# Catholic Record.

"CHRISTIANUS MIHI NOMEN EST, CATHOLICUS VEBO COSNOMEN."-"CHRISTIAN IS, MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIC MY SURNAME."-St. Pacian, 4th Century.

VOLUME 9.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAN, JANUARY 15, 1887.

NO. 431.

## NICHOLAS WILSON & CO 136 Dundas Street, Tailors and Gents' Furnishers.

FINE AND MEDIUM WOOLLENS A SPECIALTY.

INSPECTION INVITED.

An Ode to the New Year.

God bless our land! with Faith's right hand shower blessings on our people, From waste of anow to city bright, Ring love from every steepie; From hearts where fondest hopes at ide In regal homes of splendor, Send forth to at il no cot and ball, A message pure and tender!

God bless our land! with patriot hand Inacribe her brightest story, Across the span of future years In deed of deathless glory; From east to west, from north to south, Shower blesslugs on our people, From waste of saow to city bright, Ring love from every steeple!

God bless our land! with Faith's right hand Heal bitter strife's unkindness,— and wounded hearts win back in love From passion's rule and bindness. God bless our hearts! God bless our homes Shower blessings on our people! In purest chime thro' endless time, From heavenly church and steeple!

THOMAS O'HAGAN.
New Year's Morn, 1887.

### ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL BYZYAR

The Bazaar, lately held in the City Hall in this city, having for object the liquidation of the debt on St. Peter's Cathedral, has been one of the most suc cessful yet held. It opened on the 27th of December. On entering the hall we found the first table in charge of the ladies of St. Mary's parish, literally loaded with many beautiful and costly

loaded with many beautiful and costly articles. This department was in charge of Mrs. Connors, Mrs. McNeil, Mrs. Fitzhenry, Mrs. Curran, jr., Miss M. Powell, Miss Mary Aun Farrell, Miss Minnie Bird, and Miss Mary Hannatin. The next in order, on the east side of the hall, and running almost its full length either way we found the magnificent display of the Children of Mary, presided over by Mrs. O'Brien, ably assisted by the members of the society. We may be here permitted to mention

we may be here permitted to mention the fact that this good lady has during half a century been foremost in every movement for the furtherance of the interests of the Church. When London was a made t frame one—when Catholics were modest frame one—when Catholics were few and poor—when priests could only pay them a visit a few times throughout the yesr—Mrs. O'Brien was a remarkable figure in the congregation. During the long period of time named every bezaar was made successful mainly through her efforts. All who know this good lady sincerely hope she will be spared many years amongst a congregation all of whom know her and hold her in the highest estaem.

On the north side of the hall the ladies of St. Peter's parish were found no wise behind their neighbors in the richness of their display or in earnest work to turn over a goodly sum of money. In charge here were Mrs. Coles, Mrs. Burns, Mrs. Lachapelle, Mrs. Murphy, Miss Minnie O'Mara and Miss O'Rourke.

The refreshment tables were placed the Council Chamber. Mrs. Dewan, Mrs. O'Byrne, Mrs. Darcey and their assistants may fairly claim that no one left their side of the house with any then a look of the utmost satisfaction. We can state from experience that no hotel in the city supplied better

Rev. Father Dunphy, who had charge of the basar, seemed to be at all times wherever his presence was required. For some months he has devoted much time and attention to the bazzar, and he must feel a great amount of satisfaction that his efforts have been crowned with such remarkable success. Father Tiernan has also been a constant visitor, Tiernan has also been a constant visitor, encouraging by word and example all to do their utmost. His Lordship the Bishop honored the bazaar with his presence during the week, as also Mgr. Bruyere, Fathers Coffey, Walsh, Kennedy, Aylward, Boubat, Flannery, Cornyn, Corcan, Brennan, Brady, Molphy and Cook, any of whom did not escape the watchful eyes of the ticket sellers.

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eyes of the ticket sellers.

The band of the 7th Battalion each evening rendered some of their best

We should not forget to mention that great praise is due for their constant and arnest efforts to swell the total amount.

A pleasing feature of the bazzar was the

A pleasing feature of the bazaar was the presentation of gold watches to Mrs. O'Brien and Mrs. Fitzbenry, by Rev. Father Dunphy, on behalf of His Lordship Bishop Walsh, as a recognition of the time and attention given by them for mouths past to render the undertaking successful, and for having sold the greatest number of tickets

The last day of the bazaar a spirited

number of tickets

The last day of the bazaar a spirited contest for a gold headed cane took place, between Sir John A. McDonald and Hon. Edward Blake. The latter carried off the prize by a vote of 909 against 619.

The drawing of prizes took place on the south gallery of the hall, in presence of Rev. Father Dunphy, Messra. Dromgole, McCann, Vining, Coffey, Philip and John Pocock, Patrick Kelly, J. J. Gibbons, Daley, Martin O'Meara and these. The two Masters Dromethers. Pocock, Patrick Kelly, J. J. Gib-bons, Daley, Martin O'Meara and ethers. The two Masters Drom-gole drew the prizes, and they were announced to the audience below as they were drawn. The following are the win-ing numbers together with the names of

winners:

1 Fifty dollars in gold, given by Rev.
J. F. Coffey, London, won by 14087, Mrs.
Cox, Albert street, London, Ont.
2 Dinner set, value \$40, given by W.

J. Reid & Co., London. won by 17524,
Alex. Barclay, St. Paul. Mion.
3 Ottoman, value \$25, given tya friend,
London, won by 37962, Murdoch McInnis, Gray street, London, Oat.
4 Oil painting of Bishop Walsh, given
by a friend, London, won by 241, Mrs.
J. J. Finch, New Lexington, Perry Co.,
Ohio.

won by Mrs. J. P. O'Bryne, London.
Tea cosy, given by Miss Edith Harper,
London, won by Very Rev. Dean Murphy,
Irichtown, Ont.
Crayon portrait of Van D, ke, given by
Master James O'Higgins, no name on
the duplicate.
Cushion, given by Mrs. Jsmes, London,
Won by John Garyev, London, Oat.

Ohio.
5 Fifty dollars in gold, given by Father
5 Contacts, London. Matthew's Temperance Society, London, won by 3 2059 a, Frank Evans, Beechwood, P. O., Oat.

P. O., Oat.
6 Silver pischer and goblet, given by
M. Masuret, E.q., London, won by 6841,
Mrs. T. Deehan, London, Oat.
7 Melodeon, given by Dr. C. A. Sippi,
London, won by 38829, J. J. Baine,
London, Oat.

London, Ont.

8 Fifty dollars in gold, given by St.
Petrick's Society, London, won by 15955,
Mrs. M. J. Wahl, Stratford, Ont. 9 Fifty dollars in gold, given by a friend, London, won by 50994, Mrs. J. Stock, Kinkera, Ont.

Stock, Kinkora, Ont.

10 China tea set, value \$10, given by Messrs Pigot & Bryan, London, won by 53662, George F.x, Petrolea, Ont.

11 Silver butter dish, given by T. Gillean, Esq., London, won by 79,163, John Timony, Sillery Cove, P. Q.

12. Twenty five dollars in gold, given by Mra. S. R. Bown, London, won by 38855, Laurence Baine, 60 Cherry street, Hamilton, Ont.

38855, Laurence Baine, 60 Cherry street,
Hamilton, Ont.

13 Twenty dollars in gold, given by
T. Coffey, London, won by 18039, T.
Hagan, address not given.

14 Silver teaset, given by D. Regan,
London, won by 38837, Miss L. Maloney,
156 Maple St., London, Ont.

15 Landscape painting in oil, given by
Very Rev. Dean Wagner, Windsor, won
by 4276, J. H. Coughlin, 707 Emerson
St., East Saginaw, Mich.

16 Twenty dollars in gold, given by
Rev. Jas. Walsh, London, won by 61,
Sacred Heart Convent, Clifton, Cincinnati,
Onio.

Sacred Heart Convent, Clifton, Cincinnati, Onio.

17 Fifteen dollars in gold, given by Rev. J. Kennedy, London, won by 13661, George Fox, Petrolia, Ont.

18 Ten dollars in gold, given by John Garvey, London, 32075 A, Mrs. O Dea, Dublin, Oat

19 Silver tea set, given by the Rev. L. A. Dunpby, won by 20684 A, James Daly, Barrie, Ont.

20 Violin and bow, given by W. E. Hiscott, won by 1102, J. Maloney, 517 Seigneur St., Montreal, P. Q. 21 Embroidered table cover, given by J. J. Gibbona, won by 32381 A, Mary A.

J. J. Gibbons, won by 32381 A, Mary A. Rosch, Dablin, Oat.
22 Ten dollars in gold, given by Pocock Brothers, won by 71036, C. Gantleman, 545 Queen St. Toronto, Oat.

28 Fancy chair, given by a friend, won by 49221, Thomas Van Iderstine 733 Elias St. East London, Oat.

24 Handsome table drape, given by Lorretto Convent, Stratford, won by 27690, Mrs. McCarthy, 28 Horton St. Lordon, Ont.

London, Ont.

25 Fat sheep, given by a friend, London,
4296, won by M. T. C., Sacred Heart
Academy, Grosse Point, Mich.

26 Table spread, given by Convent,
Sarnia, won by 82018, Thomas Redden,
Port Arthur.

27 A coil oil stove, given by O McClary,
London, won by 49315, Mrs W. Craig,
Nilestown, Out.

28 Ten dollars in gold, given by Very
Rev. J. Bavard, Sarnia, won by 26878

Rev. J. Bayard, Sarnia, won by 26878 Elward O'Rorke, Ambertsburg, Ont. 29 A beautiful stove, given bya friend, London, won by 50010, no name on dupli-

30 A fruit basket, given by F. T. Trebilcock, won by 37264, Denis Hanley, 1834
Hall St., Kansas city.
31 Ten dollars in gold, given by O. B.

Greaves, London, won by 18198, A Crowe, Qu'Appelle, Manitoba.

32 Silver Jug, given by A friend, London, won by 60452, Miss Maggie C. Kilroy, Windsor, Out.

don, won by 60452, Miss Maggie C. Kilroy, Windsor, Oat.

33 Lot in town of Morris, Manitoba, given by M. Mulrooney, won by 10315, Mr. Greer, London, Oat.

34 Salad bowl, given by A friend, London, won by 49550, Mrs. M. Twomey, Amberstburg, Oat.

35 Claret jug, (cut glass,) given by A friend, London, won by 37800, John Stranger, London, Oat.

36 An egg epergne, (in silver) given by A friend, London, won by 10358, C. O'Gorman, London, Ont.

37 Silver tea pot, given by A friend,

37 Silver tea pot, given by A friend, won by 7264, C. Madden, St. Ignace, Mich.

Mich.

38 Biscuit box, given by A friend, won by 952, Brother Edward, St. Joseph's Novitiate, Amewalk, N. Y.

39 Music box, value \$20,00, given by A friend, won by 14045, Sister M. E izabeth, the Convent, Chatham, Out. CHILDREN OF MARY'S TABLE.

A beautiful drawing room cabinet, in ebonized cherry, given by Bennet Manufacturing Company, London, won by Mrs. H. J. McGuinness, Kinkora, Ont.

H. J. McGuinness, Kinkora, Ont.

A beautiful easy chair, given by Ursuline Convent, Chatham, won by Miss Eva Henry, London, Ont.

Sofa cushion, given by Miss Long, London, won by Miss Maud Whately, London, Milk maid stool, given by Miss Bessie Wright, London, won by Mrs. T. Connors, Clarence street, London, Ont.

Silver tea pot, given by Miss Agnes Brown, London, won by Miss Kate Griffin, London South.

London South. Gold watch, given by Rev. Mother White, Sacred Heart Convent, London, won by Rev. L. A. Dunphy, London. Gold watch, given by Mrs. Coffey, Lon-

don, no name on duplicate. Ottoman, given by John Ferguson, E.q., London, won by Miss Mamie Coffey, Lon-

don. Carriage rug, given by Mrs. Hevey, London, won by S. R. Brown, Esq., Lon-

won by Miss Kate McKnight, Detroit, Mich. Crayon portrait of Rev. James Walsh, A diamond pin, given by a lady friend, won by P. Tierney, London, Seal cap, given by H. Beaton, London,

Master Junies
the duplicate.
Cushion, given by Mrs. Jemes, London,
won by John Garvey, London, Oat.
Toilet set, given by Mrs. Cruikebanks,
London, won by C. G. Wright, London.
A capal (cainted) given by Madame A panel, (painted) given by Madame Cruikshanks, Sacred Heart Convent, Grosse Point, Mich, won by Miss Kathleen Dromgole, London.

A handpeinted plaque, given by Miss Louis Masuret, London, won by Mrs. Dromgole, London.

Dromgole, London.
A pair of handsome handpainted glass

A pair of nanasome manapainted grass plagues, given by Loretto Convent, Niagara Falls, Ont., won by Mrs. D. Regan, London, Lady's dressing jacket, given by Mrs. S. R Brown, London, won by J. J. Gibbons, Landon Pin cushion, given by Mrs. J. Dagan, London, won by Mss. J. P. O'Byrne, Lon-

don.
Child's dress, given by Mrs. Reuben J.
Keatney, won by Rev. M. J. Tiernan, P. P. Perfume holder, given by W. Strong, E-q., London, won by T. J. Pierce, London, A pair of vases given by Miss Julia

A pair of vases given by Miss Juha Gibbons, Lindon, no name on duplicate. A fancy clock given by L Graves London, won by J. J. Baines, London. ST. MARY'S TABLE

A handsome marble top, hand painted table, given by St. Mary's Academy, Windsor, Ont., won by A crayon portrait of Rev. L. A. Dunphy, won by Rev. P. Corcoran, Parkhill. A pair of lace curtains, given by Mrs. Brock, Lordon, won by Mrs. W. Grant, Lordon.

London.

A persian lamp cap, given by a friend, won by Miss Tiny McKettrick, London.

A handsome marble top table.

A handsome liqueur stand, valued at \$40, given by Col. Leys.

An oil painting of the Madonna, given by Very Rev. Dean Wagner, Windsor, won by Mrs. F. McNeil, London.

A handsome pair of vases given by

A handsome pair of vases, given by Mother Ignatis, Mount Hope Convent, won by Rev L. A. Dunphy.

An easy chair, given by Mrs. Fitzhenry, London, won by Mrs. McGrath, Dublin,

Ont.

A beautiful drawing-room lamp, won by Mrs. S. Vine, Ingersoll, Ont.

A beautiful graphoscope and stereoscope combined, given by Hugh McMahon, Esq., Q. C., Toronto, no name on duplicate. ST. PETER'S TABLE

A handsome marble mantle, given by Mrs. Burns, London, won by Rev. L. A. Dunphy.

A crayon picture of Rev. M J. Tiernan, won by Miss K Regan, London. A beautiful china tea set, given by a friend, London, won by John O'Meara,

London.

A handsome toilet set, given by Miss
Maloney, London, wen by Rev. L. A. Six sugar cured hams, given by M. F. O Mara, London, won by Miss Breen.

REFRESHMENT TABLE.

A beautiful sofa cushion, given by Miss Eda Dewan, won by Rev. B. J. Watters,

Goderich.

A beautiful lamp given by Mrs. Darcy,
London, won by Rev. J. Walsh, London.

A pair of pillow shams. A pair of panels (hard pain'ed)
A beautiful landscape,
And several other beautiful articles.

Any person winning a prize in the General Lottery, is required to send their tickets to Rev. L. A. Dunphy, St. Peter's Palace, London, before he can send the prize.

The medals will be distributed in due

### THE FIRST CATHOLIC NEGRO MIS-SION OPENED IN THE DOMIN-ION OF CANADA.

There is a large number of colored people to be found in the cities and towns of the Dominion, but nowhere are they more numerous or thickly settled than in the counties of Essex and Kent, where they are numbered by the thousands, Windsor alone having a colored population of one thousand, Chatham about as many, Amherstburg and Sandwich coming in for a goodly sprinkling. Besides those living in the above named towns there are various colored settlements, the most impor-tant of which is New Cansan, in Colches

ter, about twelve miles from Windsor.

Heretofore the Very Rev. Dean Wagner, P. P. of St. Alphoneus Church, has ner, P. P. of St. Alphoneus Church, has been unable for one reason or other to direct his attention to those poor people and to give them the encouragement which he would etherwise so gladly have done. However, within the last six months he has, assisted by Fr. McManus, taken steps towards bringing into the fold of the Church as many as possible of this interesting portion of humanity; and the united efforts of these two priests have so succeeded that it has become necessary to open a Catholic free school for colored children. Quite a number of adults have lately been received into the Church and a class of twenty (20) juveniles are under instruction preparatory to bapare under instruction preparatory to baptism. Arrangements are being made to open the school immediately after the Christmas holidays. Temporarily it will be placed under the care of a lay teacher until next September, when the charge will be assumed by the Sisters of the Hoiv Names of Jesus and Mary. In the course of time, or as the work will grow in importance, the colored people will need a chapel of their own, and a priest will have to be detailed to attend to their apiritual wants. Meantime a number of spiritual wants. Meantime a number of pews are reserved at the 9 o'clock mass so that they be enabled, as their white breth-ern, to fulfil their Christian obligations. Now all the above sounds very well, but where are the means to come from? God will provide, as He has done in innumer-

able wher undertakings of a similar nature. The rev. gentleman at the head of the coble work is in no way deterred by the sight of the difficulties to be encountered. Meantime he confidently appeals to the charitable public at large and hopes that every one who reads this hurried notice will be kind enough to send the offering, be it ever so small, to the actress below, and they will thus have the merit before God of having helpet in laying the foundation of the first followed Catholic mission in the Dom't on of Canada. able other undertakings of a similar Dom't on of Canada.

Act ass Very Rev. Dean Wagner, P. P., Windsor, Oat., Canada.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Catholic Columbian. Certifin non Catholic exchanges have or sor e time professed to be, at least to ome estent, alarmed at the 'danger of some vicent, starmed at the "danger of a Catho ic supremacy in Canada." Others see in the preponderance of the Irish element, in another quarter, a similar danger, to New England, the land of the Prigrin. There is no need of any Pilgrin. There is no need of any uneash ers in either case. The Catholic population, in both Canada and the New glan States, as compared with that of the Protestants, is, without doubt, constartly increasing. The Canada scare will on y draw attention to the cause which is very plain. Unfortunately in New England, they have long practiced a system of morals, entirely the opposite of that which governs Catholics. But, suppose that, both in New England and Canada, he Catholics should in this way come to out number the Protestants, is not the danger one of those frivolous and im ginary ones which used to frighten the timid old woman fifty years since, but the terror of which, God? is now about absolete! become o numerous, do we not, at the same time, become good, well behaved, industricus, patriotic citizens, vicing with any and all others in all the require-ments to secure such citizenship? Where, then, is this "danger?"

Ave Maria. No definite period can be assigned at which this familiar prayer is introduced among the faithful; but its use is very ancient especially in the East, and there is no reason to think that the "Hail Mary" has not been as long on the lips of Christians as the "Apostles' Creed." At the and of a haptismal service of the Syrjan end of a baptismal service of the Syrian Church is a collection of the prayers in Church is a collection of the prayers in use am ng the people. After the Lord's Prayer occurs the Angelic Salutation, in the following form; "Peace to Thee, Mary full of grace; Our Lord is with Thee, Loased art Thou amongst women, and blessed is the Fruit of Thy womb, Jesus Christ. Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray for us sinners. Amen." The service in which this prayer is contained is attributed to Severus, Patriarch of Antioch in the year 513. But riarch of Antioch in the year 513. But whether the devotion of the Angelic Salutation were ancient and universal, or utation were ancient and universal, or only introduced amongst the people, as some writers maintain, in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, at any rate by the end of that period it was so thoroughly rooted in the hearts of Catholics that it was looked on as an imperfection, if not a sin, to be ignorant of it. It was henceforth classed with the Lord's Prayer, not indeed as imposed under the same obligation, but as belonging to the elements of Christian instruction.

Boston Republic. There is a proposition on foot to tear Themas O'Hagan, Esq , M. A. up the stone and asphalt pavement of Trafalgar square in London and turn the place into a public park. The reason assigned is that the square is the meeting place for the great socialistic and communistic elements of the British metromunistic elements of the British metro-polis. Here the people assemble when their grievances become pressing and unbearable, and here they make public protest against the system of government which keeps them in perpetual poverty while the aristocratic drones absorb the products of labor and industry and contribute nothing to the common exchaquer. Recent demonstrations have been boisterous and so menacing that conservative and timid shopkeepers, hotel proprietors and others have undergone much mental worry; and they have, as a consequence, petitioned for the change which has been suggested. It is extremely doubtful if the scheme will succeed in accomplishing what the authorities of the city have in view. If the people cannot meet in Trafalgar aquare they will meet at some other place. As long as the body politic is infested with secret disorders and sores, so long will the boundary and sores, so long will there be outward manifestations and eruptions. The way to effect a cure is not by dealing with the cuticle, but by probing to the seat of the malady and removing the festering sore within. The parasites must be destroyed—the anti-quated system of land tenure and that mildewed institution known as the Lords Temporal and Spiritual must be wiped out. The people must not be taxed to out. support pauper young sons in rich ecclesi astical benefices, under the hypocritical pretext of religious progress. When these and other reforms shall have been effected, Trafalgar square will be as peace-able and as safe to do business in as Win-

throp square in Boston or Union square in New York. Buffalo Union. While looking back in sal and solitary musings, during the fast flitting hours of the dying year, when memory is so active and the heart so full, how solemnly these words of Cardinal Newman fall upon the soul: "The end is the tria!; the world soul: "The end is the tria; the works passes; it is but a pageant and a scene; the lofty palace crumbles; the busy city is mute; the shops of Tarshish have sped away. On the heart and flesh death comes,

the veil is breaking."
When T. D. Sullivan—one of Ireland's

was enthroned as the successor of St Lawrence in Dablin's Archiepiscopal See de pite the preventing efforts of English emissaries, the Irish race was wild with delight. And now comes the further victory that Thomas Sextom—Sexton the nucompromising nationalist, Sexton the fearless member from West Belfast, Sexton the horizon of his birth. At the horizon of his birth. At the horizon of his

Pembroke Observer, Jan. 1. Pembroke Observer, Jan. 1
On Monday evening last, at the Copeland House, a complimentary banquet and purse containing seventy five dollars were presented by the citizens to Mr. Thomas O'Hagan, previous to his departure from town; also a complete set of the works of Parkman, the historian, given by the St. Patrick's Literary Society. Mr. O'Hagan bas for the past two years been Modern Language Teacher in the Pembroke High School, and in that time has made many warm friends and admir. has made many warm friends and admir-ers, as was abundantly proved by the

ers, as was abundantly proved by the large concourse of leading citizens present on Monday. Among these were:—

Mr. S. E. Mitchell, P. M.; Thos. Murray, M. P. P.; J. Findley, Beachburg; Wm. Moffat, County Treasurer; Thomas Clarke, Chairman High School Board; R. C. Miller, President Young Men's Liberal Club; J. Sarsfield, President St. Patrick's Literary Society. F. E. Factip. Prasident Club; J. Sarsfield, President St. Patrick's Literary Society; F. E. Fortin, President St. Jean Baptiste Society; W. C. Irving, Clerk of Division Court; Dr. Bedard, M. J. Gorman, L. L. B., Barrister; M. M. Mc. Kie, B. A., J. C. Stewart, Principal Public School. Messrs. M. Howe, Thomas Mackay, Walter Findlay, &c. with a large representation from the St. Patrick's Society and the Young Men's Liberal Club. Club.

Regrets, expressing their inability to

Regrets, expressing their inability to be present, were received from Mr. W. O'Meara, Reeve; Mr. Arch'd. Foster, Mayor, and Mr. W. Murray.

The chair was occupied by S. E. Mitchell, Esq., Police Magistrate. In opening the after part of the proceedings he delivered a speech in many respects eloquent and brilliant, and one warmly complimentary of the guest of the even. complimentary of the guest of the even-ing, whom he declared to be a gentleman highly cultured and of no small literary

It is impossible with our limited space It is impossible with our limited space to give a report of this or in fact the many other speeches delivered. Suffice it to say that all abounded in eulogiums of Mr. O'Hagan both as a man and a scholar. Before the presentations were made the Chairman called upon Mr. M. J. Gorman, L. L. B., to read the following

friends in Pembroke have assembled here to night on the eve of your depar-ture, to give testimony, by their presence of the high esteem in which you are held

in our town.
Your courteous bearing and gentle—
manly conduct during your two years
residence here, as teacher of Modern
Languages in our High School, and your
kind and timely assistance in our public entertainments have justly merited
for you the respect and gratitude of all in our town. those with whom you have come in contact, and we feel that in losing you we are losing a warm hearted friend, and our town a worthy citizen.

