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### THE LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO'Y OF CANADA

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Annual General Meeting of the members of this Company will be held at their offices, Richmond street, city of London, on Wednesday, 6th February, 1889, at 2 o'clock p. m., when a statement of the affairs of the Company will be submitted, and Directors elected in the place of those retiring, but who are eligible for re-election. By order, D. C. MA-DONALO, 586-td Secretary and Manager.

ONTARIO MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO'Y.

LONDON, ONT. THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of this Company will be held at the Company's rooms, Victoria Buildings, Richmond street, on

Wednesday, 30th Inst. at 2 p. m. A full statement of the affairs of the Company will be submitted, and the election of two directors who are retiring (but who are eligible for re-election) pro-ceeded with.

A. McCORMICK, President. London, Jan. 12, 1889.

As the holidays are near at hand, D. H. Cunningham, the leading Toronto jeweler, has special inducements to offer readers of the RECORD in furnishing the best value in Diamonds, Reliable Watches, Fine Jewelry and presentation goods. By writing us any goods will be sent per express for examination to all parts of Ontario. Correspondence solicited. Manufacturing in all its branches. Remember the address—77 Yonge Street Toronto, Ontario.

### Catholic Record

London, Sat., Jan. 26th, 1889.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Liberal (Unionist) Club at Birming ham is reported to be defunct. The Gladstone Club is in a flourishing condition, so there is hope that Birmingham may fall into line with the growing Liberal and Home Rule party.

JOSEPH PARKER proposes to establish religious services where smoking will be allowed. The next eccentricity will be, we suppose, to serve out to the congregation a joram of whiskey and water between the hymns and prayers. This would serve to attract the bummers, and it would undoubtedly help to make the gatherings quite enthusiastic.

JUDGE KELLY confirmed in the Dublin county court all the sentences imposed on tenants of Col. Vandaleur for resiston tenants of Col. Vandateur for resisting eviction. He denounced the Government for its moderation towards the tenants, and said the prisoners were guilty of rebellion and deserved five years' imprisonment. For this denunciation there will be a warm corner in Balfour's heart for this modern ghost of the infamous Norbury.

The Daily News' correspondent at St. Petersburg says: "It is reported that Sir R D. Morier will shortly receive a high English distinction and before long will leave St. Petersburg.—Despatch by Cable. We thought so much. Sir R. D. Morier

will certainly receive a very high distinc tion. We can scarcely conceive, though, how he can attain a much greater altitude, for has not the Iron Chancellor already sent him higher than a kyte.

THE able editor of the New York Sun. Chas. A. Dana, was accorded a most cordial reception by the Pope and the Vatican authorities on the occasion of his visit to the Holy City. Mr. Dana has ever been a great friend to the people of Ireland and the Irish National cause, and the American and Irish clergy at Rome are much gratified at the reception given him.

THE Boston Pilot comes to us this week in a beautiful new dress. There is not in America another paper that has done so much for faith and fatherland as the good old Pilot during its half century of existence. Instead of becoming decrepid with age it is now brighter and mightier than ever. The editor, as is already well known, is John Boyle O'Reilly—poet, patriot and English political convict—the latter now a days justly considered a title of honor. title of honor.

THE lie which was some time ago circulated by the Protestant press, that Arch. bishop Ryan of Philadelphia had declared that when Catholics would be strong in the United States they would deprive Protestants of their liberty, has been matched by another lying statement which is now being circulated that Mgr. Capel gave utterance to the following: "The time is not far away when the Roman Catholics of the United States, at the order of the Pope, will refuse to pay the school tax, and will send bullets through the breasts of Government agents rather than pay it." Dr. Dorchester of Boston was obliged to apoligize to Archbishop

archists, free-lovers, Mormons, as well as the sects usually recognized as Protestants, to assist the league by helping "to crush the Pope's power, and to establish and maintain religious and civil liberty." Of maintain religious and civil liberty." Of course this means to deprive the Catholics of the liberty of educating their children in the tenets of the Catholic Church. It is always the way with these hypocrites to bawl vociferously about religious liberty when they wish to deprive others of that precious boon. Their avowed object is to follow in the footsteps of the bigots of Baston.

Ill fares the Church that depends not upon the Gospel but upon the ability of its preacher of the Gospel. Plymouth church, Brooklyn, which, with Beecher at its head, used to receive \$68,000 a year from pew rents, is now running astern financially. Its income last year was \$20,000, which was \$2,000 below expenses.

So says the Globe of last Monday. We might be permitted to add : ill fares the Church that depends not upon God, but on the emartness or popularity of its preachers, for its support. If his satanic majesty took flesh and stood in the pulpit of Plymouth church, he would raise the income to at least \$100,000, because it must be admitted that he is by far a cleverer and more artful dodger than the late Mr. Beecher could ever pretend to be. Those are the people who raise a cry of protest and indignation at the pastoral dues and one twenty-fifths paid to priests of the Catholic Church in Canada. The running annual expenses of the Plymouth church, Brooklyn, are \$22,000.

ball at the inauguration, "as he may from a sense of duty, it will be, no doubt, with a protest, for he is an earnest Christian." So it seems that we may do a moral wrong from a sense of duty! Yet, probably, we shall next hear of Bishop Merrill denouncing the Jesuits for the teaching that "the end justifies the means." The Jesuits leave this doctrine means." The Jesuits leave this doctrine to be taught and practiced by such teachers as Bishop Merrill. In fact the Methodist Episcopal Church of Rochester district has by resolution declared dancing to be immoral and a violation of the spirit of the New Testament, yet Bishop Merrill thinks it may be practised from a sense of duty, under protect by a carrest Christian. test, by an earnest Christian. THE following very fishy looking story

is communicated by the Vienna corres pondent of the Times. The Times and its correspondents are pever over scrupulous to tell the truth, but when they endeavor to make it appear that only British officials are models of sagacity, and that all foreign ones are sunken in gross stupidity, they certainly draw the long bow a little too much to be implicitly relied on. However, here is the story, be it worth what it may: "American couples about to travel in Austria ought to take with them their marriage certificates. An American lady recently gave birth to a child here and the father, accompanied by witnesses, went to recently gave birth to a child here and the father, accompanied by winesees, went to register the birth. Owing to the absence of a marriage certificate the clerk said he must record the birth as illegitimate, and the only concession made after much expostulation was the substitution of the word doubtful for the word illegitimate.
Further, on being told that the parents
belonged to the Anglican Church the
clerk wrote down no religion."

Two sergeants belonging to the Royal Irish Constabulary have been elected members of the National League at Mitchellstown. They say their action in joining the League is a protest against the employment of the military in evicting tenants.

This is an oft-told story. There are cores of such valiant ex-sergeants in Canada and the United States. It appears not only that constables, but even the military and English soldiers at that, have cheered Nationalist prisoners on their way to Tuliamore gaol. Of late it has been discovered that English troops are not to be depended on in cases of emer-gency in a conflict with Irish tenants. Those who have been quartered for some time in Ireland get to like the people and sympathize with them. There was a desperate fight lately between newly-arrived troops and soldiers who had been long enough in the country to know the people and to love them. It was found people and to love them. It was found necessary last summer to shift troops quickly from one place to another, lest they should mutiny, through sheer sympathy for the barried and distressed people with whom they had become acquainted.

THE following cable despatch has been sent among the items furnished by the Associated Press: "The Pope, in a recent audience, instructed the American prelates to strenuously combat the socialism spreading among Irish Catholics in America, and that if private measures fail, a papal rescript will be prepared for this purpose." As the socialists of America are not Irishmen nor Catholics, the falsehood of this telegram is apparent from its own in-trinsic character. It is one of the numerous falsehoods which are every few days sent by the cable as Roman name. But a correspondent of the news. But a correspondent of the N. Y. Catholic News is in this case able N. Y. Catholic News is in this case able to give a specific contradiction. An American prelate said to the News correspondent: "Do not go to the trouble of denying this. The socialists in America have neither Irish names nor Irish nature, and Americans of all denominations will laugh at the story. There is nothing socialistic in the composition of the Catholics of America. The Socialists are pearly all priddle and The Socialists are nearly all infidels, and not a Catholic can be found among them. The Moniteur of Rome also denies the truth of the despatch. On the contrary, His Holiness has eulogised the zeal of the American Catholics.

On another page will be seen a very patriotic and stirring letter from the pen of Mr. Geo. Eillot Casey, M. P. for West Elgin. It is not the first time Mr. Casey has been heard from on the subject of ald and sympathy to Ireland. Whenever the subject of Home Rule was alluded to in the Commons of Cauada, the member for West Elgin was on his feet immediately, and made the house ring with eloquent and scathing denunciations of English misrule in Ireland. Although born of misrule in Ireland. Although born of Irish parents in the county which he represents, Mr. Casey was reared in the belief of Methodist tenets, yet his heartfelt sympathies all go out to the hapless tenants who yet struggle for existence in the land of his forefathers. The tenor of Mr. Casey's letter to the Toronto Globe is an appeal to Canadians of every nationality to belp the cause of Ireland in subscribing though ever so little, to the Parnell Defence Fund, or rather, as he pertinently styles it, "The Defence of Ireland Fund." We shall gladly receive and forward any sums whatever that may be sent to our office towards helping on the valiant leaders of the Irish cause in their uneven, but so far successful and victorious, conbut so far successful and victorious, con-test against the vile machinations and slanders of the arch forger, the London

murderers. They are elated with their success, as they think this an offset to their inability to find the perpetrator of the Whitechapel atrocities. However, in one of these cases there was certainly very little skill required, as the murderer gave himself up voluntarily. He was a weak-minded artist, who, without any reason, murdered his sweetheart, Emily Joy. He says that a sudden impulse came over him. He calls himself E. S. Wheatcroft, R. S. A. The other murderer is a Scotch peddler named Mackenzie, who relied on his wife not accusing him, and took no pains to conceal himself. He brutally mutilated her, and heing interrupted by neighbors he began being interrupted by neighbors he began to beat and kick her, so as to make it appear that nothing unusual was going on. She died soon after and the mutilation was discovered. He had been read-ing of the Whitechapel murders, and the wife stated before death that he wished wife stated before death that he wished to imitate them. It would be the appropriate thing now for the Times to bring up these outrages before the Forgeries Commission, if it could only bribe some one to connect Messrs. C. Parnell and Wm. O'Brien with them. They would serve admirably to withdraw attention from the forged letters.

