Catholic Record

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

VOLUME XIII.

Catholic Merord

London, Sat., Nov. 1st, 1890.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

LIPPINCOTTS are, we understand, to publish Rudyard Kipling's longest work, which will take up some sixty pages of their magazine. The critics are anxiously awaiting its appearance. Since Kipling made his debut before the literary world every theory with regard to his ability has been formulated. Some give him a place aside Dickens, while others, with less enthusiasm, put him in company with Bret Harte. With all due respect to adverse opinion, he is, we think, more psychological than Dickens, and his pictures of India life, rivalling in freshness and vividness those of the author of "Luck in a Roaring Camp," are characterized by more definite ideas.

IN A recent issue of the RECORD we pointed out some of the advantages arising from literary clubs. A generation with lofty ideals would be the outcome. Now that the woods are dipped deep in autumn's frost and sunlight let us make good resolutions for the coming winter. Some evenings a month with our books will give us more happiness than an unceasing round of gayety. A master spirit will teach us that our soul is our paradise. What will we do, however, with our dock laborers and others who belong to no association, and, from want of sympathy, beguile their leisure hours in saloons and worse places. Agitators who make the working classes subservient to selfish ends tell them that their happiness consists in the despoiling of the rich, while others fashion ideally perfect plans which will never be worked out to completion. Man must be led by his intellect and heart. Give him something besides his own condition to think about. Look upon him as gifted with an immortal soul, and not as a mere money making autamaton, and we will have rescued him from out the social ruin. Such a result can be brought about by an association. That we are not visionary is proved by the existence of the "Work of the Catholic Circles in France," which, insignificant at the outset, now claims as members thousands and tens of thousands of the toiling masses.

A POPULAR writer who "lives up to his lights," that is, who regulates his conduct by any standard, except God's, denounces communism in unmeasured terms. Our friend does not evidently believe in logic. Destroy the idea of God, and what else is there worth working for but wealth? If the best be wealth, all members of a community should have their portion. Therefore "a society, which concentrates it in the hands of a few, is radically bad, and communism is justified."

DR. WINDTHORST the "grand old man" of the Catholic party in the German Reichstag, is an ideal Christian. His long and eventful life mirrors only years of purity and unswerving fidelity to religious convictions. When Catholicism was on the wane in Germany his voice rang loud and high for the old faith. Animated by that belief which looks first to God, he scrupled not to cast aside all human respect and to stand firm against the onslaughts of his Church's enemies. But recently in his speech at the closing of the Coblentz Congress he prefaced work with that greeting: "Praised be Jesus Christ," and from a thousand throats sang out the response : " For evermore." We would imagine it a congress of the Middle Ages and not one of our progressive nineteenth century.

A NEW society called the "Servants of St. Peter " has been organized at Grenoble, France, by Mgr. Pava, of that city. It will be devoted to the furtherance of the interest of the Holy Sae, orally and through the press. The Holy Father has sanctioned its establishment, and has accorded it several plenary indulgences. Mgr. Pava, in a letter explaining the aim of the society, gives the following definition of the Papacy :

"Prepared by God the Father, founded by God the Son, guided by God the Holy Ghost, the Papacy is a divine institution guarantees religious truth to men, and labors to preserve them in the unity of celestial faith, hope and charity."

One of the principal objections to the Papal Infallibility is that Pope Honorius was branded as a heretic by the sixth General Council. This was the Gordian knot of Father Gratz at the Vatican Council, and its Alexander was the illustrious Cardinal of Westminster. The difficulty of reconciling this condemna. tion with the Pope's Infallibility comes from the misunderstanding of the term "heretic." All writers agree in censur. ing Honorius for his temporizing policy, for his want of promptness in proclaiming the true doctrine of the Church, and | matter by virtue of the properties given

Every Catholic theologian admits that lug. Evolutionism, therefore, which con-Honorious was really condemned by the tends that God created matter directly and sixth Council, not on account of heresy, indirectly all the manifold forms of but simply because he neglected to stig- organic matter that we know of can be matize the defenders of heresy. Ex. adopted by any individual with perfect amples of similar condemnation abound | safety. in the annals of the Church, as, for example, Eusebius of Nicomidia was condemned by the first Council of Nice for

not openly attacking the enemies of

THE minister who recently declared himself a sound Presbyterian and an adherent of the Church, which is the only exponent of the true doctrine of Carlst, is a good specimen of those worthy Christians who trust to their congregations' gullibility to swallow any assertion, however crude and destitute of truth. "Your Church," my good friend, "renounced the errors of Popery." So Popery existed before you were called upon to regenerate the world! Were those errors you abominate particu. lar or universal? Did they belong to individuals, or did they permeate the entire Church? If particular, why did you and the ground of truth." If universal, then Christ has proved false to His word, for He promised that the gates of hell would never prevail against the Church. What horn of the dilemma will you

A DISTINGUISHED French novelist makes some pertinent suggestions with regard to literature and journalism. He says: "Whatever the thing we wish to say there is but one word to express it, but | Salt Lake City on the 6th inst. President one verb to give it movement, but one adjective to qualify it. We must seek till we find this noun, this verb and this Young and the original Joe Smith, read adjective : and never be content with a decree forbidding in future any getting very near it : never allow our selves to play tricks, even happy ones, or have recourse to slights of language to avoid a difficulty. The subtlest things may be rendered and suggested by applying the hints conveyed in Bailcan's lines : 'He taught the power of a word put in the right place.' There is no word for an eccentric vocabulary to formulate every shade of thought: but every modifica-tion of the value of a word by the place it fills must be distinguished with extreme clearness. Let us strive to be admirable in style rather than curious in collecting rare words,"

"O wad the God the giftle gle us To see oursel's as ethers see us."

If to Mr. Balfour had been vouchsafed this priceless boon, he would have thought twice before committing Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien to prison. Mr. Goschen was heartily cursed for his untimely action which converted a promising session of Parliament into a time of barronness, but malidictions dark and deep are raised on Balfour for his folly.

dent Woodruff will be faithfully obeyed, The action of Ireland's executioner has stimulated the Nationalists and has directed the attention of the world to the utter barbarity and injustice of the coercion policy

In a recent issue of the Presbyterian Review appears an article on Education in Italy. It is but a mere tissue of slanders. Ill arranged and written in pitiable English, it cannot but provoke a smile at the paper which gives shelter to such a worthless rhapsody.

A CATHOLIC writer lately, in refuting the sophisms of modern infidelity, contends that the creation of the world was instantaneous, that all things sprang into being by a direct act of the omnipotence of God. It were well not to speak dog. matically on such a question. The world may have thus been endowed with existence, but was it? To this question no better answer can be given than that of the German physiologist, Du Bais Reymond, "we do not know and we never shall know." It is a mystery, where intelligence will never be vouchsafed us in this world. But still the opinion is gaining ground amongst our much progressive philosophers that the present state of the universe was effected through the interaction, according to divinely pre-ordained laws, of natural force on matter, and no through the fiat of Omnipotence. God created matter directly, and then gave it the power of evolving, under

certain conditions, all the various forms it may subsequently assume. Thus, there are two species of creation : First, when God drew being out of nothingness; and, second, when, by giving matter certain properties, He creates all the forms which may be created from

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1890.

in condeming those who denied the two it. In the latter sense do the Christian The organs of the other churches, how- us to supply religious instruction to the Miss Hereld stepped forward and read

THE Reverend Alexander Grant complained very bitterly at the Baptist Convention, held last week at Woodstock, that Baptist churches had been erected at Windsor, Essex Centre and other places, but owing to lack of enthusiam among members the church is now in a worse condition there then it was in when there was no church at all. The Reverend Mr. Harris also made the extraordinary announcement that " in the Baptist Church there are things far more sacred than superintending the Lord's supper." We were aware that by destroying the reality of Carist's presence in the Euchar-1st Baptists as well as other sects had annulled the sacred efficacy of that most holy sacrament; but as even they still number that rite as one of their only two sacraments, we were under the impression not seek refage in the Church, " the pillsr | that even they still hold that a sacrament of which St. Paul says that a man must prove himself in order to eat the body of the Lord, and of which Christ says whosoever shall eat this bread shall live for ever, ca anot be excelled in sacred character. It appears we were mistaken as far as Baptists are concerned.

A most important change has occurred in Mormondom, if it be seriously put into effect. At the General Conference in Woodruff, the successor of Brigham marriage in violation of the laws of the land. The persons present numbered ful crime of suicide completely set aside one thousand, including the Apostles, Bishops, and leading elders of the Church. All present acknowledged the authority of the decree as a religious revelation. George Q. Cannon publicly declared that he approves of the manifesto, and regards it as binding and authoritative, and it was endorsed by the Conference. The following article of faith was also concurred in : "We believe in being subject to kings, presidents, rulers, and magistrates in obey-ing, honoring, and sustaining the law."

As the double dealing of the Mormons has been so well known there is room to doubt whether this action has been taken in good faith, but the "Gentiles" of Utah are jubilant, as they believe that this will be the death blow to polygamy. Brigham Young, jr., was interviewed a few days ago by a Liverpool Mercury correspondent, though the prohibitory law of the United States is a stroke at religious liberty. Certainly if the decree be carried out, Mormonism will be essentially changed in its character. It remains to be seen, however, whether the prophet's followers will become good citizens after all.

IT HAS been arranged that the Comte do Parls will pay his expected visit to Canada, and a private committee has been appointed to give him a hearty welcome, and a banquet. A considerable section of the prominent Montreal people, including Mayor Beaugrand, Mr. Louis Frechette and others, are opposed to the steps which are being taken for the reception and they are backed by La Patrie. The Toronto Mail's story about an official reception by the Quebec government turns out to be a canard, as we believed it would prove to be ; but as nothing good is to be found in that Province, the Mail now dubs as Republicans those who are opposed to the reception, in the same spirit in which it ridiculed Mr. Mercier for being supposed to make the Comte a public guest. It would not be an easy matter for the people of Quebec to please the Mail, whatever course they might adopt; but they are wise enough not to attempt to perpetrate this impossibility. They will, therefore, follow their own course without taking account of the pleasure or displeasure of

On the question of union of the sects of Protestantism, the Lutheran Evangelist says in a recent issue .

"Let other churches appropriate from the Lutheran Church its scriptural doc-trine on the sacraments and its historic usages, and then let the Lutherans accept the reverence and the order which mark the Episcopal Church, the solidity, stead-fastness and culture of the Presby terians."

operations in Christ. To say, however, evolutionists explain the present state of ever, think that as this is asking that the young. that Honorius assented to a false doc- the world. It is only an opinion, how- other churches give up their distinctive trine is a calumpy pure and simple—an assertion for which no authentic historical document can be adduced. Pope to leaf authority. St. Augustine, in fact, is such terms. They do not wish for union, leaf to the case of Birchall, now lying in Woodstock juil, condemned to bright auticipations of many an hour are to the result of the case of Birchall, now lying in Woodstock juil, condemned to bright auticipations of many an hour are to the result of the results of the case of Birchall, now lying in Woodstock juil, condemned to bright auticipations of many as hour are to the results of the cal document can be adduced. Pope Leo II, in his confirmatory letter of the third Council, cleares Honorius' memory of the stain of heterodoxy. He found in the full-grown tree, so also the cach sext shall continue to teach its own the full-grown tree, so also the cach sext shall continue to teach its own that the full-grown tree, so also the cach sext shall continue to teach its own the full-grown tree, so also the cach sext shall continue to teach its own that the full-grown tree, so also the cach sext shall continue to teach its own that the full-grown tree, so also the cach sext shall continue to teach its own that the full-grown tree, so also the cach sext shall continue to teach its own that the full-grown tree, so also the cach sext shall continue to teach its own that the full-grown tree, so also the cach sext shall continue to teach its own that the full-grown tree, so also the cach sext shall continue to teach its own that the full-grown tree, so also the cach sext shall continue to teach its own that the full-grown tree, so also the cach sext shall continue to teach its own that the full-grown tree, so also the cach sext shall continue to teach its own the cach sext shall continue to teach its own the cach sext shall continue to teach its own the strains of greeting burst forth from an impulse more truly cordial than that which moves us with one accord to proestablishes clearly the distinction be- world, after its creation by God, contained d ctrines. Would the Mormons be adtween the propagators of heresy and all the germs of the various forms of life mitted to this confederation? We do administering the sacrament of confirms. those whose hands hung idle whilst im that were afterwards produced." St. not think that either method would be a those whose hands hung idle whilst im that were afterwards produced." St. not think that either method would be a tion in Brantford, pointing out that, fairest gems of justice and mercy, must

ANOTHER Father Damien died at Suricam, of leprosy on 20th August. He is one of the Redemptorist Fathers having charge of the lepers' mission there. He is the third who died in the service. It is to be expected that another Rev. Dr. Hyde may be found to malign him as Father Damien was maligned, and that there will be found Presbyterian papers to take up the calumnies, as in Father Damien's case ; but, if this should happen, the calum. niators may receive such another scathing as they received on repeating the former calumntes.

THE CRIME OF SUICIDE.

Paris despatches state that on Monday eleven persons committed suicide, There have been, of late, also a large increase in the number of suicides on this side of the Atlantic. It is deplorable that there should exist at all this suicidal mania, even though it be among those who can be best spared that it exists. It is among those who are of little or no benefit to the rest of the world. However, even though this be the case, it should be remembered that our Creator has given life to intelligent human beings that we may fulfil an end on earth, and that end is, in the first place, to know and serve God, that we may hereafter enjoy Him forever in heaven. They who commit the dreadthe thought of the end for which they were created. Yet it is not God who is the loser, but themselves. They forfait the eternal inheritance for which they were created, while preparing for themselves an eternity of misery; and we cannot but feel sorrow for the increase of depravity in the human race.

It cannot be denied that God's justice is infinite, and His mercy also infinite In His infinite mercy, He has created man for a noble destiny, and in our relations to both as His creatures and His children we owe to Him our service. The servant honors his master, and the child loves his parent. God is our Master, our Creator ; must we not therefore honor Him? He is our Father; must we not therefore love Him?

The suicide ignores all these duties towards God, our Master, our Creator, our Father. He is placed in this world for a purpose, a destiny, and he refuses to fulfil that destiny. God in His justice must punish that wilful contempt for His law, and that punishment must last forever. The same reason which Holy Scripture gives why murder should not be committed is equally strong against the self-murderer : "Whosoever shall shed man's blood, his blood shall be shed : for man was made to

the image of God." (Gen. ix., 6.) Because man was made after God's image, it is unlawful for him to take the life of his fellow-man; and for the same reason, because he is God's creature placed on earth by God to fulfil an end which God proposes, he has not the right

to destroy his own life. Correct statistics of su'cides cannot be had, to the extent, at least, which would enable us to judge what proportion of suicides are Catholics ; but we are sorrowfully consclous that Catholics are from time to time guilty of this dreadful crime against God, against society and against oneself. It may safely be presumed that the religious training which Catholics for the most part receive in their youth is a great preventive against the commission of this as well as other grievous sins, but we all know also that even those who have received such training are liable to forget sometimes the good principles which have been most carefully instilled into them, and to fall into vicious habits when the time of temptation comes; so that even those who have been most carefully instructed may and do frequently fall away from the path of virtue. This does not make it any the less our duty to learn the truths of religion in youth, and to keep that knowledge constantly in our minds in mature age, and to put it into practical operation. Nor children sang a choral march from which was October 1st, does this fact make it less obligatory on Nasman. It was beautifully sung. Then into the Catholic Church.

fluenced through life than are they who have received no religious training at all, hesitatingly, that these considerations in a handsome plush cover. demonstrate that religious education is a necessity for the young.

To return to the subject with which we set out, we infer that they who have had the advantage of a proper religious training are not so likely to fall into the commission of the terrible crime of suicide, or of other fearful crimes which nowadays have become so frequent, especially in those countries where obstacles are thrown in the way of im-To return to the subject with which

September, a suicide was committed in I offer my earnest good wishe St. Paul's Anglican Cathedral, London England, and two weeks afterwards, on the 12th of October, a ceremony of rededication of the Cathedral, took place. As churches are solemnly dedicated or consecrated to God by prayer, according deen by Amy Martin and Connie Duffy. are held to be desecrated when an abom. inable crime, such as suicide, murder, etc., is committed in them, and they must be rededicated or reconsecrated before being again used for divine service. This takes place in order to show how such crimes should be held in detestation, and the Anglican service, which was held in St. Paul's Catheither that only now do Anglicans begin Hamilton, o appreciate the enormity of such crime, or, what is more likely the real state of the case, that the reasonableness of the Catholic ritual is only now dawn ing upon their mind.

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON

LORETTO PUPILS' WELCOME TO THE EARL AND COUNTESS OF ABER-

Short and pleasant was the visit made by the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen to the Loretto convent. There was some disappointment because the train ch the Earl arrived from Ottawa was late. The distinguished visitors were expected shortly after 9 o'clock, but they were delayed until 10:45.

As Lord and Lady Aberdeen and their As Lord and Lady Aberdeen and their children entered the convent they were received by Bishop Dowling, who after-wards presented them to the Sisters of the academy and several members of the Separate School Board. Over the door at the end of the hall was this motio Welcome to our honored guests.' Disagreeable as it was without, it was comfortable and homelike in the con vent. The hall where the reception was held was tastefully decorated. Among those present, besides a number of held was table.

those present, besides a number those present, besides a number McEray, McEray, ladies, were: Vicar General Heenan, Chancellor Oraven, Fathers McEray, O'Sullivan, Coty, Brady, Healy and Hinchey; Major Moor, M. A. Pigott, Wm. Turner and T. Littlehales; Charles Bird (secretary), T. Bateman, H. N. Taomas, Wm. Kavanagh, Henry Arland, Andrew Dillon, Jacob Zingsheim and John Ronan (chairman), of the Separate School Board. Accompanied by Bishop Dowling Lady Aberdeen was escorted into the hall, where she was greeted by the smiling faces of the pupils. Lord Aberdeen, accompanied by the priests, followed a ew minutes later. They occupied chairs in front of the platform. Lady Aber deen wore a costume of bottle green The earl looked tired out after his jour-

mey. When the visitors were seated the

NO 628

saccess; but the last mode suggested though he had received a University eduwould certainly be the most disastrons, as cation, and had otherwise excellent ardent enthusiasm of admiration and would certainly be the most disastrous, as in a few years it would undoubtedly produce a generation of utter unbelievers in a good position in life, his religious education of utter unbelievers in a good position in life, his religious education of utter unbelievers in a good position in life, his religious education of utter unbelievers in a good position in life, his religious education of utter unbelievers in a good position in life, his religious education of utter unbelievers in a good position in life, his religious education of utter unbelievers in a good position in life, his religious education of utter unbelievers in a good position in life, his religious education of utter unbelievers in a good position in life, his religious education of utter unbelievers in a good position in life, his religious education of utter unbelievers in a good position in life, his religious education of utter unbelievers in a good position in life, his religious education of utter unbelievers in a good position in life, his religious education of utter unbelievers in a good position in life, his religious education of utter unbelievers in a good position in life, his religious education of utter unbelievers in a good position in life, his religious education of utter unbelievers in a good position in life, his religious education of utter unbelievers in a good position in life, his religious education of utter unbelievers in a good position in life, his religious education of utter unbelievers in a good position in life, his religious education of utter unbelievers in a good position in life, his religious education of utter unbelievers in a good position in life, his religious education of utter unbelievers in a good position in life, his religious education of utter unbelievers in a good position in life, his religious education of utter unbelievers in the life and utter unbelievers in duce a generation of utter unbelievers in all Christian doctrine. Many, however, seeing the absurdity of either course, would be attracted by the consistency of truth which is visible only in the Catholic Church.

a good position in life, his religious education had been totally neglected, and he has had in consequence no religious or moral principles whatsoever for his guidance during life.

If the case had been otherwise it is strelsy, bound to our hearts by so many in the consistency of the case had been otherwise it is strelsy, bound to our hearts by so many in the construction had been totally neglected, and he has had in consequence no religious or moral principles whatsoever for his guidance during life.

Scotland's name, in the sweet freedom of her heath-covered mountains, for we have loved that land of song and minstrelsy, bound to our hearts by so many in the construction had been totally neglected, and he has had in consequence no religious or moral principles whatsoever for his guidance during life. probable his career would have been altogether different from what it was; though we do not for a moment pretend isle, whose plaintive harp still pleads in to say that his life would have been to say that his life would have been necessarily a moral one, even if his religious training had been all which is desirable. It is evident, however, that they who receive an early religious education are more likely to be morally in. cation are more likely to be morally in- Countess may on some future day be re-

> or but little. We therefore assert, un-The address was beautifully illumin-

LORD ABERDEEN'S REPLY. In replying to the address Lord Aber.

My Lord Bishop_There is no kind of obstacles are thrown in the way of imparting an early religious training, as is the case now in France and, we are sorry to have to say, in the United States of this fair land, Canada, you only echo our sentiments. We have been deeply impressed with our visit here. While While dealing with this subject, it is proper to mention another fact of very recent occurrence. On Sunday, the 28th Sisters and to the children for their success and happiness."

The children sang Annie Laurie beautifully. Miss Cook recited Absalom with fine effect and Miss Littlehales played a violin solo. Two lay were presented to Lord and Lady Aber-

A SPEECH BY THE BISHOP.

At the conclusion of the programme
Bishop Dowling said:

I thank Your Lordship and the Countess
for beneving Lordship and the Countess for honoring Loretto Academy by your presence. We appreciate this visit all the more in view of the short time at your disposal. It is a visit that will be long remembered by the pupils who are most grateful for the boliday which is cheerfully granted in your honor. The which was held in St. Paul's Cathedrai, is an imitation of the Catholic practice. It is worthy of remark, however, that during the last forty years ever, that during the last forty years happy reminiscences of your brilliant there have been four suicides in the Cathedral, but not until this last occasion was it deemed necessary to reconsecrate the church. This would seem to imply, either that only now do Anglicans begin

> And now wishing you bon voyage let me and how we all sincerely hope that the prophery which is abroad may be soon fulfilled and that Lord Aberdeen may at no distant day return to Canada as Governor-distant day return to Canada as Governor-General of the Dominion.
>
> The little girls gave an address of greet-ing, after which God Save the Queen was

Many of those present were presented to Many of those present were presented to the distinguished visitors by Major Moore. Ludy Aberdeen told the Sisters that she was delighted with her visit to the North-West.

E. B. A.

E. B. A.

At the last regular meeting of St. Paul's Branch, No. 8), the following resolutions of condoinene were unaminously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinate wisdom, to remove by death the beloved son (Rev. Thomas Shasahan, P. P., Merritton) of our much-esteemed Brother John Shanahan; and though we humbly partake of that Christian submission to the Divine will which should animate us in those trying orders, yet we cannot withhold from him, our afflicted Brother, that sincer sympathy which the occasion demands; Therefore be it.

Resolved, That we, the members of this Branch of the Emerald Beneficial Association, do hereby carnestily profor in no unmeaning terms our heartfelt condoience to Brother John Shanahan and his bereaved family in their recent affliction in the death of his son; and, notwinestaing the time adequacy of thus manifesting our Interest and sympathy for one who has uncessingly labored for the welfare of our organization, we hope he will accept these expressions of our fraternal feeling towards him in as great a degree as if conched in a more elaborate and formal manner; and be it further.

Resolved, That these resolutions be

orate and formal manner; and he is further Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this Branch, and a framed copy be sent to Brother John Shannhan, and also published in the Irish Canadion and Canadion, P. Harley, President; P. Ekelton, Recording Secretary; A. McDonald, Financial Secretary.

Irish Famine Fund.

The Rev. J. B. Doe, vicar of Eston Bray, near Dumstable, preached his last sermon in his church on Sunday, 28th September, and he informed his congregation that he had resolved to become a Catholic. The Wednesday following, Catholic. The Wednesday following, which was October 1st, he was received

Summer is Dead,

CHARLES NOBLE GREGORY, Summer is dead! All the stutble fields knell Summer is dead, who was blithesome and Silence and sound have united to tell it; Summer is dead; and slack a day!

ance in his lonely house that day, ne strer-wards confessed, first put the thought into his mind that it would be pleasant, after all, to have some cone to welcome him home on summer evenings and winter nights. And that same night, as Kit sat winking at the moon, after a luxurious tumble on a heap of dry turf dust, the Sweet was her smile when, with shy, gentle Sweet was ner simile when your greecher.
She led back the rose to the hedge rows of June;
Kindly the heart that no longer is beating Throbbed 'neath the light of the tender young moon.

Where is the life of her, sweet-hearted sum-

we all so loved her, was she not content?

Ah, like each child of time, time hath o'er Still she lies, cold she lies, roses all spent. Ah like the rest of us, when she was bidden.
Meekly she folded her brown hands to

Why was it? Who can tell? All that is hidden— Why does the sunlight fade out in the West?

Only we know when the stubble field knells Ethoing the cricket's small, shrill roun-silence and sound have united to tell it; summer is dead, and lack a day! -Chicago Herald.

KNOCKNAGOW

THE HOMES OF TIPPERARY. BY CHARLES J. KICKHAM.

CHAPTER LXIII.-CONTINUED.

of mea!.
"God save all here!" said Billy Heffer

"God save all here!" said Billy Heffernan; "'tis a fine night."
"God save you kindly, Billy!" returned Honor and Phil togother, "sit down." They were sitting near the window, watching the moon as it peeped over the beech-tree. Billy sat down in his old place on the bench. And as the moon rose higher and higher above the tree, the light fail on the place where Norsh used

light fell on the place where Norah used to sit, and the thought occurred to each of them that she was looking at them now.

"God save ye," said another voice, in a low, subducd tone; "'tis a beautiful night." It was Nelly Donovan, who sat down exactly where Norah used to sit, and, resting her chin on her hand, gazed

up at the moon, with a softness in her eyes that Billy Heffernan had never

noticed in them before. The dreamy sadness of their looks changed suddenly to astonishment. The old linnet began

to sing that low sweet song of his; though his voice had never before been heard ex-

pect in the day-time.

Honor Lahy made the sign of the cross, evidently viewing the incident in a super-

natural light.
"There's somethin' goin' to happen tha

Norsh'd be glad uv," said she.
And as Billy Herffernan continued to

look into Nelly Donovan's eyes, he re-membered more distinctly what Norah had said about his leading so lonely a life,

without one to care for him.

"There is Mat," said Phil.

"I'll rur out and ask him is there any news."

"Somethin' is up," was Mat's reply
"'Tis reported the Penders forged Sir Gar

rett's name to a bill in the bank. I don't

say 'tis thrue, for I met Darby Ruadh with his coat off, runnin' to hire a car; an

with his coast of, tulnin to hire act; an he wouldn't tell me where he was goin' if they wor makin' off. But there's somethin' up,"

This rumour created great excitement; and the few of old Isaac's victims who still

landford would not only give him back the possession of his farms, but compensate him for the injury he had suffered. And, though by no means so sanguine as her father, even Mary felt a presentiment that

brighter and happier days were at hand, when she looked from her window next

morning, and missed the sow and the

calves from the little garden, and saw that all Mr. Beresford Pender's flocks and

CHAPTER LXIV.

WANTS TO KNOW ALL ABOUT IT-VIS

"Come, Arthur, let us have a walk."

said Edmund Ktely. "Where shall we go?" Arthur O'Con-

"If you don't harry, the sun will be one down," Father Carroll observed,

looking, not towards the setting sun, but

In quite an opposite direction, towards the

turn of the road, where a car had just

come in view.

It was evident that his reverence and

Edmund were deep in some conspiracy, of which Arthur was to be kept in ignorance. But, quite unsuspicious of the plotting of

his friends, he drew on his gloves and fol-

wed Edmund towards the river.
He looked stronger and happier now

than when last he stepped over those moss covered stones. But, though his face lights

ip now and then, its prevailing expression

"I have not yet got rid of the feeling that we are destined to be rivals."

ing so?"
"No reason; it is only a feeling."

"And what reason have you for think

Their eyes met, and in both there was a look of suspicion.

"A very foolish feeling," Arthur ob-

"A very toolish feeling," Arthur ob-served, after a pause.

They passed beyond the Priest's Walk, and into the pleasure grounds near the castle; and Arthur stopped short as a

strain of low, sweet music fell upon his

ear.

"I thought these people were away on the Continent," said he.
Edmund did not reply. He was watching the play of his friend's features, which changed from indifference to surprise, and then softened into melancholy.

