e Catholic Record.

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

VOLUME 11

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY. OCTOBER 20, 1888.

teemed Pastor.

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DIOCESE OF KINGSTON.

DEDICATION OF THE GRAND NEW CHURCH AT BELLEVILLE.

On Sunday, October 7th, the Festival of the Most Holy Rosary, the magnificent new Church of St Michael's, Belleville, new Church of St Michael's, Beileville, was blessed, with all the solemn rites and ceremonies of the Roman Pontifical, by His Lordship, the Mest Rev. James Vin-cent Cleary, S. T. D., Bishop of Kingston. About half past ten and even earlier the good citizens of the City on the Bay began to excend the control the control of the City of the C

to assemble about their newly erected Church, which, for ages to come, will be a monument of the zeal of the Catholics of Belleville, and of the devotion of their venerable pastor, Right Rev. Monsignor venerative partor, tright nev, industry Farrelly, V. G., so it is to day the pride of our illustrious Bishop, who, but little more than a year ago, solemnly laid the corner-stone, and has now dedicated the almost completed structure to the sublime patronage of the glorious Archingel, St. Michael worship of the only true God, under the

Michael The new church is situated a little to the south of the old one. The style is pure Gothic, 140 feet long and 65 feet wide. The centre of the nave rises 75 placed at the south est corner, will not be finished at present. It is to be of ornamental stone work to the very cross, which, 200 feet above the street, shall point to heaven. High over the main entrance is a large rose window, with carved stone multions of most beautiful The new church is situated a little to entrance is a large rose window, with csrved stone mullions of most beautiful design, which, receiving the light of the

entrance is a large rose window, with carved stone mullions of most beautiful design, which, receiving the light of the morning sun, sheds a glory throughout the whole interior. Above the altar and on either side are placed similar windows, equally beautiful, though much smaller. The clere story is one of solid masonry and supported on massive grantle pillars--gifts of individual members of the con-gregation. The bases and capitals are of freestone, as yet undressed, but which are to be finished in would. The arches are graceful; the moulding chast; the color-ing of the walls tastefui; the whole interior in go f the walls tastefui; the whole interior gregation. The bases and capitals are of freestone, as yet undressed, but which are to be richly sculptured. The ceiling is to be finished in wood. The arches are graceful; the moulding chast; the color-ing of the walls tasteful; the whole interior presenting in its simple neatness and grandeur of conception, all that is to be disired. It is the fulfiment of our idea of what the House of God should be. This is truly a House of Prayer and we are of what the House of Grager and we are ls truly a House of Prayer and we are led to cry out: "It is good for us to be here."

Old St. Michael's, which is at once to be Old St. Michael's, which is at once to be removed, was built in the early days of the settlement of Canada, when churches the settlement of Canada, when churches the settlement of Canada, when churches the church has been erected and we will the settlement of Canada, when churches were few and Catholics scattered, when the pioneer priest of Belleville district, was the only priest in four countres, when the diocese of Kingston included all Ontario. It was long looked upon as one of the finest churches in the country. Many old resider is felt aad, indeed, when they be held the dismantling of its graceful spire, so long the pride of Belleville. The memory of what the cld Church had been to them gave it a new sacredness in their eyes. It was built in the days of their fathers and grandfathers; there they had

which was most elequent and appropriate. He took his text from II Chronicles, VII: He was thankful to God to day that he had enabled them to erect this beautiful edifice for the service of God. Since the commencement of the work no accident has befallen any of the workmen, and for this we should give thanks to Almighty God. It was faith that moved the people to erect such a handsome edifice, which, when completed in its interior, which, when completed in its interior, would reflect much credit on them. He took his text from II Chronicles, VII: Fleming, Tweed; Rev. T. McCarthy, He was thankful to God to day that he chart, when completed, is ex-the was faith that moved the people to erect such a handsome edifice, which, when completed in its interior, would reflect much credit on them. He was faith that moved the people to erect such a handsome edifice, which, when completed in its interior, whole a subart of the work mode and the monies. He day be not far distant, when com-debt, the Bishop shall return to conse whole, when completed in its interior, whole reflect much credit on them. He day be not far distant, when com-debt, the Bishop shall return to conse whole reflect much credit on them. He day be not far distant, when com-He day be not far distant, when com-te it with still more solemn cere-A TOUCHING REPLY, had enabled them to erect this beautiful edifice for the service of God. Since the commencement of the work no accident has befallen any of the workmen, and for this we should give thanks to Almighty (God. It was faith that moved the people to erect such a handsome edifice, which, when completed in its interior, would reflect much credit on them. They were indebted to their Protestant friends for the assistance, financially, which they had rendered. It was charity towards God that had prompted them in this action, brotherhood being the true charity of Christianity, charity that binds brother to brother and to God. He was delighted to find that those who were separated from them by creed had lent them a helping hand, and every one of the congregation should remem ber that as Catholics they should be friendly with their Protestant neighbors, and render them all assistance and re-tgard them as friends. Be kind to each Presentation to the Worthy and Esgard them as friends. Be kind to each

other, cultivate the spirit of brotherly love. To day we have performed a sacred rite. Whilst those who differ from us in creed do not understand the of the Diocese, and that this would be a fitting time to present him with an address, expressive of their esteem and apprecia-tion. The idea was at one to be the ceremony which we have just performed, they need not regard it as folly. The Jews regarded the Christian religion as a folly, but the Apostles refuted this impression. St. Paul preached Christ Jesus and him crucified, and as in those days there were scorners so there are to day. It is only the intelligent man that will follow the right path. The pe-titions which we have delivered to God will not retarn void. He has said "I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." These prayers, in asking the blossing of Heaven, are essential in the church. The angels will guard this edifice, and satan and his demons dare not molest

two hundred dollars, is attached a beauti-ful and artistically wrought Maltese cross, bearing the following inscription : Presented to to to to to the the the SiGNOR FARRELLY, Termination of His Fifth Administration of the Dicesso of Kingston. † BY H15 BROTHER PRIESTS, † Getober, 1888.

When His Lordship the Bishop heard that the priests of the diocese were pre-paring to make the presentation, he, wish-ing to express his high opinion of Mon-signor's administrative ability, contrib uted fifty dollars towards the testimonial. It was at His Lordships request that the blessing of the new Church, a time when when it would be in his power to preside, was made the occasion of the presentation. So, in response to the invitations sent out by Rev. Father Stanton, of Smith's Fall, Secretary Treasurer of the Committee, the following priests of the diocese assembled on Monday evening last at the Presby tery at Bellowing. at Belleville :

at Belleville: Very Rev. Dean O'Connor, Perth; Very Rev. Dean Gauthier, Brockville; Rev. M. Mackey, Marysville; Rev O. B. Marray, Corawall; Rev. T. Kelly, Sec'y, Kingston; Rev. J. Brennan, Picton; Rev. M. Stanton, Smith's Falls; Rev. M. O'Donoghue, Carleton Place; Rev. T. J. Stratt Wolfa Leland: Rev. T. Duris

A TOUCHING REPLY.

A TOUCHING REFLY. Monsignor Farrelly was much affected during the reading of the address, and on rising it was easily to be seen that the praise of his fellow priests was dear to his heart. His voice trembled with feeling as he read the following reply :--My LORD, VRMY REV. AND REV. FATHERS : The kindness of my brother priests, whom you have voiced in this beautiful address and by the presentation of this charming gift, coming as they do, not from a few, but from all, shared in and sanctioned by the Ordinary of our beloved Dioceese, is to me the cause of hexpressible pleasure. I must avow it is to me a source of wonderment also, not because The ceremony of the blessing of St. Michael's Church, Belleville, afforded an occasion to the pricets of the Diocese of occasion to the priests of the Dioceae of Kingston, of testifying to their esteem and admiration of the many sterling and truly distinguished qualities of Monsignor Farrelly, who, during the late absence of the Most Rev. Dr. Cleary, in the Eternal City, administered the Dioceae, with credit to himself and honor to our holy religion. When Bishop Cleary returned from Europe in June last, some of the priests who were present at his public reception, mentioned that it was the fifth time that Mgr. Farrelly had administered the affairs of the Dioceae, and that this would be a source of wonderment also, not because of your kindly sympathy, which I have often experience, but because of my own

in worklines of so great a favor and so distinguished an honor. To be the recipient of so much kindness, and the addressed in words of such tender and brotherly esteem, after an tion. The idea was at once taken up by all the priests. With the address, it was intercourse of over thirty seven years, is a favor of which any priest-no matter how exalted his position-may well be proud. resolved to present some valuable testi-monial that would be A LASTING AND PERPETUAL MEMORIAL I hold myself, to day, the most honored

a duministrative ability and priestly charac-in administrative ability and priestly charac-ter. A committee of the priests was then appointed to prepare an address and secure great mark of a suitable testimonial. After much dis-unique favor i F In all humility, I am constrained to ask cussion it was resolved to purchase the best gold chain that could be obtained. To this chain, which is of old Eaglish brother priests, with my superior, our worthy Bishop presiding, and thus em-phasizing their action ? What have I done pattern in Roman gold and manufactured by W. S. Walker, of Montreal, at a cost of to deserve this exceptional demonstration of their affection ? Having been selected and called upon

by my superiors on the several occasions to which you so indulgently refer, to administer the affairs of the Diocese, 1 endeavoured to perform my duty con-scienticusly, to see that good order and proper discipline prevailed. They did prevail. But, gentlemen, to you and to you alone is due the praise, to me is given the pleasure of thanking you. You have always held the honor of your Dioces as rescand to variage as the administer the affairs of the Diocese, I Diocese as personal to yourselves. those occasions, you have exercised, if anything more than ordinary vigilance to sustain the unblemished honor of our good old Diocese. My office was, truly

and in the highest sense, a sinecure. My duty was the agreeable one of merely seconding your efforts. Here, Rev. Fathers, I recognize a pleas-ing coincidence, which is no matter of ing confidence, which is no matter of mere chance, but which adds much to the joy, that your address and testimonial bring me. The address has been read by my found Eather Charles Marray naphes joy, that your address and testimonial bring me. The address has been read by my friend, Father Charles Murray, nephew of the late good and holy prelate, Dr. Horan, of happy memory, who first sum-moned me from a country mission to his Council and appointed me his Vicar-Gen-eral. Father Mackey, my trusted friend of forty years and more, has made the presentation. The Lord Bishop of the Diocee, who so lately brought me from the Holy Father my highest dignity—that of Domestic Prelate to His Holiness Leo XIII, has kindly presided. What privileges! What honors ! What

Ver de veret de ve

During his long excerdotal career he has been a most faithful laborer in the Lord's vineyard. He has ever been a good shep herd, watchful over his flock, instruction has he been unmindful of priestly voca-tions. He has found them, and to him more than to any other after God, do not a few prieste owe their sacred calling. It is this truly sacerdotal spirit which has ever governed his sctions, that has attracted the regard of his fellow-prieste. For almost forty years he has been a priest. For this diocese, and never has he injured any man. His kind and charitable heart could and leading them in all that is good. Nor has he been unmindful of priestly voca-tions. He has always encouraged them, wherever he has found them, and to him more then to even the offer of d. this diocese, and never has he injured any man. His kind and charitable heart could not say nay where good was to be done. Such is Monsignor Farrelly, the faithful white haired priest of Belleville-beloved

of his people, esteemed by his brother priests, and honored by his Bishop—King ston Freeman. Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. DIOCESE OF PETERBOROUGH.

BISHOP DOWLING'S VISIT TO GRAFTON. The good people of St. Mary's Church, The good people of St. Mary's Church, Grafton, will not soon forget October 7th, 1888. It was Rosary Sunday, and the Most Rev. Dr. Dowling, Bishop of Peter-boro, was making his first visit to the parish. It was founded nearly ten years ago by the present incumbent, the Rev. Father Larkin. He was ordained by the late lamented Dr. O'Brien of Kingston, and shortly after his ordination was en trusted with the difficult task of founding St. Mary's of Grafton. I say difficult. St. Mary's of Grafton. I say difficult, because an architect had been consulted In all humility, I am constrained to ask myself: Why am I singled out for this great mark of respect, this singular is singular in the contract for the new church let around me on this, the most happy day of my life, the chosen representatives of my brother priests, with my superior, our more the Ribber predets, with my superior, our more representatives of my my life, the chosen representatives of my protection and the superior of t Bishop O'Brien took in the Diocese. Bishop O'Brien took in the whole situation at a glance, and so as to evoke order from chaos, he made the happy selection of Father Larkin as pastor of Grafton.

Father Larkin began his pastorate by erecting a suitable presbytery. There is no lovelier site in the Dominion than the one he chose. From the front door one has a commanding view of Lake Ontario-Canada's noblest waterway. From every side of the presbytery one contemplates a fertile belt of agricultural land excelled nowhere in the rich domain of the New World.

But scenery pays no debts, and Father Larkin sat down to muse over the dif-ficulties in the way. Although pay-ments had been already made, a Gothic debt of \$7,000 still stared Father Larkin in the development of the start o debt of \$7,000 still stated rather Larkin in the face. Besides this amount the humble but very appropriate presbytery had to be paid for—\$2,000 more. Father Lurkin rose up with his head full of bezaars and picnics. The people knew that Father Larkin had not been consulted in the matter of the Gothic church sulted in the matter of the Gothic church and the people rose in their might to help him wipe out the debt. By the united efforts of priest and people the debt is dis-appearing and in a few years more the par-ish will be able to boast that it stands from

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His Lordship began a magnificent discourse by defining Faith. Faith is a gift of God, and a supernatural virtue, by which we firmly believe in God and all the truths which the Church teaches, bathe truths which the Church teaches, be-cause God, who has revealed them, is truth itself. Faith is a gift of God and comes from heaven alone. The Apostle says: "It is by grace you are saved through Faith, and this not of yourselves, (Infough Fatth, and this not of yourselves, for it is the gift of God; not of works that no man may glory." (Ephesiane, ii. 3) Without Falth we cannot be saved : "Whosoever will not believe, shall be condemned." We, the children of the Catholic Church, have this Faith—to us the Lord hath made known His won-ders." (Pa, exlvit) How createfal was ders." ders." (Ps. cxlvii) How grateful we should be to the Son of God: "For no man can go to the Father except through the Son. Why have we been preferred to so many others? "Virgin of Israel, I have loved thee with an eternal love; babold the reason why, taking pity on thy misery. I have raised thee up even unto myself." We must believe firmly, for it is in God we believe; in God, who never permit us to fall into error or illusion. We must believe all error or illusion. We must believe all the truths which the Church teaches; because God who has revealed them, is trath itself. God will never permit man to receive only some of His truths and reject others. The man who persumes to do so has no real Faith—he shuts out the light of God it share heres its sout the light of God, it sheds no longer its enliven-ing rays upon his mind. The sacred Scriptures are the word of God, but they do not contain all revealed truth. The Scriptures themselves say that there are many things our Savicur and His Apoetles said and did which were not written. Yet said and did which were not written. Yet not one ista of these truths is or ever shall be lost—all these truths holy tradi-tion hands down to us, carefully preserv-ing them in the citadel of God's Church. Heaven and earth shall pass away but the words of eternal truth shall not pass away. His Lordship concluded the first portion of his discourse by the text: "I beseech you, bretkren, that you be united in one Faith, that you be careful to keep the unity of bretkren, that you be united in one Faith, that you be careful to keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace. Let there be no achisms and heresies among you; let there be among you all but one and the same doctrine, for there is but one God, one Faith, one baptism." Ephce-ians and Pallipotene

ians and Philippians. The Gospel, he said, illustrates likewise The importance and necessity of prayer. To pray is to praise, to bless, to thank and to implore the Lord. Jesus Christ says "without Me your can do nothing." In another place : "Watch ye and pray, that ye enter not into temptation," and the Apostle says: "By all prayer and supplication, praying at all times in the Spirit; and in the same watching with all instance and supplication." Eph. vi. 18, The just and the unjust are bound to pray, because St. Augustine says "graces which are so precious, so important as to

been baptized; there they had received their First Communion and were Con-firmed; there they had brought their tales of wee and in a dobained consolities and any spicit will costal day He sent Hisspirit to His disciples, firmed; there they had obtained consolation and pardon; there, too, the Libera had back in faith. Here the child will be been sung over their dear departed friends. The memory of the pash had cast a veil of

Alishael's, and while waiting for the com-mencement of the ceremonies, they feasted their eyes on the many beauties that sur rounded them, the sorrowful memories of the past became hushed. They felt that Belleville had, at last, a becoming House for the Incarnate God, whose delight it is to dwell with the children of mon and a for the Incarnate God, whose delight it is to dwell with the children of men, and a Church worthy of themselves and their Pensation, when Abel offered his to God, Holy Faith. How lovely are Thy tabernacles, O Lord !

A little before twelve o'clock the procession of altar boys and visiting clergy approached the main entrance. His Lord. ship the Bishop of Kingston, robed in full Pontificals, assisted by Rev. Father Kelly, Secretary, and the Rev. Father O'Gorman, of Belleville, proceeded to bless the new Church. After rectifing the prayer accord-ing to the ritual he sprinkled with holy water the outer walls, making the circuit where the outer walls, making the creation of the building. Returning, the procession entered and proceeded up the nave to the Sanctuary, while the Litanies were being chanted. Afterwards the Bishop sang the special prayers appointed for the Blessing of Churches. He sprinkled the inner walls, and on his return to the altar concluded the ceremony with the beautiful closing prayer, of which the following is a "O God, who dost sanctify places to be

"O God, who dost sanctify places to be dedicated to Thy name, pour out upon this house of prayer Thy grace, that the selectore of Thy mercy may he full by the full the was most excellent, the lofty nave giving assistance of Thy mercy may be felt by all who here invoke Thy name. Through Our Lord. &c "

Very Rev. Dean Gauthier, of Brockville, assisted by Rev. W. Walab, of Frankford, as deacon, and Rev. E. Walah of Trenton, as sub-deacon, celebrated High Mass.

The memory of the past had cast a vell or sadness over their souls, as now for the first time in their lives the good old Catholic people of Bellerille passed by its dcor on the way to Mass. When they had entered the new St. Mithael's, and while waiting for the com-Mithael's and while waiting for the com-

 from the dead, and is being breathed to day on mankind to loose the bonds of the soul, and restore the dead spirit to a liv ing spirit. There is, however, no forgiven ness for sin where sincers and heartfelt sorrow is not expressed for the sins om mitted. Christ offered Himself as a living sacrifice for the sins of the world. All true relig: in must have sacrifice, and there is no religion without some sacrifice. Sacri fices were established in the early dis pensation, when Abel offared his to God, and it was accepted. This is a temple of sacrifice, and a house where God has His abode in. The Catholic Church is the only Church that heard the voice of Jeus Christ, that saw Him perform His miracles and saw Him crucfied. I pray that the blessings of God may descend upon this church, end that the angel of God may ever be with you. Let all Catholics show that they are true Catholics by theil livers once more crowded. If the church looked beauty, increasing fits appearance of yat-nees and bringing fits to religt the mouldings of the arches and the various ornamenta tions of the interior. Grand Veeper was followed by solem benediction, where the altar, beautifully adorned with fixed the world and the various cornamenta tions of the interior. Grand Veeper was followed by solem benediction, where the altar, beautifully adorned with fixed saws most excellent, the lofty nave giving resonance to the music, especially to the voice. The rendering of Gunod's Are Maria by Miss Waltz was very fine. The show bine was most excellent, the lofty nave giving was mos resonance to the music, especially to the voice. The rendering of Ganod's Ave Maria by Miss Waltz was very fiae. The

the collection, which was taken up in aid of the building fund, amounted to

\$909.20. Besides the clergy already mentioned as taking part in the cere-HIS LORDSHIP'S SERMON. His Lordship delivered the sermon, Mackey, Marysville; Rev. J. Brennan,

bishops, priests and people of this grand ond diocese. We deem it a duty we owe no less to our-selves than to you. Monsignor, that on the close of the fifth term of your administra-tion of our dear old diocese, we should join in an expression of our respect and esteem for you, appreciative of your unselfsh labors in that exaited position, and indicative of the warm regard in which you are held by your brother priests, individually and col-lectively.

heart is too full to say more. Accept, then, dear Bishop and kind confreres, my Accept, humble assurance that I shall wear this gift as long as I live. I shall ever cherish it as a precious link between the memor able past and the present. I shall always look on it as an emblem of the charity and

good feeling that have hitherto united us as brethren. Ecc quasn bonum et quam jucundum habitare fratres in unum ! This brotherly love has assembled you here to do me honor to day, and will, I trust and pray, decend to those who shall come after us, to whom it shall be given to guide the destintes and perpetuate the bonorable tradition. Dioceae of Kingston. JAMES FABRELLY. honorable traditions of our grand old

A PERSONAL TRIBUTE.

After the presentation His Lordship wished to add in an explicit manner his appreciation of Monsignor Farrelly. It was his delight to have his priests respect

was around him, and he would now wissts around him, learning and sacer. The high mass was cereated the barring and sacer. The high mass was cereated the barring and sacer. The high mass was cereated the barring and sacer. The high mass was cereated the barring and sacer. The high mass was cereated the barring and sacer. The high mass was cereated the barring and sacer. The high mass was cereated the barring and sacer was cereated to be barring and sacer. The high mass was cereated the barring and sacer was barring and sacer was a sace was cereated by the barring and sacer was a sace was cereated by the barring and sacer was a sace was cereated by the barring barring and sacer was cereated by the barring barri dotal spirit of the clergy of his diocese, and congratulate Monsignor on having their love and esteem.

lectively. We beg, therefore, your acceptance of this address and accompanying testimonial as mentum are percunius

of Cobourg. The Rev. Father Larkin and a goodly number of his people went out to meet the Bishop and escorted him in all state to the parish church. Here the Bishop addressed a few kiadly words to the people, saying that he would meet the congregation morning and evening the following day. Before dismissing them, however, as is his wont on such occusions, the Bishon Logingity in martice the Feiser This the Bishop lovingly imparted the Episco-

The Discop loving y imparted the Episco-pal Banediction. On the following day His Lordship offored up the Holy Sacrifice at nine o'clock. A large number of his flock had already gathered. The extraordinary fer-yor and recollection of the youthful Pre-base med and fail the is good for us to late made all feel "It is good for us to be here." Involuntarily your correspond ent repeated the beautiful words of the late lamented Thomas D'Arcy McGee.

In the night-time I groaned on my bed, I felt. o my rather! thy rot; I felt all thy beauty and truth; I a the morning I rose and I said, "I will go to the altar of God, To God, who rejoleeth my youth."

was Ray. Father Kielty of Enismora. His Lordship preached on the gospel of the day—the twentleth Sunday after Pentacost: "At that time there was a certain ruler, whose son was sick at

certain ruler, whose son was sick at Capharnaum. He having heard that Capharnaum. He having heard that Jesus was come from Judea into Galllee, went to Him, and prayed Him to come down and heal his son; for he was at the point of death. Then Jesus said to him : Unless you see signs and wonders, you believe not. The ruler saith to Him :

lead to eternal salvation, well deserve that we should ask them without ever being disheartened." Pray and you can avoid sin, for St. Chrysostom says : "Prayer is an anchor of safety for every one in danger of suffering shipwreck, an immense treasure of riches for him who is immense treasure of recess for him who is poor, a most efficacious remedy for him who is sick, a preservative for all who wish to remain in health." We must always pray, and St. Augustine toils us how the to be a size of the size of t how to do that : "In everything you do, seek the holy will of God; fulfii the obligations of your state of life: lab.r with the intention of pleasing God, making an the intention of pleasing God, making an offering to Him of every day of your life; and so doing, you will accomplish the precept of Jesus Christ, you will pray without ceasing." Pray morning and evening—pray before and after meake— pray in time of temptation: "Watch yee and pray that we are not into tempta and pray that ye enter not into tempta tion." St. Matt. St. Matt. xxvi. 41. "Pray in time of affliction and adversity and your sorrow shall be turned into joy." St. John xvi. 20. Our Lord's prayer and the seven petitions contained therein were briefly explained. In conclusion his Lordship explained the devotion of the Holy Rosary, speaking eloquently of the joyful sorrowful and glorious mysteries and placing himself and his diocese in an especial manner under the august pro tection of the Mother of God.

After Mass several gentleman came for . ward to the altar rail, and one of th Mr. John McCabe, read in a clear, loud, and distinct tone of voice the following

And distinct tone of voice the following ADDRESS. To the Most Reverend Thomas Josepek Dowling, D. D., Bishop of Peterboro. May it please your Lordship,--It is with feelings of heartfelt jy and profound respect that we, the members of St. Mary's Church, Grafton, approach your Lordship to extend you a cortical watcome on this to extend you a cordial welcome on this

present, when we stand in the presence of our Bishop, a Prince of the one Holy Catholic Apostolic Church, our hearts are too full to find expression in the meagre language at our command. But are poor in words, we are, my Lord, rich continued on Eighth PAGE.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

At the Door.

A hand tapped at my door, low down, low

down, I opened it and saw two eyes of brown, Two lips of cherry red, A little curly head, A bonny, fairy sprite, in dress of white, Who said, with litted face, "Papa, good night."

She climbed upon my knee, and, kneeling

there. Lipped soitly, solemnly, her little prayer; Her meeing fuger tips. Her pure, sweet. baby lips. Carried my soul with hers, hait unaware Into some clearer and diviner air.

I tried to lift sgain, but all in vain, Of scientific thought the subtile chain; So small, so small, My learning all; Though I could call each star and tell its place.

place, My child's "Our Father" bridged and gulfed the space.

I sat with folded hands at rest, at rest, Turning this solemn thought within my

breast; How faith would fade If God had made No children in this world-no baby age-Only the prudent man or thoughtful sage. Only the women wise ; no little arms To clasp around our neck ; no baby charms

No loving care, No sinless prayer, No thrill of lisping sorg; no pattering feet, No infant heart against our heart to beat.

Then if a tiny hand, low down. Tap at the heart or door, an ! do not frown ; Bend low to meet The little feet, To clasp the clinging hand ; the child will be

Nearer heaven than thee-nearer than there. - Lillie E. Barr.

A MARTYR OF CROW CREEK, ILLI-NOIS.

FATHER GABBIEL, RECOLLECT FRIAR, KILLED SEPTEMBER 19, 1680.

The Pilgrim. A saintly Franciscan butchered by the A saintly Franciscan butchered by the red men into whose haunts he had pene-trated when three score years and ten— the soil of Marshall county watered with the blood of one of the many martyr-priests in America—how few of our Illi nois readers are aware of this page in the nois readers are aware of this page in the primitive history of their State! How primitive history of their State! How few the voyagers up the sluggish though besutiful Illinois river, who pause to recall that, near where Orow Creek gusbes down from the prairies and forests of the east, there did the aged Father Gabriel de la Ribouade, over two hun-dred years ago, fall beneath the knife and tomahawk of the Kickapoo Indian ! Yet neither the thousand wild flowers whose exquisite beauty enchants the travelier on the prairie, nor the rich basswoods and sycamores which perfume traveller on the prairie, nor the rich basswoods and sycamores which perfume and shade his path in the forest should have an odor half so sweet to the Ohris tian as the death of such a pioneer of Holy Church. No cross or tombstone, it is true, marks the spot where he fell— its aveat location is even unknown, but its exact location is even unknown, but, his is a memory which, for very gratitude, the Catholics of Illinois cannot neglect or

of Illinois,

fail to reverence. Father Gabriel de la Ribourde was born family in Bargundy. At the sge of thirty, though he found himself the scion of his nouse, he joyfully abandoned his honors and riches, and took upon him the humble garment of St. Francis. His life in holy religion was marked by much tender charity and the exact fidelity to

rule that, after filling various offices of trust and importance, he was appointed master of the novices in the Recollect branch of his Order at Bethune. When some years later the autocratic Louis XIV, obliged the Flemish Recollects to quit their convents in the territory which he had newly won from Spain, and to the spinitul work of the Order. This embarrassment it was which gave Father Gabriel a long coveted opportunity, and in 1670 he set out with several compan-

After paddling along the Illinois for about fifteen miles, Father Gabriel and ions for the mission of Canada. He was then sixty years of age. He ions for the mission of Ganada. He was then sixty years of age. He well knew that only in a career of paina and privations could he hope to spread the light of the Gospel. The same ardent fire, howerer, that thirty years before had urged him to take up his cross and follow Christ, still flamed in his bosom. Many a missionary had forest; the insatable children of com-merce were following them; and fresh being constantly called for, not only to taken had bastize the poor Indian, but also 1 how often 1 to stand between hu and his rapacious white brethren. and his rapacious white brethren. Father Gabriel soon became Commissary or Superior of his Order in the colony, or Superior of his Orcer in the colony, his government being marked by un-usual skill and virtue, and on the expir-ation of his term of office, his successor sent him to Fort Frontenac, on the St. Lawrence river, at the head of Lake Ontario. There he met the famous Finther Hanney the discovery of Father Hennepin, the discoverer of Niagara Falls, who had been engaged together with another Recollect. Father Zenobius Membre, to accompany La Salle in a protracted expedition into the almost unexplored West. This indeed almost unexplored west. This indeed was his opportunity. With his weight of years upon him, the holy old man joined the party. Here at last, he might receive the crown for which he yearned. The tale of Father Gabriel's many journeyings and sufferings would form an interesting chapter in itself. The route of the expedition lay along lakes Erie, St. Clair, and Huron, as far north as Michilimackinac, the Fathers laboring unceasingly in behalf of the natives wherever they were allowed by the various halts which La fur trading demanded. From Michilimackinsc they sailed down Lake Michigan to the mouth of Joseph's river. The beautiful rolling character of the scenery along this river and its great fertility invited the party to a long cruise on its serpentine course, after which they transported their boats by portage south across the country to the Illinois river.