For some months past, red hot resolutions and remonstrances have been pouring into Ottawa from Orange lodges and the Evangelical Alliance, with the purpose of causing the Government to disallow the Jesuit Appropriation Bill of the Province of Queber. It has now been finally decided by the Ottawa authorities tnat they will not interfere in the matter, and the bill will therefore go into full force. It matters not that this decision is a legal as well as a just one-it matters not hat the whole question is one pertaining solely to the people of Quebec-it matter not that the Company of Jesus are in strict justice entitled to compensation because of the confication of their property—not withsanding all these facts, the unreasoning and the narrow-minded and the bgoted will fret and foam, and stamp and part their bair because the Jesuits and ear their bair because the Jesuits havegained a point. There will now be weeping and wailing in the tabernacles of the Wilds and the Hunters, and the chapains of the Orange lodges will tell their locks that civil and religious liber ties are in danger. The fiat has gone forth however. The Jesuits are to receive back a portion at least of what is preceive back a portion at least of what is justlytheirs. The decision of the Ottawa authorities will, we hope, prove a useful lessor to these meddling buisy-bodies. The answer to their petitions, put in plain language, simply means, "Gentle-men, mind your own business."

THE POPE TO IRELAND.

A LETTER THAT BAFFLES THE ENGLISH NEWS-FORGERS.

Rome, Dec. 29.

His Holiness Leo XIII has this week sent, through the Irish College at Rome, a letter addressed to the Bishops of Ireland, which is destined to create a marvellous effect throughout the whole country. In effect throughout the whole country. In characterizing it, in the cablegram sent you yesterday, as a "loving letter," I described it in the most fitting way. It is an expression of the Pontiff's most pater nal affection for that country, and its kindly words and affectionate tone will not be forgotten for years to come. For some months past it would seem from the of London, that the Pope had conceived a dislike for the Irish people and took every occasion of making his displeasure felt by them. As the news concerning Ireland sent from Rome to that jurnal was seerted to be inspired, if not directly communicated to its Roman correspond ent, by an Italian Prelate in high position at the Vatican, a large amount of credence was given to its statements. The fact, too, that this journal was the first to announce the Pontifical Decree concerning Ireland issued last April, acquired for it a species of authority in Vatican matters. And so whatever it may have said was received almost without a question. It appears however that recently its state. appears, however, that recently its state-ments became the expression of the Italian Prelate's notion rather than of facts; and as the Cardinal Secretary of State had been called upon to deny some of its had been called upon to deny some of its statements through the official Vatican organ, the Osservatore Romano its power for mischief has been weakened for the present. The Prelate, too, to whom so much of this misrepresentation is, whether rightly or wrongly attributed, is about to be removed from the position which he has occupied and which enabled him to furnish information of the kind he has been furnishing for so long a time. His new appointment removes him from Rome.

The attention of the Pontiff has been drawn to assertions published in some newspapers speaking outrageously of the Pope's feeling for Ireland. An example of this kind, referring to what is described as his refusal to bless objects of devotion as his refusal to bless objects of devotion intended for distribution in Ireland, was brought under his immediate notice by Mgr. Kirby, the venerable Rector of the Irish College; and on this occasion the Rector dwelt in powerful terms not only on this theme, but on the condition of Ireland in reference to the Holy See. The recent letter sent by the Irish Bishops to the Holy Father, though its contents are unknown, is believed to contain a clear account of the state of Ireland and of the conditions made to its people at the present moment. These things and the fact that the Pontiff on every suitable occasion insisted upon of the Catholic Church in Canada. The test sgainst the vile machinations and running annual expenses of the Plymouth church, Brooklyn, are \$22,000.

The Methodist Bishop Merrill says that if General Harrison attend the succeeded in arresting two atrocious in an extraction for the loving and general that He has cent to us in answer to pray-that that He has cent to us in answer to pray-that He has each to us in answer to pray-that He has each to us in answer to pray-that He has cent to

ous tone of the present letter of His Holiness to the Bishops.

The gifts that will shortly be sent to the cathedral churches of Ireland are chosen by himself from the rich collection of the Vatican exhibition. However great their dependence on Him, or to seek the aid of His protecting hand.

We shall fervently, then, take part in this solemn public act of thanksgiving that will be effered up on Monday next in all oburches of the Christian world. We shall intrinsic value may be, there is not the slightest doubt that this value will be greatly enhanced by the gracious letter which announces them. Other gifts destined to the laity will also be despatched to Ireland. The letter to the Bishops is as follows :-

VENERABLE BROTHER :- While in Our paternal love We embrace each and every portion of the Flock of Christ entrusted to Our keeping, Our care and attention are directed in a special manner towards those portions of it which We perceive laboring under any disadvantage. In this We only share that partiality which parents always show for those of their children who have been stricken by some misfortune, and which makes them bestow on these more care and affection than on the rest. Therefore. We have always cherished a singula love towards the Catholics of Ireland on account of the many, various and long-enduring trials they have had to suffer, and still more on account of the wonder ful constancy with which they bore them, no amount of trials having been able to shake or lessen among them the Faith of their fathers.
As for the counsels which We have

as for the counsels which we have more than once addressed to them, and the decree We have recently sent you, these have been prompted by a motive of truth and justice on the one hand, and on the other, because We saw that even your interests would be actually benefited the state of the sta thereby: the sincerity of Our love for you being unable to brook that the cause for which Ireland strives should be tarfor which Ireland strives should be tarnished by the least sdm'xture of anything
reprehensible. And now, as a further
testimony of this Our good will towards
Ireland, We send her presents consisting
partly of vestments, chalices and objects
employed in sacred uses; these We desire
to be presented to the cathedral churches
of Ireland, for the greater splendor and
decorum of the House of God and of
divine worship; the remaining part is divine worship; the remaining part is made up of lesser gifts which We have blessed, and are as means for the encour blessed, and are as means for the encour agement of plety amengst individuals, and We desire that they be bestowed on private persons in the manner We shall hereafter more fully explain to you. We do not doubt but that even from this it may appear more and more evident that Our paternal love towards the Irish people always remain the same. Of this love they will be ever more worthy if they continue to have a docile and confiding spirit towards Us, and watchfully beware of the fallacies of those who do not hesitate to interpret Our counsels in a deteriorated sense in

order to eradicate if possible that dutiful obedience to the Catholic Church which is one of Irishmen's greatest glories, and which they received as a precious and noble inheritance from their fathers and incestors.

Invoking the fullest measure of divine grace, We bestow on you, Venerable Brother, in a most affectionate manner,

Our counsels in a deteriorated sense in

and on the clergy and people over whom you preside, as well as on all Ireland, the Apostolic Benediction. Given at Rome at St. Peter's, 21st day

of December, 1888, the 11th year of our Pontificate. LEO XIII., Pope.

### ARCHBISHOP WALSH.

The great and good Archbishop of Dublin recently issued a pastoral letter to his people having reference to the Papal not be forgotten for years to come. For some months past it would seem, from the reports published in some English journals, and especially in the Daily Chronicle of Lendon, that the Pope had conceived a sign to his faithful flock. The great whose care He has committed us during divine is foremost in the front rank of Irish patriots, and no man now living has taken upon his shoulders a greater share of the burdens imposed by the duty of the hour in the fatherland. But while the Irish bishops, priests and people are actively engaged in their country's cause, God and the divine law are not forgotten, The following extract from the pastoral will, we are sure, be perused with pleasure and profit by our readers :

In this public expression of thankful ness to our Almighty Benefactor, the pastors and the faithful of the Irish Church will not fail to take part. We cannot, indeed, be unmindful that the year that is indeed, be unmindful that the year that is now so near its end has been in many ways a time of trial and of trouble to our people. For hundreds and thousands of them the prospect that will lie before them at its close cannot but be a dark one. them at its close cannot but be a dark one. Our prayers then must continue to ascend without ceasing to the throne of God, that He in His gracious mercy may be pleased to bring relief to His suffering poor. But in the earnestness of our supplications to God for the future we must not lose sight of our obligations to Him in the past. The ingratitude of men, their neglect of the duty of thanking God for the favors they have received from His bounty, is oftentimes a chief source of the weakness and unfruitfulness of their prayers for those other bleesings of which they stand in need.

