

C. M. B. A.

Official Notice.

Officers and representatives to the convention of the Grand Council of Canada of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association to be held in Montreal, September 2nd, will please take notice that excursion tickets will be issued by the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific Railways from all stations in Canada from August 29th to September 1st, good for fifteen days.

The Grand Council will allow the "all Read" rate only. If delegates go by boat, or partly by rail and partly by boat, they must bear the extra expense themselves.

The members of the C. M. B. A. during this week mourn the loss of a distinguished member of the society. The noble, faithful, generous John Doyle of St. Thomas, past Grand President, is no more. He was out down in the bloom of vigorous manhood, a few hours only allotted him before the final summons came. In another column we give full particulars of the sad occurrence. And sad, most truly, it was. He was surrounded by a loving wife and an interesting family of children—the had friends without number—and bright prospects for the future. But a few hours and all is grief and woe, and the hopes of life and the promptings of a holy ambition cut off and blighted by the withering hand of remorseless death. To heaven only may the sorrow-stricken look for another meeting and the sunshine of immortality. To know John Doyle was to love him. His nature was of the golden kind. Evil designs could find no place to rest in his great, manly, noble nature. May the light of eternal glory shine upon him, will be the prayer of the whole society, and with a sad heart one of his fellow members places these few words of kindly remembrance on the newly-made grave.

Supreme Recorder's office, No. 543 Madison street, Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 12th, 1890.

To the C. M. B. A. Membership: Branches are hereby urged to be more prompt in forwarding the notice and proof of death. In a great many cases such papers are not received until fifteen to thirty days after the death occurs. On the 2nd inst. I received notice and proof of the death of a Buffalo member whose death occurred in said city June 7th. The proof was not certified by the branch officers until July 28th, fifty-one days after death. Such delays are entirely unnecessary. We cannot hope to maintain our records for prompt payment if such delays are permitted, as our assessments are levied in accordance with the number of deaths for which we have satisfactory proofs on hand, the first of every month. It is not necessary for branches to delay forwarding such papers until after their regular meeting.

The proof should be properly executed, and forwarded to Grand Secretaries within three to five days after the member's death, especially if he dies the latter part of the month. I sincerely trust that this request will be complied with; if so, prompt payment of the beneficiary will ensue.

Yours fraternally, C. J. HICKY.

The Grand Council. DEAR SIR AND BRO.—In your last issue I notice a communication from Grand First Vice President O. K. Fraser, of Brockville, suggesting to the representatives of the recently organized branches active in the far west that they abstain from attending the Grand Council Convention at Montreal and thus save to the executive the expenses of their trip, which Bro. Fraser alleges the Council cannot conveniently meet.

In view of the active interest taken in, and the large amount of work performed for, the association by Brother Fraser, it is only just that anything which he may say in regard to the C. M. B. A. should receive the most respectful consideration. But while I am willing to credit him with the best of intentions, I cannot agree with him in asking these gentlemen to sacrifice the duty on account of financial reasons which to me at least should not exist. Brother Fraser probably bases his calculation on the cost of previous Conventions, but in the present case the conditions are exceptionally favorable. For instance, at the Toronto Convention two years ago the railway fare to representatives was the same one and one third of single fare for return tickets. Now our Reception Committee have made arrangements by which Representatives to the Convention may procure return tickets at a considerably less than single fare; thus, the saving effected on this one item alone as compared with previous conventions is more than enough to defray the expenses of the Representatives from the "far east and west." Again, there are in Montreal nine members of the Grand Council who can attend without leaving home, and there are several others within a short distance of the city whose expenses will be a mere trifle, another circumstance favorable to the present convention. The foregoing disposal of, or at least should dispose of, the reason put forward, presuming, of course, that the officers of the Grand Council have taken the same care to provide for the coming, as well as for previous conventions; therefore, there should be no excuse for any representative absenting himself on the score of economy.

The gentlemen more particularly referred to are the pioneers of the Association in their respective localities, with large fields of labor awaiting their exertions, and it is desirable that they should be afforded every opportunity of increasing their knowledge of the C. M. B. A. and making the acquaintance of its members and members, which they cannot better do than by attending the convention.