"That air reminds you of comething,"

"Weil, it does," returned Arthur O'Con-

"Of the day you heard it in Tramore?"

Strange to say," Edmund remarked,

gone down," Father

s gloomy.

herds had disappeared from the fields.

"Oh," said she, covering her face with hands, "It will kill her. If Ellie were at home, or even if I had Judy—but I know they have purposely contrived some plan to get the poor old woman out of the way.—I might be able to do something." She was on the point of giving way to despair, when her eye rested on Norsh Laby's chet. Sustabling it was between her hands chair. Suatching it up between her hands she hurried to her mother.

'The broth is not ready, mamma," said

"The broth is not ready, mamma," said she, "and Judy is gone somewhere. You'd be tired sitting on that hard tree, so I brought you this chair."

"Oh, 'tien't strong enough for me," said her mother, "I'm too heavy for it."

"Oh, 'tis quite strong. It was Mat Donovan made it, and there is a wooden frame inside the straw. You'll find it very comfortable; I was often thinking of bringing it to your room."

of bringing it to your room."
"Well, bring it down to the hedge. I saw a wasp going into a hole at the root of this tree, and I suppose there is a nest there. I'm always afraid of wasps since my uncle Dan got the sting in the eyebrow, and it swelled up till you'd think he hadu't an eye in his head. That's why I was always against keeping bees; though Mrs. Donovan tells me not one in her Mrs. Donovan tells me not one in her house ever got a sting, but one Mat got when he grabbed at a bee that got en-tangled in Bessy Morris' hair. Oh, I declare 'tis a very nice chair. I think I'll deciare the avery nice chair. I think I in stay out till your father comes home, and he'll be surprised. He said he only wanted to see Wat Murphy about some sheep he bought, so I suppose he won't

The allusion to Mrs. Donovan suggested to Mary that the best thing she could do was to got Nelly to assist her. Mat, she knew, was with her father fitting up the house in town.

Nelly and her mother were quite startled when Miss Kearney told them what had happened. Nelly's first sugges-tion was to "choke" old Isaac without a moment's loss of time. But, remember ing that this summary proceeding was not practicable just then, old Isaac not being in the way, she let down her apron—which she had tucked up as if the choking business to be the process of the conditions of t ness were to be done on the spot - and

became more calm.
"Sare I can break in the doore, miss,"

"Sare I can break in the doore, miss," said Neily.

"Oh, no," returned Mary, and she could not help smiling, "that would not do. Darby Ruadh and the rest of them are in the house, I am sure. I think the best thing we could do is to get mamma ever here, until my father comes with the car. And if she can bear the shock, Mrs. Donovan could talk to her about old times, and that would cheer her. But she is not strong enough to walk."

I'll run over for Billy and the mule,"

exclaimed Nelly, flinging her cloak on her shoulders. "He's at the blg dhrain to-day—an' sure 'tis at the same dhrain he is every day almost for the last twelve-month." nor asked, laying down his book.

"Oh, to the Priest's Walk," replied Edmund, "That is the best place to see the sun setting behind the castle."

As Nelly was starting off to the bog for Billy Heffernan, the old housekeeper came in vowing vergeance against that "limb in, vowing vengeance against that uv the divil," Darby Ruadh, who had told her that Honor Lahy wanted her in all haste, and off she ran, and never "cried crack" till she reached the "barrack,' and found Honor did not want her at all "Never mind, Judy," asid Mary sooth-ingly. "Anything such people would do need not surprise you. Come with me now, as I may want you."

Mary was quite alarmed to see Mr. Beresford Pender standing in front of her mother's chair, while his father shuffled up and down behind him, rubbing his face. But, to her surprise, instead of bullying and insulting her mother the worth. and insulting her mother, the worth pair were bowing to her with every sign of the most profound respect, and assuring her how much they regretted that she had

ence, while poor Mrs. Kearney looked from one to the other quite bewildered. Twas all a mistake, Miss Kearney," haid Beresford, turning to Mary. "The rascals acted without my orders. But I am after telling them to leave the house, and the furniture will be put back again

been put to even the slightest inconveni-

at wance. What is it, Mary?" Mrs. Kearney asked, faintly.

"Something the bailiffs have been doing, I believe," she replied. "But it appears it was a mistake."

"Making another seizure?" returned

her mother, with a frightened look. And Mary thinking she was going to swoon,

put her arms round her, assuring her again it was all a mistake.
"All a mistake, Mrs. Kearney," said

"All a mistake, Mrs. Kearney," old

nor, and his pale cheek became crimson for Isaac repeated. "Good morning, Mrs. Kearney," said an instant.

Bereaford, with a low bow.
Good morning, Mrs. Kearney," said
old Isaac with another low bow.
Though somewhat reassured by their " Yes." Edmard dropped into a rustic seat near obsequiousness, Mrs. Kearney was alarmed, and said she feared they were alarmed, and said she fe "bent on some villainy."

him, looking quite miserable.

"I suppose it can't be helped!" he exclaimed at last. "And the sooner 'tis over the better. But it is a bitter drop in the

Billy Heffernan's services were not required. But Nelly Donovan's appear-ance in his lonely house that day, he aftercup which which I thought would be un-

mixed blies."
"Is it raving you are?" Arthur asked.
"Now, Arthur, you know you are
thinking of her?"
"Thinking of whom?"

"The person of whom that air has re-

minded you."
"Well, suppose that is the fact," rewinking at the moon, after a luxurious tumble on a heap of dry turf dust, the remains of last year's rick, certain sounds reached her ears to which she had been so long unaccustomed, that she wakened up and switched her tail three several times. And though, except the tail, not a muscle moved, it was quite evident that Kit was going through a series of very wild gambols in her own mind. Her master, for the first time since Norah Lahy's death, took down his flute from the elk's horns upon which it hung, and played "Auld Lang Syne." Then, putting back the flute, he went out and paced up and down through the rushes, feeling uneasy and excited. Was he going to forget her, he asked himself. And if she knew his thoughts would she not reproach him with her dark eyes? But then he recalled her words the evening he ran to tell her that Mat Donovan was not killed by the falling of a hay rick, and remembered how fond she always was of Nelly. He felt he could not sleep in the state of mind he was in; and, instead of going to bed at once, he though the right as well walk over to Honor Lahy's for his usual supply of meal.

"Cod save all here!" said Billy Heffer. turned Arthur, reddening again, then?"
"Tis a most extraordinary fatality,"
"The a most extraordinary fatality,"

eaid Elmund, quite distressed. "Though you only saw her that one time." "You are most certainly taking leave of

Your wits," returned Arthur. "Of course I saw her often since."
"You never told me that," exclaimed Edmund, looking up in surprise. "And she never gave me the least hint of it."

"Why, you saw me in her company re-peatedly yourself," Arthur replied, look-ing as if he were really anxious on the score of his friend's sanity. "Perhaps Father Carroll's whisky is too much for

you?"
"My dear Arthur," cried Elmund "My dear Arthur," cried Elmund Kiely, springing to his feet, "I have been making a fool of myself. It is not of the same person we are thinking at all. Let us go back. It is getting late, and Father Carroll may think we have been spirited away by some one of the numerous supernatural visitants who haunt the Priest's Walk after nightfall, if Mrs. Hayes is to be believed."

be believed. The candles were lighted in the priest's The candles were lighted in the priest's pariour when they resched the cottage. Athur O'Connor stood still, looking quite bewildered, when he opened the pariour door, and saw the most gloriously beautiful girl he had ever beheld standing before him and smiling through het tears. She advanced as if she found it impossible to restrain herself, and clasped his hand in hers white the light sars that sprang in hers, while the big tears that sprang into her eyes when she first looked at him rolled down her cheeks. He looked to Edmund for an explanation, but that gentleman only rubbed his gleefally, evidently enjoying his friend's bewilder

"She is gloriously beautiful," thought Arthur, as he surveyed her splendid figure, and then looked inquiringly into her dark lustrous eyes.
"You don't remember me," she said in

a clear, musical voice.
"I must have seen you before," he re-plied; "but I can't recollect when or where."

Au old man, with long white hair and slightly bent figure, advanced from be-hind Father Cleary's high-backed arm-chair, where he had been standing unobserved by Arthur, and stood beside the lovely girl, holding an ebony flute in the hollow of his left arm, and looking at

Arthur with a plaintive smile.

"I remember now," said Arthur, appearing more bewildered than ever, as the old gentleman shook him by the hand.

old gentleman shook nim by the head.
At this the tears sprang into the young lady's eyes again, and then she and E1mund exchanged looks and laughed.
But all the laughing was not to be on
Eimund's side, and he looked almost as
aston'shed as Arthur, when Father Carroll led forward another lovely girl, of the mild and statuesque, and not of the glowing sort, like the first, who now caught her by the hand; though it was plain they had met that evening before. It was the first time that she and Arthur had meet for years; but each read in the eyes of the remained in the country indulged in wild hopes that the day of retribution had other what the reader must have guessed by this time.

"My dear Miss Kearney," exclaimed come. Among these, we need scarcely say, was Maurice Kearney; who hoped that if the agent were proved to be a knave, the landlord would not only give him back the

"My dear Miss Kearney," excisimed the dark beauty, "how much I regret I did not know who you were that day at the sea-side. And to think that the young abbe, as I have always called him, was my own coustn! It is like a romance. I never heard the 'Ooulin' since that I did not think of both of you."

"I have your," and Edward "of

"I know now," said Elmund, "of whom the Coulin' reminded you." "Yes, and I have some failt notion of what you were driving at," returned Arthur. "But who is she?"

Before he could answer, Edmund felt a little hand glide into his, and turning round, he caught his elster Grace in his

arms.

Father Carroll looked on, rubbing his CONSPIRACY-THE COULIN-MISS LLOYD hands in silence, and congratulating himplot, when Mrs. Hayes came in and whispered some words to him. He went to the white-haired old gentleman, who buried in the high-backed arm-chair seemed to be quite unconscious of wha was going on around him, and started as if from a dream when the priest addressed

"Tell the servant to come in," said Father Carroll.

Father Carroll.

Mrs. Hayes withdrew, and a livericd functionary immediately appeared, looking so solemn and dignified that Grace asked Mary in a whisper, was he the

bishop. nichop.
"Did I not tell you that I could not tee that person?" said the old gentleman.
"Yes sir," returned the dignified personage, with a slight bow, and turning his toes more out, "but when I saw he was determined to come over after you I thought it right to come and tell you." the dignified functionary othing of the half-crown in the pocket

of his plush breeches. "You may as well see him," said Father

"Very well," returned the old man, with a helpless sigh, as if he were quite incapable of thinking for himself.

The servant retired; and when the door was again opened, the ladles were startled to see Mr. Beresford Pender rush in and filing himself upon his knees.

"Mercy, mercy, Sir Garrett!" he blub-bered. "Don't transport me,"
"I have nothing to do with it; you must see my lawyer," retured Sir Garrett

Butler, trying to push back his chair, which was already against the wall. "I'll be transported, I'll be transported

Och! whoo! hoo!" And Mr. Beresford Pender burst into a hideous howl.

"I can do nothing. I have allowed my-self to be deceived too long," said the baronet more firmly. "I fear I have baronet more firmly. "I fear I have much to answer for, for all the wrong that has been done in my name."

"'Tis forgery, 'tis forgery," cried Beresford, looking one after another into the faces around him. "Mercy, Miss Butler, mercy!" he blubbered, dragging himself

father's fault." he whined, dragging him-self back again to where the baronet sat; "I'm innocent, I'm innocent, Sir Garrett.

Och! hoo! whoo!"
"Do you see the face at the window?"
Grace asked in a whisper. "Who can it be?"
"Perhaps some one who has been attracted by all this rosring," returned Mary.

"Yes; and she has contrived to convert her nose into a badly baked pancake against the glass—ob, my goodness, the window is broken!" Grace exclaimed, as the face vanished, and the broken glas-fell upon the floor. But Mr. Pender

fell upon the floor. But Mr. Pender's howls for mercy prevented anyone else from noticing the accident.

"I think you had better withdraw," Father Carroll suggested, "or stand up at least." But it was no use. Bereeford howled and blubbered, till there was nothing for it but to eject him by force. Edmund and Arthur advanced for that purpose, but both shrank in disgust from touching the grovelling creature, and Tom Doherty was called in. Tom quietly flung Mr. Pender on the broad of his back, and was pulling him away, when an assistant appeared upon the scene in the person of appeared upon the scene in the person of our friend, Barney Brodherick, who jumped between Beresford's legs, and, catching a sbin in each hand, like the shafts of a wheelbarrow, started off round the table—that being easier than a short turn—and swept out through the door with such speed that Tom Doherty was left standing on the spot where his prisoner was snatched from him, staring in utter bewilderment, till Beresford re sumed his roaring—which the celerity o his exit had stienced—outside the hall-door. Then Tom Doherty walked out, scratching his head as if even still he

thought the effair rather puzzling.
"Begob, Barney," said he, "you made short work uv him."

short work uv him."

"The divil a thing I'd rather be doin'
thin whalin' him," returned Barney.
"But I'll never sthrike a man down."

"Don't lay a hand on him," muttered a gruff voice; and Barney was pushed rudely aside, coming violently into col-lision with a female, who at the moment

an round the corner of the house.
"Oh, my gracious! she screamed, grasp ing at Barney as both tumbled to the ground.
"D—n your sowl, let me go," muttered

"an' I'll smash every eye in his Barney, "Can't you tell me what it is all about ?" she gasped, panting for breath, and fasten-ing her hands in Barney's shirt-front like

the claws of a kite.
"Where's his hat?" Darby Ruadh asked. after pulling his master to his feet.

Mrs. Hayes flung out the hat from the "Come away out uv this," Darby continued. "Didu't I tell you there was no use comin' here? An' you know you have no time to lose."

Barney forced open the claws that held him in a spasmodic clutch, and was rushing headlong to take instant vergeance for the insult he had received, when he was stopped by Tom Doherty.
"Never mind him, Barney," said Tom,

"come an' finish your supper, "an' tell us about that letther from Misther Hugh. 'm glad he's doin' well."
"Dear Mr. Pender," exclaimed a voice

just as Beresford had got into the covered car that was waiting for him on the road, do tell me what it was all about."

"Blast your eyes," Darby Ruadh whis-pered into his master's ear, "now is your time; you'll never have a betther chance. Tell you all about id?" he continued, Tell you all about id?" he continued, turning to the lady. "Av coorse. An' why not? Here, come in here, an' I'm the b'y that can tell you all about id." And he lifted her into the car and told the driver to drive on.

"Oh, don't drive on—."
"Never mind. We'll let you down at the gate. Sure I knew you wor at the major's. An' glad I was whin the butler towid me Miss Isabella an' the captain wor well an' doin' well, in Ingy, an' that they wor shortly expected home. Twas the wondher uv the world whin the cap-tain married Miss Isabella instead uv you, until we learned how it was an' that you refused him.

And please take care so hard. nose or 'twill begin to bleed again."
"Can't you talk?" uttered Darby.
"Wan'd think you hadn't a word in your

"No surrender," said Beresford. "Oh, please don't," she said faintly

'I hope we have not passed the gate."
"An' you want to know all about id," continued Darby.

"Oh. ves. What was it all about?

"Oh, yes. What was it all about?
And why was he shouting so dreadfully?"
"Faith an' sure no blame for him to shout, whin that ould rescal wanted to make him marry his daughter in spite uv make him marry his daugner in spice uv.
him. 'No,' says Misther Beresford, 'I'll
never marry a woman but the wan that I
always had the love in my heart for,' says
Misther Beresford: 'though 'tis little she
suspects it,' says he. 'So, for God suspects it, says he. 'So, for 'lmighty sake, Sir Garrett Butler.' Misther Beresford, 'don't ax me.' that enough to make any man roar?"
"Ob, 'twas dreadful?"

"Ob, 'twas dreadful?"
"I'll die like the mules, Darby,' says
Misther Beresford to me, 'if I don't get
the on'y wan I ever loved,' says he."
"Don't hold me so tight, please," sald

"Don't blame him, miss," returned

Darby. "Tis little you know all he's afther goln' through on your account,"
"On my account?"
"Oh, bedad I'm afther lettin' the cat out uv the bag," exclaimed Darby, "Afther he warnin' me never to tell s

word uv id to man or mortal."
"Oh, I'm sure we have passed the gate,"

"Never mind, my darling," returned
"Never mind, my darling," returned
Beresford. "Don't you know that I'd
die for you. No surrender is my motto."
I have drove on—whither the young And they drove on—whither the young lady did not inquire.
"Only think, Miss Kearney, I cuce

almost worshipped that man as the most valiant of heroes," said Miss Butler, when valiant of heroes," said missed. She Beresford's howling had ceased. She looked and spoke so piteously that Edlooked and spoke so piteously that Edlooked and spoke so piteously indeed yes," she continued. "My aunt Lowe used to show me his letters. Cousin mercy!" ne blubbered, dragging himself across the room on his knees, causing the young lady to take refuge behind a chair, as he was about prostrating himself at her feet.

""Tis all my father's fault; "'tis all my most gallant and chivalrous gentleman."

"Yes, he and my friend, the abbe, were my only dangerous rivals," said Edmund.

"And to think the abbe was my cousin!" added Miss Butler, with a beaming look at Arthur; "and that he knew my beloved mother. And that we should

meet in this old cottage, where she was married. Did you ever read of anything more romantic in a book?"

"Really Edmund," Grace observed,
"you ought to make it the subject of a drawn or a royal. It has a green requisite. irama or a novel. It has every requisi

"Except the sensational," said Ed

mund
"Oh, thet could be easily managed.
Suppose you have her fall from the cliffs, when you were in pursuit of her along the shore, into the angry, rosring waters. Her shieks bring her father to the spot. He gezes down into the deep, dark whirl-pool, with a gesture and a cry of anguish and despair. She is seen to rise for a moment to the surface, and is again engulfed in the remorseless waves. He is about flinging himself afther her, in the madness and sgony of the moment, when you appear. You plungs boldly into the roaring, raging, seathing surges, and, diving to the bottom, you are not seen for—say a minute and a half—which will be an age, of course, to the agonized spectators."

tators."
"You have given me only one spectator," Edmund interrupted.

"Oh, I am thicking of the readers — or the pit, boxes, and gallery."

"Well, I bring her up, of course," said

Edmund. "Not the first time, I think," returned Grace, seriously. "You must keep them on the rack. You should dive at least three times before you bring her up. Then, with one arm encircling her walst, you buffed the mad water with the other, and, after a desperate struggle, reach the dark, beetling rock that towers above you —as high as you please—and as you cling to it, a huge fragment gives way and falls with a crash like thunder into the whirl billows. You are lost! But no; again you are seen buffeting the waves, but, instead of struggling against the receding and, after a desperate struggle, reach the tide, you are borne out to sea, and raising your arm aloft, while you rise and sink upon the heaving billows, and the lightning fitches through the frowning sky above you, you shout for help. The above you, you shout for help. The hardy fishermen hear your cry. A boat is launched. They pull rigorousive through the fosming surf—and so on. Nothing is easier than the sensitional, to my mind. You might bring in a shark or two if you liked, and be met by a mad bull on the way home, or something of that sort."

" And then, I suppose, it would all end 'n half a dozen happy marriages?" said Father Carroll, laughing.

"As it is likely to do in reality," re turned Grace, "at least with a couple of happy marriages." Mary blushed, and looked so distressed

that Grace was sorry for what she had "We'll send for Mr. Lowe, who of

course, will be a rich nabob, and give Grace to him," said Edmund. "And I suppose," Arthur remarked,
"Mr. Beresford Pender well be the villalu

of your novel?"
"Ob, not at all," replied Grace; "he would not make even a respectable vil-

"You used to say Hugh Kearney would make an excellent brigand," said her brother. "Papa had a letter from him lately." returned Grace, looking grave.

had a severe attack of illness, but recover "I fear he means to settle down per manently in Australia," said Mary. "He wishes to have Willie brought home, but

wisnes to have write brought home, but the says he would rather be a merchant than a farmer."

"I hoped to have Hugh for a neigh-bour," Edmund remarked, "and if he does not come home it will be a sore dis-

appointment to me. But, after the turn things have taken now, I am sure you can prevail on him to come home." "It was the case of that poor man Tom

Hogan that first opened my eyes," said more wrong would have been done in my name. But I'm glad Mr. Kearney has escaped."
"But how did you become acquainted

with Sir Garrett Butler ?" Arthur asked,

"On, when you hear it all, it will be an interesting story," he replied. "You know the beginning of it in the old fluteplayer. The very day you left for Paris, Annie saw me, and sent a servant to learn my name in Kingstown; but I didn't know who she was for a long time after.
I'll tell you all another time. We must see them home now. Will you venture to go back by the Priest's Walk?"
Oh, certainly," Miss Butler replied.
"It will be delightful in the moonlight,"
"Was it Sir Garrett's flute we heard

in the evening?" Arthur asked.

"Yes, that was a plan of mine," re led Edmund. "I wanted to know plied Edmund. would it remind you of the incident in Tramore. By George, I little thought what good resson you had for remembering it," he added, glancing at Mary. " was quite frightened as the thought that was quite frightened as the thought that it was of Annie you were thinking. It is, as Grace says, really like a novel. And if I should think of founding a story on it, what ought it to be called?"

"I think 'The Coulin' would be a suit-

able title," returned Grace.

"Is Flaherty the piper alive, and in the country ?" Sir Garrett asked

"Oh, yes," replied Father Carroll. "met him lately at Father M'Mahon's." "I am very glad," rejoined the baronet.
'I must have him at Woodlands. It was he first inspired me with a love of our native music

"Cousin Henry told me about him," said Miss Butler. "He met him at a country wedding. Miss Lloyd reminded She wants me to write me of it to-day. to cousin Henry and as much as say that she will go back with him to India if he comes for her, and that he will get twice as much money as Captain French got with her sister."

"Come, you must be off to bed," said Father Carroll. "Miss Butler will be sure to play the siren, and these gentlemen won't be back for two hours yet." "And why are you in such a hurry?"

Mary asked. "Simply, because I must sleep on the

sofa," he answered, "and will have to say Mass at seven in the morning."
"Well, don't forget to close the shutters," said Grace. "There is a pane broken in the window."

Mary did not eleep much that night. She was too much sgitated to be happy. Grace, too, was restless enough; but she is a mystery;" and we must leave herself to

unravel herself. unravel herself.

"We are all quite alarmed about Miss Lloyd. She can't be found anywhere," said Miss Butler, who met Mary and Grace on their way home next morning. "They are afraid she followed us to Father Car-

are afraid she followed us to Father Carroll's and fell into the river."

"No, miss," answered Barney Brodherick, who was driving the car, "she
went home be the road."

"How do you know?" Mary asked.

"Sure I see her, miss," Barney answered, "cuttin' away as fast as her legs

could carry her. She kem into the kitchen to put cobwebs to her nose."

Cobwebs to her nose ?" "Yes, miss, her nose was bleedin'.
"Twas gettin' the cobwebs that delayed me from goin' to help Tom to pull out Pend-

"Why, Mary, it was she was at the win-"Why, Mary, I was said Miss Butler.
"I must go tell them," said Miss Butler.
"They are searching the deep pools in the river; and a messenger has been sent to

Neither Mary nor Grace was disposed for

talking on the way.
"Ah, that 'Good bye' came from his heart," thought Grace as they passed the turn of the road that brought the

"Mary," she said, "do you remember the day I came away from Ballinaclash with papa and Eva, and Richard and Mr. Lowe? It was the day old Mr. Somer-field died."

"Indeed I do," replied Mary. "I felt very lonely after you all. And you never came after, till mamma got ill. I used to think of that day as the last of the old "The old happy days will come again,"

eail Grace.
"I hope so," returned Mary. "Things look so bright now, I am almost frightened by the visions of happiness I have."

Maurice Kearney's voice was heard shouting to his workmen in his old style; which so delighted Barney that he grinned from ear to ear, and made up his mind to earn a "ballyragging" as soon as possible for himself.

"My poor father!" said Mary. "It is dreadful to think how near he was to being driven forever from those fields. And there is mamma superintending the feeding of the young turkeys. I really begin to hope she will be as strong as ever again." "Ye will be as happy as ever," said

Grace.
"I hope so. And yet there is one great drawback. I don't think I can ever be happy while Hugh is far away, and among

rangers."
"Why did he go at all?" Grace asked. "Ab, you don't know him, or you would not ask. He went for our sake. He has all the old debts paid off. It is I that know what a sacrifice he has made. He is too

generous, too noble."
The tears rushed into her eyes; and Grace clasped her by the hand, and held it so tight that Mary looked at her in sur-

so tight that Mary looked at her in surprise. But Grace took no notice.

"Oh, ye're home very early," said Mrs. Kearney. "There's a letter for you, Mary, from Australia. I was so impatient, I'd open it, only for you are home so soon."

Mary jumped from the car, and ran into the house, followed by her mother and Carace: all eager to know the contents of Grace; all eager to know the contents of

he letter from Australia. TO BE CONTINUED.

CONVERTS TO THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Aurora Ill., Daily Express, says : While three hundred preachers of the Rock River Conference have been for the past week legislating for the con-version of the heathen, Catholic and all other sects of heathenism and Christian ity to the sect founded by John Wesley, St. Mary's Catholic church, in this city is quietly receiving the Methodist sheep into green fields and pastures new. It may not be a common occurrance, but it is nevertheless true that, while the Methodist preachers are pleasantly engaged denouncing Catholicism, Catholicism is just as pleasantly employed increasing her

membership from the Methodist fold.

Rev. Thomas F. Leydon, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic church, yesterday after-noon, baptized three of the Methodist sect—two ladies and one gentleman— and they are now in full communion with the Roman Oatholic Church.

FREQUENT CONFESSION.

Once upon a time there was a monk who had a great disilke to confession, and the devil put it into his head that it was no use of his going every week, because he always had the same sins to tell, and

row no better. He told St. Bernard, who was his abbot, of his temptation, and the saint desired him to take a large pitcher that stood in the refectory and fill it with water, and week; he make him repeat this process for several weeks, and then, one day, he bade him empty the pitcher and bring it to him. The monk did as he was told, and St.

Bernard desired him to look into the pitcher, and tell him what he saw there.
"I see nothing, Father Abbot." "Are there no slugs, or insects, or dirt of any kind?" asked St. Bernard.
"No, it is perfectly clean; the water

has washed it and prevented anything striking to the bottom," said the monk. "That is just what your weekly confession does to you, my son," replied the abbot; "it washes your soul and keeps it pure, and prevents sin and imperfections cleaving to it !"

Wheezing and snuffles in children can be instantly relieved by the use of Nasal Balm. Why let the little one suffer when such neap and sure cure can be had? Try it.

Timely Wisdom.

Great and timely wisdom is shown by teeping Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Reeping Dr. Fowlers Balance of the Strawberry on hand. It has no equal for cholera, cholera morbus, diarrhœa, dysen-tery, colic, cramps, and all summer comtery, colic, cramps, and all sumplaints or looseness of the bowels.

The Priest.

A babe on the breast of his mother Reclines in the valley of love, And smiles like a besutiful lily Caressed by the rays above.

A child at the knee of his mother, Who is counting her decades of prayer, Discovers the cross of her chaplet, And kisses the Sufferer there.

A boy with a rosary kneeling
Alone in the temple of God,
And begging the wonderful favor
To wark where the Crucified troi.

A student alone in his study, With pallid and innocent face; With pallid and innocent face He raises his head from the pag And lists to the murmur of gr

A cleric with mortified features, In every motion a meaning, In every action a will.

A man at the foot of an altar— A Christ at the foot of the cross, Where every loss is a profit, And every gain is a loss. A Deified Man on a mountain

His arms uplifted and spread— With one He is raising the living, With one He is loosing the dead -Irish Monthly

BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR HOME RULE.