THE DUTIES OF PRAYER AND OF THANKS—

strive to use to the best advantage the opportunity it will afford us to dischage our present duty to the Giver of all good gifts, and to make atonement to Him for the many shortcomings with which we may have to reproach ourselves in the neglect of this duty in former years. United in spirit with our brethren throughout the Universal Church, we shall, then, in all humility and reverence, give thanks to God. We shall thank Him, some of us, for many and most special graces with which He has blessed us at times during the year. We shall thank Him, all of us, for the countless favors that we have received from Him throughout its course, in the common dispensation of that merciful Providence with which, heedless of our ingratitude for so much unwearled care, He has without ceasing continued to watch over us, bestowing His favor upon us, and

enriching us with His gifts.
In your exhortation to the faithful, in invitating them to take part in this great act of thanksgiving, it may be well to bring before them some thought of the extent of our obligation towards God in this respect; pointing out to them at least some of the chief among the countless multitude of favors for which it is our duty to give thanks to Him. Most especially to be remembered are those gifts of His that have come to us with but little effort, or without any effort, of ours. For of these there is but too much reason to fear that we may be altogether unmindful of them, or that at least we may be unmindful of our dependence for them on the infinite wisdom, mercy, and power of God. of God.

Not the least among these favors are those graces in the spiritual order that are common to all the children of the Church; the graces that are shared amongst us as the graces that are shared amongst us as often as the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass is offered up on any altar throughout the world; those that we specially receive when we are present at Mass, or when we receive any Sacraments of the Church; our common share in the good works, and especially in the prayers, of all our brethren throughout the world; and the special fruits of grace that come to us from the prayers of those who may be inspired by God with the charitable thought of by God with the charitable thought of praying specially for us. Also, it may be well to bring to mind those gifts of nature that God bestows in unstituted measure upon all His creatures; gifts, many of them, common to the whole race of man, others, and some amongst the most precious of them, shared in even by those in whose hearts the sense of the almost infinite debt of thankfulness that they owe to God for His bounty in the bestowal of them, may for a time be obscured in the darkness of some present and overpowering sorrow.

ing sorrow.
Such are the gifts of life, and of health and strength, whether of body or of mind; of wealth, or of mere sufficiency, as it may be, with which it may have pleased God to endow us, in the goods of fortune; education; knowledge; our power of en-joyment in whatever good we possess; and the sympathy of friends, that "light shining in a dark place," which goes so far to dispel the gloom of whatever sorrows may come upon us. And especially let us keep in view that obligation, the extent of which we may never know, of thankful-ness to the protecting arm of God, for having borne us without hurt through so many dangers, sometimes perhaps of bodily death, sometimes perhaps of some fatal fall from His grace, dangers the very existence of which may have been altogether unknown to us, and is known, the days of our pilgrimage on earth.

### ST. MARY'S CHURCH, HILL

On last Sunday the good people of the southern part of London were honored by a visit from His Lordship Bishop Walsh, accompanied by Rev. James Walsh of the Cathedral. The pastor, waish, accompanied by Rev. James Walsh of the Cathedral. The pastor, Rev. Joseph Kennedy, celebrated mass, and His Lordship preached an impressive sermon on "The Holy Name of Jesus." It is ever a joyful day when the people attending St. Mary's church behold in their midst our venerable and beloved Bishop, and on this as on every other occasion his words of fatherly advice, full of tenderness, sank deen into other occasion his words of fatherly advice, full of tenderness, sank deep into the hearts of the large congregation present. We congratulate Father Kennedy on his great success as pastor of St. Mary's. The church is a model of neatness and order, and in every regard the Catholic people of that section of the city possess a pastor whose duties are performed in a most admirable manner.

### A WORTHY PRIEST HONORED.

After mass, at Essex Centre, on Sunday, January 13th, a Persian lamb coat was presented the popular and worthy pastor, Rev. John O'Connor. An address

pastor, Rev. John O'Connor. An address was read by H. W. Deare, to which the rev. gentleman made a suitable response. The address was signed by H. M. O'Connor, I. O. Peck, and H. W. Deare on behalf of the congregation.

The good people of Maidstone, also, did not forget Father O'Connor at Christmas. Besides a handsome donation given on Christmas day, the ladies of school section No. 6, Sandwich East, presented him with a valuable umbrella, a scarf, and a pair of driving gloves.

Mai

LL. D., F. R. S.

JANUARY 26, 1889

## THE NEW UTOPIA.

CHAPTER XIV .- (Continued.)

"Sacrifice?—What?—'All.'—What, all?—How? Then I began to think, and, as it were, to listen. I listened to the voice within me, and this was what it said: 'You are not true to yourself. You have been seeking to strike a clever balance between God and the world—to satisfy your conscience and your high aspirations by doing good works, and to please yourself by doing them in a way that should cost you as little as possible. Hypocrite! choose between God and mammon. Let it be all God, or all mammon. You want to make a great name, to lead the Catholic body, to lead the country, to restore the prestige of your family, to be the Great Duke as well as the New Duke. You think you are indifferent to things like these, and you are not indifferent. You think the world has no hold on you, and its hold is tightening day by day. There is but one remedy—Sacrifice. And if you would save this soul, it is by Sacrifice you must save it. Give all for all, 'Sell all and give to the poor,' give all. Wealth, reputation, ease, time, pleasure, freedom, lay them all down, renounce them, abjure them, and forever!"

"I hardly knew what it was I fielt myself so powerfully urged to do, save that it was an absolute surrender of everything to which I could cling on the side of nature—if by such an act I could win the soul that was hanging in such a terrible peril. Nor could I hesitate, my heart answered for me; it accepted all, it sacrified all; and, taking out the little brass crucifix which my father had held on his ocath-bed, and which has never left me, I promised, with all the earnestness of my soul, to give it all. Then there came a moment of profound interior stillness; I felt my offering had been accepted.

"I can tell yon but little of the next two days. I "Sacrifice ?-What?-'All.'-What, all ?-How

"I can tell you but little of the next two days. I saw and heard nothing of Werner; but on the evening of the second day I went to a reception at the English Embassy. It could not be helped. Every English visitor of distinction was there, and a good many foreigners. There was a great crowd; and as I was making my way among the uniforms and ladies' trains, thinking in my soul what disgusting trash it all was, I saw coming to meet me some familiar faces. There are some people, Jack, whom you are sure to meet everywhere. On the top of the Righi, at an English archery meeting, at the upper cataracts of the Nile, there they are, as sure as life, and to this class belong the Exboroughs. There she was, 'Lady Ex,' on the arm of Count Gallipot, the Hungarian Charge d'Affaires, and Lady Florinda, under escort of Mr. Eustace de Something or other, a young diplomat of 'rising expectations.'" accepted.
"I can tell you but little of the next two days. I

Something or other, a young diplomat of 'rising expectations.'"

"I say, Grant, you're getting rather fierce—are you sure of the names?"

"Well, if it wasn't Gallipot, it was something like it; you know what I mean. No help for it. We met, and then followed recognitions, and exclamations of surprise, and delight, and regret that we hadn't met before, only the Exes had been to the Baths of Carrara, for the last fortnight, and were only just back, and hadn't heard of my arrival. 'And had I heard Beppo, the new tenor? And oh! how shockingly dreadful about poor Mr. Werner, wasn't it? Such a delightful person. Really I'm immensely sorry. 'What about Werner?' I said, choking. 'Haven't you heard?' He's dead of the black fever: so very sudden, too.' Opead!' 'Yes; didn't we hear Mr. Werner was dead, mamma?' said Lady Florinda. 'No, my dear, but I think he was dying: such a great favorite of mine, you know; quite a loss he'll be at Florence,' and on they swept.

"Werner dead or dying! Perhaps that was the

know; quite a loss hell be at Florence, and off
they swept.

"Werner dead or dying! Perhaps that was the
answer to my prayer. Perhaps death would save
him. But his soul? How was it with him? I
could not bear the suspense; but getting free as
soon as I could from the crowd, I left the house and
drove straight to Werner's lodgings.

"It was all true. The very evening we had
parted he had sickened of the terrible fever; far
averse than typing, a deadly thing; every one had

worse than typhus, a deadly thing; every one had fled the house in terror, except his faithful German servant, who had got a couple of Sisters of Charity to nurse him; and so I found him senseless, delirto nurse him; and so I found him senseless, delirions, and, as they told me, without hope of recovery. Had he seen a priest? Oh, yes, the parish priest had seen him, and anointed him; that was all that could be done; not a moment of reason for confession, and the end close at hand.

"I stayed by him that night; his incoherent words went to my heart; I gathered little comfort from them, it was all such wild talk, as though coming from a heart and brain that were ill at ease.

from them, it was all such wild talk, as though coming from a heart and brain that were ill at ease. And then even those words ceased, and there was stuper, unconsciousness. They told me this was the last stage, and he would never rouse again. But he did. On the fourth day, he opened his eyes, and murmured something; I thought he knew me, but could not be sure; but anyhow, the crisis was

but could not be sure; but anyhow, the crisis was past, and he was alive—weak and shattered to pieces, but alive, and, as I thought, with reason unimpaired. That was all I could guess.

"Gradually he gained strength enough for me to move him out to Fiesole. I took him to a villa there, hoping that the sweet fresh air and quiet would restore him. And it did. He gained strength, and was himself, and yet not like his former self—so still and silent. As soon as he could speak coherently, he asked for a priest, and saw him several times. I knew no more, of course, except that afterwards, as I sat beside him, he stretched out his hand and took mine, and squeezed it silently. At last one day he said: 'I wish I could

stretched out his hand and took mine, and squeezed it silently. At last one day he said: 'I wish I could see my mother!' Then I knew it was all right with him, and I telegraphed for the baroness.

"And the Zingaris, what of them?"

