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There are a few Jesuits in Canada-perhaps seventy all told, and the efforts of the Evangelical Alliance are to be directed toward their suppression! It was, surely, the cld story of the mountain in labor. But this was only the Montreal programme. Toronto, the centre of Domin. ion Protestantiem, was yet to be heard from, and in Toronto a meeting of the Mr. Hughes informs us that at this meeting "every speaker made Romanism his chief theme." The Rev. John Burton, Rev. Mr. Milligan, Rev. A. Campbell, Rev. Jas. Fieck, and others, showed clearly enough that "our first duty as Christians is to check the progress of Jesuitism in Canada by securing a union of Protestants." One speaker said that "Romanism is placing its heavy g ip upon the schools of the country." But when all vent had been given to the pent up feelings of these gentlemen, Mr. Hughes says that "no attempt was made to secure a membership or organize on any busi ness basis." On the contrary, though a large committee of management was appointed, none of the committee, except the chairman, was even a member of the association; and the chairman bimself declared that the speakers at the meeting had altogether gone outside the objects of the association by their manifestation of a "disposition

> Altogether, Mr. Hughes thinks that the Evangelical Alliance does not give fair promise to be a very energetic conspirator with himself for the suppression of Romanism. He wishes now to infuse new vigor into the association,

to introduce the anti-Papal question at

We corgratulate the members of the All'ance on their not having fallen into the plane, and under the dictatorship of Mr James L. Hughes. The welfare of our common country is at present kept in view by all classes of citizens, and this is to be attained only by mutual toleration. Catholics have no design to control the education of Protestants either in Ontario or Quebec, and it is false to say that we have made any aggressive movement in this direction. But we do not intend, either, to allow a proselytising crew to indoctrinate our children with Protes tantiem in Protestantized schools. The Evar gelical Alliance have, as far at less as individual members are concerned, made manifest their intention to introduce Protesant teachings as part of the public school programme, and at the same time to starve the Catholic schools out of existence. They must be made to understand that we are not going to let the control of our schools pase to them, and that even the public schools are not to be Protestant'zed as long as one penny of Catholic taxes goes to their maintenance.

The Toronto public schools are,c f course, either in Toronto or elsewhere in the Dominion have never made so aggressive a movement as this against their Protestant fellow-civizens. The cry of Romish aggression is, therefore, merely a blind which they endeavor to hide from view their insane hatred of Catholicity. The Protestants of Toronto may think it quite covered to ample a public school in the covered to a p correct to employ a public school inspector to waste the time for which they are paying him to go around the country, as he ladies of the Pandora street Methodist did in 1886, on a tour, partly anti-Catholic, and partly political, but they will scarcely by such means convince Catholics that their schools are quite unsectarian, and that, therefore, there is no need for Catholics to have schools of their own which will be free from the influence of such men as Mr. Hughes.

MORE INTOLERANCE.

From the facts which we have to record almost every week it would appear that a wave of Protestant intolerance has set in and is working its hateful way acress the entire Dominion. Some time ago, on Thankegiving Day, it was Rev. Dr. Hunter, in Toronto, who a cribed half the ills of Ireland to the influence of Romanism. He was merciful enough to jot down the other half to the account of landlordism. Then the No-Popery cry was raised at an election to the civic chair in our own fair city. A few days later on we had a lecture from the chaplain of the Grand Lodge, congratulating a few "wild Irishmen and a few wild tattooed Indians, on having rescued Ireland from Pope and Popery, brass money and wooden shoes." This week we are reminded of our physical and mental inferiority by an application from the Brockville authorities, to Ottawa, asking for a Chief of Police, and stating in very plain terms that the applicant for such a little, no method to the comment was shown to but few. One who saw it was, however, incr, an agent employed for carrying arms.

appointed Dominion President at the Montreal meeting, and Mr. Hughes was as "delighted" at the prospect there held out as he was by his conversation with Sir William Dawson. It was there determined that the whole country should be organized to check—what? The "Jesuita," since disappeared W. time bigotry of former years has long since disappeared. We are only too willing since disappeared. We are only too willing to admit that, certainly in this regard, there is a change for the better, a vast improves and interest of the processor a ment on the ignorance and intelemble ment on the ignorance and intolerable bigotry of twenty-five or thirty years ago.