Yours fraternally, J. J. KANE, Montreal, Aug. 14, 1890.

80 Baldwin street, Toronto, August 19, 1890.

Editor CATHOLIC RECORD—Dear Sir—In your issue of Aug. 9th regarding Total Permanent Disability Benefit permit me to say that no such motion was passed by the order in Toronto.

It is true mention was made and a motion attempted by some members of Branch 49 (a large per centage of which Branch should be placed in the extra hazardous class, many of them being employed on the railway), but was not seconded, consequently was not put from the chair, either directly or indirectly; on the contrary, the mover was distinctly informed that it would be necessary for him to define what in his opinion constituted "total permanent disability" and formulate a proper scheme before it could be entertained, but permission was granted them to bring the matter up at the Grand Council meeting if they thought proper, which, if brought up, I have no doubt it will receive all the consideration necessary.

Yours respectfully, CHANCELLOR P. F. OAREY, Chairman joint meeting of Branches C. M. B. A. Toronto.

To all the Branches of the C. M. B. A. in Canada: Branch 25 respectfully submits to the serious consideration of all the Branches the following resolution:

Whereas the membership of the C. M. B. A. in Canada is now composed of nearly six thousand members, and thus far exceeds the number required by the constitution to form a separate beneficiary, and Whereas, the greater security of the members in Canada in the controlling of their Beneficiary Fund, the difference in the laws of the United States and Canada, and consequently the saving of larger costs in case of litigation, Resolved, that our representative do lay before the Grand Council the expediency of obtaining separate jurisdiction as to the Beneficiary Fund only.

Resolutions of Condolence. The Recording Secretary of Branch 26, Montreal, was again called upon at the last meeting to express the deepest sympathy for the afflicted family of our late Brother, Patrick Murray, in their sad bereavement.

Whereas God has taken from us another member, let it now be earnestly resolved, that the three strikes Branch 26, though now weighed down, do not advance with outstretched hands of fraternal friendship towards the poor, aged wife and children of our late Brother, to offer them our sincere sympathy in their sad bereavement. And, further, while we pray that God may have mercy upon the soul of our old and valued member, let it be the duty of the committee of the afflicted, to bless them with submission to His will and grant them consolation.

Resolved, that the charter of our Branch be draped in mourning for thirty days in respect to his memory and that these resolutions be sent to the family and published.

E. C. W. WILSON, Sec.

HOME RULE.

THE BATTLE FOR A PARLIAMENT IN COLLEGE GREEN.

A shocking outrage has recently perpetrated upon the poverty-stricken people of the Baskin Islands, off the coast of Kerry. The Islanders, besides endeavoring to cultivate a barren rock with scanty soil, are engaged in the work of fishing. The Earl of Cork is their landlord, and as they absolutely could not earn their rent, they have been unable to pay it. The benign Government thereupon placed the gunboat Britonairate at the service of the Earl in order to raid on the poor Islanders. The expedition seized seven or eight boats, being all that were at the place. In England the tools or implements of a man's trade are exempt from such seizure, and is the law throughout America; this makes the act of the Government in furnishing the gunboat more intolerable, for the fishermen's boats are their only means of earning a livelihood. Thus the poor people are left to starve. The employment of Her Majesty's navy and marines on such an occupation is as disgraceful as the barbarities which have recently disgraced Russia and Turkey. It took one hundred police and a body of marines to accomplish the valiant exploit.

The persecution of a number of shopkeepers and dealers at Colgreaney, County of Wicklow, for refusing to sell to those who have been "planted" on farms of evicted tenants, has resulted in the dismissal of the case. The Lord Chief Baron has decided that they exercised their legitimate rights in so doing. Thus it appears that, in sentencing to prison hundreds who have done only this, Mr. Balfour's favorites, the Removable Magistrates, have been all along acting illegally under instruction from the Government. This decision amounts to quite in accordance with the law. The following is an extract from the Chief Baron's decision:

"A person is at liberty to go to any trader who wished to deal with him. That person is at liberty to deal with that person and that involves the correlative and same proposition that no person is bound in the absence of contract to deal or trade with any one shop or person. I am not bound to assign a reason why I walk into the shop of a man in Grafton street, or to another in Sackville street who vends the same goods. A man in Grafton street or Sackville street is not bound, if he does not wish to serve one to assign any reason for his refusal to do so. But all dealing is based upon the contract of two willing parties, and any attempt on the part of any person to force upon any trader an obligation of selling to a person to whom he does not wish to sell, must end in nothing but confusion. . . . Liberty of action belongs equally to individuals and combinations. The same principle prevails in cases of combination of persons all of whom freely and voluntarily combine to refrain from dealing with any person or persons with whom they are all desirous not to deal."