"Oh! the black fever kept them off," said Grant, rather grimly. The baroness came, and Werner and she were like a mother and her baby. I knew nothing of what passed in his soul, but I felt it was all right: he was safe. My sacrifice had been accepted.

accepted.

"What was best to be done?" He longed to ge away from the place, to forget all that had beset him there. I proposed to take him with me to Eng-land, and his mother eagerly accepted the proposal, for she felt she could trust him in my hands. So, by slow stages, we travelled home to Oakham, and there he stayed. By degrees he regained health and vigor; not the old vigor or the old spirit; something had gone out of him—a good deal of the animal, I think—but it had left behind all his gifts of heart and vigor. animal, I think—but it had left behind all his gifts of heart and mind, and imagination, deepened and vivified with a new life and sense. I knew not (and only imperfectly, and by degrees, did he let me know) all that had passed in his soul during those seemingly unconscious hours. Once he said: 'It is an awful thing to hang over an abyss, suspended by a single thread.''

ngle thread!'
'You were very near the end,' I said.
'The end! I was not thinking of that; there was

another abyse before that."

"I saw what he was thinking of; some tremendous false steps to which he was hastening, when that blow from God struck him down and saved him. And in his long stupor he had seen and

him. And in his long stop-timerstood it all.

"So Werner and I were domesticated together at

"So Werner and I began to discover the true

It was then I began to discover the true

and lack, as far Oakham. It was then I began to discover the true worth of the soul I had saved—a soul, Jack, as far above my own in worth and beauty as those heavens are above the tree-tops. Most dear to God—no above my own in worth and beauty as those heavens are above the tree-tops. Most dear to God—no wonder! And now that it had waked to its true life, what floods of tenderness, what flights of lofty beauty—what a power, a strength, a keenness of spiritual insight! It was a happy month or two. It was then that he painted St. Alexis, and that we smalled the heathen deities.

"But there was a question for me to decide, and I could not delay it. I had promised: how was I could not see my way. The idea that I could not see my way. The idea that I do not see my way. The idea that I could not see my of tested to bide yer lane? "Jean saked, with cold woman loved.

We're no feared to bide yer lane? "Jean asked, with cold woman loved.

"Ye're no feared to bide yer lane?" Jean saked, with cold woman loved.

"We're no feared to bide

oftenest came before me was to make over my whole possessions to charitable and religious purposes at a dash, retaining £5,000, and with that, return to Australia, and begin life over again as William Grant. The monks had come to England about a year before, and had begun their settlement at Glenleven. Werner took a deep interest in it all, and his art was always at their service; and I liked the abbot, who is a fine fellow, Jack, and I determined to put the whole case before him. He asked for time; nine days, during which they had a novena of Masses; at its close he sent for me, and I prepared to hear his decision as to my fate.

"No, what I had thought of would not do; there were other and better ways than that of 'selling all.' He drew a plan and showed me how I might retain the stewardship of this enormous property, and administer it as a trust, retaining all the burden, the work and the responsibility, doing the best for the souls and bodies of others; giving not my money alone, but my life. 'You vowed away not merely possessions,' he said, 'but life, freedom, time, ease, reputation. In Australia you will simply have shifted the heavy weight from your shoulders once for all. What God designs for you is a more complete sacrifice, and one which the world will never guess, leaving you externally as you are, but demanding every moment and every faculty of your entire being!'

"There is no need, my dear Aubrey, to say more about it, than that I comprehended it all, and saw what was asked of me. So it was settled."

I took his hand. "I see all about it, Grant: I understand."

what was asked of me. So it was settled."

I took his hand. "I see all about it, Grant: I understand."

"Ah! but you haven't seen it all just yet," he said. "That cost me nothing. It has cost plenty to do it, because, you see, such a life grinds a fellow to powder. But it was not the sacrifice."

"What was, then?"

"Well, I'll tell you. We set to work. Werner and I. He helped me in everything; he knew nothing of my secret reasons, or my vow, or what had moved me to it; but he understood that I wanted to realize that word in the Gospel, and he entered into the thought, and determined to help me in it. So for a year we worked together: he was my second self: so full of thoughts, better, truer, more practical thoughts than my own; so full of ardor and unction, lifting up my heavy English lumpishness, and keeping it at the mark. Well, Jack, the day came when he told me he had something to say to me. I had seen a something—not a cloud, but a something on his brow. You can guess what it was. His call had come, and he must leave me. I had nothing to say, for had I not promised all? What right had I to say to God. 'not this,' 'everything but this!' You know I could not say that; and I thank God I did not. I gave him up, and he went away to Glenleven: but that was the real sacrifice."

The simplicity of the words touched me, and I think there was little more spoken between us that evening. I saw it all now clearly; the grandeur of my friend's character, the completeness of his sacrifice; it was not the result of whim or theory, but the outcome of one act, an act by which he had voluntarily given all, all to save his soul; and God had accepted the gift. What more was yet to come? what would be the end of a life so true to the word which had given it the first impulse? That yet remained for me to see.

### CHAPTER XV.

DUC IN ALTUM.

The day was drawing near for us to leave Glenleven, and I beheld its approach with real regret. There was a charm of beauty, material and spiritual, which hung about the place, increased to my heart by the deeper knowledge and appreciation which I had gained there of the real character of my friend. His simplicity, and his off-hand schoolboy talk had veiled the sublimity of what lay beneath; and though I always felt that he was a noble soul, unsoiled by the touch and breath of the world, I had accustomed myself to regard what I did not understand as a sort of regrettable eccentricity. I knew better now; and alone among the hills, or by the rocks by the river side, or sitting at the window of his little study looking out into his simple garden, that great loving soul revealed taself to me in truth; always true to its one idea of serving God and man in the spirit of self-sacrifice, yet always seeking to conceal itself, and to do its greatest deeds in the simplest fashion, and clothe its noblest sentiments in the plainest words.

The last day came, and the last Mass, and the last Vespers under that noble roof; and the last grand tones of the chant, carrying the words of Holy Writ home to the centre of my heart. It was Sunday, the Fourth Sunday after Pentecost (forgive my dwelling on these little details, dear reader, they are so graven on my memory), and the Sunday Gospel was that which relates the story of the

they are so graven on my memory), and the Sun day Gospel was that which relates the story of the day Gospel was that which relates the story of the miraculous draught of fishes on the Tiberian Lake. "Due in altum!"—"Launch into the deep." Who has ever head those words without their waking a sense of dread, of hope, or of aspiration within his can!?

When it was time to leave the church, Grant still When it was time to leave the church, Grant still lingered. I waited and watched, but I did not seek to hurry him. He knelt before the high altar long and wistfully; then paid a visit to the shrine of the Martyr; and last of all, entered the chapel in the opposite transept, and prayed beside the tombs. At last he rose and came away, and we left the church.

"Due in altum! What words!" he said. "The knew no why or where—to launch into the deep—such a bold, fearless word it sounds! Such a call to trust in the dark!

"Now, Grant, what are you thinking of?"
"Now, Grant, what are you thinking of?"
"I don't know; only it seems to me as if every
to-morrow was a great mystery, and every morning we have need of courage to launch into its
depths."
"I know the to-morrow that is waiting for me is
a very disagreeable mystery; to exchange Glen-

a very disagreeable mystery; to exchange Glen-laven for the express train for London is enough to gain the merit of martyrdom."

gain the merit of martyrdom."

"Well, why do you go?"

"Because I must; the inevitable, Grant, is a mighty master."

"Anyhow, we shall travel together as far as Bradford, and you shall spend one day with me there."
"To Bradford!" I exclaimed. "You don't mean

"To Bradford!" I exclaimed. "To don't mean to say you are going back to that place?"
"Ah! you're thinking of the effigy; why, that was a fortnight ago, and they've forgotten all about it by this time; and if they had not, it would only be a better reason for my showing myself. I presume you would not wish me to leave the field to But the fact is, I have business there which

presses. I am to meet one of your London scientific friends, Professor Drybones. He is coming down about the ventilation affair, and I have to see if our plans on that matter can be perfected.

BAREFUT SALLY,

"Barefut Saily" was of Irish origin, as so many of our Lowland Catholics are. She had been born a strong and healthy child, and had grown up a handsome, well-formed lass, "gude at bulk larnin," "licht on the fluir" [a good reel dancer]. "we a litt like a laverock" [tark—a good singer], taking the high notes in which our people delight.

Her mother had long been dead, and her father and Jock McChie "leeved for the lass," his neighbors said.

Saily had a "snod fut o' her air" [neat foot]
Saily had a "snod fut o' her air" [neat foot]
with the fine ankle that looked neat and trim in
the Scotch blue knitted hose and well blacked clogs
our folks wore then.

our folks wore then,

"I'll make ye a pair o' shoon ye'll n' see easy
beat," Wull promised her one dark December
afternoon, when the lovers met a moment by
atealth, "an' they'll be for yer hansel [New Year's
present] Sally, lass,"

"Mak them for Christmas, lad," the girl replied,
"I'll be gapp m' faither to the town for man."

"Mak them for Christmas, lad," the glrl replied.
"I'll be gann wi' faither to the town for mass."
"Weel, weel," said Wull, "for Christmas gln ye wull" [if you wish it]
So an old clog was "gi'en for a patron," as Sally said, and Wull attiching at odd times at the dainty little shoon, dreamed of the day that—drink given up—Sally's foot should dance about his house and home. "A licht fut aye brings luck," our people

say. "It's a' aff wi' you and Wull?" auld Jock on

"It's a' aff wi' you and Wull?" auld Jock on Sunday mornings would sternly ask.
"It'll be a week sin' I seed his face," Sally would reply flashing deep red at the prevariation. It was only on Sundays the lovers could meet, and that for brief greetings, underneath the Scaur, the rocky height from which the village took its

the rocky height from which the vines of name.