London October 21 -Mr. Gladetone addressed five thousand persons in the Corn Exchange at Edinburgh this evening Ireland, he said, continued to eclipse all other subjects. The country now fully recognized that the Irish questions must be settled before others. The opponents of Home Rule had hood winked and deluded their constituencies by pledging themselves against coexcion, promising local government and expressing themlocal government and capressing terms selves against granting large advances of British money to buy out landlords. Yet their first favorite measure after gaining power was coercion. Local government was vanishing in thin air, and there was a proposal before Parliament granting £40 000,000 to buy cut the landlords. The Conservatives took credit for setting Ire land right by firm and resolute govern-ment. Their administration of the law was worse than the law itself. The state of things itself was such that the Irish ought to hate the law, though he would not say they ought to break it. The Government itself was a perfect pattern of illegality. Its methods tend to provoke the people. Mr. Gladstone then referred to the Tipperary affair. It was grossly illegal, he said to close the doors of the court house against the people. The appointment of Magis trate Shannon to try the case was a gross scandal, not merely because he was an executive officer, but also he had been in volved in a serious personal altercation with Mr. Dillon. If such tricks were played in England by wantonness of power, a very short way would be found to remedy such abuse. After the ex-amples of the police misconduct at Michelstown and Tipperary, it was im possible to respect the police or the ad ministration of law by the police. Their

brutality and harshness constituted

the crowned insult of absenteelsm-th

grossest that could be inflicted on the

people at such a time. Mr. Balfour ap-peared to feel that it was not a part of

the business of the Minister for Ireland

the dusiness of the Minister for Ireland to reside there. Besides, how many of those present knew whether there was a Lord Lieutenant or not? (Laughter.) Nobody heard of him. Absenteeism, which was among the lowest signs of degradation in the last century, seemed now a constant habit, the Irish Minister flaunting his absence in the force of the

flaunting his absence in the face of the

people. The Government vaunted itself on peace in Ireland, yet kept six times

more policemen there than in England and Scotland. British tax payers paid £! 600,000 yearly to the Irish police simply to assist in collecting rents for the landlords. English and Scotch landlords

met their tenants fairly and had not

found it necessary to appeal for the belp

of policemen to collect their rents. Yet English landlords had lost more on rents than Irish landlords had. If the Government would grant a general election the state of general opinion would prove that the country was won over to Home Rule. On this great question of Ireland, Mr. Gladstone concluded, the last of the fortresses of bigotry and oppression would go down before the Liberals' attack. Justice to Ireland would rid the Empire of an intelerable nuisance and a deep disgrace, and would gild with a glow brighter than that of any former period the closing years of a glorious reign.

London, Oct. 22.-Mr. Balfour has written a letter to the Times in reply to Mr. Morley's Newcastle speech. It consists mainly of quibbles with reference to the Tipperary affair, concluding with a protest against Mr. Morley's misrepre-

The speech was received with enthusias

sentation of his opponent's words. OPINIONS OF THE SPEECH. London, Oct. 22 -The Chronicle ranks Mr. Gladstone's speech of last night amone his finest oratorical efforts, and says his scathing exposure of the cion regime will tell upon the Ministerial

The Telegraph says even the hackneyed nature of the subject failed to render the The Times says : "We could not con-

ceive of anything duller or more thread. Probably some one will rise to suggest

that the Piggot forgery business was a very dull undertaking.

A GLADSTONIAN VICTORY.

London, Oct. 22 — The Parliamentary elections in the Eccles division of Lan Gladstonian. Mr. Roby, the Liberal candidate, received 4,901 votes, and Mr. Egerton, Conservative, 4 696. In the preceding election the Liberal candidate received 3 985 and the Conservative 4 277. London, Oct. 23 -The News says the result of the Eccles election will make the

louder than ever.

The Chronicle says the election was fought on the eight-hour and not on the Irish question, and that the result is a

the double issue by which Eccles was won will be a very small item in the general

due to the return of the Gladstonians to their allegiance, coupled with Mr. Roby's

demand for a dissolution of Parliament great triumph for the new unionism.

The Post says that when the real moment for a national decision is reached

The Times admits that the result was

The Priest.

he babe on the breast of his mother Recines in the valley of love, and smiles like a besutiful lily Caressed by the rays above.

A child at the knee of his mother, Who is counting her decades of prayer, Discovers the cross of her chaplet, And kisses the sufferer there.

A boy with a resary knesling Alone in the temple of God, And begging the wonderful favor To wark where the Crucified trod.

A student alone in his study, With pallid and innocent (ace : With pallid and innocent face; Is raises his head from the pages And lists to the murmur of grace.

A cleric with mortified features, In every motion a meaning, In every action a will.

A man at the foot of an altar— A Christ at the foot of the cross, Where every loss is a profit, And every gain is a loss. A Deffied Man on a mountain, His arms uplifted and spread— With one He is raising the living, With one He is loosing the dead,

-Irish Monthly

BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR HOME RULE.

London October 21—Mr. Gladstone addressed five thousand persons in the Corn Exchange at Edinburgh this evening. Ireland, he said, continued to eclipse all other subjects. The country now fully recognized that the Irish questions must be settled before others. The opponents of Home Rule had hood winked and deluded their constituencies, by pledding luded their constituencies by pledging themselves against coexcion, promising local government and expressing themfound for them. The people wept bit selves against granting large advances of British money to buy out landlords. Yet

their first favorite measure after gaining power was coercion. Local government was vanishing in thin air, and there was a proposal before Parliament granting £40 000 000 to buy cut the landlords. The Conservatives took credit for setting Ireland right by firm and resolute govern-ment. Their administration of the law ment. Their administration of the law was worse than the law itself. The state of things itself was such that the Irish ought to hate the law, though he would not say they ought to break it. The Government itself was prefer return of illegality. Its a perfect pattern of illegality. Its methods tend to provoke the people. Mr. Gladstone then referred to the Tipperary affair. It was grossly illegal, he said to elect the descriptions. close the doors of the court house against the people. The appointment of Magistrate Shannon to try the case was a gross scandal, not merely because he was an executive officer, but also he had been in executive clincer, but also he had been in volved in a serious personal altercation with Mr. Dillon. If such tricks were played in England by wantonness of power, a very short way would be found to remedy such abuse. After the examples of the police misconduct at Michelstown and Tipperary, it was impossible to respect the police or the administration of law by the police. Their brutality and harshness constituted brutality and harshness constituted the crowned insult of absenteelsm—the grossest that could be inflicted on the people at such a time. Mr. Balfour appeared to feel that it was not a part of the business of the Minister for Ireland to reside there. Besides, how many of those present knew whether there was a Lord Lieutenant or not? (Laughter.) Nobody heard of him. Absenteeism, which was smong the lowest signs of degradation in the last century, seemed now a constant habit, the Irish Minister

people. The Government vaunted itself on peace in Ireland, yet kept six times more policemen there than in England and Scotland. British tax payers paid
£1 600 000 yearly to the Irish police
simply to assist in collecting rents for the
landlords. English and Scotch landlords met their tenants fairly and had not and it necessary to appeal for the belp of policemen to collect their repts. Yet English landlords had lost more on rents than Irish landlords had. If the Government would grant a general election the state of general opinion would prove that the country was won over to Home Rule. On this great question of Ireland, Mr. Gladstone concluded, the last of the fortresses of bigotry and oppression would go down before the Liberals' attack. Justice to Ireland would rid the Empire of an intolerable nuisance and a deep disgrace, and would gild with a glow brighter than that of any former period the closing years of a glorious reign. The speech was received with enthusias tic cheers. London, Oct. 22.-Mr. Balfour has

flaunting his absence in the face of the

written a letter to the Times in reply to Mr. Morley's Newcastle speech. It consists mainly of quibbles with reference to the Tipperary affair, concluding with a protest against Mr. Morley's misrepresentation of his opponent's words.
OPINIONS OF THE SPEECH.

London, Oct. 22 -The Chronicle ranks Mr. Gladstone's speech of last night amone his finest oratorical efforts, and says his scathing exposure of the cion regime will tell upon the Ministerial

The Telegraph says even the hackneyed nature of the subject failed to render the The Times says : "We could not con-

ceive of anything duller or more thread. Probably some one will rise to suggest

that the Piggot forgery business was a very dull undertaking.

A GLADSTONIAN VICTORY.

London, Oct. 22 — The Paritamentary elections in the Eccies division of Lan-

elections in the Eccies division of Lan-cashire to-day resulted in a victory for the Gladstonian. Mr. Roby, the Liberal can-didate, received 4,901 votes, and Mr. Egerton, Conservative, 4,696. In the preceding election the Liberal candidate received 3 985 and the Conservative 4277.

London, Oct. 23 —The News says the

result of the Eccles election will make the demand for a dissolution of Parliament louder than ever.

The Chronicle says the election was

fought on the eight-hour and not on the Irlsh question, and that the result is a great triumph for the new unionism. great triumph for the new unionism.

The Post says that when the real moment for a national decision is reacted and Catarrh are certain to follow. Nasal

acceptance of the eight hour and teetotal THE DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

THE DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

New York, Ox. 22.—A London des paten to the San says telegrams from Skibbersen, County Cork, states that a heartrending scene was witnessed yesterday at the meeting of the Board of Guardays for the Poor Law Haton of Schull. dians for the Poor Law Union of Schull, Bedeving that the guardians had the power of relieving the distress caused by power of relieving the distress caused by the failure of the potato crop, a crowd of ragged farmers and laborers, some of them bringing their wives and chil-dren, flocked into the town from M'zenhead, Cookhaven and other remote seaboard districts. Not a few were half-naked, and all had a starved appearance. The sympathighs towardsh appearance. The sympathizing townfelk formed the poor creatures into a sort of procession, which marched to the board room. Some of the visitors carried on sticks black cloth banners, upon which were written in rude characters, "Work, not charity, we want," "Thousands for coercion, not a penny for employment," and other similar devices. They besteged the board room to the accompaniment of sobs and wails, and told pitiable tales of their sufforings. They declared most of their people were already haif-starved, and the only thing they could get to eat were diseased potatoes. They were anxious to get work and would prefer that to any other form of relief. Some of the guardians were deeply affected, but they were compelled to tell their wretched petitioners that the law did not permit the board to grant relief in the form deroom. Some of the visitors carried on board to grant relief in the form de-manded, although if any of them claimed shelter, room in the workbouse must be

terly upon receiving this reply, and re-tired disconsolate. There is grave reason to believe that serious distress prevails in the remoter districts not only of Cork but of other counties, but the authorities are still engaged upon their preliminary inquiries.

ENGLAND'S MISGOVERNMENT OF IRELAND.

Written for the CATHOLIC RECORD. A Government is a representative power in whom is vested the protection of the people's rights, the welfare of the country, the making of the laws and the enforcement of their observance. If the Government be a Christian one, then its laws should be based on the laws of God. Failing this, it should eventually result in the degradation of its subjects, being founded on false principles. It should be, in the proper sense of the word, paternal, and, whilst recognizing its own rights, never infringe on those of the people. Itshould foster the industries of the State, develop its resources, provide liberally for education, co operate with the Church for the moral well being of its subjects, and do all in its power to promote the happiness of its people. These, then, we may assume, are the principal duties of a Christian represen-tative Government. The duties of a subject towards the State are mainly those of patriotism, observance of the laws and a proper direction of his energies in whatever position in life he may be. Sometimes revolts are seen in the best regulated communities; but these

are the exception, not the rule.

Let us suppose an individual case. good father provides for the manifold wants of his child, and whilst training him judiclously never betrays severity nor neglect in his duty towards him. If this kind fraternal care does not foster the son's natural affection then is he an some natural allection them is he an ingrate and very culpable; but if, on the contrary, the parent is improvident, selfish and neglectful, there would be good reason for the child's lack of filial regard. Thus, we argue, as it is with individuals so it is with a people; if a government fulfil its duty towards them there will be little cause for malcontents to disturb existing

Now what is and what has been the at-Now what is and what has been the attitude of the English Government towards Ireland? Has it not been most tyrannical; nay cruel? The facts are patent; they cannot be dealed. Is Ireland, then, governed according to the laws of God? according to a proper construction of British law? Does England interpret aright the true spirit of British for years her Irlsh subjects. terpret aright the true spirit of British fair play, when for years her Irish subjects have advocated for Home Rule and sho grants it not? English legislation inbued with the sentiments of justice and charity forsooth! For years the Irish people suffered from the injustice of the penal laws. The world knows the condition of the Irish masses. No mention is needed of their wretched poverty. But why speak further of England's misgovernment of Ire-land. For a sample of "man's inhumanity to man" read the history of Ireland since its subjugation by Henry II. Yes! read it, thou who lovest justice and humanity, and thy heart shall be filled with righteous indignation for the profoundly Biblical, Christian English nation.

But the Father of Nations has not seen his Irish children oppressed and down trodden in vain. Their wonderful fortitude, their heroic resignation, we hope, will yet be rewarded. A faint streak of light has already brightened the hitherto almost impenetrable darkness! That noblest of Englishmen, Gladstone, may yet behold the triumpa of right over might! may yet behold the glorious dawn of a new era for Ireland, when dawn of a new era for freiand, when Emmet's epitaph shall be written and over Tara's Hall shall again float proudly and freely Erin's green flag. Then will the Irishman, in all the pride of his manhood, press his native soil with a firmer, more assured tread, hope and joy and renewed ambition being betrayed in his expressive contenance. And when Irish legislators once more sit in their native balls we hope that all Erin's sons may forget their differences and unite for the "common weal,"

for, as Moore says, "Ein, thy silent tear never shall cease, Erns thy languid smile ne'er shall increase Ill, like the rainbow's light, Thy various tints unite And form in heaven's sight One arch of peace."

will be a very small item in the general result.

The Times admits that the result was due to the return of the Gladstonians to their allegiance, coupled with Mr. Roby's

Damin is the sovereign remedy. Never fails.

It is safe to use Freeman's Worm Powders, as they act only on the worms and do not injure the child.

Minard's Liniment cures Garget in Cows.

BISHOP HUGHES' SERMON.

HE PREACHED BEFORE CONGRESS BY INVITATION-FATHER MORIARTY.

INVITATION—FATHER MORIARTY.

Two weeks ago we published an article from the Baltimore Catholic Mirror on the Catholic clergymen who can efficiated or delivered addresses before Congress. In this week's issue the fullowing supplimentary excited by N.T.T., the author of the previous article, is printed:

The account given of the seemons and addresses that have been delivered before Congress by Catholic clergymen and prelates will not be complete if the famous sermon by Bishop Hughes, delivered Dec. 12, 1847, is omitted. Afterward, when the distinguished prelate had become an Archbishop, he was on several occasions to heard at Washington, but never but once was he invited to address Congress. On this occasion the invitation was signed by nearly every member of both Houses. Among the autographs attached to the call nearly every member of both Houses. Among the autographs attached to the call were those of Stephen A Douglas, Simen Cameron, Daniel S. Dickson, John C. Calhourn, Lewis Case, Thomas Corwin, and Thomas H. Benton from among the Senators, and Robert C. Whithrop, John Q. Adams, Robert Toombs, Joshua R. Giddings and John Wentworth from among the Representatives.

Speaker Winthrop, who alone survives the long list of names, placed the hall of the House of Representatives at the service of Bishop Hughes, in conformity with the invitation. The sermon was delivered at 11 o'clock the next Sunday morning, and the old Hall of Representatives.

delivered at 11 o'clock the next Sunday morning, and the old Hall of Representatives was crowded to overflowing, Mr. Winthrop presiding and introducing the speaker, whose subject was "Christianity, the Only Source of Moral, Social and Political Regeneration." The eminent divine, after reading the twentieth chapter of St. Mathew, preached a powerful discourse, which is remembered by many of the older residents of the city as one of greatest efforts of his life. greatest efforts of bla life.

About this time another event took
place in the Capitol in which a Catholic clergyman of note took an unexpected but nevertheless prominent part. Very but nevertheless prominent part. Very Rev. Patrick Eugene Morlarity, D. D., wes rector of St. Augustine's Caurch in Philadelphia, and was known as a man of great learning and elequence. Dr. Mortarity was born in Dublin in 1804, and under the guidance of Dr. Doyle, the cele-brated Augustinian Bishop, at the age of sixteen began the study of philosophy. He was afterward sent to Rome, where, in 1828, he was ordained priest. After ten years spent in India,

FATHER MORIARTY FATHER MORIARTY
returned to Rome, where, at the request
of Pope Gregory XIV., the degree of doc
tor of divinity was conferred upon him
by the College of the Propagauda.
In 1839 he was sent to America to take

charge of the Augustinian order, which at that time was represented by a single church in Philadelphia. For twenty years he was pastor of St. Augustine's Church, and it was during the year 1844 that the Know nothing mob burned his church, his rectory and his valuable library. But the mob of bigots had mistaken their man. Dr. Moriarty rebuilt his church and redoubled his warfare on ignorance and fanaticism. It was in this year that the first Evangelical Alliance was formed in

first Evangelical Alliance was formed in this country. It met in the Capitol in Washington and John Quincy Adams was chosen chairman. Dr. Moriarty chanced to hear of the meeting. He induced a brother priest to accompany him that they might hear what was going on On entering the crowded hall of the House of Representatives Rev. Dr. Tyng, of New York, was speaking of the necessity of distributing the Bible among all classes. His discourse, however, soon took another direction. He referred to the Catholic Church, and finally the Irish Catholics were alluded to in the most Catholics were alluded to in the most offensive and insulting terms. In his wrath he denounced them as an ignorant and superstitious race. Dr. Moriarty, who had not been perceived by any one Adams, inviting him to ascend the plat

form.
This was all that was wanted. In an instant Dr. Moriarty's rich and powerful voice was heard. He reviewed Dr. Tyng's assertions, triumphantly proved the fallac of his arguments, and concluded by calling on every stone and column in the vast building to give the lie to the calumnia-tor of the Catholic faith and this grand old Celtic race of Ireland. The ministers were astonished, Dr. Tyng made ample apology, and so ended the first Evangel -cal Alliance in the United States.

The New York World states that there are more than 500 regular attendants at Mass at St. Peter's Cathedral in that city Mass at St. Feter's Catagors: In mass cry
every morning. Those who go in every
day to say a short prayer before tte
Most Blessed Sacrament while going to
or from their work number fully two
hundred, and visitors who merely pass
in and out again whan they have seen in and out again when they have the stained glass windows and the pic-tures number about 600. One very beautiful painting represents St. Sebas-tian being restored to consciousness after being shot at with arrows until he was thought to be dead. He was restored in the house of a Christian widow. This painting was sent by a friend in Paris as a present to Archbishop Corrigan.

Mining News.

Mining experts note that cholera never ttracks the bowels of the earth, but

humanity in general find it necessary to use Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawterry for bowel complaints, dysentery, diarrhea, etc. It is a sure cure. Holloway's Corn Cure destroys all kinds f corns and warts, root and branch. Who then would endure them with such a cheap

and effectual remedy within reach? SICK HEADACHE caused by excess of bile or a disordered stomach is promptly re-lieved by using National Pills.

PAINFUL BURNS, bruises, scalds and cuts are quickly soothed and healed by Victoria Carbolic Salve.

PROMPT, POTENT AND PERMANENT results always come from the use of Milburn's Aromatic Quinine Wine.

Hood's

100 Doses One Dollar

Manufacturers of SCHOOL

FURNITURE.

ONTARIO STAINED GLASS WORKS,

Furnished in the best style and at price; low enouga to bring it within the reach of all.

Dr. Morse's

No Female Should be without Them.

W. H. Comstock, Esq.:

Sir.—For the past 25 years I have been suffering from a disease which the doctors said would result in dropsy. I thried doctor after doctor, but to no purpose, the disease seemed to still make headway and they all yave their opinion that it was simply a matter of time with me. About this time I got one of your hoxes of Morse's PBIs and have taken three boxes of them up to the present writing. I can again do my own work and feel twenty years younger.

Yours truly,

Hannah E. Dickson,

W. H. COMSTOCK,

ROYAL CANADIAN INS. CO FIRE AND MARINE. HENRY TAYLOR, AGT

College Brook Nation of the Nation of College

Wholesale and retail. Outside the com-bine. Always open. R. DRISCOLL & CO.

CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.

W. J. THOMPSON & SON. Opposite Revers House, London
Has always in stock a large assurtment of
every style of Carrisges and Sleighs. This
is one of the largest establishments of the
kind in the Dominion. None but first-class
work turned out Prices always moderate.

we asso accumulate poison and germs of discase from the air we breathe, we eat, or the food the food the we drink, nothing clusively than the power of Hood's Sarsaparilla over all diseases of the blood. This medicine, when fairly tried, dose expel every trace of serofula or salt rheum, removes the taint which causes catarrh, neutralizes the acidity and cures

catarrh, neutralizes
the acidity and cures
rheumatism, drives
out the germs of
malaria, blood poisoning, etc. It also
vitalizes and enriches the blood, thus overcoming that tired
feeling, and building up the whole system
Thousands testify to the superiority of Hood's
Sarsaparilla as a blood purifier. Full information and statements of cures sent free.

Sarsaparilla

DENNET FURNISHING COMPANY LONDON, ONTARIO. AND HALL

BENNET FURNISHING CO'Y, London, Ont, Can.

STAINED GLASS FOR CHURCHES. PUBLIC & PRIVATE BUILDING

WORKS: 484 RICHMOND STREET.

R. LEWIS.

INDIAN ROOT

PILLS.

Thousands testify to their eing the best Family Pill in use They purify the system, regulate the bowels, thereby cleansing the blood. For Females of all ages these pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humors and bring about all that is required.

For Sale by All Dealers.

ckville, Ont. Morristown, N.Y. Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa., U. S. A.



J. P McDONALD, Sec

MANUFACTURING UNDERTAKERS

424 Richmond-st., - London, Ont.

For the best Photos made in the city go to EDY BROS, 28) Dundas street. Call and examine our scock of frames and paspar-tonts. The latest styles and finest assort-ment in the city, Children's pictures a specialty.



FARMERS AND MILL MEN, McCOLL'S CELEBRATED

Lardine Machine Oil Is the only Safe and Sure Oil for Self-binders, Threshing

Machines and Mill Machinery generally. Try our FAMOUS CYLINDER OIL - Guaranteed Unequalled in Canada.

MANUFACTURED BY M'COLL ERGS. AND SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS.

For Public Purposes, such as Educational Establishment and Large Hall for St. John Baptist Society of Montreal,

MONTHLY DRAWINGS FOR THE YEAR 1890 (FROM THE MONTH OF JULY)

July 9, August 13, September 10, October 8, November 12, December 10.

Fifth Monthly Drawing, Nov. 12th, 1890. 3134 PRIZES LIST OF PRIZES WORTH - \$52,740.00 2,500..... CAPITAL PRIZE 1.250.00 WORTH - \$15,000.00 6.000.00 Approximation Prizes. TICKET, - - \$1.00 11 TICKETS FOR \$10.00 3134 Prizes worth \$52,740.00

> 18 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL. CANADA. HEALTH FOR ALL.

ASK FOR CIRCULARS.

S. E. LEFEBVRE

MANAGER.

THE PILLS

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS. They invigerate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. Eor Children and the aged they are priceless

THE OINTMENT Is an infallible remedy for Bad Logs, Ead Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal. FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COUGHS, Cought Swellings and all Birln Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,

78 NEW OXFORD ST. (LATE 533 OXFORD ST.), LONDON. And are sold at is. 14d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each Box or Pet, and may be had of all Medicine Vendor, throughout the world. Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not Oxlord Street, London, they are apprious.



IN A CONCENTRATED AND READILY DIGESTIBLE FORM. A STRENGTH-GIVING FOOD.

FOR INVALIDS FOR CHILDREN

AND OF

ALL AGES.

FOR ALL Who desire to improve their physical

Worth their Weight in Gold

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

CONVALESCENTS.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

Dr. Morse's Indian

To save Doctors Bills use Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. The Best Family Pill in use.

Root Pills.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS-

and after trying the best doctors in this locality with-out receiving any benefit, I tried \$\mathbb{D}_{T}\$. Morse's Indian Roof Fills with the result that to-day I am a new man, completely cured. I would not be without them; they are the best Fill I ever used. Yours, &c., Wen, JACKSON.

After 25 Years.

After 25 Years.

PRINCETON, Ind., Aug. 24, 1888, W. H. COMSTOCK:

DEAR SIR:—For twenty-five years I have been sillicted with rheumatism of the howels; I gave up all hopes of recovery; I was unable to stand upon my housework. In 1885 your agent called at my house and said that "he could cure me." I asked, How he replied, "By the use of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Fills." I decided to give them a trial and the result is that I am entirely cured and able to do my own work. All the neighbors around here use your Pills and say that they would not be without them.

Yours, &c., CELIA JOHNSON.

Disease of the Kidneys.

Disense of the Eidneys.

QUARER GAP, Stokes Co., N.C., July S. ISSS.

W. H. COMSTOCK;
DEAR SHE:— Your Dr. Morse's Indian Root
PHIS have effected a most remarkable cure. My
mother was suffering from kidney difficulties; the
disease had got so firm a grip upon her that she could
not walk a step. I bought a box of your pills and
commenced giving her two pills every night; before
she had taken all of one box she could walk about the
house. To-day she is perfectly well and says that
Morse's PHIs saved her life.
Yours, &c., L. W. FERGUSON.

W. H. COMSTOCK, MORRISTOWN, N.Y. BROCKVILLE, ONT.

KINGSTON'S GALA DAY

From our own Correspondent.

ARCHBISHOP CLEARY INVESTIGATION.

Catholic Record.

London, Sat., Nov. 1st, 1890.

ARCHBISHOP CLEARY.

Sunday last was an occasion of unusual solemnity and rejoicing for the faithful in Kingston city and diocese. On the morning of that day the elevation of the See of Regiopolis to Metropolitan rank and dignity, was publicly and officially proclaimed, and its venerated and distinguished Archbishop was invested with the sacred pallium at the hands of Cardinal Taschereau, Archbishop of Quebec. The august ceremonial, as described in another column was attended with the pomp and splendor of liturgical observances that can be witnessed only on the most solemn occasions of Catholic worship. The presence of so many distinguished prelates, of so numerous a clergy and of a Cardinal Prince of the Church, officiating in the name and title of a Legate of the Holy See, must have impressed every one of the vast congregation assembled to witness the ceremonies with the sublime character and innate gran. deur of the Church Militant, which merely symbolizes in its ritual and its imposing ceremonial the glories of the Church Triumphant in Heaven. No more worthy or more suitable occupant of the Metropolitan See could be found than the distinguished and learned prelate who on last Sunday was invested with Archiepiscopal pre eminence. A brilliant and laborious student of the Royal College of Maynooth, a graduate of Salamanca University, an eminent and successful professor of theology and canon law in Waterford College, the alma mater of Cardinal Wiseman-Most Rev. James Vincent Cleary stands second to none in America for depth of scholastic erudition, for theological and patristic lore or for fluency in brilliant and energetic expressions of thought. From the date of his arrival in Kingston from Rome, where his consecration took place, improvements in every work of the diocese began. There was no institution, no missionary enterprise, to which a new impulse and activity was not added by the presence and energetic encouragement of the new Bishop. The cumbrous debts that impeded the march of religion in the diocese very soon disappeared as if by magic. The cathedral church was made glorious with stained glass windows of exquisite taste and all the adornments which art could adduce. Even now still greater works are in progress which will add to the grandeur and beauty, not only of the Cathedral, but of the city at large. Nor has the spiritual been neglected. Retreats, conferences, and fre-Episcopal visitations have gladdened the hearts of many and brought consolation, strength and vigor to all. Before the public Arch. bishop Cleary has proven himself no ordinary intellectual and philosphical athlete. After the literary contests between His Grace and Principal Grant on questions of theology, and after his tilt with the Opposition leader previous to the late Provincial election, few in Canada, we trow, would dare to measure swords with so well armed and so

doughty an opponent. happy years of usefulness and enjoyment of his new honors to the gifted and distloguished Archbishop of Kingston. Ad

FOPULAR OPINION ON THE TIPPERARY OUTRAGE.

Some idea of the universal condemnation of the gross perversion of justice and humanity which took place when Mr. Morley went to see for himself the manner in which law is administered to Irish. men may be conceived from the expressions of opinion given by papers which are by no means usually favorable to Irishmen. These expressions are a sure which the brutality of the present Govern. ment is regarded, and the result must be the total discomfiture of the Government when their conduct shall be tried by the people. Their verdict the people will have an opportunity to give before very long, and there can be little doubt that the present sufferings, which are so patiently endured will have the result Home Rule shall be assured.

