on this with the amount required for the police of Scotland, which is considerably less than £370,000. The comparison was greeted by the house with loud cries of shame, but there was an additional item on the estimates which called for special indignation: this was £1,356 for Irish constables in Great Britain. Mr. Fowler asked, what were those men doing in Great Britain? He took it that it was expenditure on men in London for the service of the Times. He might have stated too that some of them were employed in escorting to Glasgow or Liverpool or other places the pigs and other wealthy landlords had seized from poor tenants, through fear that estates might be prevented if it were made known to honest English and Scotch buyers how the estates were obtained, and that others were detailed to spy upon members of Parliament, who might suppose that while they were in England they were entitled to the liberties which are accorded to English and Scotch members. English policemen, being the servants of the people, and bound to respect the rights of the people, would not be fitted to fulfil the duties expected from Irish policemen, who must lord it over the Irish members in a style which English members of Parliament would not endure.

In spite of the lively war of words which ensued when the matter was brought up, the Government was sustained by a small majority.

The number of policemen in Scotland is only 4,037, whereas 12,810 are provided for in Ireland. It is acknowledged, however, that this great body of police is not required for the repression of crime, inasmuch as the counties in Ireland are almost absolutely crimeless, and, indeed, the worst criminals are the police themselves. Yet the amount for Irish police has risen from £1,000,000 in 1881 to £1,600,000 in 1889. The cost of police in England is only one quarter of this amount, in proportion to population. The difference is that in England the respectable people are ready to assist the police to put down rowdiness, while in Ireland it is the respectable people who are sent to prison, after being battered or bayoneted. The Irish police are not intended to do the ordinary duties of policemen, which are to prevent crime, but they are a garrison to keep the people in subjection to laws which are worse than useless—laws which interfere with every right of free speech and action which a free people enjoy. They break up public meetings, assist in evicting oppressed tenants, and prosecute the political opponents of the Government. It is for this kind of work that they are paid so extravagantly, and they are besides given every immunity in the commission of every kind of crime against the people. They are protected by the Government if they commit acts of violence, spoliation and murder against the people of the country, and all these evils must be added to the expenditure of £1,600,000 paid to them in cash, as part of the cost of the Irish police.

Until there be a change in the Government it is to be expected that things will go on in the future as they have in the past. At present the police are desperately shunned and hated by the people, but when the force will be reconstructed, so that they will fulfil the duties which properly belong to the police, they will be regarded by the people in quite a different light, but not till then.

DIOCESE OF KINGSTON.

RESIGNATION OF REV. C. B. MURRAY, OF CORNWALL.

Cornwall Freeholder, August 16th. Like a thunderbolt from a clear sky, in St. Columba's Church, on Sunday morning, came the announcement from the lips of Rev. Father Murray, that he had resigned the charge of the parish, and that the day which had so long existed between pastor and people were about to be severed. Tears stood in the eyes of the good priest as he told them of his determination, and there was hardly one in the large congregation who could refrain from sobbing aloud. For nineteen years Father Murray had been the beloved pastor of St. Columba's, uniting the young people in marriage, baptizing their children, advising them in matters spiritual and temporal, visiting them in health, comforting them in sickness, soothing their dying beds, and at the last laying their bones to rest in consecrated ground. It is no wonder that there should be sadness, when relations so long and so intimate are so suddenly to be broken. Of the reasons that prompted the resignation it is not necessary to speak; they were satisfactory to Father Murray himself, and the resignation was accepted by the bishop of the diocese. Pending the establishment of the new See of Cornwall and the appointment of a bishop, the affairs of the parish will be in the hands of an administrator. He may be a stranger, or it is possible that Rev. Father Murray may continue here. Whether he remains for a time, however, or leaves immediately, Father Murray may rest assured that he has the good will and best wishes of every citizen of Cornwall, whether of his own faith or otherwise. Better friends than he had in Cornwall he can never get, but our earnest hope is that should he take his departure from amongst us his lines may be cast in pleasant places.

We are informed that Rev. Father MacRae of Glennevis, nephew of Mr. Wm. Chisholm, barrister, Cornwall, has been appointed Administrator of the parish. He is a rising young man, and we are sure will soon make his mark.

