he Catholic Record.

CERISTIANUS MIET NOMES SOT. CATHOLICUS VERO COGNOMEN."-"CHRISTIAN IS MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIC MY SURNAME."-St. Pacian, 4th Century.

VOLUME 9.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY. MARCH 17, 1888.

NICHOLAS WILSON & CO the sun break through the morning SEE OUR

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118 DUNDAS STREET NEAR TALBOT.

AR CEILIDH.

After telling the readers of the Broom in a former gossip of the poor and humble beginning of the diocese of Antigonish, I would like to give them some idea of its present beauty and prosperity. To begin with the railway, which starts from New Clargow, in the county of Pictou, and is se well managed, punctual and pleasan a little line as it has ever been my good fortune to travel over. If you happen to start for Antigonish from Pictou or Prince Edward Island you will have rather a long time to wait at New Glasgow. A cheerless time if you pass it in tation, but you can make it a most cheerful one by going over to Stellarton to visit the Sisters of Charity in their pretty new convent. To do this, however, one must either take a very long or else brace one's nerves for the feat of crossing the railway suspension bridge. I preferred the latter method, it is not pleasant, and is moreover brbidden by the law. The sisters have been only a few years in Stellarton, but have already accompliabed much good. The fruit of their self-denying labours ong the children of the miners here is at, and they are much beloved. They have a charming little convent, a sert of bouse that seems to invite one to "serve the Lord with gladness." The parish church of Stellarton is a fine milding in the modern style. It is newly completed, and reflects great credit on the energetic pastor, the Rev. William Macdonald, whose cosy presby tery stands hard by. After partaking of the graceful hospitality of "Mother Soton's daughters," I left for my disay walk over the Skelton bridge and arrived mat as the train for Port Mulgrave was ready to start. About half way between New Glasgow and the terminus I left the train, as my destination was the parish of St. Joseph, to gain which necess hateti a charming drive through a district called the "Oleio." St. Joseph's was reached a little before sun-down and I shall never forget the landscape that unfolded itself as a turn in the road brought us to the presbytery gate. The remembrance of that lovely scene never recurs to my mind without suggesting Hogg's beauti. ful poem of "Kilmeny," for surely here we too might say that we :

Saw the sun on a summer sky. And elouds of amber sailing by. A lovely land bereath us lay. And that land had gions and mountains

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The valley in which the church, pres bytery and a few modest houses is fertile and fair, and although we could not, like Kilmeny, see :we could in all directions find fields "The deer run down the dale,"

"Corn waved on the vale" and we

"Saw the plaid and the broad claymore And the brows that the badge of freedo

It is astonishing bow these Highland ers retain their individual nationality. With the exception of the parish price and a sweet Scotch lassie who taught the district school, I met no one at St Joseph's who spoke English,-all had, like the man whom Mr. Coarles Dudle Warner encountered in Cape Breton "No English, plenty Gaelic!" The gentleman who was pastor of St. Joseph's in those days, and who was charged besides with four other missions or stations-is a priest of well known ability, and his varied library contributed largely to the pleasure of my visit to that somewhat solitary spot. One bright morning , we started in a fine carriage drawn by a pair of good horses, for the county town of Antigonish. The drive is through most exquisite scenery-moun tains, lakes and intervals succeed each other, all lovely in their wild grandeur. Early in the alternoon we entered Antigonish, which, at the time, struck me as being the prettiest little county town I had ever seen, an opinion which I have had no reason to change. The houses in Antigopish are all white-and almost every one has its tasteful garden Some have large and well kept grounds shaded by those fine old willow trees that always lend a dignity to their surroundings. Judging from the swings, croquet grounds, tennis courts, summer es, and such like, which furnish we met several young men and maidens with tennis requete, who were evidently on their way to a match.

By far the greater proportion of Antigonish is Catholic,-but, even though the traveller is aware of that fact, he cannot but be surprised at the size and grandeur of the stately cathedral of St. Ninian, which is universally admitted to be the finest ecclesiastical building in the maritime Provinces. This truly magnificent church is in the Roman style of architecture. It is built of blue limestone and brick, and is one hundred and seventy feet in length by seventy in width. The interior is well finished, indeed quite imposing. The chancel and numerous lancet windows are very fine. Over the main entrarce is carved on a stone tablet the words Tighe Dhs-(the House of God). St. Ninian's cathedral was commenced by and that land had gives and meanians grey; And that land had valleys and heary plice, due to the late Bishop McKinnon, and com-pleted some years ago by the successor of that Prelate, the Right Rev. Dr. Cameron. Up on the hill at the back of that can be called which originated in the church is the palace of the Bishop Christian charity inaugurated under the of Antigonish, a new building, not remarkably pretentious but extremely comfortable looking. Here we were so fortunate as to find Dr Cameron at home, who received us in his library with that gentleness and dignity which character ise him. When talking with the Bishop an autumn afternoon the beautiful little of Antigonish one feels that one is in the presence of one of God's saints. For ever, reflecting in a thousand graceful a Highlander the bishop is of slender and delicate physique; his face is pale and spiritual, his voice gentle and low. His Lordship is reserved in manner, and Dame Nature's studio, was a mass of those who do not know him well might deem him cold-but speak to him the original green left to add variety to of conversions, of work for and among souls-then his whole expression changes, his eyes brighten, his utterance becomes louder and more rapid, and the anxious and devoted pastor is visible in every word and ges ture. Tae bishop very kindly escorted us through the beautiful new convent of St. Berpard, lately built by his Lordship for the Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame. The school of these ladies is here subsidied by the government, it being taught by nuns who, before enter. ing, had received their diplomas. The convent is built on somewhat the same plan as that of Pictou, but improvement have been made; the windows are lower and the rooms in consequence are brighter, and there is a cosy, susshiny sir about the whole interior. The chapel is a devotional little spot, the class rooms are fine and airy-altogether it is a house of which the people of Antigonish should feel proud. The Sisters showed me a gift they had received the day before from their kind Bishop, a large phosporised crucifix, which

my visit had been promised a new Post Office. A beautiful little river, called Antigonish, runs through the outskirts of the town, and we cross it to arrive at the railway station, which four times a the arise and the arrive at the arise and the arrive at the time the arrive at the time time the arrive and the arrive are the arrive ar day, on the arrival and departure of the Gaelio and French here fight for pre-

minence with the rich brogue of Tip perary and the broad semi-Scotch accent of county Monsghan. Now and then one bears the "Aco really you know;" of a Haligonian on the way to Sydney, but taken on average, "Oramar a tha sibh fien" and comment ca va t'al? are the words of greeting most in vogue in this locality And now here is the train for Port Mulgrave, on which we must take passage after a grateful farewell to our kind AM. P. friends of Antigonish.

TO BE CONTINUED. Written for the CATHOLIC RECORD. MOASEIGNEUR DE LA VAL

MONTMORENCY.

THE FIRST AMERICAN BISHOP. BY THE REV. ENEAS M'DONELL DAWSON.

LL D, F B. S, etc. II.

The evil, meanwhile, continued to in-crease, and Mgr. de La Val considered it a duty towards his perishing fleck, to under-take a voyage across the ocean, in order to lay the matter befere the king in person. The same idea appears to have prevaited at the court of France as a mung the The same idea sporars to have prevaited at the court of France as among the officials of the remote colony. Only in so far was the bishop able to show that the case of the Indians was exceptional, as to obtain a Royal Edict by which it was for-bidden all traders to carry any kind of intoxicating liquors to the hats or wig wams of the Red Mon. This was only a partial remody, or, rather, no remedy at all; for, the newly acquired passion for the fatal "firewater" did not re quire to be fed and fostered quire to be fed and fostered by any contrivances of selfish traders. The merchandise was still on sale, and cacheroli merchandise was still of skie, and reckless purchasers were as numerous as ever. The devoted pastor was not, however, to be defeated when contend ing for the life of the people intrusted to bis care. He resulved now to rely to his care. He resolved now to rely only for success on the spiritual wea-pons that were at his disposal. His word itself was a weapon, and a power-ful one, which he failed not to employ. But alone it did not suffice. A sentence of excommunication was ful minated against the greedy traders, and not in vaip for, it would appear that, interested and seifish as they were, they valued their souls more than gold, and nobly abandoned the iniquitous and destruc-tive traffic. From t at day to this it has been found possible to negotiate has been found possible to negotiate with the Indian tribes; and negotiation

e railway station, which four times a seenger trains, is a scene of bustle and imation. Gaelio and French here fight for pre-sinence with the rich brogue of Tip rary and the broad semi-Scotch accent county Monaghan. Now and then one mars the "Aco really you know;" of a Hal-ppian on the way to Sydney, but taken fiteen thousand a their converts. The Catholic church numbers one bundred and eix th usand. Of the latter number and six the neard. Of the latter number the greater part has been handed over to Protestant agendies. "We had a right," observes Archbishop Blanchet, "to the control of at least thirty agencies. Of this number only eight are left to us." In New M zico, California and Arizona, where there are 80 000 Indians profess ing the Catholic taith, missions which for hundreds of years have been exclus ively Catholic are now violently torn ively Catholic are now violently torn from the accustomed guardianship of their lawful pastors and "unmercitully

banded over to the charge of dissenting have no confidence, and whose creeds they dilks and abhor." (Archbishop Bispeter) Proselytism, not pacification, is the order of the day. The schools for the ludusne and the annuities granted to them are employed in this hopeful cause Wnen such abuse of public beneficence fails, coercion is had re-course to, with a view, no doubt, to conciliate the irascible savage. Such is the modus operands,-the chosen way of

the modus operands,—the chosen way of carrying out the peace policy in many parts of the United States, especially in the Yakima re-servation, W. T; in a reservation near Fort Beuton, M. T; in the Chippewa rerevation of White earth, Minnerota; in the Bound Valley reservation, California Men do such things and peace is expected as the final and crowning result, and peace mult certainly comes as every thing comes will certainly come, as everything comes with time. Nor may the time be far distant when Indian hostility shall be excited to such a degree that extermina excited to such a degree that extermina tion of the race may become a necessity, and for paces ask it shall be exterminated This dire conclusion can only be aver ed by a more rational and politic way of giving effect to the well-meant peace pol cy, so worthy of a phianthropic age, which the American Union justly glories in having at length thangurated. Monaetgueur de La Val, understanding all the importance of a highly educated priesthood for the new country which he had come to evangelize, ("The lips of the priest thell keep knowledge and men shall seek the law at his mouth " Malachi, it 7, devo ed his energies to the funning

which the American Union justify giving in having at length inangurated. Monseigueur de La Val, understanding all the importance of a highly educated priesthood for the new country which he had come to evangelize, ("The lips of the priest shall keep knowledge and men shall seek the law at his mouth" Malachi, if 7), devoted his energies to the founding of a higher school or seminary for the traving of young men in philosophy, theol. g. and the other necessary branches of erclesiastical study. In this most ment with what property remained to him achies and endowed the establish-ment with what property remained achies and endowed the establish-ment with what property remained achies and endowed the establish-ment with what property remained to him. He instituted also a preparatory achool or college for primary ecclesiastical achool or college for primary ecclesias Christian charity inaugurated under the rule of the great French monarch, is still continued by the government that has succeeded And, what is the re-sult? Peace. Peace from the commence-ment of Canada's antilikewise of the educational requirements of the lay portion of his flock, he founded a school at Beaupre where young men were taught reading. writ ing, arithmetic and whatever was necessary in order to qualify them for trades or avreature. On occasion of an attack on Q sebec by some British troops, the pupils of this school distinguished themselves by their patriotism and mili-tary process They succeeded in repelling the eneny; but with the loss of one of their number This feat has been ascribed, although untruly, to those men of peace, although untraly, to those men of peace-the R-collets of Queb c -the R collets of Q acb c The more sdyanced institutions founded by Mgr. de La Val have continued with out serious interruption to the present time. They are now embodied in La Val University, which obtained its charter, over thirty years ago, from the British Government, through the good services of that lib ral-minded statesman, the late Earl of E gio, who was, at the time, Gov-ernor General of Causada It has now an important branch in the city of Montiesl. Monseigneur de La Val came first to America as V.esr Apostolic, although not without Episcopal consecration. In this quality be was powerfully upheld by the king of France, who spears to have taken grist delight in fostering his colony of La nouvelle France. Novertheless, he was not a bishop in ordinary, nor did he possess the influence, the direct power, even, which, in those dave, belonged to a bishop of the French church. It was of great importance that, in i colony to remote, he should be invested with the superior dignity. It was not, however, conferred on him till the year 1674 It was time; for the baughty Frontenac now came to govern the try, and it would have required twenty try, and it would have required twenty bi-hops with all the countenance the king of France could give them, even to moderate, in some de-gree, the despotism and tyrabny of this overbearing representative of Royal Power. On occasion of heatowing the additional dignity the King was chundrets liberat wild rose trees, or among the sweet white clover, then into the iris cup for a drink of morning dew, and away with a chiming of fairy bells as the first rays of Fraser, but of course greatly added to and will be believe that the white man is bishop starse phosporised crucifix, which such a consummation is devouly to be wished for. It is now some time since Washington proclaimed prace; and the abundantly liberal. There was some wished for. It is now some time since difficulty about annezing to the diocese Washington proclaimed prace; and the D'Estrees which was held by Mgr. de La Val. The Bishop generously resigned

improved of late years. This institution is taught by secular priests, and bears a high reputation smong provincial insti-tutions of learning. I heard it said recently in Quebee, that among the students at the grand seminary of Laval a large proportion of the most able and solid men came from the college of Antigonish. . . . The little town has some fine shops, and at the time of Antigonish, runs through the outskirts of the town, and we cross it to arrive at the railway station, which four times a was destined to lose its great possession, and has itself been swept away But the good which it accomplished remains The Father Dowd saisted on this occasion as good which it accompliabed remains The power which succeeded, recognizing this good, fostered and continues 16 further the Institution of its Predecessor. Not in Canada only are the precious fruits en joyed. All over the vast regions which, sume two hundred years ago, looked to the saintly Bishop of Quebes as the chief sumitive Rether Continues have multi spiritual Father, Caristians have multi-plied, and, as has been already shown in this notice, the Caurch has received extra-

ordinary developments For a well detailed Biography of Mgr. de Laval Montmorency, see the admira-ble work of the Right Rev. Mgr. Lauge-vin, V. G, Rimouski.

THE LATE MRS. CURBAN.

IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL SERVICES IN OTTAWA AND MONTREAL-TRIBUTES OF RE-SPECT TO THE DEJEASED LADY.

Montreal Gasette, March 8. Ottawa, March 2.-The mortal re mains of the late Mrs. Charles Curran, of Montreal, which have lain in state at the Water Street hospital since Tuesday the Water S reet hospital since Tuesday night, were removed at nine o'clock this morning. The funeral ceremony took place at the Basihes, where a solemn R-quiem Mass was chauted As the long line of mourners, headed by the hearse bearing the remains, turned on to Sussex street, the Cathedral bells tolled mourn'ully, and were silenced only when the funeral halted at the main entrance the funeral balled at the main entrance. The interior of the Basilics seldom, if ever, presented a more sadly beautiful and impressive scene than this morning The altars and the fronts of the galleries were completely screened in mourn ing, streamers bung from the ceiling adding much to the appearance of the elaborate decorations His Grace Archelaborate decorations His Grace Arch-bisbop Dubamel officiated and was assisted by Very Rev Vicar General R uiber, Rev. Fathers McGovern, Planun, B uillon, Campeau and others, tin, Boulido, Campeau and others. The catafalque was view at the altar rails and was enclose in a scalloped chain of burning tapers. There were over firty members of Parliament present at the service, and the pail bearers were Right Hon. Sir John Macdonald, Sir Hector Langevin Hon Juhn Chstigan, Sir Don-Langevin, Hon John Costigan, Sir Don-ald Smuth, Senator Howland, and Hon. Thos. McGreevy. Amongst those pres ent were Hon. Jno. Carling. Hon. Mac

NO. 491

We would again remind our readers that a grand concert will be held in the Opera House on the evening of the 17th. It will be the concert of the season, and those who desire seats should procure them at a early a date as possible. Father Tiernan has made most ample arrange-ments to reader the entertainment one of the very best ever held in London.

LATEST PHASES OF THE IRISN **QUESTION.**

Mr. Parnell's Land Bill will deal ex-Mr. Parnell's Land Bill will deal ex-clusively with the question of arrears, the question which forms the basis of the plan of campaign. The measure is confined to that question with a view of empha-sizing the efficacy of that scheme, but is purposely confined to a marrow scope of arrears in order to avoid persistent oppo-sition and to minimize the debates. This also measured in in view of the urgenery plan was settled on in view of the urgency of the question and the necessarily short time that could be devoted to the discussion of the bill. It will probably come up for consideration on March 21

up for consideration on March 21 Mr. Blunt was released from Fullamore jsil on the 6th inst. T D. Sullivan, er-Lord Mayor of Dabin, L.dy Blunt and about three hundred persons welcomed him and presented an address. Mr. Gubooly, M. P., has been con-victed at Schull under the Crimes' Ast, and sentenced to two months' imprison-ment. He will speal. Mr. Suelling an, an Eogliah Home Rule delegate, has been arrested at Limerick for offences under the Crimes' Act. Periodically, the enemies of Ireland

Periodically, the enemies of Ireland report great discusions among the Nationalist ranks. Now the supress declares that the dissensions are such that a rupture is sure to occur that "will shake the foundations of the National Lesgue." The wish is undoubtedly father to the

thought. On the 4th inst. the anniversary of On the 4th inst. the anniversary of Robert Emmet's martyrdom for Ireland's. sake, Rev Dr. O'Reilly, of Detroit, trans-mitted £5000 in atd of those who are now suffering to the cause of Ireland.

And meried seas, and a thousand isles: Its field: were speckled, its forears green. And its inkers were all of the exast ing sheen, Like magio mirrors, where simbering

The sun, and the sky, and the cloudlet grey. Which heaved, and trembled and gently

which never, and the seemed to be hang; For there they were seem on their down-ward plain A thousand times and a thousand again, In winding late and plastd firth, Little peaceful heavens in the bosom of earth."

Before us in the brilliant sunlight of lake, or river of St. Joseph, glittered like shadows the folisge of the many tiny idends which dot its surface. This felisge, fresh from the paint brush of erimson, russet and gold, with enough of the grouping.