The London correspondent of the Ex. press, one of the most unwavering supporters of the present Government, acknowledges that the bludgeoning of the people at Tipperary, when Mr. Morley was so nearly receiving a fatal blow, is universally condemned by the press of in indignation, and exceeded in his fiery England and Scotland as barbarous and denunciation of the police the greatest ex unjustifiable. Yet it was no more than a pectations which were entertained of repetition of scenes which are of daily occurrence in Ireland. The correspondent | audience were quite in accord with says that he has taken pains to examine | him, and evinced their sympathy by their the English and Scotch (and especially prolonged applause, and even the friends the Gladstonian) papers, and in every of the ministry declare that the whole case the two megistrates are held up to proceedings will cost the Government ridicule, if not to condemnation, and the several seats at the bye elections, which Irish constabulary are denounced as a will precede the general election. If this assured that though the Holy Father may demoralized horde of rowdies. We have | te not the result, there is more brutality | possibly be willing to act as an intermedi-

the strong suspicion prevalls in Unionist circles that the whole thing was planned. Lucid pictures are painted of the baton men of the military in reserve, of the needless interference with the defendants on their way to trial, of the brutal excasses of the constabulary, checked only by Mr. Morley's presence. It would be idle to deny that the reports of the scenes in Tipperary, published in the English press, have very considerably cheered the spirits of the Gladstonians, who seem to count on the result of the forthcoming election as a certain victory in consequence.

The "planning" of the "whole thing" of which the writer effeake is, as far as the Nationalists or the English visitors are concerned, a paltry excuse, a mere sham, which is hinted at solely for the purpose of throwing the public off the scent. It was certainly not planned by the Tories that there should be so many gentlemen of high position witnesses to their brutality, but no plan of the English visitors or their Nationalist allies could have infused fato Balfour's myrmidons and magistrates a spirit of brutality which was not there

It can hardly be maintained that Mr. Harrison had planned to have his skull broken by a policeman's baton, for no offence, or that Mr. Morley had planned to almost share the same fate.

The only plan about the matter is the plan under which the policemen are acting habitually, under orders from the Government, to be as brutal as possible towards Irishmen whenever they find a peaceful gathering for the purpose of talking over the method to gain their right to their native soil. This plan overreached its concocters on the occasion in restion.

Mr. Morley sald, in his St. Helen's peech, that he never in his life saw a more harmless crowd than that one which was brutally treated; and that it is true access to the courts must be guarded; but he added : " Are the Irish authorities the only persons who cannot guard a gate without breaking the heads of inoffensive bystanders?" He stated, as an eye-witness, that there was no stone-throwing, as was pretended by some, "and that a couple of English village constables would have done all that was necessary in guarding the access to the court on that afternoon." Even if there had been some stone-throwing, however, the conduct of the police would have been totally unjus.

tifiable. The Methodist Times, commenting on the whole transaction, says that "Ireland is still outside the pale of civilized govern. ment. The essential idea of civilization is the substitution of government by consent for government by force : but Ireland is governed by the method by which l'urkey rules Armenia and by which Austria used to rule Italy."

It continues :

"It is the method by which we have cursed both Ireland and Great Buttain for seven hundred years. The only change is that we now imprison I tieh patriots instead of killing them: but from a severely logical point of view there is much to be said in favor of the old plan of doing them to death at once. That did succeed in producing a sort of superficial peace for a few years. But the present plan only in-sults and wounds and infuriates the Irish people without causing the patriotic move-ment to cease for a moment. If General Wolseley were ordered to shoot down The Record wishes and prays for many every prominent patriot in Ireland, the appr years of usefulness and enjoyment eternal Irish question might be silenced for a generation, unless, indeed, the whole civilized world rose in arms to punish the butchers of a helpless race."

A meeting of the Irish Parliamentary party was held on the 6th instant to take action in this crisis, with regard to Mr. Balfour's arbitrary conduct, and we have no doubt, though a full account of the proceedings had not reached us at the time of going to press, that the Nationalist members will be quite able to meet the emergency with their usual determination and courage.

The wound inflicted on Mr. Harrison, the English M. P. who accompanied Mr. Morley, was a severe one. It was given by index to the growing indignation with a policeman who batoned him for no other reason than that he endeavored to dissuade the police from their brutal violence. Mr. Harrison is a young member of the House of Commons, having recently graduated at Oxford University.

damnable." Mr. Morley himself says that he does not remember having used which Ireland so ardently longs for, that that expression. He thinks he did not use it; but if he had done so he adds that it would not have been a whit too strong. He calls it, however, "a deplorable, a lawless and cowardly outrage, a wanten and unprovoked outrage." This is his before the Liberal Association. He spoke his brilliant oratorical powers. His

yet to hear Mr. Morley's defence; but than we believe among the people of Eng. ary between the British Government and precisely because they are much less

Mr. Morley said: "I have seen in that the thought of bariering them away to call the official account. I can only say, do this if he had the will. Authoritatively, if the Chief Secretary should produce that thirg in the House of Commons, my friend Mr. Illingworth, who was with me, and I will in ten minutes riddle it to pleces."

THE POPE AND IRELAND.

The telegraphic despatches appounce that the four Archbishops of Ireland have been summoned to Rome, and as the announcement seems to be generally credited in Ireland itself, there is probably truth in the statement.

There is, of course, much speculation rife as to the object of such a summons. The critical position in which Ireland is placed is cause sufficient why the Holy Father should wish to consult with the Archbishops in regard to the state of the country, and, if he has really called them for such a purpose, it is clear that he wishes to do for Ireland whatever he can effect for her.

He can certainly have no purpose in view to do injury to her just aspirations and expectations, and all hypotheses which attribute to him such an intention are unfounded in common sense.

In connection with the matter, we are informed from the same source that in clerical circles it is alleged that they are summened for the mere purpose of fulfilling the duty incumbent on all Bishops, to present themselves to the Pope, and to report the state of the Church at regular intervals. In Europe the interval is within five years, and with the solicitude with which the Holy Father regards the interests of religion in all countries, it is not very wonderful that he should particularly desire to see the four Archbishops of Ireland in Rome at once. None can afford him better information as to the state of the country and the necessities of the Church. It is, therefore, simply absurd to assume that the call means danger to the Irish

The London Star. Mr. T. P. O'Connor's paper, says that their going is not regarded as an innecent and harmless affair. It adds that they are commanded to take with them their several suffragan Blehops. This is not the way in which the business of the Church is conducted. Every Bishop governs his own diocese, and communications between him and the Pope, and especially such communications as these statements import, are made directly with the Bishop concerned. The Star must be in error in regard to this point, and it may well be inferred that some of its conclusions are erroneous also.

The Star says that the whole proceed ing indicates that it is the Pope's desire, evidently, to assemble at the Vatican a representative Council of the Irish Catholic Church, and that an important move is pending, which becomes more significant inasmuch as Bishop O'Dwyer of Limerick will be at the Vatican some time before his colleagues arrive there.

It is quite clear that the Star is occupying, without necessity, the position of a "prophet of ills." It imagines all sorts of intended or imminent evils to Ireland as the result of a solemn ecclesiastical conference of the Irish Righans if the conference be held in Rome.

Such is not the usual result of a National Council, and we may rest assured there will be no such result follow from the imagined Conference on the present occasion, if it should even prove to be a reality. Time will tell; but should such Council be held in the future, we can safely predict that the result will be blessings instead of misfortunes for the people and nationality of Ireland. The Irish Bishops, eteadfast as they are

to the faith, are also lovers of their coun-

try, and no evil to the country can arise from their conferring together in Rome or elsewhere. The Pore. too, loves Ireland, and though it is natural. from his care of the Church in every country, that he should endeavor to bring about peace where there is war, he has never been known to sacrifice the interests of a suffering It was asserted that Mr. Morley de-Catholic nation, even to the despotism of scribed the conduct of the police as "most the most powerful monarchs. One Pope withstood Henry VIII.; another refused to accede to the unreasonable demands of Napoleon I., and neither Leo XIII. ner Plus IX. would eacrifice Poland at the good to those in the gutters with the instigation of so powerful a monarch as the Czar of all the Russias. When the Catholics of Germany were under the lash of Bismarck, the same two Popes would description of it in his St. Helen's speech not recommend them to endure the persecution as the price of their liberties and the libertles of the Church. When General Symonds recently went to Rome as British plenipotentiary to obtain a settlement of Maltere difficulties, whatever his intentions may have been, and they were not above suspicion, he did not secure an

abatement of the liberties of religion, nor

did he induce the Pope to interfere with

the treaty rites of the people of Malta.

With regard to Ireland, we may also rest

the Irish people, he knows too well his costly than any lay or purely Governduty, and he desires too truly the interests ment management could make them. In regard to the official account of the duty, and he desires too truly the interests proceedings, which appeared in the Times, of the Irieh, that he should even entertain newspaper a thing which they please to their enemies. He has not the power to he is supreme only in the matter of faith and morals. He can pronounce dogmatically as to the morality of an action, but surely Irish Nationalists can battle for their rights, like other suffering people, without violating faith or morals. In any settlement of the Irish political question, merely, the Pope might, possibly, and we doubt not he would willingly, do the part of a peacemaker, with the consent of both parties, but he can-

not do, nor will he attempt more. We infer, then, that the Star is monstrously in error when it supposes that the summoning of the Bishops is final effort on the part of the Vatican to assist the Tories at a critical time."

> WORLD - WIDE PHILAN-THROPY.

General Booth, of the Salvation Army, has issued a book in which he proposes a "grand scheme" for the regeneration of the world, founded upon the plan of alleviating the physical distress of mankind "before giving close attention to their moral and spiritual wants," He says that to carry out his scheme he requires £1,000,000. The London Chroncle says in regard to the scheme that "as far as the lapsed masses are concerned, the Gospel of Christianity has lost in our day its power and charm. When we consider her vast resources, Booth's project puts the State Church into a very disagreeable position." There is no doubt that the State Church bas been very negligent of adopting the means at her disposal to alleviate human misery; but as regards the Catholic Church, her many works of charity calculated to meet the great wants of mankind have been as extensive as the means within her reach make her capable of exerting, especially when she is not interfered with by irreligious governments, which seize so readily upon the property of her charitable institutions.

We have only to look around us in Canada and the neighboring States to see the good work which is being done sustained by the contributions of the people in every diocese: orphan asylums, nospitals, homes for the infirm, houses of mercy for the fallen, are in practical operation; but there is, of course, a imit to what it is possible for her to effect. With the inherent horror which most Protestants entertain for our religious orders, of course it can hardly be expected that they would adopt the plan of subscribing millions, or even one million, of dollars, for the purpose of establishing works of mercy which would be placed in charge of the Sisters of Charity, Xavierian Brotherhoods, and other religious orders; but we have not the least doubt that doing this would be the most effective way to make Gen. eral Booth's proposed million of pounds do the most good.

General Booth's scheme has a very plausible philanthropic air about it; but | tation is removed if the real necessities of it is remarked that he is the great cen- life be supplied to the reedy, and the are within hearing of the nastiness. tral figure in the proposed plan. On wealthy do well to sapply them. Yet But the doom of the Fitthy Fulton canthis feature the London Times says :

ing shy of his proposals to regenerate should not be neglected. If the world society. More serious than many other would only see the matter, the heat and at his anecdotes and illustrations. objections to the plan is the one that Gen. Booth himself appears to be the tortoise upon which the great system is to be poised.

It is not more than a few months since a sad exposure was made by some members of the Army of the manner in they would have in charge. which General Booth has become "rich enough to be Petruchios's wife," if he were only of the required sex; but he is at all events rich enough to have been raised to the dignity of one of the dramatis personæ of Lord Beaconsfield's celebrated novel " Lothair," had he only

acquired his wealth some years earlier. It has been shown that the General has acquired possession of the property of the Salvation Army, contributed by generous people throughout the world for missionary purposes, subject, however, at present, to numerous miserable salaries paid to minor officers who can not get their fingers on the plum pud-

The world will, and ought to be, very cautious of putting £1,000,000 under his control, even though we do not deny that he has done a considerable amount of

funds at his disposal. Government charitable establishments are undoubtedly very good in their way, but funds for such purposes have not been and will not be made to go so far under Government administration as under Catholic religious orders, who work solely for God's sake. The Indian schools of the West, which are under charge of religious orders, costing, per pupil, \$17.90, are the most efficient, as was announced publicly during the re- made war upon the Church, imprisoned cent debates in the United States Congress; yet the Government schools cost infidelity and Nibilism, then acknowl-\$30.15 per pupil. So, Mr. Mercier tells edged his fault when too late; had to go

In fact, Mr. Mercier says :

"Institutions under the care ious orders which represent 77.7 per cent in number (population), and much more in importance, receive only 58.34 per cent. of the sums voted by the Legisla. ture for the maintenance of benevolen institutions." (Reply to the Equal Rights Association, 1890.) But a comparison is more satisfactory

if we take institutions of the same kind, as in the case of the Indian schools above mentioned. We may add the cases of the Lunatic Asylum of St. Ferdinand of Halifax for idiots, which receives from Government \$80 per annum for each patient. It is kept by the Sisters of Charity. The Sisters in charge of Longue Pointe Asylum received \$100 per annum, while that of Beauport, under lay management, costs \$132. We do not ignore the fact of the dreadful fire which consumed the Longue Pointe Asylum, and which, perhaps, might have been less destructive if better provision had been made against such terrible calamities. But we are assured by Hon. Mr. Mercier that the Longue Point Asylum was, confessedly, at least as well managed as that of Beauport. And, perhaps, if | ing. the saving effected at Longue Pointe, \$32,000 per annum, had been partially expended by the Government in making improvements and provision for emergencies, the calamity would not have been so great-or perhaps it could have been averted altogether by being overcome at the outset.

We recognize fully that a devoted hand, such as Mr. Booth might possibly institute to do the work under his eye for a few years, might do more than governments for a time, with the large sum he asksfor; but the world, which is expected to supply the money, may readily find more secure means to make a permanent work than Mr. Booth proposes to adopt. The uncommissioned General has evi-

dently in his mind's eye the work which is being done by Catholic religious orders: and it would be well if their facilities were increased by a larger amount of funds being placed in their hands, provided hungry and bankrupt Governments were prevented from laying sacrilegious hands upon the money as soon as it were apportioned, as has been the case very frequently. But the world will scarcely wish to enrich General Booth and his heirs by settling upon them large sums for a work the perpetuity of which will so much depend upon the self abnegation of a few irresponsible individuals, who, even if they were perfectly reliable at first, might become a rather greedy as well as a dangerous corporation if so large a control were placed in their hands.

There is an understratum of good sense in the idea of ministering to the needs of the physical man, as a preliminary to his spiritual regeneration. It is because poverty and riches are both temptations that Solomon says: "Give me neither phemy is scarcely more reprehensible beggary nor riches: Give me only the than the vile utterer of filthy expresnecessaries of life." So a great tempeven while the wants of men are being not be long delayed. When the clergy-"The world may be excused for feel. supplied, their spiritual and moral wan's men of his own denomination are so medium might be found by utilizing the religious orders of the Catholic Church. They would solve the problem of administering to the physical, while not neglectlog the spiritual, wants of the poor whom

A COMPARISON.

"The Emperor of Germany has ordered that the colors of all the regiments in Berlin be brought to the residence of Count Von Moltke on Sunday. This distinction has never before been accorded to a Ger. man subject. Emperor William, the King man subject. Emperor william, the King of Saxony, the Grand Duke of Heese and several Princes will go in a body to Count Von Moltke's residence to convey the congratulations of the army and These honors were conferred up-

on Count Von Moltke on the occasion of his ninetieth birth. day. They remind us of an incident that occurred at Versailles in France after the conditional surrender of Paris. Count Von Moltke and Prince Bismarck were congratulating each other on their titles conferred by Emperor William, "It is rather late in life," said Moltke, "for me to be raised to the rank of General Field Marshal." "But," replied Bismarck, "I have outlived my greatness." The latter saying was a prophecy. Von Moltke is to day the most highly honored of all German subjects, while Bismarck is in disgrace with his Emperor, and, like a caged eagle, is fretting his life out in exile from Berlin and the State Councils. He issued the famous Falk laws, priests and Bishops, gave loose rein to \$30.15 per pupil. So, Mr. Mercier tells conditions under to Canorsa, and is now suffering the charge of religious orders are largely degradation of Haman. Von Moltke is honored as Mordeoai was; while the made use of by the Quebec Government, honored as Mordecai was; while the vaporings have turned into a pest-house.

colors of all the regiments are lowered before him and the emperor, kings, dukes and several princes go in a body to his residence to convey to him the congratulations of the army and the navy. Verily the finger of God is here!

DR. FULTON IN TROUBLE.

At the Baptist convention recently held in Woodstock Dr. Fulton, the fast and fancy Baptist preacher, late of Boston, now of Montreal, and later on of somewhere else, drew upon himself, by his unseemly utterances, the wrath of some of the members of his own household. We take the following extract from the report of the proceedings as published in the local papers :

"Rev. Dr. Murdock, of St. George, said that he felt compelled to move a resolution, which he introduced with great reluctance. It had reference to some remarks that had been made on Friday night by Dr. Fulton, of Montreal. It was ruled that the resolution would have to go to the Resolution Commit-tee, and it they rejected it the brother could then appeal to the convention.

At the afternoon session Dr. Murdock rose to a question of privilege, In the morning he had framed a very mild resolution in reference to certain points brought up on Friday even-The chairman of the Resolution Committee had very kindly intimated to him that the committee would not report the resolution, and he did not think he was violating any confidence when he said that it was not because they dissented in any way from the sen-timents expressed in the resolution. Hence he rose to a question of privilege. He was unfortunate enough not only to be present himself on Friday evening but to have with him his wife and his son—a boy of seventeen. The offending brother had retired after firing his shot or he would have said what was burning in his heart to say. He wished, there-fore, to enter the following resolution . "Having listened to an address before

the convention on 'The Mission of Baptists to Romanists,' I hereby desire to enter my earnest protest sgainst many of his statements as extreme and unchari-table; against an indelicate and shocking illustration used by him, and against

nis branding our Pedo Baptist brethren as carrying 'the mark of the beast.'
"He wished to say a word on this last point. He would yield to no one in loyalty to the Baptist doctrine. He had not always been so, but hering realed. not always been so, but, having reached that position after hard labor, he was now a Baptist without mental reserva-tion. Yet he had a mother who was not a Baptist, and he protested against any brother branding her as going down to her grave with the mark of the beast upon he."

All the above is a sad commentary, not only upon Protestantism of the Baptist persuasion, but upon our common Christianity. That a so called minister of the pure gospel of Christ-a man acknowledged as such by the clergy and laity of a numerous and respectable Christian denomination_should utter expressions unfit for publication, and give illustrations of a shocking and indelicate character at a public meeting, is something so incongruous and so repellent as to make "angels weep" and strong men shudder. The preacher who stands in the pulpit to utter blas. sions that shock decency and make men feel glad that neither wife nor children

would only see the matter, the best and at his anecdotes and illustrations, savoring of the mine-camp and the brothel, the public at large will soon find it to their advantage and respectability to shun the halls where Filthy Fulton is announced to lecture. The wife and son of Rev. Dr. Murdock will most certainly never be allowed to approach any building occupied by the foulmouthed Fulton, for the Rev. Doctor lamented in his address to the convention that a triple misfortune befel him on the occasion of Fulton's lecture. It was a great misfortune that he was present, a greater misfortune that his wife was in the hall, but the greatest misfortune occurred in the fact of his poor boy, only seventeen years of age, being present when the "indelicate and shocking illustrations" were retailed by the beastly Fulton.

The Rev. Dr. Murdock is entitled to the praise and gratitude of our Christian community for having had the manliness to step forward, and put a severe check, if not an effective stop, to the demoralizing and soul destroying course of billinsgate used by the man from Boston."

It appears that Dr. Murdock was not alone in his feelings of horror and expressions of condemnation of the expres-sions used by Fulton, for the report "that a number of delegates wished to speak, but the chair ruled that the question was not debatable."

From this it must be inferred that

Fulton's stay in Canada will not be of long duration. From Boston he was driven to Toronto. In the Queen City, like every mountebank who nas a word against Popery, he was listened to for a while and drew large audiences. Soon he was driven to a small church and empty benches in the outskirts of York-ville. Then he was obliged to travel Then he was obliged to travel West. London and Woodstock became the battle ground on which he waged war on the Catholic Church.

Saturday and Sunday last will be long to be remembered especially by Catholic population of Kingston, occasion being the visit of His Emin Cardinal Taschereau to that city for purpose of officially raising it to the nity of an Archiepiscopal See and of mally installing His Grace the Most Jas. Vincent Cleary, D. D, as first M politan of the new ecclesiastical provi which has been recently erected. The citizens of Kingston were d

mined not to let pass so important event without exhibiting their appro tion of the high honor conferred use their city by our Holy Father Pope XIII., and their great personal attachm and respect for the eminent prince of Church who wasto be present, and for church who wasto be present, and for the contract of which was the action of the contract of the co distinguished prelate on whom the A iepiscopal dignity was to be formally represopal dignity was to be formally of ferred; so they resolved to exhibit at same time their loyalty to the Supra Pontiff and their respect for the two en ent dignituries by a public reception procession.

About one thousand persons recei

His Eminence at the station on arrival of the train at 4 45 o'clock p, including the C. M. B. A. and other C. olic societies of the city, the clergy of diocese and visiting clergy. From an early hour on Sunday mo

ing the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass offered by the many visiting prel-and priests, and at half past ten o'cl all were arranged for the procession f St. Mary's palace to the cathedral. order of the procession included Catholic societies, acolytes, the cler the Bishops and Archbishops, and Cardinal, with their Chaplains, as

lows:
His Eminence, attended by M.
Farrelly, of Belleville, and Mareschal

Archbishop Cleary, attended by F Fathers Cayley, of Brooklyn, and Murr of Rome, N. Y. Archbishop Walsh, of Toro attended by Very Rev. Vicar-Gen Laurent and Dean McCann, Toronto. Bishop O'Farrell of Transporters

Bishop O'Farrell, of Trenton, atten by Fathers Lonergan, of Brooklyn, Feducan, of Trenton, N J. Bishop O'Mahoney, Auxiliary Bis of Toronto, attended by Fathers Do Montreal, and Twomey.

Bishop D O'Connor, of London, tended by Fathers Teefy, President St. Michael's College, and Northgra of Ingersoll, Editor of the Cathe

Bishop Dowling, of Hamilton, atten

by Very Rev. E. I. Heenan, V. G. Dundas, and Very Rev. Father Dohe

Dundas, and Very Rev. rather Dones Superior of the Jesuits, Guelph, Bishop Lorrain, of Pontiac, attend by Fathers Ryan and Ducedet. The interior and exterior of the cat dral were beautifully decorated w featons of evergreens and bunting a the flags of many nations, those Great Britain predominating, and the fitted United States coming next number, in honor of the distinguis visitors from the neighboring Repu who graced the occasion with the presence. In a prominent position for the organ callety were also seen for the organ gallery were also seen arms of His Eminence, Cardinal Tas ereau. Many neighboring private hou were also decorated with bunting mottoes expressing a hearty welcom

our Canadian Cardinal.

The celebrant of the Mass was R
Rev. R. O'Connor, Bishop of Peter
ough; assistant priest, Very Rev. F
Rooney, Toronto; deacon and subcon, respectively, Rev. Dean Gaut and Rev. Chas. Murray, Trenton; r ters of ceremonies, Fathers Jas. Nev

of Kingston, and Rev. J. L. H. Toronto.

The following priests were presbestdes those already mentioned:

Hamilton Diocesc—Rov. Fathers Evay and Craven

Peterborough Diocese—Father Bro Port Hope.
Diocese of Alexandria - Fathers F

Diocese of Alexandra — Fathers F patrick and Twomey.
Diocese of Kingston — Fathers
Williams, Loughborough; O'Gorn
Gananoque; Stanton, Smith's Fa
Hogan, Napanee; Qu'un, Brewer's Mi
Davis, Madoc; Donobue, Perth; Tomey, Morrisburg; McDonough, Plet
Kelly, Chancellor; Twohey, Westpo
Murphy, Kingston. Murphy, Kingston.
Diocese of Pontiac—Fathers Ryan

Archdiocese of Ottawa - Father Gucken.
Archdiocese of Montreal - Fath Dowd, O'Callaghan, Brookacy and Lor

Dlocese of Ogdensburg-Father Al Diocese of Brooklyn—Fathers Kie O Hars, Sheeby and Dufty. L Orignal Diocese—Father Berube Quebec Archdiocese—Mgr. Gagnot

Albany Diocese—Father Swift, Rochester Diocese—Fathers Kier and Stewart.
The music was exquisite, under

management of Prof. Desroches. A the gospel Right Rev. Bishop McQu of Rochester, preached the sermon of day, taking for his text 1st chapter Paul's epistle to the Tnessalonians our gospel has not been unto you in vonly, but in power also and in the l st, but in much fulness, as you k what manner of man we have tamong you for your sakes, and you came followers of us and of the L receiving the word in much tribula with joy of the Holy Ghost; so that were made a pattern to all that believ Macedonia and in Achaia."

DEARLY BELOVED: (addressing him

then to His Eminence, the prelates, cle It is fitting on this occa that I should speak to you of the div institution of Bishops and priests. In gospel of Jesus Christ we read that gave a revelation to His chosen Apor to preach his gospel and save souls to courage by the aid of his divine poand, for this purpose an organization necessary to conquer the world to standard, so the Church of God is an org ization under chosen leaders who are commanded to go forth to bring the w KINGSTON'S GALA DAY.

ARCHBISHOP CLEARY INVESTED WITH THE PALLIUM. From our own Correspondent.

Saturday and Sunday last will be days long to be remembered especially by the Catholic population of Kingston, the occasion being the visit of His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau to that city for the purpose of officially raising it to the dignity of an Archiepiscopal See and of formally installing His Grace the Most Rev. Jas. Vincent Cleary, D. D, as first Metro politan of the new ecclesiastical province which has been recently erected.

The citizens of Kingston were deter-The citizens of Kingston were determined not to let pass so important an event without exhibiting their appreciation of the high honor conferred upon their city by our Holy Father Pope Leo XIII., and their great personal attachment and respect for the eminent prince of the Church who was to be present, and for the distinguished greater on whom the Arch. distinguished prelate on whom the Archiepiscopal dignity was to be formally con-ferred; so they resolved to exhibit at the same time their loyalty to the Supreme Pontiff and their respect for the two emin-ent dignitaries by a rabble. ent dignitaries by a public reception and procession.

About one thousand persons received His Eminence at the station on the arrival of the train at 4 45 o'clock p. m. including the C. M. B. A. and other Catholic societies of the city, the clergy of the diocese and visiting clergy. From an early hour on Sundsy morn-

ing the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass was offered by the meny visiting prelates and priests, and at half past ten o'clock ere arranged for the procession from St. Mary's palace to the cathedral. The order of the procession included the Catholic societies, acolytes, the clergy, the Pistons and Archhishans and the the Bishops and Archbishops, and the Cardinal, with their Chaplains, as fol-

His Eminence, attended by Mgrs. Farrelly, of Believille, and Mareschal, of Montreal.

Bishop O'Farrell, of Trenton, attended by Fathers Lonergan, of Brooklyn, and Feducan, of Trenton, N. J.

Feducan, of Trenton, N. J.
Bishop O'Mahoney, Auxiliary Bishop
of Toronto, attended by Fathers Dowd,
Montreal, and Twomey.
Bishop D O'Connor, of London, attended by Fathers Teefy, President of
St. Michael's College, and Northgraves,
of Ingersoll, Editor of the Catholic
Broops.

Bishop Dowling, of Hamilton, attended by Very Rev. E. I. Heenan, V. G. of Dundas, and Very Rev. Father Doherty, Superior of the Jesuits, Guelph, Bishop Lorrain, of Pontiac, attended by Fathers Ryan and Ducedet.

The interior and exterior of the cathedral were beautifully decorated with festoons of evergreens and bunting and the flags of many nations, those of Great Britain predominating, and those of the United States coming next in number, in honor of the distinguished visitors from the neighboring Republic who graced the occasion with their presence. In a prominent position befor the organ gallery were also seen the arms of His Eminence, Cardinal Taschereau. Many neighboring private houses were also decorated with bunting and mottoes expressing a hearty welcome to

our Canadian Cardinal. The celebrant of the Mass was Right Rev. R. O'Connor, Bishop of Peterborough; assistant priest, Very Rev. F. P. Rooney, Toronto; deacon and sub-deacon, respectively, Rev. Dean Gauthier and Rev. Chas. Murray, Trenton; masters of ceremonies, Fathers Jas. Neville. of Kingston, and Rev. J. L. Hand,

The following priests were present, besides those already mentioned:
Hamilton Diocesc—Rev. Fathers Mc. Evay and Craven

Peterborough Dlocese-Father Brown, Port Hope.
Diocese of Alexandria - Fathers Fitz.