CATHOLIC OR ROMAN CATHOLIC. From the Liverpool Catholic Times.

men were soon engaged in the erection of a fort on a piece of rising ground a little below the present city of Peoria. To this fort they gave the touching name Grever cour, or Heart Break. Father Gabriel and his two compan-ion at once began their missionary labors. They raised a rude chapel of boards, but were, to their intense sorrow, deprived of the privilege of offering the Holy Sacrifice. Their store of wine, made from wild grapes which they had gathered on the shores of Lake Michigan, was exhausted, and they could only wait hopefully for the autumn, when the wild vines about them, should ripen. The chapel services consisted of occa-sional sermons given after the morning prayers and of the singing of vespers. Dianeartening as this first loss was, their ill auccess among the savages was even greater. At seventy years of sge the venerable Father underlook the study of the language of his new people. As may be imagined, however, the task was almost impossible. Adding to this the gross and violent habits of the Indians, he found no natural consolation in his From the Liverpool Catholic Times. A discovery has sprung up in the Ash-ton Exporter between the Rev. Canon Edgar and Rev. R. Smith. St. Anne's, Aston under Lyne, as to the question as to what should be the proper designa-tion of the Church sgainst which the former protests and of which the latter is a pricet. On the official illuminated programme published in connection is a prices. On the official illuminated programme published in connection with the Queen's Jubilee, and intended to be preserved as a memento of the occasion, the Catholic schools were so styled, to the intense disgust of the Rev. gentleman, who calls upon the people to add the prefix "Roman" thereto. In last Saturday's issue of the *Reporter*, Father Smith replies to Canon Eagar as follows. llows.

follows. Canon Eagar publicly protests against the Roman Catholic schools being called Catholic schools. Now I am prepared the Roman Catholic schools being called Catholic schools. Now I am prepared to maintain against Canon Eagar that the name Catholic belongs exclusively to those whom he desgnates as Roman Catholics, and that no other religious body in this country has any title to the word Catholic. Does Canon Eagar not know what such words as Irish Catholics, English Catholics, Spanish Catholics, German Catholics, Spanish Catholics, Roman Catholics, and Italian Catholics, mean? Does he not know that they mean natives of these countries who possees the Catholic faith, an are in communion with the Pope of Rome? Surely Canon Eagar is not going to per suade the people of Ashton that he is an Anglo.Catholic, that is in modern Eag-lish phraseology, an English Catholic. Why, I was under the impression that the people generally considered him to be an Irish Protestant, but the proverb says. "We must live and learn." He says that everyone ought to know that the world. Now I hope that every one will remember that. But I should like him to tell us in what country.or any he found no natural consolation in his work; but he and his companions strug-Work; but he and his companions strug-gled on bravely. They accompanied the Indians in their summer hunts, and Father Membre made a long excursion into the country of the Miami, but the same asd repulses met them everywhere. Meantime La Salle's merchant efforts are hardly more successful. A first were hardly more successful. After a short time he built a little vessel, in short time he built a little vessel, in in which he sent Father Hennepin with two of his men to push down the Illinois to the Mississippi, while he with another band set out to return to Nisgara, leaving the Chevalier de Tonty in charge of Crevecœur. The prospects of the missionaries grew darker and darker. Tho greater part of de Tonty's garrison deserted him one day without warning, and Fathers Gabriel and Zeno bius were forced by their necessities to Warning, and Fathers Gabriel and Zeno-bius were forced by their necessities to accept the hospitality of two chieftains, Asapista and Oumahouha, whom La Salle had previously won by bountiful presents. The adoption by these chiefs might have proved of some value if long continued, but even this was destined to be tudely doctanged

him to tell us in what countries the Catholic Church of that country, or any other Church, acknowledges him as one be rudely destroyed. In the midst of their disheartening of its members. His explanations of all the different religions and sects being branches of the one Catholic Church will require a little proof. If that were the case we should find such combina-In the midst of their disheartening struggles, however, they had the unspeak-able happiness of seeing their grapes ripen in the heats of August, and of making wine from them for the Holy Sacrifice. Father Marquette alone, and his successor, Father Allouez-at Kas-kaskia—had preceded them in the cele-braton of Mass within the present limits of Illinois. tions of adjectives as a Protestant Catho lic Englishman, or an English Protestant Catholic, or an English Catholic Protest-ant. Then, again, we should meet with Presbyterian Catholics, or Catholic Pres-Thus far the only fruits of their eight presolution Catholics, or Catholics Pres-byterians, Methodist Catholics, Non-conformist Catholics, etc. What contradictions would Canon Eagar's wonderful babel of a Church introduce into the English language ! I am sure it would be knowledge for many of the people of Ashton to learn, on the subor. Thus far the only fruits of their eight months of exhausting and untiring labors had been the baptism of a few dying infants, and in the beginning of Septem-ber what lingering hopes the valiant priests still nourished were blastered forever. A war party of one hundred Ircquois, the deadly fees of the Illinois, it would be knowledge for many of the people of Ashton to learn, on the author. ity of Canon Eagar, that the Catholic body numbers 190,000,000, while all the other Christian sects together (which are counted by the hundred) are only 10,-000,000, more. But I should like to know where he gets his information from, for Lord Macaulay, a Protestant historian, says: "It will be difficult to show that other Christian sects amounted to 120,000,000 " Now, the Catholics can show that they number 219,242,531, (about 220,000,000). All these are one appeared on a sudden from the eastern woods. The greater part of the Illinois woods. The greater part of the linnois were already on the war path in another direction, and the comparatively defence-less remainder saw that their only safety lay in flight. De Tonty managed for some time, chiefly by the aid of Fathers Gabriel and Zenobius, to avert the threatened conflict, but only for a time. After one of the conference a heatile After one of the conferences a hostile brave had the audacity even to stab the (about 220,000,000). All these are one in faith, have the same sacraments and sacrifices and are all under one head; while the Protestants in England and Weles along supersent in England and Chevalier. This specimen of bad faith Was followed shortly by a declaration from the Iroquois that they intended to invest Crevecœur as well as the Illinois Wales alone numbered in 1882 one hun village. De Tonty then recognized that nothdred and seventy-seven distinct and contradictory sects. I suppose that Canon Eagar knows that unanimity and be forty then recognized that noth-ing could be done except to retreat up the river, and on September 18, 1680, the few men that were left him set out with the Fathers, in a miserable canoe of bark, provisionless and well nigh broken hearted. Fort Orevecour had indeed deserved its name mity and Canon Lagar knows that unanimity and antiquity are two good tests of truth as of facts, while disagreement and novelty are very doubtful ones. The Church-man expressing twice every Sunday his belief in the "Holy Catholic Church"

proves very little, except that he does not understand what he says, for he likewise expresses twice every Sunday his faith in the "Communion of saints

ANNEXATION OF CANADA. NEW YORK HERALD REPORTER'S INTER-VIEW WITH CARDINAL TASCHEREAU. The Cardinal Archbishop of Quebec is picturesque figure among American colesiastical.

ecclesiatical. A correspondent called on the vener-able prelate at the Archiepiscopal palace, in the rear of the Lesser Basilica used as the Cathedral of Quebec. The palace is a large edifice, constructed of the cut gray stone everywhere used for building purposes in the province. There is an iron gateway separating the cloister-like yard from the street, and the tall posts, with large balls of stone on the summit of each, have the appear-ance of the park entrance of an old French chateau. Then the high stoop, with its massive flanking stone columns and heavy protecting portico and to the

with its massive flanking stone columns and heavy protecting portico and to the illusion. The interior possesses more of the characteristics you would expect in the residence of the prince of the Church than any other Bishop's house in the country. There's a lofty ball, with num-erous apartments opening from it, and a massive staircase, with an antique mahogany hand rail, leading to the upper stories. The reception rooms large and obserful. Numerous old-fashioned mahogany chairs and sofas are scattered about, and an open wood fireplace is heaped with logs ready for the burning. Floor, furniture and walls shine from the elbow polish of the numerous caretakers. The Cardinal was clad in his long soutane when he came in. Cardinal Taschereau is a remarkable man in more than one sense. There is probably no more aggressive and fearless priest in the world than the Cardinal Arch-bishop. It was he who opened fire with his ecclesiastical batteries on the Knights of Labor. and heavy protecting portico and to the perity return.

lesiastical batteries on the Knights of Labor. He is a man of medium height,

He is a man of medium height, strongly built and vigorous, seemingly, as a boy. There is nothing of the feeble, trembling prelate about him, and his ex-treme vigor is displayed in his long, active strides and in his firm, clear voice. His face is Gallic in its lines, his mouth clean cut and as hard as marble in its firmness. His forehead is high and board, and his iron gray hair is cut closely. An image of Torquemada in inflexibility and a Loyola in zeal. CARDINAL TASOHEREAD'S VIEWS.

CARDINAL TASOHEREAU'S VIEWS. It was currently believed at Quebec that the Cardinal would never communithat the Carainal would never communi-cate his sentiments to the press. Several prominent French Canadian citizens were positive in their expressions of disbelief that an interview could be obtained. The *Herald* proves as an open sesame, however, and its representative was received with courtesy by the proud

was received and prelate. Especial inquiry was made as to how the Church regarded the tendency shown the Church regarded the tendency shown

the Church regarded the tendency shown by a large number of French Canadians to look with a favor on closer relations with the United States. "We have no ill will towards the United States," was the reply. "Of course we are Canadians, subjects of another secular government, and it would scarcely be proper to discuss the possi-bility of joining in the movement toward the United States. I may say that there the United States. I may say that there is no organized movement toward an nexation. What the people desire is a commercial nearness to the United States. I think the mass of the French States. I think the mass of the French Canadians are happy and contented as they are. The young people go to the United States to find an improved labor field. They deem the old home dull and they endeavor to better their condition. This, perhaps, is but natural. The families are large and all cannot obtain a living on the fam. living on the farm. Those who remain at home are not dissatisfied with the government."

"No. The Church hourishes in the States as elsewhere. I do not see that it is hampered there. It is not well to think of changing one's government, you It hank you very much for your kind think of changing one's government, you know," and here His Eminence faintly huited a set of the OCTOBER 20, 1888.

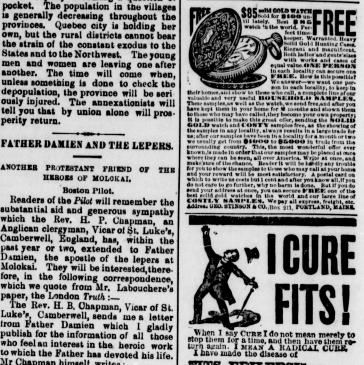
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older clergy have not gotten over their fears and prejudices. To many of these worthy, simple men, whose lives have been spent in their rural parishes, a republican government recalls the so-called French Republic of '93. They still fear "the license and ungodliness" of the government of the people, and, with the extreme conservatism of the outside of their own newspapers, which give everything but news. This is but the result of education and custom. The future will change the retrograde tend-ency, and it is not too much to say that to years hence the Catholic priesthood throughout Quebec will favor annexation quite as strongly as the younger ones mong their number do to day. — It is rapidly becoming a question of pocket. The population in the villages is generally decreasing throughout the provinces. Quebec city is holding her own, but the rural districts cannot bear the strain of the constant excdus to the States and to the Northwest. The young men and women are leaving one after another. The time will come when, unless something is done to check the depopulation, the province will be seri-ously injured. The annexationists will tell you that by union alone will pros-perity return.

alls recommend in the second s



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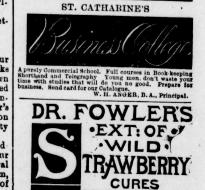
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HOLERA holera Morbus OLICARA RAMPS

OCTOBER 20, LESS.

Written for the CATHOLIC RECORD. ▲utumn.

The Autumn leaves are falling fast And edying in the air, And with faint sighs are borne past, Sad emblems of despair.

The robin and the humming bird, The lark and whippoorwill, And bobolink, by nature stirred, Are quitting vale and hill.

The corn stands in ghostly shocks, The russet apple gleams; Thro's hivering branches winter mocks Departing Summer's beams.

Prim city maids but seem to live For pets and flowers alone, And by the care to roots they give, For human slights atone.

The country girl finds receipts For cann'd and pickled fruit, And tho' she longs to change her name Can't find a man to suit.

Thus passeth Autumn weird and drear But still it hath its joys, The men have hoarded food and gear, And hopeful are the boys.

Written for CATHOLIC RECORD. CATHOLICS OF &COTLANI

BY THE REV. ENEAS M'DONELL DAWSC LL. D., F. R. S. PART II.

JAMES GRANT, J. MCDONALD, GEO. HA ETC., AND THEIR TIME.

Everything seemed to show that t age was improving and a more friend feeling towards Catholics arisi throughout the country. The titul "Duchess of Perth" having died at Sto hall in Perthsire, it was feared that th mission there, so long one of the mo important in the country, must nece sarily be abandoned. There was on one Catholic tenant on the estate whose house a priest could have a sui able lodging. This man, despairing the continuance of the mission, hasti threw up his lease on the death of th duchess, in order that he might esta lish his home near some Cathol station. Now came the advantage living in the midst of the world, witho being of the world, worldly. Such w the case as regarded our Bishop, wh resembled in this respect the cel brated Bossuet, of whom it was tru brated Bossuet, of whom it was tru said that he was a bishop in the g court of France (un Eveque au milieu d cour) Mingling in the higher worl while not neglecting' the poorer an more humble, Bishop Hay had becom acquainted with Lord Kames, who m surely here be mentioned, as one of th celebrities of the time. Lord Kame w one of the commissioners charged with the administration of the forfeited land Bishop Hay, therefore, applied to him f a renewal of the lease of the farm fro which the tenant, John Cruikshanks, he

retired, and that it should be renewed in the name of Cruikshanks. H in the name of Cruikshanks. E acknowledged, at the same time, th his object was to secure the residence a priest in the place Both Lord ar Lady Kames, particularly the latte entered warmly into the scheme; an through the friendly services of M Colquohoun Grant, obtained the co operation of Lord Gardenstone, anoth-commissioner. By the advice of the commissioner. By the advice of the friendly parties the bishop drew up petition in the name of the retired ter petition in the name of the retired ter ant, and presented it to the commission The land steward, who had alread granted a new lease, brought conside able county influence to bear against Catholic being established in the plac This led to memorials and replies the were presented to the commissioner At last, after a year's delay, Lord an Lady Kames, knowing how friendly th Government now were towards th Oatholics, pleaded the cause more zea Ously with several of the principal con ously with several of the principal con missioners, and thus secured a decisic in favor of the bishop. Not only was th old lease renewed in the bishop's favo the name of the former tenant, bu fifteen acres more, which had been under planting, were added to the farm in order to supply summer grass for the bishop horse. He was also supplied with quantity of timber for putting the farm buildings in a suitable condition. rather odd scene occurred at the boar of commissioners when its final decision was intimated. It will be best told it was intimated. It will be best told i Bishop Hay's own words : "After th order was given to let us bave the plac one of our friends added, 'they mu also have plenty of wood to build a ma also have plenty of wood to build a man house,' upon which some of the other expressed surprise. To which on replied : 'They are better subjects that the Presbyterians;' and another said, 'f for the best religion, that will not h known till the day of judgment.' S orders were given to see what wood wi be wanted, and let us have it. This, yo will say, is a changed world. It is so blessed be God for it, and may we b grateful for so great a mercy. It is tru indeed, it will cost me a great deal money to get the place put into proporder, but I hope Providence will privide, and when all is to right, it will be as comfortable a settlement as any w The war with the American colonie The war with the American colonic put an end to emigration; and hence th Highland proprietors were encourage to renew their oppression of their por tenants. This led to a change in th distribution of the Catholic populatio all over the country. There being n field for the distressed people in field for the distressed people i America (Canada with its boundless re nita) flocked in great numbers to the towns of the Lowlands, where the found employment as day labourers an street porters. The Catholic populatio f those towns was thus considerabl increased. In Etinburgh alone, then was an increase of four hundred, a shown by a census of his congregatio taken by Bishop Hay in February 177 Almost all the newly strived stranger were ignorant of any language excep their native Gaelic. They were, at once however, provided with a pastor wh was thoroughly acquainted with thei language. This was the Rev. Rober

Boston Pilot. Readers of the Pilot will remember the substantial aid and generous sympathy which the Rev. H. P. Chapman, an which the Rev. H. P. Chapman, an Anglican clergyman, Vicar of St. Luke's, Camberwell, England, has, within the past year or two, extended to Father Damien, the apostle of the lepers at Molokai. They will be interested, there-fore, in the following correspondence, which we quote from Mr. Labouchere's paper, the London Truth :--The Rev. H. B. Ohapman, Vicar of St. Luke's, Camberwell, sends me a latter Luke's, Camberwell, sends me a letter from Father Damien which I gladly publish for the information of all those who feel an interest in the heroic work to which the Father has devoted his life. Mr Chapman himselt writes : "In another letter to a friend of mine he (Father Damien) says : 'The disease

HEROES OF MOLOKAI.

is now pretty well all over me, but so far only exteriorly, and my interior pains are greatly relieved. I continue to be strong and robust, though somewhat disfigured." My friend to whom that was written sails for Molokai on October 18 and 1

The Father has made a request for some "Stations of the Cross," and Cath-olic readers will probably know of suitable pictures. . . . All letters and parcels should arrive at this address (St. Luke's Vicarage, Camberwell, S. E.) by October 1. They will be acknowl-

"Does the Church openly discourage thoughts of Union with the States ?" "No. The Church flourishes in the

an anxious, if possible, to send by him sufficient to relieve all the good pricet's anxieties as to his church. It appears anxieties as to his church. It appears to me the least one can do to show one's practical admiration for a heroism sel-dom equalled, and never surpassed. . . I shall be most happy to receive subscriptions for the "Leper Oatholic Church" at Moloksi, and I earnestly trust I shall be enabled to send £1,000 as a thank offering to this dying man for his example to the world at large. It appears

edged immediately. The following is Father Damien's let. ter:-Kalawas, Molokai, Hawaian

Islands, July 19. REV. H. B. CHAPMAN - Dear Sir :-KEV, H. B. CHAPMAN. — Dear Sir: — Your kind note of June 6, with enclosed checks for £543:1d, equal to \$265 has been duly received, and the said sum credited to my account at Bishop's Bank in Hon. oluin, were the balance of last year's leper fund remains on deposit, and on which I draw little by little as necessity requires. -Your

2

had met with many disap. La Salle pointments and physical hardships, but was still sanguine of opening up a great trade with the Illinois Indians. He trade with the Illinois Indians. He given them in the life and death of accordingly arranged his fleet so as to present an imposing and powerful appearance as they swept down what is now Leke Peoria; and suddenly, on January 1, 1680, by a turn in the river he fulls? Send a 2 cent stamp to Dr. J. C. Ayer tribe in war costume. It was not difficult to win their favor, and La Salle's send a 2 cent stamp to Dr. J. C. Ayer to win their favor, and La Salle's send a 2 cent stamp to Dr. J. C. Ayer to win their favor, and La Salle's send a 2 cent stamp to Dr. J. C. Ayer to win their favor, and La Salle's send a 2 cent stamp to Dr. J. C. Ayer to win their favor, and La Salle's send a 2 cent stamp to Dr. J. C. Ayer to win their favor, and La Salle's send a 2 cent stamp to Dr. J. C. Ayer to win their favor, and La Salle's send a 2 cent stamp to Dr. J. C. Ayer to win their favor, and La Salle's send a 2 cent stamp to Dr. J. C. Ayer to win their favor, and La Salle's send a 2 cent stamp to Dr. J. C. Ayer to win their favor, and La Salle's send a 2 cent stamp to Dr. J. C. Ayer to win their favor, and La Salle's send a 2 cent stamp to Dr. J. C. Ayer to win their favor, and La Salle's send a 2 cent stamp to Dr. J. C. Ayer to win their favor, and La Salle's send a 2 cent stamp to Dr. J. C. Ayer to win their favor, and La Salle's send a 2 cent stamp to Dr. J. C. Ayer to win their favor, and La Salle's send a 2 cent stamp to Dr. J. C. Ayer to win their favor, and La Salle's send a 2 cent stamp to Dr. J. C. Ayer to win their favor, and La Salle's send a 2 cent stamp to Dr. J. C. Ayer to win their favor, and La Salle's send to be a stamp to Dr. J. C. Ayer to win their favor, and La Salle's send to be a stamp to the to win the send to be a stamp to the s

his prayers. A few blows of the terrible tomahawk soon did their work, and Father Gabriel's loving soul took its flight to God. He had earned and obtained his crown. The savages despoiled him of everything, carrying off even his breviary and diurnal, and then threw his body into a hole, whence then threw his body into a hole, whence it has never been recovered. His brev-iary and diurnal atterwards came into the possession of a Jeeuit missionary, but in spite of the most diligent search no trace of his body could be found. After another long series of hardships, de Tonty's party reached the Jesuit mission at Green Bay, where they were hosnitably received and entertained.

hospitably received and entertained hospitably received and entertained, Father Zenobius Membre lived many years afterwards, and, amongst other consolations granted him by God, en-joyed the privilege in the year 1681 of planting the cross at the mouth of the Mississippi river, and of intoning the Vexilla Regis and the Te Deum as La Salle's expedition which he needed Salle's expedition, which he accom-panied, sailed into the Gulf of Mexico. Everywhere, however, he drew inspira-tion from the memory of the patience and sufferings of the holy old priest who, at the age of sixty, had come to a foreign land to preach the Gospel, and at seventy had fallen a victim to the malice of those whom he had sought to save. In conclusion, when we contrast the

wilderness which covered the heart of Illinois at the time of his death with the the flourishing state of the Church there at the present day, may we not justly attribute much of the change to that heavenly seed, the blood of the martyred Recollect? May not the toiling priests of to day thank God for the example given them in the life and death of Father Gabriel de la Ribourde?

town, was not bigoted, but gave us our true name of Catholic, though we are not ashamed of Roman Catholic, a name we have got because we acknowledge the Pope of Rome and not the Sovereign of England as our head in matters spiritual.

I hope that the people of Ashton will have more sense than either to spoil their illuminated jubilee sheets to suit have Canon Eagar, or to believe his unproved statements.

The Baltour Medal.

The London Universe has published this amusing paragraph: Mr. Gould, the clever artist of the Pall Mall Gazette, has met Mr. T. D. Sullivan's suggestion that a Tullamore Club should be formed of Irish political prisoners by a happy design for a medal to commemorate the distinc tion of having been sent to jall for the love of country by the chief secretary for love of country by the chief secretary for Ireland. On one side there is a side face of Balfour (eye glass included) surmounted with a halo of bayonets and rising from a harp emitting lightning flashes. The inscription is in Latin, but we prefer to give it in English: "The Evictor Balfour Tyrant and Prevaricator." On the reverse is a representation of a bastille flying the Union Jack, with the word concercion (in Union Jack, with the word coercion (in Latin) underneath a shamrock and the notto : "Honor from the cell."

Confidence Begot of Success.

The confidence possessed by the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy in their ability to cure the worst cases of nasal catarrh, no matter of how long standing, is attested in a most substantial manner by their standing reward of \$500, offered for many years

"Do you see any increased tendency towards annexation ?" "Mankind inclines to restlessness,"

was the diplomatic response. The Cardinal was disinclined to talk

The Cardinal was disinclined to talk freely ou the annexation question, but enough was dropped to accord with the intimations received prior to the inter-view that he sees annexation a not im probable result of the progress of time. A prominent citizen of Quebec in-formed the correspondent that he had heard Cardinal Taschereau say that "if not commercial union he can see annexa-tion looming up." However, the astute old prelate was not disposed to go as far as this in the conversation of yesterday. In politics he is a mild conservative, probably from the force of old associa-tions. He is surrounded by a staff of priests who are liberals, and if hostile to the dissemination of liberal principles Cardinal Taschereau would not tolerate the presence of sympathizers with that political creed in his immediate house-hold. A young priest, who has been settled

hold. A young priest, who has been settled in a New England parish for several years, said that he saw far more intoler-ance and bigotry among the Montreal Protestants than the Protestants of the United States displayed United States displayed.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM. "My relations with the ministers o the various sects in the town in which my church is located are entirely agree-able. We respect each other and dwell in harmony. The Canadian Protestants evince a deal of the old time energy of the Covenanters of Scotland, S. Presbyterianism flourishes in this prov-ince, you know, and the characteristic

stubbornness and narrow bigotry is shown toward all who differ with them. personally think French Canadians, a a Roman Catholic people, would be bet ter off under annexation than under the Dominion government,"

future wants. We have received several hundreds of new inmates in our asylum, and more are expected. The number of orphan boys, all lepers, under my direct care is now about eighty, for whose accommodation our Board of Health has helped me with two large dormitories (seventy-two feet in length). The leper children in general, and especially the orphans, have had their good share of your generous contribution. I have read with deep interest and with tears in my eyes the large packages of letters you have had the kindness to send me; the large box of illustrated papers, too, has been box of illustrated papers, too, has been received, and has very much interested our people, and with thanks have found therein many useful articles. Having received from your reverence so many signs of unbiased friendship I beg leave to expose to you many and the second signs of unbiased friendship I beg leave to expose to you what is just now weigh-ing somewhat on my mind, viz., the fall. ing of our old steeple, the arrival of a well finished (Americao) altar, and, above all, the increase of our lepers, have com-pelled me to start the building of a new church, 73 feet by 30 feet, part in mason work, part in wood work, to be covered with corrugated iron. "Some American friend has sent me £100 for that work, but now I find I am far short. Being unwilling to take any money from our Leper Fund for that purpose (although this church is exclusively in-tended for lepers,) I beg you to have the

(although this church is exclusively in-tended for lepers,) I beg you to have the kindness to see Cardinal Manning (with whom I am persuaded you are quite familiar) and lay this matter before him; perhaps he might find, and your rever-ence might induce him to come to my assistance for that aspacial purpose.

ence might induce him to come to my assistance for that especial purpose. Begging your pardon for this trouble, and recommending myself and people to your prayers, with the assurance that we will not forget you, I remain, dear Chap-man, your most thankful servant in our Lord. J. DAMIEN DE VEUSTER.

Consumption Surely Cured.

Dominion government," "Then you are an annexationist?" "Did you ever meet a French Cana-dian who lives and prospers in the United States who is not?" was the reply. Summarizing the views of the mem-bers of the clergy and the laymen who have been interviewed on the subject of annexation, it may be said that the opposition of the Caurch is rapidly creas-ing to be a factor against the step. The

IARRHŒA YSENTERY AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS AND FLUXES OF THE BOWELS IT IS SAFE AND RELIABLE FOR CHILDREN OR ADULTS. ONTARIO STAINED GLASS WORKS. Stained Glass for Churches, Public and Private Buildings Furnished in the best style and at prices low enough to bring it within the reach of all. Works: 484 RIOHMOND St. R. LEWIS.







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OCTOBER 20, LESS.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Written for the CATHOLIC RECORD. Autumn.

The Antumn leaves are falling fast And edying in the air, And with faint sighs are borne past, Sad emblems of despair.