But, from the instances above quoted, it must strike intelligent people, who read the cuttoms and chapter to the signs of the times, that the crows are the cuttom as a strong words used are the cuttom of personal jealousy, which Mrs. Macleod is said to entertain for Mrs. Starr's popular twenty and chapter to the signs of the times, that Alliance was held on 28th of January, desired, and shall be heartly welcome

have more sense and less bigotry, setting up the "No Irish-need apply" notice, as though it were a new place just started, with a few puritanical settlers who hed never heard the sorg with that name and title. In order to show how meaningless is the cry of "protecting the minority in Ireland." Hon. Charles Dawson, M. P. and ex Lord Mayor of Dublin, delivered, lest year, a lecture in Dublin and other cities, in which he proved from blue books and schedules, that in the Catholic cities of Cork, Limerick and Dublin there are more clerks and salaried officials of Protestant than of Catholic belief. He showed, too, and proved to a demonstration that in those cities, with overwhelming Catholic majorities, religion was never taken into account when appointments to office were made. It is strange, indeed, that in enlightened Canada, in the nineteenth century, with an open bible in every man's banty, the same decency and liberality

cannot be understood and practiced. Our reason for stirring in the matter this week is an item which appeared in the Ottawa Free Press of last Wednesday, and which we copy for the information of our readers. It reads as follows:

"WANTING A CHIEF.—Ex-Mayor Frank McDougal last week received a letter from the authorities at Brockville, stating that they wanted a police officer to succeed Chief Mitchell, who has recently resigned the control of the force and would prefer one from the Ottawa force This letter he handed to Chief McVeity, and yesterday four applications were forwarded. The applicant must be a Protestant." "WANTING A CHIEF.-Ex-Mayor Frank

In Great Britain and Ireland the above item would scarcely be understood. Bigotry, no doubt, exists to a large extent in the remote corners of England and Scotland where railroads have not penetrated; and in some other places, too, where dense ignorance of Catholic teachings exists. But nowhere is bigotay so intense or so devilish as to exclude good men from the ranks of the constabulary. The finest body of men in Great Britain compose the Dublin police force, which is almost exclusively Catholic. The majority of the police force in London the Great i Irish and Catholic There is no more stalwart, more noble or more dashing body of men in Europe than the green coated legion of 12,000 constables, who, to day, because of the oath they took, are at Balfour's wicked will in Ireland. But it

WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING?

EMINENT TORONTONIANS AT LOGGERHEADS

Victoria Correspondence Vancouver Courier. church filled the school room to overflowing by announcing a debate, with three
well-known ladies of the church on either
side, upon the question, "Was St. Paul a
married man?" The subject was unique
and the audience expected the argument
to be ditto and were in no way disappointed. Cold Biblical facts, pro and
con, were interspersed with humorous
anecdotes and witticisms, useful in the
debate, but considered by some to be church filled the school room to overflow debate, but considered by some to be decidedly irreverent and casting a slur decidedly irreverent and casting a slur upon the sancity surrounding the character of the greatest spostle of the Christian Church. The debate was reported in extenso by the city papers, and proved abundant food for conversation for the remainder of the week. Sunday following the discussion of St. Paul's domestic relations may the constitution of the amounts. ing the discussion of St. Paul's domestic relations was the occasion of the anniversary of the Sunday school, and Rev. P. McF. Macleod, pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, had promised to occupy the pulpit. The debate, however, had met with his strongest disapproval, and two days before he was to have preached he despatched the Rev. Mc. Start, the shepherd of the Methodist flock, "an awfull letter." censuring pastor and people awful letter," censuring pastor and people for allowing the discussion and making, for allowing the discussion and making, he averred, the church the scene of a debate, some of the arguments adduced in which would have disgraced a brothel. The letter was a lengthy one and was

and observe the signs of the times, that more changes for the better and still further improvement are much to be desired, and shall be heartly welcome when they come.