Before allowing you to depart we beg

your acceptance of the accompanying purse, as a slight earnest of those feelings which we have briefly and inadequately expressed, and with it our heartfelt wishes for your future success and pros-

perity.
Pembroke, 3rd January, 1887. Mr. O'Hagan, who was received with applause, replied as follows:—
Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:

I am deeply grateful for the kind words that have been spoken of me, and the warmth of cordiality with which the complimentary reference to me by your worthy chairman have been received. To have gained the good will and esteem of those amongst whom our lot is cast is of those amongst whom our for is east is always a matter of great gratification, but when the manifestation of that esteem takes the shape of a complimentary supper, a well filled purse and a gift of books, as you have been pleased to honor me with to night, I feel that more than an ordinary expression of thanks is due on my part, in recognition for such kind-ness at the hands of my fellow citizens. As I am on the eve of my departure from Pembroke, I may be permitted to express myself more freely than other circumstances would warrant me in doing. I see amongst those assembled here mem-bers of the Young Liberal Club, members of the St. Patrick's Literary Society, members of the St. Jean Baptiste Society,

repose their sacred dust." I would be when T. D. Sullivan—one of Ireland's repose their sacred dust." I would be sweetest poets and bravest patriots—was elected Lord Mayor of Dublin, people looked at each other in wonderment. When the glorious young patriot priest and scholar, the Most Rev. Wm. Walsh' future. But, love of freedom should not

Britonism, whose national life has been blighted and whose national heart has been withered so long by the deadly airs that blew from the Viceregal Castle—at last redeemed.

Catholic American.

An English priest, having inserted in a London Catholic newspaper a notice to the effect that he would receive into his house one or two young men and educate them for the priesthood, without exacting any compensation, received over seventy applications. He ascertained that about fifty of them were pretty well educated and otherwise eligible as cundidates for the sacred ministry, the one drawback to their pious ambition being the lack of means to pay the cost of their training.

BASQUET TO MR. O'HAGAN. national sentiment in one another. I do not believe any class in Canada can justly claim a monopoly of Canadian patriotism. The same glory that lights up the shaft on Queenston Heights, and tells of the heroism of Isaac Brock, sirs the pulle of every Frenchman, as he gazes with pride upon the fame-lit field of Chateaucuay. Let us bring to the adornment of Canadian life the national virtues of our forefathers. Let the Irish Canadian share in pride with the glories of Auld Scotia—in the purple light of fame that rests upon her heather'd hills. Then, must the Scotch Canadian feel rapture of joy when he beholds the morn of Ireland's freedom dawning through that much to be desired boon, Irish Home Role.

Permit me at this point to thank the Permit me at this point to thank the St. Patrick's Literary Society for their handsome gift of books. In reading the pages of Parkman, I will be reminded of the glorious deeds of the sons of La Belle France, in Canada, at a time when, to shape the destiny of this country required a heroism and self sacrifice that have won for the early pioneers of Christian civilization in Canada the admiration of the whole world. In the pages of Parkman I will learn to revere the honored names of Cartier. Champlain, La Salle, Marof Cartier, Champlain, La Salle, Marquette, and the sainted Laval, whose piety, courage and devotion laid widely and de-ply the foundation of this our beloved land. Long since have these ploneers of Christian civilization in Canada passed away. They are not here!

here! "Not here! Oh, yes, our hearts their pres-ence feel,
Viewless, not volceless; from the deepest
shells on memory's shore
Harmonious ecnoes s'eal, and names that
in the days gone by
Were spells, are blent with that soft music.
If there dwells the apirit here our country's
fame to spreat.

fame to spread.
While every breast with joy and triumpu swells.
And earth reverberates to our measured tread,
Banner and wreath should own our reverence for the dead?"

But already I have spoken at too great But already I have spoken at too great a length. Let me assure you, gentlemen, I will cherish in grateful memory the kindness you have shown me this evening. I came to Pembroke two years ago, a stranger, and it is a source of much gratification for me to know that at my departure from the town I leave behind me so many warm and sincere friends. I thank you again, gentlemen and server. thank you again, gentlemen, and assure you, in the words of Burns to Gencairn:

'The bridegroom may forget the bride was made his wedded wife yestreen.

made his wedded whie yestreen.
The monarch may forget the crown that on
his head an hour hath been.
The mother may forget the child that smiles
sae sweetly on her knee.
But I'll remember you, my friends, and all
that you have been to me."

Short addresses were afterwards deliv-Short addresses were afterwards delivered by Thos. Murray, M. P. P., the vice-thairman, and Mesers, James Findlay, Wm M. flat, F. B. Fortin, M. J. Gorman, Thos. Mackie, M. H. McKay, H. Jamieson, and others; these were interwith songs by Dr. Bedard and A. with songs top Dr. Bedard and A. J. Fortier, and a clever recitation, "Donnelly's Speech on the Fixing of the County Town in Pembreke," by W. C. Irving. All the speakers referred in most flattering terms to Mr. O Hagan, and all deeply regretted his departure. Mr. O'H gan left by the afternoon train on Tuesday for Toronto. He has just reason to be proud of the estimation in which he is proud of the estimation in which he is held by so many of his late fellow citiz us.

## ORITUARY.

Mrs. Sarah Gleeson, Fletcher.

This good lady died on the 29th of December, at the age of 66 years, after receiving the last sacraments of our boil church of which she was a faithful adherent church of which she was a faithful adherent. She came to this country, from the country Armagh, Ireland, when about 15 years of age. She spent all her days on the farm with her husband, Thos. Glesson, who still survives her, but in feeble bealth, at the age of 74 years. Her family of six children, four boys and two girls, are all grown up, the youngest being 25 years old. She was buried on the 31st Dan et al. old. She was buried on the 31st Den.
Requiem High Mass was celebrated by the
pastor, Rev. Father Hodgkinson, at Sc.
Patrick's Church, Raleigh. She leaves a
large circle of relatives and friends, to all of whom we offer our sincere condolence.

members of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, and friends of both political parties.

To my friends of the St. Patrick's Society I say, as a parting word, 'Be ateadfast in your devotion to dear old Ireland, the land of our forefathers, where ranges their sacred dust," I would be roomed by bitth, but he came to this Cardinal Gibbons has received a notifi-Irishman by birth, but he came to this country when he was a boy.

Souls blinded by the dust of the world cannot understand what an affiction it is

#### Who Knows

The knows where pins and needles go, where all the buttons stray? The knows where all the pennies go that sometimes got away? The knows, how all the china breaks for the want touched at all? It want to the whole got so black a bruise, And never had a fall?

Who knows whence all 'the fashions come.
And where they disappear?
Why one brief month abould make a fright
Of what was "such a dear?"
Who knows how little bills can swell o knows now items of the country of

Who knows just where her husband goes When "business" keeps him Out? No knows best when to wear a smile, And when to wear a pout? No knows the time to face the fact That abe's no longer young? Who know how best to speak her mind, And how to hold her tongue?

Who knows the most convenient day
To bring a friend to dine?
Who knows the half of what he spends
On clubs, clgars and wine?
Who knows one bonnet cannot last
A woman all her life?
Who knows that woman is the same
When sweetheart turns to wife?

Who knows why all the preity girls
Are often last to go?
How all the ugly women wad,
Who never had a beau?
Why small men marry wives so large,
And large men fancy small?
Who knows, in fact, how helf the world
Was ever matched at all?

Who knows how far to trust a friend,
How far to hate a foe?
Just when to speak a kindly yes.
And when a surly no?
Who knows?—the grim old Grecian sage
Says gravely. "daye thyself."
The wisest man in all the world
Is he wno knows himself.

## BEN HUR: THE DAYS OF THE MESSIAH

BOOK THIRD.

CHAPTER III. \_CONTINUED.

The change that came upon Ben Hur was wonderful to see, it was so instant and extreme. The voice sharpened; the hands arose tight-clerched; every fibre thrilled; his eyes flamed.

"Thou hast heard of the God of my fathers," he said; "of the infinite Jehovah. By His truth and almightiness, and by the love with which He hath followed Israel from the beginning. I awar I am inno-

The tribune was much moved. "O noble Roman!" continued Ben Hur, "give me a little faith, and, into my darkness, deeper darkening every day, send a Arrius turned away, and walked the

Didst thou not have a trial ?" he asked, storping suddenly.

The Roman raised his head, surprised. "No trial—no witnesses! Who passed

adgment upon thee?"
Romans, it should be remembered, were at no time such lovers of the law and its

at no time such lovers of the law and its forms as in the ages of their decay.

"They bound me with cords, and dragged me to a vault in the Tower. I saw no one. No one spoke to me. Next day soldiers took me to the seaside. I have been a galley slave ever since."

"What couldst thou have proven?"

"I was a boy, too young to be a conspirator. Gratus was a stranger to me. If I had meant to kill him, that was not the time or the place. He was riding in the midst of a legion, and it was of a class most friendly to Rome. My father had been distinguished for his services to the emperor. We had a great estate to lose. Ruin was certain to myself me received.

"I was on the house top—my father's house. Tirzth was with me—at my side—the soul of gentleness. Together we leaned over the parapet to see the legion pass. A tile gave way under my hand and fell upon Gratus. I thought I had and fell upon Gratus. I thought I had killed him. Ab, what horror I felt!" "Where was thy mether?" In her chamber below."
"What became of her?"
Ben. Hur clenched his hends, and drew

Ben Hur clerched his hends, and drew breath like a gasp.

"I do not know. I saw them drag her away—that is all I know. Out of the house they drove every living thing, even the dumb cattle, and they sealed the gates. The purpose was that she should not return. I, too, ask for her. Oh, for one word! She, at least, was innocent. I can forgive—but I pray thy pardon, noble tribune! A slave like me should not talk of forgiveness or of revenge. I am bound to an oar for life."

Arrius listened intently. He brought all his experience with slaves to his ad.

all his experience with slaves to his aid.
If the feeling shown in this instance were assumed, the acting was perfect; on the other hand, if it were real, the Jew's innowere innocent, with what blind fury the power had been exercised! A whole family blotted out to atone an accident! The thought shocked him.

There is no wiser providence than that par occupations, however rude or bloody, par occupations, nowever that such that such that such qualities as justice and mercy, if they the really possess us, continue to live on under them, like flowers under the snow. The tribune could be inexorable, else he had not been fit for the usages of his calling; he could also be just; and to excite his sense of wrong was to put him in the way to right the wrong. The crews of the to light the wrong. The crews of the hips in which he served came after a time to speak of him as the good tribune. Shrewd readers will not want a better

definition of his character.

In this instance there were many cirrumstances certainly in the young man's favor, and some to be supposed. Possibly Arrius knew Valerius Gratus without laying him. Possibly he had known the sider Hur. In the course of the appeal, Fudah had asked him of that; and, as will be poticed, he had made to reply.

was no heste—or rather, there was haste to Cythera; the best rower could not then more; he would wait; he would learn more; he would at least be sure this was the prince Ben Hur, and that he was of a right disposition. Ordinarily, slaves were

pose,
"I spoke to thy ambition," he said, recovering. "If thy mother and sister were
dead, or not to be found, what wouldst

thou do?'

A distinct pallor overspread Ben Hur's
face, and he looked over the sea. There
was a strugg's with some strong feeling;
when it was conquered, he turned to the

"What pursuit would I follow?" he

"What pursuit would I follow?" he asked.
"Yes."
"Tribune, I will tell thee truly. Only the night before the dreadful day of which I have spoken, I obtained permission to be a soldier. I am of the same mindyet, and as in all the earth there is but one school of war, thither I would go."
"The palestra!" exclaimed Arrius.
"No; a Koman camp."
"But thou must first acquaint thyself with the use of arms."

A short while after Ben-Hur was upon his bench sgain.

A man's task is alway light if his heart is light. Handling the oar did not seem so toilsome to Judah. A hope had come to him, like a singing bird. He could hardly see the visitor or hear its song; that it was there, though, he knew; his feelings told him so. The caution of the tribune—"Perhaps I do but play with thee"—was dismissed often as it recurred to his mind. That he had been called by the great man and asked his story was the bread upon which he fed his hungry spirit. Surely something good would come of it. The light about his bench was followed.

## A GLEAM OF HOPE.

In the Bay of Antemona, east of Cythera the island, the hundred galleys assembled. There the tribune gave one day to inspec-tion. He sailed then to Naxos, the larg-There the tribune gave one day to inspection. He sailed then to Naxos, the largest of the Cyclades, midway the coasts of Greece and Asia, like a great stone planted in the centre of a highway, from which he could challenge everything that passed; at the same time, he would be in position to go after the pirates instantly, whether they were in the Æzean or out on the Mediterrapeen.

As the fleet, in order, rowed in towards the mountain shores of the island, a galley was descried coming from the north. Arrius went to meet it. She proved to be a transport just from Bjzantium, and from her commander he learned the particulars of which he s'ood in most need.

The pirates were from all the farther shores of the Euxine. Even Tanais, at the mount of the river which was supposed to

mouth of the river which was supposed to feed Palus Mæotis, was represented among feed Palus Meetis, was represented among them. Their preparations had been made with the greatest secrecy. The first known of them was their appearance off the entrance to the Thracian Bosphorus, followed by the destruction of the fleet in station here. Thence to the outlet of the Hellespont everything efloat had fallen their prey. There were quite sixty galleys in the squadron, all well manned and sup-plied. A few were biremes, the rest stout triremes. A Greek was in command, and the pilots, said to be familiar with all the Eastern seas, were Greek. The plunder had been incalculable. The panie, con-sequently, was not on the sea alone; cities, with closed gates, send their people nightly to the walls. Traffic had almost ceased. Where were the pirates now?

Where were the pirates now?
To this question, of most interest to
Arriva, he received answer.
After sacking Hephæstia, on the island
of Lemnos, the enemy had coursed across
to the Thessalian group, and, by last account, disappeared in the gulfs between

be noticed, he had made no reply.

For circe the tribune was at a loss, and besitated. His power was ample. He was most arch of the ship. His preposses

right disposition. Odinarily, slaves were liars.

"It is enough," he said aloud. "Go back to thy place."

Ben Hur bowed; looked once more into the master's face, but saw nothing for hope. He turned away slowly, looked back and said:

"If thou doet think of me again, O tribune, let it not be lost in thy mind that I prayed thee only for word of my people—mother, sister."

He moved on.

Arrius followed him with admiring eyes.

"Peopl!" he thought. "With teaching, what a man for the arens! What a runner! Ye gode 3 what an arm for the word or the cestus!—Stay!" he said of Eule or lying along the classic coast like and the Excen, he will notice the island of Eule or lying along the classic coast like arm and the difficulty niles in length, and carcely an average of eight in width. The inlet on the north had admitted the first of life. I ld know no other. I would know mo until my mother and Tirzah were red to home. I would know mo until my mother and Tirzah were red to home. I would know mo until my mother and Tirzah were red to home. I would know mo until my mother and Tirzah were red to home. I would know mo until my mother and Tirzah were red to home. I would know mo until my mother and Tirzah were red to home. I would give every and hour to their happines. I would inpon them; never aslave more faith. They have lost much, but, by the f my fathers, I would find them answer was unexpected by the For a moment he lost his punkter to be found. When the mother is the movement was resumed, Arrius lead a division of fifty of the oar he with the enemy's movement; he was deably that her lied in the the waters where, of all the knew the have on most assured. He knew the have on palley could play in the the waters where, of all the waters where, of all the knew the have one galley could play in the

At a signal the fleet rested upon its oars. When the movement was resumed, Arrius led a division of fifty of the galleys, intending to take them up the channel, while another division, equally strong, turned their prows to the outer or seaward is side of the island, with orders to make all haste to the upper inlet, and dessend is sweeping the waters.

To be sure, neither division was equal in number to the pirates; but each had advantages in compensation, among them, by no means least, a discipline impossible to a lawless horde, however brave. Besides, it was a strewd count on the tribune's side, if, peradventure, one should be defeated, the other would find the enemy shattered by his victory, and the enemy shattered by his victory, and in condition to be easily overwhelmed. Meanwhile Ben Hur kept his bench,

Bay of Antemona had freshened him, so that the oar was not troublesome, and the chief on the platform found no fault.

"No; a Roman camp."

"But thou must first acquaint thyself with the use of arms."

Now a master may never safely advise a slave. Arrius saw his indiscretion, and, in a breath, chilled his voice and manner.

"Go now," he said, "and do not build upon what has passed between us. Perhaps I do but play with thee. Or"—he looked away musingly—"or, if thou dost think of it with any hope, choose between the renown of a gladiator and the service of a soldier. The former may come of the favour of the emperor; there is no reward for thee in the latter. Thou art not a Roman. Go?"

A short while after Ben-Hur was upon his bench sgain.

A man's task is alway light if his heart is light. Handling the oar did not seem so toilsome to Judah. A hope had come to him, like a singing bird. He could hardly see the visitor or hear its song; that it was there, though, he knew; his that it was there, though, he knew; his listened to each one as if it were a voice

of course, was only of clear days like those good fortune was sending the tribune. The experience had not failed him in the period succeeding the depar-ture from Cythera. Thinking they were tending towards the old Judean country, ne was sensitive to every variation from the course. With a pang, he had observed the sudden change northward which, as has been noticed, took place near Naxos; the cause, however, he could not even conjecture; for it must be remembered that; in common with his fellow-slaves, he knew nothing of the situation, and had no interest in the voyage. His place was

no interest in the voyage. His place was at the oar, and he was held there inexorably, whether at anchor or under sail. Once only in three years had he been permitted an outlock from the deck. The occasion we have seen. He had no idea that, following the vessel he was helping drive; there was a great squadron close at hand and in beautiful order; no more did he know the object of which it was in pursuit. which it was in pursuit.

When the sun, going down, withdrew his last ray from the cabin, the galley still held northward. Night fell, yet Ben-Hur could discern no change. About that time the smell of incense floated down the gangways from the deck.
"The tribune is at the altar," he thought. "Can it be we are going into battle?"

He became observant.

Now he had been in many battles without having seen one. From his bench he until he was familiar with all their notes, almost as a singer with a song. So, too, he had become acquainted with many of the preliminaries of an engagement, of which, with a Roman as well as a Greek, the most invariable was the sacrifice to the gods. The rites were the same as those performed at the beginning of a

voyage, and to him, when noticed, they were always an admonition.

A battle, it should be observed, pessessed for him and his fellow slaves of the oar an interest unlike that of the sailor and marine; it came, not of the danger en-countered, but of the fact that defeat, if survived, might bring an alteration of condition—possibly freedom—at least a change of masters, which might be for the better.

In good time the lanterns were lighted and hung by the stairs, and the tribune

came down from the deck. At his word the markes put on their armour. At his word again, the machines were looked to, and spears, javelins, and arrows, in great sheaves, brought and laid upon the floor, together with jars of inflammable oil, and baskets of cotton balls wound loose like the wicking of candles. And when, finally, Ban-Hur saw the tribune mount has platform and don his armour, and get his helmet and shield out, the meaning of the preparations might not be any longer doubted, and he made ready for the last ignominy of his service.

of the oar he looked towards the tribune, who, his simple preparations made, lay down upon the couch and composed himself to rest; whereupon number sixty chid himself, and laughed grimly, and resolved not to look that way again.

The hortator approached. Now he was at number one—the rattle of the iron links sounded horribly. At last number sixty! Calm from despair, Ben-Hur held his oar at poise, and gave his foot to the

sixty! Calm from despair, Ben-Hur held his oar at poise, and gave his foot to the officer. Then the tribune stirred—sat up—beckoned to the chief.

A strong revulsion seized the Jew. From the hortator, the great man glanced at him; and when he dvopped his oar all the section of the ship on his side seemed aglow. He heard nothing of what was said; enough that the chain hung illy from its staple in the bench, and that the chief, going to his seat, began to beat the going to his seat, began to beat the sounding board. The notes of the gravel sounding board. The notes of the gravel were never so like music. With his breast against the leaded handle, he pushed with all his might—pushed until the shaft bent as if about to break.

The chief went to the tribune, and, smiling, pointed to number sixty.

"What strength!" he said.

"And what spirit!" the tribune answered. "Perpol! He is better with out the irons. Put them on him no more."

So saying, he stretched himself upon the

couch sgain.

The ship sailed on hour after hour under the oars in water scarcely rippled by the wind. And the people not on duty slept, Arrius in his place, the marines on the

floor. Oace—twice—Ben-Hur was relieved; Once—twice—Ben-Hur was relieved; but he could not sleep. Three years of night, and through the darkness a sunbeam at last! At sea addiff and lost, and now land! Dead so long, and, lo! the thrill and stir of resurrection. Sleep was not for such an hour. Hope deals with the future; row and the past are but servants that wait on her with impulse and suggestive circumstance. Starting from the favour of the tribune, she catried him forward indefinitely. The wonder is, not that things so purely imaginative as the results she points us to can make us so happy, but that we can receive them as so real. They must be as gorgeous poppies under the influence of which, under the crimson and purple and gold, reason lies down the while, and is not. Sprows assuaged; home the time or the piace. He was riding in the midst of a legion, and it was broad day. I could not have escaped. I was of a class most friendly to Rome. My father had been distinguished for his services to the emperor. We had a great rivices to the emperor. We had a great catate to lose. Ruin was certain to myself, my mother, my sister. I had no cause for malice, while every consideration—property, family, life, conscience, the Law—to a son of Israel as the breath of his nostrils, would have stayed my hand, though the foul intent had been ever so atrong. I was not mad. Death was preferable to shame; and, believe me, I pray, "I was on the house top—my father's house, Tizzh was with me—at my side.

Office and the visitor or hear its eong; had so he found. He seemed to hear with sone; his hardly see the visitor or hear its eong; had so he found. He seemed to hear with sone; his hardly see the visitor or hear its eong; had so he found. He seemed to hear with sone; his hardly see the visitor or hear its eong; had so he found. He seemed to hear with sone; his hardly see the visitor or hear its eong; hardly see the visitor or hear its eong; hear with the times; had been either and lost, and listened to each one as if it were a voice come to tell him comething; he looked to the grating overhead, and through the darkness a sunble day. I had through the darkness a sunble seemed to hear every sound of the ship in labor, and listened to each one as if it were a voice come to tell him emething; he looked to the grating overhead, and through the darkness a sunble short of the ship in labor, and listened to each one as if it were a voice come to tell him emething; he looked to the beat with the future; on the light of which so small a portion was his excepting, he knew not what; and many times he caught himself on the point of yielding to the impulse and suggestive to the chif of which so small a portion was his may be a sund the found in the favour of the tribune. Starting from the favour of the tribune, she carried him forwar such were the central ideas which made him happier that moment than he had ever been. That he was rushing, as on wings, into horrible battle had, for the wings, into norrible tattle had, for the time, nothing to do with his thoughts. The things thus in hope were unmixed with doubts—they were. Hence his joy so full, so perfect, there was no room in his heart for revenge. Messala, Gratus, Rome, and all the bitter, passionate memories connected with them, were as dead plagues—miasms of the earth above which as flasted for and see a listening to singing ne floated, far and safe, listening to singing

tars.

The deeper darkness before the dawn was upon the waters, and all things going well with the Astrat, when a man, descending from the deck, walked swiftly to the platform where the tribune slept, and woke him. Arrius arose, put on his helmet, sword, and shield, and went to the commander of the marines.

"The Pirates are close by. Up and ready!" he said, and passed to the stairs

calm, confilent, insomuch that one might have thought, "Happy fellow! Apicius has set a feast for him." Apicius

#### CHAPTER V. THE SEA-FIGHT.

Every soul aboard, even the ship, awoke. Officers went to their quarters. The marines took arms, and were led out, looking in all respect like legionaries. Sheaves of arrows and armfuls of javelins were carried on deck. By the central stairs the oil tanks and fire balls were set ready for use. Additional lanterns were lighted. Buckets were filled with water. The rowers in relief assembled under guard in front of the chief. As Providence would have it, Ben-Aur was one of the latter. Overhead he heard the muffled noise of the final preparations—of the sailors furling sail, spreading the nettings, unslinging the machines, and hanging the armour of bull hide over the

chained to the benches, not one but ested himself the question. Tasy were without incentive. Patriotism, love of honeur, sense of daty, brought them no inspiration. They felt the thrill common to men rushed helpless and blind into deager. It may be supposed the dullest of them, poising his oar, thought of all that might happen, yet could promise himself nothing; for victory would but rivet his chains the firmer, while the chances of the ship were his; sinking or on fire, he was doomed to her fate.

sound of voices in tumult heard briefly. There was a mighty blow; the rowers in front of the chief's platform, reeled, some of them fell; the ship bounded back, recovered, and rushed on more irresistibly than before. Shrill and high arose the shrieks of men in terror; over the blare of trumpets, and the grind and crash of the collision, they arose; then under his feet, under the keel, pounding, rumbling, breaking to pieces, drowning, Ben Hurfelt something overridden. The men the surface the hollow mass vomifelt something overridden. The men the surface the hollow mass vomifelt something overridden. The men

The Astrau all this time was in motion.