Poor silly lass, there was more of pride in having like the other village lasses her lad than any love for wild Wuil Hamilton.

Many were the pockets of peppermints and sweets, of odds and ends of ribbons, and once a "tortoise comb," that found their way through the little window in the gable end to Sally's room.

The girl looked forward to her "leddies [tadles] shoon, which—old Scotch fashion—she would carry in her hand until she reached the outskirts of the town, when she would put them with her stock.

town, when she would put them with her stock-

Ohristmas Eve came, the early "fastin' denner," with its cup of miltless tea, was done. The house was red-up [put in order] the tea things set for auld Jean Wulson who would mind the house and bye.
No Shoon! The girl disappointed loltered a

No Shoon! This girl disappointed lottered at her work, finding still some odd or end to do. Her father, impatient, wandered out and in, calling her to press [make hasks] and hap the fire [cover the smouldering peats or turf with ashes]

He was standing waiting at the gate when one of the village lads came running up the lane, parcel in hand.

"What's that yeve got?" the old man asked

holding out his hand.

"It's for Sal'y herel," the lad replied, trying to put the parcel out of sight.

"Gi'e't here," crid Jock, "What's Sally's mine,

ve loon." 'Na na," said the lad with saucy smile. "Wull

"Na na," said the lad with saucy smile. "Wull
"G'e'lt here, ye icoun'rel," cried Jock again,
wrestling the parcel roughly from the lad, "be aff!"
He slowly untied the string with shaky hand;
then, "Sally!" he cried, and at his voice, frightened, the girl came running to the gate.
Shaking, he pointed to the shoes and to the
doggrel verse end seed that bore Wull's name.
"I ne'er thocht to ca' yer mither's wean a leear,"
he hoarsely said. The old man's face was red,
great veins stood out on face and neck.
The girl glanced at the shoon, then growing scar-

The girl glanced at the shoon, then growing scar

let, hid her face.

With a grip that made her cry with pain, Jock led her to the house.

The unhapt fire was burning on the hearth.

"Fetch a' the shoon ye ha'e about the hoos," he

sternly said.

Trembling, the girl obeyed, bringing them in her

slowly, one by one, the old man threw them is "I canna gang barefutted to mass," Sally flamed

out at last, estching his hand.
"Ye'il gang barefut or bide awa," he said.
"Well, I'll bide awa!" the girl replied, sobbing

now with rage.

"Ye'll do as ye're tellt [told] my lass," the old man said, crushing down with his foot the smouldering clogs and shoos.

"I'll bide awa," the girl repeated sullenly. "I'll no be shamed [put to shame] amang the chaipel folk. Ye're an ill man to touch my shoon."

Jock looked a moment at the angry face.

"The Lord forgi's ye, lass," he said, and, lifting his plaid and blackthorn staff, went on his way, his old head bent.

Sally, choked with the stench of the burning leather, began to cry aloud, rocking herself back.

leather, began to cry aloud, rocking herself back-wards and forwards on her stool. Through the open door she could see her father pass slowly

open door she could see her lather pass stowly down the lane, and skirting the houses, take the path that led by the Scaur across the moor.

"He thinks I'll be after him," she said, "but I'll no steer a fut. It was real ill-done to touch my bonnie shoon."
The early forenicht brought old Jean, a decen

The early forenicht brought old Jean, a decent widow wife. "Gade save us, lass," she asked, loosening the big sunbonnet that was her summer and winter wear, "what are ye doin' here?"

"What ails ye, Sally, lass?" she asked again, seeing the swollen eyes. "Lord save us! siccan a smell!" seizing the tongs.

"Let me," cried Sally, apringing up. "L'il see to the fire mysel," and, speaking, her sobs burst out grain.

out sgain.
"What ails ye, lass?" Jean asked again, laying
"What ails ye, lass?" Jean asked again, laying her kind old hand on the sobbling girl's shoulder, ye're no ill?"

"ye're no ill?"
"Na, na," said Sally, wiping her eyes, trying to smile.
"I'm no gaun, that's a', Jean."
"I'll no be wanted, then?" the widow asked, and Sally read disappointment in the tone. Auld Jean was poor, and two days' work at Jock McGhie's was a "fortune to her," as he said.
"Deed ye are, Jean!" the girl replied, "see to the kwa an' we'll he's over days of the kwa an' we'll he's over the kwa an an' we'll he's over the kwa an' we'll he's over the kwa

the kye, an' we'll ha'e oor drap o' tea.' The woman relieved, took up the milking cans, turning at the door: "Jock's game?" she asked. "Aye," said Sally, "my faither's awa."
She busied herself making up the fire, picking

She busied herself making up the fire, picking out the bits of clogs and shoon, and carrying them away. "He shuans' ha's fashed [touched] my shoon," she said, with a sob again. Then she set out a good meal for Jean, a rasher with a new laid egg, a slice of cheese, and brewed the strong black cup of tea she knew the old woman loved.

"Ye're no feared to bide yer lane?" Jean asked, her support down

kind; be would have no "gallivantin' wi' the lads," he warned his daughter many a time.

On Sunday mornings the old man shaved, put on his chapel clothes of dark home spun, and, breakfast over, took his well-worn prayer book from a drawer and spelt his devotions sternly out to Sally, who, dressed too in Sunday clothes, ast on her creepie [stool] by the fire, listening devoutly, her hands crossed on her lap.

"The faith's a gran' thing," the old man would say when done wiping his glasses carefully. "Aye, it's a gran' thing," Sally would reply.

On one subject only Jock and his daughter had ever "coost oot" [quarrelled], and that was wild Wull Hamilton, the "Souter lad" [shoemaker] a good looking fellow, the village scamp, given to the bottle, and, if rumor spoke truth, to poaching too.

Wull was a shoemaker by trade, working by the job in fits and starts, but the best "hand" the village had.

Sally had a "anod fut o' her air" [nest foot] of tea had done her good, her head was clear, her anger past.

Sally was naturally an honest, modest lass; these Sunday meetings that summer with Wull beneath the Scaur had been the one deception of her life. "Aye, she had been an ill lass," she said to herself, "ill to her faither too, an' a' for Wull, an' Wull no' fit to black her faither's shoon." The comparison struck her as ludicrous, she laughed, and then beg in to cry again. What would her uncle—what would Father Da'y think? Her father had often told her how at four months old her mother and he had carried her, time about, to Christmas mass; wee wean, grown lass, she had never missed it since. Weel, she wudna want [miss] it now! Ourage came with the resolution. The moon was full; if she left at two, she would get to the town in time for mass, and for her duty too. She got out her book and said her prayers; then turned the next morning's gospel up, and read to herself sloud. "Ard she brought forth her first born Son, and wrapped Him in swaddling clothes, and lidd Him in a manger because there was no room for them in the inn." Born in a stable, wrapped in poor swaddling clothes, like any ither wean! and she as a ned to gung to the mass barefut.

Sally McGhie could not have shaped her thoughts to words; but sitting there, humbly contrite, sharecognized, for the first time in her life, the j y of pensance. Aye, she would go barefoot! The Blessed Virgin hersel' maybe had no shoon!

to words; but sitting there, humbly contrate, and recognized, for the first time in her life, the j y of penance. Aye, she would go barefoot! The Blessed Virgin hersel' maybe hed no shoon!

Thinking, Sally feel asleep, her head against the wail The clock at last awoke her striking one. The fire was out. She struck a light, tidited up the house, set out Jean's breakfast, putting a bright shilling in her plate for a Carlstmas gift; tren washed her face and hands, pinned on her shawl, put book and basds in a clean white kerchief in her breast, unbarred the door, locking it carefully again, and putting the key where Jean could find it on the window sill.

The moon was bright. Sally welked quickly past the thalcaed cottages were all was saill. A candle burned in one where a poor lad lay dead, and, passing, she crossed herself.

As Jock had done, Sally took the short cut by the Shaur that would save her a good Scotch mile, or maybe more. The fresh, clear frosty air cooled her head, her conscience was at peace, she was almost happy when she reached the moor. Aye, she would promise her father to have no more to do with Wulls and keep her word this time, an honest

would promise her father to have no more to do with Wuil, and keep her word this time, an honest

Across the moor she left the broad beaten track Across the moor she left the broad beaten track that led to the great Peat moss a little further on, and striking to the left, took the narrow path that led zig zagging to the road below. An open ditch here fenced the road, and Sally saw that a man was lying half in and half across the ditch. "Poor drunken bcdy," she said, turning aside; then, "mebbe he's ill, poor chap," retracing her steps. She gave a cry, throwing herself on her kness—it was her father, cold and stiff, the rugged face already set in death.

Sally called him frantically at first, rubbing the

Sally called him frantically at first, rubbing the Sally called him frantically at first, rubbing the frozen hand, pressing the rigid face against her own; she wrapped her warm petticoat about his feat and legs, trying to raise him in her arms, and litting his head at last upon her lap, she would not leave him even to run for help.

A little after seven in the dim winter morning light the agardary eart arms him.

A little after seven in the dim winter morning light the carrier's cart came by.

"He's no deed?" the girl appealed "dazed like," as the carrier described it afterwards.