It is scarcely possible to conceive of an old town like Brockville, that ought to have more sense and less blooms at the possitions they have taken. The clergy of the Episcopal Church supported Rev. Mr. Macleod from their pulpits on Sunday, which some people, of course, disapproved, and the whole matter is gradually cooling, although the two churches henceforth "will never speak as they pass by."

THE FORGERIES COMMISSION.

At the session of the Parnell Commis sion on the 5th inst. the Attorney General said he had finished the Irish part of

his case, and that he would now take up the American part.

A sitness named Beach testified that A sitness named Beach testified that he joined the Fenians in 1865 and was appointed military organizer. After the failure of the invasion of Canada by the Fenians he joined a society known as the "B C," the object of which was to provide money to carry on the Irish agitation and ship arms to Ireland. The witness said he remembered the visit of Marser Dillon and Penyall to Areasia in witness said he remembered the visit of Messrs Dillon and Parnell to America in 1880. The meetings held during their stay in the United States were organized exclusively by the United Brotherhood or Clan Na Gaet. The witness attended several meetings at which Messrs, Dillon and Parnell were present. Mr. Parnell and Parnell were present. Mr. Parnell attended the demonstration in Coicago, at which bodies of the Clan Na Gael and the Hibernian R'fle Guards were under arme.

Beach produced a copy of the constitution of the "B. C." or Ulan Na Gael. It provided for concerted action with the Irish Brotherhood and kindred societies to bring about a combination of the Irish

bring about a combination of the Irish revolutionary movements in all parts of the world, to act decisively against England. The witness said that in 1878 Devoy and Millen were sent as delegates to Ireland, receiving \$10,000 from the skirmishing fund, and a further sum which does not appear in the official lists Beach further testified that Mr. Egan told bim Mr. Parnell desired to join the Brotherhood, but it was thought his con-Brotherhood, but it was thought his con-

nection with the organization would destroy his usefulness, and he was not allowed to join.

Beach said Mr. Egan also told him Beach said Mr. Egan also told him that many payments were made by the Lesgue which it was impossible to make public, and he instanced the paying of Dutch officers sent from Amsterdam to assist the Boers during the Transvaal war. The witness had two interviews with Mr. Parnell. The first was held in the house of Mr. A. M. Sullivan, at Clapham, and the next in the lobby of the House of Commons, where, after conversing with Mr. O'Kelly and Mr. Parnell together, he had a talk with Mr. Parnell alone. Mr. Parnell said it rested wholly with the leaders of the revolutionary party to bring both parties into line. He asked witness to get Devoy to meet him in Paris, and offered to defray Devoy's expenses. He also desired to meet Alexander Sullivan, Hines, and others. Mr. Parnell also said he did not see mt, Parnell also said he did not see why a successful insurrection should not happen in Ireland, adding, "I think we will have at the end of the year £100,000 in the Lesgue treasury. That's The Toronto public schools are, of course, Protestant, as the Toronto Catholics have their own Catholic schools. But it still is most unseemly that their employee and servant, Mr. Hughes, should be paid to make such wanton attacks upon Catholics as he is in the habit of doing. Catholics, either in Toronto or elsewhere in the letters of introduction to Mr. Kenny, M. P., and others of the League. He discussed an open movement with Mr. Sexton and Mr. Kenny. He was driven by Mr. Kenny to Kilmainham gaol, where he saw Dillon, Sheridan, and Boy-

bon.

Beach said, further, that Breslin Hines and Devoy formed the revolutionary directory and that Dr. Carrol was pleased to see that Mr. Parnell was returning to his senses on the revolution question, but he objected to any coalition between the organizations.

organizations, THE WITNESS' ALIAS. THE WITNESS' ALIAS.