Diocese of Kingston — Fathers Mc
Diocese of Kingston — Fathers Mc
Williams, Lovghborough; O'Gorman,
Gananoque; Stanton, Smith's Falls;
Hogan, Napanee; Q Pub, Brewer's Mills;
Davis, Madoc; Donobue, Parth; Twomey, Martishurg: McDonough, Pleton; mey, Morrisburg; McDonough, Picton; Kelly, Chancellor; Twohey, Westport; Murphy, Kingston

Diocese of Pontiac—Fathers Ryan and Archdiocese of Ottawa - Father Mc-

Gucken Archdiocese of Montreal - Fathers Dowd, O'Callaghan, Brookacy and Loner-

gan. Dlocese of Ogdensburg-Father Aloy-Diocese of Brooklyn—Fathers Kielly,
O Hara, Sheeby and Duffy.
L Orignal Diocese—Father Berube,

Quebec Archdiocese—Mgr. Gagnon, Albany Diocese—Father Switt, Rochester Diocese—Fathers Kiernan

The music was exquisite, under the management of Prof. Desroches. After the gospel Right Rev. Bishop McQuaid, of Rochester, preached the sermon of the day, taking for his text 1st chapter St. Paul's epistle to the Tnessalonians : our gospel has not been unto you in word

into one choir. Yet the diversity of character of each Apostle was preserved in that hierarchy from the gentle John to the high spirited Peter. He wished that each of them should perform his task in his natural character. His power was always exerted to enable them to do their work ; but the many details he left to themselves and to the people among whom they were to work. The Jewish race, favored by God above all other races, received the Courch instituted on Pente cost to teach all nationalities and to be above all petty sentiment of nationality. Yet to the Jews the Apostles were sent first. It was when they were rejected by those of their own nation that they went forth to other lands. When they were persecuted they left Jerusalem in order that they might escape attention by the obscurity of their lives. Yet among the persecutors, Paul, the chief persecutor, becomes converted. Paul was a man of powerful mind, and quick temper; but it was when he was struck with blindness, when the spirit of God rested on him, that he became truly powerful, and went forth to deliver God's message to mankind. He propagated the Gospel of Christ and did his Master's work with all his mighty intellect and with the zeal of an Apostle.

There was a fitness in Christ's selec-tion of such a man to bring His Gospel before the world. He was a Roman before the world. He was a Roman citizen and would find easy access to Romans by claiming his privilege of citizenship. Then he commenced to purify the Roman empire. Besides his advantages of citizenship God gave to him other advantages a revelsion. to him other advantages, a revelation, divine sacraments, and all the other privileges which the Church of privileges which the Churca of God possesses in its ministry. Paul had mighty resources and they were quite adapted to his great character. After the introduction of Ciristianity

the Roman Empire was in a very suitable condition to receive the Christian religion. The world was under subjection to this great power, because, notwithstanding the cruelty of the laws towards slaves, the freeman had much Individual liberty Archbishop Cleary, attended by Ray.

Fathers Cayley, of Brooklyn, and Murphy, of Rome, N. Y.

Archbishop Walsh, of Toronto, attended by Very Rev. Vicar-General Laurent and Dean McCann, Toronto.

Bishop O'Farrall of Trenton attended. much more than we are apt to think ample opportunity to propagate its doc-trines, and the Apostles used their oppor-tualties with zeal.

They began their teaching in private rooms. Next they got access to the synagogue and then they preached openly on the streets and public places. But they were able to organize the Church and to administer the sacraments with little or

no obstruction.

Tae Jews at this time were divided into different sets, and being the favored people of God, they gradged that the favors of God should be extended to other nationalities. Their divisions, however, gave Paul new opportunities. He laid down law that the Roman is no greater than the Goth, that Christianity knows no nationality, whether man be black or white; whether he live in the east, west, north or south, the blood of Jesus Christ is efficacious for all: the gospel must be brought home to every people.

In the new world different circum-

stances presented themselves when the city of Quebec received its first Bishop. In Quebec the founders of the Church could not work miracles whereby Paul established his mission: yet they had an advantage which Paul had not, the stand. ing miracle of God's Church which had existed nearly seventeen hundred years. Efforts had been made since the Reformation to ruin and crush the Church utterly by persecution and misrepresentation of her dectrines. In the battle which raged on account of these efforts, Christ has proved Himself stronger than His enemies ; for though we are not living in a country of miracles, the Church has survived and has come out triumphantly in the contest she has waged against prejudice, persecution and misrepresentation.

Paul's success was great, and even ests became priests of Church of God. The missionaries of this country suffered perhaps even more than the apostle Paul, and endured greater hardship with apostolic zeal. As Paul sent forth missionaries to make the first Christians, so Quebec sent forth her mis sionaries too. And here it is proper to say that a noble race from the Highlands of Scotland, persecuted in their own country, established themselves in Canada and did noble work in the propaga-tion of the Faith. They are to be found now in the dioceses of Toronto, Hamilton and London, all of which as well as Kingston are new centres whence the Catholic faith radiates, and they are a noble example of Caristian fortitude in all the Provinces.

There is no page more glorious in history than the page on which is written the history of Christ's Courch in North America. We ask only that we may be left free in the management of our Churches, schools and hospitals. We have here many nationalities, Arabs, Indians, Maronites, blending into one in this country. The outcome will be that the Holy Ghost of Pentecost may unite into one Faith these various nationalities, that God's Majesty may be honored by all. After the Mass His Grace Archbishop

Cleary was solemnly invested with the Pallium by His Eminence the Cardinal. The following address in French was The following address in French was presented to His Eminence, and read by

Paul's epistle to the Tnessalonians: "For our gospel has not been unto you in word only, but in power also and in the Holy Ghost, but in much fulness, as you know what manner of man we have been among you for your sakes, and you became followers of us and of the Lord, receiving the word in much tribulation with jay of the Holy Ghost; so that you were made a pattern to all that believe in Macedonia and in Achsia."

Dearly Beloved: (addressing himself then to His Eminence, the prelates, clergy and laity). It is fitting on this occasion that I should speak to you of the divine institution of Bishops and priests. In the gospel of Jesus Christ we read that he gave a revelation to His chosen Apostles to preach his gospel and save souls with courage by the aid of his divine power, and, for this purpose an organization was necessary to conquer the world to his standard, so the Church of God is an organization under chosen leaders who, are commanded to go forth to bring the world

Tendence of His Eminence, and read by Z Prevost:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EMINENCE—On this your fast visit to our city, you confer a singular honor upon us by your participas to in inour joy to day. Your Eminences nas just laid upon the shoulders of our litustrious is Archiolshop the sacred Pailium, the symbol of his dignity and of his official minimum, the symbol of his dignity and of his official minimum, the symbol of his dignity and of his official minimum, the symbol of his dignity and of his official minimum, the symbol of his dignity and of his official minimum, the symbol of his dignity and of his official minimum, the symbol of his dignity and of his official minimum, the symbol of his dignity and of his official minimum, the symbol of his dignity and of his official minimum, the symbol of his dignity and of his dig

and loyal Catholic people, attached to the faith and the Church of Christ. Who doubts that a Caurch ruled over by an Archbishop who came to us newly consecrated from Rome is devoted to the Holy See and zeal-ous to uphold the honor and dignity of the Supreme Pontiff? We assure Your Emiliance of our Catholic spirit throughout this new ecclesiastical province, and, although composed of many races, let the unity of Catholic peace binds us together in harmony and peace and affection with our Bishops and priests and one another. Thus the whole teaching of our faith reaches every relation of our Cartstian life, ordering all things unto salvation through Christ and through His Church and her ordained rules. We chertsu, then, then the reading through His Church and her ordained rules. We chertsu, then, then the reading through His Church and her ordained rules will be seen to make the wonders you have effected by our salvation of value and midstation, even your own priests, the sharers of your labore, are astonished at the wonders you have effected for the sharers of your labore, are astonished at the wonders you have effected for the sharers of your patern of your patern all solicitude the erst. while scattered and shepherdless flock in more than a dozen districts are now gatherest dent pas ore; religious confrateratites flourish in every parish for the sanctification of family life, and Carist's little ones of the proposed our midstricts are now gatherest and more than a dozen districts are now gatherest and the very parish for the sanctification of family life, and Carist's little ones of family life, and Carist's little ones of the proposed for the salvation of family life, and Carist's little ones of the proposed for the salvation of family life, and Carist's little ones of the proposed for the salvation of family life, and Carist's little ones of the proposed for the salvation of family life, and Carist's little ones of the proposed for the salvation of the proposed for the salvation of the proposed for the salvat

ur souls.
It will be a satisfaction to your pastoral care
thear this confession of our true devotion to Itwill be a satisfaction to your pastoral care to hear this confession of our true devotion to the holy faith and Church of Ohrist, and we are gratified to assure Your Eminence that he seed sown in the distant by one of your saintly predecessors has fractified under the divine blessing. Future generations of Catholics of this archdiocese will look back upon this day of peaceful and blessed memory—an era in our ecclesiastical life full of hope and joyful promise. For the ectat you have lent it, what thanks are due Your Eminence? We are deputed by the Catholics of this city and this new ecclesiastical province to convey to Your Eminence's paternal heart our acknowledgment, our homage, and most cortial welcome.

Receive, then, most Eminent Prince, Camada's fara Cardinal, the representative to us of the Holy Court of Rome, her honor and her sublime dignity, receive the hearty gratitude of Kingston's faithful laity, and bear away will you an affectionate remembrance of our humble greeting. Be assured that the bonds will not be severed which bind Kingston to your ancient See, and when we sill here present pass a way to God may we meet hereafter, as our faith holds this great and cheering hope, to be irrevocably united in our eternal home, in the sweet bonds of Christ's unfaiting cantity.

His Eminence replied briefly thanking the parishioners for the lovalty which they expressed towards our Holy Father the Pope, and for their sentiments of affection and respect towards himself.

The clergy then presented Archbishop Cleary with a congratulatory address, which was read by Monsignor Farrelly, of Belleville, as follows:

To His Grace the Most Reverend James Vincent Cleary, S.T.D., Archbishop of Kingston:

MAX IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE—"We, your faithful and loyal clergy, gather round your throng on this solemn occapions and your throng on this solemn occapions." Here Your Grace's familiar acquaintance with the noblest sion to congratulate you on your well-merited promotion to Archiepiscopal rank and to express our thanks for the signal honor which, through your judicious action and your influence at the Holy See, has been conferred on the venerable diocese of Kingston, so dear to us all. A year has elapsed since the joyful news reached us that this "mother of all the churches" in Outario, the most ancient and historic See, after Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada, had been exalted to the place of dignity and authority which we and our predecessors had been longing to see her attalo, by being constituted in our day and forever the Metropolitan See of a newly created province.
"The priests of Kingston, heartily

loyal to her whose mission is their life's mission and the work of their vocation, whose name they hold sacred as the watchword of priestly honor and devotion to priestly duty, were gladdened beyond measure by the official announce-ment of her elevation in the order of hierarchial status and jurisdiction. nteriorial status and jurisdiction. In various ways have they signified to you, Most Reverend and dear Archbishop, their full appreciation of this memorable event and the laudable pride with which event and the landage pride which which they have regarded the ecclesiastical and social distinction thus conferred upon their spiritual Mother, your spouse in Christ; for it is the seal of sovereign recognition and commendation set upon her in sight of all men by the august Pontiff. Leo XIII., who sits in Peter's Pontiff, Leo XIII., who sits in Peter's chair and rules the Christian world by

commission from the Son of God. "The faithful laity, likewise, of your Archdiocese have on diverse occasio more particularly in presenting you with congregational addresses at pastoral visitation, manifested their filial attachment to this honored See of Kingston and their heartfelt satisfaction at her superior dignity, in perfect accord with the sentiments expressed by us in our more frequent and Kingston and its Archbishop, you and your See, both illustrious, share in each other's increase of honor; and our people have rejoiced that we participate in both.

"To day, however, when the sacred pallium, the mark of your superior rank and authority, is solemnly conferred upon you, and in presence of His Emin-ence the Cardinal Archbishop of Quebec, who has been pleased to favor you and us and our diocese by travelling several hundreds of miles to perform the rite of investure with the dignity and eclat that belong to the Cardinalatial office, of the illustricus Archbishops also, and Bishops and other dignitaries of various dioceses of Canada and the United States, we beg leave to offer you a formal and public greeting, most cordial and most fervent. and to make declaration of our esteen and veneration for your sacred person and office. Allow us to proclaim that we, your priests, love you dearly and devotedly, as we know you love us. We work with ready hand and ready will under your direction, confiding in your wisdom, and prudence, and charity, and this shall be our aim to the end. We exult to day for the new gem set in the brow of Kingston diocese, and we thank you for it, because we are convinced that to you with the other illustrious prelates of Ontario, and chiefly to you, the new Metropolitan See and clergy are indebted for that which is the cause of their joy or this festive day. We are convinced that the evidences you have given of your ardent zeal for the progress of religion and the salvation ot souls, your admin istrative ability, your fervent piety, and the incomparable learning which you have so cheerfully consecrated to the improvement and sancti to the improvement and sancti fication of your loving Kingston flock, have mainly contributed to the welldeserved honor conferred upon your venerable diocese and have caused this estimate of it to be accepted at the court of the Sovere.gn Pont if. Your noble selfsacrifice and constant care and neverceasing labor for the moral welfare and material improvement of your people, your every thought and the limitless resources of your cultivated mind, have been perseveringly given for the honor and weal of Kingston from the very day that Providence first confided its destinies

to your guidance, and as a consequence

have ever found in you their warmest friend and most laborious instructor. Ever vigilantly solicitous for their eternal welfare, you have by frequent and eloquent exhortation instilled into the minds of your priests your own ardent and boly enthusiasm for the lambs of the flock, and, out of love for these, you have always nobly, fearlessly and successfully championed the good cause of Christian education whensoever and wheresoever it needed a valiant defender in this land of ours. Hence religion has grown apace and flourished on every side with every bright prospect for the future, owing to your stimulating zeal in its sacred cause. In the material order we behold the same wonderful success in your administration, and there too we have another proof that you made all things new, Your inspiration and fostering are have reared new churches, massive and im-posing as the faith that called them into being, majestic, classic and exceedingly beautiful in their architectual propo beautiful in their architectual propor-tions—to give glory to God in His holy house and to ornament the towns and villages under your jurisdiction; beauti-ful convents and Caristian schools have siso been eracted in the several parishes for the moral and intellect ust training of youth; meanwhile the sick and indigent members of your that have not training the second of the se flock have not been over-looked. we seek other proofs of your zeal for the development of the Church's institutions,

we have but to look around us in this familiar acquaintance with the noblest types of Christian architecture and your cultivated taste have been conspicuously manifested in the decoration and completion of this beautiful temple in which we now stand. Its internal ment is charming and edifying to the eye of the beholder, and even the very glass in the windows round about speaks more eloquently by its series of artistic tableaux of the Saviour's life, mysteries, miracles and parables than homily or sermon regarding the mercy of God the Father and the whole order of redemption through His incarnate Son. The magnifi cent tower and facade now in course of construction, and nearing completion, the memorial chapel, also, which is fit-tingly called by your holy patron's name, will stand as enduring monuments in all future time, witnessing to Your Grace's zeal for the glory of God's house, and

and beautiful in the externals of religion combined with solidity in structure, practical utility to your congregation and dornment of Kingston city. "Also, in the manifold material works throughout the diocese, you have not alone given council and encouragement, but we furthermore thankfully acknowledge substantial pecuniary aid from your private purse in present of many diocesan works. Permit us, therefore, on this solemn occasion, to present you with the sam of \$11,800, the free gift of the priests and people of the ancient diocese of Klugs-ton, in token of their joy at your elevation to the Archbishopric, and of their gratitude for your generosity in their be-half. The priests of Kingston, your faith ful co laborers in the vineyard of the

your exquisite appreciation of the grand

Lerd, bring this day to Your G ace the assurance of their unswerving fealty to yourself and the cause which you so ably advocate; they freely recognize that your more than abundant success in the past has been entirely due to the welldefined policy which you have persist-ently followed since your advent amongst hem-a policy which has been ever steady, firm, persevering and unerringly correct, and so entirely convinced are bey of the necessity of that policy that they promise you to-day that they will cheerfully and confidently follow when-

ever and wheresoever you may lead the way.
"And now it is to us a most pleasing "And now it is to us a most pleasing the Car duty to offer to His Eminence, the Car dinal Archbishop of Quebec, our most respectful salutations and our heartfelt thanks in return for his extreme good ness in bearing the fatigues of a long journey to confer honor on our archdio cese and our beloved Archbishop in sight f the Church and the world, by adding the dignity and eclat of his presence to tivity, and bringing the majesty and benignity of Pope Leo XIII almost sensibly before our minds by lay ing on the shoulders of the first Metro oclitan of our newly created province of Kingston, the pallium taken from the body of St. Peter and bestowed by His Holiness on Most Rev. James Vincen leary, first Archbisnop of Kingston.

"We also tender our homage of re pect and gratitude to His Archbishop of Toronto, and the other most revered prelates who have come from the several surrounding provinces to do honor to this occasion.

"In conclusion, we earnestly pray and ope that you, our dear Archbishop of Kingston, may long live to shed lustre on the See which has been so benefited by your government and administration we ask Your Grace's blessing and your prayers.

Signed on behalf of the priests of the Archdiocese of Kingston and the diocese of Alexandria, JAMES FARRELLY, V. G." The address of the priests was followed by one from the latty of Kingston con-gregation, read by Mr. M. Flannigan, City

Clerk, as follows : To His Grace the Most Rev. J. V. Cleary, S. T. D., Archbishop of Kingston.

We, on behalf of the lality of the Archdiocese of Kingston, beg to congratulate your Grace on your elevation to the archiepiscopal

Grace on your clevation dignity.

The Supreme Pontiff, recognizing your zealous labors in the cause of Catholicity, your
great intellectual gifts, and your eminent
capabilities as an ecclesiastical ruler, has
placed you higher in his councils and has
honored you because of your unwearied
fidelity in your Divine Master's work.

The Catholics of Kingston have more

gan.

The following is the address of the children, read by Master Ches O Connr:

To His Grace the Most Rev J. V. Cleary, S.
T. D., Archbishop of Kingston.
May it please Your Grace,—With abounded joy, we, the pupils of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, now salute you as our first and dearly beloved Archbishop. Throughout your extensive archdiocese, great has been the rejoicing at the exalted dignity conferred on Your Grace by our Holy Father the Vicar of Christ.

on Your Grace by our Holy Father the Vicar of Christ.

His Holiness, familiar with your whole life, well knows how eminently worthy is Your Grace to rule over that portion of the Church of God confided to your keeping.

He is well aware of your profound learning, fervent piety, ardent zeal, and heroic fortiude, all of which you so admirably employ for the greater glory of God, by resisting every wrong, combating every error, detecting and retuting every sophistry and by elocation of the Church of Christ.

Your Grace, like a true apostle of Christ, has ever faithfully observed the holy counsel given by St. Paul to his beloved disciple, St. Fimothy: "Labor as a good soldier of Christ, lesses," Fight the good fight of faith. Keep that which is committed to thy trust. Preach the word: be instant in season and out of season."

eason."

We feel, therefore, justly proud to say that
we have, in Your Grace, an irresistable and We feel, therefore, justify proud to say tense we have, in Your Grace, an irresistable and unconquering champion of our holy faith, and, at the same time, a most powerful and valiant defender of our undoubted rights as true citizens of this Dominion.

In fine, Your Grace is the good shepherd who will not allow the wolf to snatch and scatter your sheep, but will defend them, if necessary, even at the peril of your life.

Thus under your gudance and protection

Thus under your guidance and protection we are safe from every harm.

We now offer Your Grace our warmest hanks for the many favors you have so affectionately bestowed on us.

In return for all your kindness we shall enleavor at least, to remember you in our daily supplications to the Most High.

Hambily begging Your Grace's blessing, we remain, Your Grace's loving children in Earlist.

Christ,
The Pupils of the Brothers of the
Christian Schools. Christian Schools. His Grace replied, thanking the priests, laity and children, for their affectionate centiments. He congratulated them on Church has been in Canada, and exhorted the people to be of one mind in the assertion of their rights to civil and religious liberty. He stated that recently they had been obliged to fight a battle for the preservation of their liberties, and he had himself been dragged

personally into that contest by an unjustifiable attack made upon him The Protestants of Ontario had re fused to be led by fanaticism and bigo-try, and the attack on the liberties of Catholics had proved utterly unsuccess. ful. He exhorted Catholics to remain firm in the assertion of their rights, and yet to be ever moderate and tolerant towards their Protestant fellow citizens, with whom we should always endeavor to be on terms of peace and good will, Be ever good Catholics and you will also be good citizens.

Vespers was sung at seven o'clock by Bishop Lorrain, of Pontiac. Dean McCann, of Toronto, and Very Rev. Father McGuchen, of Ottawa University, officiated as deacon and sub deacon.

Right Rev. Dr. O'Farrell, Bishop of Trenton, N. J., after the Magnificat, preached the sermon and took for his text the 60th chapter of Isaias, wherein is given the description of the glories which would, in the distant future, upon Jerusalem, when Kings would be her nursing fathers and the glory of the Lord would cover the city, and the mer-chants of Median and Epha and Saba would bring gold, frankincense and other aromatic herbs, for the purpose of glory-ing His Divine majesty. Addressing the Bishop, clergy and laity, he referred to the glories described by the P. ophet as the portion of the new Jerusan m.

Jerusalem was to become glorious and to be wonderfully protected by Almighty God; yet in regard to the literal city of Jerusalem, the prophecy was not ful-filled. No Kings came to honor tie city. The Gentiles did not bring to it gold and silver to enrich it. Kings came only to attack, and the Gentiles came only to destroy and to carry away what-

ever wealth could be found therein.

The prophet's vision evidently referred to the new Jerusslem, the Church of God, and was accomplished in her glories. The new Jerusalem which St. John saw, and which he describes in the Apocalypse, sur-rounded with glory, is the Christian Church, and God's promise is to remain with His people forever. To night, after this glorious day, you will readily understand that the glories described by the prophet mean the prerogatives of the Christian Church, the true Ark of the Covenant and the light of the Gentiles, The Church is the city of the Son of David, and is always a sure refuge for those in effliction. Upon the triumphs of the Church there might be many discourage given, but I will mention here

only a few salient points.

It is of the Church it is said that kings shall wait upon her, and the Gentiles shall bring gifts to her. Of her it is said that God's kingdom shall not have

an end,
God sent His disciples with power uch as the Father had given to Him in Heaven, and the nations of the earth were to come into her fold. To His Apostles Carist said: teacu all nations. Aposius commissioned them to take this place, to teach all that He had taught to every creature. No race must be neglected, and He promised that He would remain with them teaching to the end of time. Men's ideas change, continuous of states change, but faith stitutions of states change, but faith changes not. The Apostles and their successors must teach the same doc-trine to the end of time, the doctrine which He had revealed to them. The episcopal mitre and pallium are an emblem that God reigns, God rules, that God is the Master of creation, and that His Church is the depositary of truth.

The Church is not, as many think, a mere gathering of men who share some mutable opinion. It is a living body, which must preserve and teach forever the truth revealed by the Son of God. Man cannot make a Caurch; for it is a divine institution, unchangeable as God Himself, and intended by Him to give Himself, and intended by Him to give hight to the world. It performs Carist's office, and He says Himself, "I am the light of the world." God said "Lot there be light," and

the stars and planets started into exist-ence; the Caurch is equally the work of His hands, the glorious New Jerusalem, the City of David, where God has His throne, where the high priest wears the breastplate of truth and justice. All the elements of civilization have emanated elemen's of civilization have emanated from the Church, and all the powers which God Humself exercised on earth are conferred upon the Caurch. Her teaching is infallible, she is the city of God, the place wherin the light of God's

truth is visible.

It is the Catholic Church which has preserved Christian marriage, and has thus preserved society, has rescued woman preserved society, nas rescued woman from slavery and made her the angel and queen of home, with rights equal to those of man, who is the king of home. It is the Church which has established Christian education, whereby true principles are instilled into the minds of the young. He then explained the principles of Church authority, which is an institution of God, and which is reason sufficient why we should clieg to and be obedient to the

Church.

The authority of the Church will forever stand to teach man these important truths. The Roman Empire crumbled into dust, but the Church will continue to make laws and teach morals. A free country wants such a teacher, to define and support the laws, and to instruct her children to obey them. The divine authority of the Church alone can give a motive against anarchy, the triumphs of which kings witness. But the Church appeals to the authority invested in her by the word of God for the purpose of arresting its evils; and through Archbishop that authority makes itsel

Governments have recognized this authority and so the prophecy has been fulfilled that kings have been her nursing mothers.

The prophecy will still continue to be fulfilled. I have confidence in the intelthe importance of the institution of an Archiepiscopal See in Kingston, and stated that this will make Kingston an ecclesiastical centre, and that religion must progress in consequence. He emphasized the influence which the Catholic saving power which will preserve civilizations. saving power which will preserve civiliza-tion, and these blessings will be exercised through the authority represented by the pallium which was placed to-day on the shoulders of your Archbishop. Chilat lives; Christ reigns; and his promises must be fulfilled that the authority He has given to the Church shall be mantfested in heaven. "Whats ever you shall bind on earth it shall be bound in heaven, and whatspever you shall loose on earth it shall be loosed in heaven."



MONTREAL.

Autumn.

BY K. A. SULLIVAN. addest season of the year, entle Autumn, lone and dreary— ith thy breezes cooing clear, oftly bidding rest, the weary.

lelancholy do ye sigh— Yinds of Autumn, faintly calling, is a funeral dirge ye cry— curning for the dead leaves falling.

Leaves of Autumn, drooping slowly, Biushing crimson, as with shame,

Dreary as thou art we love thee, Relic of the Summer gone; And with vain regret we part thee, Lovely Autumn, and and wan.

INTERESTING MISCELLANY.

The people who feel intensely are not meny. That is the reason why there are not more noble, heart-stirring deeds done in the world. Heroes do not flourish commonly. The body's needs are so numermonly. The body's needs are so numerous and imperative that the wants of the soul are well nigh forgotten. The visible jostles the invisible, the material usurps the throne of the spiritual. And so one goes on, and the mental vision becomes distorted. Trifles become all-important; distorted. Trifles become all-important; petty discords, petty strifes, unworthy pleasures—safe, comfortable, vegetable creatures, with no deep miseries, no great happiness—such is your life. Civilization is a grand thing, a good thing; and true gold rings truly always; but one is tempted to think that for great possibilities one must look back to the old barbaric data when recold loved not convention. days, when people lovel, not conventionally, and hated, not politely. — Mabel Louise Fuller.

Conscience, indeed, is implanted in the breast by nature, but it inflicts upon us fear as well as shame; when the mind is simply augry with itself and nothing more, surely the true import of the voice of nature and the depth of its intimations have been forgotten, and a false philosophy has misinterpreted emotions which ought to lead to God. Fear implies a law elver and a judge: but the tendency law giver and a judge; but the tendency of intellectual culture is to swallow up the fear in the self-reproach, and self-reproach is directed and limited to our mere sease of what is fitting and becoming. Fear carries us out of ourselves. Shame con-fines us within the round of our own thoughts. Such, I say, is the danger which awaits the civilized age; such is its beset-ting sin (not inevitable, God forbid! or we must abandon the use of God's own gifts), but still the ordinary sin of the intellect; conscience becomes what is called a moral sense; the command of duty is a ort of taste; siu is not offense against God but against human nature .- Cardinal New

FLOWERS FOR REPROBATES.

Plain-spoken Mr. Labouchere says:

"At the funeral of an infant or young maideu—on the bler of an Ophelia, for example—a profesion of flowers may have a certain poetic fitness. But nothing, to my mind, can be more grotesquely out of place than a plie of snow-write garlands and floral crosses upon the coffin of some battered old sinner, for whom in life both battered old sinner, for whom in life both flowers and crosses had equally little meanlog or attraction.

TOO MUCH FOR THEM.