Suddenly she stopped. The oars forward were dashed from the hands of the rowers, and the rowers from their benches. On deck, then, a furious trampling, and on the sides a grinding of ships afoul of each other. For the first time the beat ing of the gavel was lost in the uproar. Men sank on the floor in fear or looked about seeking a hiding place. In the midst of the panic a body plunged or was pitched headlong down the hatchway, falling near Ben-Hur. He beheld the half naked carcass, a mass of hair bleck-ening the face, and under it a shield of bull-hide and wicker-work—a barbarian from the white kinned nations of the North whom death had robbed of plunder and reverge. How came he there? An iron hand had snatched him from the opposing deck—no, the Astran had been boarded! The Romans were fighting on their own deck? A chill smote the young Jew: Arrius was hard pressed—he might be defending his own life. If he should be slain! God of Abraham forefend! The hopes and dreams so lately come, were they only hopes and dreams?
Mother and sister—house—home—Holy
Land—was he not to see them after all? The tumult thundered above him; he looked around; in the cabin all was confusion—the rowers on the benches paraly-zed; men running blindly hither and thither; only the chief on his seat imperturbable, vainly beating the sounding-board, and waiting the orders of the tri bune-in the red murk illustrating the matchless discipline which had won the world. The example had a good effect upon

The example had a good effect upon Ben Hur. He controlled himself enough to think. Honour and duty bound the Roman to the platform; but what had he to do with such motives then? The bench was a thing to run from; while, if he were to die a slave, who would be the better of the sacrifice? With him living was duty, if not honour. His life belonged to his people. They arose hefore him. hanging the armour of bull hide over the sides. Presently quiet settled about the galley sgaip; quiet full of vague dread and expectation, which, interpreted, means ready.

At a signal passed down from the deck, and communicated to the hortator by a petty officer stationed on the stairs, all at once the oars stopped.

What did it mean?

Of the hundred and twenty slaves if not honour. His life belonged to his people. They arose before him never more real; he saw them, their arms out the plank under the latter until the people. They arose before him never more real; he saw them, their arms out they arose before him never more real; he saw them, their arms out the plank under the latter until the people. They arose before him never more real; he saw them, their arms out they arose before him never more real; he saw them, their arms out they arose before him never more real; he saw them, their arms out they arose before him never more real; he saw them, their arms out they arose before him never more real; he saw them, their arms out they arose before him never more real; he saw them, their arms out they arose before him never more real; he saw them, their arms out they arose before him never more real; he saw them, their arms out they arose before him never more real; he saw them, their arms out they arose before him never more real; he saw them, their arms out they arose before him never more real; he saw them, their arms out they arose before him never more real; he saw them, their arms out they arose before him never more real; he saw them, their arms out the people. They arose before him never more real; he saw them, their arms out the people. They arose before him never more real; he saw them, their arms out the people. They arose before him never more real; he saw them, their arms out the people. They arose before him never the people. They arose before him never more real; he saw them, their arms out the people watched him, after which all him, after which all him, after which all him there. The dawn can be

which he required was freedom according to the forms of law; so only could he abide in Judea and execute the filial purpose to which he would devote himself; in other land he would not live. Dear God! How he had waited and watched and prayed for such a release! And how it had been delayed! But at last he had seen it in the promise of the tribune. What else the great man's meaning? And if the benefactor so belated should now be salai! The dead come not back to redeem the pledges of the living. It should not be—Arrius should not due. At least, better perish with him than survive a galley-salave.

Once more Ben-Hur looked around.

the preparations might not be any longer durings, and the search of the situation without they might not be pledges of the living. It should not the common the claim with hear; anklets. These the horistor proceeded to lock upon the oarsman, going from number to number, leaving no choice but to obey, and, in event of disaster, no possibility of escape.

In the cabin, then, as elence fell, broken, at first, only by the sough of the oars turning in the letteren cases. Every men and the claim then are common to the claim of the centry than his compassion. He does the common the claiming of the fetters notified him of the progress the child was making in his round. He would come to him in turn; as but would not the trabane interpose for him?

The thought may be set down to vanity or self-shapes, as the reader please; it of shapes, as the reader please; it of the case is the common of Bell Hur. He believed the R man of Bell Hur. He believed the R man statuce would test the man's feelings. If ass in the theory of the man's feelings. If ass in the common of the common of

helped himself in this etress. Besides his usual strength, he had the indefinite extra force which nature keeps in reserve for just such perils to life; yet the darkness, and the whirl and roar of water, stupefied

breaking to pieces, drowning, Ben Hur felt something overridden. The men about him looked at each other afraid. A shout of triumph from the deck—the beak of the Roman had won! But who were they whom the sea had taken? Of what tongue, from what land were they? No pause, no stay! Forward rushed the Astrew; and, as it went, some sailors ran down, and plunging the cotton balls into the oil tanks, tossed them dripping to courades at the head of the stairs: fire was to be added to the other horrors of the combat.

Directly the galley keeled over so far transparent fog, through which here and

courades at the head of the stairs: fire was to be added to the other horrors of the combat.

Directly the galley keeled over so far that the caremen on the uppermost side with difficulty kept their benches. Again the hearty Roman cheer, and with it despairing shrieks. An opposing vessel, caught by the grappling hooks of the great crane swinging from the prow, was being lifted into the air that it might be dropped and sunk.

The shouting increased on the right hand and on the left; before, behind, as welled an indescribable clamour. Occasionally there was a crash, followed by sudden perls of fright, telling of other ships ridden down, and their crews drowned in the vortexes.

Nor was the fight all on one side. Now and then a Roman in armour was borned down the hatchway, and laid bleeding, sometimes dying, on the floor.

Sometimes, also, puffs of smoke, blended with steam, and foul with the victough the cloud of a ship on fire and burning up with the rowers chained to the benches.

The Astrex all this time was in motion. Suddenly she stopped. The oars forward adown upon him. The tall prow seemed

est movement, and beheld a galley coming down upon him. The tall prow seemed doubly tall, and the red light playing upon its gilt and carving gave it an appearance of snaky life. Under its foot the water churned to flying foam.

the water churned to flying foam.

He struck out, pushing the plank, which was very broad and unmanageable. Seconds were precious—half a second might save or lose him. In the crisis of the effort, up from the sea, within arm's reach, a helmet shot like a gleam of gold. Next came two hands with fingers extended—large hands were they, and strong—their hold once fixed, might not be loosed. Ben-Hur swerved from them appalled. Up rose the helmet and the loosed. Ben Hur swerved from them appalled. Up rose the helmet and the head it encased—then two arms, which began to beat the water wildly—the head turned back, and gave the face to the light. The month gaping wice; the eyes open, but sightless, and the bloodless pallor of a drowning man—never anything more ghastly! Yet he gave a cry of joy at the sight, and as the face was going under again, he caught the sufferer by the chain which passed from the helmet beneath the chin, and drew him to the plank.

The man was Arrius, the tribune.

which passes are the chin, and drew him to the plank.

The man was Arrius, the tribune.

For a while the water foamed and eddied violently about Ben Hur taxing all his strength to hold to the support and the same time keep the Roman's head at the same time keep the Roman's head above the surface. The galley had passed, leaving the two barely outside the stroke of its oars. Right through the floating men, over heads helmeted as well as heads bare, she drove, in her wake nothing but the sea sparkling with fire. A muffled crash, succeeded by a great outcry, made the rescuer look again from his charge. A certain savage pleasure touched his heart—the Astrona was avenged.

After that the battle moved on. Re-After that the battle moved on, Resistance turned to flight. But who were the victors? Ben Hur was sensible how much his freedom and the life of the tribune depended upon that event. He pushed the plank under the latter until it fleated him the work.

drift like himself. In spots the sea shackened by charred and somet smoking fragments. A galley up a way was lying to with a torn sail hap from the tilted yard, and the oars all Still farther away he could discern mo specks, which he thought might be a in flight or pursuit, or they might be w hirds a wing

in flight or pursuit, or they might be we birds a wing.

An hour passed thus. His anxiety creased. If relief came not speed Arrius would die. Sometimes he see already dead, he lay so still. He took helmet'off, and then, with greater deality, the cuirass; the heart he for fluttering. He took hope at the sign, held on. There was nothing to do wait, and, after the manner of his people.

TO BE CONTINUED. MOLLY MURPHY.

AN IRISH BALLAD OF REAL LIFE, AUTHOR OF WHICH IS UNKNOWN.

Molly Murphy, five-and-forty, lived al the Cooley at and
Lived by selling fish and cockies—and
sighed for Moorey's hand.
Mooney was a man of fortune, owned a
and a cart.
And, oh, reser gift of fortune! owned j
Molly Murphy's heart.

Melly's heart was very tender, though hand was rough and red, Scarred by fity lines and creases in the for daily bread, Molly's waist was far from dainty, and voice was somewhat loud, Heard above the din of purchate in the limarket crowd.

Dressed in drugget gown and praskin, 'ne a kerchief red and green.

With a creel behind her shoulders, stu
Molly might be seen:
There is little good in gushing, still I th
that i may say.
Had the world no Molly Murphys to
'swere a world day!

Mooney's mother lay in fever, Mooney's
was stricken down;
"This is taking," said the doctor, who
driven out from town.
"It may be their death to move them"the neighbors shrank in dread"Still, as there is none to nurse them"—
with nurse them;" Molty said.

"It may cost your life, good woman," the doctor, cold and dry,
"God is good!" was all she answered, p
gose painted in her eyes
"Bravely spoken!" cried the doctor, "
the man will soon grow wild:
After that -should he get through it—;
must nurse him like a child." Then he scu2ht his car and left her what the son and mother say.
One at each end of the cabin, as the dayling died away;
Hovering between their pallets, Marked the waning light,
And she thought, "He'll rave to-morrohe must have the priest to-night?"

But the men had all gone fishing out up the evening tide,
And the dreaded name of fever made
women terrified.
Years before the fell destruction devasts
all their shore,
And the recollection filled their frighte
hearts for evermore.

No, she must not scare the neighbors; herself will bring the priest, Though he live far down the parish—i long Irish miles at least, With a murmured benediction on the li thatched abode, Molly hasped the door behind her and p ceeded down the road.

When she reached and told the curate, a denly she saw him stirred
Like a twig that sways and trembles une
"Father dear," she cried in anguish, ';
are young and far from strong!
I will run for Father Brad;—it is not so y long."

"I will go," the young priest answer deathlike pallor on his cheek;
"No, your reverence—no, acushla!—this Father Brady's week!
He is old, his nerves are sleady, as your o will be some day,
Please God!" Molly curtseyed, left his and in darkness sped away.

In the solemn hours of morning, when watcher by the bed
Feels the awful sense of silence weigh up his hearth like lead,
Molly watched her fever patients and heart went forth in prayer,
Grateful she had found the Father and brought his blessing there.

All the love she long had cherished, of with a sense of sname, For the rough and sturdy Mooney now feit was free from blame, Blemed love that links creation! Love sulled, brave, serene, Makes the proudest queen a woman—ma

Mooney raved, and in his raving told we Molly had not known.
Told the secret of his passion for the da haired Kate Malone;
Kate Malone was young and bloomi decked with ribbons fine and smart, And poor Molly, as she listened, felt words go through her heart.

Did she leave him? Friends, I fear me I htold my ta'e in vain
If you question thus of Molly—honest More poor and plain.
No! she tended son and mother days a nights when both were wild;
Then as first the dector said it, nursed the gently like a child. And when Looney's strength came to the and he mixed once more with life, Gratitude within him prompted and sought to make her wife.

"No," said she, "you love another; love not for such as me;
Kate, no doubt, will make you happy would rather far be free."

Rate Malone is Mrs. Mooney; children cro her cottage floor;
Molly Murpby trots to market as she did
days of yore.
While her back can bear a burthen Mol crust is pretty sure,
After that—well, there's the workhou
wealth's last tribute to the poor!

The Victor's Crown Should adorn the brow of the inventor the great corn cure, Putnam's Pain

Corn Extractor. It works quickly, ne makes a sore spot, and is just the th you want. See that you get Putns Painless Corn Extractor, the sure, sort and resident and painless cure for corns. The Deaf Made to Hear.

After eight years suffering from deaft so bad that I was unable to attend to business, I was cured by the use of H yard's Yellow Oil. With gratitude make this known for the benefit of oth afflicted." Harry Ricardo, Toronto.

J. H. Earl, West Shefford, P. Q., writ
"I have been troubled with liver coplaint for several years, and have tr
different medicines with little or
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Oil which care we invadid to solice. oener, until I tried Dr. Holmas Exceed Oil, which gave me immediate relief, a I would say that I have used it since we the best effect. No one should be wi out it. I have tried it on my horse cases of cuts, wounds, etc., and I think equally as good for horses as for man.

Be on Your Guard Against sudden colds, irritating countend soreness of the throat. Keep H yard's Pectoral Balsam at hand for the prevalent troubles of Fail and Winter.

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TO BE CONTINUED.

MOLLY MURPHY. AN IRISH BALLAD OF REAL LIFE, THE

Molly Murphy, five-and-forty, lived along the Cooley strand—
Lived by selling fish and cockles—and she signed for Mooney's hand.

Mooney was a man of fortune, owned a pony and a cart,
And, oh. rsrer gift of fortune! owned poor Molly Murphy's neart.

Molly's heart was very tender, though her hand was rough and red.
Scarred by fitty lines and creases in the toil for dally bread,
Molly's waist was far from dainty, and her voice was somewhat loud.
Heard above the din of purchate in the little market crowd.

Dressed in drugget gown and praskin, 'neath a kerchief red and green. With a creel behind her shoulders, sturdy Molly might be seen: There is little good in gushing, still I think that I may say,
Had the world no Molly Murphys truly
'twere a woeful day!

Mooney's mother lay in fever, Mooney's self
was stricken down;
"This is taking," said the doctor, who had
driven out from town.
"It may be their death to move them"—all
the neighbors shrank in dread—
"Still, as there is none to nurse them"—"I
with nurse them;" Molty said.

"It may cost your life, good woman," said the doctor, cold and dry.
"God is good!" was all she answered, pur-pose painted in her eyes.
"Bravely spoken." cried the doctor, "But the man will soon grow wild.
After that -should he get through it—you must nurse him like a child."

Then he scught his car and left her where
the son and mother lay,
One at each end of the cabin, as the daylight
died away;
Hovering between their pallets, Molly
marked the waning light,
And she thought, "He'll rave to-morrow—
he must have the priest to-night?"

But the men had all gone fishing out upon the evening tide,
And the dreaded name of fever made the
women terrified.
Years before the fell destruction devastated
all their shore,
And the recollection filled their frightened
hearts for evermore.

No, she must not scare the neighbors; she herself will bring the priest. berself will bring the priest,
Though he live far down the parish—two
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With a murmed benediction on the little
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Molly hasped the door behind her and proceeded down the road.

When she reached and told the curate, auddenly she saw him stirred
Like a twig that sways and trembles undermeath a startled bird.

"Father dear," she cried in anguish, 'you are young and far from strong!

I will run for Father Brady—It is not so very long."

"I will go," the young priest answered, deathlike pallor on h's cheek;
"No, your reverence—no, acushia!—this is Father Brady's week!
He is old, his nerves are steady, as your own will be some day,
Please God!" Molly curtseyed, left him. and in darkness sped away.

In the solemn hours of morning, when the watcher by the bed
Feels the awful sense of silence weigh upon his hearth like lead,
Molly watched her fever patients and her heart went forth in prayer,
Grateful she had found the Father and had brought his blessing there.

All the love she long had cherished, often with a sense of shame.

For the rough and sturdy Mooney now she felt was free from blame.
Bleased love that links creation! Love unsulfied, brave, serene,
Makes the proudest queen a woman—makes the homblest woman queen!

Mooney raved, and in his raving told what
Molly had not known-Told the secret of his passion for the darkhaired Kate Malone;
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words go through her heart. Did she leave him? Friends, I fear me I have told my tale in valu
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Then as first the dc ctor said it, nursed them gently like a child.

And when Looney's strength came to him and he mixed once more with life, Gratitude within him prompted and he sought to make her wife. "No," said she, "you love another; love is not for such as me, Kate, no doutt, will make you happy—I would rather far be free."

Kate Malone is Mrs. Mooney; children crowd her cottage floor; Mully Murpby trots to market as she did in days of yors. While her back can bear a burthen Molly's crust is pretty sure.

After that—well, there's the workhousewealth's last tribute to the poor!

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J. H. Earl, West Shefford, P. Q., writes:
"I have been troubled with liver complaint for several years, and have tried different medicines with little or no benefit, until I tried Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil, which gave me immediate relief, and I would say that I have used it since with the best effect. No one should be without it. I have tried it on my horse in cases of cuts, wounds, etc., and I think it equally as good for horses as for man."

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Be on Your Guard Against sudden colds, irritating coughs and soreness of the throat. Keep Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam at hand for these prevalent troubles of Fall and Winter.

FATHER ROBINSON ON LIBERTY OF CON-SCIENCE

An enormous congregation attended An enormous congregation attended the evening service at the Pro-Cathadral, Kensington, on Sunday, when the Rev. Wa'ter Croke Robinson continued his course of sermons on the above subject. The rev. preacher proceeded to say: We have done now with politics, with civil or political liberty. To night we speak of dogmatic liberty of conscience, which is a far different thing. There has been a multiple of correspondence on this subject of far different thing. There has been a multitude of correspondence on this subject of the priest in the family, and I must say that some of this literature has been so foul and so obscene, so impure and so hellish, that we have been obliged to ask the Postmaster General whether he allows such things to pass through the post in England. He has replied that he does not allow it, and has kept many post cards back. Now, it seems to me that the Protestants who have indicated these communications, those who are so much against the priests, are in very strange company. A man is known by his friends, they say, and so is a cause. I repudiate, on the part of my fellow countrymen, the action of the people who have so written. Amongst others, a Protestant socie's has sent a pamphlet which I could no more describe to you here than I could the obscenity of the London streets at night; at dwe were thinking of akking the Home. Secretary the streets at night; ard we were thinking of asking the Home Secretary to prosecute them. Really, does it not look like Pilate and Herod going sgainst Christ? Next, we have anonymous letters. The man who writes an anonymous letter is a liar and a writes an anonymous letter is a liar and a sneak; such conduct is un English. Such letters are never read, so pray not to send them to me, for they only go into the waste-paper backet. Now, there has been one objection raised, "The idea of the Catholic Church talking of liberty of conscience—does the Catholic Church allow it?" What is the real popular meaning of that? Dues the Church allow freedom of opinion in matters of religion? Look at my answer.

DO YOU THINK I AM AFRAID of the question? Certainly rot. "Ah," some one is saying, "I thought he would have to come to that." But am I afraid of it? Do I look like it? "Ah, yes, but you have waited a long time; you have got to come to it at last." So far from being afraid of it, I think this the very crowning point of my life; I never thought I should have had this magnificent opportunity, unworthy as I am, to defend the Catholic Church in this manner. May God give me grace to do it well, and you the grace to listen to me. I say, then, that you Protestants are not a king. the grace to listen to me. I say, then, that you Protestants are not asking for liberty but for license, and between those two there is all the difference in the world What the Church puts its foot down upon is license, not liberty of conscience. I maintain that there cannot be true liberty maintain that there cannot be true liberty without coercion; liberty can only be meintained and secured by law. I think of one case where liberty is not license. A man goes into the far West of America, where there are no red Indian tribes, and he remains the only man on that land. Well, he is monarch of all he surveys; but supposes another man comes and set.

darkness at the rate of fifty miles an hour, going over bridges, roads, rivers, and canals, and cutting through dells and hills; my nerves give way. The engine driver is used to it; but presently I see on ahead a foaming, frightful looking thing. It is another train, and I think to myself, "Oh, we are going to run into it." Are we'l No, nothing of the kind. The driver of the engine knows that we are safe, because No, nothing of the kind. The driver of the engine knows that we are safe, because each train has a separate and certain set of rails to run upon. Now what is the liberty of that train? It is a liberty which coerces and saves it from running into bridges, going to the bottom of canals and rivers, and running into towns and knocking down houses. What would be the license of the trains? Why running of the rails to be sure. I take another case. Two people came to London who know nothing of the city, and I say to them, "I want you to find the Bittish Museum." I say to them, "You can go where you like, do your best, and find it out;" but I tell one of the two that it is not on the south side of the Thames. Here we have one man of the Thames. Here we have one man free and the other not. Which, think you, will find the Museum first? The coerced man to be sure, for he is told not to go to the south, where the other man may poss-ibly go first. Well I look round the world and nowhere do I find license permitted. Wherever you look in this world, or in whatever department, you will find this great principle prevails,

great principle prevails,
YOU WILL FIND BEAUTY EVERYWHERE,
and you will also find law and order.
Look at botany and geology, look at
every part of nature, you must recognize
the beneficence of law and order. I know
nothing more wonderful than this. In
every science laws are laid down. Let us
take the benefit of science of music is take the beautiful science of music, in which there are numerous standard laws. Let an amateur go and try to compose a piece, and he will find twenty or thirty precess and nevery page. He may say, "Oh, hang the laws, I will go and put my music into the hands of the orchestra." What would there be in a few minutes? Not much music I fear! Would you call the brain of Mondelssohn fettered. He was a

without the coercion of a law. The Church says to me, "God fas given you the rails for the train to run upon," and I am obliged to lay down these rails as Noah did. True literty with the antedituviar s would have been obeying the law, whereas they preferred license, and were swept away in the deluge. Moses was the authorized standard of truth and he was followed by Jesus Christ and His Apottles, and the Holy Catholic Church has since continued to lay down the rails, and we and the Holy Catholic Church has since continued to lay down the rails, and we say to you to night, "If you run on these rails you will be saved, and if you get off them you will go to the bottom of the canal." I hear somebody saying, "Oh, you are begging the question: I doubt the result being so disastrous as going to the bottom of the canal." Do you? Well, let us look at the question. Look at the state of England now compared with what it was before the Tudor dynasty, when it was one in the Faith. Is it not better to be of one Faith altegether? If you say no—that it is better to differ and to quarrel and to have all these jarrings about "The Priest in the Family," then

You had better Leave the Church. Some one has said there are 153 sects, and Some one has said there are 153 sects, and another says you mean not less than 253, and all of them clamouring to get people away one from the other. They say they don't; but they are very glad when they see people leaving one chapel and going to another. What does a priest often find? A man will say, "I don't know how I shall ever endure myself. What am I to believe? One man tells me one thing and one another." Poor wretch, without a creed what is the good of him? Is it a happy thing for England to be full one thirg and one another." Poor wretch, without a creed what is the good of him? I is it a happy thirg for England to be full of agonized hearts because they do not know what to believe? What is license to fthought doing in this land now? Take the word accialism, and what is the effect of it--the setting of one class against another. In the public institutions of England you will find the wast majority of the Protestant poor dying without God altegether; at d I have heard the children of the faith tay, "They die like dogs." I have hundreds of times inquired of these people, and they say, "Oh, I have no religion." "Put," I have said, "won't you say your prayers." "Oh, what is the good of that?" says the dying Protestant; and I do charge Protestantism with this. You have had possession of England for 300 years—how is it that England is half pagan? Well, the Ritualists have been saying about here in connection with these serves and they mind you don't so to the

universities—I will make it as vague as possible—there is a tree; it is twenty feet high, and nobody but a botanist can make it out. You will see visitors there wondering what sort of a tree it is. One says, "I think it is a plane tree," "Oh no, it is "I think it is a plane tree." "On no, it is an oak," says another, and some one else will point to it as a pine. Well, perhaps they are all agreed that it is a tree. I am not so certain about that; perhaps some would call it a shrub. Whatever they call it, there is not any boy in the fourth form of a public school who would deny that it is a tree, but according to the opinion of each one—and they are all correct—it must be a thousand different correct—it must be a nouseast there is no things. The Protestant says there is no otj-ctive truth. Whatever you think, or do not think, the Catholic Church says this is the Truth; it is one certain kind of

tree AND NO OPINION OF YOURS WILL ALTER IT. AND NO OPINION OF YOURS WILL ALTER IT.
There is the one objective Truth, independently of what you may think about
it. If you don't believe in that you
destroy Truth altogether, and therefore
"let us eat and drink for to morrow we
die." It a Protestant is logical he must
have insidel. A Protestant recording offe." It a Protestant is logical he must be an infidel. A Protestant recently conversing with a priest said, "If Truth be what people make it, then it does not exist of itself. Suppose I chose to say I don't believe in Jesus Christ. I have as and the leave in Jesus Christ. I have as much right, under the circumstance, to say that as you have to say the reverse." So that in reality giving way to free thought was legical. This is the Protestant claim—license but not liberty, and that is what is making Eugland at the present day in a great measure infield and present day in a great measure infidel and freethinking. Our Divine Lord speaks of a Church seated upon a hill, which no one can mistake, and He speaks also of false teachers. In other words He does but lay down the rails of Truth on which we are to run as Noah did in the early ages. We are told by certain people now-a days, "Oh,

I DON'T SEE MUCH OF THE POPE of Rome in the first three ceuturies." Don't you? A hundred and eighty years Don't you? A hundred and eighty years after our Lord's ascension we find a cele-brated theologian and writer called Iren-œus, who was a disciple of St. Polycarp, who was himself the disciple of St. John. man who kept most stringently to rule.

Will you tell me that the mind was stunted (because bound down by rule)

He was therefore a disciple once removed, and must have had the apostolic tradition. It is the church of

that composed such an oratorio as "Elijah" or "St. Paul?" Keep this in your minds, and tell me is it likely that the great God who in His lower creation insists upon rules and laws, and thereby makes use of corrcion, in which there is thereby makes use of corrcion, in which there is thereby makes use of corrcion, in which there is the thereby makes use of corrcion, in which there is the thereby makes use of corrcion, in which there is they fort want to see it. Nelson could dispenses with all the science of law and order and obtdience? Do you think it likely He should say in this, the highest of all sciences, "I don't wish it to be in law and order, but I do wish it to be in law and order, but I do wish it to be in law and over confounded.