This decision of Chief Baron Palles is a severe blow to the Government, which had made elaborate preparations to secure a conviction, even to packing an exclusively Protestant jury for the purpose, but, in the face of the Chief Baron's charge, even a packed jury could not find the defendants guilty, and they were consequently set at liberty.

It has been hitherto the custom of the police to escort round some obnoxious person, usually a land grabber, or an emergencyman, to the shopkeepers on a pretence of desiring to purchase, so that a refusal on the part of the latter might give an opportunity for a prosecution, and this was proved by a secret scurled from the Castle, to be a practice resorted to under orders from the Government; so that one of the chief means for getting the Nationalists into prison has been lost to the Government.

The committee in aid of the Irish cause, which has Brian's Questionnaire for its centre of operations, has sent an additional amount of £574 10s 11d to Dr. Kenny, M. P., Dublin, bringing up to £3,074 10s 11d, of which £1,846 10s 3d is for the Evicted Tenants' Fund, and the balance for the Farnell Indemnity Fund.

Mr. Harper C. Wilson, after a three years' fight against his tenants at Gweedagh, has capitulated by accepting the terms offered by the tenants through the patriotic Father McFadden. Fifty tenants are reinstated, £140 costs and forty years of arrears out of six cancelled. The future rent is to be at a reduction of 30 per cent.

Thirteen additional families have been evicted on Lord Clanricarde's estate, near Woodford, about seventy persons being thus made homeless at once.

Michael Davitt, who has just returned to London, England, from Ireland, says the potato crop is almost a total failure, and there is danger of a famine.

Mr. Shannon, the Dublin solicitor of the London Times, who was the medium of communication with Pigott in the conspiracy against Mr. Parnell, and who mysteriously disappeared several months ago, has returned to his home.

The Ottawa Celtic Association has passed the following resolution as a tribute to the memory of the late John Boyle O'Reilly:

"Resolved, that this association, while deploring his sudden and untimely death desires to place on record its admiration for his lofty and generous character and its warm appreciation of his countless services in behalf of human freedom. In a speech at Derby last week Sir William Vernon Harcourt attacked the House of Lords as a standing obstruction to useful legislation. He said that as a deliberative assembly the House of Lords had almost ceased to exist. It had done nothing during the present session beyond proposing a bill to preserve harems and extending of the game laws, which were already extensive enough. What great Liberal measure had not, during the present century, been delayed, thwarted and defeated in the House of Lords? The country ought to keep in mind the fact of the antagonism between the reactionary Upper House and the liberal House of Commons. That was the great political question of the day. Mr. Henry M. Stanley, now Lord Tennynt, is a wit. When Mr. Gladstone on one occasion expressed his regret that their views about Ireland did not run on parallel lines Miss Tennant wittily replied that perhaps it was not to be expected that they should, because if their views did happen to run on parallel lines it would be impossible that they should ever meet.

Reports received in Dublin show the potato blight is spreading in the counties of Donegal, Cork, Waterford, Tipperary and Limerick. Prices have already doubled at Westport, where the guardians and the Government are making exertions to avert a disaster. The blight has spread over the whole of Galway. It is not confined to any particular soil. The blight is due partly to the sowing of old seed in old ground, but mostly to the rainy season. In the worst districts the stalks are withered. In five out of six counties there were no roots, and in the sixth case the tubers were only of the size of marbles.

Mr. Balfour's Constituents. A demonstration took place in Manchester, on July 26th which may well make Mr. Arthur Balfour tremble not merely for the continued existence of the Government of which he is a member, but even for the retention of his seat in Parliament. The purpose was twofold: to welcome Mr. and Mrs. William O'Brien and to express the confidence of the Liberal party in Mr. Schwann, the Liberal member of Parliament for North Manchester. In the morning a procession of twenty-five thousand men were placed in line by the marshes at the start, and many others who could not be estimated joined it on the route.