The robin and the humming bird, The lark and whippoorwill, And bobolink, by nature stirred, Are quitting vale and hill,

The corn stands in ghostly shocks. The russet apple gleams; Thro' shivering branches winter mocks Departing Summer's beams.

Prim city maids but seem to live For pets and flowers alone, And by the care to roots they give, For human slights atone.

The country girl finds receipts For cann'd and pickled fruit, And tho' she longs to change her name Can't find a man to suit,

Thus passeth Autumn weird and drear, But still it hath its joys, The men have hoarded food and gear, And hopeful are the boys.

Written for CATHOLIC RECORD CATHOLICS OF &COTLAND.

BY THE REV. ENEAS M'DONELL DAWSON LL. D., F. R. S. PART II.

JAMES GRANT, J. MCDONALD, GEO. HAY, ETC., AND THEIR TIME.

Everything seemed to show that the age was improving and a more friendly feeling towards Catholics arising throughout the country. The titular "Duchess of Perth" having died at Stobhall in Perthsire, it was feared that the mission there, so long one of the most important in the country, must neces. sarily be abandoned. There was only one Catholic tenant on the estate in whose house a priest could have a suitable lodging. This man, despairing of the continuance of the mission, hastily threw up his lease on the death of the duchess, in order that he might establish his home near some Catholic station. Now came the advantage of living in the midst of the world, without being of the world, worldly. Such was the case as regarded our Bishop, who resembled in this respect the cele brated Bossuet, of whom it was truly said that he was a bishop in the gay court of France (un Eveque au milieu dela cour) Mingling in the higher world, while not neglecting the poorer and more humble, Bishop Hay had become acquainted with Lord Kames, who may surely here be mentioned, as one of the celebrities of the time. Lord Kame was one of the commissioners charged with the administration of the forfeited lands. Bishop Hay, therefore, applied to him for a renewal of the lease of the farm from which the tenant, John Cruikshanks, had retired, and that it should be renewed in the name of Cruikshanks. He the name of Cruikshanks. In the name of Croiksnanks. He acknowledged, at the same time, that his object was to secure the residence of a priest in the place Both Lord and Lady Kames, particularly the latter, entered warmly into the scheme; and, through the friendly services of Mr. Colquohoun Grant, obtained the cooperation of Lord Gardenstone, another commissioner. By the advice of these friendly parties the bishop drew up a n in the name of the retired ten. ant, and presented it to the commission. granted a new lease, brought consider-able county influence to bear against a ing established in the place. Catholic I Catholic being established in the place. This led to memorials and replies that were presented to the commissioners. At last, after a year's delay, Lord and Lady Kames, knowing how friendly the Government now were towards the Catholics, pleaded the cause more zealously with several of the principal com-missioners, and thus secured a decision in favor of the bishop. Not only was the old lease renewed in the bishop's favor, in the name of the former tenant, but fifteen arcs more more which bed been under the secure of the value of the place where that feet the secure of the bishop's favor, in the name of the former tenant, but fifteen arcs more more which bed been under the secure of the value of the place where that feet the secure of the bishop's favor, in the name of the former tenant, but fifteen arcs more more which bed been under the secure of the secure of the place where that feet the secure of the bishop's favor, in the name of the former tenant, but fifteen arcs more which bet been under the secure of the secure of the secure of the place where that feet the secure of the bishop's favor, in the name of the former tenant, but fifteen arcs more which been under the place where that feet the secure of the secure of the secure of the secure of the place where that feet the secure of the sec ously with several of the principal comfifteen acres more, which had been under planting, were added to the farm in order fifteen acres more, which had been under planting, were added to the farm in order to supply summer grass for the bishop's horse. He was also supplied with a quantity of timber for putting the farm buildings in a suitable condition. A rather odd scene occurred at the board of commissioners when its final degined of commissioners when its final decision was intimated. It will be best told in Bishop Hay's own words : "After the order was given to let us bave the place, one of our friends added, 'they must also have plenty of wood to build a mass also nave plenty of wood to build a mass house,' upon which some of the others expressed surprise. To which one replied : 'They are better subjects than the Presbyterians;' and another said, 'as for the best religion, that will not be known till the day of judgment.' So orders were given to see what wood will be wanted, and let us have it. This, you will say, is a changed world. It is so, blessed be God for it, and may we be grateful for so great a mercy. It is true, indeed, it will cost me a great deal of money to get the place put into proper order, but I hope Providence will pro vide, and when all is to right, it will be as comfortable a settlement as any we have." The war with the American colonies The war with the American colories put an end to emigration; and hence the Highland proprietors were encouraged to renew their oppression of their poor tenants. This led to a change in the distribution of the Catholic population all over the country. There being no field for the distressed people in field for the distressed people in America (Canada with its boundless resources, was, at that time, a terra incog sources, was, at that they a true when nia) flocked in great numbers to the towns of the Lowlands, where they found employment as day labourers and street porters. The Catholic population of those towns was thus considerably increased. In Etinburgh alone, there was an increase of four hundred, as shown by a census of his congregation taken by Bishop Hay in February 1777. Almost all the newly strived strangers Almost all the newly prived strangers were ignorant of any language except their native Gaelic. They were, at once, however, provided with a pastor who was thoroughly acquainted with their language. This was the Rev. Robert the sentiments of the Scotch people. The Jacobite insurrection and its sad results had generated the most rancor-ous feelings in the minds of the victori-ous party. It appeared, at one time,

Menzies, already mentioned as having recently returned from Douai College. This zealous young priest continued for a long time to exercise, with the great-est good will, his pastoral duties smong the Gaelic speaking people. The in-crease of population required an increase of church accommodation. There was need, besides, of a change to more salubrious as well as more commodious impossible that they could ever be suffi-ciently revenged for the defeats and humiliation inflicted on them by those whom they finally overcame. As the bopes of the vanquished side became daily less and less, and were finally ex-tinguished, the supporters of the lost daily less and less, and were many ex-tinguished, the supporters of the lost cause, who were never unpatriotic, began to show that they could devote their services to their country's welfare, although not under such auspices as salubrious as well as more commodious premises. This the chief Bishop well understood; and he was only too glad to although not under such auspices as would have been most pleasing to them. Many even who had been zealous ad herents of the exiled house, became loyal to the existing government, and by find that there was a prospect of being able to remove from the confined and find that there was a proposed of being able to remove from the confined and unwholesome residence, which the co adjutor Bishop and clergy had been obliged so long to put up with. It was proposed, therefore, to sell the ancient dwelling, and so far meet the expense of purchasing or erecting a better build ing in a more healthy locality. A site near Leith Wynd was selected. It con-sisted of half an acre of ground which was a nclosed by a solid wall. There was a ruinous house upon it which was not overlooked by any other houses. It was a free and airy place, and had access to the neighbour-ing street by three 'closes,' or lanes. It had been the residence of a Lord Edge-field, a judge of the highest court. The purchase money was $\pounds 320$, all charges included. It was estimated that the ext pense of demolishing the old building and erecting a new burch and dwelling house would amount to $\pounds 1,100$. Con-sidering the stute of the mission funds, this was a heavy sum. The Bishops, however, were not discouraged. With the new building at Edinburgh and the arrangements at Stobhall, both at the same time, on their hands, they were obliged to have recourse to their friends same time, on their hands, they were obliged to have recourse to their friends Thus, not longer sgo than 1777, a Catho lic gentleman of Scotland died. Hi at a distance. The English Catholics, son, who was married and had two chill at a distance. The Laguan Caudins, always so generous, could not with pro-priety be applied to, as they had recently been so liberal in relieving the perse-cuted Uist people. Bishop Hay, there-fore, addressed only, on behalf of his brethren, his and their friends at Valla-delid Borna France ate, and not without dien, thought to obtain possession of the paternal estate on performing the usual legal formalities. He was resisted by a distant relative, who claimed as the nearest Protestant heir, carried his case into the court of Session and insisted that the other party should renounce brethren, his and their friends at Valla-dolid, Rome, France, etc., and not without success, it would appear; for the works in hand were proceeded with. The Abbot of the Scotch Monastery at Ratis-bon, alone, declined to interest his friends in favour of the mission work, and contented himself with sending to the Bishers a research subacistic of popery in order to acquire a legal quali-fication to succeed his father. It was pleaded on the other side, that the statute gave such succession only to the nearest Protestant heir. This plea was overruled and the unfortunate young overfuled and the unfortunate young man was, as Bishop Hay relates, "re-duced to the dreadful necessity of openly perjuring himself in the face of the world, or of losing an estate of $\pounds 1,000$ a the Bishops a personal subscription of In the midst of his overwhelming

missionary labours as well as other occu-pations and correspondence forced upon year, as well as of seeing his wife and two infant children reduced to beggary, as he had not a single farthing to depend upon besides the estate, nor any means him by the necessity he felt himsel under of ministering to the comfort and encouragement of many parties who looked to him for advice and support in their difficulties and mental distress, Bishop Hay was not unmindful of the of acquiring a subsistence." In 1768, a case occurred in which the

mission was the locing party. A gentle man of landed property had borrowed from the capital fund of the Scotch mission a considerable sum of money, for which the administrators of that fund Bishop Hay was not unmindful of the studies proper to his state. We find him, at this time, applying to Abate Grant for several theological works, the Functions of a Bishop, a book on Oanon Law, etc. He had just finished reading Benedict XIV.'s Treatise on Diocesan Synods (de Synodo Diocesana). The works for which he now applied are recom-mended in that treatise. He enquired also for some standard work on Episcopal visitations, especially on their practical held a mortgage, or heritable security over his estate. The gentleman failed; and when the managers advanced their claim, it was opposed by the other creditors on the ground that such a security could not be legally vested in a Catholic clergyman. The opinion of four eminent lawyers was taken; and it was in favor of the Catholic cleim. also for some standard work on Episcopal visitations, especially on their practical part. "Alas! my dear sir," he says with great modesty; writing to the agent, "I always felt myself lame and unit for the weighty charge laid upon me: but, never did I see that more than when perusing the diocesan synod. Much need have I of a store of standard books for study on these subjects, and of a little more time was in favor of the Catholic claim. Nevertheless, it was thought better, in order to avoid publicity and the dangers arising from it, to waive legal proceedings and settle the matter in private. This was done at a sacrifice of hearly £300, a heavy loss to the misthese subjects, and of a little more time sion at that time of day. It must be admitted that the ministers of the Kirk had become less hostile than

to peruse them." Meanwhile the good agent was not idle as regarded the Mission for which he acted. Dispensation from hearing Mass as regarded the Mission for which he acted. Dispensation from hearing Mass and abstaining from servile work on certain bolidays, had been granted to the Catbolics of England. Abate Grant obtained from the Holy See a like indulgence for Scotland. The twofold obligation was declared, binding only on all Sundays in the year, on Easter Mon-day and Pentecost Monday; on the festivals of Christmas. Circumcision. in the earlier days. Only in remote dis-tricts did extreme bigotry still prevail. A respectable tenant of Lord Fortrose, at whose house the missionary priest had his lodgings when he went to visit his ecattered flock in Rossshire, became an object of their virulent attacks. Marriage with Protestants and conversion to the Catholic faith had excited the il festivals of Christmas, Circumcision, Epiphaby, Ascension and Corpus Christi; on the Annunciation and Assumption of will of the Presbytery against this good farmer. They not only made vigorous efforts to turn him out of his farm, but frequently, also, lodged complaints against him with the law officers of the Crown in Edinburgh. This would have the Blessed Virgin ; on the festivals of St. Peter and St. Paul, of All Saints and of

APPEALING TO CANTERBURY.

THE GREAT MOKANNA OF THE ENGLISH CBURCH ADMONISHED, IN REGARD TO COERCION, BY A MINISTER OF HIS COM. MUNION.

A dergyman of the Anglican establish.

A diergyman of the Anglican establish-ment, Rev. H. M. Kennedy, recently forwarded the following letter to the Archbisbop of Canterbury: MY LORD ARCHBISHOP: You are the chiet pastor of the Anglican Church. To your grace, therefore, I address this letter of public import. As in Canada, South Africa and Australia, so in Ireland the home rule cause must win. Why there. Africa and Anstralia, so in Ireland the home rule cause must win. Why, there-fore, prolong a tuile struggle from which nothing can result but trouble and misery, anguish of heart and bitterness of spirit? Do you believe that rents should be levied on tenants' improve-ments? I It he greater part of the farm's value be the evicted's work, what is the evictor? If in the struggle the peasant who is robbed is also killed, who is the sanction of the Mosaic law? Did the angels smile as false prison treatment, sanction of the Mossic law? Did the angels smile as false prison treatment, inch by inch, killed Larkin within and Mandeville without the dungeon walls of England's misrele? When the Church man (who has written to defend doubt, and not lived to show (aith) as its official exponent of practical Christianity, will that choice, think you, meet with the approval of the Church's Lord in Heaven ? I am but an humble minister of the Church in which your grace holds highest place. Still wisdom does not at all times rest with the great. Let me, therefore, speak, for I think I can show you a better way. You are, my lord, J believe, in the Highlands of Scotland at believe, in the Higblands of Scotland at present. I know them a little. Grand and glorious are they, and most ex-hilarating in this autumn season is life among those hills. It is very different from that in the cells of Derry and Dun-dalk jail. From the one you can learn nothing of the other. Yet a visit to Strathenno and another to Evel Little Strathconon and another to East Lothian should teach quite enough of the jailer to make you feel that, as in the case of Hughes-Hallett, so also in that of Balfour, the invitation had better-much betterbe cancelled. My suggestion is this : Postpone the Church congress for a month, and spend three weeks of the interval in a tour from Horn Head to Glengarifi, taking the whole bench of bishops with you, and if you can induce the Queen, as temporal head of the

Church, to go also, so much the better. I know the entire coast, and as to scenery can promise you beforehand the best in all the British Isles. But, it you are human, prepare for misery, for the people are wretched. I met on the line some Americans lately, and they said to me, "God has been good to this country, and man damnable, if we could have come at the places without seeing the people it would have been a most enjoy able round. But such misery ! We did not bargain for that when we crossed the Atlantic, else we would have given Ireland a wide berth and kept to the con-tinent" It is to help their owa, the people sfil cted thus dreadfully by Eog lish law, that Mr. Parnell is striving. Do you think his resources should be drained you think in resources anould be drained by costly litigation ? I hope, your grace, you are man enough and have power enough, in the name of the Anglican Church, to say "No" to that. Well, then, blot cut Balfour's name from the

congress programme, and come forward yourself instead and preach the duty of subscribing freely to the cause of vindicating truth before a Scotch tribunal, where no packing will be allowed. I where no packing will be allowed. I enclose copy of my own protest against Mr. Balfour addressed on the 1st inst. to the *Guardian*, but which that paper did not insert. I have the honor to be your grace's obedient servant. H. M. KENNEDY, Vicar of Plumpton, Diocess of Carlisle.

Every wife and mother in the country should know the great value of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, as a blood purifier. It gives Safisparina, as a blood purmer. It gives tone, health, and strength, to the vital organs, corrects all irregularities, and expels impurities from the system. Young and old use it. Price \$1. State -



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akin, scalp and blood, with loss of nair, from infancy to old age, the CUTICURA REMEDIES are infailible. OUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTI-CURA SOAP, an exquisite Min Beautifier, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood diseases, from bindles to scrofnia. Sold everywhere, Price, CUTICURA, 75c. : SoAP, 36c : RESOLVENT, \$1, 50. Prepared by the Porter DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOS-TON, MASS. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

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3

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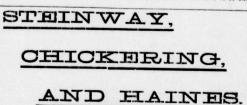


To all oth

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all Others





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of the penal laws was in progress, there arose a serious debate in the general assembly, the result of which shows the

ministers in a more favorable light. An ministers in a more favorable light. An over zealous member requested the Lord Advocate to give the assembly some account of the bill that was then passing through Parliament in favor of the Roman Catholics, His Lordship com-plied with the request, but, at the same time, maintained that the object of the bill was only to repeal a penal law which burgh by the month of May, 1778. By burgh by the month of May, 1778. By the commencement of 1778, the work was well advanced. The weather was favorable for such operations, and every-thing promised well, even the funds, although they arrived but slowly. Mr. Constable, on occasion of a visit to Edin-burgh cut tibuted fullow bill was only to repeal a penal law which, from the beginning, had been considered so cruel as to have been seldom ex-ecuted. The bill did not extend to Scolland; but he had no doubt that in burgh, contributed $\pounds 100$, and such was his interest in the work that while find his interest in the work that while hind ing the proportions of the church too limited he expressed complete satisfac-tion with the rest of the building. The church was to be only 34 feet long, 29 broad and 14 feet high. This work, together with the operations at Stobhall and the increase of the number of Cath-olics in the Lowlands, aroused the atten-tion and in some degree the isolower of Scotland; but he had no doubt that in some future session of Parliament a similar bill would be passed for that country. This information roused the bigoted party in the assembly; and, next day, Dr. Gillies, a minister of Glasgow, moved that, as such a bill for the relief of the Catholics of Eng-land had lataly massed the House of Comtion and, in some degree, the jaclousy of Protestants. There even arose some opposition to the building at Edinburgh. The Bishop, however, anticipating hostility, had taken care to secure the land had lately passed the House of Commons, the commission (the permanent committe of the assembly) be instructed to watch its future progress ; and especi ally if it should be extended to Scotland and even, if necessary, to call an extra ordinary meeting of the commission to consider the subject. The motion was

approbation of two leading members of Government, who were, indeed, powerful friends. Notwithstanding, he was not without anxiety, and, as he declared, placed his hope "in Him whose work it was." There was abundance of consola-tion, meanwhile, in the number of conseconded by the same minister's son, who was minister of Greenock. There was now a very long debate. Principal tion, meanwhile, in the number of con-verts he was instructing and receiving Robertson, so celebrated as a man of letters and a historian, who led the into the Church. Bishop Hay was in poor health, suffer-

moderate party in the assembly, denied that the bill in question threatened the Protestant religion with any danger; he ing much from indigestion. Neverthe-less, in addition to his episcopal labors, could see no signs of alarm in the coun-try on the subject. He then entered at length into the history of the penal law, now the subject of repeal, showing that he attended assiduously to perochial duties and the no less arduous cares of the Procuratorship. Bishop Grant ad-vised him strongly against his early rising and constant application, but did not manage, no doubt, owing to the varied when it was first operated not manage, no doubt owing to the scarcity of clergy, to send an experienced priest to assist him. ject the motion. Other eminent speak ers followed on the side of the Principal

Since the unfortunate affair of 1745, Since the unfortunate shar of 1/45, time had wrought a wonderful change in the sentiments of the Scotch people, The Jacobite insurrection and its sad results had generated the most rancor-ous feelings in the minds of the victori-ous feelings in the minds of the victori-ous feelings in the most of the victori-ous feelings in the minds of the victori-the victori-ous feelings in the minds of the victori-ous feelings in the minds of the victori-the victori-the victori-ous feelings in the minds of the victori-the victori-the victori-ous feelings in the minds of the victori-the vict TO BE CONTINUED.

A little later, when the partial repeal

Cholera morbus, cramps and kindred complaints annually make their appearance at the same time as the hot weather, green ESTEY & CO'Y ORGANS. fruit, cucumbers, melons, etc., and many persons are debarred from eating these persons are departed from eating these tempting fruits, but they need not abstain if they have Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, and take a few drops in water. It cures the cramps and cholera in a remark-able manner, and is sure to check every disturbance of the bowels. Liberal Terms. Inspection solicited.

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DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION. -- C. W. Snow DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION. -- C. W. Snow & Co., Syracuse, N. Y., writes: "Please send us ten gross of Pills. We are selling more of Parmelee's Pills than any other Pill we keep. They have a great reputa-tion for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint." Mr Chas A. Smith, Lindssy, writes: "Parmelee's Pills are an excellent medicine. My sister has been troubled with severe headache, but these Pills have cured her." cured her."

An Open Letter.

Nov. 25th, 1886. Nov. 25th, 1886. Messrs T. Milburn & Co. "I wish I had used B. B. B. sooner, which would have saved me years of suffer-ing with erysipelas, from which I could get no relief until I tried B. B. B which soon cleared away the itching, burning rash that had so long distressed me." Mrs. Edward Bombow Feattorn Desrare Bell Edward Romkey, Eastern Passage. Hali fax, N. S.

Mr. Wm. Boyd Hill, Cobourg writes Mr. Wm. Boyd Hill, Cobourg writes : "Having used Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil for some years, I have much pleasure in testifying to its efficacy in relieving pains in the back and shoulders. I have also used it in cases of croup in children, and have found it to be all that you claim it to be."

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THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD ablished Weekly at 484 and 488 Eishmon street, London, Ontario, Price of subscription-\$2,00 per annum. EDITORS : REV. GEORGE R. NORTHGRAVES,

Author of "Mistakes of Modern Infidels REV. WILLIAM FLANNERY.

REV. WILLIAM FLANNERY. REMAR COFFEY, Polisher and Proprietor. MESSES. DONAT CROWE. LUKE KING and OHN Nicht are fails authorized to receive ubscriptions and transact all other busi-cess for the CATHOLIO RECORD. Ageut for Alexandria. Giennevis and gontel.-Mr. Donaid A. McDonaid. Rates of Advaitising-Ten cents per line mb insertion.

Rece of Alore and a state of the state of th no Clergymen throughout the Dominion. All correspondence on business should be ddressed to the Proprietor. Arrears must be paid in full before the aper can be stopped. Persons writing for a change of address hould invariably send us the name of their ormer pos office.

Catholic Record.

London, Sat., Oct. 20th, 1888. THE SEPARATE SCHOOL LAWS.

A few months ago a circular was issued by Rev. Joseph J. McCanp. Secretary of the Separate School Board of Toronto, to the managers of commercial and financial companies, calling attention to the fact that hitherto the school taxes of those companies were paid entirely to the Public Schools, to part thereof being payable to the Catholic Separate Schools. Father McCann points out that by an amendment to the School Act passed in 1887 companies in which there are Catholic shareholders are empowered to pass a resolution by means of which a portion of the school tax shall be paid to Separate Schools in the ratio that shares of Catho lics in the company bear to the entire stock. He therefore requests the companies to pass such a resolution.

It is evident that this is but just; though the Presbyterian Review, with its usual disregard for justice where the rights of Catholics are concerned, condemns this as a new Romish aggression and says the next move will be to make it compulsory on public companies to set apart a certain portion of their taxes for such schools.

Well, suppose such a distribution were made compulsory, where would be any dreadful injustice? The Quebec school law makes it compulsory in favor of the Protestant schools of that Province : and are not the principles of distributive justice the same in Outario as in Quebec ? The difference lies in this, that the Quebec Catholic mejority which passed the Dissentient School Act always desired to treat the Protestants fairly, while the Protestant majority in Ontario could not be induced to grant a modicum of justice to the Catholic mejority until it was wrung from them after many years of strife, and many a hard struggle at the polls. Of late years, that is to say, under Mr. Mowat's Government, we must in candor acknowledge, a more liberal and fair disposition has been shown by the Protestant majority in Ontarlo than ever before, but even so a powerful section of the Ontario people have constantly shown how grudgingly many Ontario Protestants have looked on while the Catholic Separate Schools were being placed on a basis approaching equality with the public schools ; and even now, while the law holds out inducement

to Catholics to withdraw their support from the Catholic schools and to transfer it to the public schools. Protestants are under compulsion to support the Public, even when they desire to support the separate schools.

So just is the request of Rev. Father

Wherein in all this can it be made to appear that Catholics have been unjust to Protestants ?

1st. In Quebec ever since the Protestant Dissentient School Law has existed, Protestant Schools have received their due share of all mixed Public Company school taxes. In Ontario, Catholics have never yet received a cent from any such source.

2ndly. Even the new Ontario law above referred to will operate in the future only, no provision being made for the admitted injustice inflicted on Cath. olics in the past.

3rdly. In Quebec all taxes of such Companies are equitably divided, where. as even under the new law in Ontario, only such companies as pass a resolution to that effect, will pay a portion of their

taxes to Catholic Separate Schools. Surely in all this it is hard to see where injustice has been inflicted on Protestants by Catholics, yet wonderful to relate, the Mail has detected such by means of the same powerful microscope with which it has of late years discovered so many Catholic aggressions and Pro testant grievances, in our sister Province especially. And it is not merely the Catholics, but the Catholic clergy, who have been "merciless" in robbing the

unfortunate and "weak" Protestant community ! Here is how the Mail concludes its article on "Separate Schools" in its

issue of the 4th inst. : "This serves to show that, as the phrase

runs, clerical authority fawns when weak, but is merclless when strong." We must not ignore the point on which the Mail insists for the purpose of establishing its case. It lies in this, that in Quebec the basis of division of the tex is the proportion of children in attend. ance at each school, whereas in Ontario the basis will be the comparative relation of Catholic and Protestant ownership of stock. The Mail assumes that in both Provinces the Protestant ownership so far exceeds Catholic ownership, in proportion to population that the result will be in Quebec that Protestants will contribute a

certain amount towards the education of Catholic children in that Province. We answer: 1st. Even if this were the case the

Mail's conclusion would be unwarranted. The injustices inflicted upon the Catholics of Ontario, as enumerated above, far exceed the pretended injustice inflicted on Quebec Protestants. 2ndly. It has been hitherto constantly

naintained by the Mail and other opponents of Catholic education that both in Canada and the United States, it is just to tax Catholics for the support of schools which they do not use, because the major. ity have a right to impose their school system on the minority. If the Mail's reasoning be correct, it ought to apply to the Catholic majority in Quebec as well. "What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander."

We do not maintain this right to tax the minority for schools which they cannot conscientiously use, but it ill becomes the Mail to complain of it in Quebec, whereas that journal maintains it whereever Protestants form the majority.

3rdly. Once we admit that the State should establish a school system, of which separate denominational schools form part, some basis as equitable as possible should be adopted for the distribution of public funds, and the funds derived from quasi-

Quebec Legislature. These defects would have been remedied, with the full consent of Quebec members of Parliament, before the passage of the British North America Act, so as to

secure the Protestant minority under the force of that Charter of our rights, were it not for the fact that a Protestant party in Ontario forced the proposal out of court, through unwillingness to concede to the Catholics of Ontario terms as favorable as the Catholics of Quebec were willing to grant to the Protestant minority. We have said enough to show how unfair and unscrupulous the Mail bas become whenever it has to deal with ques-

tions which concern the Catholic body. We have frequently had occasion to do this before, and the present is only one instance of unfairness out of many. We have shown that the Catholics are not, as the Mail says, "merciless when strong." Whether we are disposed to "fawn when weak" may be judged from the elections of 1886, when the Msil threw down the gauntlet, and we took it up. That journal

has scarcely so soon forgotton the result. THE KINGSTON POST OFFICE.

The Kingston Daily News has it officially gazetted "that the Rev. R. Burns,

of the money order office, has been appointed Deputy Postmaster, and that the rev. gentleman has already assumed the duties connected with that office."

Strange things occur in this world, no doubt, and every day's experience teaches the verity of the old adage that "Truth is stranger than fiction." But it is passing strange, and scarcely credible, that a man who entered the post office department as junior clerk in 1863-for such is Mr. Burns' record-could be promoted over the heads of other gentlemen equally, if not more worthy, who had served in the same department long before him. Is it not true that our venerable friend, Mr. Kelly, had at least ten years' precedence in the same department over Rev. Mr. Burns? Why, then, is he left behind and forgotten, when a choice is made? For

what reason is so flagrant a discrimination made in favor of one less entitled, and, we might add, less meritorious? The trouble is-the more deserving of the two happens to be a faithful member of a particular church. Mr. Kelly is a Catholic, and Rev. Mr.

Burns, who was a deacon in the English Church, is backed by Orange influence." What of the cry so often and so flauntingly shouted in our face, "Show us your men ?" When we complained of being unjustly treated, as Catholics, in the distribution of official appointments, we were answered, "Show us your men and you will get fair play and a just share of government patronage." Here is a man who, for thirty-five long years, has won distinction and earned promotion

by the faithful and intelligent performance of every duty. But where is the reward of his merits ? What incentive is

THE INDEMNITY FUND.