"I's feared it, lass," the man replied, laying Jock's head reverently down. "Ye wudna be feared to min' the beast?" pointing to horse and cart. She shook her head, and taking the zig-zig path he ran to the villege for aid

Wrapped in his plaid, poor Jock was soon laid in the cart. Sally lifted in sat silent by his side, crying long done.

ing long done.
Word had been sent to Jean, who had lighted the fire and made down Jock's useless bed.

"He's no deed?" the girl appealed rgain, as the
men carried her father slowly in.

"Aye, lass, he gane," the old woman crying
said. Jock had been aye a guid freen' to her an'

hers. "Faither!" cried Sally, "Faither!" raising her

atms above her head, then caught by Jean, dropped

atms above ner nesd, then caught by Jean, dropped senseless on the floor.

Before night poor Sally was raving. Brain fever had set in, and for many a week Jean, helped by a neighbor woman, nursed the lass.

Easter had passed before Sally left her bed, a "pulr done craytut," skin and bone, the pretty half all cone. hair all gone. Her uncle, a thriving grocer in the little town

came over once or twice to give an eye and arrange with auli Jean about her scanty wsg. Father Daly too had come, but the girl had been uncon-

It was only by degrees that with her recovery people recognized that something was wrong, that the clear intelligence was gone, that Sally was "wanting," was "no a' there," as our people say, "not daft but silly-like.

With gathered strength she took to her work again, more to save Jenn's old back then formers.

again, more to save Jean's old back than from any

again, more to save Jean's old back than from any real interest in what she did.

She got restless as the Feast of the Assumption drew near. "Jean," she said, "it's time we were gawin' to my uncle and auntie's at the town." "Aye, aye," said Jean, pleased to hear her ex-press a wish, "we'll gang."

The old woman spoke to the butcher, who promised them a "lift," "The lassie's no, fit to gang a' the gait [way] on fut," she said, "an' it'll be sair [hand] or the property of the said, "an' it'll be sair. [hard] on the putr crater t' pass the moor."
"Whaur are yer shoon?" the old lady asked when she had dressed Sally in her stiff black dress, and the bonnet heavy with crape, worn for the

first time.
"My shoon? Ye'll gang barefut or bide awa',"

Sally slowly said, as if recalling a lesson learned, lifting scared eyes to auld Jean's face. "Aye, aye," said the woman, patting her shoulder soothingly, "ye'll gang as ye wull, my bonnie Jass," but she wondered what the lassie "would be at," and where she had hidden away said the woman, patting her

her clogs.
When they reached the z'g-zag Sally touched the

"It's fair heathenish," the man impatient cried, turning to Jean, "'Deed," said Jean, "gin I thocht a bittle prayer wud help the deed, I'd e'en turn papist me'sel'! Let the putr cratur be."
"I'm goun t' the chaipel," Sally said that night after brief rest, "ye're comin', Jean?"
"Gude sake," cried Jean, startled, "wha wud ha'e thoct to see Jean Wulson bidden [asked to go] to a Papist Kirk? Weel, weel, lass, to pleasure ye I'll gang," and the old woman took her bonnet and shawl.
"Pit on yer shoon lass," cried her sant code.

"Pit on yer shoon, lass," cried her aunt, seeing the girl's bare feet.

Again Jean an w the same dazed look on Sally's

face, "Ye'll gang barefut or bide awa'," she said, lifting her hand to her head as if confused; then see-ing her aunt's astonishment, "Jean kens he laid it

on me," she said.

(Who born and bred in Scotland does not know the pathetic words? "The Lord laid it on me," the patient sufferer says. "He laid it on me," man or woman will say fulfilling some dead

took her seat beside her on the bench, sitting upright as if in mute protest. Some of the women knowing her by sight nudged each other, looking

knowing her by sight nudged each other, looking their surprise.

Father Daly had been to the Scaur when Sally was ill, but the poor girl had not known him. Since her recovery rumors had reached him that her mind had been affected by her illness—that she was "silly-like"—but Father Daly well knew what rumors in a country side are worth. There was nothing in Sally's manner when she took her turn to make him think that anything was wrong. Simply and humbly she told of her meetings with Wull, the deception towards her father, the burnt shoon, her angry words; her fear for the first time put in words that her "ill ways" had maybe caused her father's death (but Jock had heart complaint for years, as Father Daly knew).

maybe caused her father's death (but Jock had heart complaint for years, as Father Daly knew). The priest was very gentle with the girl, patiently listening, understanding it seemed to Saily, even before she spoke. It was with a very fervent "God bless you, my puir bairn," she left the confassional.

"God bless you, my puir bairn," she left the confessional.

Home again, she and Jean took up the old quiet life, but Sally's was happier, the old woman thought. That to a certain extent Sally was "wanting" there could be no doubt, but it would have been hard to define the "want" in words. Jean kept the house and made their purchases, and between them, with help for the rougher digging now and then, they managed between them the plot of ground and kye. Michael McGhle came over every month at first, but soon had perfect confidence in Jean. Perhaps, Scottish peasant like, she was a little "near" (parsimonious), but without her Sally would have given all she had away. Were new milk wanted for an alling wean, a hen for broth, a pot of black currant "preserves" for "currant tea," it was to Sally that the neighbors came.

Oace Wull Hamilton came up the loan. "I'm

Once Wull Hamilton came up the loan. "I'm thinkin' it is may be the de'il himsel'." Sally shrieking cried, clinging to Jean, and Wull, affronted, troubled them no more.

Overhearing some remarks, the girl asked Jean one day, "Am I silly, Jean?" and Jean, struggling between rough honesty and pity for the lass, replied: "'Deed ye wud wun'er [wonder] what ill folk wud fin' to say," with which diplomatic remark the girl was satisfied. She seldom spoke, never went out alone, and clung like a little child to Jean.

Jean. Father Daly came when he could across the hills, and soon was a great favorite of Jean's. "Come awa' ben (to the parlor), my bonnie lad," she used to say, meaning no disrespect, and offering him of their best.

"Thac Paplets were sair misca'd" [misrepresent-

"Thae Papists were sair misca'd" [misrepresented], she used to say.
Indeed it was mostly Jean who made Father Daly's sermon on "Rabbie Burns' parritch pot" so famous in our country side.
I believe it was really a three-legged pratic [potted] pot, said to have belonged to Mrs. Burns, that was put up for auction at a sale, and bought by a Burns-mad Baillie of the town.
Father Daly had the quickness of his race. The very next Sunday night, one of Our Lady's Feasts, not a few Protestants, including Jean, among his flock he saized his opportunity.

flock, he seized his opportunity.
"Faith an' ye shud ha'e heerd him," auld Jean if ock, he seized his opportunity.

"Faith an' ye shud ha'e heerd him," auld Jean said, recounting to her crontes, shaking her head.

"He gaed his proofs, chaipter and verse, frae Jeemin's [King James] Scripturs an' then ain the Doo aye, they ca' it, auld Jock had yin. Ye'il tak Luke, he says (our people seldom use the saint), chalpter lst, vairee 28th, and read, says he: 'And the angel said, hall, thou that art highly-favored, the Lord is with thee, blessed art thou among women.' And ye'il gang on to vairee 38th, says he, 'The Holy Ghost shall come upon thee, and the prover of the Highest shall overshadow thee: therefore the holy thing that shall be born of thee shall be called the Son of God.' Noo gang to vairee 43rd, says he, 'And whence is this to me, that the Mother of my Lord should come to me? Noo turn to vairse 48th, an' read for yersels, he says, 'For behold from henceforth all generations shall cill me blessed.' That's yer ain bulk, says he (an' tak' my word, interpolated Jean, she was no ordinar woman yon!) 'You'll gle three pun an' mair, says he, for a dissolute singer's (aye, that's what he ca'd Rabbie Burns, an' faith he was a wanton chiel!) a dissolute singer's mither's partich pot, and you've naught but ill words for that's what he ca'd Rabbie Burns, an' faith he was a wanton chiel!) a dissolute singer's mither's parritch pot, and you've naught but ill words for them that ca' Blessed the Mither o' their Lord. Yer condemned by your ain bulk, says he."

Jean had a good memory for a sermon, as her own minister knew to his cost.

If the neighbors professed to be scandalized at

Jean's visits to the chapel, they readily recognized that Sally, puir lassie, could na gang her lone, and were always eager to hear Jean's experiences. That Father Daly was a gran' preacher Jean maintained sturdily, "an' never twice came ower the same thing," she added, a shaft at which Mr.

McLeod red lened and hemmed. Jean's shrewd, weather beaten face was soon familiar to the chapel folk, seated by Sally's side. What ails the lassie at her shoon? some one would ask from time to time, but Jean would only shake her head. If the old woman guessed that snake her neva. It with her father about her shoon, she kept her own counsel. Jean had a ten-der sensitiveness about the innocent lass one would scarcely have expected from her rugged exterior

and outspoken ways.

For nearly twelve years the woman managed their little farm, coming and going at stated times to Michael in the town; then Sally's health began to fail, and with the winter came a nasty cough. Jean doctored her with milk warm from the cow. with beaten up eggs, with a mixture of honey and vinegar, in which she had great faith; with a sovereign remedy made of brown sugar and turnip juice, making her take the sickly dose last thing at

might. Michael sent port wine.
"It was a' the lassie gun barefut," the town aunt said, but in these days our lassle's worked barefoot, putting on their clogs for kirk or market, and their "pin snees" in the forenichts when their work was done. The wives and daughters of our herds, our finest race, go barefoot still. It was When they reached the z'g-zag Sally toucned the More Teached the z'g-zag Sally toucned the When the Jong exposure on the moor, stripped of warm clothing, by her father's side, had seewn the seed of illness of which poor Sally died.