The processionists wore, for the most part, rosettes of red and green ribbons, many wearing also on the front of their hats the red and green ribbons of Messrs. O'Brien and Schwann. The demonstration was organized by the North Manchester Liberal Association.

Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien were in the procession in a carriage, the latter carrying in her hand a beautiful bouquet of roses and stephanotis which had been presented to her. Frequently along the route of the procession Mr. O'Brien was obliged to stand up to respond to the enthusiastic cheering with which he and his accomplished bride were greeted by thousands of spectators who were assembled at various points along the line of march.

This magnificent celebration proves beyond a doubt that the heart of the people of England is with Ireland in her great struggle for that justice which has been for centuries denied to Ireland. It prognosticates also the grand prospect which the Liberal party has before it to capture even Mr. Balfour's constituency, which is also in Manchester.

When the procession reached its destination the chairman stated, amid tremendous applause, that this demonstration was offered to Mr. O'Brien precisely because he had been subjected to all kinds of indignities and insults by Mr. Balfour, and to testify that the people of Manchester are in sympathy with the Irish Nationalist cause.

This fact was also emphasized by Mr. O'Brien, who recalled to the memory of the assembled multitude that he had taken part in a procession through Manchester two years before with a very pained escort from that which accompanied him now. This referred to the occasion when he was arrested and taken to prison, and the reference gave an opportunity for the following brilliant exclamation: "I do not think that it is a very brilliant testimony to Mr. Balfour's coercion policy in Ireland that the man who was born through these streets two years ago as one of Mr. Balfour's criminals should find himself to day traversing the same streets amid scenes of welcome and enthusiasm as marvellous as he believed, ever stirred the heart of a great English city. Can there be more conclusive proof than that they have fallen to crush us in Ireland, and that they have also failed utterly to blacken or discredit us in the eyes of the English nation? . . . I have often thought that if Manchester had done Ireland wrong by sending to Parliament the avowed enemy of the Irish cause (as it is never again) Manchester has done us the service, the glorious service, of sending to Parliament some of the most loving men of the English race."

The reference here was especially to Mr. Schwann, whose support of Mr. Gladstone, being counterbalanced by the vote of Mr. Balfour, member for the eastern division of the city, rendered the presentation of Manchester nugatory. At present, Mr. Balfour will, however, be opposed at the next election by Professor Munro, L. L. D., and speaking of the coming contest, Mr. O'Brien said:

"I say that the Tory Government know as well as you and I know that the representation of Manchester in the next Parliament and the representation throughout the length and breadth of Great Britain, will number a great many more Charles Schwann and a great many fewer Arthur James Balfours."

Mr. O'Brien also answered the three common objections which in the past were employed successfully for the purpose of delaying the day when Ireland should possess Home Rule: objections which have been long ago thoroughly refuted. The first was that Mr. Parnell and the Irish leaders were participants in murder and other abominable crimes. This was disposed of by the result of the Special Commission of Inquiry, which vindicated thoroughly the Irish party, and proved that the London Times and the Government were associated with the infamous Pigott in a conspiracy to blacken the characters of men whose lives were unassailed.

To illustrate the result of the Special Commission trial, Mr. O'Brien quoted the well known lines which tell of the man who was expected to die from the bite of a mad dog. The mad dog represented the assailants of the Irish party who bit at Mr. Parnell and his colleagues; but

"The man recovered from the bite: The dog it was I killed."

This rally was received with great laughter and applause. The second objection was that home rule meant separation from the Empire. The object of the Irish Nationalists is not separation, but the result of home rule will be to strengthen the bonds of good feeling between the two nations, which, under the tyrannical rule of one glaring down the other, can never be united in affection.

The third was that "Home Rule means Rome Rule." Mr. O'Brien pointed out that it was the Salisbury Government which endeavored to bring the influence of the Pope to bear upon Ireland in order to break up the unity of the Irish people in their demand for justice, and the Irish themselves have shown that they intend to govern themselves, and not to look to the Pope for instruction in matters political. We may add that the liberality of the Irish Catholic constitutions has been shown by the readiness with which they send Protestant gentlemen, who are true to the cause of Ireland, to represent them in Parliament.