MY PROTESTANT OBJECTOR, YOU ASK FOR I fusion were confounded.

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MY PROTESTANT OBJECTOR, YOU ASK FOR I fusion to be provided the this was not Catholicity. In the year 18-0, King Lucius sent to Pope went and taught the faith all over England, and yet we are told that this was not Catholicity. In the world you cannot find liberty without the coercion of a law. The Church says to me, "God Fas given you the rails for the train to run upon," and I am over the world you cannot find liberty without the coercion of a law. The Church says to me, "God Fas given you the rails for the train to run upon," and I am over the world you cannot find liberty without the coercion of a law. The Church says to me, "God Fas given you the rails as Noah did. True liberty with the anticuluriant stable the province of the Apostles. The enormous amount of misinformation that is fit at ought to amge; they don't want to see that! Why? Because they for law the test hat! Why? Because they for what to be in law, of "celeanted by God Fas the public to be and the train to be all control to be all control to be all control to b

I WISH PEOPLE WOULD KEEP TO THE TRUTH

and put away bigotry. This is as true as any fact in history, and yet we are told by Bishops of the Protestant Church (men who ought to know better) that the early who ought to know better) that the early English Church was not Catholic. Now, I want to take you up stairs, and what is the first step? If your soul is to be saved, God must show the way. He must somehow, somewhere, and sometime show the way. It cannot be that we are to tell Him our opinions of a world of which we know pathing. The reserved nothing. The one story is that of the Catholic, the other that of the Protestant. Catholic, the other that of the Protestant. The next step is that this way must be one and not two; for there cannot be one way contradicting the other. Now the Pope is infallible. The Protestant says no. But now look: those two contradictory thirgs cannot be true—one must be right and the other worm. Fitten I am here in this cannot be true—one must be night and the other wrong. Either I am here in this pulpit to night or I am not. At Oxford it used to be quite a thing to smile at, for at the end of one street there was—I say it with reverence because he is dead—a celebrated man, Dr. Pusey, and almost celebrated man, Dr. Pusey, and almost opposite to him was an Evengelical clergyman just as good in his way. A man goes to Pusey and asks, "Can you forgive sins?" "Most certainly I can," says Pusey. "Oh, but wait a minute, I am not satisfied," says the inquirer; and he goes fifty yards further, and says to the other minister of the Eoglish Church, "Can you forgive sins?" What is the reply? "Catainly not; the idea is a fable and a "Certairly not; the idea is a fable and a dangerous deceit."

dengerous deceit."

OH, WHAT A STRANGE CHURCH!

It teaches biack and white, yes and no, at the same time. That church must be in error somewhere. "What am I to think about it?" I hear some eaying. I don't know, except what I thought about it. Well, God has made a way, and He cannot utter a contradiction to what He has said. The next step is that the Church must be infallible. Don't be afraid of that word. It won't hurt you. What does it mean? It means certainty. The next step is the enormous importance of belong. must be infallible. Our tee afraid of that would it won't having the connection with these sermons, "Ob, mind you don't go to the letter; he must respect his right. Let letter; he must respect his right. Letter letter letter; he must respect his right. Letter Roman and Catholic Church we have 250 millions of people all over the world absolutely one. There is a room with a curtain at one end of it, and there are assembled the peoples of many nationalities—a Red Indian and a Frenchman, a German and a Russian, a Spaniard and a Dutchman, Bulgarian and a Turk, an American and an Englishman. What a gathering to be averaged.

gathering to be sure !-WHAT A ROW THERE WILL BE what a Row there will be in a few minutes! The curtain is drawn aside and there is an altar. The priest enters to say Mass, and what happens? Why, all these men, Catholics from every nation under the sun, kneel together in the same as of adoration and an altitude. nation under the sun, kneel together in one act of adoration and worship in per-fect unity. They have no notions of High Church, Catholic or Low, Broad, or Nar-row Church Catholic. They are one. row Church Catholic. They are one.
Well, the direct production of the Catholic Church is holiness. I know there are
some Catholics who are very tiresome and
naughty, and I wish they were better.
But lock at our holy nuns throughout the
world. Some of my fellow country. world. Some of my fellow countrymen can see what noble ladies these are. Why, I know one religious community supported by Protestant alms.

I SAY GOD BLESS THOSE PROTESTANTS. Any one can see the holiness and the good ness of our nuns, of our priests—that would seem to be personal; I leave that out; but where have the saints of God been but in the Catholic Church? Is it not wonderful to think that the name Catholic was cast out of this country three hundred years ago as something hateful, and now they are all trying to make out they are Catholics, and they not only the Ritualists but sound Euglish Churchmen? What documents Churchmen? What does that term mean I never could make it out. What is the meaning of the term Catholic? It is the meaning of the term Catholic? It is the gathering of all the nations into one. Sin came into the world and separated man from his brother. Look at Babel, and what has its result but confusion and separation. So was it with the advent and invention of the sects.

War Ahead.

War Ahead.

There is great danger of war with Mexico in the near future, but at present we can pursue the arts of happiness, prosperity and wealth. Wherever you live, you should write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free, full information about work that you can do, and live at home, earning thereby from \$5 to \$25 and upwards daily. Some have earned over \$20 in a day. Capital not required; you are started free. All is new; both sexes. All ages. Pay, as above guaranteed, from first start.

fateful su'j et of the day, labor agitation, and he thought fit to refer to "the monks." It is amusing, by the way, to note how often "the monks" are referred to as if they were a prehistoric species, a subject for geologists, rather than historians, to treat, and yet only the other day the New York papers gave considerable space to the election of an abbot by a young but fluurishing community of monks in Newark, N. J.
But Dr. Huntington has evidently bear

But Dr. Huntington has evidently been reading something recently about "the monks," though where he got his information it is hard to say. The following passages from his sermon, as reported in the New York Tribune (December 6), will show every Catholic, whether highly show every Cathelic, whether highly edu-cated or not, and every non-Catholic who has read history to any advantage at all, that Dr. Huntirgton has been badly misled, or has not read with proper atten-tion to the subject.

"The dream of a community of goods was what lay behind the so-called monas-tic system, that wonderful network of

religious societics or communes that once overspread the whole face of Christian Europe. It was a brave and praiseworthy attempt, but it is no injustice to call it a dream, for widely prevalent as monastic institutions once were, and prevalent as they still are in some parts of the world, nobody will pretend that the monks ever made much progress in persuading society at large to exchange its own form of organization for theirs, and unless society at large can be persuaded to embrace

communism, communism fails.

"The people who insist on staying out always have it in their power to spell the whole thing. The monks trusted to moral sussion to remove that reluctance on the part of the outsiders. Their hope was that the superiority of their mode of life would become so apparent as to shame mankind into the adoption of it, and that manking life the adoption of the all things in common would gradually supplant the hard, unloving competitions of the everyday world."

day world."

It is necessary to correct Dr. Huntington. Dr. Huntington was thinking for the moment of the Middle Ages. But in the Middle Ages there was no "labor problem" for monks or any one else to solve. The free guilds under the patronage and guidance of the Catholic Church controlled the labor of the cities and towns, while in the country, where feudalism still maintained some of its olden barbarism in spite of the Charch, the labor was performed by terfs. As this is by the way. The main point is that neither St. Benedict, who gave the first rule to the monks of the West, nor any of the saintly men dict, who gave the first rule to the monks of the West, nor any of the saintly men who in after times recognized or modified his rule to suit special circumstances, had any notion of "persuading society at large to exchange its own form of organization for theirs," nor were they greatly concerned about what Dr. Huntington so pathetically describes as "unlovirg competitions of the every day world." With the monks of the Middle Agea, as with their successors to day, the monastic vows were taken not for the purpose of ir fluencing any such thing as a "labor problem," but simply because these monks individually believed themselves called to lead a life different from that of "society at large." The monks before community of goods, not for any economic reason, but for the opposite motive. Their professed desire was to have as little as possible to do with earthly goods. They no more intended or expected that society no more intended or expected that society at large would become monks, and nuns, than Dr. Huntington intends or expects that society at large will become Episcopalian ministers, and ministers' wive:.

The ingenious M. Mallock, a few months ago, published a romance in which the project was brought forward of resus ciating monastician on a large scale in

clating monasticism on a large scale in England, not as a religious and a cetic institution, but as a sort of Christian substitute for Fourier's phalapsteries. Can it be possible that Dr. Huntington's knowit be possible that Dr. Huntington's know-ledge of the monastic system is derived from Mallock ?

from Mallock?

The "labor problem" will never be "solved" by any other than those who labor themselves. Eloquent discourses to well dressed, carefully gloved ladies and gentlemen, whether in a church or a public hall, will merely help to befog the matter. The monks, who had for the motto of their own lives, "pray and work." were the best friends that wage-working laborers ever had, yet, in spite of Dr. were the best friends that wage-working laborers ever had, yet, in spite of Dr. Huntington's pretty fancies, their own system of living was designed for no other purpose than that of saving their own and their neighbors' souls and thereby glorifying God.

ing God.

If Protestant ministers wish to dabble in serious economic questions, they ought at least to leave the religious orders of the Catholic Church alone, for these orders have been founded by saints, have been founded for holy ends, and have without exception been notably averse to sentimental trilling of all sorts.—Catholic Review.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate IN DIGESTIVE DISORDERS.

DR. E. V. WRIGHT, Saratoga Springs N. Y., says: "I have used it for years, and N. 1., says: "I have used it for years, and my experience has proved beyond ques-tion, that the peculiar combination of phosphates renders it most valuable in the treatment of digestive disorders."

Sure Cure for Rheumatism.

If the system is properly cleaned by some medicine that acts upon the bowels, kidneys and skin, such as Burdock Blood Bitters, and the sufferer will use Hagkidneys and skin, such as Burdock Blood
Bitters, and the sufferer will use Hagyard's Yellow Oil according to directions,
there are few cases of rheumatism, however bad, but will yield promptly to the
treatment.

Mrs. Torrance McNish, of Smith's Falls,
Out., after four years of intense suffering
with scrofula, from which her head became bald, was cured by Burdock Blood
Bitters after the best medical aid bad

Bell Telephone Co., Belleville Electric Light Co.

The following extract from Chief Justice

The following extract from Chief Justice Wilson's Judgment in this case granting an injunction against the Believille Electric Light Company and compelling them to remove four of their poles to the opposite side of the street from those of the Telephone Company will be interesting as being the first decision of the kind of the company of the Statute the Telephone Company will be interesting as being the first decision of the kindin Canada. After referring to the Statutes
of the Dominion and of Ontario; under
which the Plaintiffs are incorporated and
derive their powers, and reviewing a large
mass of evidence and quoting extensively
from articles in American Electrical Journals, His Lordship says:—"It appears the
plaintiffs were in possession of the ground
for the erection of their poles, and that
they had their poles erected about two
years before the defendants put up their
poles. That however did not give them
the exclusive possession or right to use the
sides of the roads on which they had placed
their poles, even if they had the independent right to use the sides of
the roads under the Dominion
Act without the consent of the
Municipal Council. It is not necessary
to say whether the Dominion Act or the
Provincial Act is the Act under which Provincial Act is the Act under which the plaintiffs have the right to exercise their powers, that is, whether they have the right to use the road sides for their poles without the leave of the Municipalty, or only with such leave of the Municipai, ity, or only with such leave according to the Ontario Act. It is sufficient to say that being in the earlier possession of the ground required for their poles, the defendants have not the right to interfere with or do any act to the injury of the plaintiffs earlier rights. The defend-ants would not have the right to cut down or remove the plaintiff's poles, nor to make use of them, nor to place wires or do anything else which would damage the purpose or usefulness of the poles or wires which the plaintiffs had placed there, nor to render useless or prejudice the business which the plaintiffs were the business which the plaintiffs were and are authorized to carry on by means of these poles and wires, nor to cause danger to life or property by stringing their wires so near to those of the plaintiffs that life or property is en-dangered thereby. There is abundant testimony that placing the wires of these parties to prest to each other, and these parties too near to each other (and the later erection would be the act of the wrong doer,) while the instruments are in use or in electrical storms is danger— ous and has not only caused danger, but has destroyed property by fire, and has destroyed human life. And the instances of such accidents are more numerous of such accidents are more numerous than those who do not give much attention to these matters would suppose. So numerous that in many parts of the United States special legislative interference has been urgently called for and to such an extent as to prohibit the placing of electric light wires on the same side of the road upon which either telegraph or telephone wires are strong. graph or telephone wires are strung. For although the electric wires may be a few feet distant from the others either in parallel lines or above or below the others, some accident may connect the two wires by breakage of one of them, or otherwise, that danger may be produced. It is also said it is difficult to preserve complete insulation and that if the material used for it becomes melted through, the insulation is destroyed and the covering of the wire is no greater protection against induction than is the exposed wire. How far the defendants could be indicted, see Regina vs. Lister, Dears vs. Bell, C. C. 209; Hepburn vs. Lordan, 11 Jur. N. S. 133, 2 Hem. and M. 345. I am quite satisfied there is and must be danger from accident or neglect to be apprehended from these two wires running parallel to each other or the one above or below the other in the proximity of the one to the other as the insulation is destroyed and the cov-"society at large." The monks before taking vows disposed of all their earthly possessions and then entered on a life of prayer and work in community, with prayer and work in community, with who while the plaintiffs were I may say in possession of the ground have placed their poles and wires in that position of danger towards the works of the plaindanger towards the works of the plain-tiffs; that not much harm has been done to the plaintiffs so far according to their own account is fortunate for both parties; that it may happen at any moment may reasonably be feared, but what the extent of that harm may be either to life or property cannot be limited or life or property cannot be limited or defined. The R. S. O, c. 157 sec. 59 and 70 which are part of the 45 Vic. c. 19 and 3, have some connection with this application. But independently of these application. But independently of these general provisions the plaintiffs are entitled to relief on the general and common grounds upon which summary protection and relief in cases of the kind are granted. The fact that the Chry Engineer located the defendants upon the side of the road in question will not give the defendants an indefeasible right to maintain their roles and with a relief to the control of the road in question will not give the defendants an indefeasible right to maintain their poles and wires as against the plaintiffs upon the side so assigned to the defendants. The plaintiffs had the prior right, they have always opposed the defendants right to have their poles where defendants right to have their poles where they are, and the City Council had not the right to destroy or prejudice the privilence they had already granted to the plaintiffs. I think the plaintiffs are entitled to the relief they ask and I am glad to say it cannot be a very serious matter to the defendants if the whole of the cost of transferring their wires to the other side of the read will cost only about \$10. Leof the road will cost only about \$10. In my opinion the defendants must be ordered to remove their poles and wires to the other side of the road in question, that is to the side of theroad on which the plaintiff have not their poles and whes, and that the defendants do pay the coets of this application. The order will be in the usual form to proceed with the trial of the action to pay damages, &s. removal to be made on or before —

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Four Years of Suffering.

failed.

a very promising espect. Mr.

lain is reported to be in a co

mood, and Mr. Gladstone is

willing to concede a good deal

THE CATHOLIC RECORD 400 RIGHMOND LORDON, OFFARIC, THOS. COFFEY, M. A., LL.D., EDITOR GENERAL AGENTS: Donat Crowe and Luke King. OITAWA AGENCY: P. J. Coffey, General Agent, 74 George PASTE PER ANNUE. One Copy, \$2.00; the Copies, \$7.50; Ten copies, \$15.00. Pay-lie in every case in advance. Estas of Advertising — Ten cents per line

## Catholic Record.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JAN. 15, 1887. FREEMASONRY A GREAT EVIL.

The Masonic body, especially in the English-speaking countries, was deeply distressed when Pope Leo XIII., in his admirable Lacyclical Humanum Genus, into effect. struck it with a renewed and emphasised condemnation. Masons here in Canade, for instance, pointed out that they were not responsible for the doings of the extreme wings of the body on the European continent. Have they, how. ever, raised their voice in protest against their doings? Is it anywhere on record that the Masonic body has as an organization disavowed the blasphemy and the rampant infidelity of continen'al Masonry ? Are not the strength vitality, energy and life of the order all bound up with its continental forces, intellectual, financial and numeri cal? Are not its real leaders men of well known unchristian and anti Christian sentiments. Does not every movement against the Church Catholic-or as they call it clericalism -receive the sup port and endorsation of Masons gener ally? It is idle for English speaking Masons to say that they are not responsible for the action of their continental allies. If they have no sympathy with their allies, there is a course, and a very simple one, open to them, to sever all connection with the continental extrem. ists. This, however, they will not do. The tail cannot in this case, no more than in any other, wag the dog. The London Universe of Nov. 27th favored its readers with some very pertinent ob servations on the Masonic question, Said the Universe:

"Why should Freemasonry and the Freemasons be placed outside the pale of Catholicity, seeing that they are nothing but a harmless friendly society of bon vivants, with no other object but that of driving dull care away by means of a set of mysteries which every one knows eant for naught but mystifica to be meant for naught but mystines tion?" Thus reasoned a good many people at the time when the late Pope Pius 1X pronounced condemnation of that institution and its votaries. Wa he wrong? Let us consult a little book recently published at Leipzig under the title "The Pspal Church and Free masonry" (Die Papsti Church and free-maurers) to see what the real sims of "the Craft" are. These aims are stated under five heads, viz:

1st-The breaking up of every ecclesinstical authority.

2nd.—The complete separation of 3rd -The abolition of all religious in-

4th —The humanization of family life, i. c, doing away with religious marriages, baptisms, church worships,

etc. suppression of all convents and couven

tual establishments. This is the programme of Freemasonry in Germany, which does not go anything like so far as the French and Belgian

programmes, for both in France and Belgium the very belief in the existence of the Deity is now looked upon as rank treason to the masonic craft, so much so that in the decrees of the French "Grand Orient" the words, "To the glory of the Great Architect of the Universe," which were compulsory but twenty five years ago, have disappeared. Let there be no mistake; both Pius VII. and Pius IX. knew what they were about when they condemned Freemasonry. [Leo XIII. also]

The Universe here very clearly reproduces the Mas ni platform. Take France, take Italy or Spain, and are not the aims above given very steadily, peraistently and defiantly pursued Masons and their sympathizers? Are not all the leading anti clericalists Masons? Do they not carry their elections through the machinery of the loops? Do they not draw their financial aid from the powerful and controlling Jewish element in the organization? Is not the press of continental Europe literally owned or notoriously subsidized by Jew ish masonic money? Yet there are Catholics gullible enough-the word is none too strong-there are, we say, Catholics gullible enough to believe Masonic declarations of benevolence, fraternity and the like, and some, too, wicked enough to enter the portals of that anti-Christian body. We argue not for the destruction of the Masonic organization by force, but we do think that there is a pressing and imperative duty resting upon all Catholics perative duty resting upon all Catholics Lynch, Louis Riel and Alderman elect to combat this great evil by every legiti- Lewis should be strung together by the

mate and peaceful means in their powe At this very moment the Holy Father is a real, not nominal, prisoner in the Vati-can. The head of the Church is as much constrained by persecution, as much bereft of liberty, as were any of his venerable predecessors in Imperial Rome. He dare not leave the Vatican to appear in public in his own Eternal City. His life, as it is, is not at any time worth a week's lease, with the bitter nemies that surround him, some of whom openly threaten to destroy Vatican with dynamite. To what is this painful, disgraceful state of affairs due?
To the machinations of the Masonic body and its leaders, whose platform is given us by the Universe, a platform fremed in unconcealed hostility to the church, and which its framers and promoters will seek and struggle to enforce upon the world. Their antagonism to the Papacy is easily understood. The successor of Peter, vice gerent of Christ upon earth, sole legitimate guardian of Christian civilization, is their enemy, ecause he is the enemy of error and wickedness in every form. He must therefore, be crushed before the principles above enumerated can be carried

TO MUCH OF ONE THING.

It is not often that we can agree with the Ottawa Citizen, but its views on the Howland re-election episode in Toronto are so sound and incontrovertible that we cannot but favor our readers with their perusal. We quote from the Citizen of the 5th:

The speeches delivered by Mr. How-land and his supporters in Toronto when the result of the Mayoralty contest be came known were of an extraordinary came known were of an extraordinary character. The name of the Almighty was frequently introduced by the relected Mayor, and other speakers made frequent mention of the holy name. The enthusiasm was as great at one stage of the jubilations that an enthusiast led off by singing. "Praise God from Whom all blessings flow," the grand old dexology being joined in by the thousands of citizens assembled to rejoice over Mr. Howland's victory. It rejoice over Mr. Howland's victory. It may be that Toronto up to Mr. city on the continent—a city reeking with all manner of corruption and every description of vice, and that Mr. Howland was destined to prove a moral Her land was destined to prove a moral Her-cules whose mission was to clean out that Augean stable; but outsiders will be of the opinion that the Howland bus-iness is being over-done, and that after all the "Queen City" was not so surpris ingly wicked as he and his supporters and some of the newspapers would make out. He is a first class man in many out, 'he is a first class man in many respects, no doubt; but the contention that his re election was an absolute necessity in the interests of law, order and morality is a reflection on the city's good name and upon the many good men who have filled the position of Chief Magistrate in the past.

If large majorities were an indication of unquestionable excellence, then Mr. Howland is the most excellent person Ontario has yet produced. In the contest of Monday, January 3rd, he polled a total of 9 220 against 6 943 cast for Mr. David Blain, In the contest for 1846 he obtained over Mr. A'ex. Manning, a very worthy man, a majority 1,718-till then something unheard of in municipal elections. Majorities are not, however, a safe criterion to guide judgments as to the merits or demerits of a public man. Some of the wickedest, most unpatrio tic, unprincipled and villainous, and at times, too, some of the stupidest of our politicians have obtained elections by very large majorities, while men good and true either suffered ignominious defeat or barely secured by narrow votes the place they or their friends coveted for them. Mr. Howland is overdoing things in Toronto. It is too late in the day now to govern any city on this continent on the blue laws which obtained a century ago in Connecticut and Massachusetts. We know to what laxity and corruption of morals that system of government has led with our neighbors. Toronto will get over-at least we hope so-this temporary aberration and seek by solid means to become a lastingly moral and religious city. These means are within its reach and it should take advantage of them. While dealing with the subject of "Too much of one thing," we may be permitted to state that the Citzen is itself a gross sinner in respect of the sickening "No Popery" cry that the Mail has shricked to the disgust of all honest men. The Citizen, during the election campaign claimed that the insults heaped upor

the Catholics by the Mail were simply the views of the Mail and of nobody else. Whereupon the Ottawa Free Pres of the 5th asked: If this is so, whose view does the Citizen If this is so, whose view does the Citizen represent when in to-day's issue it hesps an infamous insult upon an Archbishop of the Roman Catholic church in Ontario, who is respected alike by Roman Catholics and Protestants, and also insults a Conservative who dared to rise superior to party. What does the Citizen mean when it speaks this morning about

"The Lynch Riel Lewis Protestant Catholic

combination against Baskerville?'
This insulting association of names by the Ottawa Citizen, not the Toronto Mail, and why the names of Archbishop

We know that the Oilizen is at heart as thoroughly anti Catholic as the Mail. 'It lacks the courage and the brilliancy, but is animated with all the bitterness of the latter. Let it take up the No Popery ory and an indignant country will bury in oblivion.

THE BRITISH ARISTOCRACY.

The English aristocracy has of late btained very unenviable celebrity. In fact, its very name now excites a veritable moral stench that the Christian world refuses to endure. Nothing can better serve to bring the hereditary legislative chamber, the laws of primogeniture, and the rest of the feudal injustice and anomalies into contempt, than the ill conduct of the nobility in social life There is not one moral law for the people and another for the aristocrats. A write in the Montreal Herald, of Dec. 23rd, contributes a letter on which we shall attempt to make no comment. Its opening paragraphs speak volumes in

His letter is dated London, Dec. 8th, and he begins by saying :

"The latter half of last month-Novem "The latter half of last month—November—will be memorable in the annals of the divorce and divisional courts of Great Britain, owing to the causes celebras which have come before them, the high position of the parties impugned, and the record which they present of heartlessness, cupidity, brutishness, infidelity, libertinism and immorality. Perhaps in no other country in the world, at the present day, and in a Christian land, would such scandals as have tainted the air and offended all the decent proprieties of lite have been exposed to the pure light of day as those which have disgraced the upper tendom in aristocratic circles in the Kingdom of England during the expiring days of November." during the expiring days of November.

He then proceeds to enumerate for the information and thoughtful perusal of the readers of our Montreal contemporary four cases, three in the Divorce and one in the Divisional Court. The enumeration is a painful one. We abbreviate it for obvious reasons.

Miss Lina Mary Scott, eldest daughter of the late Sir Charles Scott, sues Arthur Sebright, son of Sir John Sebright, for a utility of her marriage with him, on the ground that it had been forced upon her by fear, terror and fraud, and that she did not thoroughly understand the nature of the ceremony of marriage before a regis-

trar. Sir Henry Costa Lee Edwards asks to be divorced from his wife, Agues Martha Clarke, on the ground of marital infi-

delity.
Mr. Charles Warren Adams institute proceedings for libel against his father in-law, Lord Coleridge, Lord Chief Justice of England, and his son, the Hon, Bernard Colerings, M. P., and places his damages

Lady Colin Campbell applies for a dissolution of her marriage with her hus-band, Lord Colin Campbell, fifth son of the Doke of Argyll and brother of the Marquis of Lorse, on account of his criminal conduct; and as a counter case Lord Colin Campbell pleads to be divorced from his wife because of her alleged general miscaluse.