When she grew too weak to leave her bed, Michael brought a chaise and took her with old

Jeen to the town.

Father Day came to see her every day. The priest never allowed that Sally was "wanting," as her neighbors said. In all his stattered flock no one was so faithful to her duties as she. "I wish the rest of ye were as little 'wanting!'" he sometimes said, taking his pinch of snuff in his dry way. no one before him dare speak of "Barefut Sall"
Aye, Sally was "wauting," wauting in worldly
wisdom, worldly ways—perhaps her character is
best summed up in Auld Jean's simple words: an
"innocent, God-fearing crater," the

called the girl with reverent love.

Michael sought Father Daly in haste one day. It was time the lass had the last sacraments, he said;

was time the lass had the last sacraments, he said; there had been a changs.

"Per istam sanctam unctionem et suam piissimam misericordiam indulgert tibi Dominus quidquid per gressum deliquisti". As the priest touched the poor worn feet with the sacred oil, Sally gave a sigh, caught a long sobbing breath, and was at rest.

And Jean! "Be guld to Jean," the less had said, and nobly Michael and his wife fulfilled the girl's request. Jean died in their house at eighlygirl's request. Jean died in their house at eigh y nine, in the same faith as Barefoot Sally

FRANCIS MARY MAITLAND.

Written for CATHOLIC CATHOLICS OF SC

BY THE REV. MNEAS M'DON

PART II. GEORGE HAY, JOHN GEDDES MACDONALD, AND THEIR T CATION FOR THE PRIE

It is in order now to hear Its arguments, as urged by

des, may be summarised There was no great differen between the bishop on gener On two points only did Bi insist on his own views. I persons of very humble ori fit to be selected for the pr surely his long experience, and Valladolid, gave great opinion. There was much virtue and temper and al rank of life; and Bishop remarked that persons bor circumstances were liable disadvantages which it wa overcome; such as a little a timidity of temper, a vulg ment and, too often, the vice. It was also a help of a missionary priest that near connections should b and, although objections of might be counterbalance considerations, a judicious s unquestionably to take account in deciding as to t of a candidate for the sac We thus behold the ma origin, the son of a small farmer, arguing against the candidates for the service of from the class to which he belonged, whilst the ma family and aristocratic co orously supported the pothe question. Bishop Hay sppeared considerable advantage b

commencement of ecclesis at the age of twenty and up Geddes, on the other hand such advantage is much the increased difficulty e that age, in undertaking a study, and by the novelty of life. A special gift of per more than orginary grace w he believed, to ensure the an adult candidate. It both from reason and ex children and boys were observance of exact di easily than men whose h had become formed, as naturally inclined to naturally inclined to 'In this matter," said Bish dressing the senior bishop judge solely from yourself. accustomed to a studious liked regularity; but, you me, to the generality of a to be tied down, every he to some fixed task, appronue and a kind especially if the first fervor Allusion was made to one more in regard to wh student labored under pectages, and then the learner cluded by stating, in hatyle, that what he had mere speculation, but the mere speculation, but the own observation and of others. Hence arises superiors of colleges in groung boys sent to their own are exceptions to what I but I think I have given the superiors of the superior o examples, but it might hotherwise inconvenient." THE CATHOLIC COM The bishops were now discharge of their episco

ing, not unfrequently, p which caused them much a general meeting in 178 called "The Catholic Co been appointed for five y its object "to promote an affairs of the Roman Ca England." This commit constituted, consisted of England." and Petre, Mr. Thro Stapleton and Mr. Tho They seem to have limit to the devising of a plan tion of the hierarchy in when they came to co bishops on the subject, t a variety of opinion, the was dropped. As their in 1787, a new committee at a general meeting Catholics on the 3rd year. It was then res regulations under whi committee had acted si force, and that the new co consist of ten members Half their number were the general meeting and returned by the gentler ecclesiastical districts
Lancashire and Ches ecclesiastical district. resolved that they shoul on the first Thursday of Mr. Charles Butler show secretary. Many of the easy at the prospect of i arose. Bishop Hay shar interest and applied to Bising applied t information as to the cided on at the meetin replied, stating that, n will, he had been induce meeting; and that he committee full of san their projects, but ope the same time, that no done without the conclergy; and, indeed, no mined on as regarded t ations, and the whole q poned for a year. O reply, Bishop Hay conc ing would ever be done of the committee co their promise of acting the bishops. Bishop

Written for CATROLIC RECORD.

We consult have been a consultation of the clearly was alarmed at the idea of time. Could it be that the latent through his coadjutor, hegging of him being the consultation of the Church, even although the clearly to concur with them. The consultation of the Church, even although the consultation of the Church, even although the clearly to concur with might be counterbalanced by other considerations, a judicious superior ought unquestionably to take them into account in deciding as to the eligibility of a candidate for the sacred ministry. We thus behold the man of humble origin, the son of a small and obscure farmer, arguing against the selection of candidates for the service of the Church, from the class to which he himself had belonged, whilst the man of socient family and aristocratic connection vigorously supported the popular side of the question.

Bishop Hay appeared to think that

orously supported the popular side of the question.

Bishop Hay sppeared to think that considerable advantage belongs to the commencement of ecclesiastical training at the age of twenty and upwards. Bishop Geddes, on the other hand, thought that such advantage is much diminished by the increased difficulty experienced at that age, in undertaking a long course of study, and by the novelty of the mode of life. A special gift of perseverance and more than oroinary grace were necessary, that age, in undertaking a long course of life. A special gift of perseverance and more than oroinary grace were necessary, he believed, to ensure the constancy of an adult candidate. It was manifest, both from resson and experience, that children and boys were trained to the observance of exact discipline more easily than men whose habits of liberty had become formed, and who were naturally inclined to consider the exactness of seminary life unnecessary. "In this matter," said Bishop Geddes, addressing the senior bishop, "you cannot judge solely from yourself. You had been accustomed to a studious life, and you liked regularity; but, you may believe me, to the generality of grown up men, to be tied down, every hour of the day, to some fixed task, appears a great confinement and a kind of slavery, especially if the first fervor should cool." Allusion was made to one or two points more in repard to which an adult especially if the first fervor should cool."
Allusion was made to one or two points more in regard to which an adult student labored under peculiar disadvantages, and then the learned bishop concluded by stating, in his usual gentle style, that what ne had said was not mere speculation, but the result of his own observation and of that of many others. Hence arises the desire of superiors of colleges in general to have young boys sent to them, whom they may train up in their own way. There are exceptions to what I have here said but I think I have given the general rules, which I could illustrate with many examples, but it might be too long and

which caused them much concern. At a general meeting in 1782 a committee, called "The Catholic Committee," had been appointed for five years, having for its object "to promote and attend to the live object to be now being at least a fair commencement of the great live object to promote and attend to the live object to been appointed for five years, having for its object "to promote and attend to the ite object "to promote and attend to the ite object to promote and attend to the affairs of the Roman Catholic body in England." This committee, when first constituted, consisted of Lords Stourton and Petre, Mr. Throckmorton, Mr. Stapleton and Mr. Thomas Hornyold. They seem to have limited themselves to the devising of a plan for the restoration of the hierarchy in England. But when they came to consult the four bishops on the subject, they found such a variety of opinion, that the measure was dropped. As their power expired in 1787, a new committee was appointed at a general meeting of the English Catlolics on the 3rd of May, in this Catholics of the writer) from the Shenval mission, to take charge of the seminary, and to supply his place in the Cabrach. The increasant rains were an impediment to putting things in order out of doors. There was, however, no worse inconvenience than some delay. Only a sufficient may be a catholic of the writer) from the Shenval mission, to take charge of the seminary, and to supply his place in the Cabrach. The increasant rains were an impediment to putting things in order out of doors. There was, however, no worse inconvenience than some delay. Only a sufficient supply of peats for one year had been carried in—a quantity deemed in adequate, it appears, by provident house keepers. Within doors the bishop gave and the increasant rains were an impediment to putting things in order out of doors. There was, however, no worse inconvenience than some delay. Only a sufficient may be a catholic of the writery from the Shenvier of the tion of the hierarchy in England. But when they came to consult the four bishops on the subject, they found such a variety of opinion, that the measure was dropped. As their power expired in 1787, a new committee was appointed at a general meeting of the English Catholics on the 3rd of May, in this year. It was then resolved that the regulations under which the former committee had acted should remain in force, and that the new committee should force, and that the new committee should nsist of ten members instead of five. Half their number were to be elected by the general meeting and the other ive returned by the gentlemen of the four ecclesiastical districts and by those of Lancashire and Cheshire as a fifth ecclesiastical district. It was further resolved that they should meet annually on the first Thursday of May and the on the first Thursday of May, and that Mr. Charles Butler should act as their Mr. Charles Butler should act as their secretary. Many of the clergy felt uneasy at the prospect of innovation which arose. Bishop Hay shared in this feeling, and applied to Bishop Talbot for information as to the proceedings decided on at the meeting. The bishop replied, stating that, much against his will, he had been induced to attend the meeting, and that he had found the meeting; and that he had found the meeting; and that he had found the committee full of sanguine hopes for their projects, but openly declaring, at the same time, that nothing should be done without the concurrence of the clergy; and, indeed, nothing was determined on as regarded their future opermined on as regarded their future opermined on as regarded their future opermined on as regarded the development of the institution. In addition as increased "ways and means" to the seminary, he was pleased to devote to their projects, but openly declaring, at the same time, that nothing should be done without the concurrence of the collegy; and, indeed, nothing was determined on as regarded their future operations, and the whole question was posting was posting for a year. On receiving this reply, Bishop Hay concluded that nothing would ever be done if the intentions ing would ever be done if the intentions of the committee corresponded with their promise of acting in concert with the bishops.