Since the above was in type a friend has furnished the following, which we gladly insert, and most cordially echo the wishes it contains:

A BISHOP FOR CORNWALL.

Many of the worshippers at St. Columba's Church last Sunday could not fail to notice the unusual agitation manifested by Rev. Father Murray, when he turned from the altar to the people to preach, and to make the customary announcements. Suddenly prepared as they were for something quite out of the usual course, nobody expected that the painful news which it was plain the pastor had to communicate to them, was the statement of his own resignation. The rev. gentleman, in a voice broken with grief, cried that he was instantly communicated to every one in the crowded congregation, announced that, in view of the immediate division of the Diocese of Kingston and the impending installation of a new Bishop of Cornwall, he had sent in his resignation to the Archbishop. Father Murray's emotion, on stating this, was so great that he had to discontinue and to turn away from the people to fifth divine services. We learned subsequently that he was to have read a letter from the Right Rev. Dr. Cleary, accepting his resignation and speaking of Father Murray and of his labors in the service of religion, in a way the most eulogistic. But neither priest nor people were able to be dwelling on the subject. The grief displayed by the congregation was truly touching, and one of the greatest and most pathetic tributes that could be paid to any clergyman. It was indeed well known that Father Murray was beloved by his parishioners and in fact by our citizens generally, but even he himself could not have realized how deep seated was the feeling of affection entertained for him until he saw the tears and heard the sobs of the people at his impending separation from them.

While it is not our province to trench upon the ecclesiastical domain, we feel constrained to give expression to the hope so generally entertained here that "the powers that be" will send Father Murray back to Cornwall as its first Bishop. He is eminently fitted to fill the exalted position; his zeal, administrative ability and popularity afford the best guarantee for a successful Episcopate, and his most truly selfless devotion to the cause of religion in this town and parish is the best earnest of what might be expected from him when clothed with ample power and exercising a more extended jurisdiction. Father Murray emphatically deserves well of Cornwall.

The Late D. W. Stritch, Strathroy.

The following petition was presented to Mr. M. Stritch, brother of the late Mr. D. W. Stritch, the evening before his departure from Strathroy for his home in Barrie:

We, the comrades of your late beloved brother, Daniel W. Stritch, desire the privilege of placing a headstone at his grave, to feebly mark our high appreciation of his many noble qualities, our unbounded friendship and undying love. Hoping you will be able to grant us this request, we remain, ever yours, E. Ryland, F. P. Hughes, John Post, Wm. Dawson, Wm. Macdonald, Wm. Ferguson, W. H. Sepler, Fred Evans, H. S. Ryland, J. E. Pearce, J. D. Mackinson, A. J. Mitchell, Wm. Smith, Jas. Barry, P. H. Matthews, J. A. Newton, W. G. Murray, W. Chalmers, W. K. Walker, W. H. Paul, T. Malone, D. Ivor, John O'Keefe, F. W. Meek, Col. Erwin, A. Douglas.

Mr. Stritch, deeply moved by the manly and true-hearted evidence of friendship and love manifested for his dear departed brother, could not refuse such request. The headstone is now in course of erection, and is to be of very superior quality and design.

Strathroy, Aug. 15, 1889.

DEFENCE OF THE JESUITS.—We have received a copy of the "Defence of the Jesuits," by Rev. Wm. Flannery, of St. Thomas, associate editor of the London Catholic Record, which is a reply to Principal Austin's attack on the Jesuits. The pamphlet is written in the breezy yet aristocratic style of Rev. Father Flannery, and every one who has read the other side of the question should get a copy and

compare notes. A copy of a rollicking song by the author, on the parliamentary vote, entitled "The Devil's Tailcoat," is also published in the present work.—Huron Signal.

OBITUARY.

James McInnis, Georgeville.