The witness was introduced to Mr. Parnell and others of his party as Major Lecaron, under which name he had been known for the past twenty-eight years. He attained the rank of mejor in the Federal army during the civil war. He was also a major in the Irish republican army. He was graduated M. D. after the failure of the raid on Canada. When he returned to America he got a circular returned to America he got a circular from the "V. C." meaning the executive Council of the Clan-na Gael, announcing that it had been decided to call up the twenty five per cent. D. fund, or camp subscriptions, to expedite military pre-

On the following day, Beach continued his evidence, stating that a conference of the "F. C." was held August 3 d, 1881. The meeting discussed preparations for dynamits operations, and recommended the formation of classes in mining engineering. At a secret meeting, held prior to the convention, Delegate D. O'Mahon Connor attacked the revolution O'Mahon Connor attacked the revolution directory for its inactivity during the preceding two years. He said he had made certain suggestions which had not been executed. These suggestions included the rescue of Mr. Davitt from prison, and the fitting out of an expedition to South Americs, which should land upon territory

read a circular of instructions intended for the exclusive use of the senior guardians. In this circular every branch of the organization was commanded to en deavour to perfect itself in some particu-lar branch of warfere. The open conven-tion of the Lesgue met in Philadelphia April 26, 1883 Egan, Mooney, and Bolan summoned the convention. Witness at

witness stated that "programme" meant the united programme of the future.

The witness said he saw Egan constantly during the convention. After the convention the Land League became the National League.

Prominent Irishmen and Irish Americans in New York indignantly secut

cans in New York indignantly scout Beach's (alias Lecaron's) story. They speak of his alleged evidence as a tissue of fabrications, and denounce the man as a spy and informer on his own confes-sion. Dr. William B. Wallace, ex-Presision. Dr. William B. Wallace, expression of the New York City National League, and one of the most trusted men in the organization, said yesterday:

—"I don't believe the sensible portion of —"I don't believe the sensible portion of the English people will condemn Parnell on the evidence of a self confessed soundrel like Lecaron. I don't care what the judges do; for the people of England will come out all right in time."

The following contradiction to Beach's story is also telegraphed from Milwaukee; —Milwaukee, Feb. 8.—A despatch term. London vesterday contained a

kee:—Milwaukee, Feb. 8.—A despatch from London yesterday contained a statement by Beach, the witness against Parneil, that on March 8, 1883, he had seen Egan and Sullivan in Milwaukee and conversed with them about the revolutionary plans of the Irish National League. Joseph G. Donnelly, the registrar of probate in the city on the day mentioned, was a member of the committeee which had charge of the meeting at the Academy addressed by meeting at the Academy addressed by Sullivan and Egan, and which met them at the depot and entertained them dur ng the evening. He says the statement is absolutely false. Mr. Donnelly said, Sullivan and Egan arrived here at eight o'clock and we conducted them from the depot directly to the Academy. The the depot directly to the Academy. The committee was composed ot well known citizens. I sat on the platform all the evening conversing with both guests, but there was no Beach among us. From the academy we all proceeded to the Plankinton house, where we remained until 3 30 o'clock in the morning. We accommand Eggn and Sullimained until 3 30 o'clock in the morning. We accompanied Egan and Sullivan to the depot and saw them depart for Chicago. No man named Beach was with them. Not a single allusion was made to anything of a revolutionary character. Many respected Irish citizens will testify to the same. Beach's

zens will testify to the same. Beach's story is a lie."

There can be no doubt that Beach's story is entirely false. Mr. Saxton, Lord Mayor of Dubin telegraphs:

"I have no memory of ever meeting Lecaron. His story connecting me with Brennan's departure, is an absolute false.

half of Ireland. He says the United States half of Ireland. He says the United States should follow our example and decline to confirm the appointment of any Minister to this country so long as the Irish representatives are treated as felons. The Americans may rest satisfied that every Liberal in this country would approve their action. Lord Salisbury and the classes have always shown themselves to be bitter enemies of America.

enemies of America.