An eccentric gentleman, in Cornwall, had been much annoyed by a way the members of his congregation had got into of looking round to take stock of later comers. After enduring the annoyance for some time, he said, on entering the reading-desk one day: "Brethren, I re-gret to see that your attention is called away from your religious duties by your very natural desire to see who comes in behind you. I promise, henceforth, to save you the trouble by naming each person who may enter, and I hope that the service will then be allowed to proceed without interruption." He then began: "Dearly beloved," but paused half way to interpolate, "Farmer Stubbins, with his wife and daughter." Farmer Stubbins, looked rather surprised, but the minister, with perfect gravity, resumed his exhortation. Presently he again paused.
"Sam Curtis and Wm. Diggle." The abashed congregation kept their eyes studiously bent on their booke. The service proceeded in the most orderly manner, the parson interrupting bimself every now and then to name some new-comer. At last he said, still with the same perfect gravity: "Mrs Symons, of the 'Red Lion,' in a bonnet." In a moment he felt his mistake, but it was too late. Every feminine head in the congregation had turned round.

A PITIFUL STORY.

Twenty years ego an Englishman brought a sweet Scotch wife to a miner's camp across the main range of the Rocky mountains and fifty miles from Helena Mont., 88 ys the New York Tribune They lived all these years happily together The Eliaburgh woman accommodated herself to the lonely life for the sake of her husband, whom she adored. Daring ail the twenty years she left the camp but twice, both times for a short visit to Helena. For many months at a time she did not see the face of another woman. By and by the vein was worked out and the other miners left, but still this couple lived on there. Their heads were growing white with the snows of many winters and they at last decided they had enough money to buy a home in civilization, wherein they might hope for ease in the closing years. This hope seemed about to be realized. Last spring their mountain ranch was sold for \$25,000, and the hus band came to Helena to make the final arrangements for moving. When he returned he showed to his dear old wife the gifts that he had brought to deck ber in on her re appearance in the world. It was a surprise that he had prepared. He

ned cases of lovely jewels, diamonds, and other costly gems, pins, and brooches for many occasions, a watch, and massive her neck and arms. But he had caught his death in the journey over the snow in midwinter and he was dead in a week. The wife was seven hours alone in the cabin with her dead before The most beloved and skilful physicisn in Helena, whom she had sent for when she became alarmed about pitiable condition. She had not slept for a week. He took her up and brought her to Helena in the same wagon with her ings and mosaies that adorned wall and hashaud's body over the well nigh impasticelling. At last the old monk halted

sable roads. It was a frightful journey, apart from the heavy freight of sorrow. The horses got into deep drifts (sometimes one and sometimes both) from which it seemed impossible for the doctor and an assistant to extricate them. Once the wagon was overturned. Before she left the little cabin the widow begged that a friendly hand might end the life of the faithful dog that had shared the louely home. "Poor Jessie never heard an unkind word or received a blow in her life," she said. "I should not wish her to fall into unkind bands." In a few minutes the mail rider, who knew Jessie and loved the mail rider, who knew Jessie and loved her, went out, and when he returned, said :

"Poor Jessie is gone. I shot her. She didn't know anything about it. It was instantaneous. THE LOVE OF FAME.

Among the veriety of principles by which mankind are actuated, there is one which I correly know whether to consider as springing from grandeur and nobility of mind or from a refined species of vanity and self-love. It is that singu-lar, aithough universal, desire of living in the memory of posterity; of occupying a share of the world's attention when we share of the world's attention when we shall long since have cessed to be susceptible either of its praise or censure. Most of the passions of the mind are bounded by the grave. Sometimes, indeed, an auxious hope or trembting fear will venture beyond the clouds and darkness that rest upon our mortal horizon and expatible is houndless fear vity. but it is, only this active love of fame which steadily contemplates its fruition in the applause and gratitude of future ages. Indignant at the narrow limits which circumscribe our existence, ambitton is forever strugour existence, ambitton is forever strug-gling to soar beyond them; to triumph over space and time, and to bear a name, at least, above the inevitable oblivion in which everything else that concerns us is involved. It is this, my friend, which prompts the patriot to his most hexote achievements, which inspires the sublimest strains of the poet, and breathes ethereal fire into the sculptor. For this the monarch rears the lefty

column, the laurelled conqueror claims the triumphal arch, while the obscure indigidual who moved in an humbler aphere asks but a plain and simple stone to mark his grave, and bear to the next generation this important truth, that he was born, died, and was buried. It was this possion which once erected the vast Numidian piles whose ruins we have so often re garded with wonder, as the shades of evening—fit emblems of oblivion—gradu-ally stole over and enveloped them in darkness. It was this which gave being darkness. It was this which gave being to those sublime monuments of Saracen magnificence which nod in mouldering desolation, as the blast sweeps over the deserted plains. How futile are all our efforts to evade the obliterating hand of time! As I traversed the dreary wastes of Egypt, on my journey to Grand Cairo, I stopped my camel for a while and contemplated in awful admiration the stupendous pyramids. An admiration the stupendous pyramids. An appeling silence prevailed around—such as reigns in the wilderness when the tempest is hushed, and the beasts of prey have retired to their dens. The myriads that had once been employed in these lofty mementos of human vanity, whose busy hum once enlivened the solitude of the desert, had all been swept from the earth by the irresistible arm of death-all were mingled with their native dust-all were mingled with their native dust—all were forgotten! Even the mighty names which these sepulchres were designed to perpetuate had long since faded from re-membrance; history and tradition afforded but vague conjectures, and the pyra-

mids imparted a humiliating lesson to the adds imparted a humiliating lesson to the candidate for immorality. Alas! alas! alas! alad I to myself, how mutuable are the foundations on which our proudest hopes of future fame are reposed! He who imagines that he has secured to himself the meed of deathless renown indulges in deluding visions which only bespeak the vanity of the dreamer. The storied obelisk, the triumphal arch, the swelling dome shall crumble into dust, while the names they would preserve from oblivion shall often pass away before their own duration is accomplished —Washing.

FATHER ANSELMO'S BEAUTIFUL BOOK.

Adapted from the Italian, by Edward H. Rice, M. D., Ph. D.

ton Irving.

Far out beyond the grand canal of old Venice, beyond the gorgeous and florid pizza, where the sacred pigeons were fed, on an island in the harbor, the old cloister stood. It was the oldest in Italy, men while history and tradition confirmed the wondrous stories of its age and supreme sancity. Even Alaric, the awful king of the Visigoths, had spared the holy pile, for he who feared little else did, in ils savage way, honor the Holy Cross.

This was the grand old shrine we were to visit, and all our thoughts were glad, for the privilege was given only to very

Those strange grim walls had seen curious sights in their long days. Doge had wedded the sea under their very shadow. They had seen the gondolas dance gaily by, clad in all the radi-ant bues of parting day; till at length a presaic law bade them all don sombre black; so now, even the pleasure boats seemed sharing in the black pageant of the sad funeral of departed grandeur. The grand old monastery looked down gravely one the bright canal, and seemed hardly to welcome our rather idle visit, Our boat drew up at the little jetty and we found ourselves in the immedi ate presence of the venerable pile. The bell we rang gave back the rather

it was crumbling now; years had warped its walls, and the long mosses or lichens grew between its "rock-faced" stones. startling note which comes only when one of the minor keys is struck. Surely, no such tone as this may be found in the the major staff. The old monk who answered the plaintive peal seemed like a relic of other days. His long white beard hung low upon his narrow chest and his small, thin hands seemed almost transparent in their wondrous whiteness With reverent step he led us through hail and cloister and refectory, and chapel beautiful in the full pageantry of her husband, went to her assistance at the Byzantine decoration. In the great nave risk of his own life. He found her in a and transcepts of the splendid chapel, our puny figures seemed dwarfed by the majestic altitude of the beautiful paint-

der cell and wrote our parchments for us. He was cunning with his pencil, and the beautiful transcriptions you have seen upon the old lectern are all his works. Yet still he was not content. He would fain honor the Master by some work more beautiful than aught he had ever done. He would prepare an illu minated copy of the Fourth Gospel, the Gospel of the Heart of Christ, the grandest story of the Blessed Virgin.

"But, strangely, the work mocked his hands; for, where they strove to trace angel faces, leering demons glared at him from the manuscript, till, bsfiled, mocked, discouraged, he threw the work

mocked, discouraged, he threw the work

"The plague broke out in the city.
Day by may the well sickened, and the sick died, till the place was fast becoming ance of the transfer of the dead. Assessment of this cell, and went out amid the pestilence. He knelt by the bedside of the suffering, and as he told them the simple story of the Cross; the face once rigid in mortal account was transfered with amiliar mortal agony was transfused with smiles, while the glad soul winged its flight to a

brighter world.
"But the infection which spared neither youth nor age laid its poisoned hand upon devotion itself, till, stricken with the fever, he crawled back to his cell to the lever, he crawled back to his cell to die. Slowly his dull eyes wandered around the room, till at length they rested on the book, the darling project of his life, that had failed so miserably. With a gesture, half regretful, half impatient, he motioned that it be put before him.

"But what a sight met his envantured."

"But what a sight met his enraptured gaze! For angel hands had finished the work he had begue, and every page wa radiant with celestial light. "With reverent hands he spread the open parchment before us. We looked

upon it in a dezad wonder that soon grew to be awe struck admiration. We had seen the splendid treasures of the Vatican where every age and clime seemed to vie with one another in the portrayal of all that is most sacred and beautiful in art or story, but we never had seen work like this before. All the art of the skilful pencil, all the wonderful fidelity of the engraver's line and stipple ssemed lost in the majestic glory of this creation, where once, at least even here on earth, art had gained a splendld apoth-

eosis.

"Bright saints, with golden glories round their heads, adorned each consecrated page, while down the glorified margin floated angelic forms, arrayed in that beatific loveliness which many dream of their fore housever, northered and of, but few have ever portrayed, and

none have ever seen.
"We gazed at the book, and we knew we gazed at the book, and we also our eyes were resting upon holy work; yet from the gorgeous beauty of each eloquent page came home this great lessen: work for your God: work for the Church you love, then, though your toll may see all futile, the holy influences of the better land shall bless your work and make it glorious."—Boston Pilot.

"SIX SACRAMENTS - AND A SNARE."

Ave Maria.

In 1857 the literary world was apprised of the immediate publication of the Complete Works of Ozanam, with an "Complete Works of Ozanam, with an Introduction by R. P. Lacordaire, and a Preface by J. J. Ampere,"—a trio of illustrious names. When, in the course of the year, this eagerly-expected work was given to the public, it was found that the promised introductory notice by Father Lacordaire had been omitted. Much speculation as to the cause of its non-appearance was indulged in at the time; but few were aware that the notice had been printed, and was the notice had been printed, and was among the proofs which the publishers submitted to Madame Ozanam.

The sketch of Ozanam's life which his Dominican friend had written was, as will readily be believed, highly culogistic; unintentionally, a little severe on the friend whom he mourned, as well as a little cruel to that friend's sorrowing "There was one snare," he wrote which Ozanam did not shun;" and the context proclaims that the snare Was -marriage. "Poverty is the inevitable companion of the man of letters who has resolved to sell his peu neither to gold nor power;—a klud of poverty given only to the solitary man who lives in the immortality of his conscience, and who has but one misfortune to foresee or to

Madame Ozanam, recognizing that friendship and admiration have their rights, made no objection to this somewhat equivocal compliment; and went to Rome with an advance copy of the work, to submit it to the Pops before it would be given to the public. Cardially should be given to the public. Cordially received by Plus IX., she ventured to request his approbation of her husband's writings. Much to her surprise, the Pontiff replied that he could not accord his approval to the work in question.
On her expressing her astonishment at this refusal, the Pope stated that the doctrine of her husband had been that of a great mind and a pious son of th Church; and that, in fact, it was not his writings that he declined to approve.
"But you will understand, my dear daughter," he continued, "that the successor of the Apostles, the Vicar of our Lord Jesus Christ, can not give his approbation to a book in the introduction to which it is stated that the Church has

six sacraments—and a snare! The young widow returned to Paris, where the eagerly-expected work soon appeared, but without Pere Lacordaire's introduction.

It is a Mistake

To try to cure catarrh by using local applications. Catarrh is not a local but a constitutional disease. It is not a disease of the man's nose, but of the man. Therefore, to effect a cure, requires a constitu-tional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, acting through the blood, reaches every part of the system, expelling the taint which causes the disease, and im-

parting health. Minard's Liniment Lumberman's

before a narrow door, like the entrance of a prison cell, and began the story we had come to hear.

"It is three hundred years since Brother Anselmo died, and yet he seems as present here as when he sat in you der cell and wrote our parchments for the the story we have the seems as present here as when he sat in you der cell and wrote our parchments for the story we what the story we had been answered that they are trials of The MAN WHO PASSES IT ON.

There are mosquitos, there are gants, and in Texas there are red bugs. And people frequently ask why they exist. It has been answered that they are trials of patience; but it must be admitted that most patience is shown by those who do not feel their stings.

Similarly, one is tempted to ask why "the man who passes things on"—the mosquito, the red bug of civilization—is permitted to exist. How did he acquire his peculiarity? In what stagnant pond, among what poisonous weeds, were the

among what poisonous weeds, were the larve of his thoughts hatched? He is a

larvæ of his thoughts hatched? He is a nuisance, a barbarian, only that he is on the road to Christian civilization.

There is a traditional belief that only the ladies say unpleasant things about one another. The nineteenth contury, besides discovering the genius of Dante, has done another thing: It has revealed the truth that there is more gossiping done in the average sewing-circle; and that the men's gossip does more harm, because the men's circle generally contains one "who passes it on." The woman who hears private comments knows, as a vula just how it on." The woman who hears private comments knows, as a rule, just how much to repeat and how much to suppress. If she be a gentlewoman of the Christian sort, she holds her tongue; and at her worst, she does not use the inconsiderate worst, she does not use the inconsiderate remarks of her acquaintances as a ruffian would use a bludgeon. But your man with a tendancy to pass things on is both a blunderer and a criminal. A very innocent thing, taken from its context and served up with a little sauce, becomes blistering and poisonous in the hands of this man.

this man.

Arcades says that Ambo told him a very amusing story about himself, and he proceeds to tell it, merely for the humor of the thing, without a tinge of mslice for he has the highest regard for Ambo—in fact, they are old friends. But Jackanapes is one of the circle. He passes it on, and by and by he meets
Ambo. "Oh, by the way," he says,
"Arcades told a funny story the other
day about your blunders in speaking
French! He made us all laugh. Funny fellow, Arcades; but I don't like that kind of thing. I defended you—I said you spoke French as well as most Ameri

And so the sweet soul rattles on. How Arcades might laugh at Ambo's pet accomplishment till the check of doom, and tell how he had translated jeu d'esprit as a "Jew of spirit," and invent other plessant diversions; and Ambo would have laughed himself, if he could have heard it. But to hear from the lips of Jackanapes that he had been made the subject of amusement, of ridicale! man who passes it on goes his devastating way, and the harm is done. How can Arcades explain, even if Ambo gives him the chance? No explanation will improve the matter. Ambo becomes convinced that his friend is not his heartless nemy. It is

"The little rift within the lute That by and by will make the music mute. That by and by will make the music mute."

The cause of a permanent estrangement is nothing, it originated in nothing, and yet, through the influence of the pleasant man who "passes it on," it becomes a subject of heart burning and of real distress. The man who passes it on may go to Mass every morning, but has not yet learned what Christianity means.

It makes all the difference in the world whether we smile at our friend's pecu-

whether we smile at our friend's pecu-liarities—which we know is part of our friend—before his face or behind his back. The smile in either case is harmless and even The smile in either case is narmices and even affectionate; but if the man who passes it on catches it, woe to us! It is perhaps wrong—if any theologian says it is, it is, — but it seems as if the best way of treating the man who passes it on is to hold in one's heart the belief that he is an unconscious embroiderer of the truth, and to remember that other people are really kinder than they seem. Of course they are. Who hasn't had unexpected Christ mas gifts from people whom he thought had always hated him? and been filled with humiliation when he remembered that he would never have thought of Dominican friend had written was, as will readily be believed, highly culogistic; but on one point the lilustrious friar was, minteringally a little avera on the Maria.

PECULIAR INFATUATION. DIFFERENT METHODS OF FOLLOW-

ING THE INJUNCTION "LOVE ONE ANOTHER." Do men ever fall in love with each other ?

Women do. Not long ago a young woman in New Jersey was married to a youthful laborer on her father's farm Some time afterward it was discovered that the husband was a female; the young wife refused, however, though earnestly entreated by her friends, to give up her chosen consort. The strangest part of the discovery was the fact that the bride knew her husband was a woman before she was

led to the altar.

If men do not exhibit this strange infatuation for one of their own sex, they at least oftentimes give evidence of the fact that they love one another. There are many instances on record where one man has given his life for another. There are many more instances where men have

given life to another. It is a proud possession—the knowledge that one has saved a precious edge that one has saved a precious human life. Meriden, Conn., is the home of such a happy man. John H. Preston of that city, July 11th, 1890, writes Five years ago I was taken very sick, I had several of the best doctors, and one and all called it a complication of diseases. I was sick four years, taking prescription prescribed by these same doctors, and truthfully state I never expected to ge any better. At this time, I commence to get the most terrible pains in my back one day an old friend of mine, Mr. R. T. Cook, of the firm of Cartis & Cook, advised me to try Warner's Safe Cure, as he had been troubled the same way and it had effected a cure for him. I bought six bottles, took the medicine as directed and am to-day a well man. I am sure no one ever had a worse case of bidney and liver trouble than I had. Re. kidney and liver trouble than I had. Before this I was always against proprietary medicines but not now, oh, no."

Friendship expresses itself in very peculiar ways sometimes; but the true

friend is the friend in need. Minard's Liniment is used by Physicians.

to write to BELLEVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE

Which has had the most successful history of any Business College in America. This leading institution affords superior advantages to those who want a Good Business Educatios, or a practical knowledge of Shorthand and Tyrewriting. Our Book-Keeping is the most extensively-used book-keeping in America. Our graduates are very successful in getting position. This is the best-equipped Business College in Canada. No stairs to climb; rooms and offices on ground floor. Buildings owned—not rented. Beautiful grounds; large gymnasium. Large circular sent free to any address. Direct as above.

PETERBOROUGH Specimens of Penmi

DEPARTMENTS:

BUSINESS COLLEGE

G. S. BEAN,
ALEX. BLANCHARD,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT. Principals.

The object of this Agency is to supply, at the regular dealers' prices, any kind of goods imported or manufactured in the United States. imported or manufactured in the United States.

The advantages and conveniences of this Ageacy are many, a few of which are:

lat It is situated in the heart of the wholesale trade of the metropolis, and bas completed such arrangements with the leading manufacturers and importers as enable it to purchase in any quantity at the lowest wholesale rates, thus getting its profits or commissions from the importers or manufacturers, and hence2nd. No extra commissions are charged its patrons on purchases made for them, and giving them besides the benefit of my experience and facilities in the actual prices charged.

3rd. Should a patron want several different articles, embracing as many separate trades or lines of goods, the writing of only one letter to this Acency will insure the prompt and correct filling of such orders. Besides, there will be only one express or freight charge.

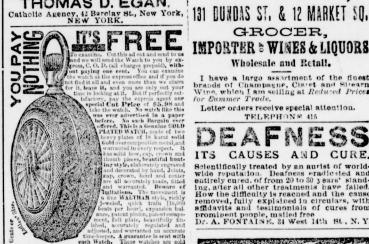
Ath Persons outside of New York, who

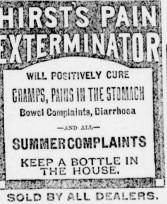
there will be only one express or its activated with Persons outside of New York, who may not know the address of houses selling a particular line of goods, can get such goods all the same by sending to this Agency.

5th Clergymen and Religious Institutions and the trade buying from this Agency are allowed the regular or usual discount.

Any business matters, outside of buying and selling goods, entrusted to the attention or management of this Agency, will be strictly and conscientiously attended to by your giving me authority to act as your agent. Whenever you want to buy anything send your olders to

THOMAS D. EGAN.





THE KEY TO HEALTH.

Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the sys-tem, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Copof the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrotala, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy induence of BURDOCK influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

For Sale by all Dealers, T. MILBURN & CO.. Proprietors. Toronto. NATIONAL

COLONIZATION LOTTERY Under the patronage of the Rev.
Father Labelle.
Established in 1884, under the Act of Quebec 52 Vict., Chap. 38, for the benefit of the Diocesan Societies of Colonization of the Province of Quebec.

CLASS D. The 40th Monthly Drawing will take place WEDNESDAY, MOV. 19, 1890,

At 2 o'olock p. m.
PRIZES VALUE
CAPITAL PRIZE:
One Real Estate worth \$5,000

| Color | Colo

Offices: 19 St. James Street, Montreal, Can

NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY IS to supply, at this Agency is to supply, at the Agency is to supply at the Agency is the Ag

WILSON BROS.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES AND LIQUORS, -398 RICHMOND STREET-

LONDON, ONT.

GROCER, IMPORTER : WINES & LIQUORS

Wholesale and Retail. have a large assortment of the fluest ands of Champagne, Claret and Stearn tre, which I am seiling at Reduced Prices. Emmer Trade.

Letter orders receive special attention.
TELEPHONE 415

DEAFNESS

ITS CAUSES AND CURE. Scientifically treated by an aurist of world-wide reputation. Deafness eradicated and entirely cured, of from 20 to 30 years' stand-ing, after all other treatments have failed. How the difficulty is reached and the cause removed, fully explained in circulars, with affidavits and testimonials of cures from



BENZIGER BROS'. NEW PUBLICATIONS

ONE AND THIRTY DAYS with Blessed
Margaret Mary. 32mo, marcq., 25c.
REVELATIONS OF THE SACKED
HEART to Blessed Margaret Mary,
and the History of Her Life From
the French of Mgr. Bougand, Bishop of
Laval. 8vo, cloth, net. \$150
THE SACKED HEART Studied in the
sacred Scriptures. From the French
of Rev. H. Salntrain, C.S. R. 8vo.
cloth, ... net \$2.00 | cloth, net \$2.00 ComPENDIUM JURIS CANONICI, ad usum Cleri et Seminariorum hujas re-gionis accomoda'um Auciore Rev. S. B. Smith, S.i. D. Crown Svo, cloth, net, \$2.00 Smith, S. I. D. Crown Svo, cloth, net, \$2.00
DE PHILOSOPHIA MORALI PRÆLECTIONES, in collegto Georgenonitano
habitæ anno 1890, a P N. Russo, S J Svo,
half leather,
THE NEW SECOND READER, tatholic
National Series, By Right Rev. Richard
Glimonr, D D. 168 pages, cloth, inked
sides, 40 centa. THE CATHOLIC NATIONAL CHARTS.

Illustrated 22 numbers, white paper, sheets, \$2.50 22 mounted on 11

DORTOS, \$6.50.

PRINCIPLES OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND
BIOLOGY. By Rev Thomas Hughes 8.1.

Second edition. 16mo, cloth, . net, 75c.
GOLDEN SANDS. (Fifth Series) Cloth, GOLDEN SAADS. (First Screen) Counts.

THE CROWN OF THORNS; or, The Little Breviary of the Holy Face. A complete Manual of Devotion and Reparation to the Holy Face of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. From approved and original sources by the Sisters of the Divine Compassion. With an Introductory Notice by Right Rev. Mons. Preston, Vicar General.

32no, cloth, 50 cents. osmo, cloth,

THE RIGHTS OF OUR LITTLE ONES;

or, First Principles on Education in Catechetical Form. By Rev. James conway,
S.J.

32mo, paper, 15 cents; per 100, \$ 9 00. Cioth inked, 25 ... 15 00.

Sold by all Catholic Booksellers BENZIGER BROTHERS Printers to the Holy Apostolic See,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF VESTMENTS AND CHURCH ORNAMENTS, New York, Cincinnati and Chicago.

THE DOMINION Savings and Investment Society

LONDON, ONT.

To Farmers, Mechanics and others wishing to borrow money upon the Security of Real Estata:

Having a large amount of money on hand we have decided, "for a short period," to make loans at a very low rate, according to the security offered, principal parable at the ead of term, with privilegs to borrower to pay back a portion of the principal, with any instalment of interest, if he so desires.

Beroods wishing to borrow money will consuit their own interests by spplying personally or by letter to

F. B. LEYS, Manager.

OFFICE — Opposite City Hall, Richmond Street, London, Ontario.

MITH BROTHERS. PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAM FITTERS

172 KING STREET
Plumbing work done on the latest improved sanitary principles.
Estimates furnished on application.
Telephone No.538. D.R. HANAVAN, SURGEON TO "D" Royal School of Infantry. Office and residence, 389 Burwell street, second door from Dundas. Religion, she stands sub Upon the rock that ero Her foot on all the spoils With light eternal on i She, sovereign of the ort On truth's broad sun n That deepens, on ward as hat deepens, onward as And shrinks not from

NOVEMBER

BY AUBREY

Religi

But they—her daughters Within the cleft, conter Dim skirts of glory ways And steps of parting D

Tis theirs to watch the value In gleams from Nature The legend rise from out The relic consecrate the Theirs to adumbrate and To point toward fount of Leaving, in type alone of What man must know

For where her court true
'Mid loftier handmaids
Dark as the midnight's si
A slave, gem-crowned, i

O thou whose light is in Reverence, love's moth Stience may soar a white Drifts barren o'er a sho FIVE-MINUTE

FOR EARLY

BY THE PAULIS Preached in their Chur Apostle, Fifty-ninth avenue, New York Cit

New York Catho TWENTY-FIRST SUNDAY Sometimes it seems, one of the most diffic quire, and one of the h
is that virtue spoken of
to-day—that of Forga
And yet it is a virtu Christians, are most et have no choice whateve we would live in the gr would ecquire merit, if our souls, if we would last-we must forgive us. Our Blessed Lord plainest possible langu give men their effences Heavenly Father will your effences; but if your men, neither will you

your chences; but if you men, neither will you your sins." "Ju shall not be judged; o you shall not be cond and you shall be forgiv Can words be clear point than these? tound to forgive other giveness is dependent u We cannot receive the the other. Yet, in spit tive obligation, upon w our happiness here are sadly frequent are the come under our notice positions and unforgive terribly common are d strife and feeds in quarrels among friend averted eyes among the the same church ah, pe (God have mercy on together at the same al their own condemnati Blood of Christ!

We must look at this rethren. We must for brethren. We must for and freely forgive other be forgiven ourselves. forgiveness and the sam giveness which we look must extend to those w

How often we hear th pression used (and us most sanctimonious and imaginable); "I will ; forget" What utter and That is the same thing have not forgiven, and forgive. If a real C pardon had filled your be no room for any ren injury - which most fancied injury after a slights and wrongs and means brooding over t coddling them, magnify to all the neighborhood von stop thinking about surprised to find how ex insignificant they will l and if you are to really must stop thinking abou

Suppose God said to t you, of course, because but I can never forget duct. You are duly s and therefore I am ob into heaven; but I sha eins against you for sounds blasphemous, als a supposition, but tha many of you say to the offended you; and if just deserts, that is jus o say to you. How do you ask Go Is it not an absolute, un

there is a very importance it there is a very importance in Forgive us of say; but how? "as we trespass against vs." You give you as you forgive and in no other way. forgive your fellow sin: ask God to forgive you mockery the "Our I under circumstances Almighty God is not of that. "For with that you shall mea measured to you again. man shall sow, those als So then let the words Gospel be a warning to servant had been freed i and yet he refused to sh a fellow servant who c garly trifle. "And his delivered him to the t should pay all the debt. Heavenly Father do to

Leading authorities s way to treat catarrh is tional remedy, like Hoo

give not every one of your hearts."

tional remedy, like Hoo

Figural Ri
All have equal rights
and the pursuit of has
are handicapped in the
biliousness, lack of energ
weakness, constipation,
removing these complai
Bitters confers untol

Religion.

BY AUBREY DE VERE.

Religion, she stands subline Upon the rock that crowns our globe, Her foot on all the spolls of time. With light eternal on her robe;

She, sovereign of the orb she guides On truth's broad sun may root a gaze That deepens, onward as she rides, And shrinks not from the frontal blaze.

But they-her daughters Arts-must hide Within the cleft, content to see Dim skirts of glory waving wide, And steps of parting Deity.