DIocese of Hamilton.

Irish Lake, August 14th, 1890. Editor of CATHOLIC RECORD—Dear Sir, One of the most enjoyable and successful picnics which I have ever had the pleasure of attending came off on the 12th inst. on the romantic shore of Irish Lake near the boundary line of the townships of Glenelg and Armesia, in the County of Grey. The Rev. Father Maloney, the newly-appointed pastor of this mission, and who has had charge of the parish only a few weeks, was indefatigable in his exertions for some time previous, to provide abundant enjoyment for the large number of pleasure-seekers who were expected, and who did not fail to attend at the picnic held at Irish Lake on that day, to liquidate the debts of the parish. A circumstance which made his task still more formidable than it otherwise would have been, and which would have deterred a less energetic person from engaging in it, was the fact that owing to the brevity of the time which elapsed since his appointment as pastor, he was comparatively unacquainted with his parishioners and did not know whom among them he should call to his aid in order to relieve him of a portion of the burden, which, in consequence, devolved almost entirely on his own shoulders. But he was equal to the occasion, as the abundance and variety of the means of enjoyment which he provided, and the proceeds of which were realized—amounting to about \$900—put beyond all question of doubt. Music of a nature which elicited the complimentary and highly eulogistic approbation of even connoisseurs of that fine art was supplied to the Terpsichorean element by the Fisherton String Band, while the brass band from the same place, composed of a remarkably fine looking

body of men, discoursed at regular intervals, in louder but not less melodious strains, music so captivating, that it must have borrowed some of its exquisite charms from the proximity of the waters of the lake, on the brink of which it was delivered. But, even with all this, the bill of musical fare would still have appeared incomplete in this section of the county, at least, wherein so many descendants of the gallant Highland clans, and so many representatives of the noble Gaelic race, who have still adhered to the old faith through weal and through woe, have made their home, were the Highland bag pipes to figure as an omission. Consequently, on a platform erected for the purpose, three Highland pipers—the Brothers Macdonald and W. McPherson—were engaged, who alternately played many of the old airs, which appear to have lost none of their charms by being imported from their native hills in Scotland, and which were well patronized by some of those who so love their native country and its music that even the weight of a few score years did not prevent them from engaging with their elderly partners in some of those dances in which they exhibited as agility and a grace that would do credit to a small amount of credit to lads and lasses of much more youthful years.

Prominent among the many other attractions about which so much interest centered was the drawing for one of the celebrated light steel binders, manufactured by Harris & Co., Brantford, which eventually fell to the lot of your lucky brother of the gull, W. H. Mitchell, of the Durham Chronicle.

In order to meet the expected demand for such, several pleasure boats had been transported from Owen Sound to the lake, and yet the supply was insufficient, and the great interest taken in that feature of the day's enjoyment. A photographer of some repute from Durham was present and was busily engaged in taking scenic views, and photographing groups of prominent visitors. One of the latter in which your correspondent was particularly interested on account of his having been most cordially invited to become a member thereof; but whether he is indebted for this distinguished honor to his being a recognized representative of the CATHOLIC RECORD, or to his own personal appearance, is a matter about which there exist some unsettled doubts in his mind—consisted of the Rev. Fathers Doherty and Donnelly of Arthur, Father Moran of Orangetown, Father Kelly of Oakville, Father Healy of Hamilton, Father Maloney of Priceville, Dr. Landerkin, M. P. of South Grey, Dr. Sproule, M. P. of East Grey, J. H. Hunter, M. P. of South Grey, and others. Should I succeed in obtaining any of these photographs I will not fail to send you one. Such a representation of ability and respectability focused into one magnificent picture would form a souvenir worthy of a place even in the sanctum of the RECORD office.