The background was formed by a huge mountain called the Keppoch, over the rugged sides of which bright belts of color shone out among "hoary piles" of grey stone. In the foreground were rich harvests of marsh hay, and every here and there one of those quaint, turf clad, conical little hills, called by the Highlanders, sin shill-"The habitation of a multitude"_from the old superstition that in these mounds the fairies dwell. Certainly St. Joseph's is an ideal spot for a fairy revel. I felt almost tempted that night, when the pale moonbeams were fooding the lake with a silver glory, to rise and go out, to assist the little people in their merry making. It was so easy to imagine them popping from the tiny heles in the hill sides, which we stupid mortals mistake for birds' nests, but which are really the fairies' right of way. Out they come in companies and circle round their queen, then tread many a easure under bowers of blue vetch and even with them, so weak comparatively, has proved more profitable than war. In Canada, at least the policy, if policy as succeeded and, what is the re-sult? Peace. Peace from the commence-ment of Canada's relations with the aboriginal occupants of the soi'; -peace all over the wide extent of the Canadian dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast.

Pacific coast. In one respect only can the govern-ment of Canada be said to restrain the liburty of the red man It will not slow him to purchase the deadly "firewater." The fruit of this ktudly policy is as grati-fying as it is abundant. Crime is aimost the tradition to have a grad fying as it is abundant. Crime is almost unknown among the Indian tribes ; and unknown among the holds trice; and they are ever ready to sustain with all their power, the authority which so gener ously and powerfully protects them Comparisons are odious. For this reason, ously and powerfully protects them Comparisons are odious. For this reason, perhaps, it may be profitable to present one. It is surely better to smart under the scing of odium for a time, in our own day and generation, than to leave an intolerable amount of disgrace to be borne by our descendants. The policy of the United States, as regards the Indian seconds, has been anything but rational people, has been anything but rational and humane; and what has fol-lowed? War and crime-war such as savages are wont to wage, and against which even the arnies of the great republic appear to be powerless; for no somer have we read of arms success than we hear of a new mur derous raid; more bloody and more ter-rible than any that preceded. Officers and private soldiers are often unex-pectedly set upon, scalaed and terrer pectedly set upon, scalped and tortured with as little fear and remorae as the com paratively defenceless agriculturist. As to crime, let the settlers in the new territories bear witness. Who among them can sleep secure in his farm hou-e in the midst of his newly cultivated fields? midst of his newly cultivated hids? They often gather together, necessarily neglecting their crops, and so e.j y a sense of safety, whilst the reality is not to be found within hundreds of miles of their revengeful and relentless enemies. But, ere long there may come a change, and such a consummation is devoutly to be

J C Rikert, M P. N F Davin, M P. F McDougail, ex Mayor, P Baskerville, ex M. P. P. James Watson, Ald. Des jardus, Ald. Durocher, Geo. Goodwin, Ald Desjardins, John O Reilly, Ald. Heney, W. McCaffrey and others. The scholars of the Caristian Brothers' school and the orphans attended the funeral in a body. The chief mourners were Mr. J. J. Curran, M P. Charles Curran, grandson of the deceased, Rev. Father Curran, Mr. P. J. Brennan and the three daughters of the deceased late, who are daughters of the deceased lady, who are Grey nuns in the convent here. The remains were conveyed to Montreal by special train on the C. A. R. at 11 a. m.

THE CREMONY IN MONTREAL The fuberal of the late Mrs Charles Curran, mother of the respected mem-ber for Montreal Centre, took place yes terday atternoon from the Bosaventure depot on the arrival of the special train at 3 o'clock, which conveyed the remains at 3 o'clock, which conveyed the remains from Ottawa. A large number of prom-inent civisens were present to pay the last tribute of respect to the drecased lady. The sad cortege wended its way by way of St. James, Inspector, St Antoine and Guy streets to Cote de Neiges Among those present were key Brother Arnold, of St. Ann's, and the Ray Brother Denia Marcellin, and

Rev Brother Arnold, of St. Ann's, and the Rev Brothers Ibenis. Marcellin, and Remetus and Messrs. Edward Murpby, Hon. L O Taillion, S H. Ewing, B J. Coghlin, R. Gault, J. Siattery, Jas Cor-ristine, J J Daley, Wm. Masterman, G. D-sbarats, J. Globensky, Wm. Stafford, J. St. Louis, J. A. Moir, D. M. Quion, John S. Hall, M. P. P.; ex-Alderman Dinovan, Wm. Wilson, James O'Brien, Dugald MacDonald, Ald Wm. Cunning ham. Owen McGarvey, Ald. B. Tansey. ham, Owen McGarvey, Ald. B. Tansey, H. J. Cioran, B. Connaughton, Ald, elect Conroy, John P. Whelso, P. J. Coyle, H. H. 5 Chorni, B. Othelan, P. J. Coyle, H.
Gurto, Thomas Tribey, B. McNaily,
Wiliam Cassills, R. R. Samuel, Ald.
Richard White, Ald. James Griffio, H.
St. Louis, Thomas Bucbannan, John M. Elroy, F. McKenns, James Sheridan,
James Wilson. A. W. Grenier, John Hatchette, M. Kelly, G-orge Murphy, M.
Stewart, James Stewart, John Grey, M.
Bonayne, P. Kirby, F. Dian, D. Mc
Eutyre, jr., F. Gormley, E. J. Bedard,
John D. Quinn, M. J. F. Quinn, John M. Entyre, M. Loughman, J.
G. Kennedy, John O. Niell, Jas.
J. Costigan, E. J. O Fisherty, M. Conway,
James McMahon, P. McVey, P. Callary,

spirit that actuated Emmett. Dr. Tanner, the Irish Nationalist M. P., Dr. Tanner, the Irish Nationalist M. F., is engaged to marry a rich lady of Cork. The Marquis of Londonderry has pre-posed to sell his tenants the whole of his County Down estate at twenty years" purchase at the recently reduced rents. More than sixty Irish American students of the University of Michigan

have become members of the Ann Arbon Branch of the I. M. L since last Septem. ber. There are more irish-American attending the University this year than ver befor

One bundred and eight Nonconformist One hundred and eight Nonconformist ministers of Norwick and Norfolk have forwarded to Lord Salisbury a strong protest against the barbarous manner in which the Crimes Actis administered in Ireland. It says: "Honorable and use-bl aitman on show no stin of crime ful citizens on whom no stain of crime rests are treated as felons, and with exceptional barbarity," and further, "the Act is used, not so much to reach criminals and to put down crime, as to punish political opponents.

The Late James P. Boyle, Sarnia.

Sarnia, March 5th, 1888. Sarnia, March 5th, 1885. EDITOB CATHOLIC RECORD-At a special meeting of the St Patrick's Lit-erary Society of Sarnia held on the lat inst, it was moved by William Sovoy, seconded by Denis Hanlon, and unanimusly adopted : That, Whereas, James P. Boyle, a

member of this society, has been called by Almighty God from this world. And, whereas, while in duty bound, we accept with resignation the divine will, never-theless we feel his loss to be a great bereavement. Be it resolved, that we bereavement. Be it resolved, that we desire to express the sentiment we feel in regard to the loss this society has sus-tained by the decease of our late brother James P. Boyle, and to off-r our sincere sympathy in their sfliction to his father and mother, his brothers and sisters. That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of this society, and a copy thereof transmitted to the parents of the deceased, and also to the CATHOLIO RECORD for inservice. RECORD for insertion. JOEN C. MAHONEY, Pres. SANUEL S. NOVOY, Sec.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

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MARCH 17, 1866

MARCH 17, 1888.

FROM THE ISISH BENCHES.

FACE TO FACE. United Ireland

United Ireland House of Commons, Wednesday. Jace to face at last, with a few yard of foor between them and all the work leaking on ! Mr. Balfour did not com in until his opponent was actually on h foot, receiving with bent head that wo derial tribute from the whole Opposition which proclaimed him victor before the final contest had begun. Yes. This w the man Mr. Balfour had vowed degrade, and there was Mr. Gladator cheering him, and John Morley and S George Trevelyan, a bench of Pri Guncillors and ex Cabinet Minister and behind them, rank on rank, h Hajesty's Opposition. A prolong whole hearted cheer which express court himg-welcome, admiration,

whole hearted cheer which entering everything-welcome, admiration, dignation, triumph. Mr. Balfour as moved to his place tound his "crimin the hero of an apotheosis. Not degrad let alinking in a corner, abunned a sewed ! But erect, the cynoaure of ev eye, face to face with bin across must have been a moment of bitter Busion for Mr. Balfour. Infatuated yo man, whom people call a states because he belongs to the stupic party that ever engineered the gy machinery of Government, he really these notions about degrading and seming away the Irish difficulty, bought bimself a mighty billiant low for having them. Mr. Baltour came in with a 1 despatch box under his arms, bul with papers. These were the mate of the speech with which he announced to follow Mr. O'Brien. took his seat with careless aplomy, deposited the despatch-box on ground before him. He had arrany gold pince-ness mile, which, with th of a baset of notepaper and a pen-jet down an occasional note, was to him jauntily through the onelaug his enerny. Earl Spencer, pressin ample beard against the railing of feers' Gallery, surveyed him curi-feers' Gallery, surveyed him cur-feer dis loggia of patricinas crowded. So was every gallery, it ing the long side galleries of the bere. As for the Indies' cage, tha bere, has for the Indies' cage, the tries fight which the men alone privileged to witness could erris-ting the long side galleries of the bere had got the adjournment debate the previous evening, a when a dot the adjournment debate the previous evening, a when be aren dr. Baltour,'' in a wo taken up the challenge and publis is attention of following him in audience which went up tier on the ceiling, and was animated by thing of the same spirit as an a is the arens of the Coline wis in the arens of the Coline wis

Most people, those at any r d not know William O'Brien v did not know William O'Brien u peeted something very fierce at from him. There in front of his enemy, who had done h sgainst him, and done it meanly a coward. Now to let forth a 1 of pent-up feelings-now to wro measure of vengeance for the wri-tortures of the past three mont little those who looked for the the man they dealt with; and wi-prise, what a revelation it m the man they dealt with; and w, prise, what a revelation it m been to them when Mr. O'Bri to speak? The msgnamity opening sentences entivated t House. I saw Mr. Gladstone bu a tear as he listened to this man

a tear as he listened to this man from the prison-house and face with his torturer, speaking deep accents of profound emu is anger or bitterness, but in and hope—gratitude and hop of the friends by whom the Ishmaels of that House were rounded, and because of the man who in the evening of his man who in the evening of hi man who in the evening of hi wrought a miracle of reconci-mutual understanding betwee estranged and long-warring The Tory benches did not jeen They listened ahamefaced a And nerre did I witness such to the dignity and goodness mature as when William O'Bri-Leed Salishury's wittleiam mature as when William O'Bri Lord Salisbury's witticiam "small clothes," which evoky laughter" at Oxford, and y Tory benches angrily hush faint tittler of a few thoug near the gangway, which alou silence of the House. William O'Brien is a believe the bas the secret He has the secret nature. He has the secret ing and going straight for vein that lies somewhere an of every human heart. This magnanimity did him vindicating himself an his enemies in the pro-Ballsbury, in order to justify barbarities before the En-had not scrupled while Mr. which he was punished was tenants to a violent resis payment of just debts, and sequence of that resistan the Crown, engaged in col-debts, were scalded with and some of them brought door. Mr. O'Brien told th Mitchelstown estate, and Lord Salisbury's assertion the ginning to end, showe hair of a single head was have quence of this advice, that

hair of a single head was l quence of his advice, that the effect of stopping which were actually bein and of keeping in their ho-day to this, tenants whom by these evictions intende of the benefits of a Land on the point of becoming no doubt," said Mr. O'I figure of startling power,

FROM THE ISISH BEACHES.

FACE TO FACE. United Irelan

House of Commons, Wednesday. not to face at last, with a few yards or between them and all the world ing on ! Mr. Balfour did not come House of commons, wenneday. Tace to face at last, with a few yards of foor between them and all the world leaking on ! Mr. Balfour did not come is until his opponent was actually on his feet, receiving with bent head that won-derful tribute from the whole Opposition which proclaimed him victor before this mal contest had begun. Yes. This was the man Mr. Balfour had vowed to degrade, and there was Mr. Gladstone cheering him, and John Morley and Sir George Trevelyan, a bench of Privy Geuncillors and ex Cabinet Ministers, and behind them, rank on rank, her Majesty's Opposition. A prolonged, whole hearted cheer which expressed overything—welcome, admiration, in-dignation, triumph. Mr. Balfour as he meved to his place found his "criminal" the hero of an apotheosis. Not degraded! Het alinking in a corner, shunned and cowed ! But erect, the cynesure of every cye, face to face with him across the man, whom people call a stateman because he belongs to the studdent party that ever engineered the great machinery of Government, he really had these notions about degrading and dra geoming away the Irish difficulty, and theoght himself a mighty brilliant fel-low for having them. Mr. Balfour came in with a large depositch box under his arms, bulging with papers. These were the materials of the speech with which he was announced to follow Mr. O'Brien. He tock his seat with careless aplomp, and deposited the despatch-box on the geound before him. He had arranged a ged pince-ners smile, which, with the ad of a sheet of notepaper and a pencit to his enemy. Earl Spencer, pressing his ample beard against the railing of the Party Callery. Aurrey de him curiounly

jet down an occasional note, was to carry bim jauntily through the onslaught of his enemy. Earl Spencer, pressing his ample beard against the railing of the Feers' Gallery, surveyed him curiously from his perch above the clock. An-other ex-Viceroy of Ireland, Lord Aber-deen, locked over the Red Earl's shoul-der. This loggis of patricians was erowded. So was every gallery, includ-ing the long side galleries of the mem-bers. As for the ladies' cage, that flut-tered with unwonted excitement. What prise fight which the men alone were privileged to witness could equal in interest this intellectual prize fight between champions thus dramatically brought together? The combat was duly announced. The prisener of Tulla-mere had got the adjournment of the debate the previous evening, and his intention of following him in reply. Be a great audience had assembled—an audience which went up tier on tier to the ceining, and was animated by some

a tear as he listened to this man, straight from the prison-house and face to face with his torturer, speaking with the deep accents of profound emotion not in anger or bitterness, but in gratitude and hope-gratitude and hope because of the friends by whom the one time Iahmaels of that House were now sur-rounded, and because of the great old man who in the evening of his life had wrought a miracle of reconciliation and mutual understanding between two long-estranged and long-warring peoples. mutual understanding between two long-estranged and long-warring peoples. The Tory benches did not jeer, not once. They listened shamefaced and silent. And never did I witness such a tribute to the dignity and goodness of human mature as when William O'Brien read our long Guildburg's wittiging about his mature as when William O'Brien read our Lord Salisbury's witticism about his "small clothes," which evoked "roars of lawghter" at Oxford, and when those Tory benches angrily hushed up the faint tittler of a few thoughtless boys mear the gangway, which alone broke the silence of the House. No wonder William O'Brien is a believer in human nature. He has the secret of discover. nature. He has the secret of discover-ing and going straight for the golden vein that lies somewhere amid the dross of every human heart. This magnanimity did not prevent him vindicating himself and withering his enemies in the process. Lord Saliybury, in order to justify his nephew's barbarities before the English people, had not scrupled while Mr. O'Brien was in prime to assart that the offence for had not scrupled while Mr. O'Brien was in prison to assert that the offence for which he was punished was for inciting temants to a violent resistance to the payment of just debts, and that in con-sequence of that resistance cflicers of the Crown, engaged in collecting these debts, were scaled with boiling water, and some of them brought near to death's door, Mr. O'Brien told the story of the Witchelstown estate, and showed that lstown estate, and showed that Mitchelstown estate, and showed that Lord Salisbury's assertion was out-rageously false and misleading from beginning to end, showed that not a hair of a single head was hurt in consehair of a single head was hurt in conse-quence of his advice, that his advice had the effect of stopping the evictions which were actually being carried out, and of keeping in their homes, from that day to this, tenants whom the landlord by these evictions intended to oheat out of the benefits of a Land Bill which was on the point of becoming law. "I have no doubt," said Mr. O'Brien, using a figure of startling power, "that teshaie.

ally it was illegal for me to save these people as it would have been illegal for the landlord in two days more to ruin them—I dare say it would be a breach of the law to hold the arm of the execu-tioner even if you knew and if he knew that a reprieve was actually arriving at the gates !"

that a reprieve was actually arriving at the gates !" "*" As to "the foul play, the vile acts of indecency, the miserable little prison torments and indignities" that were re-sorted to, to give pain and humiliation to Irish representatives and beamirch their character to the people of England, Mr. O'Brien thought he could afford to pass them things by. He believed many even of his opponents were rather ashamed than exultant over these ex-ploits of Mr. Balfour. It was only when he referred to "the stealthy and loath-some insinuation" of Mr. Balfour's letter to Mr. Armitage that he was betrayed into much warmth, and then he ohal-lenged Mr. Balfour's letter to Mr. Balfour to produce from any of the three official doctors sent to ex-amine him a shadow, a tittle of founda-tion for the cowardly charge. Mr. Bal-four started and winced under this pas-sage, and we shall see presently how he met the oballenge when he came to reply. This closed the personal portion of Mr. O'Brien's address. Its more formidable and more extended portion followed, when by a magnificent pre-sentation of argument and fact he proved the utter failure of Mr. Bal-four's Coercion policy. He showed that the Plan of Campaign was never more successful than under Mr. Balfour's guns, that the National League was never stronger than since he took to suppressing it. The petitness and futility of Mr. Balfour's attack upon the Press because it recorded his failure by publishing reports of the "sup pressed" National League he illustrated well," he said, "issue a proclamation suppressing the sun in the heavens and then go about smahing the faces of the sun was shining as usual." On a tide of noble eloquence the orator was carried along from argument to arzument, from thought to thought, amid the rapturous oheers of his friends and the silence of his opponents until he closed with a provation of wonderful beauty and pas-sion. It was a speech which shook men's souls. For the Government if was a tome. The the out ment the start and the his opponents until ne closed with a peroration of wonderful beauty and pas-sion. It was a speech which shook men's souls. For the Government it was a tremendous, a ruinous indictment. You could see Mr. Balour literally wilting under it. Where now was his gold-pince-nez-smile of amused superciliousness ? It had fled in a panic long ago. A nerv-ous scowl had taken its place, which Mr. Balfour was too genunely alarmed to care to conceal. The sheet of note-paper and pencil were also discarded. between champions thus dramatically ous scowl had taken its place, which draken up the challenge and published his paper and pencil were also discarded. If was plain to an observer that for some of relying. Mr. Akers D ruglas, the draken up the challenge and published his istention of following him in reply. Be a great audience had assembled—an addience which went up tier on tier to the ceiling, and was animated by some this of the same spirit as an audience if Romans gathered to witness a combat to the ceiling, and was animated by some this of the ceiling and was animated by some the death between two famous gladiat is the acta a scene William O'Brien well, expected something very fierce and bitter from him. There in front of him well, expected something very fierce and bitter against him, and done his worst is gainst him, and done it meanly and like a coward. Now to let for the laward of the seawn the glalt with; and what a surprise, what a revelation it must have to the presenting the man they dealt with; and what a surprise, what a revelation it must have a speak? The magnamity of those of the presenting to the present of this many, the did not stir. Another the seawn the prisen, buxes and face to face with his torture, speaking with the fouse lines there do to the saward. So when the they dealt with; and what a surprise, what a revelation it must have a stear as he listened to this man, straight from the prisen. house and face to face with his torture, speaking with the fouse lines and strainer behind the grille think?