The enumeration of criminality is a very painful reflection on the evils attendant upon hereditary wealth and title. How true it appears from these and other scandals that have of late shocked the civilized world that idleness is the mother of vice. The nobility of Eagland know nothing of the arduous struggle for life in which all out in fluence. The anti Catholic element out in fluence. The anti Catholic element Michigan Catholic very moderately and arduous struggle for life in which all not born rich are of a necessity engaged. They are in too many cases bred in idle ness and at an early age form habits of refined viciousness which yield heavy crops of crime and degradation. Here in America we have an aristocracy of intellect and of merit whose very existence depends upon its personal regard for the moral law-an sristocracy to which none in Europe can compare. Here in this free land, we speak both of Canada and the United States, every man is a lord. He is a sovereign citizen upon whose will depends the making and the unmaking of laws, of magistrates, of legislators and adminis rators. There is here no inherited title and little of inherited wealth. Monopoly has indeed shown its hand and made its cruel power felt even in America, but with a free ballot-box no one need fear that America's freedom will be crushed even by gigantic monopolies. Their existence will tend to make the people more vigilant and more active. Pilot says: There is an unfortunate tendency on this side of the Atlantic, too prevalent among our republican neighbors, but as yet barely observable in Canada, to worship oreign titles and a distant aristocracy. The Baltimore Catholic Mirror of Dec. 11th, felt constrained to rebuke, in terms sharp and severe, this painful tendency.

"Giddy American girls who dearly love a lord, and are willing to marry any sort of thing so it has a title, should take warning by the recent developments of the divorce courts. Anna Reid, of Utica, N. Y., beautiful and accomplished young lady, married Sir Arthur Percy Frizgerald Aylmer, baronet, in 1884. He has the Aylmer, baronet, in 1884. He has the bluest of blue blood, an old estate, and \$70,000 a year. According to the testimony, Sir Arthur, two days after the wedding, attempted to strangle and smother his wife, and later neat her with his walking stick and fist.

The Mirror wrote:

isty got a divorce from her husbe rench marquis, and, despite ing, the younger sister has ried an Italian prince. What so the these foreign aristocrata are people these foreign aristocrats are has been shown in the Colin Campbell case, the details of which have been sickening American newspaper readers for the past two weeks."

We hope that neither in Canada nor in the United States will ever be estab lished any institution akin to the feudal aristocracy of Britain. The feudal system had its merits and served in its own good time a noble purpose, but useful ness hath long since parted with the sys tem and it now stands an attenuate tottering remnant of absent vitality and almost forgotten greatness. The future of Canada and of the United States depends on their fidelity to democratic nstitutions. "All men equal in the eye of the law" should be the guiding principle of Canadian political life, Upon our fidelity to that principle, upon our strict adherence to its teachings rests our security, our peace and our prosper-

A CHAMPION OF CATHOLIC EDU-

In the days when toilers in the good cause were few, when fighters in the arduous battle for educational right one hand, then appeared one man who to virtue and thus to true citizenship. never tired of work or of battle, one man whose heart was so much in his work, and enlisted so fully on his side of the battle, that he never suffered discouragement or temporary disaster to rob anarchists everywhere. The Parisian him of hope. This one man, a natural municipal council and the general counleader of men, is the Right Rev. Bernard J. McQuaid, first Bishop of Rochester. Catholic America owes him more than its gratitude can ever repay. The cause that he more than forty years ago revoltingly impudent we can not call to espoused, the cause to which he has devoted the best years of his life and the rarest talents of a gifted mind, is not now the unpopular, the reputedly im practicable cause it was away back in the days of Know Nothingism. It has ileges and the dignity of its citizenship of late years gained much favor amongst the American people, thanks a strange sun may have burnt on himhim and those like him, blessed with minds of broad and clever grasp-men courageous, outspoken, fearless, dreading neither the sneer of the internal foe nor the fierce city by murder and incendiarism onslaught of the avowed enemy. The American people are, if services of Bishop McQuaid to the cause anything, lovers of law and order. services of Bishop McQuaid to the cause of Catholic education and to true Amer. ican freedom are too precious to be ever covered with oblivion's dark pall. Patriotism, honor, gratitude all forbid. The Boston Pilot, the pioneer Catholic ournal of the United States, lately gave utterance to American national sentiment in respect of Bishop McQuaid's life-long advocacy of the cause of the the violence of the Chicago anarchists? little ones of Christ's fold.

"Now," said our Boston contemporary "that Catholic schools are springing up all over the country and that the Catholic theory of education has enlisted so many and earnest advocates, even among non-Catholics, it is well gratefully to remember those who labored in the cause when laborers were few and prospects dark. One name at once recurs to the minds of One name at once recurs to the minds of all who has followed the development of the school question during the past few decades—that of the Rt. Rev. Bernard J.

was strong, fierce and active. Any priest in like case, even at this late day, would certainly be exempted from the decree of the Baltimore Council concerning school building. But the young priest saw the need of a school, though school building and teachers were at first out of the quesschool and bimself became the teacher.

Later be was the right hand of Bishop Bayley in founding a community of relig-ious teachers and establishing a splendid system of parochial schools in the diocese of Newark, which then included the whole State of New Jersey. He was also founder and first president of Seton Hall College."

The Pilot then adds that there are now nearly 30,000 children in the Christian free schools of the two dioceses of New ark and Trenton, and that a few weeks ago Bishop McQuaid preached at the laying of the corner stone of a new and magnificent school in Morristown, where in the early days of the American church he gave such clear testimony of earnestness in the cause to which his life has been devoted. Of his later services the

"Appointed Bishop of Rochester in 1868, he found the new diocese, except for a few little academies in his episcopal city, destitute of schools. In the face of difficulties which would have deterred even a fairly resolute spirit, he et at repeating on a new field the work ne had done so successfully in New ersey; and in little more than 10 years the entire diocese was provided with free schools, which impartial judges have pronounced unsurpassed in America.

During this time his articles in the

North American Review, the Journal of Edu-cation, the New York Independent, etc, attracted wide attention. He was looked to as the foremost exponent of popular education from the Catholic standpoint, and, in response to many and urgent in-vitations lectured on this theme in the

principal cities of the Union.

Readers of the Filot will remember his lecture, 10 years ago, in Boston, at the invitation of the Free Religious Associa-tion (Free Tninkers). He then ex-

acttlement of the school question would come from Boston and Massachusetts, which in the very outset of their history made religion the corner stone of education. The recent significant utterances of President Eluot, of Harvard University, and a prominent Boston newspaper's acknowledgment—quoted in a late issue of the Pilot—of reason in the Catholic demands, and the wisdom of conceding something to them, begin to give to the Bishop's words the prophetic aspect."

We in Canada who enjoy privileges in

ishop's words the prophetic aspect."
We in Canada who enjoy privileges in the matter of education not yet conceded to our brethren in the American republic, have not been listless observers of the fight in the good cause maintained by the Bishop of Rochester. We have in him seen a true champion of the faith. We have seen him meet every objection, overcome every hostile argument with a candor, a courage and a convincing power that endeared him to the Catholic multitudes and won him applause from bitter opponents. His written and his spoken word on behalf of the cause of truth, justice and equal rights, have now borne fruit. The Catholic claims in the matter of education are no longer met with scoff and flout and jibe. Think. ing men, as the Pilot points out, are beginning to see that education without religion is a curse, not a blessing, and that if the republic is to endure God must not be kept out of the schoolroom, but his presence there made a could be counted on the finger ends of living reality to win the youthful mind

TWO OF A KIND. There is a brotherly feeling between cil of the Seine have been petitioning the people of the United States for the extension of clemency to the condemned Chicago anarchists. Anything more mind in our recollections of public affairs. The anarchists of Chicago are red handed murderers of the most atrocious character. In a free country that freely extends the rights, the privto every foreigner, no matter what color these men, who could easily have obtained work had they so willed, and for their work got adequate compensation, combined to lay waste a great They resisted and overcame a king because he outraged the fundaovercame mental principle of justice. They put down, at the cost of millions of dollars in money and of rivers of blood, a rebellion against their federal system. Could it then for one moment be imagined that they could for a single hour tolerate Could any man, knowing anything of American history or American love of order, believe that these anarchists, caught red-handed in their murderous deeds, could be permitted to escape condign punishment? The American nation owes it to itself and to the world to repress such disorder with a firm

We are not surprised that the action of the Parisian municipal organizations-Michigan Catholic very moderately and judiciously, but sternly voices the Amer. ican sentiment on the subject:

"A mejority of the men who compose the bodies in whose names this petition is sent to the people of the United States are of the scum of Paris; fellows who are of the scum of Paris; fellows who have no more regard for the laws that should prevail in a Christian country than has the King of Dahomey. One of them, and the most influential of the lot, on being asked why the city of Paris should interest itself in the case of the Chicago anarchists, anywared of the Chicago anarchists, answered because we believe they acted as men according to their convictions.' That cording to their convictions,' is, the Chicago anarchists had 'convic-tions' that they had the right to kill seven men, and because they acted 'ac-cording' to these convictions and killed the seven men, they did only what trey had a right to do, therefore they committed no crime. But listen to what this fellow says further: 'They (the this fellow says further: They (the anarchists) may be right or they may be wrong, but as free, liberal, Republican Frenchmen we cannot see men who act according to the dictates of their own consciences condemned to death with-out a protest. Liberty of conscience is e.' Good heavens! Who but a supreme.' Good heavers! Who but a Paris communard, a petroleur, an an-archist who has lost all notion of right and wrong, all sense of conscience, would claim the right of murder as an exercise of liberty of conscience? Had this Frenchman anything to do with sending New York her "Statue of Liberty?"

The Parisian communists may imagine that the rest of the world is filled with admiration for their theories, but if so America will soon undeceive them, The American people love liberty but loathe and contemn anarchy. France is to day the victims of administrative tyranny as despotic, as grinding, as odious and repulsive to every notion of true freedom as ever prevailed in ancient or modern times. She is but a republic in name, or sort of organized anarchy in which the aggressive few tyrannise over the submissive many. American freedom is reunion of the Gladstonians and dissentpressed his conviction that the equitable something entirely different. It is ing liberals, which at last accounts were

founded on the rule of the majority, and that majority obtained by free, un-restrained discussion of public affairs; America, in one word, is a free Christian country—France a despotically governed anti-Christian national existence.

THE CRISIS IN ENGLAND. Lord Randolph Churchill's resignation

as shaken and demoralized the Salis-

bury Cabinet. The latest intelligence at hand conveys us the information that the noble lord had on two occasions previous to his taking the final step decided to offer his resignation. The first time when Lord Iddlesleigh was taking what is termed the almost incredible step of despatching Condie Stephen, one of the hottest of English Russophobists, to Sofia, to urge the Bulgarians to resist Russia to the last, a course that would have led to a general European conflagration. The second time was when Lord Salisbury despatched a secret memorandum to Vienna offering a fighting alliance with Austria. The third time came when "honor and con. science both obliged Lord Randolph to retire from the government." The truth is that Lord Randolph Churchill could not brook following a leader at once so audacious in speech and so poverty. stricken and cowardly in action as the Marquis of Salisbury. The late Chancellor of the Exchequer felt that with the head of the house of Cecil as leader of the Tory party that political organization would be run on old lines, and after antique fashions. to its utter disability, a living independent factor in English modern politics. No sooner had Lord Randolph announced his fixed purpose of retirement, than the Premier had recourse to the Marquis of Hartington, by whose good grace, as leader of the Liberal Unionists, the Tory government is enabled to drag out a palsied existence. He was, it appears, willing to relinquish the Premiership in Hartington's favor, but the latter could not see his way to become just now a Tory leader, and refused the doubtful and dangerous honor. He has, however, so far drifted from the Liberalism of the day that he must soon, it he remain in politics, find a resting place in Toryssm. Salisbury was more successful with Mr. Goschen than with Hartington. The former has accepted the Chancellorship of the Exchequer and will contest the Exchange division of Liverpool for the Commons. He does not become leader of the House. that honor falling to the Right Hon. L. H Smith, a sort of democratic Tory whose rise in the ranks of the aristocratic party is something phenomenal. The following ing brief notice now going the round of the daily press outlines his advancement to the front ranks in the Tory party :

Right Hon. Wm. Henry Smith, who has been called to the temporary leader-ship of the Conservatives in the House of Commons, made vacant by the resigna-tion of Lord Randolph Churchill, is 61 years of age, having been born June 24, 1825. His father was the founder of the firm of W. H. Smith & Son, which en-joys a monopoly of all the news agencies of the English railway stations. His first position of prominance in politics first position of prominence in politics was in July, 1865, when he was defeated was in July, 1803, when he was deleated as a Tory candidate for the Commons. Three years afterwards he defeated the eminent John Stewart Mill and has remong our republican neighbors. The presented Westminster ever since 1868. secretary of the treasury in the Tory administration, and in August, 1877, was promoted to be first lord of the admiraity, going out of office upon the defeat of his party in 1880. He was sgain a short time in office in 1885, and upon the defeat of the Gladstone government at the general elections last summer retine general electrons as training the turned to his post in the admiralty. Mr. Smith is popularly believed to be the original of "Sir Joseph Porter," in Gilbert and Sullivan's opera "Pinafore."

Mr. Smith, whatever his abilities, has certainly none of the high qualifications for leading a body like the English Commons, which made Lord Randolph's brief period of command such a conspicuous success. His appointment to the post is, therefore, a transparent makeshift, and proves the utter and pitiful poverty of the Tories in men of ability. The Chicago Times seems to have formed a correct appreciation of the crisis. It

BAVE : "The fact of the matter appears to be that the Salisbury government is on its last legs. The withdrawal of Lord Randolph Churchill has weakened it seriously, and the indications are that the incongruous alliance of Tories and dis-senting Liberals by which it has thus far been supported can not be much longer maintained. The orthodox Tories and the Hartingtonians are only in accord upon a single question of domestic poli-tics, and it is impossible that all other issues should be held in abeyance for any length of time."

The Times further points out that "many important metters are pressing for parlismentary action as to which these two elements of the so-called government party are hopelessly at variance, The emergence of any of these questions, or of a crisis in the foreign relations of the empire, would almost inevitably involve a rupture, and the consequent downfall of the government. Negotiations have recently been resumed looking to a

to win back the recalcitrants.' But the most cheerless pro the Tories lies in Lord Randolp hill's attitude towards his ohief. The Times says that tude is an element in the boding no good to any one. presented as saying that the d between the late charcello Premier are wider than have posed, and that these differen almost every question of cu itics. The Times concludes b

lowing observations: "Altogether, the conservations:

"Altogether, the conservatination seems to be in a pretty—in danger not only of losing allies, but of a formidable defits ranks, led by Churchill, which diste followers are understood for revolt. The general situation as chaotic as it well could be strong probability is that Sal be forced, at an early day, to be forced, at an early day, to the country. Indeed, it is rep the preliminaries are alrea arranged for another general very credible report in view creasing difficulties and perple surround the government."

We see in the crisis elemen for Ireland, Mr. Gladstone the man of the house. The are looking with longing the grand old man, an willing that they should the ranks. A London correspo of the Liberal situation :

"The air is full of talk reconciliation and negociativeen the leaders of ferent sections. I am ab in Mr. Gladstone's own a private correspondent, the upon which alone he will consthing of the kind. First, the Rule bill shall have precede Land bills; second, that an I tive body shall be established subordinated to the Imperial in any way that is deemed but with power to legislate declared to be exclusively the executive Government de From this it is evident it. From this it is evident Chamberlain's speech at Birm received no warmer welcom Gladstone than from Mr. Liberal union means a Un render. Mr. Chamberlain, I described by his friends as very bad temper, and de-make no further advances.

The Freeman's Journal just! the adhesion of Mr. Joseph lain to the Liberal party wi edly brief if it cost the abar the vital principle of Mr. Irish policy of an Irish execu sible to an Irish Parliament Irish leaders will never, as affirms, sanction such a ba of their rights. Ireland n system of Home Rule that w Rule not in name only but Home Rule that will restore perity and to the empire secu Rule that will make of Engl nations all over the world peoples rivalling each of peaceful arts of Christian c

THE LATE JAMES A.

The Catholic press of lost in James A. McMaster. York Freeman's Journal, a mi grasp and herculean strength to lead his followers, M throughout a long and busy church and country services which it is impossible to con extent of which it were idle describe. He was one of the tial men raised up at a crit the history of the church giv that required men of mind ter to lay on a solid basis ti of an enduring Chris MacMaster seemed fully urgency and the important sion. Constancy, persever lessness, all crowned with humility, these were among tions which marked, disti illustrated his long, busy life. How true the appre life struggle uttered by F gast, S. J.

"Endowed as he was with extraordinary power, wh trained and developed in gree by careful habits of cipline, he was peculiarly with the great exigencies arose with the changes of opinion that affected the shout the time he assumed trol of the paper with which so long been honorably as vigorous powers which he i his sturdy Scotch aucestry withstand the steady fire o had access to the columns public prints of the day.
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Born April 1st, 1820, a Schenectady County, N. McMaster was the secon sons of the Rev. Gilbert eminent Presbyterian divi at Union College, Mr. Mc early age, devoted his at

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a very promising espect. Mr. Chamberlain is reported to be in a conciliatory mood, and Mr. Gladstone is evidently willing to concede a good deal in order to win back the recalcitrants."

But the most cheerless prospect for the Tories lies in Lord Randolph Church. hill's attitude towards his quondan The Times says that this attitude is an element in the situation boding no good to any one. He is represented as saying that the differences between the late charcellor and the Premier are wider than have been supposed, and that these differences relate to almost every question of current politics. The Times concludes by the following observations:

"Altogether, the conservative organization seems to be in a pretty bad way
—in danger not only of losing its unionist
allies, but of a formidable defection from alites, but of a formidable defection from its ranks, led by Churchill, whose imme diate followers are understood to be ripe for revolt. The general situation is about as chaotic as it well could be, and the strong probability is that Salisbury will be forced, at an early day, to appeal to be forced, at an early day, to appeal to the country. Indeed, it is reported that the preliminaries are already being arranged for another general election—a very credible report in view of the in-creasing difficulties and perolarities that creasing difficulties and perplexities that surround the government."

We see in the crisis elements of hope for Ireland. Mr. Gladstone is again the man of the house. The Unionists are looking with longing eyes to the grand old man, and he willing that they should return to the ranks. A London correspondent says of the Liberal situation :

"The air is full of talk of Liberal reconciliation and negociations between the leaders of the different sections. I am able to give, in Mr. Gladstone's own words to a private correspondent, the exact terms upon which slope he will consent to a reupon which alone he will consent to any thing of the kind. First, that a Home Rule bill shall have precedence of the Land bills; second, that an Lish legisla-tive body shall be established in Dublin, subordinated to the Imperial Parliament in any way that is detend expedient, but with power to legislate on affairs declared to be exclusively Irish, with the executive Government depending on From this it is evident that Mr Chamberlain's speech at Birmingham has received no warmer welcome from Mr. Gladstone than from Mr. Parneil. A Liberal union means a Unionist sur render. Mr. Chamberlain, I may add, is described by his friends as being in a very bad temper, and determined to make no further advances."

The Freeman's Journal justly holds that the adhesion of Mr. Joseph Chamber lain to the Liberal party will be decidedly brief if it cost the abandonment of the vital principle of Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy of an Irish executive responsible to an Irish Parliament only. Irish leaders will never, as the Journal affirms, sanction such a bartering away of their rights. Ireland must have a system of Home Rule that will be Home Rule not in name only but in reality-Home Rule that will restore to her prosperity and to the empire security-Home Rule that will make of English speaking nations all over the world a fam., y of peoples rivalling each other in the peaceful arts of Christian civilization.

THE LATE JAMES A. McMASTER.

The Catholic press of America has lost in James A. McMaster, of the New York Freeman's Journal, a mind of gigantic grasp and herculean strength. A man born to lead his followers, Mr. McMaster throughout a long and busy life rendered church and country services the value of which it is impossible to conceive and the extent of which it were idle to attempt to describe. He was one of those providential men raised up at a critical period in the history of the church given to a nation that required men of mind and of character to lay on a solid basis the beginnings of an enduring Christianity. Mr. MacMaster seemed fully alive to the argency and the importance of his mission. Constancy, perseverance and fearlessness, all crowned with an admirable humility, these were among the qualifications which marked, distinguished and illustrated his long, busy and successful life. How true the appreciation of his life struggle uttered by Father Pendergast, S. J.

"Endowed as he was with an intellect of extraordinary power, which had been trained and developed in the highest degree by careful habits of study and discipline, he was peculiarly fitted to cope with the great exigencies that constantly arose with the changes of thought and onlying that affected the public mind arose with the changes of thought and opinion that affected the public mind about the time he assumed editorial control of the paper with which his name has so long been honorably associated. The vigorous powers which he inherited from his sturdy Scotch accestry enabled him to withstand the steady fire of every malignant and bitter enemy of the Church who nant and bitter enemy of the Church who had access to the columns of the bigoted had access to the columns of the bigotea public prints of the day. He became the special target of all the scribblers of that class by having renounced his allegiance to a sect, that was powerful in the number and respective ability of its following, for the Catholic faith, whose body was com-posed largely of poor emigrants."

Born April 1st, 1820, at Duanesburg. Schenectady County, N. Y., James A. McMaster was the second of the three sons of the Rev. Gilbert McMaster, an eminent Presbyterian divine. Educated at Union College, Mr. McMaster, at an early age, devoted his attention to the shepherd." (John x, 16.)

of the Times' contention no one will deny. migration, will in the course of one gently age, devoted his attention to the shepherd." (John x, 16.)

search of religious truth. Presbyterianism he early rejected, to adopt Epis-copalizaism which for him had some outward attractions. Needless to say that here his eager, powerful mind could find no reeting place. He became a Catholic by shere force of conviction-when to be a Catholic was to be looked upon not only as an alien but a traitor to American institutions. How he with stood every persecution, how he vanquished every foe—it is not for us to tell. These are matters of history that must yet be told to an appreciative and grateful Catholic America, whose early history is as heroicas that of any Church in Christendom. He became, in 1848, owner, manager, and editor of the N. Y. Freeman's Journal, and gave that paper an individuality, life and power almost unique in Catholic journalism. His life story, during his forty years of journalistic labor, are summed up in the words of Archbishop Corrigan in the funeral sermon delivered on the last day of the

year 1886: "During all those forty years, on all the religious topics of the day, for with other points we are not concerned here, on all matters affecting religious interests, the welfare of the Church, his utterances were vigorous and unmistakable. Where ever the Church put him by her supreme authority, there his word rate out sound and clear. There was no fattering, no wavering. The instincts of faith coming from that great gift of Divine truth were strong and clear. There is another instance of this instinct, that, with all his positive character, so well known, there was a disposition to submit everything to the local ecclesia-tical authority, and I remember one of the last letters he ever wrote was one asking advice and counsel

on a burning question of the day.

The instincts of faith kept him true;
and this because he had fully compreand this because he had fully compre-hended that great principle announced long ago by a servant of the Church, Sr. Ambrose: "Where Peter is, there is the Church, and where the Church is, there is the Holy Spirit."

Mr. McMaster was, indeed, a good man and true. Loyal, submissive to authority, fearless in the expression of conviction. heroic in his devotion to truth, he was a citizen of whom America might well feel proud, a child that Holy Church deeply loved. He leaves to Catholic America a bright example of duty cheerfully and courageously done, of a life well and nobly spent. May his soul enjoy light, peace and refreshment everlasting.

THE POPE'S ADVICE.

In the late Ontario electoral contest Mr. Farrar of the Mail, himself at one time a Catholic, wrote column upon column of vituperation and misrepresentation to prove that the Church was the enemy of all liberty, and that the Pope was a blood thirsty tyrant, longing for Protestant blood, and ever eager for the massacre and obliteration of heretics. Protestant fears were encouraged, Protestant jealousies aroused by the wild st statements. Mediæval bulls were raised from long forgotten graves and the dust that covered them cast into the eyes of those the Mail deceived.

It now appears, however, that the Pope is not at all the monster that the Mail and its ex Romanist editor would have the world believe him. Speaking to the new Bishop of Limburg, Germany, Pope Leo XIII. lately addressed that prelate certain wise and beautiful counsels to which we call the attention of our readers, Protestant and Catholic.

"You are a German Bishop. In Germany you live in the midst of Protestants, and you are obliged to have relations with them. It is a double duty for you, then, to fulfil your holy ministry in a spirit of love, of benevolence, of modesty, of meckness and gentleness, in regard to every one. For, when people will see that you are inspired by these sentiments, and that you see that your sentiments, and that you see that your clergy avoid polemics and quarrels, if you remain always equal to yourself in pity for the poor, in meekness, in accepting contradictions, and in devotion to the service of the Church and of Christ you do not cease to aim at realizing the spirit of the Gospel, then many prejudices will fall; then people will be obliged to recognize, in the spirit which animates you and animates our Church, the spirit of God; then they will approach you and

have confidence in you.