The day of the picnic was beautiful, the waters on the lake were calm and placid, and contingents from nearly every place of any note from Hamilton to Owen Sound came pouring in, and added to the large number of all classes and creeds which turned out from the surrounding localities, until the crowd became so large as to be variously estimated from one to two thousand people. The tables were laden with all kinds of eatables calculated to tempt the epicure and to satiate the appetite which this remarkably healthy spot is so admirably qualified to create. The amusements were kept up to a very late hour in the evening when all quietly dispersed well satisfied with the day's enjoyment, and thus ended what was justly characterized as the "great event of the season," on that lovely and sequestered vale beside the shining waters of the beautiful "Irish Lake." M. C. O. DONNELL.

WEDDING AT ST. THOMAS.

On Monday, the 18th inst., Mr. Stephen Quinlan, conductor of the Hamilton and Toronto Railway, was united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss Mary Lowry, daughter of Mr. Thomas Lowry, conductor on the Mooretown branch of the Michigan Central R. R. Rev. Father Flannery officiated with the usual solemnities. The nuptial blessing was pronounced the rev. couple on the Christian character of their preparations for this day's event, which was the most important era in their lives. Their wedding was attended, as all weddings should be, with sacramental preparation of both contracting parties, and with the presence of Him who is the author of all graces, and who gave nuptials at Cana in Galilee. Mr. Lowry, Father Flannery, and the bridegroom, accompanied the happy couple away his daughter. The happy couple received the good wishes and blessings of many friends present, and left for the noon train for Detroit and other cities west.

GREAT BARGAIN SALE.

Remember the Bargains offered at the London Bargain Store. Cannot be duplicated. And very soon they will exist as a memory. "The Memory of a great sale." It is a fact that we sell 33 parrots for \$1.60. It is a fact that we sell cotton tweeds, worth 30c., for 20c. It is a fact that we sell 10c. gingham for 5c. It is a fact that we sell 15c. bordered prints for 9c. It is a fact that we sell 20c. satens for 12c. It is a fact that we sell \$12.00 black cashmere, worth 35c., for 15c. It is a fact that we have the finest stock of table linens in London. It is a fact we sell 25c. sheeting for 16c. It is a fact we sell 4c. pillow covers for 13c. It is a fact we can give you more goods for dollar than any other house in town. The London Bargain Dry Goods Store, 136 Dundas street, opposite the Market Place.

DIED.

In this city on August 9th of paralysis, which he contracted in the 80th year of age. Funeral took place on 10th instant, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of the deceased, 10 St. Mary's. May her soul rest in peace.

NURSE GIRL WANTED—APPLY AT 24 Dufferin Avenue, London.

Branch No. 4, London, Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of every month, at 8 o'clock, at their hall, Albion Block, Richmond street, E. P. O'Boyle, President; Wm. Corcoran, Rec. Sec.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

GENTS—I have used your MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family for some years and believe it the best medicine in the market, as it does all it is recommended to do. DANIEL KIERSTAD, CANADIAN FORKS, N. B.

John Mader, Mahone Bay, informs us that he was cured of a very severe attack of rheumatism by using MINARD'S LINIMENT.



NESTLE'S FOOD

FOR INFANTS IN HOT WEATHER. It requires no milk in preparation, and is very effective in the prevention of CHOLERA INFANTUM.

Ziemszen's Cyclopedium of the Practice of Medicine, Volume VII., says:—In cases of Cholera Infantum NESTLE'S MILK FOOD is alone to be recommended. Because the gastro-intestinal disorders to which infants are so subject are provided for by presenting only the nourishing properties of cow's milk in a digestible form. Cow's milk produces a coagulated mass of curd and cheese, which the immature gastric juice is utterly unable to digest.

This is one of several reasons why infant's foods requiring the addition of cow's milk fall as a diet in hot weather.

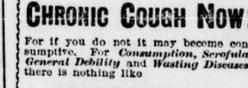
Pamphlet, also sample, on application to THOMAS LEEMING & Co. MONTREAL.

Stop that CHRONIC COUGH NOW!

If you do not it may become consumption. For a cure, General Debility and Wasting Disease, there is nothing like SCOTT'S EMULSION.

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES Of Lime and Soda. It is almost as palatable as milk. Far better than other so-called Emulsions. A wonderful flesh producer.

SCOTT'S EMULSION. Put up in a salmon color wrapper. Be sure and get the genuine. Sold by all Dealers in Drugs and Chemicals.