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his denunciation, which he delivered with tremendous force of voice and gesture, leaning half across the table, and pointing with his fore-finger straight towards Mr. Baltour, who shrank from the attack, by stigmatising the action of the Government forces as "cruel, wanton, disgraceful bloodshed." He went through the characteristic phases of Mr. Baltour's puny Coercion regime, pointing out its littlenees and its barbarities, and vehe-mently declaring that its distinguishing mark from beginning to end was "mean-inces-incredible meanness"—and that its only result had been, and could only be, "total and ignominious failure " At be, "total and ignominious failure" At the end of this wonderful torrent of reasoning and invective Mr. Gladstone's reasoning and invective Mr. Gladistone's voice sank into a low and solemn cad-ence, and he began, perhaps, the noblest perorstion that ever closed a Parliamen-tary speech. He besought the Govern-ment, now in power, to reflect more deeply upon the problem that isy before them, at to do while the time was pro-pitious that which they knew to be inevit. able, and which would be a blessing if done now, but might be the breeder of eval if delayed too long. Whether it was in the magical voice, or in the seer-like figure of the orator, or in the seer-like figures of the orator, or in the seer-like figures on the which the speech was spoken, or in all these things together the cherm consisted, I know not, but while Mr. Gladstone was delivering this peror-ation the whole Honse seemed cast under a spell. It held its breath, and did not dare to cheer, but when it closed, as if released from the thral-dom of an incantation, the members on the Opposition side sprang to their feet wildly, waved their hats, and cheered and cheered, not for one minute, but minute after minute ull the Speaker left the chair, till the strangers in the gallery, all on their feet likewise, wondered if it would never stop, and till family the recipient of this unexpected demonstration, who had ast pale and trembling while it continued, rose from his sent and hurriedly left the chamber. ** Fancy Mr. Goscnen replying to a

his seat and hurriedly left the chamber. ** Fancy Mr. Goscoen replying to a speech like this. Whatever his reply might have been, the life and soul was knocked out of it shortly after he had begun by the appearance of the Liberal whip coming up the floor with the news of the great Home Rule victory at South. wark. At this there was another demon

whip coming up the floor with the news of the great Home Rule victory at South-wark. At this there was another demon stration. The Irish members leaped to their feet and shouted passionately again and again. Here was an answer from the heart of their own Tory London to the Baifours, the Goschens, and the whole gang of bragging and bullying Coercionists—here was a wash of the 'flowing tide." Nobody now minded Mr. Goschen struggling to finish what he himself called his truncated speech. The Coercionists did not conceal their chagrin and depression. This was a feiling blow coming after so destructive a debate, and it seemed almost cruel of Sir William Harcourt to get up and flog them as he did. When Mr. Goschen sat down the Treasury Bench looked like a lot of whipped hounds in the corner of a kennel while he stood over them lash in hand. Mr. Balfour rested his head against Mr. Goschen's elbow, and Mr. Goschen sat doubled up with his shoul ders touching his ears. They did not seem to have vitality enough left to whimper.

grauting the return is that it would subject his Removables to "criticism." Exactly. Does not that prove our whole case? If his assertions about them should turn out to be true, would it not cut the ground from all criticism, and cover the Parnellite torturers of those immsculate lambs with discomfiture and disgrace ?

ST. JOSEPH.

<text>

that what infinite Wisdom had rejected could not be good for him. He was con-tent, nay happy, in the position which he occupied. He knew that the creature is what he is in the sight of heaven, that what he is in the sight of heaven, that God regards persons for what they are in His sight and no more. Judged according to that standard—the only true one—St. Joseph was rich indeed; for having co-operated with the designs of heaven, grace constantly increased and multiplied in his soul until it became a vast treasury or store-bonas full of presions merits. store-house full of precious merits. Possessed of these virtues, clothed with the loftiest attributes of true greatness, the loftiest attributes of true greatness, and standing as he does in the nerresi possible relations to God, it will be seen that St. Joseph has great influence and power in heaven. Hence, plous Christians are accustomed to invoke his aid, confi-dently relying upon his assistance. Nor do they rely in vain, since there is abund-ant testimony to show that he succors those who have recourse to him. The great St. Teresa de Jesus-the heroic mother and reformatrix of Carmel-has left it upon record that she never asked left it upon record that she never asked St Joseph for a spiritual favor without receiving it. To other saints, says she, receiving it. To other saints, says she, God seems to grant special favors, but to St. Joseph He accords all that he asks. If any one should doubt the truth of my saying, St. Teress continues, I beg of him to make the trial for himself. The great value of this testimony of St. Teress be-comes apparent from the fact that she wrote under the direct inspiration of the Holy Ghost. Even from heaven she has reiterated her oft repeated declarations when on earth as to the immense power of St. Joseph, and his eagerness to erer. of St. Joseph, and his eagerness to exer-cise it in our behalf. In this connection it is worthy of remark that, in the designs of God, the development and progress of the devotion to St. Joseph are largely due to the writings and untiring efforts of St. Teresa, who never seased to proclaim his By the wise and timely action of the great Pontiff Pins IX., of immortal mem-ory, devotion to St. Joseph has been greatly sugmented in our own day. Con-stituted by him sep storn of the Universal Church, extraordinary devotion has sprung up for him on all sides. It was peculiarly fitting that the saintly Pius IX. should have been instrumental, in the hands of God, in bringing about this happy condition of things. Having praises. By the wise and timely action of the

placed upon the virgin brow of the Mother of Christ her most endearing title, the one by which she likes best to be known and honored-"The Immaculate Conception"--as declared by her own lips, it was most appropriate that the same Pontiff should crown St. Joseph with an aureola whese splendor and beauty is second only to that of his virgin spouse. Among his many glorious deeds these two great acts will ever endear to the hearts of devout Catholics the memory of Pius IX. We see, then, the many reasons which suggest themselves to pious Christians for honoring St. Joseph. The sceptre which he carries in his hand, and by which he is known, symbolizes his mission and his characteristic virtue. The lily is the type or expression of his stainlese purity. He is the father of a new and spiritual generation, that beautiful and chaste generation extolled in Holy Writ, "the memory whereof is Immortal, because

generation, that beautiful and chaste generation extolled in Holy Writ, "the memory whereof is immortal, because they are known both to God and to mea." The custodian of the honor of the Queen of Heaven, the guardian of Christ Him-self, St. Joseph, of right, claims the tribute of our affection and the homage of our love. He stands before us rob-d in the royal magnificence of his virtues, panopiled with the grandest attributes and the richest adornments which the Almighty, in His munticence, could bestow. Whilst contemplating his marvelous qualities and imposing grandeur we may well exclaim : O glorious patriarch St Joseph, thou art rich in the gift of God ! deign to bestow upon us the favors of which we stand in need; but of all the favors which we solicit at thy hands voucheafe to us in particular the grace of a happy death, like unto thy own—in the arms of Jeans and Mary ! and Mary

WELSHMEN AND THE SCOTCH.

WITH REGARD TO THE PROPAGATION OF

WITH REGARD TO THE PROPAGATION OF THE HOME RULE DOCTRINE AMONG THEM BY PARNELLITE M P4. Lecturing to an Irish andience a few days ago on the work of the Irish party in Great Britain, J. L. Carew, M P, said, among other things: To enlighten the minds of the people and dispel ignorance were the aims and objects of the Irish Deep Access. Since it was established. minds of the people and unper globinos were the sins and objects of the Irish Press Agency. Since it was established, now just a year and a half ago, more than three million lesflets and two hundred and fifty thousand pamphlets had been dis-tributed through the various constituen-cles in England, Scotland and Wales. In the first quarter ninety meetings were sup-plied with Irish members. In the last quarter Mr. Abraham and Mr. John O'Conner attended more than seventy meetings each, and the total number attended amounted to more than three hundred. Hundreds of applications had to remain unsatisfied. Some of the best meetings had been held in Birmingbam, where Gentleman Joe dared not address

Thursday and Friday night. On Thurs-day he collapsed, like a broken gilly-flower. On Friday he had had twenty-four hours to sleep and to prepare his answer, and the exhibition he made— well, the collapsing was the decenter exhibition of the two. They speak of Mr. Baltour as an able map, and he is a non a state to a super course a net exhibition of the two. They speak of Mr. Baitour as an able man, and he is even given credit for some courage and consistency. To such an extent can a capacity for making smart speeches impose upon the public in this age, when every act of policy must be adver-tised or spologised for. In the whole of Mr. Balfour's policy and conduct, since he became Irish Ohief Secretary, I should like to know where the ability, the courage, or the consistency comes in. He had an opportunity of showing on Friday evening, and he failed to make use of it. Instead of that, he evaded every point of Mr. O'Brien's speech on which a reply was expected from him. And he evaded them unskilfully and meanly—in a way which brought dis-comfiture and disgrace upon himself, and disaster upon his party. To referonly to personal points: There were two charges of Mr. O'Brien's which could be met with honour only in either of two ways-

of Mr. O'Brien's which could be met with honour only in either of two ways-either by disproving them or by admit-ting their truth and manfully apologising for them. One was the charge as to Lord Salasbury's false assertions regard-ing the nature of Mr. O'Brien's offence. This, Mr. Balfour strove to ignore alto-gether, and left himself open to Mr. Gladstone's merciless sarcasms later on. The other was the charge that Mr. Bal-four in his letter to Mr. Armitage falsely insinuated, at a time when Mr. O'Brien was not in a position to contradict him, was not in a position to contradict him, that Mr. O'Brien had sheltered himself that Mr. O'Brien had sheltered himt elf under a plea of ill health to escape being forced to wear the prison clothes. There he was, face to face with his accuser, the whole House looking on, and how did he meet this terrible accusation against his character? He tried to shuffle and hide the point like a thimblerigger con-cealing the pea. Mr. O'Brien was exam-ined by the prison doctor and was declared to have delicate lungs and a

le andres to as one of the criminal classes to be treated as "any other criminal like him." Mr. Balfour, to be logical, should disfranchise Ireland, and allow no Irish member to sit in the House of Commons. As it is, he is baffled at every step he makes towards his ideal medieval despotism—for if his policy had any purpose at all that is what it means—by the forms, the preju-dices, and the institutions of a democra-tic age and nation. The task this Sim Tappertit, of piocadilly pessimism, has actually set himself is to roll back the tide of British liberty and progress that has advanced with resistless flood from difficulty to difficulty from precedent to precedent for the past two hundred years, and to restore the status quo ante— the revolution of 1688—with humelt and his corpulent uncle in the positions of a Wentworth and a Buckingham. **

It was a historic night altogether. The speech of Mr. Gladstone, I think, with-out exaggeration, must be described as one of the greatest of his whole career. It was the most sustained effort of his genius since his speech on the introduc-tion of the Home Rule Bill. For over tion of the Home Rule Bill. For over two hours, with a strength of voice and a vigor of gesture greater than he has dis-played in recent years, he carried on this superb intellectual achievement. The old man seemed to have renewed his The old man seemed to have renewed his youth since last session. His voice rang out like a bell, all the huskiness that for the past two years had marred its tones utterly chased away; his eye flashed with the fire of a mighty passion; he sprang on the balls of his feet and threw out his arms with the lightness and grace and nerve such as no young man in the House can match. As an exercise of pure atbletics that was an sumaring feat. With what dismay the Basty whose one hope is the decay or exercise of pure athletics that was an amazing feat. With what dismay the Party whose one hope is the decay or death of their great enemy must have beheld this exhibition of renewed intel-lectual and physical power. And then as to the spirit of the speech. Never did this leader of men, who has all his life been showing the way to heroic enterprises for others to follow, speak with a bolder, more definat, or more confident note of reso-lution. He was taunted with his watchto follow, speak with a body, more defiant, or more confident note of reso-lution. He was taunted with his watch-word, "Remember Mitchelstown!" Yes, that watchword he would reiterate and emphasize. And forthwith he proceeded, in a few rapid, masterly strokes, to sketch the story of that day, and then wound up Silver and Gold.

Pere Caussade, in his little book, "Aban-donment to Divine Providence" (Benzig ers), says : "A soul becomes subject to the livine action the moment a good will is ormed in the heart."

I am asked : How does this good will show itself ? I answer : By loving everything as God

I am asked again : But suppose I love my diamer; I love and enjoy the taste of the food, the feeling of satisty; and I

the food, the feeling of safety that enjoy my appetite? I answer: Very well; that was all right with the Jews. God's will was to give them a good dinner as a reward. Did He not give them the land flowing with milk and honey? But the Christian is wind to a bicker reward, and therefore invited to a bigher reward, and therefore his love cannot lawfully rest upon what the love of the Jews could. He is called

the love of the Jews could. He is called to a far higher love. The Jews could pay silver over the counter; that was all God asked from them. From us He demands nothing less than gold. Why did He demand silver of them and gold of us? Because He gave them a silver prize, but us He gives a golden one.—I. T. Hecker in Catholie World.

Aver's Hair Vigor stimulates the bain to a vigorous growth. It contains all that can be supplied to make the hair beauti-ful and abundant, removes dandruff, and renders the hair flexible and glosay.

Gibert Laird, St. Margaret's Hope, Orkney, Scolland, writes: I am requested by several friends to order another parcel of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. The last of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. The last lot I got from you having been tested in several cases of rheumatism, has given relief when doctors' medicines have failed to have any effect. The excellent qualities of this medicine should be made known, that the millions of sufferers throughout the world may benefit by its providential discovery. discovery.

the lesser meetings in the country di-tricts. How successful the Irish members had been would be seen from the follow-ing letter which he received at the close ing letter which he received at the close of the old year from Mr. MacDugall, the secretary of the Scottish Liberal Associa-tion: "Dear Mr. Carow-I must again plague you about assistance to address meetings. It is hardly necessary to re-peat that wherever your colleagues have spoken there have been numerous conver-sions. Their fame has been noised abroad, and incessant are the applications which have come in. and are coming in daily and incessant are the applications which have come in, and are coming in daily from places which have not had the priv-ilege of hearing Irish members. If seats are to be won, it will be through the in-strumentality of Irish members." Mr. Carew also read a letter from Mr. Symonds, secretary of the National Re-form Union, Manchester, stating that he was entreated from asyeral places to get form Union, Manchester, stating that he was entreated from several places to get an Irish member to speak. England was awaking to her true position. England, the knight errant of nations, the chivalric champion of oppressed nationalities, now found that she was a tyrant in her own realm. She had heard the story of her rule in Ireland from the lips of Irish members, and beard the confirmation of members, and heard the confirmation of the story from the lips of her own deputations.

Don't Be Humbuged

with the foolish idea that Catarrh cannot be cured ! The world moves, and medical be cured ! The world moves, and medical science is progressive. The proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will pay \$500 reward for a case of Nasal Catarrh, no matter how bad or of how long stand-ing, which they cannot cure. Remedy sold by druggists, at only 50 cents.

Nova Scotia News.

"I had Scrofila on my neck very had for two years, had tried all remedies and doctors, but did not get any help until I got a bottle of your Burdock Blood Bitters which cured me of it entirely." James

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

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street, London, Ontario. of subscription-62.00 per annum. - BEV. GaO. B. NOBTHGRAVES

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t be paid in full before the er can be stopped. proons writing for a change of address ula invertably send us the name of their

Catholic Record. London, Mat., March 17th, 1888

BISHOP WALSH.

On pext Tuesday, 20th, His Lordship op Walsh will return to London on the 11 30 train from the east. We need searcely say he will be made welcomebeartily welcome-by the Catholic people. Indeed, not only those of his own house old in the faith will deem it a pleasure to know that he is once more in their midst, but we feel cafe in saying the citizene at large, without distinction of creed or nationality, will bid a hearty greeting to one who has proved himself a good and hind and noble hearted citizen. Impresave services will be held in the cathedral, where an address and presentation from the congregation will also take place.

ST. PATRIOK'S DAY.

To-day, wherever the light of faith shines, through the instrumentality of Itish zeal for religion, the memory of St Patrick is held dear, and is cherished with grateful remembrance in the hearts of multitudes who owe to the holy mission . ary the gift of supernatural faith which cannot be estimated at earthly valuation To him are applicable the words applied in Holy Writ to Abraham : "He was th great father of a multitude of nations, and there was not found the like to him in glory : who kept the law of the Most High, and was in covenant with Him. In his flesh he established the covenant, and in temptation he was found faithful. Therefore, by an oatb, he gave him glory in his posterity that he should increase a the dust of the earth. The Lord gave him the blessirg of all pations."

Ireland has suffered in the past, she has been down-trodden and oppressed to a degree almost unexampled in history; so that the eyes of all nations have been turned towards her with wonder at her patience, compassion at her sufferings, and indignation at her persecutors, nevertheless there is a glory which compensates her in her affliction, the glory of having preserved unsullied that precious gift which was imparted to her by St. Patrick, her firm faith and trust in Ged: and this faith she has planted and nurtured in far of climes : in America, North and South, in Australia, in India, and even sountries which were Christianized be- attending political meetings, refusing to Emperor Frederic III. fore her, or where from other sources sell goods to policemen engaged in the faith has been planted, and has

THE POPE AND HOME BULE.