'The surest way to reach the heart is to show affection. Our Master and Divine Lord himself has said, 'They will recog-nize that you are My disciples if you love one another'. And this love will appear to Protestants themselves as a sign of the True Church. It is thus that we will approach each other. Have also good relations with the royal authorities. Relations of good will are not all, but they may have a great value. I hope to receive soon communications of a nature to lead to a complete understanding on the path already opened, and it is to the common mission of the Pope and of the Bishops to recognize the good will of the Government to consolidate that understanding in the just measure."

The Mail will not, we know, reproduce these counsels of the wise, enlightened, humane and eminently Christian Pontiff now filling the chair of Peter. Leo is animated by the very same spirit which animated the Blessed Peter, whose charity embraced all nations; animated, too, is he by the spirit of that Christ who declared : "Other sheep I have that fancy it is Mars." are not of this fold: them also I must

WILL THERE BE WAK!

The situation in Europe is at this moment one of grave embarrassment and difficulty. The Eastern question still looms up like a dark cloud of vast We think there will, and that it will be proportions to disturb all hopes of peace special form that the map of Europe will go down for ever. Russia will bear must take in the event of war. The a principal part in the conflict. Who New York Times' correspondent, cabling her allies or who her opponents will on January 5th, spoke of the reported be in this mighty struggle that we feel to alliance between Germany and Russia be at hand we know not. This much we as something to be looked on without do know, and our knowledge comes from serious doubt or distrust. He, at all reflection on the lessons of history, that events, takes a very keen view of the the Russian empire can not but fall a prey situation when he writes :

"Apart Germany and Russia represented the two great systems of division of European interests and prejudices, and on the whole pretty fairly reflected both, but together all the rest is confusion. France, whose rockbed hope has been of joining the Cossacks with her Turcos in the Unter den Linden, cannot turn elsewhere for friends, for Austria dare not move without Germany, and Eogland and Italy both distrust French amity. Turkey, too, will unquestionably now definitely join Germany and Russia. The bitterness of this graceless coup will arouse Austria, Hungary, Bularia and Italy. It is easy to inveging garia and I aly. It is easy to imagine that there is great despondency over one thing here, because of the conviction that this procurement of peace in Europe means a mussian advance in Asia in the spring, which England will have to repel alone. In a European conflict she would have bad allies in the work ot crippling Russia, but in Asia it must be a duel. The savage indignation with which Katkoff and all the rest of news of the German alliance shows the real object of the enmity of these turbu-lent fire eaters. But it will not be hard to switch them off upon the cry, "on to India!" and this you will see is what will be done in a minute by a revolt in Macedonia or the appearance of Prince Alexander in Bulgaria, but these are mere chances."

A Russo German alliance could not but excite feelings of dread in England and something akin to consternation in France. The long nursed hope of the latter power has been an alliance with the Empire of the Czars, by means of which Frenchmen expected to reacquire their departed predominance in European councils. Russia has really little in common with French purposes or designs. If she can obtain German acquiescence in her own schemes of aggrandizement without a war, she will certainly not, out of mere sentimental love for France, seek, by force of arms, the humiliation or destruc. tion of the Teutonic empire. France will, we think, have to fight her battles alone, unless a vast change for the better come over her councils. Radical France can have no friends abroad. Catholic Mr. Merner is the first representative of the German element (numbering about France has devoted friends all over the

To the question will there be war, the Chicago Times replies with a very decided negative, saying:

"What have the great powers to fight about at this time? What is there to spur Germany into a conflict? It is now invincible; it is not menaced from any direction: it has nothing to fear from direction: it has nothing to fear from France; why, then, should it plunge into wai? It may not be understood by many, but it is still a fact that the great powers are not constantly going about searching for a fight, and that, as a rule, each of them would much prefer peace to war. What has France to fight about at present? What grievance has it that would war-rant it in entering on a contest with Germany when a defeat is a foregone conclusion? Its condition is such that it not only does not desire war but it has no end of excellent reasons why a great

Campaign would be ruinous.

Austria surely has no cause of complaint which would warrant its taking the field; and there only remains Russia to be accounted for. It is quite certain that when three out of the four powers are indisposed to fight there is not likely to be a breach of the peace.

The Times then goes on to account for the prevalence of warlike rumors, stating that the present warlike situation is not unlike the situations which have before frequently prevailed in Europe, adding that at least once a year war is eminent by telegraph and at such periods armies are on the point of taking the field. The Times furthermore writes:

"The purpose of this class of informa-tion is to affect the markets, to elevate the prices of some articles and disturb those of all. At all the centers of idle or drawing but little interest, v its owners desire to employ in specula-tive operations. In a time of profound peace there is little variation in prices, and hence but little opportunity for speculation; it is only when there is war or prospect of one that speculation finds opportunity for active existence. It is just possible that the present excitement, the rumors of armies, and all that is due to agencies desirous of disturbing the dead level of the stock and grain markets.

What is dull in this country; there have been no great fortunes made on its increase in value since the Franco Prussian and the Russo-Turkish wars. The souls of those who have been wasting their time, and often their money, in handling margins of a quarter or a balf per cent, yearn for a rise which will be measured by the fifties. All these elements must have a European war. It is Taurus who leads them, but they

That there is much to be said in favor

origin and spread of alarming war rumors no one questions, but that Europe is at this moment in a state of grave uncertainty no thinking, observant mind will fail to perceive. Will there be war? a mighty conflict, in which some of and demoralize all calculations as to the | Europe's present political organizations to internal dissensions unless she direct her immense strength and her ferment. ing energies against an external foe. The empire has had laid down for it a policy by its founder, Peter the Great. In the promotion of that policy, in the furtherance of the great aims be held before his posterity, Russian energy will find that large scope for action which its Russia must, in one powers demands. word, fight or fall to pieces. It will, we believe, fight at all events. whom will it fight? With any power and with all powers that stand in the way of its purpose to reach Constantinople and conquer India.

REPRESENTATION FOR MINOR-

It is always for us a source of genuine pleasure to chronicle any effort, come from whatsoever quarter it may, to give minorities their due share of recognition in the councils of the nation. Government by majority is despotic and brutal when the minority is silenced and overcome by unfeeling disregard not alone of their sentiments, but their fundamental rights of citizenship. Better by far the despotic government of one man than the tyrannical rule of a savage and intolerant multitude. The Ottswa Citizen, a semiofficial government organ, on Saturday, January 9th, made the following announcement which will be real with pleasure by many throughout the Province :

"Or. Charles Doucet Casgrain, of Windsor, Ont, and Mr. Samuel Merner, of New Hamburg, Ont., have been called to the Senate, leaving one Ontario vacancy to be filled. In all probability other vacancies will occur at an early day. Mr. Casgrain's selection as the representative of grain's selection as the representative of the 120,000 French Canadians in the Province of Ontario in the Senate will, we feel sure, give general satisfaction to our fellow countrymen of that nationality in this province. He is a gentleman of ability and high standing and will worthily

250 000) that has been called to the Sanate; and in thus recognizing the growing numerical strength and influence of the German population the Government's action will, we have no doubt, meet with general approval on the part of the members of other rationalities in the Dominion. Mr. Merner represented South Waterloo in the House of Commons from 1878 to 1832."

Without at all endorsing the political opinions of either of the gentlemen named, without expressing in the remotest degree approval of the present constitution of the Senate, we may say that as these appointments involve recognition of the rights of minorities to representation in Parliament, they have to that extent at all events our warm commendation. Mr. Patterson, M. P. for Keer to whom is due the credit for the acknowledgment of French Canadian rights in Oatario, made in the appointment of Dr. Casgrain, is, we think, entitled to the gratitude of that section of the population and to the approval of all fair minded citizens for his furtherance of the cause of equality upon which peace and harmony must rest and the future safety as well as prosperity of this country depend.

It does seem to us, however, that the German element, numbering in this Province about 300,000 souls is, granting the right of the French Canadians with fewer than half that number of people to one Senator, fairly entitled to two members in that body. The German Catholics in Outario are a numerous, intelligent, loyal and progressive class Europe, as well as in this country, there of citizens. They have many men in are unlimited amounts of capital lying their ranks the equal of the very best their ranks the equal of the very best the Canadian Senate now contains. Why not then give them the recognition to which they are entitled ? Believing as we do that governments should be not only just but generous to minorities, we do think that the only remaining vacancy in the Senate should be given to a German-and a Catholic, Mr. Merner is not, as all who know anything of him will admit, by any means the most brilliant man that the German body in

"The Hub" Almost Catholic.

Boston Pilot.

Last year in the city of Boston there were by efficial report over 11,000 births. Of this number over 7,000 were Catholics, as shown by the ecclesiastical register of baptisms. A steady annual growth of 7 in 11, independent of the gain by immorration, will in the course of one cen-

THE CHRISTIAN ALTAR.

ITS MYSTERIOUS AND BEAUTIFUL THREE FOLD SIGNIFICATION - THE DWELLING PLACE OF THE IMMACULATE BODY OF

The signification of the Christian Altar is threefold. In the first instance, it is a place of sacrifice, that is to say, the place where Jesus Christ Himself is offered in the midst of His visible Church. For this reason, the altar is a figure of that table the Holy Sacrifice; and more emphatically still, it is a figure of the Cross of Calvary and even of His Most Holy Bady, which was the very altar itself, upon which and by which Jeeus Christ consummated His

by which Jeens Christ consummated His sacrifice for mankind.
Secondly, the altar is the dwelling place, "The throne of the Body and Blood of the Lord;" as says St. Optatus, it is the mountain of God, the altar of the Heavenly Jerusalem in which St. John saw in the midst of heaven the throne upon which the Lawly reverse and outer which the the Lamb reposes, and under which the souls of the righteous await their glorification. And, third y, it is the alter of spiritual sacrifice, upon which the prayers and holy intentions and good works of the faithful are laid continually, and there-fore it is also the figure of the Christian

The altars at which the Apostles and their immediate disciples served were tables of wood. The Altars in the catacombs were stone coffins, containing the bodies of martyrs, the stone or marble lids of which served for the celebration of the Holy Sacrifice. In times when there was no persecution, the altars which Christians placed in their houses and churches, usually consisted of a simple table, commonly made of wood, standing upon four legs, which in times of distress could easily be removed. Nevertheless, the fourth successor of St Peter, Pope Evaristus, A. D. 100-109, ordained strictly that thence forward stone altars should exclusively be erected meant to represent our Divine Lord. who is the rock and unmovable corner and foundation stone of the Church. The altar as well as the church was placed in the direction of the rising sun, and stood at the east end of the edifice. In shape as at present, it was a rectangular oblong, hollow inside, in which the bones of Holy Martyrs were enclosed with two small doors. And so up to the present day, the relies of the Martyrs are placed under the altartone because they like their Disinal stone, because they, like their Divine Master, were offered in sacrifice. "They the triumphant victims," says St. Ambrose, "ought to be brought to the place where Christ is the great explatory sacrifice. He upon and over the altar, because he has suffered for all. They under the altar, because by His sufferings they have been exalted." In such a way should the Christian altar be an image of that which St. John describes in his Apocalypse (vi. 9:) "I saw under the altar the souls of them that were slain after the souls of them that were slain for the love of God, and for the testimony they held." The after was generally dressed in white linen and adorned with gold and silver. Upon such after it was that ascending to the language of ancient Christendom, "the Mystery of the Faith" was consummated, and treated from the appliest times as Holy Mystery. earliest times as a Holy Mystery. It was withdrawn from the eyes of the uninitiated, and even the initiated among the believers looked upon it with a reverential and holy fear. Ou this account the altar stood in the choir, separated by a screen from the congregation and under a ciborium,

THE CIBORIUM.

The ciborium was a sort of silken roof, which rested on four thin little pillars and overhung the altar. From one pillar to another ran rods, from which cealed the entire altar and the person of the priest, who stood behind the altar facing the people, in front of the Holy Sacrifice, and it was only at certain parts of the service that they were drawn aside. Above, upon the ciborium, stood a crucifix, and around it were placed lights and flowers by way of orna ment. Ciboriums were also made of wood, of marble, of gold and of silver. Thus the Emperor Constantine had golden ciborium made which weighed five hundred pounds, with a gable d roof of silver weighing two thousand pounds Right under the cross of the ciborium, beneath the sheltering roof, depending on two, three or four little chains hung the sacred vessel in which the all holy Body of the Lord, the Bread of Life for Body of the Lord, the Bread of Life for the sick and dying was received. This vessel, which gave the name of ciborium to the place, was at first made in the form of a dove, and later on in that of a tower. The dove was wrought in silver, and not unfrequently in gold, hollow inside and opening in the back. It stood in the place of a tabernacle of the ples ent day. The ciborium alters continued in use until the fourteenth century, as well as the dove or tower, of silver or gold. These "doves" were also to be found in the centre of the church, hanging in front of the altar, in order that the faithful might pray in the presence of God. THE TABERNACLE.

In the fourteenth century the custom began of reserving the Blessed Sacrament no longer over the altar, but in the socalled tabernacles near the altar. In small churches these were made of stone fixed in the wall and shut in with an elegant iron grating. In cathedral churches they built a beautiful little tower, highly wrought in stone and ornamented in many places with most delicate work and costi ewels and surmounted with a cross. and over it rose the beautiful and elegant \$40,000 a mouth—almost a half a million little tower. In the cathedral of Ulm and Ratisbon, in the Church of St. Lawrence, at Nuremberg, may be seen such mem-orials of the faith and piety of former years.

For one hundred and fifty years this description of the tabernacle was in use.

It was perceived at last that the sitar and all Holy should be separated; Guand all Holy should be separated; Guand bertus Bishop of Verona (1225 34) was selected in the taberta should be bestified and common's in favor of the beatification full two large volumes.

the first who changed the custom and ordered that in every parish church in his diocese, upon the bigh altar should be placed a beautiful tabernacle of wood be placed a beautiful tabernacle of wood or other material, in which the Blessed Sacrament should be reserved. From that to the present time the ciborium altars, with their curtains and the tabernacles have been placed upon the altar under a canopy of silk or velvet, or even gold or silver; or raised upon four pillars under a vaulted roof. From those days until now all our tabernacles are the resting place of the most Holy Sacrament. Here tarries our Jesus, our all under the form of Bread; here it is that love keeps him a prisoner; and hence He calls to all weary and heavy laden ones, "come ye here to me

and hence He calls to all weary and heavy laden ones, "come ye here to me and I will give ye rest."—Church Progress, SCOTLAND CHEERING FOR HOME.

Boston Republic.

Mr. John Morley, M. P., in his great speech at Elinburg, the full extent of which has reached us, took exceptionally strong ground in favor of Gladstone's policy of home rule. His defence of the character of the Irish people was, perhaps, the most notable features of his exhaustive, if yet, Mr. Morley has screed in the tive effort. Mr. Morley has served in the office of chief secretary for Ireland, and may be credited with intelligence enough and with sufficiently well developed powers of observation to know something of the people over whom the government had placed him. He declared frankly and vigorously that the Irish were capable of self government, and, moreover, that nothing short of self government would be accepted in settlement of the long standing claim of Ireland. "You are asked," he said, "whether you are going to give a legislative and an executive power to a party of Kerry Moonlighters, but does any body accept what a passionate article writer or a passionate politician says? Does anybody believe that the whole people of Ireland are Kerry Moonlighters? Does anybody believe that there are not better men in Ireland? Depend upon it, there are good men and capable men in Ireland as there are in Scotland and Eogland. They tell you that the Irish peasants are the most imaccepted in settlement of the long standthat the Irish peasants are the most im-provident people in the world. And who tell you so? Why, the landlords who are the most indigent representatives of their class to be found in the civil zed world. cless to be found in the civil zet world.
Why, we are warned not to drive capital
out of Ireland, whatever cless we are to do;
and who warns us? Why, gentlemen who
draw many hundreds of thousands a year
out of a country which they never
saw and with which they have no practisaw and with which they five he practical relations. They paint dread ut pictures of the helplesauess into wanch tha Irish peasant would fail if he were left to himself; but who are the artists? They are gentlemen who live in chambers in London, who never see these poor, helpless people from January to December."

In reply to the charge that the people of Ireland were not sympathetic or

responsive to generous impulses or generous deeds, Mr. Morley cited the demonstration in honor of Lord Aberdeen when he vacated the office of lord lieutenant. "We have seen," he said, "a sympathetic regard shown for the feelings of Ireland, and we have seen good come from it. There was a day not long ago when the sullen cloud that overhangs Ireland seemed to litt, and that was the day when my noble friend Lord Aberdeen departed from Dublin. There was a going out of the heart of Ireland that day which had not been seen since 1795. And why was it? It seen since 1795. And why was it? It was because these unfortunate, neglected, harshly-treated people saw a man—and perhaps it is not unbecoming of me to say that they saw a woman, too —who were more than Irish in their good wil and their love for Ireland. Does anybody mean to say that all the emotion that was shown that day cannot be utilized? Does anybody mean to say there is no good in the Irish people to which we can appeal with confidence which we can appeal with confidence that it shall be responded to? I am sure nobody who understood what that day meant and what the days that went

This speech was delivered at the very time when the brutal Fory government had determined on trying the antiquated policy of coercion as a means to t per government of Ireland. The per government of Ireland. The kindly and sympathetic influence of Aberdeen and Morley was to be replaced by bayonets and buckshot, by police brutality and corrupt castle machinery, by the suppression of freedom of speech and the liberty of the press, by the packing of juries and the imprisonment of the chosen leaders of the people. Never was a repressive policy put in force bafore when the hardy sons of Scotland were to be found cheering an Eoglish statesman for his manly declaration in favor of self government for Irelaud. It was a dramatic scene and one which emwas a dramatic scene and one which em-phasized very forcibly the desperate straits into which the greedy and g asp-ing alien landlords who own the soil of Ireland had dragged the government.

Startling Statistics.

Right Rev. Bishop O'Farrell delivered a temperance address in this city re-cently, and during his address alluded to the surprising statistics of the liquor teaffic. He said that one thousand milion of dollars were spent annually for intoxicating liquors. An average of \$20 per head for every man, woman and child in the United States. If all the churches in this country were burned to the ground, he sayd they could be built by total abstinence in s x months. One hundred thousand the lowest portion of the stem, usually reached by a staircase, the tabernacie was inserted, enclosed by a golden trellis in which the Blessed Sacrament was preserved in costly vessels. Frequently the tabernacie rested on a delicate little pillar, and over it rose the beautiful and elegant. the bone and sinew of the industries of the nation. In the city of Trenton, he said, there are spent for late xicating drink \$40,000 a month—almost a half a million

> The Congregation of Sacred Rites will Thomas More, and the Roman Catholics, executed in the reign of Henry VIII, and Queen Enzabeth, should be besuffed ind.

### NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Bublin.

All honor to the Protestant Home Rule Association! At its monthly meeting in Dublin on Dec. 13th, its members showed themselves to be true men, having no connection with the order of the white feather. The first resolution passed expressed hatred and detestation of government by coercion, and pledged the Association to maintain, as far as lies in its power, the rights of free apeech and public meeting. Better still, Dr. Myles declared, amid the enthusiastic applause of his fellow-members, that if the Government struck down the National League the Association would step into the gap and carry on the work of the League as far as possible. What Dr. Myles said he wanted to know was how many of them were prepared to follow John Dillon if he were put in prison; and this question elicited prolonged applause. A splendid firmness of tone ran through the utterance of all the speakers, and the heartiset approbation of their strongest saying came from the audience. We have no doubt that if any time to try men's souls should arrive the Protestant Home Enle Association will acquit itself nobly.

Kildare. nle Association will acquit itself nobly.

Enle Association will acquit itself nobly.

Kildare.

The men of Kildare assembled at Johnstown Bridge on Sunday, Dec. 12th, for the purpose of considering the depressed condition of the farmers and laborers in that part of the country. A typlendid meeting was organized under the asspices of the local branches of the National Lesgue, and tremendous crowds came to the meeting from Meath and Westmeath. The Rev. John O'Leary, the popular and patriotic Parish Priest, presided. The following members of the Irish Parliamentary party were present: Mr. J. L. Carew, the Lord Mayor, and Mr. D. Sullivan. Mr. Carew delivered a tattling speech, in which he said that the very month after the rejection of Mr. Parnell's Land Bill, the very landlords who were instrumental in procuring its rejection were the first to acknowledge its necessary reductions. He referred to Lords Landowne and Hartington. They gave the tenants on there estates what Mr. Parnell's bill asked. The Lord Mayor made a humorous and vigorous speech, in which he called on the Kildare men to join the National Lesgue. The men of Kildare, his lordship said, dared everything in the past, and tad sacrificed their blood and their lives for Ireland, and would they, their sons, think it too much to make small sacrifices in the same cause. He adjured them to avoid all crimes and outrage. Dr. Donal Sullivan spoke next, and told how the Drumreany tenants, under Captain Dawson, in the county Westmeath, by adopting the Plan of Campaign "succeeded in wringing from their landlords abatements of 25 and 35 per cent.

Kilkenny.

The patriotic Bishop of Ossory, Most

The patriotic Bishop of Ozsory, Most Rev. Dr. Brownrigg, arrived in Kilkenny, on December 15th, after an absence of some months in the Eternal City. Though the citizens got only about one half hour's notice of ht. return. a splendid demonstration was organized, to give him a suitable reception, and he was met at the railway station by the St. Patrick's and St. John's Banda, accompanied by a large number of tarchbearers. Kilkenny.

Con December 13.h, the tenantry on the property of Arthur H. Burdett, J. P., Ceolfin House, Banagher, attended at the Young Men's Society Hall, for the purpose of adopting the 'Plan of Campaign.'
The tenantry demanded a few weeks past a reduction of 20 per cent. on the rents due, but were informed their demand would not be acceded to. A reduction of 10 per cent. was offered, but was refused. The "Plan of Campaign" was adopted. On Mr. Fallon's estate, Lusmagh, 35 per cent. was offered to the tenantry by the landlord, but this offer was refused.

Queen's County.

districts to swell the big meeting. The object of the meeting was to support the action of some of the tenants here, on the estate of the Marquis of Lansdowne, who are about adopting the "Plan of Campaign." Sir Thomas Esmonde was the principal speaker, and in an eloquent speech said: "In fighting the battle on this estate they were fighting the battle of the tenant farmers all over Island, they were fighting to and

held here inside the walls of the new

farm, and from that day till the March of the present year the farm remained without a tenant. In the beginning of this year Smiddy approached the landlord with a view to a settlement. But another tenant, Cronin, had also been talking with him and offering higher terms. When Smiddy heard of this there was an altercation, and the two tenants agreed to settle the matter amicably; but, meanwhile, in March, Cronin entered into possession. The local Natione! League Branch, under its energetic President, Rev. T. O'Connell, P. P., at length look the matter up, and Mr. Lane, M. P., was called on to arbitrate. The upshot was that it was declared a case of grabbing, in which justice would be done by Cronin surrendering the farm at the earliest day possible tice would be done by Cronin surrendering the farm at the earliest day possible without causing him unnecessary loss. This Cronin readily agreed to do, and his action was rewarded by a cordial vote of thanks from his neighbors. Thus a farm which had been six years in charge of which had been six years in charge of an emergencyman goes back on the landlord's hands again, the tenant who had grabbed it throwing it up voluntarily after a few months' unquiet possession. Mr. Ponsonby, locking over his fences into his neighbor's estate, may or may not take the moral of this incident to heart. If he does not, it won't be from not having an unmistakable illustration of the strenuous state of public feeling in his district.

On Dec. 17 the tenants on the estate of the Earl of Kenmare, in the parish of Rathmore, held a meeting and decided to adopt the "Plan of Campaign." It was the day for receiving rents on the Herbert property, and Mr. S. M. Hussey attended at the rent office for this purpose. During the day not a single tenant was seen to put in an appearance. The tenants consider 15 per cent. inadequate, and have resolved to accept noth. quate, and have resolved to accept nothing less than 30 per cent. Most of them are disposing of their cattle in order to evade seizure.

Limerick.

a reduction of 20 per cent. on the rents due, but were informed their demand would not be acceded to. A reduction of 10 per cent. was offered, but was refused. The "Plan of Campaign" was adopted. On Mr. Fallon's estate, Lusmagh, 35 per cent. was offered to the tenantry by the landlord, but this offer was refused.

Queen's County.

Sir Thomas Esmonde, M. P., addressed an immense gathering of Queen's County people at Luggacurran on Sunday, Dec. 12th. Bands and banners, and large contingents of the country folk, came from all the surrounding districts to swell the big meeting. The object of the meeting was to support the

Mrs. Moreland's Scariff and Tom-graney tenants, met the agent, Mr. R. Studdert, on December 10th, and offered their rents, less 25 per cent., which was refused, the agent stating that "the Government had guaranteed payment of the full rents." The tenants left without paying any year. They they

Campaign." Sir Thomas Esmonde was the principal speaker, and in an eloquent speech said: "In fighting the battle on this estate they were fighting the battle of the tenant farmers all over Ireland—they were fighting to end foreign domination in this country, and to bring near the day when Irishmen would be able to make their own laws and to control the destinies of their own country.

Louth.