Mr. W. J. Ludgate, the Cork correspondent of the Times, announced through that journal on the 22 ad, ult. that the Parnell indemnity fund in Cork was a hopeless failure, and the editor of the Times had a leading article in the same lesue in which it rejoiced over the collapse of Parnellism in Cork. On the very day when this article appeared, the Freeman of Dublin published a letter from the Mayor of Cork enclosing a cheque for £300 as a first instalment towards the indemnity fund. If the same success attends the fund in all parts of Ireland, as in Cork, in proportion to population, the fund will reach the handsome sum of

EDITORIAL NOTES.

£20.000.

Want of space compels us to hold over some interesting correspondence until next issue.

IT IS announced that the Holy Father has addressed to the English Government a strong remonstrance aginst its policy towards Ireland. This fact, while indicating the interest felt by his Holiness in the cause of Ireland, must also be of great weight in calling attention to her just claims, and in securing a final favorable settlement of them.

THE past week witnessed the dedication of two great churches to the service of Almghty Ged. The full account of the ceremonies attending the events, which appears in this issue of the CATHOLIC RECORD, will, we feel assured, be perused with pleasure by our thousands of readers in every corner of the Dominion. The Catholic people of Guelph and Belleville have cause to be proud of the noble edifices of Catholic devotion now standing in their midst, monuments of the heroic self devotion of faithful, zealous priests and a loyal and generous laity. We congratulate Rev. Father Doherty and his associates and the venerable pastor of Belleville. Long may they be spared to carry on the work of our divine Re. deemer in the midst of their faithful flocks.

Mr. Chamberlain has issued a pamphlet in which he speaks favorably of giving to Ireland a certain amount of Home Rule. He also condemns the Coercion policy in the following noteworthy terms :

"He must be a blind student of history, and especially of Irish history, who be-lieves that a merely negative policy does more than produce a temporary result, or more than produce a temporary result, or that coercion in any form is a specific against widespread discontent, or a remedy for grievances that have a real founda-

It is evident from this that he is convinced of the collapse of the present Coercionist Government in the near future, and he desires to have it said that their policy of Coercion.

THE Irish landlords are feeling the ance of every duty. But where is the reward of his merits? What incentive is there for any Catholic to spend himself in the public service when the government ignores him on account of his religion ? Or must we be told that practical Christian-ity is considered by our rulers a bar to advancement and a hindrance to promo-tion ? Such action on the part of the Government is tantamount to putting a premium on apostacy, or a revival of of the days, eighty years ago, when the effects of their contest with the tenantry funds, and the funds derived from quasi. public companies. There is room for debate as to which mode is most just; but debate as to which mode as the debate as to which mode a

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

DEDICATION OF THE CHURCH OF OUR LADY AT GUELPH.

The largest assemblage of clergy which was ever witnessed in Guelph assisted at the solemn dedication of the magnificent new church of Our Lady in that city, on Wednesday, the 10th inst.

At half-past eleven the procession started from the rectory in the following order : The subdeacon of the Mass bearing the crucifix, acolytes with torches, a a numerous array of altar boys, in red white and black caseocks, surplices of white and richly-decorated eashes, visiting priests, His Lordsbip the Right Rev. T. J. Dowling, Bishop of Peterborough, with his chaplains, the Right Rev. J. Walsh, Bishop of London, with chaplains, and finally acolytes bearing the pontifical

finally acolytes bearing the pontifical in-lighta. Before entering the church the solemn service of the dedication was begun by His Lordship Biebop Waleh. As the pro-cession entered the church, the organ pealed forth, and the congregation, consist-ing of over three thousand persons, stood elmultaneously and remained standing during the recitation of the pealms. Then His Lordship Biebop Dowling, began high mass, assisted by Very Rev. Edward Heenan, as arsistant priest, the Very Rev. F. P. Rooney and J. M. Laurent, deacons of honor, the Very Rev. Bartholomew O'Connell, P. P. of Peris, descon and sub-deacon. The Rev.Father Larue, of Montreal, and Father Halm, of Toronto, cflicitate as masters of ceremonies. Rev. Dr. E. B masters of ceremonies. Rev. Dr. E. B. Kilroy, P. P. of Stratford, and Rev. W.

Finnery P. P. of Strattord, and Rev. W., Finnery P. P. of St. Thomas, and editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD, assisted His Lord-ship the Right Rev. Bishop Walsh of Londoa. Besides the Very Rev. W. J. Doherty, pastor of Guelph, the following members of the Jesuit Order were present : Rev. D. Plante, Guelph ; E. Charette, Sault Ste. Marle; F. Dumortier, Guelph ;

E. Cote, P. McKinnon, Montreal; and Father Ryan of Baltimore. From the Archdiocese of Toronto — Very Rev. E. Cushin, President of St. Michael's College: Rev. T. Laboureau, P. P. Bentangukan Markan, St.

Wichael's College; Rev. T. Laboureau,
P. P., Penctarguishene; Ven. Archdeacon
E. Cassidy, P. P. Oolgan; F. W. Duffy,
Cogan; J. J. Egan, Thornhill; J. Kilcullen, P. P., Port Colborne; M. J.ffcott,
Orangeville; P. Whitney, Caldwell; Jas.
McBride, Toronto; P. Chalardard, St.
Michael's College, Toronto.
Diocese of London.--Very Rev. Dr.
Denis O'Connor, President of Assumption
College, Sandwich; Yery Rev. Dean Jas.
Murphy, P. P., Dublin; Rev. Jno. Connolly, P. P., Lucan; Géo R. Northgraves,
Ingraoily, editor of the CArtholto Record,
P. Corcoran, P. P., Parkhill; J. Scanlan,
Windsor; Jaz. Walsh, London; W. Gauspohl, O. S. F., Chatham.
Diocese of Hamilton-Very Rev. Dr.

E Funcken, P P, St. Agatha; Revs. P. E Funcken, P P, St. Agatha; Revs. P Bardou, P P, Cayuga; Peter Lennor, P P, Brantford; J Lennor, P P, Gait; J Kecugh, P P, Dandas; P Cosgrove, Hamilton; J herty, Arthur; S Forster, P P, Freib urg

J Gehl, P., St Clement; E Carre, Hamil-ton, J S O'Leary, P P, Freelton. The following is a detailed description of the magnificent edifice. The first place of worship erected by the

the has placed on record his disapproval of their policy of Coercion. Catholics of Guelph was a wooden building, and after being used in the early years of the city's history, it was burnt down in 1844. In 1845, St. Bertholomew's Church, the building most familiar to the people

from long use, was built and some time after the bell tower and spire was added.

OCTOBER 20, 18

ont into a charming capells which, ex-teriorly and interiorly adds to the variety and beauty of the whole composition. A grand flight of stone steps with broad plateau, midway and at top, leads to the principal entrance, which consists of a great, deeply recessed and ficely propor-tioned gothic arch, the rich mouldings of which spring from statist pillars of

tioned gothic arch, the rich mouldings of which spring from stately pillars of pollabed granite, having carved and moulded capitals and bases. Within the deep recess are lofty coupled doors, separated by central moulded pier to the front of which is attached an octa-gonal pillar of pollabed blue granite, which with its richly carved capital and has will form the pedeatal for a manifi. base will form the pedestal for a manifi-cent marble status of our Lady of the Immaculate Conception. Over the doors and resting on the side jambs and central plate it to grace the side jambs and central pler is the great tympanum which, when carved in bold relief with attendant cherubim on either side, or with subjects from the life of the Blessed Virgin, will form the his of the Blessed Virgin, will form the appropriate background to the statue. the great portal recess, with its noble and lofty pointed gable, finished with richiy carved finishe, forming its splendid niche. On either side of, and grouping with the great entrance arch, is a smaller but yet well recessed moulded arch, enclosing the two lancet windows which light the great vestibule.

vestibule. Over this fine group is a vast and weil recessed arch, its rich mouldings springing from lofty ergaged pillars, having carved caps and bases. This great recess filling nearly the remainder of the lofty nave front, encloses a magnificent Cath-arine wheel window of more than eighteen for the diameter. This preserve pillars

arine wheel window of more than eighteen feet in diameter, with tracery pillarets of bold and graceful design. Between this characteristic feature of the facade, which may be termed the great eye of the whole building, and the lofty gable of the entrance, is a fine wall arcade, formed of a series of seven moulded arches resting on polished granite pillars, having caps and bases of finely carved and moulded work. Within the recesses of the arcade are pedestals for large statues

and moulded work. Within the recesses of the arcade are pedestals for large statues of the saints of the Society of Jesus. Above the great enclocing arch of the wheel window, and filling the remainder of the nave gable, is a large foliated panel of wices form, framed in by well recessed mouldings. The panel is to be richly carved with draper work and will form the back ground for a colossal statue of Our Lady of the Assumption. At the foot of the panel projects the carved corfoot of the panel projects the carved cor-bel for the support of the statue, and bel for the support of the statue, and above it rises a finely carved canopy of beautiful "tsbernacle work," with groined roof, arched opens, gablets, pinnacles, crockets, finials, etc., etc., and surmount-ing all at an elevation of 100 feet from the ground is a large and beautifully car-ved cross of rare design, the emblem of the Redemption forming the fitting finish to this temple of the Holy Sacrifice

to this temple of the Holy Sacrifice. The lower stories of the twin towers which guard on either hard this noble front, are lighted by great coupled lancet windows, with their outer enclosing arches windows, with their other encoder g stones springing from the same level as the cen-tral arch of the front. These groups of windows form with the latter and its great wheel window, the spiendid portal, and the various and beautiful accessories of these chief features all in due proportion, a notable architectural composition

a notable architectural composition. The routhern facade shows the long lines of the great nave and chancel, varied by the stately gable of the south transept, which, strengthened by its massive but-tresses, finishing in graceful pinnacles, and crowned with its beautifully designed carved cross, prejects boldly in front. The group of chapels projecting from the great a se at one end, the massive tower at the other, and the lofty fleche or spirelet ria-ing from the centre of the vast cross ing from the centre of the vast cross formed by the nave and transept roofs formed by the nave and transept roofs and grouping with the many pinnacles and fuialed gables, form a striking picture, its charm, too, being increased and em-phasized by the graceful hooded buttresses phasized by the graceful nooded buttresses of the aisles, the many beautiful tracefled windows of varied form and design, those of the clerestory with their crocketted gablets, nestling in the great recess formed by the projecting tower and transept, completes a rich, varied and harmonious

elevation. The northern facade is nearly similar to that just described, contrast being had in the great rose window of the transepts and es of the belfries

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The vast and finely proportioned or outlined by neve and chancel, and no and south transpots, and forming the ge eral scheme of the structure, the spread eral scheme of the structure, the spread sieles and charming grouping of chapels, all so admirable exteriority, equally defined within. This, hower does not prepare us for the msgnific and awe-striking effect of the great un-and chancel, whose lofty groined van is in structure mainty shows the does. rise in stately mejesty above the floor, a diminishing in distant perspective, end the great pointed and groined semi don the great pointed and groined semi-dor which forms so noble a canopy for thigh alter. There the eye is caught the glinting lights reflected by the poilts pillars of rich sapphire hued grante, who massive trunks, with their richly carr capitals and moulded bases, support to stately stries of pointed arches, open on either band into the aisles, and co tinuing around the chancel, give those of ant views which, ever chapting and nuc thuing around the chancel, give more an ant views which, ever changing and une pected as the step proceeds suggestive sylvan perspectives form some of the mar-charms to be found in great Medicov Cathedrals. Higher up we see a featr of church architecture rare on this co tinent, the triforium, a passage, galle or tribune leading over the aisles, a or thome teams over the aisles, a opening above through pointed traceried arches, into the church, a fornerly used by the friars in the church ing of the sacred offices. In the prese instance, they will, in conjunction w outside opens be used as most effect ventilators, and also to give increased a ommodatian on special occasions. Th will also be found of great convenience Will also be found of great convenience the case of repairs, etc., to the churce Higher still run the clerestory windows the great foliated circles, whose rich lig the great foliated circles, whose rich light floods the vanited ceilinge, sending in fract drays of many busedown the na and through the great arches into t atsles, and making visible the gorgeo symbolic freecoing with which the van are to be enriched.

The lighting of the church througho The lighting of the church throughout varied according to the order and requine ments of the different inter-depende parts, is indeed charming to a degree The numerous traceried windows a varied in form, dimensions and designed each suited to the dignity of its poo-tion, and all possessing unity and propo-tion in harmony with each other, and with the general design of the edific Fine effects are given by the stained ligh of the various windows of the marof the various windows of the man of the various windows of the man chapels ac seen in the distance through the pointed arches of the chancel, transpop etc., while high above, the stately window surrounding on all sides the apex, shu their mellowed religions light on the great altar. Nearer at hand, through the transpot arches are seen on withow side transept arches, are seen on either sid then sept and the set of the great group of two-light tracerted windows, with rou windows over them, the latter of differen design in each, that of the south trancep design in each, that of the south transep having a circles of circuefold circles, sur rounding a large central octafoiled circle and that of the north transept consistin of four cusped lancets, forming a Si Andrew's Cross, springing from a centr. quatrefoil, with the spandrils between th lancet heads filled with quatrefoiled circle The beautiful rose window, with the great coupled windows beneath form in each case a noble group of lights. The cuspe circular windows of the transcopt clerestor also help in the beau'y and efficiency of th Highting. In addition to the varied an changing riflected lights the alses hav their own splendid three light tracer windows, while foliated circles, cuspe largets at a light the remaining portion case a noble group of lights. The cuspe windows, while foliated circles, cuspe lancets, etc., light the remaining portion of the structure. But the great windo of all, the eye of the building is not to be forgotten. This may nificent Cathaine wheel window, fil-ing the great front gable of the nave, sheel its georgeous light down the whole obver ts georgeous light down the whole church It georgeous light down the whole churce and to the most distant chapel recesses It is composed of six great traceried light separated by bold pilaretted multion and each subdivided by a minor multio into two cusped lights with quortrefoile circle filling the arch and chaque foi foliated circles filling the spandie the

foliated circles filling the spandrils, th multions spring from a large centre foliated circle, the whole forming a mag nificent twelvelight wheel window wit

nificent twelvelight wheel window win cusped circles intervening. From the foregoing description the reader can form some idea of the grea beauty, variety, and harmony of the superb lighting of this noble building which will be increased tenfold by th increasing class with which it is intended

McCann, that both Globe and Mail reco nize its justice. The Globe says :

"It is impossible to deny the justice of the claim, though there is room for a good deal of disagreement as to the method on which it should be calculated."

The Globe considers that the canital and dividends of financial corporations should not be taxed at all, but only real estate. We may here remark that Father McCaun's request has not any special reference to tax on capital and dividends, but covers all the tax which such institu. tions pay, and they have real estate too. The Mail says of Father McCann's

letter :

"The Separate School system being in existence, there is nothing very wrong in

The Presbyterian Review is thus left alone in demanding the perpetuation of the injustice which has been inflicted in the past. We could not expect anything e'se from It.

But now we must point out a very unfair course pursued by the Mall, after the apparently honest expression of opinion already quoted above. It would not accord with the policy which the Mail has been pursuing for the last few years to acknowledge that Catholics are right on one point, without abusing them for something else-and it is so easy to find something to say against Catholics-some. thing at least that the Mail's constituency will applaud vociferously.

In Quebec the school taxes of all mixed companies are divided between Public Schools and Protestant "Dissentient Schools." The Mail adds, "not as here in proportion to the value of the stock held by the Protestant and Roman Cath. olic shareholders, but in proportion to the number of children in the respec. tive Schools,"

plicated machinery, to find any mode which will with absolute impartiality dirtribute the burden according to what each one ought to bear Legislators are obliged

to adopt such method as will distribute the burden as fairly as can be reasonably expected. Now both the school laws of Ontario and those of Quebec recognize school attendance as a just basis of distri-

bution of school monies, and it is unfair to say that the Quebec Legislature selected this basis for the purpose of doing injustice to Protestants. Still more upjust is it to say that the Catholic clergy "merci-

lessly" inflicted this injustice on the Protestants of Quebec. The facts are all the other way. It was the desire of the Quebec people, and of the clergy as well, to treat the Protestant minority fairly, and the arrangement which was made was reached, not only with the consent, but at the desire of representative Protestants of that Province.

4thly. It is a mere assumption which has not been proved, that there is such a difference in the wealth of Protestants and Catholics in Quebec, as to make out any injustice whatsoever in the manner in which the school fund is distributed. It is undoubtedly true that in some places Protestants are more wealthy than Catho lics. In other places the reverse is the case, but it must be borne in mind that tions of the duplicity of Lord Lansdowne only the case of shareholders in [taxed in his treatment of the Luggacurran tencompanies is under debate now.

5thly. The people and Legislature of the first acts of an Irish Parliament will Quebec have always shown the greatest be the restoration of every evicted tenant readiness to secure to the Protestants their on Lord Landowne's estate. The unauiproper share in the school funds. Hence mity with which justice to Ireland is when the Confederation Act was passed, some slight defects in the Diesentient forecast of the fical success which will School Acts, which had been before over- attend the efforts of the Nationalist looked, were at once remedied by the party.

Unprized are her sons till they learn to be-Undistinguished they live if they shame not their sires.

It is about time such pusillanimity should cease to exist in ministerial quarters, and that the fear of Orange hate and)range threats should have no weight with he men at the helm when justice and fair play are matters of official consideration

NATIONALIST MEETINGS.

The popular determination to gain the freedom of Ireland was admirably manifested on Sunday, the 23rd September, when immense meetings were held in six different localities in five counties of Ireland, namely, at Maryborough, in Queen's Co., at Elphin, in Roscommon, at Buttewant and Bandon in Cork, at Tallow in Waterford, and Kingstown in Dublin Co.

The meeting at Maryborough was preeided oyer by Rev. Thos. Monaghan. Its principal object was to give the members or the county an opportunity to render an account of their stewardship, and it was addressed by five members of Parliament, Messrs. Richard Lalor, W. A. Macdonald, A. O'Connor, Dr. J. E. Kenny, and Wm. O'Brien. The greatest enthusiasm was exhibited and Mr. O'Brien delivered one of his scathing denunciaants. Mr. O'Brien declared that one of demanded by the whole nation is a sure

acknowledgment of tenant right, and even the landlords, it may be hoped, must join in the national agitation for the security

of their own interests. It has occurred more than once that landlords who had formerly no occupation but to enjoy themselves, have been reduced to remove with their own hands the coarse hay which grew upon the abandoned farms of the tenants whom they had evicted. All such

circumstances will tend to bring about more speedily the solution of the "Irish problem."

CONFIRMATION IN ST. MARY'S.

On Sunday last His Lordship Bishop On Sunday last His Lordship Bishop Walsh confirmed sixty persons in the parish of St. Mary's, of which Rev. Father Brennan is pastor. The children, one and all, gave evidence of the most thorough training, and His Lordship paid a well deserved compliment to the good pastor for his earnest and laborlous work in this regard as well as in all other undertakings con-nected with his carefully-managed and prosperous parish. prosperous parish,

ST. JOSEPR'S HOSPITAL, LONDON.

On Monday last at 8:30, the imposing ceremonies of opening the new St. Joseph's Hospital in this city took place, The hospital can at present accommo-date about twenty-five patients, but it is intended in the new first states and the states of the date about twenty-nue patients, but it is intended in the near future to make extensive enlargement. The building now in use was formerly the beautiful residence of Justice Sirect, of Toronto. Rev. M. J. Tiernan dedicated the build. ing for the purpose for which it is intended and celebrated the Holy Sacrifice at the time above men-tioned. He announced that the good sisters were now prepared to receive patients, and that their best endeavors patients, and that their best endeavors and greatest care and attention will be employed to succor the sick and afflicted. The forthcoming bezaar to be held in December is for the purposes of this noble and charitable undertaking.

were :- John Harris, James Mays, J. P. McMillan, T. D. Hefferman, Edward O'Connor, Peter Mahon, Brian Carroll, Patrick Molloy, James McNaughton, Frank Sweetnam, Timothy O'Connor, Alex. Kennedy and James Synott. Rev. Father Hamel, now Superior of the Order of the Jesuits in Canada, was then the

pastor. The building of the rear portion of the The building of the rear portion of the church, containing the chapels, chancel and transepts was proceeded with, com-pleted, the rear wall of the old church taken down and the whole thrown to-gether. No further move was made until this had been paid for, but in 1885 the foundation wall of the nave was laid, and it has hear starding once on with every it has been steadily gone on with every year until it is now as far finished as the finances of the congregation will allow, nearly forty thousand dollars having been subscribed this year to complete the build. ing. In the years to come the twin towers will be built and the interior arrangements of the church beautified at a cost of \$50 000, \$120,000 having so far been experded. To Father Doherty, who has labored so assiduously in planning, directing and overceing the main feabeauty. Standing on the most elevated plateau of this City of Hills, this splendid plateau of this City of Hills, this splendid architectural casket will, when completed, form its crown, and in more senses than one be its glory. We now pass through its grand portal to view the i sterior. On the right of the spacious vestibule is the Baptistery door, whose finely dressed stone jumbs and pointed arch are in keeping with the ex-ternal work. The spirit of the church, as in the whole planning of the bullding. Is

tures, as well as the details of the church, together with his assistance, and to the liberality and devotion of the congrega-tion, is the completion of the church so

ternal work. The spirit of the church, as in the whole planning of the building, is carried out here in a marked manner. The postulant for the holy sacrament entering directly from the vestibule into the Baptistery, is cleansed by the Waters of Kegeneration before being admitted either materially or spiritually into the church proper. On the left of the vesti-bule is the south tower, its ground floor forming a roomy porch, giving in severe weather a well protected entrance to the church. In front, within the main vesti-bule, the floor of which is of dressed stone, are broad steps, also of stone, leading to The beauty and fine proportions of the the beauty and nne proportions of the building need to be seen to be realized but the following detailed description, fur-nished by the architect, and supplemented as regards other details by Father Doherty, will give the reader a very fair conception

will give the reader a very fair conception of the structure: Designed in the Gothic style, which obtained in Europe towards the close of the 13th century, that splendid period of Ecclesiastical art, it takes generally the form of the Latin Cross, and is composed of spacious nave and chancel, boldly defined transport month and south siles defined transepts, north and south aisles, baptistery and chapels with great twin bell are broad steps, also of stone, leading to the main inner entrance. towers, etc. Surrounding the grand poly-gonal apse forming the end of the chancel

The exterior of the church having or sanctuary, is a broad ambulatory or already been thoroughly examined, a fair idea can be formed of the interior, the chances alsie, from which raustes a series inter can be former being, as in all true architecture, of beautiful octagonal apsed chapels. The former being, as in all true architecture, eastern end, also, of each transept, spreads i the external expression of the latter.

which, although of similar outlines, are of varied detail. The picturesque beauty, however, and the charming grace of the external archiwestern facade or chancel, the most strlk-ing view of which is to be had from a ing view of which is to be had from a short/distance up the street which starts from the rear of the hill. The superb ape forming the chancel end rises in stately grandenr above the clustering chapels which project on all sides around its base, giving lights and shades of varying density and beauty. Its lofty traceried windows, protected by their high pointed gables, finishing in carved finlals, its angles strengthened by finely gradnated but-tresses, its apex crowned with a richly gilt wrought from cross of exquisite design and rare workmanship, and the whole backed by the boldly pro-jecting transepts, and the still more dis-tant towers, with the fine spirelet of the processing, scating aloft in the centre of the picture, forms a gem of rare architectural Altar. picture, forms a gem of rare architectural

rare stained glass with which it is intende to fill the windows. When to this will be added the gorgeous freecoing of the wall and vaulted ceilings it scriptural, storier and wanted certings it scriptural, storied and emblematic subjects, with those of the stained glass breathing living sermons and suggesting holy thoughts, the prismath tints of the glass filling the church with their rainbow hues, the harmonious thun der of the great organ and solemn chant ing of the church music reverberating along the vaults and through the far re ceeses of the transepts and the chapels the effect will be grand in the extreme and will, perhaps, in some degree, be in keeping with the sublime purpose of the building, the worship of the Living Goo through the adorable Sacrifice of the

The great altar will be of rare marbles, and of design in harmony with the edifice, and niched under the great canopy formed by the doomed apse, its sentine chapels radiating on all sides around it will be the great central object of the in-

rior. The various chapels opening off chancel The various chapels opening off chances and transept will respectively be dedicated to the Sacred Heart, Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception, St. Joseph patron of the Universal Church; St. John the Baptist and St. Anne, patrons of Can-ada; St. Joachim, patron Saint of our Holy Father; St. Jgnatius, founder of the Society of Jesus: St. Patrick, natron of Society of Jesue; St. Patrick, patron of Ireland; St George, of Ergland; St. Andrew, of Scotland, and St. Boniface, of Andrew, of Scotland, and St. Boniface, of Germany, while the grand wall spaces and piers will contain statues or pictures of the saints of the Society of Jesus. The church, with the exception of the

Granite pillars, and the the tympanum of Ohio blue sandstone, is built throughout of selected white limestones, from the best quarties around the city. The length from front wall to rear is 216 feet, width front wall to rear is 216 feet, widdl across transcepts 130 feet, across aisles 70 feet; height from ground to ridge 96 feet of each tower spire 214 feet; central fleche 150 feet. Essy egrees and in gress are provided for, by the great front entrace, the fine canopled door of the south tower, and the door of each transcept. The great basement doors are

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

The vast and finely proportioned cross, outlined by nave and chancel, and north and south transpote, and forming the gen-eral scheme of thestructure, the spreading aiales and charming grouping of the chapels, all so admirable exteriority, are coupling defined within. This, however chapels, all so admirable exteriority, are equally defined within. This, however, does not prepare us for the magnificent and awe-attiking effect of the great nave and chancel, whose lofty groined vaults rise in stately majesty above the floor, and diminishing in distant perspective, end in the great pointed and groined semi-dome, which forms so noble a canopy for the high altar. There the eye is caught by the glinting lights reflected by the poilshed pillars of rich sephire-hued granite, whose masive trunks, with their richly carved capitals and moulded bases, support the capitals and moulded bases, support the stately sries of pointed arches, opening on either band into the aisles, and con-tinuing around the chancel, give those disant views which, ever changing and unex-pected as the step proceeds suggestive of sylvan perspectives form some of the many charms to be found in great Mediæval Cathedrals. Higher up we see a feature church architecture rare on this continent, the triforium, a passage, gallery or tribune leading over the aisles, and or thouse tealing over the sisles, and opening above through pointed or traceried arches, into the church, and formerly used by the friars in the chant ing of the sacred offices. In the present instance, they will, in conjunction with outside opens be used as most effective ventilators, and also to give increased ac-commodatian on special occasions. They will also be found of great convenience in will also be found of great convenience in the case of repairs, etc., to the church. Higher still run the clerestory windows of the great foliated circles, whose rich light floods the vanited ceilings, sending refracted rays of many huesdown the nave and through the great arches into the alales, and making visible the gorgeous symbolic freecoing with which the vaults are to be enriched.