The Rev. A. Ambrose of Refugio, Tex., writes: "As far as I am able to judge, I think Father Keogh's 'Nerve Tonic' is a perfect success, for anyone who suffers from a general nervousness or a lidded eye will find it most efficacious after taking the Tonic."

A Strong Proof.

OTTAWA, ONT., CANADA, JUNE, '88. I was first attacked by epilepsy in November 1878; residing in New York I consulted the best physicians, but they could only arrest the disease for a few days. I was compelled to give up my occupation and return to Canada. In 1879, some friends introduced me to a medicine called 'Nerve Tonic' and I began to use it. I had not a single attack since.

Our Pamphlet for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge from us. This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Father Keogh of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the

WILSON BROS.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES AND LIQUORS, 388 RICHMOND STREET, LONDON, ONT. A few doors south of Dundas St.

VOLUME XIII.

Catholic Record

London, Sat., August 30th, 1890. EDITORIAL NOTES.

ONE of the momentous occurrences of the day is the hostile attitude of the New York Central Railway Company and its employees. It seems that some time since members of the Knights of Labor gave testimony, after having been requested so to do, before a Legislative Committee, in regard to the working of what is known as "Combes," associations of capitalists whose purpose is to compel the public at large to pay the very highest price for everything they buy. The testimony of these men, it is claimed, provoked the ire of the New York Central officials, and it appears as though they had resolved to quietly rid the corporation of all employees who are members of the Knights of Labor. In the discussion of the trouble so far Mr. Powler's side of the case is by far the strongest. Mr. Webb, third vice president of the road, appears to be the head and front of the movement on the part of the railroad. Haughty, puerile and tyrannical is Mr. Webb, and doubtless he is supported and encouraged by men of the same calibre who have so far remained behind the curtains. We hope the outcome of the struggle will serve to convince these autocrats that they do not own the country, and that their most humble employees have rights and liberties that must be protected. The day is gone by when any man, be he titled aristocrat or soulless capitalist, will be accorded the privilege of dealing unafraid with his fellow-man.

The Committee of the Presbyterian Church in England, which has for its special charge the subject of the Confession of Faith, has decided in favor of amending the ordination formula by substituting the question, "Do you believe in the body of Christian doctrine as set forth in the twenty-four articles of the faith passed by the synod of 1801?" instead of the question now put which requires belief in the Westminster Confession. This virtually abolishes the Westminster Confession as the standard of the Church, and, if the recommendation be adopted by the next General Assembly, as it most probably will, it will no longer be necessary for Presbyterian ministers to believe, as at present, that the Pope is anti Christ, or that God has from all eternity doomed to perdition for sins which they could not avoid committing, inasmuch as they were committed in virtue of God's decree. This is certainly an improvement upon the old doctrine, but what guarantee have we that the new Confession is any more truthful than the old one, which was declared to be the only truth as revealed by God? It is evident that in Presbyterianism the teaching of the Church is merely experimental, as it is to be changed according to the fancies of each succeeding generation.

The delegates to the Methodist General Conference which is to meet in Montreal have been notified that provision has been made for the billeting of ministers, but that lay delegates must provide for themselves during the two or three weeks during which the Conference is expected to remain in session. The billeting committee explain that they have taken this course because at the last meeting of the conference the lay delegates resolved not to accept billeting, and also because the Montrealers have no wish to billet the laymen. Many of them this year are of opinion, however, that the object of the committee was to discourage laymen from being present at the conference, so that the clerical influence might prevail. It would appear that whether or not this be the purpose of the committee, such will be the result of their action, as many of the delegates feel that they are not able to afford the expense of hotel bills for so long a time. It is even proposed by some who are offended at the distinction thus made that the conference assemble in some other town or city where more hospitality will be shown than Montreal seems willing to extend.

The Rev. Mr. Bell-Cox, who five years ago was imprisoned for contumacy by persevering in Ritualistic practices which he was prohibited under the Public Worship Regulation Act from practicing, has been finally released by the House of Lords. He was released before under a writ of habeas corpus, through a judgment of the Queen's Bench Court; but the Court of Appeal reversed the judgment and committed him back to custody. He appealed to the House of Lords, and the decision of the Queen's Bench has been sustained. The grounds on which his release was ordered were