The following is an extract from Mr.

John Morley's able speech at Sheffield on
the political situation. Mr. Morley has
complete confidence in the early success of Mr. Gladetone's policy of Home Rule for

"In November last the Chancellor of the Exchequer went into Scotland. He swept through it with waving plumes, with brandished sword and loud martial shouts, like Napoleon Bonaparte crossing the Alps at Sanger's Circus. In December the Prime Minleter himself went to Sco and and tried a little version of the Midlothian campaign. He told them with jubilations that Scotland had at last accepted the Primrose League. There were luncheons, there were profuse decor ations, the tables groaned under caskets and addresses, and the Prime Minister himself, with all the authority of his char-acter and his position, said this:—It is to you, Scotchmen, above all others, that we appeal. If Scotland would once come to a sense of the issue of this struggle, if Scot-land would cally give a decisive and distinct vote sgainst the H me Rule movement, I am convinced the Home Rule party would dissolve.' (Laughter.) Gentlemen, the Govan election is the answer to that pathetic appeal. Govan following Bridge patient appear. Government of the Prime Minister that Scotland rejects his programme, and does not care for it; that she rejects his pathetic appeal; that she will not give a distinct and declaive yote against Home Rule-(Loud Cheers)-that cotland, solid at the next election, is

ment. It says: "We can recken among our friends such statesmen as Hon. Mr. Mercier, Premier of Quebec, Hon. Edward Blake, Hon Wilfred Laurier, Hon. Jas McShane, Judges Doherty and Barry, and ecores of men eminent in professional and mercantile circles in Canada." During the past year Canada sent over \$5,000 to

the past year Canada sent over \$5,000 to aid Ireland in her struggle.

The National Lesgue Branch at Mitchelstown is peculiarly a roll of honor. Among its members there are one Euglish nobleman, viz, Lord Wolverton, 6 English members of Parliament, 113 English Liberals, the Mayors and High Sheriffs of Conmel, Waterford, and Wexford, and a best of recomment continuous of Expland host of prominent gentlemen of Eegland and Ireland. The martyr, John Mande ville, was also a member of this branch, and it is named after him.

The testimonial to John Maroney, who

April 26, 1883 E.an, Mooney, and Bolan summoned the convention. Witness at tended as the Clan na-Gael delegate of the Braidwood (Ill) Camp. He also represented the League. Egan did not attend the secret meetings, but he requested the witness to inform him of the details of the discussions, and declared the programme was satisfactory to all Nationalists.

Mr. Davitt asked if anyone he knew was present.

Witness—Yes; every gentleman you know in Chicago was present at one time or another.

Witness stated that "programme" meant the united programme of the future. league." The London Times is now endeavoring to convince the public that it has ceased to exist, practisally; never-theless it continues to hold branch meet-ings all over the country, and everywhere mass meetings are being held under its auspices at which the public assemble in thousands and tens of thousands. Not a bid showing for a suppressed association Mr. Finnesne, M. P., has been placed in the infi mary of Limerick jult, as he is

suffering from bronchitis.
At a recent meeting of the Liberals at Ayr Lord Ripon reminded the meeting that it seemed to be forgotten that Lord Beaconsfield, in 1877, had, at the suggestion of Mr. Parnell, incorporated into an Act of Parliament clausee providing that there should be a distinction between political offenders and ordinary criminals. That law was still in existence and should be acted upon. Dealing with Lord Sails bury's recent remarks at Edinburgh, Lord Ripon said he should be inclined to belleve from Lord Sallsbury's utterances that the Prime Minister intended to grant

Home Rule himself.
The result of the struggle on the Clanricade estate for the past three years is.: Forty families evicted, 135 men sent to prison, one man desd in prison, one dead

prison, one man desd in prison, one dead after eviction, and ninety families under threat of eviction.