The lighting of the church throughout. varied according to the order and require ments of the different inter-dependent ments of the different inter-dependent parts, is indeed charming to a degree. The numerous traceried windows are varied in form, dimensions and design, each suited to the dignity of its posi-tion, and all possessing unity and propor-tion in harmony with each other, and with the general design of the edifice. Fine effects are given by the stained lights of the various windows of the prop of the various windows of the many chapels ac seen in the distance through the pointed arches of the chancel, transpta, etc., while high above, the stately windows, surrounding on all sides the apex, shed their mellowed religious light on the great altar. Nearer at hand, through the transept arches, are seen on either side. in the transept gables, the great group of two-light traceried windows, with rose windows over them, the latter of different design in each, that of the south transept having a circles of cirquefoil circles, surrounding a large central octafoiled circle, and that of the north transept consisting of four cusped lancets, forming a St. Andrew's Gross, springing from a central quatrefoil, with the spandrik between the lancet heads filled with quatrefoiled circles. The beautiful rose window, with the great coupled windows beneath form in each case a noble group of lights. The cusped circular windows of the transept clerestory also help in the beau y and efficiency of th Highting. In addition to the varied and changing riflected lights the atsless have their own splendid three light tracery windows, while foliated circles, cusped largest as high the consistences. windows, while fonated circles, cuspen lancets, etc., light the remaining portions of the structure. But the great window of all, the eye of the building, is not to be forgotten. This mag-nificent Catharine wheel window, fill

ing the great front gable of the nave, shed Its georgeous light down the whole church As georgeous agent down the whole church and to the most distant chapel recesses. It is composed of six great traceried lights, separated by bold pillaretted multions, and each subdivided by a minor multion into two cusped lights with quotrefoiled direls filling the step and the direction circle filling the arch and cinque for foliated circles filling the spandriks, the mulltons spring from a large central foliated circle, the whole forming a magnificent twelvelight wheel window with

each protected by a spacious porch which covers the steps leading to them; the priests' door is contiguous to the basement chancel and the stair leading to the upper

The basement extends under the whole

crossing. The basement extends under the whole church, the eastern end forms a morning chapel, with nave and aisles, apsidal chancel, etc. The transepts contain the steam heating apparatus, which, on the low pressure system, heats both church and basement in a most effectual and comfort-able manner, the ventilation being by means of ducts in the walls, etc. The remainder of the basement is devoted to a great lecture hall, in which also the Con-fraternity meetings will be held. The great organ in the church proper will be in two parte, placed on either side of the organ gallery, over the principal vestibule, so as not to mar the effect of the great Catharine-wheel window. Electric connecting wires will, for orchestral pur-poses, give the organist control over the great peals of bells to be hung in the towers. The altars, confessionals, pulpit and remaining church furniture will be designed in harmony with the style of the architecture of the building and each, it is expected, while in keeping with the rest, will by its own characteristic beauty, add to the variety and charm of the build-ing. A grand level plateau will be laid around the church, following its general add to the variety and charm of the build. ing. A graud level plateau will be laid around the church, following its general cruciform outlines, and the bill around will be formed into grassy terraces, with broad flights of stone steps leading up to the plateau, while trees and flowers artisti-

The cost of the church, when com-pleted, including the spires, altars, freeco pleted, including the spires, altars, freeco ing, stained glass, organ, peals of bella, church furnitare, etc., will probably reach \$200,000. The cierk of works, for a large portion of the building, was the late Mr. John Wright, who had held a similar posi-tion in the erection of St. Peter's Cathe dral, London, Ont., and whose efficiency and zeal were warmly recognized both in Guelph and London, and indeed in what ever work he was engaged. He was an ever work he was engaged. He was suc ceeded at Guelph by Mr. John Constantine, the present clerk of works, who also has given the highest satisfaction to the Rev. Fathers and the architect. The contractors for the portion of the work lately comple-ted were: --For the masonary and cut stone, Messrs. Grierson & Irving, of Guelph, and Messrs. Green & Co., of London; plastering, Messrs. Gould & Stratfold, of London; the steam heating. R. Lewis, of London; the steam heating. Messrs. Bennet & Wright, and Frank Wheeler, of Toronci; paintie gand stain ing, Elie Bouchard, of Montresl; and J. H. Hamilton, of Guelph, supplied the Bay of Fundy grantte columns. The Bennett Furnishing Company of London supplied the paws. The same firm, it will be remembered, also supplied the paws for the great cathedral at of the great stain and the supplied the paws. The same firm, it will be remembered, also supplied the paws for the great cathedral at of the great stain and the supplied the paws. The same firm, it will be remembered, also supplied the paws for the great cathedral at ball supplied the paws. The same firm, it will be remembered, also supplied the paws for the great cathedral at ball supplied the paws. The same firm, it will be remembered, also supplied the paws. The same firm, it will be remembered, also supplied the paws for the great cathedral at ball supplied the paws. The same firm, it will be remembered, also supplied the paws for the great cathedral the the cathedral the the cathedral the the cathedral the the cathedral the paws. The same firm, and when He cast out the same firm, it will be remembered the paws. The same firm, and when the cash of the cathedral the the cathedral the paws for the great cathedral the same firm, and when the cash of the same firm for the portion of the work lately comple

the pews for the great cathedral at Londov. Church furnishing is a specialty with this firm and in every case they give

the greatest satisfaction. The architect of this splendid church was Mr. Joseph Connolly, R. I. A, Toronto, whose reputation as architect of the most beautiful and important ecclesfastical works in the Dominion of Canada s so well known.

THE MUSIC.

THE MUSIC. The choir was under direction of Mrs. James Kelleher, and Miss Doran was organit. The music was rendered in a manner never equalled in Guelph. The opening selection was a grand processional "Bridal March" by Wagner. Mr. Con stantine, of Toronto, rendered in a fine manner the Invocation solo, "Vemi Creator." The Offertory piece, "Ecco Deus," was admirably rendered by Mr. Egan, of Hamilton. Miss Gartrude Johns was also much admired in the sincing of Egan, of Hamilton. Miss Gertrude Johns was also much admired in the sloging of "Fac ut Portem," and in the solos in the "Gloria" and "Benedictus"; so also Mr. Redwin in the "Gloria," Miss Tillie were Mrs. Dickson, in the "Agnus Dei," Johns in the "Credo," Mrs. Tapfield, of Toronto, in the "Kyrie," and Miss Ander son, of Hamilton, who sustained the alto parts heautifully. Fathers MuBride and parts beautifully. Fathers McBride and Chalandard of Toronto and Mr. Richard son also of Toronto, added greatly to



need they feel of reaching their Creator, and, as it were, of localizing God. Even all the false religions of antiquity had ceremonies and sacrifices which were ceremonies and sacrifices which were but the expression of the human heart yearn-ing for an approach to God. To satisfy this craving of the soul has God more than once come down, marking spots made forever glorious by His actual presence. The burning bush of Horeb, Sinia's Mount, and the Temple of Solomon are examples of God's martiful condensation to must

of God's merciful condescension to man-kind. This glorious temple, however, was torn down and destroyed, by the Assyriaus, who made captive the citizens of Jerusalem, and led them in chains into Babylon. After fifty years of captivity and exile, the Jawish people returned and set about rebuilding the temple. But in their poverty they could but erect one of less magnitude and poorer dimensions than the glorious edifice in which Solomon worshipped. And while they were grieved and lamenting their ina-bility to erect a temple more worthy of God's Mejesty the Pro-

ders our most modest chapels more glori-ous in the eyes of Faith than the most gorgeous temples of antiquity. God is here by His Eucharistic presence. Here is His mercy seat. Here is offered to appease the wrath of an offended God that most

and cleansed it of its impurities. The sacrifices of the Old Law offered in stone. ment of sin were but types and figures of what was to come. All their value was borrowed in anticipation from the merits of that sacrifice offered on Calvary in the blood of the Lamb that wasslain from the beginning of the world. And thus, St. Paul says, every high priest is ordained of God that he may offer up gifts and racri-fices for sins. It is to this august sacrifice that in a Catholic Church the architect's every thought is directed. All things else have reference to the sanctuary, the sanctuary to the altar, the altar to the sacri fice that is offered upon it. In the Catho-lic temple does Christ, through sacramental channels, communicate to us His heavenly graces. From thence does He proclaim His oracles of truth, as when He spoke on the hills of Galilee, and said, "he who hears you hears Me." Here, through the agency of a living priesthood, all saving doctrine is taught and the sacraments administered for the sanctification of souls. It is this

Inficent twelveight wheel window with cusped circles intervening. From the foregoing description the reader can form some idea of the great beauty, variety, and harmony of the superb lighting of this noble building, which will be increased tenfold by the rare stained glass with which it is intended to fill the windows. When to the sufficient

of earthly pomp and pleasure, are all immaterialized by the Church and seem inspired of God in producing master-pleces to minister to His greater honor but and glory, while lifting up men's minds to the contemplation of God's infinite beauty and perfections. In Pagan archi-tecture we notice how the great works of Greek and Roman builders are drawn in lines horizontal, as though the conceptions of the architect were not able to rise above the earth. While in Chris tian Gothic churches the lofty vaults, and flying battresses, and tapering spires, all lead the mind to a higher contemplation, and express the longing and yearning of the soul to attain its destiny and reach its God. It is the inspired thought expressed in stone, of St. Paul's words, "We have not have a leasting dealling words, "We have

not here a lasting dwelling place, but we look for one that is to come." When you enter a Catholic church, where the Research Sectors of the sector of the s Blessed Sacrament reposes in the taber-nacle, there is a solemn silence and a hush; for you feel that you are in the presence of your Creator, "Surely this is the house of God and the gate of heaven." The stained windows, in all the primatic colours of the avis, in all the prismatic colours of the rain bow, represent the images of Carist and his chosen ones, the holy martyrs, the Virgins and the Apostles. You may read the mysterious life of the Redeemer sculp tured on its walls, and the sufferings of Him who died for us told in stone and marble chiselled into life, or on canvas the temple, when, at the age of twelve years, He sat among the doctors of the Sanhedrim, and when He esst out the money changers, saying, "My house is the house of prayer, and you have made it a den of thieves." This was the consideration which underlay the awe and respectful veneration with which we enter the house of God. It is this consideration that ren-tors our most modest changes more acless to your plety and your zeal for the source of the set of the ple may perish, and the Bishop who speaks to you may be gathered to his fathers, but this msgaificent temple, raised by your piety and your zeal for God's honor, thall stand for ages a monu-ment of your divine faith, and shall draw down untold blessings on this city and this parish. The God of all mercy and goodness will not surely refuse to you, who built up this edifice to his name, an honor, a tabernacle in His ever lasting dwelling place beyond the skies. Ha will not refuse to you, who made so many sacrifices for Him, a place in the bosom of His Father. It was this reflection, no doubt, which caused our fathers in the Faith to erect so many and such costly edifices that are seen to day in all cattrees of Catholicity in Europe. The mighty men of the middle ages devoted all their time and all their means in the continue of the art that their means in the erection of those splendid monuments of art that are the wonder of the world lings of our time and day. Their heart was in the work, they laved God and labored to build they up temples worthy of His M jesty, and symbolic of their hopes and their destinies. Who are the people that in our day and on this soil of America and the Canadas have helt up mercifered nave built up magnificent tempies in fod's honor ? Is it not the poor and the lowly? The men who dug out your canals and constructed your vast railroad

Ghost. Let us honor those temples by the practice of every Christian wirtue, let nothing be said or done or conceived which might sully the purity of those living abodes, for has He not said "If any one love Me, he will keep My word, and the Father will love him, and we will come to him and will make our abode with him." That He may forever dwell in this house by His living presence and in your hearts by His grace, and from the abundance of His infinite love and mercy pour out His treasures of grace and benediction on you and yours, is the bless. ing I wish to impart to you all in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. Amen. name of the Father and o the Holy Ghost. Amen. VESPERS. The sacred edifice was again crowded at

7 p. m, when vespers commenced, Rev. Father Flannery, editor of the CATHOLIC Father Flannery, editor of the CarHoLic RECORD, acting as celebrant, Rev. Father Chartier of Sault Ste Marie, as deacon, and Rev. Father Cote of Guelph, sub-deacon. The chanting was of the Greg-orian style and the psalms sung were appropriate to the effice of the Immacu-late Virgin-patroness of the Caurch. The "Maguificat," by Ecamerig, was beautifully rendered by a full chorus and orchestral accompaniment Mrs. Kalleher directing as at the morning service After the Magnificat the Rav. Father Ryan, of Baltimore, ascended the pulpit and delivered an exceedingly able and instructive sermon, of which the following is a synopsis:

instructive set. is a synopsis : THE SERMON.

THE SERMON. His text was taken from the 15th chap-ter of Judith—"Thou art the glory of Jerusalem, the joy of Israel and the honor of our people." These words, he said, were addressed to Judith when she returned with the tyrant's head, and the Cathalle Church was applies these words returned with the tyrant's head, and the Catholic Church now applies these words to the Virgin Mary, for she was conceived without sin, and the people halled her for her glorious and meritorious actions and honor, and she now occupies a place at the right hand of the Son of God in Heaven. The temple we are now assembled in is dedicated to Mary Immaculate, and is also the glory, the joy and the honor of the people. The and the honor of the people. The Virgin Mary is the glory of Heaven and the glory of the angels, because when the pride of Lucifer rebelled against honoring Mary and adoring her Son the hosts of Heaven were called together by Michael, the archangel, and as Lucifer and his fol-lowers fell from Heaven to Hell they saw in the clouds the image of the Virgin clothed in the sun, with the moon under her feet and crowned with stars. learned lecturer then referred to the fall of Eve in the Garden of Eden, and the brief space which elapsed before the ser pent's head was crushed by Mary Immacu late. He then reverted to the coming of the angel Gabriel to announce that Mary was the one chosen to become the moth was the one chosen to become the mother of our Redeemer, saying "hall, full of grace, the Lord is with theer and blessed be the fruit of thy womb, Jesus." We never, said the speaker, should fall to join with the Augels in say-ing the Hall Mirry, for her soul did not know the stain of sin. The Angel waited for Mary to answer, and although she then knew all the trials and sufferings she would have to endure, she said "Be is would have to endure, she said "Be it done onto me according to Thy word And future nations have since reverenced her for what she did to save mankind. As Eve was the cuuse of sin, so also the Blessed Virgin became the primary cause of our redemption. We do not say that she really was the cause, Christ our Lord being the only Redeemer, but He choose being the only Redeemer, but He ch an earthly creature as His Mother, she assumed what God asked of However, as she was free to consent However, as she was tree to consent or refuse, her consent was a merri torious action, as she saw Calvary, the cracifixion and all the other incidents in connection with His life before her ere she gave her consent. This beautiful temple which has been built to the honor temple which has been built to the honor of the holy Virgin is the glory of creation, incarnation and santification, in as much as God received glory in these three temples, and the Angels in Heaven sing glory to God on high and peace on earth to men of good will. He goes to each of the three temples in succession, but when the three temples in succession, but when canals and constructed your vast railroad systems, the men who hewed down your fores, the humble servant ails when he sato stop. Here we have the Sacrament of the Eucharlst, and girls who ministered to the rich and the powerful. These are the people who poured their treasures and sacrificed their hard earnhe can do no more than by giving himself on the altar. That surely must have self on the altar. That surely must have been the feeling of the people who built this handsome edifice. You must have heard the voice of our Saviour crying, "The birds of the air have their neets, and the foxes their holes, yet I have no home." You took this to your hearts and said, "O, Lord, You are going to stay with the state." Lord, You are going to stay with us," and built Him this tabernacle, a home for the rich, the poor and the needy alike, a place where all can meet in peace and unity and adore their Maker. The lecturer here ex-pressed his gratitude to the large number of people of other denominations present, and hoped that, although differing on religious views, we would all live together in peace and amity. Con-tinuing, he said that the new church was a monument of the deep and en-during faith of the Catholics of Guelph, and that those of the congregation who had gone before and these were still living would always be gratefully remem-bered by the pastors of the church. It was an honor to the members, an honor to the discussion because a because a second to the diocese, an honor to the country, and an honor to God. Supposing, said he, that an angel and some of the saints came down from Heaven and walked with you, and admired the stately propor-tions of this beautiful structure, would tions of this beautiful structure, would you not be filled with joy, yet, although you are not aware of it, they are with you at all times. You noble, generous people of Guelph are amorg those of whom the Redeemer asys "I am not ashamed to call myself your God, because you have been to me an honor and glory." Our Saviour has lived for you, suffered for you, and died for you; why not then asy, well done died for you; why not then say, well dene good and faithful Lord, come to us and make this temple your home. He will answer, 'You have done well, but I want a place to rest my heart. The heart of Christ Jesus is weary and will never rest until you have given Ma your heart." until you have given Me your heart." The good people of Guelph will then, I am sure, come to this church with all th faith and loyalty of their love, and by receiving the blessed Sacrament of the Eccharist, often take their Lord to their Eucharist, often take their Lord to their homes and thereby receive the joys of Heaven. This is what God means by asking for our hearts, and will find us peace for life atomatic A Methodist college in York, Nebraske, peace for life eternal. We regret we cannot, owing to a mis-used as a Catholic High School.

carriage of mail matter, give in its entirety carriage of mail matter, give in its every dis-Father Rvan's chaste and masterly dis-course. It made a very sensible impres-sion on the vast congregation present, may of whom belonged to the several Protestant denominations in Guelph and visibility. vicinity. "Justua ut Palma," by Lambillotte, a

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duet, was exquisitely rendered by Mrs. and James Egan of Hamilton. Mrs. and James Egan of Hamilton. Mrs. Egan, who sang for the first time in Gulph, was listened to with rapt atten-tion as her flatelike, silvery voice reached the highest notes with perfect ease and thrilling melody, "Are Maria", a solo by Nicolao, was a'so beautifully sung by Mrs. Kelleher. 'O Salutaria," by Holden, was then given in Father Chalandard's grand basso voice, which thrilled the audience. The "Tantum Ergo," by De Vico, S.J., was rendered by the whole choir and orchestra. After Benediction of the Most Blessed Stora-ment, and while the congregation was defining out of the sared enfine, Mendels-shon's "Sortie March," from Athalie, with organ accompaniment, was rendered by

Address to Bishop Walsh.

ceremonies came to a close.

organ accompaniment, was rendered by the jorchestral band, and the imposing

In the afternoon of last Wednesday His Lordship Bishop Walsh visited Loretto Convent at Guelph. As it was his first appearance in the academy since his late visit ad limina to Rome, both the pupils and havies in observe manifestic. and laoies in charge manifested unbounded and tables in charge manifested unbounded pleasure at seeing His Lordship once more in their midst. All assembled in the large study-hall—harps and planos were struck in unison with many clear, sweet voices— and as the Bishop with several clergymen entered a grand chorus, "Greeting of the Joy Bells," halled his much longed-for appearance. Miss Daffs of Kasaraka Joy Bells," halled his much longed for appearance. Miss Duffy, of Rocnester, then advanced to the midst of the large hall, that was appropriately decorated, and read the following address: Right Rev. LORD, AND VERY Rev. FATHERS,—How shall we express our gratitude for the honor conferred on us

gratitude for the honor conferred on us by your presence, or tell how warm the joyous welcome with which we greet you, one and all. Long have we looked for-ward to the auspicious occasion that has assembled you here, and yearned for the realization of the hopes that have filled the hearts of our revered Fathers of the Society of Jesus. Day by day have we watched the progress of the stately edifice which has just been dedicated to the alover watched the progress of the stately edifice which has just been dedicated to the glory of God and the honor of our Immaculate Queen. And, as we have beheld it gradu-nily rise towards Heaven, and each new beauty has been unfolded to our eyes u has taught us silent lessons that these living temples of the All held God head living temples of the All holy God should roug temptes of the All holy God should grow in spiritual beauty, and be adorned with priceless gens of virtue. Truly, none should rejoice more than the children of Loretto of the Immaculate Conception, to see this glorious temple tower aloft in grand and solomus priceles. or see this gronous temple tower aloft in grand and solemn msjesty—a worthy monument of Citholic plety, and the zeal of St. Ignatius' sons Once more we bid you welcome, thrice

welcome to our convent home, and thank you for the honor of your presence. We you for the honor of your presence. We shall ever prize the remembrance of your visit among the tressured annals of our school days, and in fature years, amid the echoes of the past, none will bring sweeter. grander music to our ears than the memory of the nuptial day of the Caurch of our Lady Immaculate.

"A song of welcome," composed for the "A song of welcome," composed for the occasion, was then beautifully rendered by one of the young lady pupils, with plano accompaniment, after which all again j-ined in chorusing, "Our Happy Home." Home.

His Lordship expressed his great delight His Lordehip expressed his great delight to be once more in the midst of many old friends endezred to him by many tender associations. The Loretto pupils were always special favourites of his-they were dillgent, pious, respectful and affec-tionate to their teachers-the greatest unanimity and concord reigned in their midst, and the year, best forth of their midst, and the very best fruits of home happiness and success in after life were the results of the truly Catholic training they received in what they called in sing-ing "their happy home." His Lordship "their happy home." assured them that Catholic plety and the assured them that Catholic plety and the practice of virtue were the only sources of happlaces in this life, and the only means to reach everlasting bitss in the next. He then requested the Mather Superioress to grant them the favour of a holiday and gave all present his Episcopal Bene diction. Loretto Convent has been imparting all the advantages of superior education for many years in Guelph. The ladies who now grace society by their matronly virtues in and around that city entertain Virtues in and around that city entertain the most cherished and grate-ful remembrance of all the les-sons, both intellectual and spiritual, they received while pupils in that noble institution. We have but one branch of Loretto in our diocese, that established by the zeal of Dr. Kilroy in Straiford, and al-though of a modet and market and market bounds. though of a modest and unpretentions character in the beginning, it has lately added to its growth, and is beginning to assume more substantial proportions.

to fill the windows. When to this will be added the gorgeous freecoing of the walls and vaulted cellings it scriptural, storied and vaulted cellings it scriptural, storled and emblematic subjects, with those of the stained glass breathing living sermons and suggesting holy thoughts, the prismatic tints of the glass filling the church with their rainbow hues, the harmonious thun der of the great organ and solemn chant-ing of the church music reverberating der of the great organ and sotenin chant-ing of the church music reverberating along the vaults and through the far re-cesses of the transepts and the chapels, the effect will be grand in the extreme, and will, perhaps, in some degree, be in keeping with the sublime purpose of the building, the worship of the Living God through the adorable Sacrifice of the Altar.

The great altar will be of rare marbles, and of design in harmony with the edifice, and niched under the great canopy formed by the doomed apse, its sentinel chapels radiating on all sides around it,

terior. The various chapels opening off chancel and transept will respectively be dedicated to the Sacred Heart, Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception, St. Joseph announce the glory of God and the form Immaculate Conception, St. Joseph patron of the Universal Church; St. Joseph the Baptist and St. Anne, patrons of Can-ada; St. Joachim, patron Saint of our Holy Father; St. Ignatius, founder of the announce the glory of God and the firma ment declareth the work of His hands Society of Jesus; St. Patrick, patron of Ireland; St George, of England; St. Andrew, of Scotland, and St. Boniface, of hell, Thou art present. If I take wings early in the morning, and dweil in the Germany, while the grand wall spaces and plers will contain statues or plctures of the saints of the Society of Jesus. The church, with the exception of the granite pller, and the the

is higher than the heavens. But heaven cannot contain His immensity, yet He condescends to dwell amongst men. He delights to converse with the children of men. He with the children of granite pillars, and the the tympanum of Ohio blue sandstone, is built throughout of selected white limestones, from the best quarries around the city. The length from front wall to rear is 216 feet, width men. He wishes to be called Emmanuel, God with us. And on his part man yearns for the God he lost in paradise, and across transcepts 130 feet, width across transcepts 130 feet, across aisles 76 feet; height from ground to ridge 96 feet; of each tower spire 214 feet; central fleche 150 feet. Easy egress and in-gress are provided for, by the great front entrace, the fine canopled door of the south tower, and the door of each transcept. The great basemont doors are with anxious ear listens to the prophetic tones echoing down the sges which promise a God coming for the one he lost. "As the hart panteth after the living waters or doth for thee." We are not surprised to find men in every age exhibiting the

Bishop Walsh's Sermon.

The sermon was preached by His Lordship Right Rev. J. Walsh, Bishop of London, who chose for his text the words of the Patriarch Jacob when he beaeld the mystic ladder reaching to heaven "Truly this is none other than the Hous of God and the gate of Heaven." In th Catholic Church, where God is adored in spirit and in truth, where His sacred word is preached in all its integrity, where the sacraments instituted by Christ are administered and souls are saved, we may give utterance in a more complete and perfect sense to the words of the Patriarch, and

say : truly "This is the house of God and the gate of Heaven." True it is that all the stupendous works of the creation are but one vast temple in which the Omnipotent is

acknowledged and adored. The moun-tains, seas and forests, the deepening

ment declareth the work of His hands. God is everywhere present, and the prophet exclaims, "Whither shall I fly from Thy face. If I accend into heaven Thou art there; if I descend into uttermost parts of the sea, even there shall Tay hand lead me, and Thy right hand shall hold me." Holy Job said God

ing which Christ became a priest forever according to the order of Melchisedech;

for the sanctification of souls. It is this consideration of building a house where God may dwell that reaches the heart of rich and poor and causes suitable and costly temples now to spring up every-where on this continent, as it gave birth to the magnificent cathedrals which in Europe defy the ravages of time and are living monuments of the piety and all consuming zeal of the ages of faith. In those gorgeous temples erected in God's honor and for His glory, the Chris-tian architect, moved by the inspiration of religion, invokes the aid of all things created to contribute of its beauty and its created to contribute of its beauty and its solidity in the building up of a house where the Omnipotent Creator may be adored in spirit and in truth. In the Book of Beautities are and that O. 1 Book of Revelations we read that St. John in a heavenly vision saw the four and twenty ancients who "fell down before twenty ancients who

usl order to do bonor to the Lamb that

was slain from the beginning of the world. The choicest gilts of fragrant flowers and purest lilies bloom on her altars. The ordoriferous trees and balsam of the forest furnish incense to

accend at the hour of holy sac-rifice. Bees supply wax tapers that burn at her shrines. The juice of grapes and flour of wheat are the material ele-ments of the Eucharistic Sacrifice, in offer-

ings in raising up those grand churches and noble institutions of charity that now adorn and bless every town and city on this continent. Their deeds shall be remembered and their memories honored as long as those monuments last, as long

as the cross glittering on our church spires shall reflect back the glories of the setting sun. The faithful people of this parish have built up a magnificent church ; for your limited means and numbers you have wrought wonders, and God will bless you

servant

and yours for the sacrifices it must have cost you to bring to completion and per-fection so handsome, so solid and so costly twenty ancients who "fell down before Him that sitteth on the throne, and adored Him that liveth for ever and ever and cast their crowns before the throne saying : Thou art worthy to receive glory and honor and power; because thou hast created all things, and for thy will they were, and have been created." Thus the Catholic Church at all times, in the erection of her temples, summoned all things created of the material and spirit. a structure. Eleven years have you the temple of Solomon with chants and prayer and holy sacrifice. And here allow me to recall a sad reminiscence that allow me to result a set. When I preached comes to my mind. When I preached eleven years sgo at the ceremony of eleven years around the corner stone of this blessing the corner stone of this Church there were present His Excellency Bishop Conroy, the Legate of his Hollness; by Archbishop Lynch of Toronto, by Bishop Crinnon of Hamilton, and Bishop Jamot of Peterborough. These venerable and saintly Prelates have since then all according to the order of Melchlsedech; stones are taken from the quaries and samtiy Freiates have since then all stones are taken from the quaries and and sustain the lofty walls and vaults of her churches, and gens are plucked from the how recessary it is that our treasures be ocean to sparkle in her sanctuaries. And not only the material gifts of nature min-lister to God's worship hat the norber at the worm may not consume. For the and the worm may not consume. For the true temple, dear brethren, is the human not only the material gits of nature min-ister to God's worship but the noblest gifts true temple, deat brethren, is the human of genius and the products of the human heat, where God loves to dwell by His mind are sublimated and perfected in doing honor at the altar of the Lamb that was slain from the beginning. Poetry, itable worship of the heart all else is of music, sculpture and painting, fine arts no account. St. Paul declares that that worldlings employs for the purposes we are the temples of the Holy

PARISH OF WYOMING.

The dedication of new Catholic Churches now a-days of such frequent occurrence, that our people have every reason to feel gratified at the rapid progress our holy faith is making in all parts of the country. A few years ago few would dream that a new Catholic edifice would so soon be erected in such a sparsely-settled locality as Wyoming. Nevertheless, we are now gladly enabled to announce that a beautiful church will be announce that a beautiful church will be solemnly dedicated in that village on next Sunday, 21st instant. His Lordship Bishop Walsh will be present on the occasion and officiate. Rev. Dr. Kilroy will lecture in chictate. Rev. Dr. Kilroy will lecture in the evening. On Monday, 22 ad instant, the excrament of Confirmation will be administered by His Lordship in Petrolea, a mission beloning to the parish of Wyom-ing. We congratulate the young and zealous Father Gnam on the completion of his new church at Wyoming. This is but the beginning of many commandable undertakings he has in hand and and the undertakings he has in hand, and we trust abundant success will be his reward for the great earnestness he has displayed since his ordination.

A TITLED TYBANT.

The Marquis of Clanicarde and His Methods of Collecting his Reuts.