The anxiety of the Coercionist or to have it believed that the Pope against the Nationalist movement Ireland, is exhibited by the many reports the Gospel, of investing a non-aredulous people as the pure original Constantly. The Pope's position in reference to which are being constantly fabricated and sent by telegram to the journals that he has pronounced more or less directly his disapprobation of the more ment. The absolute falsity of these statements is made sufficiently clear by the answer which the Holy Father gave to the negotiations which were made on behalf of the British Government. He then declared, in language which could not be misunderstood, that he could not forbid the Irish priesthood to be patriotic, and one would think that this would put a stop to the periodical repetition of the absurd coercionist state ments. But it appears the supporters

of the Government are ready to mak use of any artifice, however vile, which, He then refers to the case of as they suppose, will inflict injury on the lrish cause, or make the people less warm in its support. Au instance of this is to be found in a

duct and respect for the laws, and asks, "Why should not a like manner of act-Bouter's telegram which was dated Rome, Wednesday, 15th February, and appeared ing be crowned, in Ireland, with a like result ?" He therefore recommends in the London papers, and in many papers in this country. The telegram bedience to the bishops on whose wisdom and authority he greatly trusts. Oa turning to the two Pontifical letter

was as follows: Rome, Wednesday.—The Pope, in conversation yesterday with Cardinal Simeoni, Prefect of the Propaganda, re-quested his Eminence to commetul him to the Irish Bishops on their departure. He expressed the wish that they should preach to the people of Ireland respect for the laws and a calm and prudent line of conduct. His Holiness al-o announced his intention of sending to Ireland, if possible, a permanent Apostolic Dele-gate. The Liverpool Time took the above referred to as containing the rules of conduct laid down for the Archbishop of Dublin, we find that he warns His Grace to guide the people from wrong doing, and to recall them by timely counsel to moderation and self control. "Thus Irishmen will be free to ruse from the state of misery into which they have fallen " The Holy Father adds: "Jrishmen surely have a right to claim the

The Liverpool Times took the trouble lawful redress of their wrongs. For to ascertain how much truth was in this statement, and here is the result pub. cannot do what it is lawful for all other lished in that journal of 18th February lished in that journal of 18th February : "There is not one word of truth in this. Cardinal Sumeoni has not had a single interview with the Holy Father since the first of January. No instruc-tions have been given to the Irish Bishops by Cardinal Simeoni, and no Irish bishop has left Rome during the past ten days. The kite flying about a permanent Apostolio delexate to Ireland is a pure invention; they know nothing of such a proposition at the Propaganda." It is true that in the report, there is no actual condemnation of the greeneral peoples to do." Further, he warns the Irish to avoid secret dark societies which too frequently impel those whom they have ensnared to committ crimes. He then expresses the hope that the Government will grant satisfaction to the just claims of Ireland, for on the state of Ireland depends the tranquility of the whole Empire. Surely in all this there is no appear nce of Pope Leo XIII siding with Lord no actual condemnation of the general Salisbury and other enemies of Ireland. conduct and policy of the Irish patriots, He will continue to be, as he has been but it is evidently intended to imply that the Irish generally do not suffi ciently respect the laws, and that their in the past, her true friend. Mr. Mor ley well described the whole conduct o the Government in its endeavor to present course is neither calm nor pru-dent. Just laws are to be respected, bring the Holy Father to his side Speaking to the address he described bat unjust laws, such as those by which Mr. T. W. Russell as "the spokesman o Ireland is governed, are not worthy of the rump of the Ascendency party in respect, and it cannot be expected that Ireland, who were going about, beating rishmen will tamely submit to them. the Orange drum with one hand, and Yet their demeanor has been remark. plucking the sleeve of Monsignor ably calm under their operation. We Persico with the other." This utterance have frequently called attention in our was greeted with enthusiastic cheers by columns to the remarkable extent to the Irish members. which Ireland is free from crime; that is to say, from real crime. Baltour finds plenty of people to imprison for the imaginary crimes begotten by the "Crimes Act." The record of person committed to jail for such crimes as seeking redress of their grievances,

At the age of 32 he married Prin rod of iron, never was, and never will be Augusta, daughter of Oarl Frederic, Grand-Duke of Saze Weimar. Frederic a doctrine of the Catholic Oburch. It is an invention of the modern Reformed William IV., the eldest son of Frederic Churches - the Courob of England, William III., succeeded to the throne of especially-which restored the light of William III, su the Gospel, by inventing a new Bevela- Prussis in 1840.

On the 2nd of January, 1861, Frederic William IV. died, and Prince William succeeded to the throne, having been regent for four years during the life of the Irish question has been already well defined. In his answer to the Irish pil his brother the king. Though now wel advanced in years, he was handsome firm and dignified, and many oir grims, on February the lst, he an. nounced his fatherly solicitude for Irecumstances contributed to show that he intended to rule as an absolute, and land, and his reliance on Irish affection for the Holy See Herefers to the rules of conduct which he laid down some not as a constitutional monarch. In years ago for the Archbishop of Dublin, 1862 he chose Otto von Bismarck von years ago for the Archbishop of Dublin, and said, "That is what your religion Subcenhausen, then Ambassador to France, as Secretary of State and Presirequires of you . . . it is also what is demanded by the common good of the dent of the Ministry, deeming that he would be the ablest and me community, since it never can serve the instrument he could have to maintain common good to violate justice, the undation of order and all prosperity." his contest with the ch mber on the question of constitutional government. In 1863, by the war with Denmark, Hol Germany where Catholics were saved from immin-

ent perils by their moderation of constein fell into the hands of Prussis and Austria, and this event at last precipi tated war between the last n powers for the mastery in Germany. Meantime the ill-feeling betwee France and Germany was growing stronger every day, and culminated in the war of 1870 During this war, Ger

many was united into one monarchy of which King William was crowned Em. peror at Versailles. The serious illness of the Crown Prince, the present Emperor of Germany,

Was a severe strain upon the Empero William, and he was often found shed ding bitter tears over the hopeless con dition of Fritz Under these circum stances, his constitution broke down, and a short illness sufficed to bring his life to a close. His death occurred at the sge no one can maintain that Irishmen of 91 years,

TacEmperor William was not a genius, nevertheless he was a dignified monarch with a strong sense of his high position, and by surrounding himself with men of genius he succeeded in consolidating the great Empire which holds so high an eminence among the powers of Europe. At one time, in the madness begotten of his successes, he waged unrelenting war against the Church, but this he en deavored to repair by his later peaceful and tolerant attitude. We sympathize with the German population in the loss which their country has sustained

THE BALLOT OURSTION AGAIN.

The terrible agitation inaugurated by the Mail, whereby the Catholic school system of Ontario was to be shaken t its foundation, has met with a sudden collapse. Not a single Catholic schoo section in the Province has pronounce for the ballot, but as the question was to come before the Toronto School Board. t was taken for granted that it would be favored by an almest unanimous lay vote. However, on Tuesday evening, the DEATH OF THE EMPEROR WIL 6th inst., Mr. Canill made his motion to petition the Legislature for its introduc William, Emperor of Germany, died tion into the Catholic school elections. on Friday, 9th inst , at 8.30 a.m. He is The Chairman ruled the motion out of succeeded by his son, whose title will be order; and, indeed, as a letter from the

MARCH 17, LOUS

ere passage justifies such divers difficult in Utah, owing to the deter-mined position taken by the United States Government. It is, therefore,

Being questioned by the Pha more than probable that they have whether "It is lawful for a man to Our Government ought to take a decided stand to let these new comer understand that such practices will not be allowed in Canada, and if they have been already introduced, they should be at once repressed, for in a matter like this delays are very dangerous. The and shall cleve to his wife, and they two evil should not be allowed to grow to the shall be in one feeh. Therefore now extent which almost culminated in a civil war in the United States, and are not two, but one flesh. What, there tore, Gud hath joined together, let no man which is one of the greatest difficulties with which the United States has still to put sounder." He thus restores to mar riage its original indissoluble character and says that only on account of the "hordness of your hearts, Moses permit you to put away your wives."

Official statistics show in many of the United States a most deplorable laxity in only permitted, in case of adultary, to regard to the sanctity of the marriage tie. The St. Paul Pioneer Press in a recout artiseparate from the adulterous party, but the marriage tie is not dissolved, and it is, expressly stated that if the separated party marry again, the set is the sin of adultery. ele shows the number of divorses granted in a single county in Wisconsin, Hennepin County, for a number of years. The Such is the interpretation which antique first divorce granted was in 1854. Two has put upon this passage, and it is the were granted in 1855. In 1856 there were none, in 1857, 8, and the same number in ligible the history of the same courreneed 1859. In 1860 there were 3, in 1861, 6, recorded in St. Mark x, 11, 12 : St Lake in 1866 there were 17, and in 1871 the Xvi, 18, and the reproaches against the same number. The prastice grew more Jews who abused the law of Moses frequent as people became more accus-tomed to look upon marriage as a merely prosched in Micheas ii, 9; Prov. v, 18 by their conduct with which they are retemporary civil union, and in 1886, 107 Malac. il, 14.

THE EXTRADICION TREATY.

The Ciercionists are much exercised

gree to the terms of the proposed Ez-

"I turned out to be right about the

On this text the May makes a com-

mentary which echoes very accurately

"The friends of Ireland in America

appear to be the worst enemies Green Isle has."

the tone of the Coercionist press in

granted. In 1887, 160 divorces The measure introduced into the Senate by the Hon. Senator Gowan, is certainly were asked for, and some of the cases are

still pending. Thus we see that in late years there has hean a most deplorable increase in the solved; for his views as set forth in his Thus we see that in late years increase in the solved; for his views as set ross and the number of families broken up by the able speech are eminently in accord with the Christian view of the sanctity of th marriage. Yet it may be feared, in spite of the honorable gentleman's intent these divorces were granted were very various. 35 per cent. were granted for that if carried into effect, the result may cruelty and innuman treatment, 25 per be greater laxity than exists yet in t cent. for desertion, 25 per cent. for country. It is a matter on which the drunkenness, 15 per cent. for adultery, Parliament should proceed with very 10 per cent. for other causes. On an cautious steps.

verage, from year to year, one divorce was granted for every ten marriages, but in later years the proportion of divorce was much greater than even this.

rought with them their pernici

THE DIVORCE LAWS.

toms.

deal.

In other States the record is very simby the refusal of the United States to lar. According to statistics, brought efore the Canadian Senate by the Hon. tradition Treaty with Great Britain. The Senator Gowan, in an able speech advoblame is, of course, thrown upon the cating the establishment of a special Par-Irish in America, who are represented ismentary Committee for the purpose of as friends of dynamitards and rogues of ar judicating on all divorce cases brought every description. A prominent English Liberal is said by the New York Times to fore the Canadian Parliament, it is shown that in Connecticut for fifteen years have written to a friend in that city : there was one divorce for 10.4 marriages "I turned out to be right about the extradition treaty, and it is postponed. Of course such action claiming to be on behalf of the Irish, does the Irish cause over here a cruel injury. If it be the special interest of the Irish that rogues should escape, the contention of our opponents that they have a double dose of original sin is effectually vindicated." up to 1878; in New Hampshire, one to 10.9 in 1882, in Rhode Island I to 11 in 1882 in Maine 1 to 9 or 10 in 1880. In most of the other States the ratio does not appear so great, but as the statistics are given for 1878 ten years ago, we may well presume that the proportion is much higher in them now. In Cook County, Illinois, there, was

one divorce to 13 4 licenses in 1882 In 29 Counties of California there was one England : to 7.41 licenses in 1880. Philadelphia granted 477 divorces in 1882, and New York City, in the same year, granted 316.

It is very true, the Irish in the United In Europe wherever facilities have been Emperor Frederic III. The death of the Emperor was the business which belonged to the granted by the law to obtain divorces, a they were not alone, and if they were, imilar result is to be seen and the in

away his wife for every cause," Divine Master and Saviour appeals the primary end of marriage to show its indissolubility, saying: "He who made man from the beginning, made them male and temale." And he said "for this cause shall a man leave father and moth

The Grey Nuns of Ottaws, a con ty deservedly held in the very steem in the entire district tribu the capital, have just raised, and ringing to complation, a magnifice chapel to be dedicated to the Heart, The friends of the com have, we are pleased to learn, o on holding, in the month of May grand Fancy Fair and Drawing o aid in the diminution of th necessarily contracted by the isters in their pious and praise desire to do honor to the Sacred I Jesus. We cannot forbear laying our readers an extract from the made by these excellent relig devout Catholics in Canada a Fnited States, to assist in the lig f the debt on this sacred shrine "The Grey Nuns of Ottawa

andertaken, with the approval an ing of His Grace the Archo Gitawa, the erection of a chape eity of Ottawa, in honor of th Heart of Jesus, kinoly and appeal to all good Catholics to a their alms, in this pious taking. The capital of has been hitherto without a shr mas been ninerto withouts shift cated to the Sacred Heart Most Divine Redeemer, and sapplying of this long-felt war Gatholic in Canada, and, we ma America, is interested. The Gr with very limited resources, bu ing in the piety and seal of faith chics towards the Sacred Her therefore devoted themselver raising of a temple, modest in tions, but in some way fit importance of its location, wh or may be paid and repar-ed, the Heart that bled dered, the Hears that bled redemption of mankind, "Gir Most Bigh according to whas given thee," (Eccl. xxx) " yeurselves treasures in heav meiher the rust nor the moth atme." (Matth. vi) "He wi aparingly shall also reap span he who soweth in blessing reap of blessing." (ii. Cor. iz It were merest supererogati a word to an appeal so touchi eie. We may, however, be pe my, that we specially com undertaking to the kindly the generous almsgiving of e may be person who exested to contribute his so worthy an object. We m mention, that as the Oatho Ottawa district have ever b in their responses to appeals where, Catholics of other sect country have an excellent o to reciprocate this generosity. no doubt that they will do a share in the blessings of tha fold reward which must awa factors of a worthy religious and enjoy the full measure o that ever attend the hono Redeemer.

MABOH 17, 1888

journals in America, and probably Most widely circulated, puts in a c light the position which is taken by hish body in the United States:

Mish body in the United States: "The defeat the English Extract Treaty in the Senate prompts Ly-test in a moment of pessimi-un denator Riddleberger is our Legish-and John Boyle O'Reilly the pec-After pausing a week for a reply, it the Pilot to task, in its latest issue defender of bomb throwing. Now is meither funny nor fair. The Pilo-not defend bomb throwing, but i point out that political refugees v is demanded and surrendered as 's mitters' if that foolish and mischi-treaty had been allowed to pass miters' if that foolish and mischi-treaty had been allowed to pass accuse the *Pilst* of dynamite prodit because it is opposed to the dull ty of the British Government, is as fa it would be to accuse *Lift* of symp-ing with immorality because it deno die autocracy of Anthony Our heave that sort of argument to veoden headed people, esteement 'mporary, and come help us to the fish in the ocean, which are al new, under Mr. Bayard's latest dig tie triumph."

THE LATE MRS. OUKRAL In another column will be four cement of the death of marles Curran, mother of Mr. arran. Q.C., M. P. We beg to of

mest sincere and heartfelt cond to Mr. Curran in the loss of his est A NOBLE UNDERTAKIN

fourished, have profited by the legions of holy men of Ireland who have watered and cultivated the precious plant which was placed in the soil by other hands, so that St. Patrick is truly "the great father of a multitude of nations" who has "glory in his posterity," and on whom the Lord has conferred "the blessing of all nations.

Ireland has frequently had her hopes of deliverance from her sorrows, and as frequently have those hopes been bit terly disappointed. As her brilliant poet hath said :

"But just when the chain Had cased to pain And hope had enwresthed it round with flowers, There comes a new link Our spirits to sink; Ohi the joy that we taste, like the light of the poles, Is a flash amid darkness, teo brilliant to stav

But though 'twere the last little spark in our Let us light it up now-on St. Patrick's day.

However, never in the course of his tory has the dawn shone as brightly as

it appears in the sky of Ireland to day. The chain still galls : but a well-founded hope enwreaths it with flowers. Never before, since first the foot of the oppressor was planted on Irish soil, has the true state of the country been brought home to the counsciousness of Euglish, Scotch and Welsh people, as it has been duing the year which has just elapsed. There is among the masses, at all events, a spirit of justice, and a love of fair dealing which must result in the recovery of Ireland's liberty, in spite of the aristocratic desire still to oppress her.

"Her hope shall be crowned, and affection And Erin's gay jubilee shine out yet."

The Capitals of the three kingdom have sounded an unmistakable note. the burden of which is that Ireland's freedom from thraldom must be conceded. The verdict of Dublin was given long ago: and in the late elections of West Edinboro' and Southwark the will of the other two capitals is made known. The Government cannot much longer resist the popular voice.

oppressing the people, selling news papers, hooting the police, cheering for Mr. Gladstone, lighting bonfires in honor of persecuted prisoners just released from jail, or crying out "God save Ireland" is enormous; and the victims are of all ages from twelve to eighty or ninety years of age. But we must not omit another species of crime with which the country swarms, the crime of

being poverty stricken as the result of bad laws which enable the landlords t suck the life's blood from the people. For these crimes punishment the mos cruel is meted out with no stinted hand. These are the laws for which the Govern

ment demand respect. But will the Pope command the people to show re spect for laws such as these? If so, our reading of Catholic theology must be

completely astray. Let us see what the ordinary theologi cal text books used in the Catholic eminaries say on this subject:

"The conditions of a human law are that it be possible, guileless, useful, just, etc." . . . It must be useful for the public good. 1st. Because the good of the public is the essential and primary end of law. 2ndly. Because a law is an act of the public authority which has been instituted solely for the public welfare. 3rdly. As a law is imposed upon all or part of the community, it must have the public good for its object.

It must be just; for an unjust law is not law, but an abuse of power. St. of nine years and eight months, he Thomas says, "If a human law be against the natural law; it will be, not law, but a

corruption of law." Gury on Laws. Who can say that either the Irish land aws, or the Crimes Act, are vested with these conditions? The crimes, then, the hardships of unsuccessful warfare, that really disgrace Ireland, are the crimes committed against the people by barely sufficient means to pay for the the Government.

To a people suffering under unjust laws, the Pope may, therefore, recommend patience, but he will never command implicit obedience. The doctrine of the divine right of kings to rule with a 1814.

announced in the Prussian Diet by Herr Von Puttkamer, Vice-President of the council, and in the Reichstag by Prince Bismarck, who also announced the title of the new Emperor. The Staats Auzeiger publishes on the subject the following proclamation :

T.TAM.

It has pleased God to call his Majesty the Emperor and King, our most gracious master, from life after a short illness and a richly blessed reign. The whole nation mourns with the Paged Hause the decreme of the decreme Royal House the decease of the deeply beloved and venerable monarch, whose wisdom has ruled so long and gloriously over its fortunes in war and peace. (Signed) THE MINISTER OF STATE.

The remains lie on the bedstead in the Imperial chamber where he died. The countenance wears a peaceful expres

When Prince Bismark made his an councement he produced the Imperia order closing the session. It was the last document which the Empero signed, and the members of the Reich stag crowded around to see this las

signature. For three hours previous to death the Emperor was unconscious, and for a short time delirious. During his de lirium he is said to have exclaimed: "I am a man of peace, but if Russi

should force me to war, I shall faithfully side with my ally, Austria." Prince William, the son of Frederic William III., was born in Berlin, on 22nd March, 1797. In 1806, at the age

entered the army as first lieutenant of the Royal Guards. His youth being passed during the eventful period of Prussia's contests with Napoleon I.,

the royal family experienced much of and it often occurred that they had

supply of their most urgent wants. Prince William took part in several of the battles which took place with the forces of France, and was present when the allies entered Paris on 31st March.