Mr. Balfour his given orders that Mr. O'Brien be placed in a comfortable cell and that his clothing be given back to him. The special despatch of the Mail per the New York Herald Bureau gives the following interesting details concernthe following interesting details concerning the Government's backdown in its treatment of Mr. O'Brien:

London, Feb. 10

London, Feb. 10

We have passed through a week of some strange and unlooked-for events. To begin with, Mr. Balfour undoubtedly capitulated to Mr. O'Brien. Put what gloss one may upon the occurrence, there is no misunderstanding its real character. Surrender was made at a time when a great outcry was raised throughout a large section of the country respecting Mr. O Brien's treatment, so that it must inevitably appear that the Government gave way in alarm; that they dreaded public opinion, which they felt was condemning their with them. Not a single allusion was made to anything of a revolutionary character. Many respected Irish citicans will testify to the same. Beach's story is a lie."

There can be no doubt that Beach's story is entirely false. Mr. Saxton, Lord Mayor of Dublin telegraphs:

"I have no memory of ever meeting Lecaron. His story connecting me with Brennan's departure, is an absolute false-hood."

IRELAND'S STRUGGLE.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE GREEN ISLE.

Arichat, C. B., Dec. 27, 1888.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE GREEN ISLE.

Mr. Labouchere suggests a way by which the United States should follow our example and decline to confirm the appointment of any Minister to this country so long as the Irlsh representatives are treated as felons. The story caprided as a subjects for derison in the Government gave way in alarm; Catholic journals and periodicals on the continent, together with its able and content that they dreaded public opinion, which they felt was condemning their that they dreaded public opinion, which they felt was condemning their that they dreaded public opinion, which they felt was condemning their that they felt was condemning their that they felt was condemning their them they felt was condemning their that they felt was condemning their that they felt was condemning to interences must be divined the schol although Mr. O'Brien and his clothes are attnough Mr. O'Brien and his ciothes are only regarded as subjects for derision in London, the people of Eugland generally take a much more serious view of the matter, and do not approve of a man being treated like a murderer for making an indiscreet speech. That is one of the week's events, and although you know all about it, yet I desire to call your all about it, yet I desire to call your attention to it again, because I think it is destined to produce most important con-sequences even yet. Undoubtedly many sequences even yet. Undoubtedly many Conservatives, who are dead against Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy, but who are equally against a policy of inflicting harsh personal indignities on men who have been sentenced, mark you, under an exceptional law, whose offences are not offences at all under the ordinary law of the land—from these Conservatives we shall no doub; hear in the course of time. As for the Liberal-Unionists, they are much more Tory than the Tories themselves, and therefore they will doubtless go in for clothes stripping, hair-cutting, and police regulations, pure and simple.

Coercion as a means of preventing the spread of infidelity. At the dedication of St. Paul's new Catholic Church in Baltimore he said in his sermon: "We were informed recently by the daily papers that a certain anti-Christian Sunday school was organized in this city for day school was organized in this city for the porpose of advocating an infidel doctrine. Several ministers appealed to the municipal authorities to suppress the school. For my part I would be sorry to see the arm of the civil law raised toward the suppression of this school. Opercion is not conver-Scotland, solid at the next election, is going to range herself under the banner of the Liberal chief."

(Loud cheers)

United Ireland expresses the heartfelt thanks of the National party for the strong sympathy shown by prominent Canadians for the Irlah Home Rule move
St. George, Feb. 8th, 1889.

Dear Sir,—Enclosed please find two dollars for which send the Catholic Record argument and persuasion in dealing with thanks of the National party for the strong sympathy shown by prominent Canadians for the Irlah Home Rule move-

Cardinal Gibbons is not in favor of

AS OTHERS SEE US.