A PEN PORTRAIT OF THE NOBLE EVICTOR HOW HE APPEARED IN COURT AND IN THE WITNESS CHAIR-HIS ESTATES IN SOUTH GALWAY-HIS AGENTS IN IRE LAND-BLAKE, JOYCE AND TENNER-CALLED CLANBACKBENT. Written for the Republic. Of all the English landlords in Ireland

who have won an unenviable notoriety by the heartless manner in which they have insisted upon their exorbitant rackrents and evicted those of their tenants who were unable or unwilling to meet such demands, none is held in deeper or more deserved detectation than the Marquie of Clanricarde, whose estates in Ireland lie in South Galway. The full title of this individual is the Most Noble Hubert George De Burgh Canning, Marquis of Clanricarde, Baron Dunkellin, Viscount Burke, Baron Summerhill, Vice-Admiral of Connaught, Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Gal-way. Quite an imposing array of distinc-tions, truly, to be worn by a man whose name is execrated in Ireland, and whose character has won him the contempt of all decent Englishmen. Clanricarde is seldom seen in Ireland, though. He makes his residence in London, where it is said he adds to his great wealth by lending money at exorbitant rates and playing the role of a Shylock to perfection. He is enormously rich, his revenue being put down as £20 000 a year from his rents alone, though it is more than likely that these figures have been cut down somewhat by demands, none is held in deeper or more though it is more than likely that these figures have been cut down somewhat by the refusal lately of his Irish tenants to comply longer with his exorbitant de-mands. The story of the way in which he treats his Irish tenants has been re-peatedly told of late in the cable dispatches, and his methods are such that even the Torles, while they are compelled, in order to be consistent with their policy of coer-cion, to aid him to collect his rackrents, or to evict those tenants who refuse to cion, to aid him to collect his rackrents, or to evict those tenants who refuse to pay them, openly curse him and long for his removal, because they are fully aware that the wholesale evictions he is carry-ing out in Galway are doing more to dis credit the government than any blunders they themselves commit in Westminster. they themselves commit in Westminster. Claaricarde, however, insists upon his rackrents, and, what is worse for the coercionists, he insists, too, that the govern-ment, which holds to the idea that the existing land laws of Ireland need no change or improvement, shall assist him by lending him the aid of the

CONSTABULARY AND SOLDIERY to collect those rent. A couple of years ago, at the time that Clanricarde was instituting a crussde of evictions on his estates at Woodford, he was summoned to appear in a libel suit in London, and the following pen picture of the titled rack renter was then drawn by the titled rack renter was then drawn by one of the reporters who attended the trial. "No one," the reporter began, after announcing that Clanricarde had been called to the witness chair, "seemed to have ever beheld the man whose deeds have been on everybody's lips in South Galway for many a day, and all were con-sequently, on the qui vive for his appear-ance. There was a moment's pause after the crief's sharp accents sounded through the building, and then, to the surprise of everybody, an elderly, wizened looking man, who stood in a corner at the plain-tiff's is of the court, came forward. His clothes were absolutely shabby, and of the coarsest and cheapest material; his boots unpollshed, his collar soiled, and his tie worn out of all semblance of re spectability. His lordship's hair grows his tie worn out of all semblance of re-spectability. His lordship's hair grows down long behind his ears, and is what is usually described as unkempt. His hair and beard are of a dull grey, and he speaks with a lisping Jewish accent. Having taken his seat in the witness chair, and led down a shabk with he with a list here. leid down a shabby sik hat, with obvious and anxious care for its rafety, bis lord-ship was sworn and examined." The reship was sworn and examined." The re-porter was even more amazed at the appearance of Clauricarde in the witness chair than when he watched the rack-renter walking across the room in answer to the summons of the crier, and he was not, it seems, the only person in the court room who was thunderstruck at the sight of the marquis, for his narrative goes on

of the marquis, for his narrative goes on to say that 'counsel, solicitors, reporters, spectators simply stared and wondered could it be possible that the mean-looking, shabbily-dressed,

An individual such as he is described to be

An individual such as he is described to be is not the sort of person to blave THE ANGER AND INDIGNATION which would surely be shown him in case he want personally among his rack-rented tenantry and ordered their expulsion from their homes as a preliminary move to destroying the house themselves. No, the titled evictor says in London, where he enacts the role of a Shylock and money lender, and he sends his orders to his agents in Ireland, and these individuals know their master too well to dare to dis-obey the slightest of his commanda. Landowne at Luggscurran is bad enough, heaven knows, but the infamy which attaches to the ex-vicercy of Canada on account of the manner in which he has treated his Kerry tenantry, pales almost before that which clings to Clanricarde for his heartless work in South Galway. It was after he had witnessed some of the scenaet of the are daily being enacted in the to the of both the the of the his heartiess work in South Galway. It was after he had witnessed some of the scenes which are delly being enacted in that part of Ireland that Michael Davitt made that fiery speech at Knockaroo the other day, when he said that unlees the British Liberals did something soon to put a stop to the infamous course of such men as Cianricarde, the Irish people would be compelled to adopt unconstitutional means of dealing with licensed agents of rally to defend their homes. The decima tion of the Irish people has assuredly been sufficiently carried out to estify their most inveterate and malignant enemy, without permission being given Clanri-carde and his lik to send more of them out of their native country, to become ex-lies in alien landa. It is not so long ago eince Mr. Gladstone quoted figures from Mulhall's statistics to show that during the past fity years 3,568,000 Irish peeple had Mulhall's statistics to show that during the past fity years 3,568,000 Iriah peeple had been evicted from their homes by rack-renting landlords; 4,185 000 expatriated, while famine and ship's fever had caused the death of 1,279,000 others. And for this stupendous loss to ireland it was men like Claoricarde who were mainly respon-sible, and it is men like he who are to day doing all in their power to add to these damning figures and to rob Ireland of still more of her peasantry by evicting them from their homes and then levelling THEIR HOUSES TO THE GROUND

from their homes and then leveling THEIR HOUSES TO THE GROUND. It is hardly necessary to state that the individuals who act as agents for Clanri-carde in Ireland have not the most desirsable position in the world. Some seven years ago one of his agents, a Mr. Biake, was killed near Loughrea by some of the infortated tenantry, and the earth had hardly settled on his coffin before Clantihardly settled on his commo before Clani-carde tried to make it appear that the dead agent was responsible for all the crueities that had been practised on his Irish estates. Such an attempt naturally angered the widow of the agent, and in order to disprove Clanicarde's statements order to disprove Clanricarde's statements in regard to her husband, she determined to publish some of his letters to his agent. Clanricarde got wind of this move, how-ever, and he secured an order from the courts forbidding Mrs. Biake to publish the letters. Enough leaked out, however, to prove that Clanricarde had constantly urged his agent, under threats of dismizeal, to collect his rackrents and to evict all who refused to pay his exorbitant de-mands. Another of his agents was the somewhat notorious Frank Joyce who mands. Another of his agents was the somewhat notorious Frank Joyce who somewhat notorious Frank Joyce who was a notable character in Galway while he was in Clanricarde's employ. Joyce was a model of physical strength and he had a very pleasant and handsome coun-tenance. Added to his manly strength and beauty, he possessed a dare-devil courses, and when no heliff could be had a very pleasant and manusome coun-tenance. Added to his manly strength and beauty, he possessed a dare-devil courage, and, when no bailiff could be found to serve the wits of ejectment on Canricarde's property, he did that busi-ness himself, going about with the writs in one hand and a loaded revolver in the theory business included business in the other. Joyce was a landlord himself in a small way, and it has been said of him small way, and it has been said of him that he was a far more humane landlord than he ever was an sgent. Indeed, he got the credit of interceding with Clanri-carde in behalf of the latter's tenants, urging the marquis to deal fairly with his tenantry, but all to no purpose. Some-thing over a year sgo, who Clanricarde was preparing for one of his periodical crusades of eviction in Woodford, Joyce threw up his agency and declared he would have nothing more to do with THE TITLED BACKENTER This, of course, highly displeased Clanri-carde, and his wrath was not appeased when all over his estates which stretch from Portumna to Loughres, the tenants

from Portumna to Loughrea, the tenants d him and refused to ney his

THF EVILS OF DIVORCE.

pressed in the October "Catholic World." HOW THE CHURCH PROTECTS THE MOTHER

OF EVERY CHRISTIAN HOME.

The family was the patriarchal unit of society, never the individual. Around the primitive institution centred all legislation, and in it inhered all blessings and anotions. Nothing is more sense to legislation, and in it inhered all blessings and sanctions. Nothing is more remark-able in the bistory of those ancient days than the supreme importance of the family, and the jealous care with which it was guarded and fenced in every direction. "Thou hast set the nations of the earth in families."

original series of the series of the series of the earth in families." With the coming of Christ upon earth the twilight of the early dispensation passed into the clearer radiance of the coming day. "That which was perfect" had come, and our Divine Lord raised marriage to the full dignity of a sacra-ment, and set upon its indissolubility the seal of His most awful sanction in those words: What God hath joined together let not man put asunder" It is impossible to exaggerate the full sig-nificance or the tremendous importance of these words. Upon this sacrament rests the whole structure of civil society. Mar-riage creates the family, and the family is the citadel in which are guarded the hopes and the destinies of humanity no less than the eternal weal or woo of its individual members. Unquestionably, individual members. Unquestionably, it is to the sacramental character of It is to the sacramental character of marriage that woman in all civilized countries owes whatever of moral and material well being she now possesses. No refinements of art, no advanced cul-ture of the intellect among men, have secured to her the proud position which is now her birth right whenever and wherever she may choose to claim it Wherever she may choose to claim it. Can one imagine a higher state of artistic and literary culture than is presented by the ancient civilizations of Greece and Rome? Can human history present a more profound degradation of womanhood ?

When these effete civilizations were overwhelmed by the fresh life of the barbarous tribes of Northern Europe, the change would have been for woman only that from being the degraded toy of voluptuaries and tyrants, she should have become the household slave and burden bearer of the savage conquerors. But the Catholic Church, by her firm main tenance of the two great sacraments o Holy Order and of Matrimony, saved Christianity and constituted the Caris-tain state, of which these two sacra-ments became the joint foundations. When the church's law of marriage be-came incorporated into the civil law then arose the morning star which heralded the dawn of woman's emancipation. It is true that this earth was not a

It is true that this earth was not a paradise for woman through the Middle Ages, and that she has had her fullshare in the frightful struggles and calamities of all the centuries. But on the whole her elevation has been commensurate with the elevation and progress of the Christian Church. Never let it be for gotten that nothing but the assertion of and the protection by the Catholic and the protection by the Catholic Church of the sacramental nature of the marriage contract have secured to her the fruits of this progress. At the Reformation this sacramental

nature of marriage was rudely assailed and persistently denied. It was sought to degrade it to a mere civil contract, and to place it under the sole guardian-ship of the state. In all Protestant ship of the state. In all Frotestant countries and communions this attempt succeeded, and surely no consequences of the Reformation have proved more disastrous to society. Under the plea of obtaining relief to persons suffering from various evils incident to ill-assorted marriages, the whole social fabric of family life has been undermined, and a threatening shadow thrown upon the honor and dignity of every Christain home; for surely if marriage be not a sacrament, but merely a civil contract home; for surely if marriage be not a sacrament, but merely a civil contract with no warrant of indissolubility, as a state of life it loses inconceivably in

Lothairs with excommunication if he did not at once put away Waldrade, whom he had newly espoused. When the enraged king excited his brother, the Emperor Louis, to march an army upon Rome to avenge himself for this insult, the undaunted Pope refused to yield one iots, and declared that under no circumstances would he prongunce the marriage of Thietberga unlawful. Forced by the rude soldiery to take sanctuary, he retired to St. Peter's, and there passed two whole days and night's in prayer and fasting, but still refused to receive Lothaire, or to grant him absolu-The Views of a Catholic Writer as Ex-

In prayer and making, but still refused to receive Lothaire, or to grant him absolu-tion unless he restored Thietberga to the rightful place of wife and queen. Loth-aire consented to this, but now resolved upon another expedient. He so ill treated his wife that she had the weak-ness to apply to the Pone to personne treated his wife that she had the weak-mess to apply to the Pope to pronounce judgment against ner and allow her to retire to a convent. But the Pope refused, and replying to her appeal, in a latter full of dignity and firmness, he admonished her to stand firm and not allow himself to be prevailed on by fear or force to utter any falsehood, but to be ready to endure even martyrdom, with the assurance that in that case she would merit a martyr's reward.

merit a martyr's reward. On the death of Nicholas, his succes On the death of Nicholas, his successor Adrain II., maintained her cause with equal vigor and success. The effect of this victory of the sacraments over the Justiful union of man and woman can

hardly be exaggerated. This was by no means an isolated instance of papal interference in behalf of this sacrament. We need only allude. to the excommunication of Philip of France by Urban II., in the eleventh France by Urban II., in the eleventh century, for putting away his wife Bertha, and living with Bertrada, the wife of the Count of Anjou. In this connection we cannot forbear quoting the heroic lan guage of the Bishop of Chartres with regard to this same case: "The king may deal with me as he sees fit, and may do whatever God permits him to do against me. Whether he casts me into prison or puts me beyond the protection of the law, in any event I am determined to endue all things in defence of the law of God, and no consideration will bring me to share the guilt of those from whose to share the guilt of those from wh chastisements I should shrink." In

Inno chastisements I should shrink." Inno-cent 'III, compelled Philip Augustus to take back his wife Ingelburga, whom he had repudiated, and in Spain he com pelled Alfonso IX, King of Leon, to break off the marriage unlawfully con-tracted with his nicce. The contest of Clement with Henry VIII, was but the continuation of the same time he and continuation of the same struggle, and the manifestation of the faithfulness to duty of the unchangeable, church, "the

duty of the unchangeable, church, "the pillar and ground of truth." It has been well said that "the maintainance by the Popes of the sacredness of mar-riage is the key to half the struggles of the middle ages." It needs surely but a little reflection to convince us of the absolute necessity of the sanctity and indissolubility of marnage in order to preserve society from the greatest corruption and dis-orders. The family is the nursery of the civil state. In the Christian hume alone, invested as it is with the necessary attributes of stability, permanency, and alone, invested as it is with the necessary attributes of stability, permanency, and sacramental dignity, can be found the requisite protection for the helplessness of infancy, and the wisdom and grace to train the child's developing powers, thus fitting it for honor and usefulness here and the perfect life hereafter. Human nature is, moreover, undeniably selfish, and if this principle were not held in check by any strong counter-motive, who can conceive the wretchedmotive, who can conceive the wretched-ness and violence which must ensue? The life of the family furnishes the greatest natural corrective to this mas ter instinct of our nature, and when puri field by the grace of the sacrament secure to the individual a means of self-discip-line and culture second only to the higher life of all, the life of evangelical perfection. John Stuart Mill somewhere observe

John Stuart Mill somewhere coserves that "public spirit, sense of duty towards the public good, is of all virtues, as women are now educated and situated, the most rarely to be found among them." We are sorry to confess that we believe this statement to be largely

the unmarried.

rounding circumstances, seeks to escape by marriage from a sphere to her so un

and read poetry. Let him amuse him-self as he likes, and I will do the same." Said her husband, in reply to a remon-strance as to the various admirers who filled his house with their gifts of music and pictures and flowers for its young mistress: "Nonsense! I should despise myself if I were capable of being jealous of my wife. People admire her, and I like to have them do so. It is all right." All right; and the divorce came, and boday the winds sigh a dirge over her untimely grave; and her husband, the handsomest, most variatile and vari ously gitted man we ever knew, is con signed to a living death; and the sons, signed to a living death; and the sons, God help them ! alone in their young manhood with their inheritance of shame and sorrow. And this is not an isolate

instance, We confess to a hearty admiration for the marriage service of the Episcopal Church, and indeed it is but an adapta-Ohurch, and indeed it is but an adapta-tion in English of the most impressive portions of the Catholic Ritual. But it is truly admirable in its simplicity and dignity; and is well calculated to impress not only those to whom it is specially addressed, but all who are present. How astonishing it is that after such solemn vows of love and fidelity, "in sickness and in health, for better, for worse, until death us do part," and after the clergy-man has pronounced those awful words of our Divine Lord, "Whom God hath joined together let not man put asunder," any thus married should ever dream of repudiating those vows; and

asunder," any thus married should ever dream of repudiating those vows; and stranger still, perhaps, that this same church should find herself unable to protect the sacredness and indissolubil-ity of the marriage tie! It is certainly true that she condemns all divorces except for cause of adultery, and that she forbids her clergy to officiate at marriages contracted in spite of this prohibition. But how recent is even this legislation, and alas! how ineffective The parties thus divorced and remarried The parties thus divorced and remarried cannot be excluded from her com munion. It is only necessary to have the marriage ceremony performed by a minister of some other denomination, or minister of some other denomination, or even by the civil magistrate-a very slight trial, surely, when the newly mar-ried thereby subject themselves to no ecclesiastical penalties, and their mar-riage is regarded as perfectly legal. It is a matter for congratulation that that church is awakening to a sense of the great exils of direct and the ordered the

great evils of divorce, and is endeavoring to shape her legislation accordingly. Nor are there wanting indications that all the more conservative Protestant com-munions are anxious in this respect to return to the first principles of Christian civilization. It all implies a growing consciousness of the necessity of a sacra-mental basis for the very life of the community. ommunity. In considering the evils attendant

In considering the evils attenuant upon divorce legislation, we must not pass over the demoralization of the taste and moral sense of the community by and moral sense of the community by the constant publication in the daily journals of the nauseous details of these scandals. The public mind is thus familiarized with the tales of disbonored familiarized with the tales of dishonored and wretched homes, and even the very school children may take their fill of these corrupting and sensational stories. After all we have said of the absolute incompstibility of divorce with the law of God and the welfare of society it is nevertheless true, and it would be most unjust to ignore this fast, that there will ever be some persons for whom relief must be found from a married life of in tolerable suffering. For such persons in cases of adultery, gross brutali desertion, there remains a partial relief which neither God nor man would deny them, in a separation. But separation does not imply a privilege of remarriage, and its disabilities ought to be borne patiently by the innocent until the death to be borne of either party dissolve the marriage bond. Truly for such sufferer to have peace with G d and his or her own con-

science is better than any earthly gain. There is, however, no doubt that a very large proportion of the unhappiness in matried life, for which a remedy is daily sought in our courts, might be avoided if the sacred character of this state of If the sacred character of this state of life were more seriously considered in advance. The church advices her children to think well upon the life which they are about to enter, and to

OCTOBER 20, 1888.

s worthy affection. We have watched her with loving admiration from the hour when she stood radiant with youth and love and beauty at the altar, speaking with gentle firmness the words which bound her for ever to the man in whose hand she placed her own without one fear or doubt; and we have seen her as the years passed on, no longer indolent, no longer selfish, ever busied with the thousand tender, homely ministries of the wife and mother, the light and center of a happy home. Yes, and we have seen her for others' needs, denying herself daily without a murmur, "bearing all things," steadfast ever in her love and trust, until she has seemed to reflect in her. Such is the power and such the grace of the sacrament of matrimony. Happy, indeed, the country where such homes abound and marriage is thus homored. It is more securely defended by far from all the destructive theories of anarohists, communists and social dis-organizers than it could be by the pres-ence of standing armies.

organizers than it could be by the pres-ence of standing armies. Danger to our republic lies alone in the masses of the un-Christianized, the unemployed, and the unhappy. For all these classes the Church of God offers the only remedies available. On the one hand, she raises the bulwark of her sanctified homes, the nur-series of the civic virtues. On the other, she calls to the life of evangelical perfection a host of men and woman whom she consecrates to the mission of alleviat. the consecrates to the mission of alleviat the consecrates to the mission of alleviat-ing or remedying every evil from which humanity is suffering. The sick, the poor, the ignorant, helpless childhood and dependent sge, the vicious, the criminal, and the slave, all claim her wiss and pro-vident care. Yes, even the very lepers are not forgotion; but strong men give up every hope and sever every tie which binds them to home and country to go and share the life and die the death of these poor, helpless outcasts.

these poor, helpless outcasts, Vain will be all attempts to reorganize and regenerate society on any other basis than the one which Oar Lord Himself has instituted and blessed as the type of His own union with His Bride, the Church, "These things are approved of God: the concord of brethren, the love of neighbors, and hushand and wife that agree well together." (Ecclus. xxv., 1) L.C.B.

scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites

Bypopnosphiles is very palpatable and much better than the plain oil. Dr. W. H. Cameron, of Hali-fax, N. S. says: "I have prescribed Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophos. phites for the past two years and found it more agreeable to the stomach, and have better results from its use than any other preparation of the kind I have ever thied." Put up in 50c. and \$1 size.

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Until your hair becomes dry, thin, and gray before giving the attention needed to preserve its beauty and vitality. Keep on your toilet-table a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor-the only dressing you require for the hair-and use a little, daily, to preserve the natural color and prevent baldness. Thomas Munday, Sharon Grove, Ky.,

writes : "Several months ago my hair commenced falling out, and in a few weeks my head was almost bald. I tried many remedies, but they did no good. I finally bought a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and, after using only a part of the contents, my head was covered with a heavy growth of hair. I recommend your preparation as the best hair-restorer in the world."

"My hair was faded and dry," writes Mabel C. Hardy, of Delavan, Ill.; "but after using a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor it became black and glossy."

Ayer's Hair Vigor, Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

Pimples and Blotches.

OCTOBER 20, 1

SHORT INSTRUCTION MASSES.

[Delivered by the Rev hoe, rector of the church Aquinas, Brooklyn, N. Y

XLI. MATRIMON DEAR FEOPLE : We co

est and most important of tions that respect the we propagation of the hur risge, or matrimony, as called. Matrimony is de Latin words, matris munus office of a mother, becaus tine puts it, "A woman w become a mother." Mat considered both as a con sacrament. Before spea sacrement, it may be well botion of the mother between notion of the contract u sacrament is founded. secount which the Script institution of the Matrim. "The Lord God cast a de Adam: and when he was took one of his ribs and for it. And the Lord Go which He took from Adam and brought her to Adam said : This now is bone of flesh of my flesh; she Woman, because she was

man. Wherefore a man sh man. Wherefore a man sh and mother and shall cle and they shall be two "And God bless them, sa and multiply and fill the risge even as a natural co in this from all other hum for earthly purposes. It association. It had God Neither Adam, nor 1 angel, nor a prophet instii God Himself instituted womap, by forming her

woman, by forming her Adam's ribs, by bringing ing her to him, by prop. suitable helpmate, and that mysterious law acco a young man leaves fathe home and friends, and society of a stranger to ev parents. We shall have a good

subsequent discourses on the Christian marriage, o effects upon the family at upon the evils resulting fi marriages. Our aim will to you the ends, duties a of Christian marriage. It help towards that end to stand what marriage was ennobled and elevated in dispensation. It is quit well as advantageous to risge, apart from its sacra ter, in the order of pure r are certain conclusions of osophy, arrived at from p specting marrisge, which

known. Viewed from a purely point, marriage is founded ence of the sexes and on t for each other. The chie element of this attraction This mutual love suppos gift of one to the other results a union that make foundation of the family school of moral and religio By the light of reason, ap ation, it could be proved and wife are by nature is second marriage while marriage lasts. This is w by the unity of marriage, be proved that the bond o indiscoluble by the law o our aim in subsequent in be to give you correct vie limity and sanctity of Chri I will ask you as a prepa sider certain circumstand with the first marriage, th Adam and Eve, before n reject to the dignity of a s What were the qualitie tracting parties? One of t

WIZEN-FACED LITTLE INDIVIDUAL wIZEN-FACED LITTLE INDIVIDUAL who was shambling to the witness table could be the representative of one of the proudest and highest families in the peer-age, with a rent roll of over £20,000 a year, and with the bluest of blue blood in The lord marquis is in every able-looking personage. It is not so much his patched boots, his dirty shirt clothes. Many and many a good and true man has worn such either through choice, necessity or carelessness. No, it is in his face, with its half cunning, half frightened look ; the attitude, the hands machine front, his coarse and cheap made the attitude, the hands meekly crossed, the knees drawn up, a cross be tween an oli clothes dealer and a low money lender, which impressed all so much, and which made even the fieriest democrat present field even the fieriest democrat present feel a twinge of regret to see a noble name brought so low. One spectator said : "I have seen many bad and foul and brutal faces in the dock and on the scaffold, but never have I beheld one half so thoroughly and entirely with. out a redeeming trait as that of the most le, the Marquis of Cladricarde. Avarice is the most prominent feature of the countenance, which, on the whole, reminds one of the fabled vampires which existed sucking human blood. Clanricarde is now approaching his by sucking human ble

sixtieth years, but he seems to grow more grasping and heariless as his days go by, and, not content now with evicting his tenantry, he is engaged in levelling their houses to the ground, so we are informed by the cable, which instanced the fact that at one of its recent evicting crussdes Clanricsrde had razed the dwelling of a man named Tully, who had built his house at an expense £1 000, together with those of several other tenants, refusiog all their offers to compromise matters, and cure for corns. declaring it to be his intention to clear the The superiori whole countryside. Of course all these evictions and house levellings are not superintended by Clanricarde in person.

openity deter and distributed appeal to Dublin Castle, which, of course, sent him assistance. The tenantry cut the telegraph where in all directions, so as to hamper the troops being ordered to the places of disturbance, and they boycotted the red-coats and the peelers so thoroughly that food had to be sent to these from localities food had to be sent to these from localities outside of the Cianticarde estates. To add to the marquis' troubles, his er agent, Joyce, brought an action against him for libel, claiming damages at $\pounds 10,000$, and it was while he was giving testimony in this case that the reporter drew that repulsive pen portrait of the marquis which has already been cited.

Clauricarde was not long in securing a successor to Frank Joyce, and he found a new agent in one Tenner, who, as far as we know, serves him in that capacity yet. The tenants did not fight him in vain, either, a year or so ago, for he ha teued to offer them a reduction of twenty per cent. in their rents. This offer, however, wa In their rents. This offer, nowever, was refused by the gallant tenantry until Clantcarde promised to reinstate some Woodford tenants he had heartlessly evicted. The noble marguis was heavily evicted. mulcted at this time, as beside the loss of mulcted at this time, as beside the loss of rent he suffered, he had to pay high wages to the emergency men he had in his employ, some of these worthies demanding a pound a day for their services. Clan-ractrent, as the marguts is dubbed in Gal-way, is now engaged in another crusade against his tenants, but the time is rapidly coming when he and his fit will be forced coming when he and his ilk will be forced

to forego their hearliess methods and to seil out the estates they at present hold and distrain so mercllessly in Ireland.

The Victor's Crown

Should adorn the brow of the inventor of the great corn cure, Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. It works quickly, never makes a sore spot, and is just the thing you want. See that you get Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, the sure, safe and painless corn Extractor, the sure, safe and painless

state of life it loses inconceivably in dignity and sacredness. When the sensual and irreligious seekers after easy divorce cry out, "Prophecy unto us smooth things only," make the convenience and the passion of the individual the supreme law, we turn in edification to the heroic struggles by which in fiercer and less civilized ages the Pontifls of the Orhistian Church up-held this great corner-stone of society. Happy indeed for us all, Catholics and Protestants alike, that they breasted for Protestants alike, that they breasted for our sakes with unshaken fortitude the wrath of kings and emperors, and faced with unswerving fidelity the shock of wars, the threat of imprisonment and even death, rather than betray the cause of any helplors if the back of the cause even death, rather than betray the cause of any helpless wife who appealed to them for protection. When the vicious King Lothaire, of Lorraine, wished to repudiate his wife Thietberga that he might marry Waldrade, sister of the Archbishop of Cologne, the grand old Pope Nicholas I. took upon himself her cause; and surely the pages of history cannot furnish a more sublime instance of courage and chivalrous devotion to of courage and chivalrous devotion to study than this story and sequel. The haughty monarch determined at all hazards to succeed in his designs; re-sorted successively to every expedient of fraud and violence. He first com-pelled the queen to falsely accuse her-self before an assembly of eight bishops at Aix is Chappelle, and again to recest at Aix la Chappelle, and again to repeat her confession before a second assembly at Frankort. The unhappy woman appealed to the Para in these there

appealed to the Pope in these touching words: "Should it come to the knowledge of your Holiness that I have finally been brought to make the false confession re-

quired of me, be persuaded that violence alone could have wrung it from me, a wretched queen, who have been more shamefully treated than the most menial slave could have been."