Board; but solely the manage ment of the schools of the city. It was then moved by Mr. Mulligan, seconded by Mr. Cahill, that the Chairman's ruling be not sustained. The motion was lost by an almost unanimous vote, only the mover and seconder, with two other trustees voting for it. Sixteen votes

were cast for the negative. Of course, the cry is raised that the chairman choked off the discussion; but at all events it cannot be denied that the Board sustained him. Where then in

the demand of the Catholic ratepayers that the ballot should be introduc Where is the decisive case against Mr. Premier Mowat, on which the Mail almost declared he ought to be impeached? The Toronto Board has wisely refused to put itself into the incongruous position of claiming to be the Catholic body of Ontario.

"A MORMON OURSTION."

Canada is threatened soon to be face to face with a "Mormon Question." It is not likely that the evil will assume the huge dimensions which it attained in the United States, so that after rendering itself intolerable in one State after another, it established itself so firmly on its own ground in Utah, as to defy, the

whole power of the American people for twenty years : yet from small beginnings the Mormon difficulty arose in the United States.

The case stands thus at present. About sixty persons arrived last June from Utah and formed a settlement, according to the report of the Minister of the Interior. These have, probably, been reinforced by others who were on their way at the time the report was written. It is not certainly known whether these families

practice polygamy, as they are very reticent when they are questioned on this subject. Nevertheless, some are fugi-

crease in the ratio of divorces to marriages is always remarkably great, though "the main swell'and crest of this dark tidal wave is in America, and this is nowhere higher than where it breaks into, the Pacific."

In Canada, divorces are granted ;only seldom, owing to the difficulty with which they can be obtained, yet in the maritime Provinces, where divorce courts exist, there have been a proportionately larger num. her than in the rest of the Dominion. In Nova Scotla there have been forty-nine divorces granted since confederation, and In New Brunswick thirty seven.

The Catholic members of Parliament have, in general, been very faith-ful to the teaching of the Church that marriage cannot, for any cause, be dissolved, "except by the death of the husband or wife." Hence their votes have always been recorded against divorces, when Parliament has been asked to grant them. But the Protestant members, generally, entertain other views, so that divorces are from time to time granted, though undoubtedly the position taken by Catholics contributes much towards rendering them less frequent

than they would otherwise be. Those Protestants who maintain the lawfulness of divorce, for certain cause, usually rest their case upon St. Matt. xix press, and the "prominent Liberal" of the Times might see it if he but opened 9. The words are those of our Lord : "And I say to you that whosoever shall his eyes.

put away his wife, except it be for forni-The Times is regarded as a pro-Engcation, and shall marry another, lish organ, and anti Irish ; so of course committeth adultery, and he that shall that journal is ready to asperse the Irish marry her that is put away committeth adultery." Amongst others, character whenever the ghost of an opportunity presents itself, and it is part the Christian Guardian of 7th March of its plan, on this occasion, to trumpet interprets this passage as signifying that the prominence of any one who will for the cause therein mentioned Christ chime in with its proclivities. There is allows divorce "a vinculo," that is to say, httle doubt that if the name of the from the bond of matrimony, so that the "prominent Liberal" were given, his parties so separating may marry again. prominence would evaporate into in-It is in this sense of total dissolution of significance. But the Times, will not de tives from Utab because they were per- the matrimonial bond that we have

aistent in this illegal and immoral prachitherto used the term divorce in this The following extract from the Boston tice, which is becoming more and more article. But the supposition that the Pilet, one of the ablest Irish Cathelie

the treaty would have been agreed to Was it, then, because the opponents of the treaty are friends of the dynamite policy of O'Donovan Rossa and his felowers that the treaty was rejected? It is notorious that the dynamite wing was repudiated most decisively at the last Convention of the Nationalists, and indeed, that they never received any countenance from the real friends Ireland on this side of the "big pond." The cause of the opposition to the treat must, therefore, be looked for elsewhere, and careful observers will not have to look far to find it. The people of the United States are con-vinced that the Coercion policy is well adapted to goad the Irish to desperate measures and to excite to insurrection and the use of dynamite. It is recognized that the conduct of Secretary Balfour proves that he wishes to force the Irish to these measures by his arbitrary administration of an iniquitous law, so that he may have an excuse for more cruel measures still. The Americans are not disposed to allow themselves to be Balfour's cat's paw under such circumstances, by strengthening his hands, or by becoming his policem in a difficulty which England is hersel creating. This, every impartial observer can see in the tone of the American

EDITOBIAL NOT

THE "Rev." Fulton is nov abasing the Chicago press for ing his vile language against priesthood. He accuses th being priest-ridden.

THE Religious Orders whi ished from Prussia, are bei permitted to re-occupy their Breulines have lately receiv to return to their convents and Oppenheim.

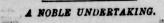
AN ERROR in our last nu the article on Scotland and say that it was the Catho Elinburgh who presented album, and the Sisters of who sent the richly orna alice. This misstatemen the misplacing of the wor permals in America, and probably the latter; where it says former it should be inset widely circulated, puts in a clear ight the position which is taken by the latter; and where latter it ought to be former

ish body in the United States;

The body in the United States: "The defeat the English Extradition Treaty in the Senate prompts Lofe to sek in a moment of pessimism, 'if Benator Eideleberger is our Legislature and John Boyle O'Beilly the people? After pausing a week for a reply, it takes the Pilde to task, in its latest issue, as a defender of bomb throwing. Now this is neither funny nor fair. The Pilot did not defend bomb throwing, but it did point out that political refugees would be demanded and surrendered as 'dyna mitters' if that foolish and mischievous treaty had been allowed to pass. To Treaty had been allowed to pass. To accuse the *Polet* of dynamics proclivities, because it is opposed to the dull tyrancy of the British Government, is as fair as it would be to accuse *Life* of sympathising with immorality because it denounces heave that sort of argument to the wooden headed people, esteemed con timporary, and come help us to count the ish in the ocean, which are all ours new, under Mr. Bayard's latest diploma tie triumph "

TRE LATE MRS. OUBRAN. IL

" In another column will be found the incement of the death of Mrs. marles Curran, mother of Mr. J. J. Curran, Q.C., M. P. We beg to offer our mest sincere and heartfelt condolence to Mr. Curran in the loss of his estimable mother.



The Grey Nuns of Ottaws, a community deservedly held in the very highest esteem in the entire district tributary to the capital, have just raised, and are fast bringing to complation, a magnificent new chapel to be dedicated to the Sacred Heart. The friends of the community have, we are pleased to learn, decided olding, in the month of May next, a grand Fancy Fair and Drawing of Prizes to aid in the diminution of the debt necessarily contracted by the good Sisters in their pious and praiseworthy desire to do honor to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. We cannot forbear laying before our readers an extract from the appeal made by these excellent religious, to devout Catholics in Canada and the United States, to assist in the liquidation of the debt on this sacred shrine :

"The Grey Nuns of Ottawa having "The Grey Nuns of Ottawa having andertaken, with the approval and bless ing of His Grace the Archbishop of Ottawa, the erection of a chapel in the eity of Ottawa, in honor of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, kinoly and earnestly appeal to all good Catholics to assist, by their alms, in this pious under-taking. The capital of Canada has been hitherto without a shrine dedi cated to the Sacred Heart of Our cated to the Sacred Heart of Our Most Divine Redeemer, and on the applying of this long.felt want, every Catholic in Canada, and, we may see in Atholic in Canada, and, we may say in America, is interested. The Grey Nuns, with very limited resources, but confid ing in the piety and zeal of faithful Cath clics towards the Sacred Heart, have olics towards the Sacred Heart, lave therefore devoted themselves to the raising of a temple, modest in propor tions, but in some way fitting the importance of its location, where due honor may be paid and reparation reu-dered, the Heart that bled for the endependence of the seaking the the redemption of mankind. "Give to the Host High according to what He hath given thee." (Eccl. XXXV.) "Lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven where given the manner." (Matth. vi) "He who soweth maringly shall also reap sparingly and he who soweth in blessing shall also reap of blessing." (ii. Cor. ix) It were merest supererogation to add a word to an appeal so touchingly Cath. ele. We may, however, be permitted to say, that we specially commend this undertaking to the kindly thoughts and generous almsgiving of every one may be personally re. who quested to contribute his mite to so worthy an object. We may further mention, that as the Oatholics of the Ottawa district have ever been liberal in their responses to appeals from elsewhere, Catholics of other sections of the country have an excellent opportunity to reciprocate this generosity. We have no doubt that they will do so and thus share in the blessings of that hundredfold reward which must await all bene factors of a worthy religious community. and enjoy the full measure of the graces that ever attend the honoring of the Sivine Heart of man's Most Blessed Redeemer.

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THE Methodist Episcopal Church intends to hold a General Conference, em. bracing representatives from all parts of the world where it exists, on the first of May, in New York. It is stated that efficiency. Germany, Italy, Sweden, India, China, Japan and Africa will be represented. The entire membership of the Church is estimated at two millions, a rather limited number for a universal Caurch.

REFERENCE to Wm. O'Brien's speed that great organ of Eoglish public opinion, the Pall Mall Gazette, "Mr. Wm. O'Brien won for himself at one bound a position as a Parliamentary debater of the first class. There has b-en nothing finer this session-there have been few things finer in this Parliament-than the masterly speech in which the late prisoner arraigned his jailer and challenged him face to face in the House to make good the insinuation s in which he had indulged when he had his victim under lock and key. But great as was the effect produced by the sustained passion and trenchant eloquence of the great Irishman, it was exeeded by the impression created by Mc. Balfour's failure to reply."

THE Episcopal Church in South Caro. lina is distracted over the question of the rights of a black clergyman to sit in the Diocesan Convention. The few congre. gations of black Episcopalians which are found in the State never have been allowed the representation enjoyed by all the white congregations. Until the Civil War the same restriction was laid upon St. Thomas' Caurch in Philadelphia. But all clergymen whose names are found in the Ciergy List submitted by the Bishop are entitled to seats. Last year objection was made to the presence of a colored minister who had lately come to the diocese. The objectors were not sustained by the Convention, and they withdrew in consequence. The Southern Presbyterian Church, also, will not unite with the Northern unless the latter will repudiate the 17,000 freedmen of the South who are ministered to by Northern Presbyterian c'ergymen.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD

DIOCESE OF PETERBOROUGH.

Peterborough, March 11th, 1888. On Friday evening the 2nd inst, the new stations of the cross lately imported from Rome were blessed and canouically erected by His Lordship in the cathedra erected by His Lordship in the cathedrai in presence of a large congregation. His Lordship first received a petition asking for their erection and then preached a long and instructive discourse on the origin and the advantages of this beauti-ful devotion. He next proceeded from station to station reading the meditations and prayers. When the devotions were over he introduced Father Conway to the committee, who were to read that reverend over he introduced rather Conway to the committee, who were to read that reverend father a farewell address on the eve of his departure for Norwood. The bishop spoke most favorably of Father Conway's past services and said that any honor shown services and such that any holor shown any of his worthy priests he would re-gard as a compliment paid himself. The address and presentation then took place, to which Father Conway made a suitable reply. On Saturday His Lord-ship proceeded to Norwood to instal Pathor Conway as Paster of Norwood and Father Conway as Fastor of Nowood and Havelock. The Bishop celebrated mass on Sunday morning at eight o'clock and preached at the High Mass celebrated preached at the High Mass celebrated by Father Conway. His Lordship in troduced the new pastor with words of praise and encouragement, and announ-ced that Norwood henceforth would take its rank as a diocesan parish. It is situated on the C. P. Railway and has ine stone church erected some years ago by Father Quirk.

Berlin, one in Chicoutimi, two in Mon-treal, one in Peterborough and one in Italy. Great improvements have been lately made by Father McEvoy in the interior of the cathedral He has a'so established a school for Gregorian chant under the charge of Professor Dissett-, who gives reheareds to the boys who will form the future cathedral choir. Inspec-tor Donovan examined the schools last week and found them in a high state of ek and found them in a high state of

efficiency. Peterborough, March 12 h, 1888. DEAR SIR—Your readers will be inter-ested to know that chauges in the ecclesi-astical world have been occurring quite recently in the Epicopal city of Peter-boro. Some time ago through the inscrut-able decrees of Divine Providence a mis-hap occurred to Rev. Father C nway, which necessitated the immediate appoint ment of a successor. The mishap was a fall from a horse, and upon the bishop devolved the necessity of discovering a man to fulfil the duries of rector of the cathedral and chancellor of the diocesse. His Lordship was not long in making achoice, and the man of destiny proved in this to be the Rev Father Mc Evoy Although known to be a brilliant man his lot had been cast in a rural par-ish, where he fulfilled all his duties with exemplary zeal and acrupulous exactitude. exemplary zeal and scrupulous exactitude. Among his brother priests his name has Among his brother pricets his has base been always a name to conjure with. When the bishop intimated his purpose to appoint Father M.Evoy rector of the cathedral and chaucellor of the diocese, the prospect seemed to appal him. But recognizing in the Bishop's mandate the voice of God and taking sweet connect with pricets of known and recognized the voice of God and taking sweet counsel with priests of known and recognized prudence, he concluded to devote himself to dury and accept the onerous position. Onerous in all conscience was the duty assigned him. In the first place a legacy assgned num. In the next place a legacy of debt, amounting in the aggregate to \$28,000, was bequeathed him, and as his immediate predecessor had been hors du combat during a protracted period, recon struction and rehabilitation was the order of the day. Father McEvoy's first care centred in

the youth of the parish-like a wise gen eral he recognized that the efficiency of the army depended at least in a great the army depended at least in a great measure upon the care bestowed upon the recruis. Hence he was to be found in the bigh ways and by ways of the city, gathering together the young men and fashioning them into a power for good The glorious result has been already the Literary and Debating Society, which under the skilful management of Father McEvoy, is rapidly forging to the front. In the near future it is successtront. In the near future it is sure to be one of the most success-ful organizations of the kind in the Dominion of Canada. But with the keen vision that characterizes all his movements Vision that characterizes at his movements he was not long in realizing that when permanent good is to be effected among young men the axe must be laid to the root of the tree of intemperance, and the eff. c s of its deadly poison neutralized by the infusion of sound temperance principles. The roung men of the neutral The young men of the parish rallied around the young and indefatigable Rector of the Cathedral, and within an in Rector of the Cathedral, and within an in credibly short period of time a society was formed which from the start proved a power against the all-enthrall ing influences of strong drink. Father M. Evoy while in college was noted for literary ability and was always to the fore when prizes and honors came to re joice the hearts of successful students. the habits of study acquired in college have always adhered to him and a sermon to be preached in the humblest chapel always brought with it conscientions pre-paration. Therefore it goes without easying that he is quite proficient in every-thing that can adorn the mind, that he is

upon Father McEvoy, but energy and method make him compassite all without the least friction, and when brother prists call to see him he is always the mest genial and sfahls of men. We must not conclude without sying that Father McEvey is an admirable preacher and where he is do time and manifold and where he finds time amid manifold occupations, to produce such beautifully. worded and solid sermons must forever remain a mystery. His lenten conferences are sure to bear iuscious fruit and his sermons to the

Sodality shall forever remain imprinted upon the memories of the young ladies so fortunate as to listen to them. The members of the Sodality are daily increase The ing and it has become a most potent inflaence for good. For all those and innumerable other blessings the people of Peterboro have to thank innumerable other blessings the people of Peterboro have to thank under God the great man whom Leo XIII. placed in the Episcopal chair. It is said that the success of great men is due to their un-rring vision in always placing the right man in the right place. This uncering vision is conspicu ously an attribute of the revered and beloved Bishop of the Diocese. Long may he be spared to rule his priests and occult be be spared to role his priests and neople and long live the newly appointed R-stor of the Cathedral and Chancellor of the Diocese. OCCAS IONAL.

FOR HOME RULE. Gnelph Herald, March 10.

"Twas a great night for Ireland. magnificent audience, sympathetic and enthusiastic, a stirring oration and an entimetastic, a stiring oration and an excellent musical programme made the gathering in the city hall Friday evening one that will long be remembered by the Irishmen of Guelph As the people poured into the building and filled it to the doors, the countenances of the mem bers of the local branch of the Land League heaves eventhed in some building and League became wreathed in sunny smiles Aud as the delighted audience again and And as the delighted studence again and again manifested its pleasure in hearty bursts of applause it is reasonable to sup-pose that the gratification of the promot ere of the entertainment became intensi-

ers of the entertainment became intensi-fied. To say that the meeting was a pronounced success seems but a mild estimate of the grand result. That the cause of Home Rule has by the splendid demonstration achieved strength and sympathy there is no doubt. The knowl-edge of this will to the members of the League be an all sufficient recompense for their ardnous labors. The announcement of a lecture by Rev. Geo. W. Pepper, pastor of Ashiand Meth-

Geo. W. Pepper, pastor of Ashiand Meth Geo. W. Fepper, passes of Arman Heur odist church, Ohio, was expected to relly a large number of Irishmen and sympath-izers of Ireland. And so it did More than that, those who went expecting to hear a brilliant oration were not disappointed. With the oratorical treat, so as to satisfy the varied and exacting tastes of the public, a short but very appropriate and well rendered musical programme was given. If encores indicate apprecia was given. In this part of the programme pleased the people, for every singer was rapturously receiled. A pretty Irish selection played on the piano by Miss Doran and Miss Teresa.