Tis theirs to watch the vision break In gleams from Nature's rrown or smile, The legend rise from out the lake, The relic consecrate the laic.

Theirs to adumbrate and suggest.
To point toward fount of buried lore;
Leaving, in type alone expressed,
What man must know not, yet adore.

Ä,

T 50.

JORS

URE.

world-ed and stand-failed.

E 45

ONS

Blessed

ACRED

ÆLEC-

J 8vo.

40 cents. HARTS.

paper,

GY AND thes, 8.J. net, 75c. Cloth, 60 cents. omplete ation to Saviour original ne Com-otice by General. 50 cents. ONES; in Catelonway,

9 00. 15 00. F THE ang Man

ERS

ES OF AMENTS,

ociety

on hand riod," to ording to vable at borrower pal, with o desires. oney will applying

anager. ichmond

ITTERS

timprov.

on.

For where her court true Wisdom keeps,
'Mid loftier handmaids, one there stands
Dark as the midnight's starry deeps,
Aslave, gem-crowned, from Nubla'ssand-

O thou whose light is in thy heart, Reverence, love's mother! without thee Slience may soar a while; but Art Drifts barren o'er a shoreless sea.

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES.

BY THE PAULIST FATHERS. Preached in their Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Fifty-ninth street and Ninth avenue, New York City.

New York Catholic Review.

TWENTY-FIRST SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST. Sometimes it seems, dear brethren, that one of the most difficult virtues one of the most difficult virtues to acquire, and one of the hardest to practice, is that virtue spoken of in the Gospel of to-day—that of Forgiveness of Injuries. And yet it is a virtue to which we, as Christians, are most strictly bound. We have no choice whatever in the matter. If we would live in the grace of God, if we would secont whether the grace of God, if we would secont whether the grace of God, if we would secont whether the grace of God, if we would secont whether the grace of God, if we would secont whether the grace of God, if we would secont whether the grace of God, if we would secont whether the grace of God, if we would secont whether the grace of God, if we would secont whether the grace of God, if we would secont whether the grace of God, if we would secont whether the grace of God, if we would secont whether the grace of God, if we would secont whether the grace of God, if we would second the grace of would ecquire merit, if we would save our souls, if we would gain heaven at the cut souls, if we would gain heaven at the last—we must forgive those who offend us. Our Blessed Lord has spoken in the plainest possible language: "If you forgive men their effences," He says, "your Heavenly Father will also forgive you your effences; but if you will not forgive men, neither will your Father forgive you your sins." "Judge not, and you shall not be judged; condemn not, and you shall not be condemned. Forgive and you shall be forgiven."

Can words be clearer or more to the

Can words be clearer or more to the point than these? Not only are we hound to forgive others, but our own forgiveness is dependent upon our doing so. We cannot receive the one without doing the transfer of this transfer. the other. Yet, in spite of this impera-tive obligation, upon which directly hangs our happiness here and hereafter, how sadly frequent are the instances which come under our notice of revengeful dispositions and unforgiving hearts! How terribly common are discords in families, strife and feeds in neighborhoods, quarrels among friends, black looks or averted eyes among those who worship in the same church ah, perhaps among those (God have mercy on them!) who kneel together at the same altar, and receive to their own condemnation the Body and Blood of Christ!

There are women to-day forty years old still living in the pernictous books in their teens. They follow bad heroines, and may, according to their now diseased minds, find themselves an improvement on the creature they imitate. They are, if not actively victous, silly, uncatural together at the same altar, and receive to their own condemnation the Body and Blood of Christ!

Blood of Christ! We must look at this very seriously, my brethren. We must forgive others—fully and freely forgive others—if we hope to be forgiven ourselves. The same kind of forgiveness and the same amount of forgiveness which we look for from God, we must extend to those who have offended

How often we hear that detestable ex pression used (and used, too, with the most sanctimonious and self righteous air imaginable); "I will forgive, but I can't forget" What utter and wicked non-ense! That is the same thing as saying that you have not forgiven, and do not mean to forgive. If a real Christlike spirit of pardon had filled your hearts, there would

you, of course, because I have promised; toward something they knew not what. but I can never forget your whicked conduct. You are duly sorry for your sine, and therefore I am obliged to admit you into heaven; but I shall remember those sine against you for all eternity." It eins against you for all eternity." It sounds blasphemous, almost, to make such a supposition, but that is precisely what many of you say to those who may have offended you; and if you received your just deserts, that is just what God ought one, considering the greatness of the event —of building up the gate. There is some—

there is a very important condition attached: Forgive us our trespasses," you say; but how? "as we forgive those who trespass against vs" You ask God to forgive your fellow sinners, and in no other way. And if you do not forgive your fellow sinners, how dare you ask God to forgive your fellow sinners, how dare you mak God to forgive you? What a ghastly mockery the "Our Fatherr" becomes under circumstances like these! But Almighty God is not deceived. Baure of that. "For with the same measure that you shall measure, it shall be measured to you again." "What things a man shall sow, those also shall he roap."

So then let the words of this morning's Extractor. It makes no sore spots and acts

So then let the words of this morning's Gospel be a warning to you. The wicked servant had been freed from a heavy debt; and yet he refused to show a like favor to a fellow servant who owed him a beggarly trifle. "And his lord being angry delivered him to the torturers until he should pay all the debt. So also shall my Heavenly Father do to you, if you forgive not every one of his brother from your hearts." and yet he refused to show a like favor to

Leading authorities say the only proper way to treat catarrh is to take a constitu-tional remedy, like Hood's Sarsaparilla.

tional remedy, like Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Figual Rights.

All have equal rights in life and liberty and the pursuit of happiness, but many are handicapped in the race by dyspepsia, biliousness, lack of energy, nervous debility, weakness, constipation, etc., by completely removing these complaints Burdock Blood Bitters confers untold benefits on all anfferers.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

A GENTLE BOY.

man unless you are a gentle-man unless you are a gentle boy first: kind and considerate to all around you, gentle to the weak, and courteous to those whom that led him to change his religious be-lief: to the weak, and courteous to those whom you meet every day. You are forming your character now, my boy, and it will be too late for you to change when you are grown up. You will want to be considered a gentleman then, so try to be a gentle boy now. There is nothing unmanly in being gentle and coutteous. Now, think about this while you are giving Gracie a ride, and don't think it not unmanly to be gentle with your little eister."

dred motives which have never occurred to them. The quiet manner is taken to mean irritation when it is simply wear! neess, or the impulsive speech is supposed to spring from anger, when it may have its origin in embarrssment, or in indiscretion. Life would be smoother in many a home if everybody would endeavor to understand his or her neighbor in the home, and if

FRIVOLOUS LITERATURE.

I would rather take an innocent young creature through the worst part of New York at midnight than put bad books into her white hands. There is little romance or allurement in naked human vice, but vice clothed with a poet's fancy, beautified by the imagination, is snother sort of a thing.

There is so much in a girl's commencing right in the things she reads. It is often

the making of marring of her whole

There are women to-day forty year who has been acting out French novels all her days to the best of her ability, with the result of dressing like a guy when she means to be artistic, acting like a coarse woman when she means to be a siren, and talking absurdities when she means to be enchanting.—Maude Audresos.

GETHSEMANI. On the very lowest slope of the Mount of Olives, deep down and unssen beyond the inclosed wall of the Temple area, lies the garden which is so associated with the the garden which is so associated with the sacred story—Gethsemani, the scene of the agony. Almostopposite to it, on the other side of the road which traverses the narrow valley, is what is now called the Golden be no room for any remembrance of past | Gate, supposed to have been the Beautiful figury — which most likely was only | Gate of the Temple. It would be the fancied injury after all. Remembering | natural and nearest way by which to reach fancied frjury after all. Remembering slights and wrongs and misunderstandings means broading over them, nursing and codding them, magnifying them, talking to all the neighborhood about them. If you stop thinking about them, you will be surprised to find how extremely petty and surprised to find how extremely and surprised to find how extremely and surprised to find how extremely an extremely an extremely an extremely an extremely an extremely an surprised to find how extremely petty and pale of the sheet the sheet the sheet of the sheet the sheet the sheet of the sheet the she must stop thinking about them.

Suppose God said to us: "I will forgive of events, which was drawing their feet

osay to you.

How do you ask God to forgive you?

Is it not an absolute, unmodified request: there is a very important condition attached. Each of the supposition of grateful to the imaginative mind. And the singularly toucoing juxtaposition of

Extractor. It makes no sore spots and acts speedily. Try Putnam's Corn Extractor. At druggists. Sure, safe, and painless.

DISEASE GATHERS STRENGTH as it advances. Annihilate it at its birth. When the bowels become singgish, digestion feeble, or the liver torpid, they should be aroused and stimulated with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, a realising forement in reschilers. tic Cure, a medicine foremost in usefulness among alteratives. It should not be aban-doned if an immediate cure is not effected, but be used as it deserves, systematically and with persistence. It will then prove that it is thorough,

The People's Mistake.

People make a sad mistake often with serious results when they neglect a constipated condition of the bowels. Knowing that Burdock Blood Bitters is an effectual

FROM?

"Be gentle with little Gracie, Charlie," said his mother as she tucked up the little girl in her carriage, all ready for a ride. "Be a gentle boy."

"Oh, mother, boys are never gentle," answered Charlie. "I don't want to be called a gentle boy."

"Yot a few years from this time, if you should not be called a gentleman, you would feel very badly," answered his mother. "And you can not be a gentleman tunless you are agentle boy first: kind an early day, setting forth the reasons

written under the influence of inspira tion? What writer in the New Testa-ment claims to have so written? The ment claims to have so written; the writers do not claim inspiration for them-selves or do they for one another, or where does the Bible say that any, even of the Apostles, had any authority given to them to write at all, much less to write by inspiration? But St. Mark St. Luke were not even Apostles. What authority does St. Luke claim for writing? Where do we read in the Bible that Carist
appointed any one to write at all? How
do you know that the Bible is travelated
right? But if you go to the Greek what
does the Greek mean in a hundred places? everybody were taken at the best, and not at the worst, valuation. What does a young girl know of life Does our faith turn on meanings of words to be ground out of dictionaries, etc? Some scholars, who think themselves very clever are grinding at texts and words to find out about the future and about the nature of the soul; but what is to come of all this text grinding? Besides, how, for instance, do you know that St. Paul's Epistles have been kept all these years in the same state in which they issued from his pen? Aud which are they? Who has the list of them? Which Epistics are genuine? Where is the Protestant's Bible authority Where is the Protestant's pible authority for any Bible? Now, all these questions come under the one question, "Where do you get the Bible from?" The fact is, the Bible is not a Protestant book at all. No

Bible is not a Protestant book at all. No Protestant or sectarian idea was ever in it. No line of the Bible was ever written by Protestants or to Protestants. The Bible was never intended to be handled and dealt with in the Protestant fashion and method. Their way of treating the Bible is unhistorical and unreasonable. But behind all that stands this proposition: The Gospel is not a book revelation but a tradition. Yet, even supposing the Gospel were a book revelation, then the Bible could not have been a Protestant book—a book for every one to interpret just according to his private fancies, Chris-tianity is not a book revelation. Christ

did not intend that mankind should learn His religion from a book. Of course Bible history is so learnt; but what good is history without doctrine? His tory is not religion. If Christ had in-tended that mankind were to learn His religion from a book He would either have written it Himself or commanded others to write it. He did neither. No person mentioned in the Bible ever got his religion in such a way at all. The Protestant way is unknown to the Bible; the first Christians could not have im need for some authority. No hint is given in the Bible of any book containing a complete explanation of the whole religion of Carist. The first Christians did not get their religion in the Protestant way; there was no intervention of any book between them and their Saviour. They learnt their faith by tradition, from what was handed down by word of mouth.

For any man through comparing texts and readings, etc., and by his own private judgment without any guide to direct him—which is going by one's fancies—to find a creed for himself, this is an invention of Protestantism. Carist made His Church to be this guide. This

is the historical truth; this is reasonable, The Church began before there was any New Testament. What the Bible means is known to the Church. We get the Bible from the Church; it is her book. This is the only answer to "Where do you get the Bible from?" Mrs. Barnhart, cor. Pratt and Broadway. has been a sufferer for twelve years through rheumatism, and has tried every remedy she could hear of, but received no benefit, until she tried Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil:

she says she cannot express the satisfaction she feels at having her pain entirely re-moved and her rheumatism cured. Imperial Federation
Will present an opportunity to extend the
frame of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry the unfailing remedy for cholera, cholera morbus, colic, cramps, diarrhoa, dysentery, and all summer com-plaints, to every part of the Empire, Wild Strawberry never fails.

Mr. W. R. Lazier, Bailiff, &c. Belleville, writes; "I find Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil the best medicine I have ever used in my stable. I have used it for bruises, scratches, wind puffs and cuts, and in every case it gave the best satisfaction. We use it as a household remedy for colds burns &c., and it is a perfect panacea. It will remove warts by paring them down and applying it occasionally.

People make a sad mistake often with serious results when they neglect a constipated condition of the bowels. Knowing that Burdock Blood Bitters is an effectual cure at any stage of constipation, does not warrant us in neglecting to use it at the right time. Use it now.

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

It occasionally.

What is a Day's Labor?

One day's work for a healthy liver is to secrete three and a half pounds of bile. If the bile secretion be deficient, constipation, ensues; if profuse, biliousness and jaundice arise, Burdock Blood Bitters is the most perfect liver regulator known in medicine for preventing and curing all liver troubles.

WHERE DO YOU GET THE BIBLE A PROTESTANT CHIEF'S VIEWS

The following speech, as reported by Der Nordstern, of St. Cloud, Minn., August 28th ult., was lately delivered by Chief Wa ba-negwail, a Protestant Indian of White Earth Reservation, on the occasion white Earth Reservation, on the occasion of a visit by several Banedictine Fathers:

"I am glad to see so many black gowns here, more than ever before. The black gowns have always shown themselves as the best friends of the Indians Look here at our black gown, Father Aloysius; he helps us in everything, not only as priest but also as medicine man.

The black gown here has already eared.

The black gown here has already saved the lives of many of us; he helps all; the Catholics and us Protestants. For the CATHOLIC RECORD.

"Where do you get the Bible from?" is the first question a Protestant has to answer. It must be answered, and yet mannly in being gentle and courteous. Now, think about this while you are giving Gracle a ride, and don't think it not urnanly to be gentle with your little elster."

I hope that all little boys who read this paper will remember that gentlemen are made of gentle boys.

MISUNDERSTANDINGS.

A great deal of unhappiness in home life comes from misunderstanding the people one lives with. Each of us is more or less affected by the personal impression of a conversation, incident or episode. The way it strikes us is very apt to push quite out of sight the way it may strike another. In consequence we mis interpret moods, or attribute to our kindered motives which have never occurred to them. The quite manner is taken to witters do not claim insuring incident or episode. The quite manner is taken to writers do not claim insuring incident or episode. The way it strikes us is very apt to push quite out of sight the way it may strike another. In consequence we mis interpret moods, or attribute to our kindered motives which have never occurred to them. The quite manner is taken to writers do not claim insuring incident or elimination of the mission of the mission and the Bible from?

For the CATHOLIC RECORD.

"Where do you get the Bible from?" I content in the Sible of work and to be wise. We have here a Government school he will kinds of work and to be wise. We have here a Government school for years, and bible only not one can either write or read English; the assure to it is not in the Bible of you read of any Bible? Where in the Bible do you read of any Bible? Where in the Bible do you know in this bible? Where in the Bible do you know find any list of books. The list of books to be sufficient or experience and into no one else. Whenever is the way it was written by "inspirations?" If you be lieve the way it will be a sufficient or experience and into no one else. Whenever is the wri us old Indians. I thank all black gowns bere in our midst for their friendly visit, This much I have to say."

MONTREAL TO CHICAGO.

CONTINUED, Before leaving Toronto we must see a few more of the many points of interest few more of the many points of interest in that city. This we are able to do at a very slight expense, thanks to the admirable street car service. All cars start at the corner of York and Front streets, and from that point any part of the city may be reached. The corners of Simcoe ani Klug streets are the most noted in Toronto, as the buildings there are supposed to be used for the various purposes of legislation, salvation, education and damnation—being a saloon, the Upper Canada College, a church and the Government House. The perliament buildings on Front street are unpretentious brick on Front street are unpretentious brick structures. The Cyclorama of the Battle of Gettysburg, also on this street, is worth seeing. The art gallery on King street west should also be visited. It is now the headquarters of the Ontario Society of Artlais. The Hortleultural gardens on Jarvis street are the finest in Canada, and

Jarvis street are the finest in Canada, and should be seen to be appreciated. The churches of all denominations are, as a rule, fine buildings.

After seeling all we wish, we get into a street car and soon reach Union station and leave the Queen city by the G. T. R. train on the old main line to Sarnia.

In less than an hour we reach Georgetown, where the Northern division from Hamilton to North Bay crosses the main line from this point to Guelph, which is the principal station of the W. G. and Bruce division. The appearance of the country changes greatly. Instead of the sountry changes greatly. Instead of the sloping, sandy soil we see rocks on all sides of us. Even the names of the stations, Limehouse, and Rockwood, tell us of the nature of the country through which we are passing. The scenery is very nictures us.

wery picturesque.

Guelph, being the distributing point for the counties of Wellington, Grey and Bruce, is naturally a thriving city. Its buildings are substantial limestone structures. The church of the Immacuting Counties

over fifty towns and villages in Waterloo and the adjoining counties. Many of the people are Catholics, and the C. M. B. A. has quite a number of Branches through this district. St. Jerome's College is favorably known throughout the country. Rev. L. Funcken C. R. D. D., is President. Rev. Et. Glowacki, C. R., late of St. Stanislaus church, Chicago, and

fate of St. Stanishaus cource, Unicago, and formerly rector of the Sanctuary of Mentorella, Italy, is now here.

The next place of note is Stratford, which is one of the most important stations of the G. T. Railway, as no less than six different branches centre here. majority of the people are employes of

the railway.

The genial Dr. Kilroy has charge of St.

Joseph's church. The Loretto nuns have
a convent here and also have charge of most of the Stratford schools. JER, C.

Newspaper Directory for Canada.

A Newspaper firectory for Canada, Messrs. A. McKin & Co., Advertising Agents for Montreal, are preparing what will be the first comprehensive newspaper directory of this country.

Canada is now quite large enough and its journalistic interests of sufficient importance to require its own annual Newspaper Directory, and there are several new features of the proposed work which will make it a valuable hand book for all seeking information concerning the Canadian Press.

We bespeak for this enterprising firm the hearty support and co operation of Canadian publishers generally.

Mr. T. J. Humes, Columbus, Ohio, writes: "I have been afflicted for some time with Kidney and Liver Complaint, and find Parmelee's Pills the best medicine for these diseases. These Pills do not cause pain or griping, and should be used when a cathartic is required. They are Galatine Coated, and rolled in the Flour of Licorice to preserve their purity, and give them a pleasant, agreeable taste.

Much distress and sickness in children is caused by worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator gives relief by removing the the cause. Give it a trial and be con-

DOM BOSCO ON PRAYER

The following remarkable advice is taken from a letter of Dom Bosco to a religious of the Salesian Congregation. It is dated December 8th, 1887 (feast of the Immsculate Conception), less than two mouths before his lamented death. This letter may be regarded as a cost of spiritual testament of the holy priest:
"When one earnestly wishes to obtain a
grace from God through the intercession grace from God through the intercession of the Biesed Virgin or some other saint, it is usual to say: 'If this favor be granted, I will make such and such an offering, or give such an alms.' For preferable and more efficacious would it prove to give before hand what we intended to offer in the absolution. before hand what we intended to offer in thanksgiving; for thus by our confidence we oblige, as it were, Almighty God, our Biessed Lady, and the saints to listen favorably and to grant our petitions. We also fulfil the precept of Christ; Date, et dabitur vobis—'Give, and it shall be given to you.' Our Divine Saviour does not say, 'Promise to give, and you shall receive;' but 'Give first, and then you shall receive;' Those who are requainted with Dom Bosco's life are a ware of the many examples it fornishes aware of the many examples it furnishes of the efficacy of this beautiful exercise of confidence in Almighty God.

Scothing, Cleansing, Healing. Instant Relief, Permanent Cure, Failure Impossible.

Zoucational.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY. S.T. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY.

Under the direction of the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, Amherstburg, Ontario. This educational establishment highly recommends itself to the favor of parents anxious to give to their daughters solid and useful education. The scholastic year, comprising ten months, opens at the beginning of September and closes in July, Tarms, half yearly in advance, Soard and Tuition, per annum, 870 00; Music and use of Piano, 834 00; Drawing and Painting, 815 00; Bed and Bedding, \$10 00; Washing, 812 00. For further information, apply to the Sister Superior.

SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SAND-A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SAND-wich, Ont.

The studies embrace the Classical and
Commercial Courses. Terms, including all
ordinary expenses, \$150 per annum. For full particulars apply to the Rev. Denis O'Connor, President.

ST. JEROME'S COLLEGE,

BERLIN, ONT.

Complete Classical, Philosophical and Commercial Courses, and Shorthand and Typewriting.

For Further particulars apply to REV. L. FUNCKEN, C. R., D.D.,

President. ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE,

Gnelph, being the distributing point for the counties of Wellington, Grey and Bruce, is naturally a thriving city. Its buildings are substantial limestone structures. The church of the Immaculate Conception, in charge of the Jesuit Fathers, is a fine building, and, with St. Mary's rectory and the Convent of the Ladies of Loretto, occupy the best site in Gnelph.

A few miles further on wereach Berlin, through which a branch line runs from Waterloot to Galt. Berlin is the centre of the German settlement, which comprises

ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE BELLEVILLE.

TWENTY - SECOND YEAR. W. B. ROBINSON, J. W. JOHNSON, F. C. A.,

PRINCIPALS.

For twenty-two years this institution has maintained the highest position and secured the videst attendance among the Business Colleges of America.

The new 100 page circular will tell you what this famous institution can do for you. Be careful to address,

ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE

A CADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART, London, Ont.

Conducted by the Ladles of the Sacred Heart. Locality unrivalled for healthiness, offering peculiar advantages to pupils even of delicate constitutions. Air bracing, water pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds afford every facility for the enjoyment of invigorating exercise. System of education thorough and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed. French is taught, free of charge, not only in class, but practically by conversation. The Library contains choice and standard works. Literary reunions are held monthly. Vocal and instramental music form a prominent feature. Musical soirces take place weekly, elevating taste, testing improvement and insuring self-possession. Strict attention is paid to promote physical and intellectual development, habits of neatness and economy, with refinement of manner. Terms can be obtained on application to the Lady Superior.

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF LAKE ONVENT OF OUR LADY OF LAKE HURON, SARNIA, ONT.
This institution offers every advantage to young ladies who wish to receive a solid, useful and refined education. Particular attention is paid to vocal and instrumental music. Board and tuition per annum, \$100. For further particulars apply to the Mother Superior, Box 303.

Brotesstenat.

A DRIAN I. MACDONELL, BARRISTER, Solicitor, Conveyancer, etc., Cornwall, Ont. P. O. Box 55S. Collections and sgency matters receive prompt and personal atten-

GEORGE C. DaVIS, DENTIST.
Office, Dundas Street, four doors est of Richmond. Vitalized air administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

OVE & DIGNAN, BARRISTERS, ETC., 418 Talbot Street, London. Private funds to loan. FRANCIS LOVE. R. H. DIGNAN,

DR. WOODRUFF,
NO. 185 QUERN'S AVENUE.
Defective vision, impaired hearing,
Nasal catarrh and troublesome throats,
Eyes tosted, glasses adjusted.
Hours—12 to 4.

TO ORDER.

Scotch Tweed Overcoats, \$15 Fine Melton Overcoats, \$16 Fine Tweed Suits, \$16

PETHICK & M'DONALD

393 Richmond St. First Door North of City Hall.

NEW BOOK

VERY REV. C. O'BRIEN, D.D. Archbishop of Halifax.

"AMINTA"

A MODERN LIFE DRAMA.

Cloth, Gilt Top, \$1.00;

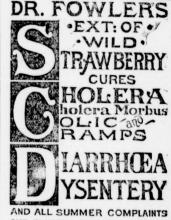
PREFACE—Poetry is condensed thought rhythmically expressed. Only the cultured as distinguished from the superficially educated can enjoy and appreciate it. Hence this work is not intended for the light and thoughtless, but for those who, having received a liberal education, reflect at times on the unrest of modern intellects, and seek to learn something of its case. We venture to hepe that such as these will find that new ground in poetry has been broken.

It is a very real modern life drama.

D. & J. SADLIER & Co.

Catholic Publishers, Booksellers & Stationers, Church Ornaments, Vostments, Statuary and Religious Articles.

123 Church St. 1869 Notre Dame St. TORONTO. MONTREAL.



AND FLUXES OF THE BOWELS IT IS SAFE AND RELIABLE FOR CHILDREN OR ADULTS.

ONCORDIA VINEYARDS SANDWICH, ONT.

ERNEST GIRARDOT & COMPANY
PURE NATIVE WINES
Altar Wine as specialty. Only Native Altan
wine used and recommended by His Eminence Cardinal Tacheresu. Specialty recommended and used by Rt. Rev. Archbishop
Lynch and Bishop Walsh.
We also make the best Native Claret
the market.
Send for prices and circular.
London, Sept. 13th, 1887.
The Messrs. Ernest Girardot & Co., of
Sandwich, being good practical Catholica,
we are satisfied their word may be relied on,
and that the wine they sell for use in the
Holy sacrifice of the Mass is pure and teadulterated. We, therefore, by these presonts recommend tifor altar use to the clergy
of our diocese.

ents recommend that the of the of London.

† JOHN WALSH. Bp. of London. INSURANCE.

PHENIX FIRE INS. CO'Y.

Established 1854.
Cash Assets ... \$ 5,305,004,23
Paid in los-as over ... 25,000,000,00

AGRICULTURAL INS. CO'Y.

McShane Bell Foundry.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches,
Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc., FULLY
WARKANTED. Catalogue sent Free,
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

MENEELY & COMPANY
WEST TROY, N. Y., BELLS
Favorably known to the public since
1826, Church, Chapel School, Fire Alarm
and other bells; also, Chimes and Peas

ASTHMA DR. TAFT'S ASTHMALENE ASTH



A CATHOLL of good nabits and fair education wanted in several sections of the United States and Canada and Permanent employment and good pay to industrie is person. References. Benziger Brotters, 36 and 38 Barclay street, New York. 622 Sw

CATHOLIC - HOME - ALMANAO FOR 1891.

The BEST YET. It Should be in Every Cathelic Family. PRICE 25 CENTS.

Address, THOS. COFFEY. Catholic Record Office, London

Branch No. 4, Lenden, Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday ery month, at 8 o'clock, at their ha bloom Block, Richmond street. P. tyle, President; Win. Corcoran, Re-

O. M. B. A.

Resolutions of Condolence.

Resolutions of Condolence.

At a regular meeting of Branch 84, Montreal, held October 15, 1890, the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, it has pleased the Most High to call to her last resting place the beloved wife of Brother O'Suilivan. oe it.

Resolved, That we, members of Branch 84, do sincerely condole with the family of deceased on the dispensation it has pleased divine Providence to efflict them, and we commend them for consolation to Him who orders all for the best, and whose chastlesments are meant in mercy.

Resolved, That a copy he sent to family,

menis are meant in mercy.

Resolved, That a copy he sent to family
CATHOLIC RECORD and C. M. B. A. Weekly W. J. SEVIGNY, Rec. Sec.

W. J. SEVIGNY, Rec. Scc.

At the regular meeting of Branch 23, Sea, forth, Ont., held on Oxtober 20, 180), the following resolutions were moved by Brother McQuade, seconded by Brother Killoran, and passed unablimously:

That whereas, Almighty God in H's wise Providence, has been pleased to afflict our honored Treasurer, Brother John Bornsy, and our worthy Trustee, Brother Faward D. vereaux, by calling Brother Faward D. vereaux, by calling Brother Drivey's brother Mathew, and brother-in-law of Brother Deversux, to demand brother-in-law of Brother Deversux. The brother Deversux is the season with the season with the season of Brother Brother Driversux.