A tremendous demonstration of Louth and Meath men took possession at Monasterboice on Dec. 12th. Messrs. T. P. Gill and Patrick O'Brien, M. P.'s, travelled from Dublin to attend the meeting, and were met at the Drogheda railway station by an immense crowd, headed by banners. In the waiting room of the station, Mr. Gill, the member for South Louth, was presented with an address of welcome from the members of the Independent Club. After Mr. Gill had replied, a procession was formed outside the railway station, and, headed by the splendid brass bend of the Drogheda Gaelic Independent Club, then marched to Monasterboice. The meeting was

stitution. Corkmen were complimented on the just decisions in the Clare cases. On this the Claremen cheered the Cork-men and the Corkmen cheered the Claremen. On the train leaving, the Nationalists received thundering cheers, and the Tulla Nationalists marched back to the court-house.

held here inside the walls of the new chapel which is in course of erection. Father Henry McKee, P. P., the patriot priest of Monasterboice, took the chair. Mr. Gill, in the course of a lengthened speech, said there never was an English government in Ireland brought to such a pass as this government of little. Holmes and little Castlereagh. They had shown their teeth, but could not bite. Mr. Gill urged on the farmers the necessity of standing by the laborers in these harsh and trying times. Mr. Patrick O'Brien strongly urged on the Louth farmers to adopt the "Plan of Campaign," if they found it was specially designed with that object. If the landlords, he said, found that the tenants were in earnest in carrying out the "Plan," they would quickly knuckle under to them.

Certs.

On the property adjoining the Ponsonby estate they have just had a triumphant Murty Hynes case. In 1880, Mr. Timothy Smiddy was evicted from his farm (rent, £150; valuation, £72) in Mogeels, county Cork, on the property of Mr. William Humphreys. An emergency man was put in charge of the farm, and from that day till the March of the present year the farm remained without a tenant. In the beginning of this year Smiddy approached the landlord with a view to a settlement. But another tenant, Cronin, had also been talking with him and offering higher terms. When Smiddy heard of this there was an altercation, and the two tenants agreed to settle the matter am icably; but, meanwhile, in March, Cronin entered into possession. The local Natione's League Branch, under its energetic President, Rev. T. O'Connell, Cronin entered into possession. The local Natione's League Branch, under its energetic President, Rev. T. O'Connell, Cronin entered into possession. The local Natione's League Branch, under its energetic President, Rev. T. O'Connell, Cronin entered into possession. The local Natione's League Branch, under its energetic President, Rev. T. O'Connell, Cronin entered into possession. The local Natione's League Branch, under its energetic Preside

A meeting of tenant farmers, presided over by the Rev. Charles Quinn, P. P. Camlough, was held at the Parochial House on Dec. 14th for the purpose of discussing the rent question. After considerable discussion it was decided to acceeded to. It was also arranged to hold a public meeting in the district at an early day, when the matter will be fully discussed.

Derry.

On Dec. 14th, a meeting of the tenant-farmers on Lord O'Neill's estate in the surrounding districts, was held in New street, Randalatown, for the purpose of considering the present aspect of the rent question, and adopting a course of action in order to procure a substantial reduction in their rents. It had been understood that the meeting would be opposed by the Orange faction in the district, and in verification of this supposition a circular was issued calling on "every honest and loyal man for miles around to attend and give his moral support to the Government of the country, in their efforts to restore peace and order to this distracted country." This was followed by the issue of an Orange colored placard, which was posted all over the district, calling on the "Orangemen and honest men" to pour into Randalstown in their thousands, and let it be seen that they also had a "Pian of Campaign." Both documents were issued without any signature, but not-withstanding this fact, it is pretty well-known who were the originators of the opposition. It may be mentioned that the workers in the weaving factory of a prominent Orangeman, were released from their work previous to the holding of the meeting, and formed the chief Allow of the remainder of the remainder

Galway.

On Sunday, Dec. 12th, notices were posted on the chapel gates at Ballinakill and other places, calling on the tenants to meet the agent, J. A. Lewis (the prosecutor of Father Fahy), on the estate of Mrs. Hanna Lewis, at Ballingar House, on the following day. On the next day, the tenants, accompanied by Mr. J. Roche, P. L. G., and T. Finn, P. L. G., met, appointed their trustees, and decided on asking a reduction of 50 per cent. The trustees called at Ballingar House, and to their astonishment the door was opened by an Emergency man armed with a double-barrelled gun, who informed them that he could admit but one at a time, The trustees were about to retire, when he told them to wait until he would see The trustees were about to retire, when he told them to wait until he would see Captain Hamilton. Soon after they were admitted, and instead of the agent, Mr. J. A. Lewis, Captain Hamilton, who was in charge of the Emergency men during the Woodford campaign, together with a brother of Mr. Lewis's, sat at the table. The tenants asked what reduction would be given. After a private consultation between Mr. Lewis and Captain Hamilton, the latter informed the tenants that an all round reduction of 15 per cent. would be given. The tenants retired, and subsequently lodged their money less the 50 per cent. in the hands of the trustees.

Mayo. The movement has spread to out of-the way Achill. About two thirds of that large island, which has a population of some 6,000, is owned by "the Society of Irish Cnurch Missions for the conver-sion of Roman Catholics;" the other third has an Englishman named Pike for landlord. Both Pike and the society hought from Sir Richard O'Donnell. At bought from Sir Richard O'Donnell. At the time of the sale the rents on the two-thirds were £500 a year; the society ran them up to £1,800. The rents of the other third were £300; Pike ran them up to £1600. We should like to know if the "Plan of Campaign" could find a more fitting place for its operations. To one ear of corn grown on the

island the landlord cannot make a just claim. Lust winter the hand of charity begged through the world for the means to show the little patches of craggy moor stolen here and there sterile nature, while the representatives of the souper mission and the other landlords stood mission and the other landlords stood by, never contributing one farthing either to save the people from dying of hunger, or to put down a little crop. But now they are ready to swoup down and seize the people's little all. A new spirit seemed to be infused into the people, and once and for all they have come to the determination of taking their stand, and, whatever be the conse-quences; not to pay one farthing of what the charity of the world gave them into the insatiable landlords' maw.

The little village of Sooey, ten miles outside Sligo, was, on Sunday, December 12, the scene of a magnificent demonstration. Crowds flocked into the village from an early hour in the morning, and, on the arrival of Mr. John Deasy, M. P., there was great excitement and enthusiasm amongst the people. Mr. McDonald described the jury-packing in Sligo, and told how he was treated by the police. He referred to the recent proclamation of a meeting in Sligo, which, he said, was unparalleled in the history of the county.

Roscommon.

The tenants on the property of The O'Conor Don, have been granted through the agent, Mr. Whitby Lynch, a reduction of 41 in the pound in their rents. They had made arrangements to adopt the "Plan of Campaign" if an abatement was refused them.

A Talk With Parnell.

The following brief interview, presumably genuine, was cabled to America on the 23rd ult: In London a reporter called on Mr. Parnell at the Euston Square hotel this evening. Mr. Parnell looks much paler and thinner than at the end of the last session, but he is evidently making good progress. He said his illness became acute about the end of October. "It is only within the last three weeks that I have permitted myself even to think of political effsirs, while even now the excitement and fatigue of the last few days have distinctly thrown me back and made me feel worse." Mr. Parnell said the government, now that Lord Randolph Churchill had resigned, would have something else to think of than coercing Ireland; it would have to struggle for existence. The government, he continued, would have been unlikely to apply coercive powers in any case, beto apply coercive powers in any case, be-cause the marked absence of crime, the general moderation with which the cam-paign had been conducted and the fact that the object of the government and of the campaign promoters was the same-namely, that of obtaining a fair rent abate namely, that of obtaining a fair rent abatement from unyielding landlorda—had taken away many of the usual excuses for coercion. Regarding the legality of the campaign Mr. Parnell said he was unwilling to take the law from either Justice O'Brien or Justice Johnston, both of whom were strong political partisans who had received their offices in reward for strong political services, and who were notoriously lawyers of mediocre ability. There was confusion in the judgment itself as well as in the proclamation. "In any case," continued

A Cure for Drunkenness.

The Cure of drunkenness is a task withwhich the regular practitioner has been unable to cope. Nine-tenths of mankind look upon drunkuness as a social vice, which a man may overcome by force of will. Drunkenness is a bad habit, we all admit, in the moderate drinker. In the confirmed drunkard it becomes a a disease of the nervous system. The medical treatment of this disease consists in the employment of remedies that act directly upon these portions of the nervous system which, when disease, cause lunacy, dementia, and the drinking habit. Remedies must be employed that will cure the appetite, for strong drink, steady the trembling hand, revive the lagging spirit, balance the mind, etc. The nervous system of the dram drinker being all wostrung or shattered, must be given a nutriment that will take the place of the accustomed liquor, and prevent the physical and moral prostration that often follows a sudden breaking off from the use of alcoholic drinks. Lubon's medicines may be given in tea or coffee, without the knowledge of the person taking it, if so desired. Those of our readers who are interested in this subject, should send their address for Lubon's Treatise, in book form, on drunkness, optum, morphine and kindred habits, which will be mailed free to any address, when stamps is inclosed for postage. Address, M. V. Lubon, 47 Wellington street east, Toronic, Ont. Mention this paper.

A Lucky Escape.

Mrs. Cyrus Kilborne, of Beamsville, Out., had what was thought to be a cancer on her nose, and was about to submit to a cancer doctor's operation, when she tried Bardock Blood Bitters, which effected a radical cure. This medicine cures all

Threatened Danger.

In the fell of '84, Randall Miller, of Maitland, N. S., was prostrated to his bed with an attack of incipient consumption. Cough remedies all failed. He rapidly grew debilitated, and friends despaired of his recovery. He tried Burdock Blood Bitters, with immediate relief, followed by a speedy care. by a speedy cure.

As Age Creeps on Apace, the various functions of the body grow weaker in their performance. Old people who suffer from increasing indigestion, torpidity of the liver, and constipation, should give renewed impetus to the action of the stomach, bile-secreting organ and bowels, with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, from which aid is never sought in vain. It works wonders as a blood purifier.

G. A. Diron, Frankville, Ont., save.

Constipation

Causes, directly or indirectly, fully one-half the sufferings which afflict mankind. It is usually induced by inactivity of the liver, and may be cured by the use of Ayer's Pills. C. A. Schomerus, Great Bend, Kansas, writes: "I have used Ayer's Pills for Costiveness, with the most beneficial results." J. Windholm, Newark, N. J., writes: "Ayer's Pills cured me of chronic Constipation." Martin Koch, Huntington, Ind., writes: "Last year I suffered much from Biliousness

## And Headache

After using one box of Ayer's Pills I was quite well." C. F. Hopkins, Nevada After using one box of Ayer's Pills I was Galte Weil." C. F. Hopkins, Nevada City, Mo., writes: "I have used Ayer's Pills, and think they are the best in the world. They have cured me of Sick Headache and Neuralgia." W. L. Page, Richmond, Va., writes: "I have been a severe sufferer from Headache. Ayer's Pills afford me speedy relief." A. J. Forster, Dauphin st., Mobile, Ala., writes: "For a number of years I have been troubled with Constipation and Headaches. After trying a number of so-called Liver Invigorators, without benefit, I was at last

Cured by Using

Ayer's Pills." Rev. Francis B. Harlowe, Atlanta, Ga., writes: "For years I was subject to Constipation, from which I suffered increasing inconvenience, in spite of subject to Constitution, from which I sinferted increasing inconvenience, in spin of the use of medicines of various kinds. Some months ago, I began taking Ayer's Pills. They have entirely corrected the costive habit, and have vastly improved my general health." Hermann Bringhoff, jewelry engraver, Newark, N. J., writes: "Costiveness, induced by my sedentary habits of life, at one time became chronic and exceedingly troublesome. Ayer's Fills afforded me speedy relief, and their occasional use has since kept me all right." Ed. O. Easterly, Rockford, Ill., writes that he has been cured of chronic Constipation by the use of

## Ayer's Pills.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

## Bell ORGANS

## AT THE COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

The Marquis of Lorne and H. R. H. The Princess Louise, after testing all the exhibits in Canadian Court. purchased a handsome BELL ORGAN. Sales were made also to Right Hon. Sir Robert Bourke, Governor of Madras, Sir Robert Affleck and Lady Douglass, of Victoria, B. C.

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HEALTH FOR ALL!!!

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Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the
LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS,
They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable
in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the
aged they are priceless.

THEELOTING TO MALE BY
Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers.
It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.
FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS,
Colds, Glandular Swellings and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted
and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,
78, NEW OXFORD ST. (LATE 533, OXFORD ST.), LONDON,
and are sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot, and may
be had of all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Furchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Bozes. If the address is not
Oxford Street London, they are spurious.

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## CHILDREN'S COR

GUARD AGAINST SCAN WOMAN MORE CUNNING

The devil was one day sit stone, on the side of a solitary he appeared to be in some gree His head rested on his hands, were fixed on the ground before his face was very sad; in short seemed to be in sore distress.

Along the road comes old Matune teller, and (as everybody and feared her as such) the witch. "Halloo, master! you art to day. What's the matter?"

"I guess I have reason to be swered the devil. "Working so yet gaining nothing."

"How is that?" said Mag.

"Do you know that old co yonder?" and the devil poin lonely farm house out a piece road.

"The old man and woman ov Certainly I know them."

"The old man and woman ov Certainly I know them."

"A nice, peaceable old cougrinned the devil sadly.

"Oho! that's what worr! laughed the fortune teller. "A peaceable old couple, that won get between them. Is that it?"

"That's it expects! I be

"That's it exactly! I he working very hard for all the y are living together (and it is n forty) to sow discord between tall in vain, I don't like to giv project after having gone to trouble about it; and yet I almost

of ever gaining my point."
"What will you give me if I d
what you cannot do?" asked M own taunting way.

"You bring discord between to old couple?"

"Yes, I."

"How long will it take you to you think?"

"Oh, a day or two."

"Oh. a day or two."

"You do in so short a tim could not do in these forty year "Yes," laughed the old sir show the devil that there are p this world smarter than himself "If you bring about what y will make you a present of a rewill make you a present of a pa shoes."
"Agreed!" said the witch.

Thursday. Meet me here ag Saturday noon and I will get th Be sure to bring them along. W words Mag hobbled away, stud she could fulfil the devil's erran

she could fulfil the devil's errar
The next morning Friday, at the farmhouse, to try her lucsaid. It was just as she wish found the old lady alone peeling for dinner, while her husband with field digging stumps. Mag good day and then began: "I Mag, the country fortune teller, you would like to have your told?"

"I have nothing to do with

"I have nothing to do with tellers. Clear out of this house diately," and the woman mot show Mag her way off.
"Just as I expected," said Macause I am a fortune teller, I do be listened to, but must be drift the house. "Just'int I forcer!"

the house. Could'nt I forsee (would treat me thus? If you hear me, then bear the consequenthus saying she turned to le

Well, what have you to say the woman, calling her back.
"Nothing if you don't like it!" Mag in a sharp tone. "However come to get angry, though I k enough that I would be thus tree came to tell you the truth, whe like it or not !"

Well, what is it ?" "There are great trials and awaiting you. All I can say is, to come soon; your husband bring." and there is only one way of

"What way?" asked the rather anxiously.
"It is a somewhat odd way; may not believe in it. When y band is sound asleep, you must razor and cut a hair from his and the witch pointed to her ow

to show the woman the place,
"If it won't do any good, it
least do no harm to try it," tho

"Just as you think. But the you do it, the better."
She turned again to leave the woman called after he when the woman called after he whether there were no charges.

"No, ma'am, I take nothing May God preserve you from har. As the old witch passed throgate she said to herself with a called the work of the said to herself with a called the work of the said to herself with a called the work of the said to herself with a called the work of the work of the said to herself with a called the work of the said to herself with a called the work of the work

"So far my bargain is all right. the old man." She took a round about way, to be suspected.
"Sir, I come this way of a puthus Mag accosted him, "to warr a danger that is threatening you "Who are you," asked the absurable.

abruptly. "I am old Mag, the country "I have no business with y your way and leave me in pear the man turned away from her to

"I did not come to tell you y tune," persisted Mag, "but to w sgainst a certain danger."
"Get out of this! I will not h

"Well, then, be murdered, for care," said Mag, turning abruptly away. "Murdered? Who talks about

der?"
"I do, and so do other folks, to "Am I to be murdered, you sa "Yes, you." "Who wants to murder me?"

"Who wants to murder me p"
"Nobody else but your own wi
"You're a falsifier, and be confo
exclaimed the man, almost in a fu
"Hem! well, that needs to be pu
heard people say so and I thought
to come and warn you. You w

well to have an eye on your wife try her, anyhow."

"How will she murder me, and "She will try to cut your thro your rezor, while you are asleep, so say, and that as soon as she gets a

### CHILDREN'S CORNER.

GUARD AGAINST SCANDAL - A WOMAN MORE CUNNING THAN SATAN.

The devil was one day sitting on a stone, on the side of a solitary road, and he appeared to be in some great troub'e. His head rested on his hands, his eyes were fixed on the ground before him, and his face was very sad; in short, he really seemed to be in sore distress.

Along the road comes old Mag, the fortune teller, and (as everybody called her and feared her as such) the country witch. "Halloo, master! you are very sad to day. What's the matter?"

"I guess I have reason to be sad," answered the devil. "Working so hard and yet gaining nothing."

"How is that?" said Mag.

"Do you know that old couple over yonder?" and the devil pointed to a lonely farm house out a piece from the road.

"The old man and woman over there ?

"The old man and woman over there? Certainly I know them."

"A nice, peaceable old couple, eh?" grinned the devil sadly.

"Oho! that's what worries you," laughed the fortune teller. "A very nice, peaceable old couple, that won't let you get between them. Is that it?"

"That's it execute!" I have been

"That's it exactly! I have been working very hard for all the years they are living together (and it is now about forty) to sow discord between them, but all in vain. I don't like to give up the project after having gone to so much trouble about it; and yet I almost despair of ever gaining my noist."

of ever gaining my point."
"What will you give me if I do for you what you cannot do?" asked Mag in her

"If you bring about what you say I will make you a present of a pair of new

'Agreed !" said the witch. "This is Thursday. Meet me here sgain next Saturday noon and I will get the shees. Be sure to bring them along. With these

Saturday noon and I will get the shoes. Be sure to bring them along. With these words Mag hobbled away, studying how she could fulfil the devil's errand.

The next morning Friday, she went to the farmhouse, to try her luck, as she said. It was just as she wished. She found the old lady alone peeling potatoes for dinner, while her husband was out in the field digging stumps. Mag bade her good day and then began: "I am old Mag, the country fortune teller. Maybe you would like to have your fortune told?"

"I have nothing to do with fortune

"I have nothing to do with fortune tellers. Clear out of this house immediately," and the woman motioned to show Mag her way off.

"Just as I expected," said Mag. "Because I am a fortune teller, I dare not be listened to, but must be driven from the house. Could'nt I forsee that you would treat me thus? If you will not hear me, then bear the consequences." hear me, then bear the consequences"— thus saying she turned to leave the

Well, what have you to say?" asked the woman, calling her back.
"Nothing if you don't like it!" replied

"Nothing if you don't like it!" replied Mag in a sharp tone. "However, I didn't come to get angry, though I knew well enough that I would be thus treated. I came to tell you the truth, whether you Well, what is it ?"

"There are great trials and troubles awaiting you. All I can say is, they will come soon; your husband brings them,

rather anxiously.
"It is a somewhat odd way; and you may not believe in it. When your hus-band is sound asleep, you must take his razor and cut a hair from his throat," and the witch pointed to her own throat

to show the woman the place,
"If it won't do any good, it will at least do no harm to try it," thought the lady.
"Just as you think. But the sooner you do it, the better."

She turned again to leave the house, when the woman called after her, as king

whether there were no charges.

"No, ma'am, I take nothing for this.
May God preserve you from harm."

As the old witch passed through the gate she said to herself with a chuckle:
"So far my bargain is all right. Now for So far my bargain is all right. Now for She took a round about way, so as not

"Sir, I come this way of a purpose," thus Mag accosted bim, "to warn you of a danger that is threatening you."

"Who are you," asked the man

I am old Mag, the country fortune

"I have no business with you. Go your way and leave me in peace," and the man turned away from her to take up

his work,
"I did not come to tell you your fortune," persisted Mag, "but to warn you against a certain danger." "Get out of this! I will not hear an-

"Well, then, be murdered, for aught I care," said Mag, turning abruptly to walk

away.
"Murdered? Who talks about mur-

der ?"
"I do, and so do other folks, too."
"I do, and so do other folks, too."

"Am I to be murdered, you say?"
"Yes, you."
"Who wants to murder me?" "Nobody else but your own wife."

You're a falsifier, and be confounded!" exclaimed the man, almost in a fury. "Hem! well, that needs to be proved. I heard people say so and I thought it right to come and warn you. You would do

Why she wants to do it I don't know."

"I will try her," said the man sullenly.

"If it is false, then I will settle with

"If it is false, then I will settle with you."

"I only tell you what I heard peoplessy. Try her yourself and you will see. Good day, sir." With this Mag left, saying to herself: "The old gentleman is all right, too. I will soon have my shoes."

At noon, when the man went home for his dinner, he watched his wife closely. Noticing that she viewed him now and then, in a stolen, distrustful way, he grew suspicious, and began to look and act sour and sharp. "Ahs!" thought his wife, "I see the trouble coming already."

After dinner he lay down as usual to take his nap; but this time to try his wife. Having shut his eyes, he soom began to snore, and thus pretended to be most soundly asleep. His wife kept on doing her work after dinner, as usual, until she heard him snoring. Then she went into the room in which he was lying on the lounge, and to find out whether he was sleeping soundly enough for her purpose, she managed to make a noise by upsetting a chair. He did not stir, but snored away as strongly as before. On tip toe she went to the hursen.

by upsetting a chair. He did not stir, but snored away as strongly as before. On tip toe she went to the bureau, opened it cautiously and took out her husband's razor. Having removed it from its case, she again stepped on tip toe up to where her husband was lying. She stooped down towards him, holding the razor in her hand to cut the hair away from his throat when to her great away from his throat, when, to her great dismay, he jumped up, seized her hand, from which the razor dropped to the floor, and in his rage hurled her into a

The story now goes on to tell us that from this time forward the old couple never had a day of peace, that at last

"What will you give me if I do for you what you cannot do?" asked Mag in her own taunting way.

"You bring discord between that good old couple?"

"Yes, I."

"How long will it take you to do it, do you think?"

"Oh, a day or two."

"You do in so short a time what I could not do in these forty years?"

"Yes," laughed the old sinner, "to show the devil that there are persons in this world smarter than himself."

"If you bring discord between that good old couple?"

"Why, old fellow, what do you mean?"

laughed the witch, "Are you afraid of me?"

"Indeed, I am and ought to be," answered the devil; "you did in one day what I could not do in one day

me?"
"Indeed, I am and ought to be,"
answered the devil; "you did in one day
what I could not do in forty years. That beats me! I have reason to fear you. Here, take your shees, you have carned them well for your skillful and successful work."

Dear readers, I will not go bail for the Dear readers, I will not go bail for the truth of this story, just such as it is; but a truth it is that there are such devils in human form, who through their malice succeed in leading others into sin, thus bringing misery and death to the soul, and doing, maybe, what Satan could not do. To such devils as these Jesus says: "Woe to him through whom scandals come. It were better for him that a millstone were put about his neck and be cast into the sea."

### The Faith Cure.

The Faith Cure.

If you do not value your health, and your time is not worth anything, pin your faith to the "anointing oil," or the mortar from "Knock Chapel." But if you do value health, and have not time to waste in useless experiments, take Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" on the appearance of the first symptoms of consumption: which are a loss of of consumption; which are a loss of appetite and flesh, general debility, slight, appetite and fiesh, general debility, slight, dry, hacking cough, etc. Every day you defer treating your case in a rational manner, makes the disease harder to combat. Send ten cents in stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., for Dr. Pierce's Treatise on Consumption. sumption.

Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, and Hay

in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness, and hay fever, are cured in from one to three simple applications made at home. Out of two thousand patients treated during the past six months fully ninety per cent. have been cured. This is none the less startling when it is remembered that not five per cent, of patients presenting themselves to when it is remembered that not five per cent, of patients presenting themselves to the regular practitioner are benefited, while the patent medicines and other advertised cures never record a cure at all. In fact this is the only treatment which can possibly effect a permanent cure, and sufferers from catarrh, catarrhal deafness, and hay fever should at once correspond with Messrs. A. H. Dixon & Son, 303 West King street, Toronto, Canada, who have the sole control of this new remedy, and who send a pamphlet explainremedy, and who send a pamphlet explaining this new treatment, free on receipt of stamp. - Scientific American.

H. A. McLaughlin, Norland, writes: "I am sold out of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. It sells well, and I find in every instance it has proven satisfactory. I have reason to believe it the best preparation of the kind in the market." It cures Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver, Constitution and all disease assign from Constipation, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Female Complaints, etc.

There is nothing equal to Mother Grave's Worm Exterminator for destroy-ing worms. No article of its kind has ing worms. No article given such satisfaction.

Holloway's Corn Cure is the medicine to remove all kinds of corns and warts, and only costs the small sum of twentyfive cents.