Coffee, proved a most enjoyable opening to the least of music and oratory. These ladies displayed much skill in the manieffort was warmly acknowledged. Though the stout hand of time has furrowed the cheek of Mr. John Higgins, sr., it has not impaired the sweetness no power of his fine voice. He sang by request "My Heart's in Old Ireland," and sang it with all the vigor and feeling

and sang it with all the vigor and feeling of a patriotic son of the Green Isle. He was recalled and responded. That beautiful melody, "The Last Rose of Summer," has stirred many an Irish audience in days gone by. As sung by Mrs. Bignell, Friday evening, in her aweet, clear, soprano voice its captivat-ing powers were plainly demonstrated. It aroused the tenderest emotions of the Irish heart. Mrs Bignell was recalled and gaze in her own delectable way "A thing that can adorn the mind, that he is a scholar, and a ripe and good one. The trustees of the Separate Schools soot one. The became aware that he was a power in the educational world, and with one voice called him to the exalted position of Local Superintendent. Conscientious in the discharge of all his duties, he is particularly sensible of the removesibilities thus imposed upon him. Pretty Maid Milking a Cow." The Extle's Lament is a touching ballad and Mr. Jno. A. Gallaher did it full justice. As usual he received a flattering reception, the audience unani-mously conferring on him the honor of an encore. More stirring in its senti-ment and more caplivating in its air was, "O'Donnell Aboo," a patriotic Irish song which Mr. Gallaher rendered in good style. This concluded the musical pro-gramme. It may be mentioned that gramme. It may be mentioned that Miss Doran, Miss Clarke and Mrs. Drohan played the accompaniments in a manner once highly acceptable to the singer and the audience, and that Mr. J. L. Murphy performed the duties of master of ceremonies with dignity and with TACS.

and boom of cannon. When his voice rang out on the assemblage proclaiming in thunder tones the cruel wrongs of his suffering country, or when in accents soft he pictured some heart rending scene of the pictured some heart rending scene of misery, famine and death, the immense audience realized what true eloquence was. Mr. Pepper speaks from the depthe of his soul He works up no false enthu-stam. His passionate flights of respien dent rhetoric were delivered with an earnestoers and dramatic power that held the audience spell-bound. And how charmingly he would break the spell by giving play to his keen Irish wit He aroused his hearers by patriotic fire aud burning eloquence; he charmed by the immediate of his pathos, and he delighted by the genuinences and purity of his wit The rev. gentleman began his dis. course by giving a brief resume of anctent Irish history. The fire worshipancient Irish history. The free worship pers who built the round to wers-those msgo ficent specimens of masonry-the Phonoicians under Ur, from whom the name Ur land or Ireland was derived, and the Milesians were all giving a pass-ing reference. From these has sprung the grand old Celtic race Inishmen were proud of their origin; proud of the race from which they came, and they would not give one drop of Celtic blood for all that flows through Sazon veins. There were now three irelands. The first that were now three Irelands. The first that he would speak of comprised the inhab-itants of the southern portions of the country. They were noted for their noble physiques, large heartedness and genial hospitality, and their un conquered and unconquerable hostility to tandlordism. The second Ireland was com posed of landlords. His arraignment of the class to night would not be from the class to-night would not be from the class to-night would not be from the testimony of prejudiced people. From English statistics it was learned that 900 landlords own 16 000 000 acres of land in Ir-land, that \$80 000,000 is annually Ir-land, that \$80 000,000 is annually taken out of the country by these land-owners. Is it any wonder that Ireland is poor, that year after year and century after century she sits in the house of mourning, weeping for the fate of her f-mish-d milions? Just imagine if \$80 000 000 a year were taken out of these fair Provinces of your confedera-tion. What would Canada be in ten years ? Yet since Queen Victoria accended the throne of Eugland we find that \$2 150 000 000, or twelve times

that \$2 150 000 000, or twelve times the national debt of the United States, had been taken out of Ireland. The had been taken out of Irelaud. The speaker then referred to Scotch Ire-land, Donegal, Tyrone, and other coun-ties, gave an estimate of the character-istics of these people, and said they these people, and said they d reasonableness without its possessed reasonableness without its weetness. But he liked the Scotch Irisb, for in the memorable days of '98 did not Ulster furnish thousands upon thousands of men who were prepared to shed the last drop of their heart's blood to establast drop of their hear's blood to catao-lish an Irish republic? After alluding to the traits of other peoples the rev, gentleman proceeded to deal with the characteristics of the Irish nation. In the first place they were remarkable for their earnestness. They were tremend-ously in earnest, and it was this deep provide the service stress the thad kent the passionate earnestness that had kept the green flag flying through the dark night green hag hying through the dark high of oppression and tyranny, and would keep it flying, by God's help, till the last vestige of the cursed system of landlordism was uprooted from the land. Another trait of the Irish character was elequence. Edmund Burke was extoled as a masterly orator. Henry Grattan might have lacked what people called style but what cared the masses what material the thunderbolt was made of so material the thunderbolt was made of so long as it struck deep into the fortress of tyrauny and wrong The oratory of Pitt was the oratory of a leader of the Empire; the oratory of Fox was the oratory of a leader of his party, but the oratory of Grattan was an immortal part of himself. When he avose to speak his infirmities disappeared in a blaze of glory the effal gence of which increased as he soared a loft into the contraction by the start of leavers of a divery.

oppression with the sunshine of hope and of approaching triumph upon her brow, aud soon of our native land we may again sing: He spoke to the heart of the people. The speaker would never on this carth hear the like again, but he would hear his voice up in Heaven before the eternal wolce up in fraven before its events throne, pleading for the land he loved so well. Patriotism was another charac teristic of the Irishman. They loved Ireland, and why should they not? Did not the Frenchman love that land whose soil had thrice been carpeted with blood to establish a republic? The Englishman was proud of his country, her achiev ments, her glories and her renown. Americans dearly loved the land of Washington, and their prayer was ever that the stars and stripes might float on and on ington, and their prayer was ever that the stars and stripes might float on and on through the ages, yea, until the coming of the Son of God. And wherever we find an Irishmen; on the far Australian shore on the burning sands of Egypt, in the bleak and desolate Arctic regions, or on the sunny shores of a tropical clime, on Columbia's fertile soil, or amid the thickly populated metropolises of the continent, high up on the highest pinnacle of the mountain, or down into the earth's deepest mine, wherever you find an Irishman his heart beats responsive to the aspirations of his coultry, and his prayer is that soon the sun of freedom and prosperity which is now bursting in glory above the hori-zon of seven hundred years of oppression may soon stand forth in the effulgence of meredian day. Taking up courage as a national trait of his countrymen the speaker recited some striking incidents to prove that the Irish were a courageons people. When he visited his native land six years ago and found their forty thoupeople. When he visited his native land six years ago and found their forty thou-sand soldiers he asked himself what did this mean? After seven hundred years of vain endeavor to subjogate the Irish to the rule of oppression this was the result—an army to keep the people from revolution or more truthfully to goad them on to ft. After giving some very amusing examples of the wit and humor of the Irish people Rev. Mr. Pepper proceeded to deal with the main ques-tion. He said some asked what had Ire-land to complain of? What had she to complain of? That hundreds of her bravand to complain of a what had and the to complain of ? That hundreds of her brav-est some had died upon the scaffold for the stainless cause of their blacking country ; that the track of the emigrant ship from the Green Isle to America was strewn with the whitened bones of thousands upon thousand of vicitms of English landlordism; that the land that right upon four times confiscated; that while one

were engaged in industrial pursuits there were now only 37 000 In the dread famine of 1848, over 50 000 women in Ireland were Their white lips closed on this earthly scene with nothing but ruin and desolation around them, but those lips will open in heaven to enter accusations before Him, who hears the prayers of the dis-Him, who hears the prayers of the and tressed, sgainst the landfords of Ireland. The lecturer then quoted various eminent men on the Irish question, including several American divides. One witness of the operations of the crowbar brigade deplared that if he were an Irishman he would be a set the dominen of Sam Alexan declared that if he were an Irishman he would preach the doctrine of Sam Adams that resistance to tyrants is obschemes to Grid. Ireland was more than justified in the struggle that was now going on. The platform of the Home Rule party icd by that grand old statesman, Gastatone, was "Land for the Landless and Home Rule." It was a reason for rejoicing that so many of England's brightest statesmen had taken up the cause of unhappy Ireland. aken up the cause of unhappy Ireland. Sublime was the spectacle, that after con-turies of estraugement, contuites of war, famine, pillage and bloodshei, Gladatone and Parnell were now grasping hands over the bloody chasm of the past and uniting in the glorious work of obtaining Home Rule for Ireland. And why should they not have to 7 Way should the people of Dub in have to go to the Parliamentian London to get an act passed to light their London to get an act passed to light their streets with electricity ? The country was ot too small, and the people were perfee dy competent to transact their own affairs One of the first elements requisite to self government was a love of incerty. D du't irishmen love liberty? Hadu't Dath frienden love interfyr maa't they poured out their blood in the United States to make the stars on the national banner shune out brighter and more respleadent? Cork, Linnerick and Dublin are well governed. All last year, not with standing the provocations of the soldiery, there were only six hundred the soldiery, there were only six hundred and eighty four (finces committed in the whole land. But the principal objection to Home Rule was the objection of the bigot. If ireland had seif government the Catholic mejority would cut the throats of the Protestant muority. He had been in France, in Belgium and last week in the Province of Quebec and he had even throats out there. The cry that seen no throats cut there The cry that H. m. Rale means Rome Rale only comes from a heart calloused by religious pre-judices. It made him sick to bear such a cry. He defied the bigots to bring on their of j-ctions, to heap them up before his face and he would grasp them all and the defied the bigots the based ram them down their bigoted threats. Do Uister's seventeen Home Rule repre-sentatives look a if Irish Protestants were afraid of the Catholics 1 Does the fact that Derry, historic Derry, returns Justin McCarthy, a Home Rule Catholic to Parliament, re-echo the sentiment of the bigot? No, the Irish people have long since merged their sectional and religious since merged their sectional and religious feelings in the glorious cause of their country. God was no despot, and he would hear Ireland's prayer. The scarred and tear stained face of liberty had long been turned up to heaven suppli-cating the Most High for mercy. Her tears shall not be shed in vain. Her prayer shall soon be heard. The speaker then bris fly told of the sympathy among Protestant bodies in England and America for Home Rule. The cause was sure to trinnoh. Before three vers he felt as triumph. Before three years he felt as sure as the heavens are stretched over cur beads that Ireland would have Home Rale. heads that Ireland would have Home Rale. He felt it in his blood; he felt it in his beart. When last he visited his native last dshe was bowed down in sorrow; when next he would plant his foot upon the Green Isle it would be to assist to write the epitaph of the immortal Emmett. God is no despot. He will listen to Ireland's prayer. She is now emerging out of the darkness of seven centuries of oppression with the supshine of hope and

"Great glorious and free, First flower of the earth and first gem of the

century ego over one million of her people

EDITOBIAL NOTES.

THE "Rev." Fulton is now engaged in abusing the Chicago press for not publishing his vile language against the Catholic priesthood. He accuses the editors of being priest-ridden.

THE Religious Orders which were banished from Prussia, are being gradually permitted to re-occupy their houses. The Orenlines have lately received permission to return to their convents at Ratisbon and Oppenheim.

AN ERROR in our last number makes the article on Scotland and the Jubilee say that it was the Catholic Ladies of Linburgh who presented the beautiful album, and the Sisters of St. Margaret album, and the Sisters of St. Margaret who sent the richly ornamented gold chalice. This misstatement is made by the misplacing of the words former and for the diocese, one in Toronto, one in

ago oy Father Quirk. On Sunday afternoon His Lordship drove back to Peterboro, a distance of twenty miles, and arrived in time for vespers and Benediction.

On Tuesday, the 6th inst., the dioceean On Tuesday, the 6th inst., the diocesan elergy to the number of eighteen, includ ing the two vicars general, assembled at the new epiecopal residence and were hospitably entertained at dinner by the bishop. After dinner a conference was held in the large and spacious room reserved for that purpose, followed by a literary and musical entertainment, in which several of the clergy participated, given in honor of the festival of St. Thomas Aquinas, the patron of the given in honor of the festival of St. Thomas Aquinas, the patron of the bishop. His Lordship heartily welcomed the diocean clergy to what he courteously called their father's house and showed them all the apartments, including the rooms reserved for them during retreats and conferences. He then distributed amongst them as souvenirs of their first conference and festival of St. Thomas a large lithograph of their bishon. which

conference and festival of St. Thomas a large lithograph of their bishop, which were most acceptable to the priests. Next morning, on the feast of his holy patron, His Lordship celebrated Mass at the Convent of Notre Dame and preached for the pupils, who saug several beautiful hymns in honor of St. Thomas and St. Joseph. His Lordship granted the pupils a holiday in honor of the day. Next Sunday the Bishop will be at Ennismore, and the following Sunday is announced to preach the panegyric of St. Patrick at Lindssy.

Lindsay. OLERICAL CHANGES IN THE DIOCESP Father Bretherton from Bracebridge to Lindsay, Father McGuire from Lindsay to Bracebridge, Father O'Brien from Peterborough to Fenelon Falls, Father McEvoy from Fenelon Falls to be Rector of the Cathedral and chancellor. Chancellor Conway to be Rector of Nor wood and Havelock, Father O'Connel, jr., to be rector of Faugustic and Father o be rector of Bowmanville and Father

responsibilities thus imposed upon him in this new sphere of action. He was only a short time in Peterboro' when the unsightimess of the approaches to the cathedral convinced him that something had to be done immediately in that direction. Workmen were assigned their had to be content interaction and their direction. Workmen were assigned their task and the result is a magnificint plat-form, the envy of all observers, while a grand and colos al porch was constructed where the comfort and convenience of The where the comfort and convenience of worshippers are equally concutted. The interior of the cathedral next received his attention. The choir gallery was notably enlarged, the organ thorougbly renovated and new pipes put in. To-day the organ of the cathedral stands out a thing of beauty, and the effect of its besutifully modulated music constitutes a joy forever. In the next place he noticed how annoy-ing to his Lordship the Bishop was the fact that so many people were stand-ing during the services, and as with him the conception of something to be done means instantaneous sciton, no less than forty two pews were immediately added means instantaneous sciion, no less than forty-two pews were immediately added to the seating capacity of the church, and thus very appreciable increase in the revenues was realized at once. His atten-tion was next directed to the necessity of painting the galleries and pews. So nicely was this work executed that the denout worshipmer feals more than ever devout worshipper feels more than ever it is good for us to be here. Next in order came the erection of the Stations of the Cross, painted in oil and each one a work of art. Other paintings were beau-tifully framed and now adorn the sanctu-

ary. Mention must be in the next place particularly made of the fact that Father McEvoy has organized a class where the Gregorian chant is taught by an emineat professor, and the effect on the services has already been magical. Thus he has professor, and the effect on the services has already been magical. Thus he has hid broad and deep the foundations of a choir which in the near future will be one of the greatest bleesings evolved from his arduous labors. Recognizing that order is heaven's first law he has also organized a band of twenty five young gentlemen whose duty it is to act young gentlemen whose duty it is to act as ushers, and thus contribute to that decorum during church services which the holiness of God's house so emphatically demands. The Sunday collections have continued to steadily increase and show a much larger average than at any time during previous years. Owing to the delicate state of Father Rudkin's health an immense amount of labor devolves

THE LECTURE.

grace. THE LECTURE. The curtain was rung down after the concert part. A few moments delay and it again rose revealing a neatly set stage filled with representative gentle-men, who, during the entertainment, had occupied front seats in the hall. The chair was occupied by Mr. T. P. Coffee, president of the Guelph Branch Irish National Lesgue. Rev. Dr. Pep-per, the speaker of the evening, Rev. Dr. Griffin, Rev. A. K Birks, Dr. Howitt, president of St. George's society, Mr. Wm. Watson, presideff of St. Andrew's; Prof. Mills, of St. Patrick's ; Mr. D. Guthrie, M. P. P. ; Col. Higinbotham, Sneriff McKim, Messrs. Thomas Goldie, Frank Dowier, Ald. Coffee, Jas. Keleher, Jao, Higgins, M O'Connor, T. A. Heffer-nan, S O'Connor, Jas. Laidlaw, T. J. Day, P. Mahon, C. Chase, M. J. Doran, E. J. O'Brien and James Keough occu-pied seats on the platform.

E. J. O Brien and James Redge occur pied seats on the platform. The president in a few words wel-comed those present, made a brief refer-ence to the local branch of the Land League, paid a glowing compliment to the speaker of the evening and then in-troduced the Rev. Geo. W. Pepper. A tail man, with broad shoulders and as straight as an arrow, arose to his fest as straight as an arrow, arose to his fest and bowed an acknowledgment to the cheers of the audience. Mr Pepper looks every inch a soldier. He betrays in his walk and mannerisms the charac-

in his walk and mannerisms the charac-teristics of an old veteran. But as he stood on the platform Friday night, a noble type of well developed manhood, and cast his piercing grey eyes over the assemblage, one was deeply impressed with the idea that he was as much at home in the arena of oratory as amid the clash of arms

On rising to move a vote of thanks to On rising to move a vote of thanks to the lecturer, Mr. D. Guthrie, M. P. P., was warmly received. He made a stirring address. He paid a glowing tribute to the speaker, and said this meeting could not but aid in a great measure the cause of Home Rule in this vicinity. He culogised Gladstone and referred with pride to Scotland's solid Home Rule record. To Scotland's solid Home Rule record. To him it seemed strange that any one in Canada could refuse to support a liberal measure of Home Rule. Coercion had failed and he hoped it would continue to fail. He was proud to be here, and glad that he had an opportunity of listening to the eloquent, powerful and witty address of the Kev. Dr Pepper. Rev. Dr. Griffin was loudly cheered. He desired to second the vote of thanks.

He was a Home Raler in every sense of the term. He had read much about Irehad, its nataral beauties and healthy climate, but he wouldn't live there because he couldn't stand it. To prosper a nation must be rooted to the soil. Speaking of patriotism the rev. gentleman gave a beautiful illustration of how the lows of country prevails in every human love of country prevails in every human heart unless the heart be utterly per-verted. He would oppose separation. We verted. He would oppose separation. We could'nt afford to lose Ireland. We must make her a strength rather than a weak We mast could be and to lose field in the make here a strength rather than a weak-ness to that great empire whose fig has brazed a thousand years the battle and the breeze. He rejoleed that Catholics and Protestants could all stand on one plat-form, and express their sympathy for a good cause. Mr. Thos. Goldie spoke briefly express-ing his pleasure at being present and his sympathy with the resolution. Prof. Mills also said a few words. He was in favor of Ireland getting a measure of self government such as we enjoy in Canada, said he would trust implicitly the Roman Catholic majority and expressed his pleasure that all religious prejudices were being buried. The motion was put and unanimously

The motion was put and unanimously carried.

Rev. Dr. Pepper suitably responded. "God Save the Queen" then closed one of the most enjoyable meetings ever held in Guelph. Atter the meeting a few of the mem-

bers of the League entertained the worthy doctor to a lunch at the Welling-

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

6

Dablin.

Lard Rosebery has sent £20 towards be expense of the reception of the tish Members who have been im-risoned under the Coercion Act. Archbishop Walsh, on his return to ablin from Rome, is to be presented, i behalf of the clergy and laity, with a betoriol address, painted by O'Hes and amed at Canfield's. On Fabruary 16th, Archbishop, Kinha

Configuration and the second second second states and states.

Louth. Septain Singleton, the landlord of the Belpstrick estate at Collon, has, through the intervention of the Rev. Geo. Tasff., P. P., wiped out 5574 arrears of rent due by his tenant. One tenant had £265 wiped out, a second £100, a third £93 18. 7d., a fourth, having a judicial lease, for; a fifth £28 (a year's rent). In reddition to the above concession, such of the tenants as paid any rent this year re-selved a reduction of 25 per cent. Cark.

Cork.

A nice little cheque for about £1,000 waits Alderman Hooper's acceptance, new that he has been released from Tulla

new that he has been released from Tulia more jell. The Venerable Peter O'Meara, of the archdiocese of Melbourne, one of the beat known Catholic clergymen in Tasmania and Vietoria, has passed to his final rest. Pather O'Meara was a naive of Oork, and 65 years of ege. He made his ecclesianti-cal studies at All Hallows College, and was ordained about the year 1862 for the Hobart Town Mission, where he labored for about three years. He was then sent to Vietoria to collect for that mission and finding that elimate suited his constitu-tion better, remained under the late re-vered Archbiabop Goold. He was at once appointed curate of St. Patrick's Cathe-dral, Melbourne. In 1871, the deceased glergyman was appointed pator of the elergyman was appointed pastor of the important parish of St. Francis, in the centre of Melbourne city, where he labored ever after with unflagging energy. A sister of Father O'Mears is a religious in the Convent of Mercy, Perth, Western Australia.