The following is a sketch of the life of the late James McInnis, who died at Georgeville, N. S., Nov. 10th, 1886, aged forty-eight years, by one who knew him well:

The subject of this brief sketch was born at Georgeville in the county of Antigonish, A. D. 1838, of humble but honest parents. He was the sixth son of a family of eleven children. He was a sickly child and a sickly youth, suffering periodically during those periods from convulsive seizures; and there being no public or private school in his section his education, if it can be called an education, up to the age of twelve years, comprised a little reading and few figures taught him by his father and his elder brother. At the age of fourteen he left home to attend the nearest school in the place and boarded at a farmer's house, working mornings and evenings and Saturday afternoons for his board, coming home every Saturday night and leaving Monday morning in time for school. He did this for one year; his health failing him at the end of the year he was obliged to leave school and return home. After a year or two at home he got better and was apprenticed by his father to a merchant tailor in Antigonish to learn his trade for a term of three years. From sitting down cross-legged on a hard table in a close room with long hours to work and little outdoor exercises, his health, as his master anticipated, soon gave way, and he was again obliged to return to his father's home. His physician ordered him to try the virtues of the salt water, that is to say, ordered him to go boating and shore fishing. He did so for two or three years, at the end of which time he felt well and strong, and left home to attend a grocery store in Antigonish. There he remained for some years, and, although his wages were small, he managed to save a few hundred dollars. Leaving Antigonish he came to Georgeville, bought a stand near his father's homestead, put up a small shop, went to Halifax, bought a few goods, came back and opened his little shop in 1867.

The prospect he entertained of doing a little business was clouded when he saw a big shop going up quite close to him by a gentleman from Antigonish, possessing ample means and wide experience how to deal with country people, with whom in a country like ours where—barring a few mounted and well-to-do men—every man buys or sells on time. A man of money or good credit might get along and do well at the end by adopting the credit system, but how was a poor young man who invested every dollar he had in the world—and they were not many—in buying goods, and who had no credit either in village or town, to get along under these circumstances? This was the problem to be solved. This was the prospect before him a few weeks after he opened out. Some friends advised him to close up, take his goods to Antigonish, sell them at auction, and get their first cost out of them in this way. He listened quietly to them but stubbornly refused to act upon their advice, and continued on.

The first year he did not do much business, as the big shop along side of him was full of goods—things suitable for country people in general—but the second year he did better, taking in a fine lot of butter and a little cash which enabled him to buy to replenish his stock. At the same time he trusted good customers till the fall till they would give him sheep, lambs and cattle to be taken by him to Halifax, one hundred and forty miles away, to make money to pay for his goods. So, during eighteen years, he did the same, often driving his droves through mud, slush and snow to get to the city. In the early part of the summer of 1886 his barn, containing a riding wagon, a riding sleigh, an express wagon, and a valuable horse, etc.—all valued at \$800—was destroyed by fire. There was no insurance on the property destroyed. When he died, as I said above, in 1886, he had \$2000 in cash in the Government Savings Bank, \$2500 of good debt in his books, a fine house well furnished, a new barn, a good shop with goods in it worth \$1000 and a piece of land worth \$500. All this, that is to say, his money and other property, no doubt will appear small, and is really so in the eyes of persons doing or are accustomed to do business in villages, or in towns, or in cities, but to acquire it in a small, obscure country place—far from town, village and city, far from a railroad and harbor—in the space of nineteen years, from a small beginning, is very creditable, and proves that he must have attended punctually to his business and worked hard while at it.

Contrasting a cold the night his barn took fire, it developed into consumption, of which he died, consumed by all the aid the Church of God affords to her dying child. He was married in May, 1881, to a Miss M. Givray, of Morristown, by whom he had one child. His wife died in June, 1882, and their child died in March, 1883. By his last will and testament he bequeathed his house, barn, shop (not the goods) and land to his neighbor; to the bishop and clergy of the diocese of Antigonish \$1000; to the church of his parish \$350; besides other bequest, and ordered that after all his debts and funeral expenses were paid the balance of the estate go to the clergy. He was as good and as honest as the day is long.

He is buried in Georgeville burying ground under the shadow of the Catholic church tower, by the side of his wife and child. At their heads stand a beautiful monument which he in his will ordered to be erected after his death to mark his, his wife's and child's, resting place and perpetuate their names down to days that are far away. May their souls rest in peace.

The three in peaceful slumber sleep, A trinity in unity,
Waiting the angel's trumpet sound To call them forth to meet their soul.