But, forsaken and condemned by all orders this poor woman appealed not in vain to the Vicar of Christ, When Lothaire hesitated not to bribe the cor-unt same his of history and the corrupt assembly of bishops now convened with great pomp and ostentation to finally try the cause, and had thus secured their judgment in his favor, the intrepid pontifi deposed and repudiated

endurably narrow. Alas! for the home; alas! for the husband and the children. 'I hate a domestic life," said such a one to me. "It is a terrible bore to have a husband the site is to have a to me. "It is a terrible bore to have a husband who wishes to play the lover his own faithless legates, and threatened

with regard to their own highest in. terests,

The married would, under the pres their lives in mutual harmony, to mini-mize their differences, and repress all things which might beget jealousies and discords.

by any means assert that persons not in-fluenced by Christian faith are incapable of that affection which should aiways We believe it to be true that the char. acters of all persons who, are living ac-cording to the highest requirements of marriage present to the careful observer marriage present to the careful observer ried contemporaries, in regard to the virtues of unselfishness and self sacrifice, form its basis. But it is nevertheles. wholly true that this natural affection should be strengthened by sacramental grace in order to enable it to bear sucapart from those who practice religious cessfully the strain and burden of the marriage state. If it be true that some-thing must needs be added to perfect

apart from those who practice religious chastity. To this rule there are, of course, ex-ceptions, but in this case "the excep-tions only prove the rule." No doubt the capacity for the same virtues exists in the unmarried also, but, from the necessities of the case, individualism is paramount, and its demands are impera-tive. The individual needs the envery this must needs be added to perfect this earthly love, beautiful as it certainly is by nature, in order to secure the well being of the home, what must be said of the great number of marriages contracted from informed the provided the secure and the the great number of marriages contracted from inferior motives, from ambition, love of money, or, most terrible of all, to acquire a fancied freedom from the re-strictions and limitations imposed upon tive. The individual needs the environ

tive. The individual needs the environ-ment of other lives in order to properly develop and foster the powers which God bas given, and which lie dormant in his soul. We need not suggest the The Rev. Dr. Dix, in a recent Lenter The Rev, Dr. DR, in a recent Lenten lecture, has painted in terms as truthfal as they are graphic the evils resulting from this class of marriages. Let us not accuse him of exaggeration. It is well-nigh impossible to exaggerate in this matter, and it cannot be doubted that various means by which this evolution of powers, this wholsome discipline and accuse bins of exaggeration. It is well-sources bins of exaggeration. It is well-nigh impossible to exaggerate in this matter, and it cannot be doubted that his own observation and experience as a pastor of souls have furnished the facts which he portrays so brilliantly and so forcibly. Ah! it some of those who lis-tened to him; and some of us who read the detail of powers, this wholesome discipline and output the family life. By bearing one arother's burdens, in patient endur-ance of varying moods and eccentricities in all the numerous simple, kindly offices of affection which fill the home, forcibly. All it some of those who its tened to him, and some of us who read, could only tell the tales which come home to our own hearts and homes, no the character becomes gradually but surely strengthened, elevated, and spirit ual

Lenten lecture ever delivered could rival No one who has lived for many years in the world, and has cultivated the powers of observation and reflection, their terror and their pathos. The young girl, gifted in many ways, conscious of possessing charms of person and manner, craving above all things admiration and "conquests," restricted, it may be, by sur-rounding circumstances cashe to

but must often have noticed the enno bling, often the complete regeneration, of character under the influence of a happy, conscientious domestic life. We have seen the thoughtless, apparently vain and selfish young girl, whom only the excitements of pleasure, or exquisite dressing, or the allurements of the last "No name" novel could rouse from list-lessness and incleance, transfoured by

So disfiguring to the face, forehead, and neck, may be entirely removed by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the best and safest Alterative and Blood-Purifier even discovered.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists; \$1; six bottles for \$5.

TO THE CLERGY.

The Clergy of Western Ontario will, we teel assured, be glad to learn that Wilson Bros., General Grocers, of London, have now in stock a large quantity of Sleilan Wine, whose purity and genuineness for Sacramental use is attested by a certificate signed by the Rector and Prefect of Studies of the Diocesan seminary of Marsaia. We have ourselves seen the original of the certificate, and can testify to its authenti-city. The Clergy of Western Ontario are cordially invited to see d for samples of this truly superior wine for altar use.

CHURCH PEWS and SCHOOL FURNITURE

The Bennett Furnishing Co., ef London, Oni., make a speciality of manufacturing the latest designs in Church and School Furni-ture. The Catholic Clergy of Canada are respectfully invited to send for catalogue have istely put in a complete set of few sin the Brautford Catholic Church, and for many years past have been favored with contracts from a number of the Clergy in other parts of Ontario, in all cases the presed in regard to catalog to work low ness of price, and quickness of execution. Such appendia the thread of the clergy state in the Brautford Catholic Church, and for presed in regard to cataly to work low ness of price, and quickness of execution. Such appendia the that we should it necessary some time since to exabilish a branch office in Glasgow, Scotland, and we are now engaged that churching Fows for new Charches in the churching fows for new Charches in the the there is the state of the Scotland the theory and trained Address-

Luni ountry and Iroland. Address-BENNET FURNISHING COM'Y LUNDON, UNT., CANADA Refronces: Rev. Fathor Bayard, Barnia; Lennou, Brantford; Molphy, Ingersoli, Cor-coran, Farhill, Twohy, Kingston; and Rev. Bro. Arnold. Montreal.

" MISTAKES SMODERN INFIDELS."

New Book on Christian Evidences and Combiete Answer to Col. Ingersoll's "Mistakes of Moses." Highly recommend-ed by Cardinal Tascheresu of Quebec, Arch-bishop Ryan, Philadelphia, and 14 other Catholic Archbishops and Bishops, five Protestant Bishops, many other prominent clergy, and the pross. Oloth \$1.25. Paper 76 cents. AGENTS WANTED. Address BEV, GEG. R. NORTH GRAVES, Ingersoli Ontarie, Canada. lessness and indolence, transfigured by

made lord and king of cr panion of the angels, a dig the place of God on earth nature was bound to o dignity, wisdom, nobility, glory, he surpassed the gre of the world. He is to be the human race.

The other contracting pa ponding qualities. Her v name of honor, Eve, "the living." Her wedding gou of innocence. Her nup original justice. Other gif ing this justice take the r ornaments. All her beauty Nor is she devoid of extern nature, stature, wisdom, supernatural gifts, she is li marriage takes place in Paradise, a garden planted Gcd. This marriage is brought about by God Hin present at the nuptial union it. He bestows upon it fruit crease and multiply and

Angels, tco, are present, joyful witnesses, for they h union is destined to repai fill the void, in the heaver caused by the pride of Luc The crowning glory, how conjugal union is its mystic

It symbolizes the union of with the Church by the Inc. Son abandoning His heave be united to His spouse, taken like another Eye f whilst He hung upon the mirable prefigured in the n first parents.

Such was the first man that marriage nations sprun these nations, becoming id got or never learned the origin. Still, as if an echo tradition still clung to th them investing the marr with more or less ceremony Before marriage became Before marriage became from the very beginning of was of Divine sppointum words of Leo XIII., it "had author, and was from the certain fore-shadowing of of the Incarnation of the It has near here in the It has ever been invested v and religious charact cannot be regarded as but rather as something

OCTOBER 20, 1848.

SHORT INSTRUCTIONS FOR LOW MASSES.

[Delivered by the Rev. James Dono-hoe, rector of the church of St. Thomas Aquinas, Brooklyn, N. Y.]

XLL.

MATRIMONY.

DEAR FEOPLE : We commence to day a series of brief instructions on the oldest and most important of divine institu-tions that respect the well being and the propagation of the human raco, mar-riage, or matrimony, as it is commonly called. Matrimony is derived from two Latin words, matrix munus similaring the called. Matrimony is derived from two Latin words, matris munus, signifying the office of a mother, because, as St. Augus-tine puts it, "A woman weds in order to become a mother." Matrimony may be considered both as a contract and as a sacrament. Before speaking of it as a sacrament, it may be well to have a clear sacrement, it may be well to have a clear notion of the contract upon which the sacrement is founded. Here is the secount which the Scripture gives of the institution of the Matrimonial Contract: "The Lord God cast a deep sleep upon Adam; and when he was fast asleep, He took one of his ribs and filled up flesh for it. And the Lord God built the rib which He took from Adam into a woman; and brought her to Adam. And Adam said: This now is bone of my bone and flesh of my flesh; she shall be called Woman, because she was taken out of fiesh of my fiesh; she shall be called Woman, because she was taken out of man. Wherefore a man shall leave father and mother and shall cleave to his wife, and they shall be two in one fiesh." "And God bless them, saying : Increase and multiply and fill the earth." Mar-riage even as a natural contract differed in this from all other human associations for earthly purposes. It was a religious for earthly purposes. It was a religious association. It had God for its author.

for earthly purposes. It was a religious association. It had God for its author. Neither Adam, nor Moses, nor an angel, nor a prophet instituted marriage. God Himself instituted it, by creating woman, by forming her from one of Adam's ribs, by bringing and introduc-ing her to him, by proposing her as a suitable helpmate, and by sanctioning that mysterious law according to which a young man leaves father and mother, home and friends, and prefers the anciety of a stranger to area that of his home and friends, and prefers the society of a stranger to even that of his parents.

We shall have a good deal to say in subsequent discourses on the sanctity of the Christian marrisge, of its beneficial effects upon the family and society, and upon the evils resulting from irreligious marriages. Our sim will be to explain to you the ends, duties and obligations of Christian marriage. It will be a great help towards that end to clearly understand what marinege was before it was ennobled and elevated in the Christian dispensation. It is quite possible as well as advantageous to consider mar-risge, apart from its sacramental charac-ter, in the order of pure nature. There are certain conclusions of Christian phil-oscoby. arrived at from pure reason reosophy, arrived at from pure reason re-specting marrisge, which should be

known. known. Viewed from a purely natural stand-point, marriage is founded on the differ-ence of the sexes and on their attraction for each other. The chief and noblest element of this attraction is mutual love. This mutual love supposes a complete gift of one to the other, from which results a union that makes marriage the foundation of the family and the first school of moral and religious civilization. school of moral and religious civilization By the light of reason, apart from revel-ation, it could be proved that both man and wife are by nature incapable of a second marriage while their former marriage lasts. This is what is meant by the unity of marriage. It could also be proved that the bond of matrimony is indissoluble by the law of nature. As our aim in subsequent instructions will be to give you correct views on the sublimity and sanctity of Christian marriage, I will ask you as a preparation to con sider certain circumstances connected with the first marriage, the marriage of Adam and Eve, before matrimony was

the human race.

belonging to it, and not as received from man, but imprinted by nature," The first end for which God instituted matrimony is the begetting of offspring, as we learn from Genesis : "Increase and multiply!" As God could not will the being, without wishing the well-being of children, it is evident that the education of children is included in this end.

end. The second end for which matrimony The second end for which matrimony was instituted is mutual companionship: "It is not good for man to be alone; let Us make a helpmate like unto himself." After the fall of man, as may be learned from St. Paul in his Epistle to the Corinthians, Matrimony had another end, namely, the avoidance of sins of im-numit.

end, namely, the avoidance of sins of im-purity. In the following discourses we will aim at telling you whatever well informed, intelligent Catholics ought to know concerning the sacrament of Matrimony. We would be wanting in pastoral solici-tude if we neglected to impart informa-tion on so important a subject, so inti-mately concerning the temporal and eternal happiness of the faithful in-trusted to our care. Conscious of the trusted to our care. Conscious of the difficulty and delicacy of the subject, we ask God's assistance and your prayers.

MARTYRDOM OF MARY.

Her Sorrows went up into Regions of Sublimity.

TRANQUIL IN HERSELF, THERE WAS NO REPOSE IN HER SORROWS-USE DID NOT MAKE HER SORROWS MORE TOLER. ABLE.

ABLE. Our Lady's dolors also went in their real-ity beyond the measure of most human realities, and this both in reason and sense. In our sorrows there is generally a great deal of exaggeration. We fancy almost as much more as we have really to bear. If our sufferings come from others, we dress it up in circumstances of unkindness, which never had any ex istence. We impute motives, which never crossed the mind, to which we im-pute them. We throw a strong, un-equal, and unfair light on little trivial occurrences, which are probably alto. equal, and unfair light on little trivial occurrences, which are probably alto-gether disconnected from the matter. Or if it is some loss we are undergoing, we picture consequences far beyond the sober truth, and bearing about as much proportion to the real inconveniences implied in our loss, as a boy with a lan-tern bears to the prodigious tall shadow he is all the while unconsciously casting on the opposite wall. The combined weakness and activity of our imagina-tions envelop our sorrows in a cloud of unreality, which is still further increased by a kind of foolish wilfulness, leading us to refuse comfort, and turn a deaf ear to reason, to give way to culpable in

by a kille of looks withiness, leading us to refuse comfort, and turn a deaf ear to reason, to give way to culpable in dolence and brooding, and to interrupt the continuity of our ordinary duties and responsibilities. Now in all this wilfulness and weakness there is a sort of pleasure, which is a great condescen-sion to endurance. But with Our Blessed Lady all was thoroughly true. Her sorrows went up into regions of sublim-ity, of which we can form only the vaguest conceptions. They bent down into profound depths of the soul, which we cannot explore, because we have no parallel in ourselves. They were height-ened by the unappreciable perfection of her nature, by the exuberant abundance of her grace, by the exceeding beauty of Jesus, and above all, by His Divinity. Each of these enhancements of her griefs, carries them out of sight of our limited capacities. But to her, in the midst of the most serene self-collection, each was perfectly real, thoroughly, comeach was perfectly real, thoroughly, com-prehended in all its bearings, and heroi-cally embraced with full intelligence of all that was either actual or involved in it. Her physical nature, free from all the ruin of disease, exempt from the dis-organization consequent on ain, was full the run of disease, exempt from the dis-organization consequent on sin, was full of the keenest vitality, of the most deli-cate susceptibilities, of the most tender and lively sensitiveness, and endowed with a most fine and amazing capability

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

A FAMOUS SHRINE.

OR, BERNARD O'REILLY WRITES OF THE WONDERS OF LOURDES. From the New York Sup.

I send you herewith a view of the monumental Church of Lourdes, and of the miraculous grotto and spring beneath it, which are at this moment, and have been since the 15th of August, the scene of the mat extraordinary and theilling of the most extraordinary and thrilling events recorded during the last fifty vears

years. The 15th of August, the Feast of the Assumption into Heaven of Mary, the Mother of our Redeemer, was chosen by the bishops and people of France to begin a series of national pilgrimages to this spot, rendered famous by the appa-rition of the Blessed Virgin to Bernadette Subirous on February 11, 1858, and since then the theatre of innumerable well attested cures.

The clergy of the various provinces of France had arranged beforehand to group the pilgrims into well ordered bands so as to find easy railroad, hotel, and hospias to find easy railroad, hotel, and hospi-tal accommodation at every station of their journey. These groups have now succeeded each other daily since August 15, in numbers varying from 10 000 to 15 000 persons. There were 15,000 pil-grims at Lourdes on the 15th, and an equal number yesterday and the day before, the concourse of pilgrims increas-ing rather than falling off as the end of the appointed time drew near.

ing rather than falling off as the end of the appointed time drew near. With each group of pilgrims came a large percentage of the sick and infirm. On August 15 these numbered more than 900, many of these having come from Belgium, Switzerland, Italy and Spain, and not a faw from Amorice. The Fe

Belgium, Switzerland, Italy and Spain, and not a few from America. The Em-press of Brazil, her grandson, and suite spent three days near the shrine. In the cities along the route of these pilgrimages every measure is taken by pious sodalities, organized for this special purpose, to offer ample hospitality to the newcomers, to the sick and infirm in particular. Thus, for instance, at Poitiers on Sunday, August 19, as train after train arrived at the railroad station, the members of the sodalities. chiefly commembers of the sodalities, chiefly com-posed of nobles, professional men, clergy-men, with ladies belonging to these classes respectively, were in waiting to escort the pilgrims to their resting places. There were carriages for all who could not walk, and stretchers and ambulance

not walk, and stretchers and ambulance wagons for those who could not ride in carriages. This last mode of conveyance is managed by a pious ambulance corps called *brancardiers* (stretcher carriers). In the city itself, to quote the words of an eye witness, the College of St. Joseph, the Convent of the Visitation, the great establishment of the Holy Cross, the houses of the Brothers of St. Gabriel and the Hospital Sisters, the Carmelite monastery, that of La Providence, to gether with the mansions of the Misses Lestang and Boffinet, threw open their doors to receive our 900 sick. doors to receive our 900 sick. The halls in these houses were trans-

formed into chapels. Priests, religious communities, and the sodalities all vie with each other in devoting themselves to the pilgrims. So all along the various lines of rail-

So all along the various lines of ran-road converging towards Lourdes, the resident gentry and clergy laid aside every occupation during the last three weeks in order to help forward this great national manifestion of living faith in Him who was born of the Virgin Mary. And what was happening at Lourdes iten[7]

itself?

itself? The correspondent of *l'Univers* writes from the spot on August 20: "At this very moments two groups of southern pilgrims are coming in. In the grotto and at the church the voice of the multi-tude is heard singing the Parce, Domme, parce populo two ('Spare, O Lord, spare thy people'). This voice of supplication will resound there unceasingly from this hour forward. The group of pilgrims is now at Poiviers. Henceforward we shall hear the mighty cry of public praver of how at Poliers. Hencelorward we shall hear the mighty cry of public prayer of the mass of sick and infirm. Lourdes draws to itself the eyes of all Christen-dom. The brancardiers are at their post,

are examined thoroughly in Paris by the ecclesiastical authorities and the fore-most physicians. Now listen to what the correspondent of *U*Univers writes from Lourdes on

of Univers writes from Lourdes on August 24th : "Never since Lourdes was known has the place beheld such a spectacle. Ten thousand pilgrims have just gone up the mountain side to the great cross, singing the hymn Vive la Croix, and while they were up there five persons were cured at the grotto. But when, after returning followed to the grotto the procession of the Blessed Sacrament, the scene which I described yesterday was renewed amid emotions surpassing in intensity those of

emotions surpassing in intensity those of the day before. Expecting new miracles on the passage of the Biessed Sacrament to the grotto, the multitude were assemite to the grotto, the multitude were assemite bled around the latter place. They sang, they prayed, they cried aloud : 'O Jesua, he alous 'Jesua, he whom Thou lovest is sick!' And the bundreds of the sick and the infirm assembled there stretched out towards the Sacred Host their suppliant hands. His veiled Deity, yield ing to their prayers, once more bade nature to obey Him. A seminarian, who was at the point of death from his stretcher, fell on his knees, and then arose to his feet. Then another sick man jumped up behind him, and then again another, as feeling the presence of Him who is 'the resurrection and the life. emotions surpassing in intensity those o

life." "Stirred thereupon by an irresistible and overmastering commotion, the crowd burst forth into a mighty shout of love and gratitude: 'Hosanna to the Son of David! Blessed is He who cometh in the name of the Lord!'" We are advancing fast toward the last decade of this materialistic, unbelieving, and agnostic nineteenth century. In the once most Caristian land of France, atheistic doctrines and anti-Christian sects are fast leveling all that remains of atheistic doctrines and anti-Christian sects are fast leveling all that remains of the social edifice reared by so many generations of believers. Miracles, miracles public, patent, of overwhelming evidence, are more needed to day than in Egypt in the day of Moses, than in Judea in the days of Christ, than in Rome when Nero's brutal ferocity wielded for destruction the force of an empire.

We need a solemn manifestation of the hand of God setting anew the seal of His divinity on the Christian faith and religion.

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Slipping Past the Palate, without nauseating those who take them, the little, sugar coated Granules, known all over the land as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, produce an effect upon the bowels very different from that of a disagreeable, violent purgative. No griping or drenching follows, as in the case of a drastic cholagogue. The relief to the intestines resembles the action of Nature in her happiest moods, the

Nature in her happiest moods, the impulse given to the dorman liver is of the most salutary kind, and is speedily manifested by the disappearance of all bilious symptoms. Sick headache, wind on the stomach, pain through the right side and shoulder-blade, and yellowness of the skin and eyeballs are speedily remedied by the Pellets. One a dose. Important to Warkingman. Important to Workingmen.

Artizans, mechanics and laboring men-are liable to sudden accidents and injuries. as well as painful cords, stiff joints and lameness. To sll thus troubled we would recommend Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the handy and reliable pain cure for outward presented near or internal use.

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May do for a stupid boy's excuse ; but what can be said for the parent who sees his child languishing daily and fails to recognize the want of a tonic and blood-purifier? Formerly, a course of bitters, or sulphur and molasses, was the rule in well-regulated families ; but now full in weil-regulated families; but now all intelligent households keep **Ayer's Sarsaparilla**, which is at once pleasant to the taste, and the most searching and effective blood medicine ever discovered.

effective blood medicine ever discovered. Nathan S. Cleveland, 27 E. Canton st., Boston, writes: "My daughter, now 21 years old, was in perfect health until a year ago when she began to complain of fatigue, headache, debility, dizzines, indigestion, and loss of appetite. I con-cluded that all her complaints originated in impure blood, and induced her to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine soon restored her blood-making organs to healthy action, and in due time recistab-lished her former health. I find Ayer's Sarsaparilla a most valuable remedy for the (assitude and debility incident to spring time." J. Castright, Brooklyn Power Co.

spring time." J. Castright, Brooklyn Power Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "As a Spring Medicine, I find a splendid substitute for the old-time compounds in Ayer's Sarsaparilla, with a few doses of Ayer's Pills. After their use, I feel fresher and stronger to go through the summer."

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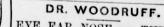
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S ELS."

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What were the qualities of the con-tracting parties? One of the parties was made lord and king of creation, a comof suffering. Hence there was nothing panion of the angels, a dignitary holding the place of God on earth. All created nature was bound to obey him. In either in reason or sense to deaden a single blow. Use did not make her sorrows more tolerable. Continuity did dignity, wisdom, nobility, power, wealth, glory, he surpassed the greatest monarch of the world. He is to be the father of not confuse their distinctness. Not one The other contracting party has corres

of them was local, they were felt all through, with a swit circulation and a fiery sharpness which exempted no part of her body or soul from its piercing ponding qualities. Her very name is a name of honor, Eve, "the mother of the living." Her wedding gown is the robe ponding qualities. Her very name is a name of honor, Eve, "the mother of the living," Her wedding gown is the rot transition. The prevent of innocence. Her nuptial crown is original justice. Other gifts accompanying this justice take the relace of bridal or aments. All her beauty is from within. Nor is she devoid of external beauty. In nature, stature, wisdom, justice, and supernatural gifts, she is like man. The marriage takes place in the Garden of Paradise, a garden planted by the land of God. This marriage is arranged and brought about by God Himself. God is present at the nuptial union. He blesses it. He bestows upon it fruitfulness: "In. crease and multiply and fill the land." Angels, too, are present, and they are joyful witnesses, for they know that this union is destined to repair the ruins, to fill the void, in the heavenly Jcrusalem caused by the pride of Lucifer. The crowning glory, however, of this corjugal union is its mystic signification. It symbolizes the union of Jesus Christ with the Church by the Incarnation. The Son abandoning His heavenly Father at marriage nations sprung. Many of the start and the super figured in the nuptials of our first parents. The rows, is admirable prefigured in the nuptials of our first parents. Were the first marriage. From that marriage nations sprung. Many of the say wite and mother, and this is must be the set of the set were shall conters and mother, and this is the start and the set of the set were say is the set of the set were set of the set were set of the set of the set of the set of the present set first marriage. From that marriage nations sprung. Many of the set o anguish, nor gave so much as a transient dispensation to this or that particular

O listen ! On the breezes glad voices come to-day, From may a wife and mother, and this is what they say: "The 'Favorite Prescription' works cures where doctors fail. Best friend of suffering women, O blessed boon, all hall !" first parents, Such was the first marriage. From that marriage nations sprung. Many of these nations, becoming idolatrous, for got or never learned the story of their origin. Still, as if an echo of the early tradition still clung to them, we find them investing the marriage contract with more or her earnment and and the

If every woman who suffers from dis-

If every woman who suffers from dis-eases peculiar to her sex, knew of its wonderful curative properties, what a mighty chorus of rejoicing would be heard throughout the length and breadth of the land, singing the praises of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is the only medicine for women, sold by drug-gists, under a positive guarantee, from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfac-tion in every case, or money will be re. with more or less ceremony and sanctity, Before marriage became a sacrament Before marriage became a sacrament, from the very beginning of the race, it was of Divine sppointment. In the words of Leo XIII., it "had God for its author, and was from the beginning a certain fore-shadowing of the mystery of the Incarnation of the Son of God. It has ever been invested with a sacred tion in every case, or money will be re-funded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years. and religious character, which cannot be regarded as accidental, but rather as something intrinsically

equences. On the Platform.

dom. The brancardiers are at their post, the hospitals are all open and waiting. Charity everywhere opens her heart and her arms. The Mother of the Incarnate God will show at the grotto her tender motherly love for all these sufferers. Miracles and mercy are about to come down on our land." Public speakers and singers are often troubled with sore throat and horseness and are liable to severe bronchial attacks which might be prevented and cured by the use of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam—the best throat and lung remedy in use.

down on our land." I am only quoting. And now omitting all the heart stirring descriptions of the scenes which took place at Lourdes itself, let me ask your readers to come back with me to Paris, where the 10 000 pilgrims have just arrived in unspeakable enthusiasm and exultation. "Emotion was at its highest pitch yesterday in Paris," says La Groiz of the 28th of August 'when the pilgrims from Lources arrived at the station, for more cures had been effected than had been telegraphed from the grotto. Several of MILBURN'S AROMATIC QUININE WINE fortifies the system against attacks of ague, chills, bilious fever, dumb ague and like troubles.

"During three years' suffering with dyspepsia I tried almost every known remedy but kept getrug worse until I tried B. B. B. I had only used it three days when I felt better; three bottles completely cured me." W. Nichols, of Kendal, Ont. WORMS CAUSE MUCH SICKNESS among children. Freeman's Worm Powders pre-vent this, and make the child bright and healthy. telegraphed from the grotto. Several of the most wonderful of these were not even formally examined into and certified by the twenty physicians forming the commission of inquiry at Lourdes; for it requires no small courage to face VICTORIA CARROLIC SALVE is a wonderful

healing compound for cuts, wounds, bruises, burns, scalds, boils, piles, pimples, all the questioning of these conscientious men, whose duty it is to raise all kinds etc. CARPET AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS.-R.S. Murray & Co. has always on hand the largest and most modern stock of House Furlish ings in the West, and is propried to fit up Churches, public buildings and provide thowses with Velvet Carpets, Turkoy Furlate howses with Velvet Carpets, Turkoy Schuber Brussels Carpets, Tapostry Carpets, Turkoy and Wool Carpets, Cocca and Imperia Mat-tings, Nottingham Lace and Imperial Mat-tings, Nottingham Lace and Johnask Cur-tings, Window Poles and Oornices, Cur-cleums cut to fit any size room, and and other article suitable for house furnishing. Please call and examine before purchasing. M.S. MURRAY & Co. 124 Dundas street and 125 Carling street. etc. of doubts and objections. 'What do I care ?' said one of those who had been miraculously restored to health. 'What care I whether you believe or not in the reality of my cure? I know that I am

cured, and that is enough for me.' "But these authenticated accounts

are necessary; and we detail some of them.

them. "At present we are only speaking of the arrival of the pilgrims in Paris. After the Mass of Thanksgiving at the Church of the Rue Francois I, a certain number of the persons cured came to give utterance to their joy. Here is an echo of what they said. We do not yet which any names for there has been When I began using Ely's Cream Balm my catarrh was so bad I had headache the whole time and discharged a large amount of filthy matter. That has almost entirely disappeared and I nave not had headache since.—I. H. Sommer, Stephney, Conn. I thank God that you ever Invented such a medicine for catarrh. I have suffared for five years so I could rot lie down for weeks at a time. Since I have been using Ely's Gream Balm I can rest.—Frank P. Burleigh, Farmington, N. H. echo of what they said. We do not ye publish any names, for there has bee no authentic inquiry into their case; we only describe and narrate to enable the reader to picture to himself the scene.

"Here comes Miss P____, To see her stepping firmly forward, no one could imagine that she had been completely paralyzed during the last tweive years. During the procession of the Blessed Sacrament (from the Church to the spottol she started up and followed it. For the best photos made in the city go to EDY BROS., 230 Dundas street. Call and ex-amine our stock of frames and paspartonts, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures a specialty. Sacrament (from the Church to the grotto) she started up and followed it, and then went down to the grotto to thank God for her cure. She walked all the way with a firm step, and she walks so still." This is one of the many cases which

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THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

DIOCESE OF PETEBBOBOUGH.