Austrelia. On February 17th, an eviction took place on the lands of Knockshill, near Millstreet, on the property of Sir George Golthurst. The tenant was Mr. James Pemeroy, the president of the Dromtariffe National League. The farm is an exten dive one, containing over 300 acres, held at the yearly rent of £110 James Boland, Mallow, was the abeiniffs officer who carried out the eviction, and be was protected by thirty of the constabulary, ander the command of District Inspector Supple. Boland and his assistants were under the command of District Inspector Supple. Boland and his assistants were obliged to remove every article of furni-ture. As they went along they found every preparation for a defence of the premises. Piles of wood and iron gates were placed upstairs, and alarge quautity of tar. While the effects were being removed an arrangement was entered into the tenant agreeing to pay £70 and £15 costs, and to get a clear receipt for all rent due. The tenant intends to go into court to get a fair rent fixed.

all rent due. The tenant intends to go into court to get a fair rent fixed. At a Coercion Act Court on February 10th, at Rathmore, before Messrs. Roche and Butler, R. M's, five young men were sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from a fortnight to a month for taking part in "an unlawful assembly." Peter O'Callaghan, charged with assault ing Sergeant Murphy by throwing a sod of turf at him, was sent to jail for a month

ied of consumption, against which he id been strugging for nearly five years, ving gone to Australia in the hope of plonging his life and labors in the pred ministry.

Deving for the second labors in the secred ministry. On February 17th, a force of police, under Mr. Pearse, R M., eccorted Sheriff Hobson to the residence of Mrs. Mo-roney, at Herbertstown, where the long threatened eviction was at last carried out. Mrs. Moroney is the wile of Thomas Moroney, who has been an inmate of Kilmainbam Jail for more than a year as one of Judge Boyd's "contempt of court" prisoners. Tom Moroney has suffered heavily for his loyalty to his fellow tenants. He was selected by the landlord as a test-case, and it was for tunate for many an Irish farmer that so resolute a man was chosen. No wonder that he is pursued by the vengeance of the landlord. "It is understood,' says the correspondent of the Press Associa-tion, "that Moroney is not to be included in any settlement that may be made." We venture to think that the tenante will have a word to say upon that point.

Clare. At a Coercion Court held at Killaloe, on February 14th, before Captain Keogh, R. M., four sons of a most respectable widow of the name of Andrews, a tenant of the Ballynone section of the Twiss setate, the youngest, a boy about ten years old, were sentenced to a term of three months' imprisonment with hard labor for having, as alleged, thrown stones at a family of the name of Halloran, farmers on the same property. Mr. A. Nolan, solicitor, Nenagh, defended the socuesed. In all the cases an appeal was lodged, and the defendants were ad. mitted to bail. It is proposed to present a testimonial to Mr. Cox, M. P., early in March. The people of Clare are anzious to place on record their high appreciation of his services.

ervices.

services. Tipperary: Thomas Condon, M. P., the "Tipperary Dragoon," has not been idle, although he was not present at the opening of Par-liament. He has done staunch and noble service in negotiating terms be tween the Counters of Kingston and her tenants. Concessions of the original abatements demanded have been made and the evicted families have been re-instated. instated.

Bown. The Very Rev. Dr. Mooney, P. P., V. G, Hilltown, died on Feb. 15th, at the parochial residence there, after a few days' illness. The decessed clergyman, who was in his 76th year, had been suf-fering from bronchitis, and his death was not altogether unexpected. Turone.

Tyrone.

Tyrene. Upwards of fifty ejectment decrees for non-payment of rent have been recovered against tenants on the estate of the late Sir Wm. E. Verner. Mr. Arthur R Jack-son, of London, is trustee of the estate, and Mr. James Crossle, Dungannon, agent A few days ago Mr. Croslee sent notice to the tenantry (against whom ejectment decrees have not yet been recovered), to pay rent and arrears of rent due up to November, '87, to Arthur R. Jackson, Esq., trustee, at Dungannon, otherwise legal proceedings would be taken for the recovery of the same. The tenants say they are unable to pay, and are deter-mined to bold out. Donegal.

Constable Quigley, Government short-hand writer, of Gweedore, recently for-warded his resignation to the Inspector-General, as a protest against the arrest of Father McFadden. The constable was promptly arrested and held to bail on a charge of refusing duty before his resig-nation had been accepted.

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

THE LATEST BOOKS. "Did n't Know 't was Loaded"

May do for a stupid boy's excuse ; but what can be said for the parent who sees his child lauguishing 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 all intelligent households keep Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which is at once pleasant to the taste, and the most searching and 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 chaughter, now 21 years old, was in perfect health until a year ago when she began to complain of natigue, headache, debility, dizziness, 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 reëstab-lished her former health. I find Ayer's Sarsaparilla a most valuable remedy for the 'assitude and debility incident to spring time."

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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JOHNSTON'S - FLUID - BEEF

A HOUSEHOLD REQUISITE.

MAROH 17, 1886.

SEORT INSTRUCTIONS FOR LO MANNES.

N. Y. Freeman's Journal. Delivered by the Rev. James Donoho rector of the church of St. Thom Aquinas, Brooklyn, N. Y.]

X. POINTS FOR THE PROFILE ON BATTIE Data PROFILE: As this is the last struction we intend to give in the preser-series on the Secrament of Biption, many lacking in method, a great may being lacking in method, a great may being lacking in method, a great may be any second in the sense subject. The bi-of a child is a very important event i to will not go to heaven. If after be-be pointed God should take it to Himsel-the will not go to heaven. If after be-be pointed God should take it to Himsel-be an intercessor for its parent the very first thing to occupy the sti-ties of the parents. What name shall be called 1 if the mother be a frivol med reading person, she wan's om the bisners names out of her favorite be is disting uished celebrity of the ti-mend reading the source of a some part would of the incurable kind, and the world of the incurable kind, and the to be guided by the Church, I were wish to have the child called means inder the protection of what you wish to have the child called is to be subject. If you have a mean for nice name, that weakness on the biserse in the protection of what you wish to have the child called is the Salutz. Many of the saints wonderfully beautiful names. Let uside be placed under the protection. POSITE FOR THE PEOPLE ON BAPTIS

wonderfully beautiful names. Det shild be placed under the protection caint. The next thing of importance in sheice of a godiather and a godino Te aid you in this selection, let m yea the conditions required in of that any person may be in reality a father or a godmother. The sp must have the use of reason an beptized. He must be appointed to one either by the parents or b privat. He must touch the child the water is being poured, and he have the intention of discharging duties of a sponsor. What are this pains to godfathers and godino in case the parents should die or ta able to instruct the child, they bound to teach the person bay whatever is essential to its being whatever is disconted to the bound to the solid, they pared life or bad reputation, he madels, those who have been pri-encommunicated, persons of un-mind, and those who are ignorant rediments of faith; also memb schurch, and those who are known secret societies condemned by Church, and those who are known receive Communion at Easter tim

receive Communion at Easter tim It sometimes happens that a receives private baptism at the p home, on account of the danger bended from taking it to the There is a strict obligation of aft bringing it to the church, when it dome with safety, in order to h ether ceremonies supplied. To on the one cere mony of spplying th ohrism, would be a mortal sin. there should the child be broug bentized Always to the parish aptized ! Always to the parish Parents taking it elsewhere, accor As A and a start of the second and a second a se

ing Sergeant hat pay by antonion of turf at him, was sent to jail for a month with hard labor. Markham McCarthy was charged with inciting to assault Sergeant Smith. It appeared the police entered defendant's house on the ground that a meeting of a "suppressed" National League was being held there. At first they refused to leave, but eventually did so, and stood in the vicinity. Mc Garthy, with a stick in his hand, asked them in a threatening manner to go away. Befendant was ordered to find bail for his future good behaviour, or in default, sentenced to go to jail for a week. He showe the latter alternative, and the bench refused to state a case. The marge conduct of the religence

on the occasion of rather Stephens' arrest. The accused were brought to court handcuffed, under an escort of the army corps on duty at Falcarragh, and were lodged in the black hole in the ordinary way, and were marched hand-cuffed to the courthouse. The men had refused to give bail to attend at Dun-fanaghy, to which court they had not been bailed or summoned to attend. No food was profided for the prisoners by the authorities, but Father Stephens succeeded in having some refreshments taken to them before starting from Fal-carragh for Dunfanaghy. Mr. O'Doherty defended, but declined to recognize the legality of the adjournment from one Petty Session district to another. There was no evidence of any actual violence whatever. The adjournment, as stated bench refused to state a case. The savage conduct of the policemen and their officers, in the streets of Cork, on the night of February 14th, was about as disgraceful a business as ever occurred in a civilized community. A number of the city bands and a vast number of citizens went to meet the Dublin train to receive and honor Mr. W. J. Lane. There received the Mamber for East Cork whatever. The adjournment, as stated by the court, was made principally on ac-count of the inconvenience to the troops count of the inconvenience to the troops in attending at Falcarragh in such severe weather. Mr. O'Doherty repeatedly protested against the arrangement as illegal, and argued that the defendants, having been present (in obedience to their summonses and their bail), at Fal-carragh, had a perfect right to be tried there. They were, nevertheless, tried in a body, all except one summarily con-victed, and sentenced to one months' im-prisonment with hard labor. The bench refused to increase the sentence for the purpose of an appeal, and Mr. O'Doherty applied to have a case stated on the question of change of venues. This was also refused, and Mr. O'Doherty intends to apply to compel a case to be stated. Galway. They received the Member for East Cork with great enthusiasm, and accompanied with great enthusiasm, and accompanied him to his residence, on the North Mall, with every demonstration of respect, but in a perfectly orderly fashion. Leaving Mr. Lane at home, the people and the bands wended their way homewards. The Barrack street band was passing down South Msin street, followed by a large crowd when out of various side streets rushed police-men armed with batons, who commenced to beat and maltreat every one they met.

Galway. Galway. On February 13th, in Gelway, Mr. Beckett and Captain Peel, two of Mr. Balfour's "Removable Magistrates." constituted themselves a Coercion Court, for the trial of sixteen young men, charged with "unlawful assembly" at the railway station on the occasion of the arrival of Mr. Wilfred Blunt, as a prisoner, from Portumna. Mr. Blake

men armed with batons, who commenced to beat and maltreat every one they met. Captain Plunkett commanded this re-markable operation, and his stern order on the occasion seems to have been, "Don't hesitate to baton." Over twenty persons were treated at the North In-firmary, and some were pronounced to be very serious cases indeed. The Bar-neck streat hand consisting of about two dozen very respectable young men, had siz or more of their number treated at the arrival of Mr. Wilfred Blunt, as a prisoner, from Portumna. Mr. Blake prosecuted, and Mr. MoInerny (in-structed by Mr. Redmond) defended. The names of the prisoners were Thomas Ashe, Thomas O'Sullivan, Edward Lee, James Hogan, George Staunton, John Mullins, John Conroy, Neal Conroy; John Connelly, Patrick Madden, Denis Devany. Caristopher Grant, Michael the North Infirmary for injuries re-ceived; and, of twenty-four valuable in-struments, four only were rescued safe from the attack made by the police, the remainder being either wholly destroyed or badly injure

Limerick

form in nemthur

form in nemburn. Some Lives (Nos. 3, 4, 5), speak of the Saint being born on a stone, and others of a flood of water deluging him when in charge of his nurse. Now, his connection with a castle and its probable stony floor inc built as it was on the verge of the ing, built as it was on the verge of the tidal river, would harmonize with the

tidal river, would harmonize with the description. The Lives (Nos. 2, 6) speak of his dwell-ing as not far from the Irish Sea. Now, this description fits in with a habitation only a few miles north of the Bristol Cnannel. The Bristol waters and Irish Sea so commingle that near Newport they are not easily distinguishable. The Lives (No. 6) speak of giants said to have dwelt near the saint's habitation Just hard by, on the west of Caerleon, is the fabled habitation of the giants. It is of an eiliptical shape; and though it was probably a Roman ampbitheatre, the trad-ition prevalent in the days of Probus lin-gers round the place still, for it is at pre-sent called Arthur's Round Table. All these scattered hints in the Lives are sent called Arthur's Round Table. All these scattered bluts in the Lives are brought together, not for the purpose of confirming the saint's description—it re-quires no configmation—but to impart to them a probability, which they otherwise would not possess, by their harmonizing with the description. The Lives (No. 6) speak of Nentre as of the Nentrian province—in other words, the town connected with the saint's birth.

The Livee (No. 6) speak of Nentre as of the Nentrian province—in other words, the town connected with the saint's birth-place gave a name to the province in which it was situated. Caerleon was the capital of the Roman province in Wales. There is a story in the Lives (Sconda, Tertia, Quarta) touching a miracle per-formed through the instrumentality of St. Patrick, yet a helpless child. On a certain occasion his uncle, in carrying him to the senate house in his arms, dropped dead; and when the bystanders addressed the predestined youth as the cause, or occasion, or interested party in the fatal occurrence, the lifeless man was restored to life and strength. I allude to the occurrence be-cause it incidentally brings out the mull-cipal character of the town, as indicated

S). The editor of the Lives, in rendersod it is into Latin, shows that he understood it to mean a holy castle; and because nen was not so usually used in later times as nem for "heavenly," he gave the Latinized belief, St. Patrick was born in Monmonth theories, I answer the question which head this article by saying that, in my bellef, St. Patrick was born in Monmonth-shire, South Wales, at Cærleon on the bank of the Usk.

The Burdens of Womanhood.

The Burdens of Womanbood. Thousands of women are silently suf-fering untold misery, simply because they shrink from consulting a physician in those numerous complaints arising from functional irregularities and dis-orders. Many a modest girl and woman prefers to bear her heavy burden in sil-ence rather than to go to the family phy-sician for advice. All sufferers from this class of disorders can, however, find prompt and sure relief in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a specific in such cases, and has brightened the lives of countless women by restoring them to perfect health.

Demoracy of the Church.

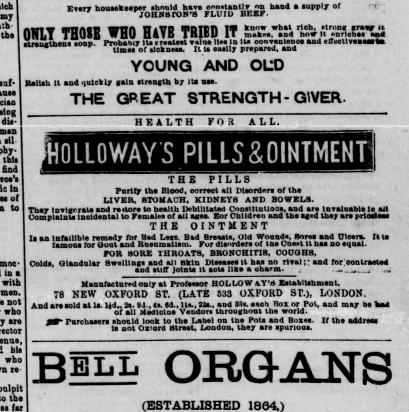
A pregnant indication of the democ-racy of the Catholic Church is found in a comparison of the income of priests with that of many Protestant clergymen. Salaries of \$10,000 and \$12,000 are not Salaries of \$10,000 and \$12,000 are not uncommon among those of the latter who occupy fashionable pulpits, and many are wealthy. On the other hand, the rector of the great Cathedral on Fifth avenue, N. Y., receives \$200 a year and his assistant \$600, while those prisets who labor in the veriest slums of the town re-ceives it as amount

ceive a like amount.

ceive a like amount. There is no aristocracy of the pulpit here—and whether a man preaches to the millionaire or the pauper the result as far as his personal pocket is concerned re-mains the same. The fact is worthy of consideration, certainly, even by those who condemn the Roman Caurch.—Pro-vidence Telegram.

Consumption Surely Cared.

To the Editor :-To the Editor :-Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named Lis-ease. By its timely use thousands of hope-less cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy reme to any of our readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully.



UNAPPROACHED FOR GENERAL EXCEL.

LENCE AND QUALITY OF TONE.

SPECIAL STYLES MADE FOR CHURCHES We regret to have to amounce the death, as St. John's College, Sydney, on December 31st, of the Rev Peter O'Shes, brother of the Rev. James O'Shes, Adm, St. Michael's, Limerick. The young elergyman had only attained 'his 26th year, and just two years ago he had been inised to the Priesthood by the Most Rev. Dr. Moran, Cardinal Archbishop, in the Cathedral Church of Sydney. He made to the parish church. Who should accompany the chi church ? The father should alway The father who does not come witness of the beptism of his chi lowest conceivable type of de fatherhood. Besides the sponso is immate friends of the family w well to be present. Althour presence of friends and is not necessary, it adds estat of the ceremony, a hances the social advantages eserament. Sad indeed is the children where there is no bapt estrament. Such indeed is to children where there is no bapt fanticide and desertion aboun and cross roads are reddened w blood. Their dying cries awake passion. People grow accust hear their expiring moans. The st baptism, the presence of a n bioade the church register. at baptism, the presence of a n friends, the church register, cocial advantage of being a ch gressent at the baptism of his chil saited for Chinese than Obristis tion. He is better qualified f ship at Pekin than in a Chri Betteren, let us surround the Netbren, let us surround the with all the pomp and ceremon E is a great accament. The father should know how to ap By it his obild is consecrated cances, it becomes a sacred bein graards it, a saint protects it, it child of God, an heir of heav project the angels. nion of the angels.

ania of doi, at the tot steps panion of the angels. Let the father and friends to it to the church. Ask the pr cortificate of baptism. Pre document with care. There quite common among the be families of having a medal of bronze made to commemora tism of each child. Any sty is allowable. The father of his ingenuity in drawing the words of the certificate migh on one side, and on the other of the church, or the patro even parents' pictures. There existen of ancient origin while probaby introduced in the Towards the end of the cell probaby introduced in the Towards the end of the cen prices puts a white cloth ove head and says: "Receive robe, and bear it unspot writhunal of Our Lo tribunal of Our Lo Obrist, that thou mayest everlasting life." An ordin white linen is usually made our baptistries for this " It is a substitute for the wh of the ancient catechumens, innocence, freedom, triu chrism cloth is what it is co why could not some friend or better still, the mother, the event, embroider a ch

SHORT INSTRUCTIONS FOR LOW MASSES.