Complimentary letters reach us by every meil from the most prominent amongst the clergy and laity of the Dominion. We will not, we think, be claiming too much when we assert that the CATHOLIC RECORD is the most reliable exponent of Catholic thought in Canada. We assure our many friends that it will ever be true to its name, nor will any ir fluence whatever be permitted to render it aught else but an honest and fearless defender of the faith. The following are a few of the letters we have recently received:

Thornhill, Jan. 7th, 1889 My Dear Mr. Coffey, -Eaclosed please find \$2, my subscription for 1889. I am happy to find that the RECORD is holding ite own. As a Catholic newspaper, it has a good standing, and has a fast hold on the community. I hear it well spoken of everywhere. REV. J. J. EGAN, P. P.

Battleford, Jan 9th, 1889 Battleford, Jan 916, 1889
Sir,—I herein enclose my subscription
to the Catholic Record for 1889. I
take this opportunity to wish you a happy new year and success in the publication of your good and interesting paper, the Catholic Record.

FATTER BIGORESE O. M. I.

West Pubnico, Jan. 21st, 1889. Enclosed please find \$4 in payment of your excellent paper, and please to con-tinue to send it. Yours truly, Wm. McLeod, P. P.

Cantley, P. Q, Feb. 7th, 1889. DEAR SIR,—Please find enclosed my subscription to CATHOLIC RECORD for the year 1889, and with it accept my very best wishes for the success of such a good Catholic journal.

Yours very sincerely,

W. J. HOLLAND, P. P.

Gaelph, Feb. 8th, 1889. DEAR SIR,—Euclosed is two deltars, subscription for your excilent paper to Jan, 15th, 1889. To me the Record is a welcome visitor. May the talents that grace its columns long be spared to vindi-cate the cause of faith and fatherland, and to imbue the rising generation with the spirit of our holy religion and with love for the old land. Yours truly, DENIS NUNAN, M. D.

Plymouth, Dec. 26th, 1888.

DEAR SIR,—Euclosed please find \$2
for my year's subscription for the year
1888, with thanks. Please continue the
paper, for I cannot do without it. JOHN MADIGAN.

Bridgeport, Jan. 223, 1889.

DEAR SIR,—Please find cheque for \$2 subscription for CATHOLIC RECORD. I am well pleased with it. There is no Catholic family should be without it. I would not give it up if it cost me \$5 a wear. Law yours most respectfully. year. I am, yours most respectfully,
PATRICK NEVILLE.

Monckland, Jan. 9th, 1889. Please find my subscription for the current year. I am highly pleased with your paper and consider it one of the best journals that ever entered my household. ANGUS CHISHOLM.

Ingersoll, Jan. 1st, 1889.
Herewith please find \$2, my subscription to the Carmolic Record, I carnestly trust that the Record, which is made up of selections from the best and ablest Catholic journals and periodicals on the continent, together with its able and scholarly editorials on all questions which concern both the spiritual and

young. Continue, then, to send west-ward that welcome messenger, clothed in its usual garb of justice and truth, towering high above political trickstering, although always ready to recognize true merit in a politician of any stripe; and always ready to lend a hand in rend-ing assunder the chains which bind God's creatures of any creed or nationality in a manner incompatible with that heaven. born freedom which an allwise Provid-

Brantford, Jan. 3rd., 1889. DEAR SIR,—Enclosed please find \$2.00, my last year's subscription to the CATHolic Record. I must say that it is the best paper I ever read, and I think such a good Catholic paper should be in every Catholic family. J. DALY.

Elmvale, Dec. 24th, 1888. DEAR SIR,—Enclosed find annual subscription to the CATHOLIC RECORD. Many times I have been asked for a copy of the RECORD by my Protestant friends, who seem delighted in perusing the ablywritten editorials in defence of the Cath-olic religion. Your paper should be in the house of every Catholic, as they will not only find news from their own country but news from the land we all hold so dear, "Old Ireland." I wish the RECORD every success, and ere another Christmas rolls around, may your subscribers outnumber those of the Frenchloving journal, the Toronto Mail.

E. J. SKELLY. Smith's Falls, Ont., Feb. 5th, 1889. DEAR SIR,—I enclose my subscription for 1888. I am greatly pleased with the general tone of your excellent paper and trust that it may long continue. JOHN J. ROWEN.