DIOCESE OF PETERBOROUGH. CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE. In the good old faith of our fathers, rich in this piety and obedience, rich in the virtues that adom the sone and daughters of St. Patrick, making them renowned priest and bishop. A raious therefore to give some expression to the sentiments of our hearts, permit us to say in the lan-guage of our forefathers, "Caed mille faithe." Yee, my Lord, a hundred thousand we. My Lord, your appointment to the posi-tion of a Bishop in the church of God soursed joy and astisfaction wherever you we known, but the great deeds you have socomplished in the interests of religion interview upon the possession of a pre-ist of your advent to this diocese make your shore your advent to this diocese make your interview upon the possession of a pre-ist ow good, as zesious, and so eloquent. We feel that it will be a source of here we are doing our utmest to promote so bonor and glory of God and the good in mmortal sour.

the honor and glory of God and the good of immortal souls. Until mine years ago the present parish of Grafton formed a portion of the par-ishes of Cobourg and Trenton. Many were the hardships we were called upon to endure in the past. We lived far away from a church, and the difficulties we had to contend assignt in what we might call from a church, and the difficulties we had to contend against in what we might call the struggle for existence made it all but impossible for us to fulfil our religious duties, but, thank God, all that has now given way before a new order of things. Where ten years ago there were only two priests there are now no lees than seven in the active exercise of the ministry. New churches have been built, new missions rave been formed and now we have the un-speakable happiness of regular instruction speakable bappiness of regular instruction in the duties of our holy religion and of being able to assist at the august Sacrifice of the Mass on all Sundays and holy days

You will be glad to hear, My Lord, and we thank heartily for it the Giver of all good gifts, that we have now many of us comfortable homes whilst others are mak ing noble efforts in the same direction for themselves and their children, and all of us are anxious whenever called upon to respond according to our means to any call in the sacred cause of faith or father

We cannot conclude this address to your Lordship without a passing reference to our esteemed pastor, the Rev. Father Larkin.

Larkin. The pride and the joy of every bishop is his clergy, for they are his coad jutors in the sublime work of seeking souls and saving them, of organizing particles and building up the sacred temples where they all may gather, and where in the unity of faith, pricet and people may j in in prayer in the holy secrifice of the altar.

Ten year ago, my Lord, when our rev. pastor settled among us, we were a scat tered flock. These grounds, that are now so well adorned by nature and art were as the bleakest plain. Under his fostering care and patient industry, he has literally made the "wilderness to bloom as the rose," From our knowledge of his character and of his retiring dis position, we fear that our reference position, we fear that our reference to his person may be a source of pain to him, but we deemed it a duty, when your Lordship was making your canonical visitation of our parish, to place on record our esteem and love for our rev. pastor and our full appreciation of all his labors in our midst since the day he was sent forth by his bishop to lay the foundations of this now so important parish. Signed on behalf of the corgre gation,

Thos. Walsh	John McManus	
John McMahon	M. McCabe	
J. Carey	D. Calnan	
Thos. Dodd	Wm. Ouleban	
Jas. O'Brien	F. McGuire	
John McKenny	Michael Kapary	
Jas. Lunney	Juo. McCabe	
Grafton, Octobe	r 7th, 1888.	

His Lordship made a suitable reply, His Lordship made a suitable reply, thanking them heartily for their good wishes, and saying that any praise given him is due to the high and responsible position he holds among them as a Bishop in the Church of God. His Lord-Bishop in the Church of God. His Lord-ship then dismissed the corgregation with his episcopal benediction. In the evening there was sgain a very large attendance of the people and the Bishop addressed them on the power of the priest to forgive size. It would be impossible to give even a condensation of this truly admirable discourse. One must hear to appreciate it. He proved the existence of the power vested in the priesthood to forgive sins, from the words of St labor and sins, from the words of St. John, xx. 22 23. "Receive ye the Holy Ghost: whose sins you shall forgive, they are forgiven them; and whose sins you shall retain, they are retained." Again, St. Matthew xviii. 18: "Amen, I say to you, whatsoever you shall bind upon eerth, shall be bound also in Heaven; upon earth, shall be bound also in Heaven and whatsaever you shall loose upo earth, shall be loosed also in Heaven. earth, shall be loosed also in Heaven." This power did not die with the Apostles, because the Apostles were a corporation and their power consequently descended to their legitimate successors. This he illustrated by saying that in this Township of Haldimand, where the village of Grafton is situate, the power of the Reeve does not die with the death of this or that particular reeve. The power vested in the corporation continues, and should the reeve die, another is elected to his place. When Judas fell from grace and committed suicide another Apostle was elected imme-diately to fill his place. He (the speaker) as Bishop of Peterboro, received his com-mission from Pope Leo XIII, and the latter could trace his descent from St. Peter, to whom Jesus, Christ said : "To thee do I give the keys of the kingdom of Heaven-feed My lambs, feed My sheep." Heaven-feed My lambs, feed My sheep." Moreover, it is in evidence that our Saviour sald: "And behold I am with you all days, even to the consummation of the world." (Matt. xxviii, 20.) St. Augustine says that to pretend it is suffi-cient to confess to God alone is to make void the power of the keys given to the Church (Matt. xvi 19.) that it is to contradict the Gospel and make void the commission of Christ The priest receives the dread power from God Himself, and the form he uses when Exercising this power is as follows: Our Lord Jeeus Christ absolve thee; and I, by Moreover, it is in evidence that our Saviour said : "And behold I am with God Himself, and the form he uses when exercising this power is as follows: Our Lord Jesus Christ absolve thee; and I, by His authority, absolve thee from every bond of excommunication and interdict, in need: in the next place, I absolve thee from all thy sins, in the name of the

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. CONFIRMATION IN STRATFORD.

On r'riday last Confirmation was admin-istered by His Lordship Bishop Walsh in St. Joseph's Church, Stratford, to one hundred and twenty five persons of both **xes. His Lordship was assisted by Very Rev. Dr. Kilroy, Rev. Father Fian rery, of St. Thomas, and Rev. Father Qaigly, curate of the parish. The candi-dates were examined in their catechism dates were examined in their catechism dates were examined in their catechism by the priests in the presence of the bishop, who also put test questions to the children to judge for himself if they were sufficiently grounded in the knowledge of their Obristian duties. After a severe examination all, with one exception, were admitted to a share in the graces of the seven fold gifts bestowed in Confirma-tion.

tion. High Mass, de Spiritu Sancto, was sung by Very Rev. Dr. Kilroy, at which all the candidates for confirmation received holy in Landship communion. After mass His Lordship, in cope and mitre, with the crozier in his left hand, addressed the congregation in words of admonition and warning on the necessity of salvation above every other consideration. You were not created for the weak her norm or admonstrate for the wealth or pomp or pleasures of this world, said His Lordship; these things are wain and fleeting; you cannot carry your wealth beyond the grave; were you worth millions, your enormous wealth could not purchase even one drop of water to quench the burning thirst of hell; your body and all that contributes to its case and pleasures must perisb; and for this you labor, while you do nothing for what you labor, while you do nothing for what is imperiabable, your immortal souls. Work, then, and toil for the one thing necessary. Our Blessed Lord was forever warning His disciples to attend to the salvation of their souls, "for what will it profit man to gain the whole world and lose his own soul, or what can man give in arybaros for his

whole world and lose his own soul, or what can man give in exchange for his soul." But how will you effect this great work, the most important and most necessary of all other works? By prayer. "Watch and pray, for you know not the day nor the hour," by the frequentation of confession and Holy Communion and by shunning the dangerous occasions of sin. Observe well the lessons you have been studying in preparation for this Holy Sacrament of Confirmation, and pray fer vently to the Holy Ghost, whom you have vently to the Holy Ghost, whom you have this morning received by the imposition of hands, to abide with you and strengthen you against all difficulties and all tempta-tions, that so you may persevere in your holy resolutions of leading pure, holy and Christian lives and of securing honor and happiness in this life and everlasting

epose in the next, His Lordship then administered the sacred rite and gave confirmation to one hundred and twenty five persons among whom were five adults and two converts. All the boys then took a solemn pledge

 Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy
 Wahh, Bishop of London, I, Joseph Peter
 the pulpt and preached an eloquent and helps, this day blessed and laid this impressive sermon, referring to the plan. The lecture that the pople would be differed up the smallet child corner-store of the Church, the state of the multicence and plat y of Mission and the village of the state of the multicence and plat y of Mission and the state of the multicence and plat y of Mission and the village of the Mission and the offered up the smallet child was assentiative as litener as the oldest man. May God preserve the Bishop's precious life for many, many or readers how the Bishop in this pool life. Lord State Mission of Church, Victoria Queen of Great in this poor life heaving the sale of the Mission and the state of the Mission and the

On Tuesday, Sept. 11th. Mrs. Margaret O'Donnell, of Freeiton, in her 74th year. Thousands may read the above notice

and pass it by with the holy sign of the cross and wishes for her soul's peaceful rest, but to those who were intimately rest, but to those who were intimately acquainted with this Christian woman, there is felt a solemnity almost ap-proaching to veneration, especially so to those who were privileged to witness the classing moments of the life the closing moments of her life: lying on her bed (not suffering) but by God's her bed (not suffering) but by God's holy mercy able to respond if not verb-ally by motions to the prayers which our holy service offers upon the death-bed of a good Catholic, and which were bed of a good Catholic, and which were read by a pious member of the Church, surrounded by her busband, sons, daugh-ters and grandchildren, with numerous friends, this rue Christian passed quietly away duing the solemn prayers for the departing soul. Mrs. O'Donnell was born in Cashel, Tipperary, in 1814, arrived in Lower Canada at the age of seventeen, married at Miramichi, N. B., to Denis O'Donnell, also from Tipperary, who moved to Hamilton in 1842. Six years after Mr. and Mrs. O'Donnell

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. FROM BRANTFORD.

DEDICATION OF A NEW ALTAR. Sunday, Ost. 14th, 1888, will long be remembered as a red letter day in the history of the parish of St. Basil's, the occasion being the dedication of a new and msgnificent high altar, the admirable gift of one of its wealthy members, Tim-othy Cokely, Esq, who but a few years ago donated the amount for the purchase of the bell 'Gabriel,"

It is a great compliment to the parish. and particularly so to the Rev. Father Lennon, that a member of the congrega-tion will thus come forward with such tion will thus come forward with such generous donatione, placing the results of his industry and frugality at the feet of Him who gave, and erecting such monu ments to the honor and glory of God, and for the propagation of our Holy Faith. The altar is of Gothic architecture, made of solid oak, and embiazoned in pure cold; weighe doch tone is forth in

sanctuary, with arched passage ways on either side. It is constructed with three towers, each of the side towers containing

heartless evictions for exorbitant rents. Owing to the extortionate rack-rents, which are wrung from the tenantry here, the perple of this locality are the poorest in the County of Limerick. Mr. William O'Brien has made some

very damaging and startling discoveries of misconduct on the part of some high Government officials in Ireland. He has not yet made the facts public, but it is likely he will soon do so, when some strange revelations may be looked for.

Mr. Perneli requests all persons who received letters from him during the years 1881 and 1882 to send them to his Secretary 1881 and 1882 to send them to his Scoretary for use before the Commission of enquiry. Daniel Goulding formerly warder in Tullamore prison, has been arrested on a charge of perjury, he having deposed that John Mandeville had been ill-treated by himself and other warders under orders from the Governor of the jall. Gould-ing was balled

from the Governor of the Parnell ing was balled. Among the subscribers to the Parnell Indempity Fund at the Liverpool Reform Ciub, is the Marchioness of Ripon, who

Ciub, is the Marchioness of Ripon, who contributes £20. The Nationalist papers express the greatest confidence in the result of the Parnell inquiry, that it will result in a most complete triumph for Mr. Parnell. The attempt of Mr. Graham to make it appear that no allegations were made against Mr. Parnell personally is acknowl-edged even by friends of the Times to be a most humilisting back-down, after call-ing upon Mr. Parnell and his associates to meet the charges which were specifically many years as a monument to his memory, testifying to his zeal and devo-tion to the House of God. H. ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL, HAMILmeet the charges which were specifically laid at their door. The Parnell defence fund has now

reached the handsome sum of £7,000. Timothy Healy, M. P., has been secured by Mr. Parnell as one of his counse before the Commission of Inquiry.

St. Mary's Cathedral was densely DRAFNESS CURED - A very interesting 132 page Illustrated Book on Deafness. Noises in the head. How they may be cured at your home. Post free 31. - Address Dr. Nicholson, 30, St. John Street, Montreal.

CATARRH.

AICHOLSON, 30, St. John Street, Montreal. CATARRH. A New HOME TREATMENT FOR THE CURE OF CATARRH, CATARRHAL DEATNESS AND HAY FEVEL. The microscope has proved that these dis-dises are contagious, and that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the passages and enstandian tubes. The eminent stores will, and these authorities cannot be disputed. The regular method of treating these diseases is to apply an irritant remedy weekly, and even daily, thus keeping the delthe membrane in a constant state of irritation. accompanied by violent sneezing. allowing it to o chance to heal, abed as a not be cure d by any application made oftener than once in two weeks, for the membrane must get a chance to heal before an applica-tion is repeated. It is now seven years since Mr. Dixon discovered the parasite in and since then his remedy has become a begins hangungs is spoken. Cures effected having been no return of the disease. The sin aeven years ago are cures salued, and so great is the demand for they sre equily on initiators have started up everywhere, pretending to desirry a parasite of which of the pile attors and for on base to they know nohing, by remedies, the result of the application of which they sre equily optice applications effect a permanest cure in thistors have started up everywhere, pretending to desire a permanest cure in thistors have started ap everywhere, pretending to desire a permanest cure to be an expected for catartrial troubles. The wire ment on the receipt of teo and since in the ment on the receipt of teo and since in the ment of the precisite of teo and thistors have started ap everywhere, pretending to desire a permanest cure in the teo shifts of the starts is the demonsting to desire to the weekly and from one to the were ment of the going down, My name is great among the Gentiles; and in every place there is sacrifice, and there is offered to My Name a clean oblation, for My Name is great among the Gentiles, saith the Lord of Hosts."



OCTOBER 20, 1888

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TWO TEACHERS WANTED FOR THE R. C. SEPARATE SCHOOL, Almonte, for 1889 Male teacher, hold-ing First or Second C ass Certificate, for the Senior Department, fe male teacher holding Third Class Certificate, for Juni or Depart-ment. State salary expected and send copy of references. Applications received up to Nov. 15th, 1888.-JOHN O'REILLY, Sec. 522 4w TEACHER WANTED

BACHER WANTED BY THE R. C. SEPARATE SCHOOL OF the Village of Arnprior, a Male Head-master and two female teachers, for First, and Second Departments. State salary, qualifications, and what knowledge of French, if any. Send references. Applica-tious received till the 1st day of November, 1885-REV. A. CHAINE. 122.3# TEACHER WANTED. TORTHE SEPARATE SCHOOL, TOWN For THE SEPARATE SCHOOL, TOWN ing a School Class Certificate, and three male or fend school to the school of the male or fend school to the male or fend s POWDER Absolutely Pure. TEACHER WANTED. TEACHER WANTED. MALE TEACHER, FOR THE SENIOR Boys' bepariment of the R. C. Separate Schools, London. Ont., from commence-ment of school term, January, 1889. Appli-cations, stating class of certificate, exper-ience, salary, and enclosing testimonials, will be received by the Secretary of the Board up to the 5th day of November, 1888. S. R. BROWN, REY, M.J. TIERNAP, Secretary. Chairman, S. S. Board. 521 3w test short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only the Gans, BOYAL BAKING POWDEB CO.. 105 Well Street In the solution amountee to mout grad. In the sanctuary were Very Rev. E. I. Heenan, V. G., Father Maddigan, cele-brant of the Vespers, Fathers Oarre and Brady, St. Marys; and O'Leary, Freelton. THIS YEAR'S MYRTLE CUT and PLUG Our New House-Furnishing LATEST PHASES OF THE IRISH Goods in Table Linens, Sheet-SMOKING TOBACCO ings, Towellings, Pillow Cottons, Tickings, Oretonnes, Lace Curtains, Napkins, Table Covers, etc., just re-The Rev. Dr. O'Reilly of Detroit has sent snother instalment of £1000 towards FINER THAN EVER. See the Irish Parliamentary fund, for the purå ceived and selling cheap at J. J. GIBBONS'. MAGIC LANTERNS IN BRONZE FACH PLUG and PACKAGE. TEREOPTICONS, all prices. Views filustrat-fory subject for PUBLICEXHIBITIONS, etc. architable business for a man with small capital. Also in his excellent rendition in the "Gloria" of the solo "Qai Tollis," and all the others taking their parts with great skill, made the whole a very pleasing musical service of such high order, and no little praise is due to Prof. Zinger and Mr. Nichol for their uniting efforts to bring it to its present state of efficiency. After the reading of the gospel the Rev. Father Lennon ascended the pulpit, and day, ssid that Rev. Father Feehan of Ni-agara Falls, would preach the sermon. He anounced also that a collection would be taken up, which would be devoted to the purchase of statues for and furnishing the altar, and eloquently exhorted the congregation to contribute liberally, which to about \$500 The Rev. Father Feehan then ascended The Rev. Father Feehan then ascended The Rev. Father Feehan then ascended EROME'S Anterns for Home Amusement. 152 page Catalogue free. MCALLISTER, Optician, 49 Nassau St., N. Y. OLLEGE. New Fall Trouserings. . BERLIN, ONT. New Fall Suitings. Complete Classical, Philosophical d ercial Courses, and Shorthand New Fall Overcoatings. and Typewriting. For further particulars apply to New Fall Neckwear. REV. L. FUNCKEN, C.R., D.D., PETHICK & M'DONALD N D)393 Richmond St. U.D. First Door North of the City Hall. STRUTHERS, ANDERSON & CO LONDON, ONT. The Spening of the Forest City Busi mess College, London, Ont. on Sep. 3rd was Sto per cent. Increase over any pre-vious year. Faculty has been Strength ened, Besting Charlty increased to Scoommodate Inc. Opacity increased WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS meting capacity increased to date 15° Students. me Catalogue Free. Westervelt & York. SMALL WARES, STATIONERY, JEWELRY, ETC. SS RICEMOND STREET. - LONDON OFF

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THE CHRISTIAN CEMETERY.

An esteemed friend in Detroit he kindly furnished us with a report of th subjoined beautiful discourse recentl delivered in that city by Rev. Thos. A Hughes, S. J. :

Hughes, S. J. : In this solemn commemoration of al the faithful departed, so soon to be fol lowed by a whole month of devotion to the Holy Souls, I should wish to consider with you the Christian Cemetery; the spirit of which is sumed up in two words constantly repeated on the tombstones o the departed, "In Pace," that is to say, "In Peace." For this purpose, let me cal your reverent attention to the Christian tombstone. cmbstone.

There are two things to be observed There are two things to be observed there; first, the Cross, always prominen and significant; secondly, the inscription partly commemorative, partly supplicat-ing. That Cross and the Instription show us the whole spirit and design of the Cemetery where the Christian lies, await ing the hour, when, as the Lord says, "al that are in their graves shall hear the voice of the Son of God."

THE CROSS. The word "cemetery," taken from the Greek, means a sleeping place, a dor mitory. As applied to a burlal ground, it is altogether a Christian word. For it it is altogether a Christian word. For it is no wise a pagan idea that the dead art elseping awhile, till, as the Gospel and Epistle tell us distinctly, they shall rise sgain. It is in the spirit of Christian faith, that the soldier of Christia dying, does so, commending his spirit to God, as Christ dying said: "Father into Thy hands I commend my spirit." And then he leaves his body for a time in the tomb, se Christ did; knowing that as God the Father would not allow the Sacred Body of His Holy Son to see corruption in the

Father would not allow the Sacred Body of His Holy Son to see corruption in the tomb, so neither shall the faithful that depart in Christ see eternal dissolution. For that matter, every night the servant of Christ, according to the Christian idea, recollects himself, as if about to sleep in death. In the liturgy, every evening, when the Church completes her dear's duty when the Church completes her day's duty in what she calls Complin, one part of the chuir sings, repeating the words of Christ choir sings, repeating the words of Christ dying. In manus tuas, Domine, "into Thy hands, O Lord;" and the other half answers: Commendo spiritum meum, "I commend my spirit;" and the first repeats, insisting with fervor: "into Thy hands, O Lord;" and the others answers as be-fore: "I commend my spirit." Then the first side sounds a new note, that fundamental one of our redeemption in fundamental one of our redemption in Christ, whereon our hope rests, "Thou hast redeemed us," it rays, "O Lord God of truth ;" and on this fundamental tone of our redemption, through the Cross of Christ, the refrain rises again from the

other side : "I commend my spirit." other side: "I commend my spirit." ONE MORE ASPIRATION AND RESPONSE follows, "Guard us, as the pupil of Thine Eye," "Protect us under the shadow of Thy wings," and forthwith the antiphon of the last cantile that night, and, per-haps, for life, is intoned: "Save us, O Lord, waking; guard us sleeping; that, waking, it may be with Christ, and, rest. waking, it may be with Christ, and, rest-ing, it may be in peace. Now, Thou dost dismise, O Lord, Thy servant according to Thy word in peace." During the night, should the Christian awake, and in the morning if he wakes and rises, he is instructed to accept of the additional moments or of the new day, as a special gift and a benign prolongation of the term of his life; till the final night of the term of his life; till the final night comes at length, when he can work no more unto salvation, that nightfall of death, "when no man can work." So that night descends at last; and he is placed in his own tomb to sleep with Christ. He lies in the hope of peace, and in the peace of this hope, that his soul will not descend into eternal perdition, and that even his body shallise from cor-ruption with Christ, who rising from the dead has been "the first fruits of them that dead has been "the first fruits of them that sleep." His place of peace wherein his body rests, under the sign of the Cross placed upon his tomb, is called the sleep-ing place of the Christian Church, the Christian Cemetery. THE CEMETER'S SILENT SHADES. During the Christian times, the ceme-tery gathered round the Church. And even when it is senarated as is concerding. even when it is separated, as is generally the case at present, it does not miss the consecration which was due to it: that follows it still, as if it were part of the Church's enumeration follows it still, as if it were part of the Church's surroundings. Around the Church as the cemetery lay with its lines of sleeping inmates, it received from the Cross on the high steeple the tracery of those sacred outlines, which, pencilled by the rays of the sun, fell as a shadow on the Rood at early morn, moved round the cemetery as the day wore on, and length-ened over the holy traves with the deepen. end over the holy graves with the deepen-ing shades of evening. In each grave, too, the cross rests, conveyed there in the con-secration of the ground; it has been mul-tiplied there with purifying sprinklings; and grave in stream in stream the stream and graven in stone it rests over the head of each of the departd ones in Chiat. Rightly so; for that body which rests there was incorporated into the mystic body of Christ by the Cross in baptism : it was elevated to the dignity belonging to a soldier of Christ with the Cross in con-firmation : it has lived and died, signed every day and in reception of every Sacra-ment,

this form of sacrifice was changed accord-ing to the New Law. A sacrifice is an ex-terior offering to give significance to the internal affection, love and devotion for the omnipotent God. It is an oblation of some sensible permanent thing made by a lawfully ordained Bishop or priest. Christ Him elf was a priest according to the order of Melchisedech. He offered His body as a sacrifice for the salvation and redemption of our souls when he immolated Him-self on the cross, previous to which

QUESTION.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECOR

TUN.

CHARITY SERMON BY REV. J. R. TEEFY, O. S. B, ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE, TORONTO.

of our souls when he immolated Him-self on the cross, previous to which He took bread and whue at the Last Supper and changed them into His own Body and Blood, saying, "this is My Body, this is My Blood," which He gave to His disciples, saying, "This do in commemora-tion of Me." He thereby established and confirmed the sacrifice of the mass which is the clean ublation offered from the is the clean oblation offered from the is the clean oblation offered from the rising of the sun even to the going down. It is the sacrifice offered by the faithful worshippers at the altar for the nourish ment of their souls—religion and sacrifice are coveral. The Rev. Father paid a are co eval. The Rev. Father paid a compliment, the Emerald Isle to where the pure oblation is daily offered by the purest and most devoted people in the world. The vision of the prophet was new fulfilled in the nineteenth century. In conclusion he earnestly ap-pealed on behalf of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul for a liberal contribution to aid them in the good work for which

towers, each of the side towers containing two niches, eight feet in height, in which statues will be placed; the centre one a niche of the feet in height, the latter taking an eight feet statue. Also on either side of the centre tower is a receptacle for a bas relief, eight by four feet, the intention being that one shall represent the Incern-ation, and the other the Ascension. It is a beautiful and imposing structure, dis-

St. Mary's Cathedral was densely crowded on Sunday, 14th inst., on the occasion of a charity sermon by Rev. J. R. Teety, O S B, St. Michael's College, Toronio, in aid of the poor, under the auspices of the Conference of St. Vincent de Paul. The rev. gentleman took for his text Malachias chap. I. v. xi.: "For from the rising of the sun even to the poing down. My name is great support

who moved to Hamilton in 1842. Six years after Mr. and Mrs. O'Donnell removed to East Flamboro, where they have resided ever since on their farm. A few months before her death Mrs. O'Donnell lived with her daughters in Hamilton, where she passed away. "Requiescat in pace." H. N. McEvor.

pure gold; weighs eight tons, is forty-two feet in height, and is the full width of the

ance.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORT LATING THE CORNER-STONE OF PRINCETON CHURCH.

On Tuesday, the 9 h inst., the edifying and impressive ceremony of the blessing and placing of the corner-stone of the new church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus took place in Princeton. By special license of His Lordship the Bishop of the diocese the corner stone was blessed by the Rev. Jos. P. Molphy, P. P. of Irgersoll, and placed in position, assisted by the Rev. Father Brady, pastor of Woodstock and Princeton, and Rev. G. R. Northerner dimension and Rev. G. R. Northgraves, editor of the RECORD

The church will be a handsome brick building, 79x37 feet, senctuary included, with a commodious vestry 16x14 feet, and scating 400 persons. Mr. Reath of St. Thomas is the builder. The munificence of Miss Markham has rendered the erection of this shark nam has rendered the erection of this church possible by contributing the whole cost of the building. The courtesy of Miss Markham and her sister Mrs. Larimer, will be lorg remembered by the visiting clergy, to whom it was so heartily extended.

The Rev. Father Northgraves preached rom the text, St. Luke x, 16. "He that from the text, St. Luke x. 16. "He that heareth you heareth me, he that despiseth you despiseth me, and he that despiseth

ation, and the other the Ascension. It is a beautiful and imposing structure, dis-playing great architectural and mechani-cal skill, costing upward of fiften hun-dred dollars, designed by Mr. Joseph Connolly, of Toron.o, and the work of the Bennet Furnishing Co. of London. Promptly at 10.30 the organ, which is a new one, erected a few months ago at considerable cost, presided at by Prof. Zinger, the distinguished musician of the city of Brantford, and conductor of St, Basil's choir, poured forth its melody in the processional march, and the cere mony of the blessing of the altar began, after which soleum high mass was cele-brated by Rev. Father Kenouch of Duals a beautiful and imposing structure, dis-playing great architectural and mechani-

in the processional march, and the cere mony of the blessing of the altar began, after which solemn high mass was cele-brated by Rev. Father Keough, of Dun-das, assisted by Revs. Father O'Connell, of Paris, deacon; Father J. J. Murphy, of Brantford, sub deacon: Father Halm of Brantford, sub deacon; Father Halm, of St. Mary's Cathedral, Hamilton, master

St. Mary's Cathedral, Hamilton, master of ceremonies. The choir sang Haydn's second mass, which was beautifuly and exquisitely rendered. The principal soloiets were Misses Mary Johnston and Maggie Gilmariin, soprano; Miss Dunne, alto; Mr. George Fleming, baitone; Messre. Nichol and Maxwell, tenor; and Mr. Klinkhammer, bass The security Messrs. Nichol and Maxwell, tenor; and Mr. Klinkhammer, bass. The rendition of the solo "Kyrie" by Miss Johnston, was given with great taste and exactness, and was more pleasing, if possible, than ever. The deep, rich baritone voice of Mr. George Fleming won praise for him in his excellent rendition in the "Gloria" of the solo "Qai Tollis," and all the others taking their parts with great skill, made