N. Y. Freeman's Journal. Delivered by the Rev. James Donohoe, ster of the church of St. Thomas quinas, Brooklyn, N. Y.]

FORTE FOR THE PROPLE ON BAPTISM. DEAR PROPLE: As this is the last in struction we intend to give in the present series on the Sacrament of Bapti-m, we mat crowd into it, even at the risk of being lacking in method, a great many things of importance for the people to knew that have been omitted in previous discourses on the same subject. The birth of a child is a very important event in a family. If that child die without baptism it will not go to heaven. If after being baptized God abould take it to Himself, it will be an intercessor for its parents in heaven. Therefore its baptiam should be the very first thing to occupy the atten-ties of the parents. What name shall it be called 1 if the mother be a frivolous, nevel reading person, she wants one of POINTS FOR THE PROPLE ON BAPTISM. tion of the parents What name shall it be called 1 if the mother be a frivolous, nevel reading person, she wants one of the bisarve names out of her favorite book of fiction. If the father take an interest in public affairs, he wishes to have it called after the leader of some party or some distinguished celebrity of the time, ne matter what the name may be. There will always be a good deal of alliness in the world of the incurable kind, and this seems to be a species of that infimity. For the sake of the still large class who wish to be guided by the Church, I may elate that when the protection of what saint yea wish to have the child called, he means "under the protection of what saint yea wish to have the child called, he means "under the protection of what saint yea wish to have the child called nees for nice names, that weakness can be fully gratified by referring to the Calendar of the Saints. Many of the saints had wonderfully beautiful names. Let your shild be placed under the protection of a caint. The next thing of importance is the

child be placed under the plottened of the saint. The next thing of importance is the cheice of a godfather and a godmother. To aid you in this selection, let me tell yen the conditions required in order that any person may be in reality a god-father or a godmother. The sponsor must have the use of reason and be heatised. He must be appointed to this beptised. He must be appointed to this office either by the parents or by the pricet. He must touch the child while the return is being the child while office either by the parents or by the tipe st. He must touch the child while it water is being poured, and he must it was the intervent of discharging the daties of a sponsor. What are the oblic gations of godfathers and god mothers? If he case the parents should die or be unable to instruct the child, they are bound to teach the person baptised i whatever is essential to its being a good wristian. The following persons are ineligible for this office: persons of de paswed life or bad reputation, heretics, infidels, those who have been publicly excommunicated, persons of unsound mind, and those who are ignorant of the radiments of faitb; also members of cerve Communion at Easter time.

receive Communion at Easter time. It sometimes happens that a child receives private baptem at the parent's receives private baptism at the parent's home, on account of the danger appre-bended from taking it to the church. There is a strict obligation of afterwards bringing it to the church, when it can be done with eafety, in order to have the ether ceremonies supplied. To omit even the one cere mony of applying the sacred ehrism, would be a mortal sin. To what eharch should the child be brought to be baptized ? Always to the parish church. Parents taking it elsewhere, according to St. Liguori, are guilty of sin if they do so without the pastor's consent, and even when his permission is obtained, it is obli-gatory to send whatever offerings are gatory to send whatever offerings are made to the parish church.

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when his permission is obtained, it is obli-gatory to send whatever offerings are made to the parlah church. Who should accompany the child to the church ? The father should always come. The father who does not come to be a witness of the baptism of his child is the lowest conceivable type of degenerations, some interable veins and arterise carry dis carried through the entire system_those innumerable veins and arterise carry dis carried through the entire system_those innumerable veins and arterise carry dis carried through the entire system_those innumerable veins and arterise carry dis carried through the series carry dis carried through the presence of friends and relations is not necessary, it adds to the searament Sud indeed is the fate of children where there is no baptism. In-fasticide and desertion abound, streets and care moals are reddened with their children where there is no baptism. In-fanticide and desertion abound, streets and cross roads are reddened with their and cross roads are reddened with their blood. Their dying cries awake no com-passion. People grow accustomed to bear their expiring moans. The witnesses at baptism, the presence of a number of friends, the church register, have the seeisl advantage of being a check upon wime. The father who neglects to be present at the baptism of his child is better wited for Chinese than Obristian civiliza-tion. He is better qualified for citizen-ship at Pekin than in a Christian civil. Bettere, let us surround the sacrament with all the poop and ceremony we can. Netbren, let us surround the secrament with all the pomp and ceremony we can. It is a great secrement. The Christian fasher should know how to appreciate it. By it his child is consecrated in all its conses, it becomes a secred being, an angel guards it, a caint protects it, it becomes a child of God, an usir of heaven, a com-panion of the angels. Let the father and friends scoompany is to the church. Ask the priest for a certificate of baptism. Preserve this document with care. There is a custom quite common among the best Catholic families of having a medal of silver or bronse made to commemorate the bap tism of each child. Any style of medal is allowable. The father can exercise his ingenuity in drawing the plan. The words of the certificate might be placed on one side, and on the other the picture of the church, or the patron saint, or even parents' pictures There is another custom of ancient origin which might be probaby introduced in this country. Towards the end of the ceremony the rowards the end of the ceremony the priest puts a white cloth over the child's head and says: "Receive this white robe, and bear it unspotted to the tribunal of Our Lord Jesus Ohrist, that thou mayest find there everlasting life." An ordinary piece of white linen is usually made do duty in our bapiatrices for this "white robe." It is a substitute for the white garments of the ancient catechumens, and denotes imnocence, freedom, triumph. The chrism cloth is what it is called. Now, why could not some friend of the family, er better still, the mother, anticipating the event, embroider a chrism cloth of

some precious white material? This could be taken away and religiously preserved by the parents. It could be transmitted from generation to genera-tion. It would be a monument of the benefits received in baptism, and a mark of the alliance contracted with God. Which of us would not like to have in our preserving such a momente of our our possession such a momento of our baptism, and of our mother ?

HEBOISM OF THE IBISH PEAS-ANTRY.

An extraord of the second state of the second state of the second state In a low thatched cabin in the county Silgo, there lived a poor family whose ole dependence was a few acres of land, a few acres of bog and a kind, industrious father. From the bog they would gather a kind of fuel called turf, coal being almost unknown in those parts. This poor family consisted of four boys and three girls. Though I say poor, they were not compelled to solicit alms. Many a hard day they worked trying to reclaim their few acres of mountainous land. It was not uncommon to see the girls carry-ing basketfuls of stones on their backs from sunrise till sunset. The stones were taken from the land in order that it would yield a good crop. For years they worked reclaiming this land. As they improved the land, the landlord would raise the rent. It was hard to see those hard work ing people handicapped by this cruel and mercilese land robber, who, while living in luxury and desipation, thought not of the privations of this more than noble family. Year after year the rent was raised, but the day came when they could no longer stand the repacity of this brutal land robber, whose ancestors paid homage ito the ignoble Cromwell. One night as they were all gathered around the turf fire, the father exclaimed : "Something must be done !" The rent was due and he could not pay it. Howerer, it was decided that the eldest girl should have her wish, which was to go to America, she having received her passage paper some time previously. The morning of her departure came. Frienda and neighbors thronged to the depot, or station house, as it is called, to bid a last adieu to this noble girl. Her mother, one of the good old stock, became to ally unnerved. She fell unconscious to mother earth as the train moved out of Kilfree depot. It was a sad parting. But, yent is ready, this is not a isolated case. I often asked myself the question, Do other factor the globe who have more low for home than the Irlsh people. They never forget the land of their birth not those they leave behind. This Irish give rent. In my estimation she of Irish have done the same, as Kickham sang. They leave their native country to cross the Atlantic, to hoard their hard won earnings for the helpless ones at home. God bless the peasant girls of Ireland, for to day they are the admiration of Chris-tendom.

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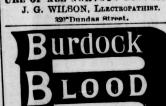
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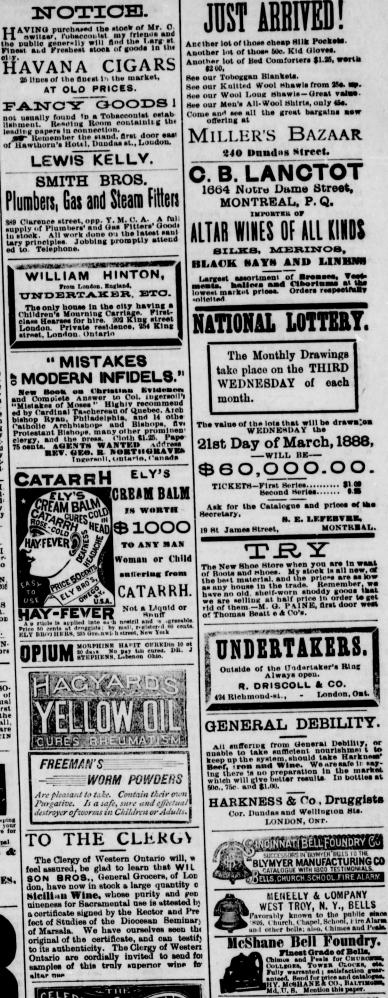
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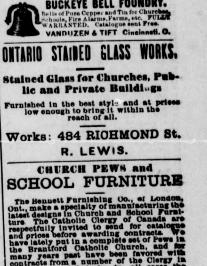
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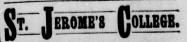


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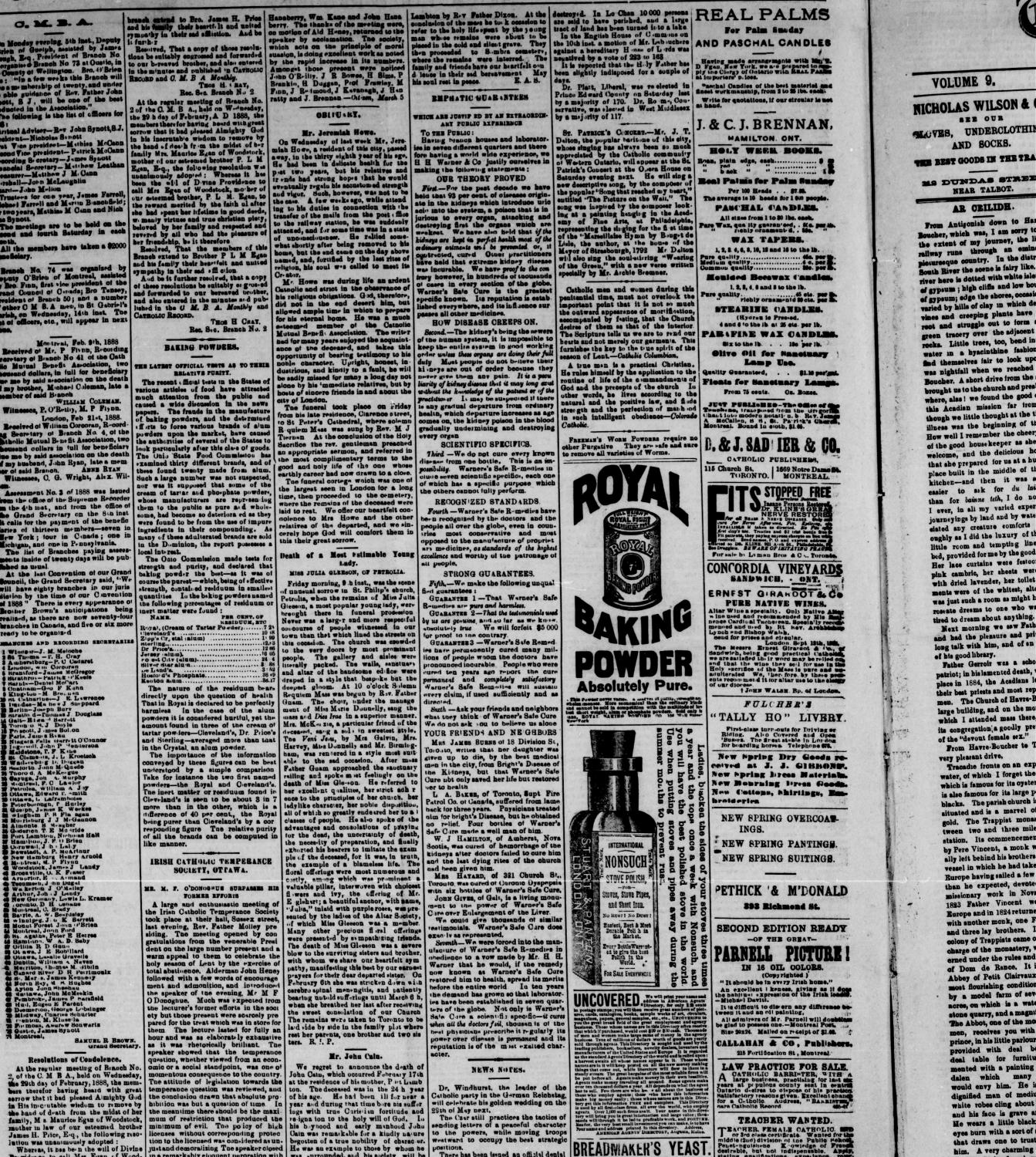
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O. M. B. A.

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The following is the factor cannot be the set of the provide of the set of th

meetings are to be held on the 1 and tourth Saturday in each

All the members have taken a \$2000

Branch No. 74 was organized by beputy O'Brien of Montreal, assisted by Bro. Finn, first vice president of the rand Council of Canada; Bro Tanney, resident of Branch 50; and a number of other O M S. A men, in St Gabriel's parish, on Wednesday, 14th inst. The is of officers, etc., will appear in next

Montreal, Feb. 9th, 1888 Beceived ot Mr. P. Finn, Brounding Besetary of Bisach No 41 of the Oath die Mutual Benefit Association, two thousand dollars, in full for beneficiary due me by said association on the death of my brother, Michael Caleman, late a member of said Bisach WILLIAN COLUMAN.

WILLIAM COLEMAN. Witnesson, P. O'Reality, M. P. Flynn.

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ament No. 3 of 1888 was issued Assessment (0. 5 of 1950 was insured from the office of the Supreme Recorder on the 4'b inst, and from the office of the Grand Secretary on the 8'n inst. It calls for the payment of the benefic inries of thirteen members-seven in New York; four in Conada; one in New York; nor in Penasivania. The list of Branches paying assess-bed as usual. At the last Convention of our Grand At the last Convention of our Grand

At the inst Convention of our Grand Gouncil, the Grand Scoretary said, "We will have eighty branches in our juris distion by the time of our Cunvention of 1888." There is every appearance of Brother Brown's anticipations being realized, as there are now seventy-four branches in Canada, and five or aix more ready to be organized. ready to be organis-d

MAGERS AND RECORDING SEC 1 Windsor-J. M. Meloche 265 Thoma - I. H. Oray 4 subersiburg - P. U Gadaret Loudou, w.m. Corcoran Brankford - James McGregor Strathros - Patrick "Keele Marula - Dentel McCart Contasm-Gro F Kahn Eingstou - M. Bres. Lan et Catharines-J E. Lawrence Ingadas - Ma he e J. Suppard Borins - Joseph Bury Strath of - Romas J. Douglass Gait- Biwa " Barrott Toron 0 4. J Doyle Prosott, J. mes Bol.on Parls, James Risa Magera Falls tears tt O'Conner Ingersoil. John P 'Sonderson Maldetone, T. F. Kabe at Clements, J. L. Kroetsch Walleceburg IV. Dugasn Magera John & Quade Toron 0, A. McKergue B. Cleme-ni, J. L. Kroetsch Wallerburg D. Dogsal Forco G. A. MeKe-gue Gayaga, John M. Murphy Walteni, F. O. Lawloy Patroles, William A. Juy Ottawa, Edward mouse Patroles, William A. Juy Ottawa, Edward mouse Patroles, J. Lafr Mouriever, M. Werkes Wagbam P. A. Bangy Horriburg, J. M. Gannon Almonte, T. E. Mo-tride Fort Lambur, N. Werkes Wagbam P. A. Pia agan Mouriever, J. F. D. Brion Grawait, J. P. Laily Pew Hambur, J. F. D. Brion Grawait, J. P. Haily Pew Hamburg, J. K. Fraser Anaption, J. F. D. Brion Grawait, J. P. Harly Pew Hamburg, Henry Arnold Woodstock, James J. Landy Brossnille, U. K. Fraser Arauritor, E. A. emand Woodstock, James J. Landy Brossmille, U. K. Fraser Arauritor, E. A. emand Bross State, J. D. Mailey Arthur, Joh. J. Leody Bross State, J. D. Beiso Woodstock, James J. B. Bay Control, D. H. Cenase Montreal, J. M. Barrott Mouter, J. E. Robilard Otawa, Lesalie Graveile Dublin, William A. Naven Merriton, J. B. Boby Offline R. D. Gan-Gaava Kiver D. H. Perinomalx M. Mar.s. James Kenney Montreal, Jon Rod Bayaton, J. B. Robilard Otawa, Losalie Graveile Dublin, William A. Naven Merriton, Honmas M. Jiblin Canava Kiver D. H. Perinomalx Matros, Jon Modeskin Pembrike, James Kenney Monter, James M. Jublin Canava Kiver D. H. Perinomalk Matros, John Modeskin Pembrike, James Kenney Monter, K. Kusela Pennon, M. Klusela Pennons, Aware Wootawarts Ouston, James Bybott Montereal, SANUEL R BROWN.

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THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Tracadie fronts on an exi

MARCH 17, 1888.

Resolutions of Condolence.

Resolutions of Condelence. At the regular meeting of Branch No. 2, of the C. M B A., held on Wednesday, the 29th day of February, 1888, the mem-bers therefor having heard with great serrow that it had pleased Aimighty God in His in-crutable wisdom to remove by the haud of death from the midst of her family, M s. Maurice Egan of Woodstock, mother in law of our esteemed brother James H. Price, E-q., the following reso-lation was unanimously adopted :

lation was unanimously adopted : Whereas, it has been the will of Divine Providence to call Mrs. Egan, of Wood-Providence to call Mrs. Egab, of wood-stock, mother in law of our estermed brother James H Price, to the reward merited by the faithful after abe had spent a lifetime in good deeds, womanly wirtues and true Christian piety, belowed by her family and respected and revered by her family and respected and revered by he is thereafore

This initial action was one action of time. In year and during that time bore his suffer ings with true Carissian fortitude and tiggs with true carissian fortitude and the based of the maximum of evil. The point of the point o



Penet-polisience & owiedge of France desirable, but not indispensable. Apply, stating qualifications, experience, rour-ences, sainty «pected, eta till Dee, Bis, is REV Th F LABOUREAU, Penelanguishess.

station. Its commencemen by Pere Vincent, a monk w ally left behind his brothers vessel in which he had take Europe having sailed a few than he expected, devote missionary work in Nov 1823 Father Vincent W Europe and in 1824 returns with another monk, one I and three lay brothers. 1 colony of Trappists came obarge of the monastery, erned under the rules and of Dom de Rance. It Abbey of Petit Clairvaux most flourishing condition by a model farm of sev acres, on which is a wate stone quarry, and a magni The Abbot, one of the mo men, receives you with prince, in his little parlour provided with deal b deal table for furnits mented with a painting dalen which many would envy him. He i dignified man of media white robes cling about and his face is grave : He wears a little black eyes burn with a sort of that draws one to trust him. A very charming Brother Richard, and g collation of apples and as to the brother porter looking at him an inclin question put by indisc their grandfathers : "] a hundred years old ?"