Resolved, That the sincere and heartfelt gympathy of this Brauch be extended to Brothers John Dorsey and Edward Deverganz and their respective families, also to the children of the deceased in their sad and sudden bereavement, trusting that a meriful Providence will give them the sirergth necessary to sustain them in their sad affliction.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the CATHCLIC EXCORD for publication. May his soul rest in peace
Signed, J. B. Weber, P. Keating and J. McQuade, committee.

DIOCESE OF LONDON.

ADDRESS TO HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF LONDON AT THE ACAD-EMY OF THE SACRED HEART.

The beautiful and poetical address, read by Miss I. Porte to His Lordship the Blehop of London at the Academy of the Sacred Heart, on Monday, the 20th instant, was as follows. Miss Porte was complimented most highly by the distinguished clergymen present for her faultless elocution and aweetness of expression in the rendition of the address.

To Fis Lordship the Bishop of London :

To His Lordship the Bishop of London:

In the days of Israel's glory, when the spirit of the Most High rested on the chosen people, and His angels fought their battles, the aged seer of the Hebrew race, standing on the mountain of God, gazed with earnest. Inspired glance down the long vista of ages.

To him it was given to benoud the wonders of Judea's glory, the marvelous wisdom of her sages, the provess of her noble conquerors. Men like the brave Ezechiel, the 'Strength of God,'' the single-hearied Daniel; the valient Maccabees; women with the manly heart of that roble, martyrmother; priest and prophet, warrior and serice—and, beholding with prophetic gaze the faithful hearted of his favored race, he burst into that cry of excitant joy: "Beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that preachel peace."

Further down the cycle of years penetrates his heaven directed glance, and in the land so dear to Jewish heart he sees the wonders of those three and thirty years whose

"Echoes roll from soul to soul

"Echoes roll from soul to soul And live forever and forever."

"Echoes roll from soul to soul
And live forever and forever."

Who of the wonder-working sages of the
Hebrew land better than the inspired
lasias foresaw and extolled those years of
public milest breath of the same than the inspired
lasias foresaw and extolled those years of
public milest breath of the same same the smoking flax and raised to new-born
vigor the crushed and bruised reed.

He saw, as it was given to none other to
behold, the could be same to the same the smoking flax and raised to new-born
vigor the crushes of that Paschal ide, the
horrors of salvary's crime, yet then, as
before, his soul exaltant, broke out in that
anthem of praise: 'Beautiful upon the
mounts are the feet of him that bring
Statistic preaches peace.'

Now his gaze rest, on Olivet's brow, benoiding that group of power endowed fishermen, starting on their spostolic mission
through the earth, "witnesses" even to its
"utermost parts," and with a fervor that
seems to breathe a holy envy, again the
sacred accents rise to the Prophet's firecleansed lips: 'Beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that brings good
tidings, preaches peace."

Did his glance penet; ale still further down
"the sands of Time?" Did he marks those
footprints of Erir's noble sons, carrying to
distant lands, across the pathless seas,
through fores's primeval; in fertile valley
and on the everlasting hills, "the good tiings," the goose to hale and nobe fanes of
early Christian days, in the haunt of the
dusky forest child, by the occan, itse of

Beyond the obstation and nobe fanes of from the classic halls and nobe fanes of early Christian days, in the haunt of the dusky forest child, by the occan-iskse of our own virgin land, did not the Lord's anointed behold the men of Got is

"Planting the works of mercy, reaping souls:
Rearing true witness in the name of Christ?"

"Planting the works of mercy, reaping souls:
Bearing true witzees in the name of Christ?"
Ah! then, indeed, as the rich harvest ripened in the light of God, and souls immortal were won to higher, bester walks in life, then might he still entone that hymn of long ago: "How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that brings good tidings, preaches peace."
Such, my Lord, is the refrain that rises in the hearts of your children to-day, as for the first time we hall you as our Father! No stranger in these halls is he whom Christ has given to guard His little ones, and as we join our feelbe meed of loving congratulations to the chorus that has come out to you from all this land, we know that you believe our sincerity, and that no word of ours need tell you of the joy that fills our hearts.

You have ever been the friend of children, devoling life and intellect to the heaven-born work of education, and we hope, my Lord, that when, in the press of arduous cares and weighty responsibilities, your heart recurs with loving remembrance to the youth you have so nobly and so ably trained, and the need makes itself felt of looking once again upon a merry, youthful band, you will come to us, and let us be as children to a weary father. We know full well, although we are but little ones, how keenly must your religious soul feel the pang of separation from ties rendered sacred by religion's hely bond, the giving up of cherished works and this dear sectusion, whose bleesed sweetness even we can appreciate and oft-times envy.

bleesed sweetness even we can appreciate and oft-times eavy. May we not then hope, my Lord, that our convent home will sometimes be to you a haven of rest, a peaceful asylum, wherein your fatigues may be, for a time at least, for-

your fatigues may be, for a time at least, forgotien?
We have been trained to love our Bishop as the little child loves its tather; and we feel, my Lord, that no excuse is needed when we recail with you the sorrow that tonebed our hearts when last the autumn leaves beserved our Forest City. Our loss was Your loss, and though we rejoiced that still broader walks and lofter heights were given he our Father. Suffer us, then, my Lord, while repeating to the echo our grad welcome, to mingle our Archbishop's name with yours in heartfelt greeting and with the heaven taught prophet to exclaim: "Bissed upon the mountains are the feet of them who bring good tidings, preaching peace."
His Lordship Rishop O'Conpar realied

His Lordship Bishop O'Connor replied ES follows :

MY DEAR CHILDREN-I receive with great joy the congratulations which you have offered me on this occasion, and I am bighly pleased to know, as I have ears, that every departmen of the Sacred Heart is progressing well, hope this may continue to be the case I remember that last year, when you wer on the point of losing your Bishop, now the venerated Archbishop of Toronto, who is here present, you stated that it

and, though I know how difficult that will be, I will do my best for this pur poze. It shall always be my pleasure to encourage this institution and its pupils. I have left one educational institution in which I shaped for the new years, and I

I have left one educational institution in which I labored for twenty years, and I certainly leave Sandwich with regret; but this house will be to me a special care. Its pupils are not rollicking boys, such as I have been accustomed to deal with, but refined girls; and I assure you I shall take none the less interest here than I took with the boys at Sandwich. I promise you that I will do all I can to I promise you that I will do all I can to make this a prosperous house, and in make this a prosperous house, and in conclusion I request the Mother Superior to grant you a holiday in honor of the

His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, being requested to speak some words of encouragement to the pupils, said: He coincided with the last words of

your new Bishop that the children should have a holiday in commemoration of the great event which is being celebrated. In fact he proposed a holiday and a half that is to say, on the eve of the holiday there should be a lengthened recreation

and a joyous feast.

This was acceeded to by the Lady Superior; whereupon His Grace expressed his hope that the children would remember the matter and keep both the Lady Superior and His Lordship to their languages. promise now—and on certain occasion hereafter. His Grace continued:

Twenty-three years ago I passed through London as Bishop of this diocese on my way to Sandwich, and there was an entertainment similar to the one we an entertainment similar to the one we witnessed just now. I cannot say whether or not it was equal to the present one, but I was certainly delighted with it. I remember some of the Sacred Heart pupils then met me at the station; and they had reported a chair mither than they had prepared a chain with which they encircled me to chain me to London they encircled me to chain me to London and to prevent me from going to Sandwich, which was then the See. Those chains did ot altogether detain me then, but they brought me back to Lordon after a few years—and they have brought my succes-for also from Sandwich to London, and I have always remembered the kindnesses I have received from the ladies of the Sacred Heart and their pupils, which were often a consolation to me in my labors in

the episcopal office.

When I last went to Rome on my decennial visit, I laid before the Holy decennal visit, I had before the holy Father an address, which the Ladies of the Sacred Heart of London had prepared elaborately that it might be laid at his feet. The Holy Father was greatly attracted by the beautiful decoration, although he had certainly often seen educirable workmanship; and he asked admirable workmanship; and he asked me who had done it. I answered: "The Religious of the Sacred Heart;" where-upon the Holy Father said: "and have you the Sacred Heart Religious in your diocese? They must be to you indeed a great comfort and consolation." So they were. they were.

The programme of the entertainment which was rendered exquisitely, as usual, by the pupils. was as follows:

by the pupils, was as follows:

Overture— "Gazz Ladra." Rossini
By Misses Higgins. L. Coughlin, McIntyre,
Laura Hatton.
Chorus—"Euryanthe," Weber
An Allegory—"The Changed Cross,"
"Non Glova Il sospirar." Donizetti
(violins) Misses L. Coughlin and Linnen.
(plano, Miss M. O'Loans.
Welcome Chorus— Tully

The allegory, by Miss Higgins, deserves special mention, the sweet and graceful manner in which it was rendered receiv-

ing the warmest praise of the distinguished audience. THE PARISH OF LINDSAY.

Last Sunday was a red letter day in the temporalities of St. Mary's Catholic church, Lindsey. The Very Rev. P. D. Laurent, V. G., had the gratifying an nouncement to make that the parish was no longer in debt, and, what is more, that a bandsome sum is on deposit in the bank towards important improve-ments to be undertaken at an early day, for the completion of which it is ex pected the ordinary revenue of the parish will suffice. Among the first of these improvements are the completion of the tower and spire and the purchase of a fine bell, which will be ordered immedi

when the Vicar-General took charge of this parish, six and a half years ago, a debt of \$18,000 weighed upon the congregation, necessitating a heavy yearly outlay for the payment of interest. That in so short a time this burden has been wholly removed, in a manner, too, which has hardly been felt, is a cause of lively gratification mingled with surprise to the Catholics of Lindsay. The feelings of the congregation found vent in a representative meeting of a number of leading members, held in the sacristy at the end of High Mass, when Mr.
John Fleury being called to the chair,
the following resolution was adopted with

enthuisem: Moved by Mr. John Kennedy and seconded by Dr. Poole:

"That the congregation of the parish of St. Mary's Church, Lindsay, takes this opportunity to congratulate the Very Rev. P. D. Laurent, V. G., on the Very Rev. P. D. Laurent, V. G., on the happy announcement made to day, that the parish is now free from debt. W further avail ourselves of this occasio to acknowledge the very great serto acknowledge the very great ser-vices which the Vicar-General has rendered to the parish, not only in the very able management of the finances of the parish during the last six and a half years, but on account of his own great personal liberality in generously donating large sums out o his private resources towards the liquidation of the debt, which, though large and weighty when he came among us, is

now happily a thing of the past."

The Vicar General responded in felicitious manner, complimenting the congregation, in turn, for the result so far achieved and expressing the hope that in the future, as in the past, both priest and people would be found united in the promotion of every good work

Lindsay, October 26, 1890.

The Right Rev. Bishop Loughlin, of Brooklyu, celebrated his jubilee Mass on the 18th, in St. James' cathedral. The edifice was crowded. Cardinal Gibbons would be hard to replace him who was preached a sermon on the life of the se deep in your affections as a father. It Bishop, and Rev. Father Malone made an will be my duty to try to replace him; address on behalf of the clergy.

MR. MORLEY'S RECENT SPEECH.

Mr. John Morley, speaking recently at Swindon before the North Wilts Liberal Association, made one of the most scath. ing impeachments of the present Coering impeachments of the present Coer-cionist Government's rule in Ireland which have been the product of the which bave been the product of the pending discussion on Ireland's claim to redress of her grievances. He recognizes fully that the days of Irish landlord. ism are gone. The political power of the landlords, if they ever had any; their social power, their material power, all are gone. He says:

"Half of them are impoverished, bankrupt, broken, and all that remains now in the most distressed parts of Ireland is a body of men that are mighty for evil and powerless for good." All that has been done by the Govern-

ment in the way of coercion, he declares, to be so much time lost and wasted. It can have no effect in remedying the evils under which Ireland suffers, and it paralyses even the efforts which the Government itself has made to give Ire-

land remedial legislation.

Mr. Morley has been himself personally a witness to the manner in which Coercion works. It was for this purpose that he went to Tipperary, and during the short time that he was there he had a constant to the state of the sta ample opportunity to witness how brut ally the law is administered. His testimony as to what occurred will have great weight in forming public opinion in England on the subject of the just com plaints of Irishmen against the wanton crueity of alien rule and will contribute more than almost anything else which could be imagined towards bringing the Euglish people to understand the nature and justice of Irish demands for self government.

Mr. Morley has been blamed for going Mr. Morley has been blamed by going to Ireland at all for the purpose he had in view. Amongst others, the Solicitor General said in a recent speech that "as an ex-minister of the Crown, Mr. Mor. ley ought to have been ashamed of

having gone to Tipperary."

Mr. Morley's answer to this statemen

is well worthy of being noted:

"As if, forsooth, because I was for six menths of my life a Minister of the crown. I am to go to Ireland nenceforth gagged, muzzled and blindfolded. (Cheers) No. there is something that I value far more there is something that I value far more than being a Minister of the Crown— (cheers)—and that is being an envoy of peace and hope from the democracy of Eagland to the democracy of Ireland. (Renewed cheers.) What nonsense this

Of still greater importance were his ucceeding remarks which show the influence which his observations are likely to have upon the people of England.
What the people of England most need in regard to the state of Ireland is to know the truth. Ireland has had mostly o contend with this gigantic difficulty that the truth was not known in her efforts to gain redress, that the people of England were too stolidly indifferent to her demands, even to listen calmly to the statement of her case. But to the evidence of a man like Mr. Morley the British public will not and cannot refuse His love of truth and his interest in the public welfare are indisputable and are recognized by the people. Hence when he is able to tell them what he has seen, the utmost con-

fidence will be placed in his words. Mr. Morley thus speaks of the utterly unjustifiable proceedings which he wit

"Au ex Minister of the Crown, if he owes more than others to his country, of course he owes it to the people to tell the truth. And in every word that I said of what happened at Tipperary on last Thursday week I was teiling my countrymen the truth, (Cheers). But an Irish Tory paper says that in consequence of my unlucky presence the police at Tipperary were trapped into a display of unnecessary violence. (Laugh-ter) Can you imagine anything more fatuous than the suggestion that my presence was sufficient to trap and catch the police? Yes: I am not sure in was not some catch. I am not sure that the Irish magisterial authorities have not been found out, (Laughter.) And I am glad I have no penitence to express; I am glad that I was there to find hem out. (Cheers.)
One of Mr. Morley's grounds of im-

eachment of the Government was that it is essentially an absentee Govern-ment. Ireland is governed in every respect in an exceptional manner There is an exceptional magistracy there an exceptional military force, an exceptional military police. With such trem tional military police. With such tremendous machinery, the only possible guarantee that it will work satisfactorily s that the minister who has contro shall be on the spot; that he shall know intimately what stuff his magistrates and constabulary are made of, and Mr. Morley is convinced that if the Government were not an absentee Gov ernment, such Government agents as caused the horrid cruelties at Mitchels. town three years ago, and the display of brutality at Tipperary, of which he was himself an eye witness, would be made to find a sphere more fitting to their talents then that which Mr. Brownrigg and Colonel Caddel, the perpetrators, at

present occupy.

Mr. Morley asserts positively that when the people at Tipperary were batoned, and when his own life was put in jeo pardy, there was no riot whatsoevernor even the appearance of a riot. The police were placed in such a way by blundering and heartless officers, as to provoke a riot, but even so the nearest approach to a riot was a cheer raised in is honor-and it was for this that the people were batoned.

Mr.Morley very properly states that the real cause of such brutality and misgovernment is to be found in the fact that Ireland has not a Parliament of her own and the only remedy which can be supplied is to restore such a Parliament.

erals generally are elated at its result. It betokens that the triumph of the the hands of Mr. King Harman for dis-Liberals is at hand, and that triumph tribution. Every shilling of it was doled

will probably come even sooner than has been expected, for the movement is gaining strength by every Liberal victory to insist upon an immediate appeal to the electorate, and the settlement of the Irish question will undoubtedly be one of the first acts which will be passed on the experiment of a Liberal Gayan.

In concluding his powerful appeal to his English audience, Mr. Morley said : Can we find nothing better to do with these men (Idshmen) than to defame them, to revile them, to lock them up? Our policy is to use them for the government of their own country—(cheers)—to give them the same chances that are given to all of us. (Cheers.) As I stamed out of Kingston harbor the other morning I saw there half a dozen great ironclads, those splendid emblems of the might and power of this realm, and I thought of all the scenes that lay beyond the horizon; I thought of all the associations of oppression, of wrong, of suffering, of evil, of murder, of hunger, that clustered around the scenes that I had visited. I said to myself, is it not possible that the England whose power and strength are typified here may yet by striking hands with Irish men, who love their country as much as we love ours—is it not possible that she may bring to an end the tragedy, the squalld tragedy of centuries, and a new strength to the British Empire, and give a new and strange peace to Ireland. (Pro-

These are words proposing peaceful relations between Ireland and England, and they are the key to the greatness of an Empire which, if it were at peace with itself, with its members, entertaining towards each other good will and friendship, instead of hostility, which is the natural result of oppression, would neces sarily stand higher than ever in its relations with foreign powers.

UNITED AND VIGOROUS.

Those journals on both sides of the Atlantic which sustain coercive government in Ireland have been very busy of late in representing that the Irish leaders are demoralized by discord, and that the triumph of the Salisbury Government is, as a consequence, assured; but the meeting of the Irish Parliamentary party, which took place on the 6th October, completely dissipates the delusion, if any existed ; for it is extremely doubtful that the Coercionists believed their own story. Mr. Justin McCarthy, the Vice. President of the party, testified to their unbroken unity and to their unswerving loyalty to Mr. Parnell as their leader. single fact will show the unanimity of the party : those present, sixty five in number, passed unanimously most decisive resolutions that they will follow a vigorous policy in union with their leader. The absent ones are accounted for satisfactorily. Six were being tried at Tipperary for conspiracy one was engaged as counsel in the Tipperary courts, and could not desert his clients; one, Mr. Gill, was on the Atlantic on his way to America to prepare for the expected visit of Messrs. Dillor and O'Brien; one is in Africa, and Dillon eleven, who for other reasons were unable to attend, sent letters of apology for their absence; and these letters, together with the letters of the other eight, to whom we have alluded already as being in the country, declared that they were in full accord with the objects of the meeting, and that they would hold themselves bound by its decisions.

There was, in feet, only one whose absence has not been fully explained in public, and we are assured that he was with his colleagues in the whole matter, for the chairman, Mr. Justin McCarthy,

declared: "We meet full of confidence, full of hope, and full of courage. We meet, and the news will not give great comfort to some of our opponents. We meet as an absolutely united and undivided Parliamentary party. youngest, from the member of the highest importance, down to the latest recruit, there is no difference of opinion whatever as to the general council, conduct and policy of the party."

This language gives us quite a different idea of the party from that which has been represented by the Coercionist press, in Canada, as well as in England and Ireland, as torn with dissension, and mutinou under the leadership of Mr. Parnell.

The Coercionists take much consolation in the fact that Mr. Parnell was not pres ent. He was unable to be present, but the resolutions passed were prepared under his supervision, and were presented to the meeting, as Mr. McCarthy declared with his entire approval and endorsation and he wrote a letter to the meeting de claring all this. Certainly all this not indicate a disorganized party. pæans of Ireland's foes are altogether

premature.
Mr. McCarthy declared that the party has before it a promising future for beloved country. They have staunch friends in "America, Canada, Australia all over the world; and they have faith in the English people, the great Liberal democracy of England whom, he was proud to say, they had converted to their opinions, and who will not back down from their present convictions."

The speeches covered, of course, the well known grievances under which the country is laboring, and denounced Mr. Baltour's insults to the Irish people, which are worse, if possible, than his heartless tyranny. We shall not sumheartless tyranny. We shall not sum marize them here, but we feel it incum bent on us to mention a peculiarly nappy hit of Mr. T. M. Healy:
It regarded a statement of the Times in

reference to the American Famine Committee. The Times said that there is an Executive Government in Ireland whose duty it is to relieve distress and famine and that for the American people to in-The Eccles election, which took place terest or concern themselves with that last week, shows that the English people do now fully realize the necessity of granting what Ireland needs. It is no started an enormous fund for the relief wonder that Mr. Gladstone and the Lib. of distress, and Mr. Healy asks what be came of that fund? Why it went into

out by that sneaking, because double faced, enemy of the people of Ireland.

It is right that any famine fund should be kept aloof from politics; but will it be kept aloof from politics if it tall into the hands of the Dublin Cestle officials? Another fund was raised by the Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Lieutenant of Ire-land. That was all banded over to Poor

on of Dublin Castle.
We may add that the present execu tive are anxious to impress upon the world that there is no famine threatened. God grant that it may be averted, but; it will not, it cannot be averted, unless help be at hand to be distributed by those who will take an interest in the welfare of the people. It is to be hoped that not one penny will be placed in the hands of Balfour's minious for distribution. If this be the case the help will be abso-

Law officials-inspectors and hangers

lutely of no avail.

Ireland has reason to be glad that she bas a determined and united party to assert her rights-and such a union will

and must prevail This grand meeting of the Irish repre-

sentatives is calculated to give new strength to the Irish cause, and we re-gard it as an omen of victory near at hand. So be it.

OBITUARY.

W. McKeown, Strathroy.

We regret having to announce the sad death of Mr. W. McKeown, which oc-curred atanearly hour on Thursday, the 23rd inst., at the house of his brother in law, Mr. J. Crotty. Mr McKeown was law, Mr. J. Crotty. Mr McKeown was but twenty-one years of age. A second attack of la grippe, accompanied by pneumonia, cut him short in the midst of a promising career of brilliancy and usefulness. He had been studying in Assumption College, at Sandwich, and had just finished a very successful commercial course when death intervened to heater him term of trial and hasten. mercial course when death intervenes to shorten his term of trial and hasten his reward. His early demise is deeply regretted by his brother, Rev. Father McKeown, P. P., Strathrov; by his sister, Mrs. J. Crotty, and by his many attached friends in Strathroy and Sand-wich College.

wich College. On Saturday morning the remains, ac companied by a numerous cortege, were conveyed to the Catholic church at Strath roy, where the funeral obsequies were held. Rev. Fether Flannery was celebrent of High Mass de Requiem, Rev. Father Cummius descon and Rev. Father Guam sub deacon, Rev. Father Tiernan acting as master of ceremonies The choir, under direction of Mis Hanley, organist, sang the Gregorian Mass pro defunctis. Some very touch-ing selections were sung—"Bending Low in Adoration," Miss Malone, and "Angels ever Bright and Fair," by Miss O'Keefe. Before the Libera was sung Rev. Father Tiernan read the epistle and gospel of the day in English and delivered a very touching and beautiful sermon on the necessity of being always prepared to die. The sad taking away of this young man should serve as a warning to all that death may come suddenly in youth and in manhood as well as in old age. Such visitations by the grim monster death to the young and the innocent, to the father in the midst of a prosperous career, or to a mothe who cannot well be spared, are all per-mitted by a merciful God to teach us that we are made for a better world, that here we have no abiding place and that our eternal home is with God.

Rev. Father Fianuery pronounced the last absolution, after which the funeral procession wended its way to the Catholic Mr. W. McKeown, during his short

residence in Strathroy, left many friends, besides his own bereaved relatives, to lament his premature death. May his soul rest in eternal peace. Mr. Molphy, Ballinacargy, Ireland.

With much regret we publish this week the sad news of the death of a noble Irishman, who departed this life on the 10th October, at Ballinacargy, near Mullingar, Ireland. He was the respected and much loved father of the Rev. J. P. Molphy, P. P., Ingersoll, in this discrete. known in Dublin, where one son, a very successful merchant, yet lives, and throughout the county of Westmeath, in which his name and influence were widely established and recognized He was an ardent patriot and acti porter of Charles Stewart Parnell when the latter, in his opening career, first sought the suffrages of Westmeath as successor to honest and patriotic John

The year 1809 was made remarkable for having witnessed the birth of some distinguished men of the present cen-tury, among others that of Marshal Mcof the Hon. W. Ewart Grad In that year was born the sub stone. ject of our obituary. Mr. Molphy was, therefore, in the eighty-first year of his age when the death summons came and found him well prepared to give an account of his stewardship. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, for their works follow them." But the deeds of good men live after them. The lesson of piety, which by example and good counsel Mr. Molphy imparted to his children, resulted in two of his daughters embracing a religious life. They are both nuns the convent of Angers in Fr One son has become a distinguished priest in this diocese—Rev. Father Molphy, whose name and talents are well known as a successful and dignified pastor and as late President Grand Council of the C. M.B. A. in this Province. The sad demise of Mr. Molphy occurred at the home of his youngest son, Bernard, to whom seven years previously he had resigned all his worldy estate and extensive business.

funeral services were conducted by Rev. James Canon O Farrell, nephew the deceased, and President Mel's College, Longtord. Several priests and a large concourse of sympathizing friends joined in the imposing cortege that preceded the hearse which con citizen, a zealous patriot and a fervent Catholic to their last resting-place. R.

Rev. Father Molphy has our heartiest sympathies in his hour of sorrow and bereavement.—ED. CATHOLIC RECORD.

It is announced that the diocese of St. Albert, in the Canadian North West, is to be divided. The Reverend Father La-combs, of the Oblate order, it is said, will

be the first Bishop of the new diocese.
Signor Crispi is preparing a new law
for the further confiscation of ecclesiastical
property. It is to be introduced during
the next session of the Chamber of Depu-So numerous are the Catholic Polocks

in Buffalo, N Y., that in one parish alone, that of St. Stanislaus. two thousand Polish children are to be confirmed in December.
It is stated on good authority that

Spain, Austria, Portugal, and Belgium are considering the advisability of making the Pope arbitrator between governments in the international disputes which may be eafter occur. The movement is certainly a good one; and, if acted upon, there will be no necessity for Catholic nations, at all events, to appeal to the sword against each other.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

GENTS-My daughter had a severe cold and injured her spine so she could not walk, and suffered very much. I called in our family physician; he pronounced it inflammation of the spine and recommended MINARD'S LINIMENT to be used freely. 3 bottles cured her. I have used your MINARD'S LINIMENT for a broken breast; it reduced the inflamation and cured me in 10 days.

Mrs. N. Silver,

Hansport.



Bermuda Bottled. "You must go to Bermuda. If you do not I will not be responsible for the consequences," "But, doctor, I can afford neither the time nor the money," "Well, if that is impossible, try

EMULSION OF PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.

CONSUMPTION, Bronchitis, Cough

or Severe Cold or Severe Cold
advantage is that the most sensitive stomach can take it. Another thing which commends it is the stimulating properties of the Bypophosantes which it contains. You will find it for sale at your Bruggist's, in Salman wrapper. Be sure you get the genulue.

SCOTT & HOWNE, Belleville.



Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochendria, Melancholia, Inebrity, Sleeplessness, Dizzi-

ness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

This medicine has direct action upon the nerve centers, allaying all irritabil-ities and increasing the flow and power of nerve fluid. It is perfectly harmless and leaves no upplessent effects and leaves no unpleasant effec

and neaves no unpleasant effects
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
Pastor Kenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past
ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the tion by the

KOERIG MEDICINE CO.,

KOERIG MEDICINE CO.,

West Madizen, cor. Clinton St., CHICAGO, ILL,

SOLD BY DRUCCISTS.

Price \$1 per Hottle. 6 Hottles for \$5.

Agents, W. E. Saunders & Co., Drugglists,
London. Outspile



UNEQUALLED IN TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP AND DURABILITY. WILLIAM KNABE & CO., BALTIMORE, 22 & 24 East Baltimore Street. New York, 148 Fifth Avenue. Washington, 817 Market Space.

TEACHER WANTED. AN EXPERIENCED MALE OR FE-maie teacher for Separate School, No. 7, Fallowfield; nobling a 2nd or 3rd class ceruficate. Apoly at once and state salary. Address, the Tiustees S. S. No. 7, Fallow-field, Out.

TEACHER WANTED. WANTED, FOR R. C. S. S. NO. 4, MORN-ington, County of Perth, a male or female teacher, holding second or third-class certificate; one who can teach English and German; state selary. Address, JACOE GATSCHENE, Sec. Tress., Hesson, Ont.

TEACHER WANTED.

TEACHER WANTED.

FOR R. C. S. No. 1, McKILLOP, A male or femare teacher, holding a 2nd or 3rd class certificate; duties to commence Jan. ist, 1891; applications, stating salary, will be received by the undersigned up to Dec 1st, 1890.—JOHN HORAN, Sec. Tress., Beechwood P. O., Ont.