GOOD THE YEAR ROUND .- National Pills are a good blood purifier, liver regulator and mild purgative for all seasons.

THE SIGNS OF WORMS are well known, but the remedy is not always so well determined. Worm Powders will destroy them.

well to have an eye on your wife and to try her, anyhow."

"How will she murder me, and why?"

"She will try to cut your throat with your rezor, while you are asleep, so people say, and that as soon as she gets a chance."

"She will try to cut your throat with your rezor, while you are asleep, so people say, and that as soon as she gets a chance."

Soap. cure is Dr. Low's Worm Syrup. It destroys and expels Worms effectually.

Worms often cause serious illness. The

FOOD FOR DYSPEPTICS.

COMMON SENSE IS, APTER ALL, THE BEST GUIDE —A CHAT WITH A PHYSICIAN ON BATING.

"How much, when and what shall we eat?" is a question with which many a suffering dyspeptic has puzzled his family physician, and is one that will be ily physician, and is one that will be asked again and sgain as long as the world stands. The wise men of old preferred quantity to quality, ate as often as convenient and paid little or no attention to the relative nutritive value of food products, and yet they never complained of indigestion. Napoleon's soldiers ate whatever came to hand, and enjoyed the most perfect health, while one of the commonest of complaints among the commonest of complaints among the federal troops, who lived about as Napoleon's soldiers lived, during the late civil war was dyspepsia.

"As with reading, so with eating. It is not what a person reads or eats that benefits him; it is what he digests."

This was an eminent prescriping the second of the complaints of the complaints of the complaints of the complaints.

benefits him; it is what he digests,"
This was an eminent physioligist's reply to a reporter's questionings this morning, when approached on the subject of that great American complaint.
"In the matter of diet," he said, "every person should be guided by his own experience, and not rely on the experience of others. I know a newspaper man in this city who lives on brown bread and applee, and drinks nothing but water, and there is no man of my acquaintance who enjoys more of my acquaintance who enjoys more robust or periods health. I have heard also of a composer and dramatic author whose favorite dish is a compound of potato, oatmeal and Spanish onion, on which he thrives and does much good work. Richard A. Proctor, the astronomer, suffered for many years with sich mer, suffered for many years with sick headaches, and after trying every remedy neadaches, and after trying every remedy under the sun he set to work experimenting upon himself. Exercise or rest had no effect upon his malady. They availed him nothing against persistent atacks. Then he tried stopping his customary glass of wine or beer, which he took with his dinner. This produced no change. Pastry was next taken off his food list and he seemed to be benefited by the omission. Then he cut down on tea and coffee. Still he did not get the desired relief. Finally he stopped tak-ing sugar in his drink, but the effect of abstinence was unfavorable. At last he determined to let butter alone. The effect of this change was instantaneous and decisive. He had no more headaches, and to this day you can not prevail upon him to eat butter or anything that he knows contains the article. To consult a physician on matters pertaining to diet, except in conditions of disease, is useless. While one will tell

disease, is useless. While one will tell you to abstain from certain things, another will advise you to eat only those things which the other ones have denied to you. Take cheese for example. Most authorities are of the opinion that it is not easily digested. I do not believe it is any more indigestible than meat and many other articles of food. Suppers are, as a rule, condemned by the medical fraternity. They assert that late meals are not only unnecessary, but positively harmful. To my mind I do not believe that a man who goes to bed hungry can sleep. After eating, blood is drawn toward the stomach to supply the juices needed in digestion. Thus the brain is relieved of the pressure exerted on its centers durdigestion. Thus the brain is relieved of the pressure exerted on its centers dur-ing the hours of fasting and becomes pale and dormant, and sleep ensues. A doc-tor was once called to attend a lady, at an early hour in the morning, who he was secured was in a dving condition. an early hour in the morning, who he was assured was in a dying condition.

When he reached her bedside he found the body warm and the heart doing houest work. He prescribed buttered tosst to be eaten at once, and the dying woman was soon surprised by a return of life and a desire A NEW TREATMENT.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they as a perfect food and said to be nature's aware them off."

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and those who have attained their full growth and can thrive on solid food milk is altogether superfluous if not harmful. The principal object of drinking is to

> even milk are not near so efficacious in allaying thirst as water.
>
> "Vegetarians hold that the whole meal bread is far superior to all other kinds, and is a preventive of and other kinds, and is a preventive of and cure for constipation. To my mind whole-meal bread is a pleasant food, and no analysis yields a higher percentage of nitrogen than white bread; but when equal weights of the two kinds of bread are passed through the body ninety-five parts of white and ninety parts of the whole meal disappear. I am willing to concede that a large portion of the tissue-forming elements in the bran shorts and grits are ments in the bran shorts and grits are lost at the bakers' and that it consists chiefly of starch, but when I remember that the residue of the whole meal con-

desirable to this end than water when

employed free from admixture with any solid material? Cocoa, chocolate or

allay thirst.

What can be found more

tains so much nitrogen that it is entirely insoluble I do not see how it can be a superior article of food.

"It is a popular delusion that dyspepsia is caused by indigestible food only. sia is caused by indigestible food only. If this were so, and all the articles of diet enumerated as indigestible were placed on the index expurgatoris I tremble to think what the poor dyspeptic would have left to live on. The first essential regaining health to be noted by a dyspeptic is to live regularly and to abstain from all those foods that experience shows are injurious. Many persons who from all those foods that experience shows are injurious. Many persons who are supposed to have heart disease, an enlarged liver or softening of the brain are really hypochondriac dyspeptics. enlarged liver or soft-ning of the brain are really hypochondriac dyspeptics. Oftentimes such person have their worst fears realized by consulting some medical encyclogacia. I know of no more pitiable object than the young man or woman who reads up for the purpose of finding out from what complaint he or she is suffering. When you are ill go to a physician instead of a

you are ill go to a physician instead of a book, and when he tells you you are suffering from an attack of dyspepsia aid him in his work of repsir by following his direction to the letter and remember his advice as to what you shall eat and drink. -N. Y. Mail and Express.

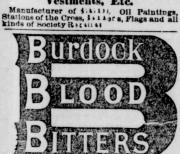
If we wish to be saved, we should never lose eight of eternity.

A large treatise on Diseases of Women, pro-usely illustrated with colored plates and nu-terous wood-cuts, sent for 10 cents in stamps. Address. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL, SSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y. SICK HEADACHE, Bilious Heada and Constipation, promptly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pellets. 25c, a vial, by druggists.

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It is our faith that we can cure you, dear sufferer, that we il enough to convince you, FREE. Send to 2c-stamps to opense & postage, B.S.LAUDEBBACH & CO., Newark, N.J.

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The Bennett Furnishing Co., of London, Ont., make a speciality of manufacturing the latest designs in Church and School Furniture. The Catholic Clergy of Canada are respectfully invited to send ont catalogue and prices before awarding contracts. We have lately put in a complete set of Fews in the Brantford Catholic Church, and for many years past have been favored with contracts from a number of the Clergy in other parts of Ontario, in all cases the most entire satisfaction having been expressed in regard to quality of work, lowness of price, and quickness of execution. Such has been the increase of business in this special line that we found it necessary some time since to establish a branch such as the figure of the country and reland. Address—

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References: Rev. Father Bayard, Sarnia, Lennon, Brantford; Molphy, Ingersoll; Cor-coran, Parkhill, Twohy, Kingston; and Rev. Bro. Arnold, Montreal.

HEADQUARTERS

## COFFEE

A FTER repeated trials elsewhere, we are firmly convinced of the superiority of the Coffees packed by Chase & Sanborn. We have now decided to supply all our customers with these goods, and anticipate an increased consumption. Every ounce is guaranteed.

STRICTLY PURE POSITIVELY SATISFACTORY,

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ist, it is situated in the heart of the wholesale trade of the metropolis, and has completed such arrangements with the leading manufacturers and importers as enable it to purchase in any quantity, at the lowest wholesale rates, thus getting its profits or commissions from the importers or manufacturers, and hence—2nd. No extra commissions are charged its patr, no on purchases made for the m, and giving them besides, the benefit of my experience and facilities in the actual prices charged.

3rd. Should a patron want several different articles, embracing as many separate trades or lines of goods, the writing of only one experience and correct filing of such orders. Besides, there will be only one express or freight charge.

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charge.

4th. Persons outside of New York, who may not know the address of Houses selling a particular line of goods, can get such goods all the same by sending to this Agency.

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RESERVE FUND. 50,000

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BAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT. — Deposits
ecolved and interest allowed thereon.

## TO THE CLERGY

The Clergy of Western Ontario will, we feel assured, be glad to learn that Will-SON BROS., General Grocers, of London, have now in stock a large quantity of Sicilian Wine, whose purity and genuineness for Sacramental use is attested by a certificate signed by the Rector and Prefect of Studies of the Diocesan Seminary of Marsala. We have ourselves seen the original of the certificate, and can testify to its authenticity. The Clergy of Western Ontario are cordially invited to send for samples of this truly superior wine for altar use.

W. HINTON (From London England.)

UNDERTAKER, &O. The only house in the city having a



Is a PURE FRUIT ACID POWDER tutions with perfect safety. Its great successarising from its being intrinsically TH BEST VALUE IN THE MARKET, as we as thoroughly adapted to the wants of the kitchen, has excited envious imitations of its name and appearance. Beware of such. No addition to or variations from the

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ing peculiar advantages to pupils even of
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pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds
afford every facility for the enjoyment of invigorating exercise. System of education
thorough stud practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed.
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in class, but practically by conversation.
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weekly, elevating taste, testing improvement
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soonomy, with refinement of manner.
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without impairing the select character of the
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For further particulars apply to the Superor, or any Priest of the Diocese.

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situated on the Great Western Railway, is
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the modern improvements. The hot water
system of heating has been introduced with
success. The gr ands are extensive, including groves, tardens, orchards, etc., etc.
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branch of polite and useful information, including the French language. Plain sewing,
fancy work, embroidery in gold and chenille,
wax-flowers, etc., are taught free or charge.
Board and futtion per annum, paid semiannually in advance, \$100. Music, Drawing
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Meetinas.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT
ASSOCIATION—The regular meetings of
London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual
Benefit Association, will be held on the first
and third Thursday of every month, at the
hour o 18 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Halt,
Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are
requested to attend punctually. MARTIN
O'MEARA, Pres., JAS. CORCOREN, Sec.

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Head offices, 428 Richmond street.

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C. M. B. A.

FROM KINGSTON. FROM KINGSTON.

Mr. M. Brennan waited on Senator allivan on last Thursday evening and unded over to him a check on the First lational Bank of New York for \$2000 a payment of Beneficiary due on the eath of the late Dr. Thomas Sullivan, I Branch 10, St. Catharines, the Senator sing appointed guardian of his chillen. This is the first beneficiary paid to the Catholic Benefit Association in M. BRENNAN,

Sec. Branch 9.

Total disbursements......\$536 49 BENEFICIARY FUND.

Balance on band at last report.. \$ 620 00 Am't received since last report... 6,e72.80 Amount transferred to Supreme

Number of Branches in Canada at Membership in good standing.......2,110

SANUEL R BROWN,

by a full of cheestra, with Mr. Al. Dowsley as leader. The singing of the choir was exceptionally good. At Vespers in the afternoon a full choir gave voice to the beautiful inspiration of the psalms, the singing of the Tantum Ergo by Mr. Blondin and the Adeste Fidelis by Mr. O'Hagan being much admired. The sermon of the din and the Adeste Fidelis by Mr. O'Hagan of the gifts were presented by people of the city, not members of the congregation.

Somewhere in the neighborhood of \$7.00 day was preached by Father Clermont from the text "Et in terra pax hominibus."

Miss M. Dowdall has severed her con-

of pupils and parents by her good cilices and faithful labors among them.

The many friends of Mr. Thomas Murray, M. P. P., are delighted that he has been again returned to represent North Renfrew in the Legislative Murray, M. P. P., are delighted that he has been again returned to represent North Renfrew in the Legislative Assembly. Mr. Murray is exceedingly popular with all classes of our citizens, nor is 'this to be wondered at, for Mr. Murray is a truly clever, genial and warm-hearted gentleman.

In municipal matters Mr. William Kenney; Edward Dunn and Miss Kenney.

arm-hearted gentleman.

In municipal matters Mr. William Kenny.

The Christmas services at St. Basil's The C O'Meara has again been elected Reeve by acclamation—a fitting testimonial of his popularity and executive ability.

Mr. R. C. Miller of the Observer is a candidate for the deputy-reeveship, and I doubt not will be elected by the ballots of to day to share as deputy reeve in the municipal management of our progressive town. Mr. Miller is a man of sterling character and worthy of the confidence of every citizen of Pembroke. Several Catholic candidates are out as councillors, amongst them Mr. Fortin, the popular president of St. Jean Baptiste Society.

The Christmas services at St. Basil's in a more masterly style in all Ireland than this ex-reporter. He is a kind of The Irish Cobbett, with all the savage strength of his English prototype. He is in earnest, in black, bloody earnest."

Clipper Coaste To Boggan Name and the collection for the pastor was large.

George Comerford and Cecilia Hawkins from the Separate school, passed the recent entrance examination to the Collegiate Institute.

On Monday of last week Miss Maggie and Cecilia Hawkins from the Separate school, passed the flesh but heals the Irritation of the recent entrance examination to the Collegiate Institute.

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On Monday of last week Miss Maggie in the order of the Collegiate Institute.

On the Separate school, pas O'Meara has again been elected Reeve

Immaculate presented Thomas O'Hsgan, M. A., late Modern Language Master in the Pembroke High School, with an address and a valuable writing desk, previous to his departure from town. During the past three months Mr. O'Hsgan has delivered a series of lectures on electuion before the classes of the Convent, and it is needless to say that his kind efforts to promote their advancement in this accomplished art have been much appreciated.

THE CATHOLIC TRUIH SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record.

Sir., Whe beg to offer you our cordial thanks for your encouraging article in the Catholic Record.

Sir., whe beg to offer you our cordial thanks for your encouraging article in the Catholic Trub Society, and also for the publication in your issue of Dec. 11 of Mr. Murphy areas at tention to the work which has been done by the Society in the old country and to the advantages which the Catholic of Canada might desired.

Mr. Murphy areas attention to the work which has been done by the Society in the old country and to the advantages which the Catholic of Canada might desired.

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Mr. Murphy draws attention to the work which has been done by the Society in the old country and to the advantages which the Catholic of Canada might desired.

Mr. A Harrington, who sat at the City Council board last years as a representative of the North Ward, failed of re-election will be returned.

The catholic Benefit Association in Kingston.

BRANCH NO 4. LORDON.

At a largely attended meeting of Branch Mo 4, of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, held last Thursday evening, the following officers were installed by Senior Chemealler S. R. Brown. Sec. C. G. C., emisted by Junior Chancellor B. C. Mc Cann: Fresident, Martin O'Mears; its vice president, Frank Friendt; 2nd vice, R. J. McClure; financial secretary, P. O'Dwyer; recording secretary, W. Corcient; treasurer, P. Cool; marshall, T. Menkin; guard, M. Donohue. The branch now in a flustishing condition with 130 members, and expects to be the leading branch in Canada by the end of the year. DUNDAS BRANCH.

President—John Southeir.

First Vice President—Thos. Byrne.
Sec. Vice Pres.—Lawrence Sherrett.
Recording Secretary—David Griffin.
Assistant Secretary—Bavid Griffin.
Assistant Se

has already distributed many of our books.

We may say that our publications are rapidly increasing in number and variety; several of them, which have been issued separately in penny numbers, are now obtainable also in 64 and 1s volumes, samples of which we have the pleasure of sending you by this mail. The penny prayerbook, to which Mr. Murphy has referred, is now in its 40th thousand.

The scheme for assisting Libraries, of which Mr. Murphy speaks, is not connected with the Truth Society, but is a private work of the lay secretary, who will be glad to send a pamphlet giving some details of the undertaking to any who may apply for it.

As has already been stated the society is not a commercial undertaking and does not look for profit, its sole aim being to diffuse good and cheap Catholic literature. All the officers give their labors gratuitously.

Samuel R Brown, Grand Recorder.

London, January 12th, 1887.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record.

FROM PEMBROKE.

The ceremonies of Christmas at St. Columba's church were of more than ordinary interest. The church was beautifully decorated, the work of the Sisters from the Convent of Mary Immaculate. Midnight mass was celebrated by His Lordship Bishop Lorain in full pontificals, attended by Fathers Doucet and Ctermont as deacon and subdeacon. Mrs. Howe presided at the organ, assisted by a full orchestra, with Mr. M. Dowsley as leader. The singing of the choir was exceptionally good. At Vespers in the afternoon a full choir save voice to the described as a hardy annual. During the eight nights the encuration of people attended and much social pleasure was the result. Excellent must was furnished each evening, and blasphemous teachings of that Church.

"Why should Catholics and Nonconformists have to pay a heavy annual tax for the maintenance of Church of Eog-learn must was furnished each evening, and they ountained and much social pleasure was the result. Excellent must be actended and much social pleasure was the result. Excellent must be voluntary offerings of their own congregations. These are rich enough, in all other ministers of religion now are, by the voluntary offerings of their own congregations. These are rich enough, in all other ministers of religion now are, by the voluntary offerings of their own congregations. These are rich enough, in all other ministers of religion now are, by the voluntary offerings of their own congregations. These are rich enough, in all other ministers of religion now are, by the voluntary offerings of their own congregations. These are rich enough

Miss M. Dowdall has severed her connection with the separate school. On the eve of her departure the pupils of her room presented her with an address and a handsome gift. Miss Dowdall has been a teacher in the Pembroke Separate school during the past twoyears, and during that time has won the est-em of nupils and parents by her good offices.

There will be school board this year. In the Brant Ward Mr. A. Savage declined renomination and W. Schuler was elected in his stead; Angus McIntyre succeeds P. Haffey in the East; Owen Hargadon takes A. Melson's seat in the Kings'. In the Queens' ward, W. D. Cantillion has resigned and a member must be elected to serve out his term. was the amount reslized.

to serve out his term.

The vital statistics of the city for 1886

ENGLISH TITHES.

BISHOP BAGSHAWE'S PASTORAL DENOUNCE

The Bishop of Nottingham, in his pas-toral letter for Advent, develops at con-siderable length the subject treated in his pastoral letters for last Advent and Lent: that the Church of England is not the representative of the early English Church, nor the rightful heir to its

the representative of the early English Church, nor the rightful heir to its goods. In order that the public may be as fully informed as possible with regard to the important questions, which must soon come before the public for decision, concerning the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of England now by law established, he says:

"By the laws both of God and man, everything which had been given to the early English Church before the Reformation belonged to the Roman Catholic Church as trustees for the spiritual benefit of the English people. It still belongs in the sight of God to the same Church for the same purpose, with the exception only of those lands and possessions, which, in Queen Mary's time, the Vicar of Christ gave up and condoned to those who had taken them, in order by that concession the better to secure the spiritual good of the English people from fresh attacks.

"Do we then recommend you, dear reverend brethren and dear children in Christ, to vote for the disendowment of the Church of England, when that measure comes to be proposed? No, we dere not take that responsibility. The old cathedrals, churches, colleges and church lands belong to the Catholic Church. The Pope, the head of that Church, is, by Divine law, the guardian and trustee of those lands and buildings. It is for him, we think, and not for us, to say whether they may be disposed of in this way or

issued separately in penny numbers, are issued separately in penny numbers, are now obtainable also in 64 and 1s volumes, amples of which we have the pleasure of sending you by this mail. The penny prayerbook, to which Mr. Murphy has referred, is now in its 40 th thousand. The scheme for assisting Libraries, of which Mr. Murphy speaks, is not connected with the Truth Society, but is a private work of the lay secretary, who will be glad to send a pamphlet giving some details of the undertaking to any who may apply for it.

As has already been stated the society is not a commercial undertaking and does not look for profit, its sole aim being to diffuse good and cheap Catholic literature. All the cfineers give their labors gratuitously.

We remain, sir, your obedient servant, JAMES BRITTEN Hon. Sec. C. T. S. 18 West Square, London, S. E., Dec. 18 West Square, London, S. E., Dec. 27. 1886.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record. BRANTFORD LETTER.

Our Christmas Tree has been rocted up and laid away in the cellar for another year. It was a good tree, at least it bore good fruit, so it was not chopped down and blusted which we have the many false and blusted which we laid the restatement of the Church of England, the church of England on that Church. In the same was all buildings. It is for him, we think, and not for us, to say whether In those lauds and buildings. It is for him, we think, and not for us, to say whether In the service way may be disposed of in this way or that way, as he may jadge to be the best under existing circumstances. They the think, and not for us, to say whether In the service way may be disposed of in this way or that way, as he may jadge to be the best under existing circumstances. They may may be disposed to maintain and pays a heresy; but still held safe and kept to gether. If the State, them over to some heretical corporate body, or sell and disposed them; used indeed to maintain and pays a heresy; but still held safe and kept to gether. If the State once make them over to some heretica

POSTPONED.

I wish to inform the many friends and patrons of my bazaar that I have post-poned it till the 1st of May, 1887. The building of a new parochial house this fall so much absorbed my attention that I could not devote sufficient time to conduct the bazar to that success which I can foresee it will be. I request those who still hold tickets to try to dispose of them for a good cause. Thanking those who have made their returns and assuring them that their names and numbers will not only be carefully preserved on record, but gratefully enshrined in my memory till the day of the Grand Draw. ing of Prizes,

I am, sir, yours very truly,
JAS. SWEENEY, Priest,

The editor of the Pall Mall Gazette re ferring to Mr. William O'Brien, says:
"The wrongs of his country have entered his soul, and roused it. No man writes



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HUSBAND, SON OR BEAU Silk Handker's, 25c, 50c, 75c Silk Scarse, . . . 25c Fancy Braces, . . . 25c

Lined Kid Gloves, 75c to \$1.50 PETHICK & M'DONALD 393 Richmond St.

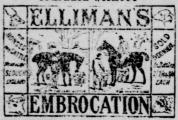
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A ROCKY MOUNTAIN MIS

From the Messenger of the Ea July.

As a proof of his singlenes we are told that, when on religious brethren in the Jes at Woodstock, Md., finding room full of Frenchmen, he induced to speak a word of had given up his native to and spoke only English. A stationed at Concusso, P just then to fall ill, and Fa immediately volunteered to vincial to supply his place. first mission in America. It to attend to the spiritual towns in the neighborhood—Paradise and New Oxford etart on Saturday, in wagor according to the state of th his parishes, and on Monday r pare himself for the next of

paré himself for the next estudying English, in which a tions had to be given.

A JOUENEY WITH Go It was a wholly new experient the God's blessing was on he could testify to the pracolations accorded him. He delight any chance of provior calling for realf-sacrifice. Gevening at 7 o'clock he had Paradise, his most distant stat Paradise, his most distant stat the Blessed Sacrament to Ox might communicate a sick p morrow before Mass. He th his journey:
From 8 to 9 in the evenir

From 8 to 9 in the evenimy of mpapien in the luggy istic God. The stars shone by road was, at this hour, absoluted and noiseless. My thoughts the words of Jesus Christ to the woman: "If thou didst know God," What graces Our Lethose who ask Him to give the fiving water. I needed solation that night, for I was That morning I had travelle thirteen miles to carry the Bi ment to a sick woman, and Catholic families at Berlin, tigo three miles more to dine Immediately after dinner I ba foot to hunt up some of my at Abbotstown, a mile from at Abbotstown, a mile from supped, and then set out for nearly twelve miles, alone Christ in the Blessed Sacre next morning, at 5, I sgain la compenion on a visit to an s

woman, who was unable to As I returned I saw the sun r beautiful scenery of the Pi and my lips sang the praises Thus did the beauties of world raise his thoughts to the Creator. The life he was less than the control of the novel one to him, accustome been for years to life in a c feared, consequently, that the activity of the ministry migh religious spirit. And so he v of his brethren in France: me deep humility, true devot ardent love for God and for his humility he always dread stead of saving souls, he migh by his incapacity.

by his incapacity.

A "SMOOTH" LIFE
This fear was not shared whom he ministered, and reverenced him as a saint. noticed little acts of self-den drawn their own conclusions, remarked that in the biting co he wore no gloves, and that never warm bimself at the fir always declared that he was These were small things in but his parishioners set ther proofs of his sanctity. His re them were most cordial, and h touched by their evident a him. "Truly, I love them, and them that to leave them. Yet delighted to go! The Prote whom I know, are equally kall this makes life too smoot What I hope for is a country are saveges or quasi saveges, if erings and privations of a life! There, if I can advant of God, all my earthly des realized."

Mountains, March 24, 1884, 1 regret of those among whom laboring.

In a week he had reach Falls, W. T., the headquar Jesuit Indian Mission. It wexperience of a half civilize this little city of several thous ants, with a possibly great fuit, the Society of Jesus had, it, the Society of Jesus had, a residence and a church—lingly primitive wooden builthe four dations of a colleg already laid, and plans for a were under consideration.

The order for his departur afterwards, and he started for

were under consideration. were under consideration.

Six miles from the tow
Michael's Mission for the S
dians, who live in lodges grouthe chapel. Thither Father R
to meet his superior, Rev. Fat
It was Holy Week, and the a
duced a profound impression
The devotion and piety of the