Had succeeded in clearing the seminary meant, but at last presuaded her to accomment the seminary for the had succeeded in clearing the seminary of all its liabilities; and whatever he had seeif the baby had come home. When Rosalie saw her tlay favorite sleeping and see if the baby had come home. When Rosalie saw her tlay favorite sleeping and see if the baby had come home. When Rosalie saw her tlay favorite sleeping and see if the baby had come home. When Rosalie saw her tlay favorite sleeping and see if the baby had come home. When Rosalie saw her tlay favorite sleeping and see if the baby had come home. When Rosalie saw her tlay favorite sleeping and see if the baby had come home. When Rosalie saw her tlay favorite sleeping and see if the baby had come home. When Rosalie saw her tlay favorite sleeping and see if the baby had come home. When Rosalie saw her tlay favorite sleeping and see if the baby had come home. When Rosalie saw her tlay favorite sleeping and see if the baby had come home. When Rosalie saw her tlay favorite sleeping and see if the baby had come home. When Rosalie saw her tlay favorite sleeping and see if the baby had come home. When Rosalie saw her tlay favorite sleeping and see if the baby had come home. When Rosalie saw her tlay favorite sleeping and see if the baby had come ho

abled to erect. Such important places as Huntley, Glenlivat and Strathdown as Huntley, Glenlivat and Stratbdown were now to possess churches, so steadily was the light of religion spreading from the private dwelling and the hidden chamber, to the more public places of the land, and edifices devoted to its celebrations, where all men could come and experience its consoling influences. The churches now built were not of a high style of architecture; but were solidly constructed and roofed with slate,—not with humble thatch, as at a less prosperous epoch. Mr. Geo. Mathieson had, this year, enlarged the chapel at Tynet, adjoining the park of Gordon castle, greatly adding to the commodiousness and beauty of the building, which his predecessor, Dr. Alex. Ged. commodiousness and beauty of the build ing, which his predecessor, Dr Alex. Geddes, had begun. It may be mentioned, as indicative of the more moderate spirit of the time, that the ducal family of Gordon, now Protestant, allowed the states belonging to the deserted chapel of St. Ninian to be used by Mr. Mathieson for his new building. The bishops congratulated themselves on the happy circumstance that churches were increasing "beyond what could have been dreamed of some time ago" (Bishop Hay). Hay).

DUNDEE MISSION.

part of the building. Those in ordinary use among the students were much worn, particularly Butler's Lives of the Science, the English Bibles and Chalworn, particularly Butler's Lives of the Saints, the English Bibles and Challoner's Meditations, all of which it was necessary to renew. The bishop stayed a week more at the seminary. Mr. Daw son willingly adopted his views of economical reform. In the second week of August he hoped to be able to leave for the Enzie. The subject of Scalan particular great great concern both to the for the Enzie. occasioned great concern both to the bishop and his coadjutor. Nevertheless, they thought they saw the hand of Pro-vidence in all that had happened, as the means necessary and appointed for placing that house of ecclesiastical train-ing on an efficient footing for the time to come. The expense incurred in reforming the seminary caused the bishop to contract considerable debt. Time only was wanting, however, for retrieving his financial condition. He enjoyed the financial condition. He enjoyed the satisfaction, meanwhile, to reflect that he had succeeded in clearing the seminary of all its liabilities; and whatever he had suited in sadding he shootful had

RESS RELIGION HAD MADE; the greater number of Catholics, their freedom from persecution, and the better state of their church accommodation. After twelve days' sojourn at the capital, he returned, in improved health, to the north. On his return to Aberdeen he subscribed, together with some of his friends there, for The Edinburgh Advertiser, in order to see "how the threatening embroils on the continent might turn out." The political aspect was such that he was very much inclined to be of Pastorini's opinion. But he was confident that our good Lord would prepare him and all our people for what might be coming, and "enable us to act our part so as to please Him."

MISSION.

Whene was he when you saw him?"
"At what time did you see him?"
"And Rosalie raised her little arms over her head and geneficed as the priest does at the Elevation.
"What was he like?"
"Ch, lovely, lovely!"
"But how did you see him so well this moraing; it was hardly light at Mass turn out." The political aspect was such that he was very much inclined to be of Pastorini's opinion. But he was confident that our good Lord would prepare him and all our people for what might be coming, and "enable us to act our part so as to please Him."

BISHOP GEDDES FOSTERS THE GLASGOW

MISSION.

BISHOP GEDDES FOSTERS THE GLASGOW MISSION.

It is highly interesting to note the pains which Bishop Geddes took with the infant mission of Glasgow. He little knew at the time what a giant he was so carefully nursing. In December of this year he spent ten days there in order the better to ascertain the wants of the small congregation and devise means of making some provision for them. One result was an arrangement with some of the chief people of the flock "to begin a little fund" for deiraying the expenses of the priest who visited them from time to time, Not only did he ask nothing for himself, but also paid from his own resources the "And now what do you see?" as with only did he ask nothing for himself, but also paid from his own resources the expenses of the visiting priest. He hoped that by summer the fund subscribed would amount to £20 (twenty pounds sterling). A society was formed for the purpose of forwarding the subscription; and a small house was to be leased in which the Catholics should meet an Sundays for prayers and spiritual be leased in which the Catholics should meet on Sundays for prayers and spiritual reading, and where also the priest should lodge on occasion of his periodical visits. The zealous bishop entertained the best hopes; and not without good grounds. The merchant princes of the western capital had shown friendly feeling; and the thriving industries of the place were already attracting that I wish immigration.

For Children Starying to D but I think I have given the general rules, which I could illustrate with many examples, but it might be too long and otherwise inconvenient."

THE CATHOLIC COMMITTEE.

The bishops were now engaged in the discharge of their episcopal duties, add inging the whole of August in order to line, proceedings of the English Catholics, and the thriving industries of the place were already attracting that Irish immigration which was destined to increase so repidly on account of their inability to digest time, about a sixth part of the entire already attracting that Irish immigration which was destined to increase so repidly on account of their inability to digest time, about a sixth part of the entire already attracting that Irish immigration which was destined to increase so repidly on account of their inability to digest already attracting that Irish immigration which was destined to increase so repidly on account of their inability to di gow so high a place in the Catholic

TO BE CONTINUED.

A CHRISTMAS MIRACLE IN 1392.

We read in the "History of the Eucharist," written by the Dominican Father Pere Rivera, in 1392, the story of a great miracle which Our Lord worked in favor of a holy man, who was then Rector of the Church of Moncade. This good priest was constantly tor-mented with doubts as to the validity of his ordination, which he had received at the hands of a bishop conescrated by Clement VII., elected Pope during a time of schism in the Church. At last so terrible were these doubts that he was about to apply to be crdained conditionally anew, when God deigned to ditionally anew, when God deigned to put his troubles to flight in a very won-

derful manner. It was Christmas Day. The holy rector celebrated Mass, as usus!, with lively faith, intense fervour, but, alas! with the same intense fervour, but, alas! with the same terror of scruple and doubt. Amongst the congregation was a little girl of five years of age, named Rosalie Phez. When Mass was over Rosalie refused to leave the church, imploring her mother to let her stay a while, as she had seen in the priest's hands Madame Favre's little baby. Madame Favre was a neighbor of theirs, whose baby son was a delight to Rosalie. The mother, who had not shared her child's privilege in beholding the vision, was at a loss to understand what she

"And did you never tell another lie?"
"Ob, never, never!"
"Very well, my dear. Now, what did
you see during my Mass?"
"A dear, little baby boy."
"Where was he when you saw him?"
"In your hands, father."
"At what time did you see him?"
"When you did this."
And Rosalie raised her little arms over her head and geneflected as the priest does at the Elevation.

"And now what do you see?" as with trembling hand he lifted the unconsecrated Host.

"Only a little white thing," cried the innocent child, with deep disappointment in her tone.

Then the Rector opened his whole

heart and soul to the heavenly joy which had come to him. He called together all his parishioners, and begged of them to join him with heart and voice in hymns of thanksgiving; and all thanked

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MARY MAITLAND.

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD

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## Catholic Record.

London, Sat., Jan. 26th, 1889. DIPLOMATIC BLUNDERS OF THE

TORY GOVERNMENT. England has been of late years most unfortunate in her selection of ambassadors and representatives to foreign powers and distant colonies. The government of New Zealand refused to ackowledge a certain Sir H. Blake whom she appointed as governor of that province. The reasons assigned were that said Mr. H. Blake had rendered his name and person obnoxious to the Irish residents of New Zealand by his ill-usage and barbarous treatment of his Irish tenants, and that it was feared he would not be received with that cordality and respect due to a direct vicegerent and representative of Her Gracious Majesty. Owing to the representations of colonis agents, and to the threatened withdrawal from office of the ministers of state in New Zealand, the appointment of Sir H. Blake was cancelled, and the Irish evictor of luckless tenants was relegated to the sugar plantations of Jamaica. Lord Salisbury was thus compelled to eat humble pie and quail before the just indignation of colonists who are contented and loyal as long as their feelings and interests are respected by British authorities. Lord Lansdowne's appoint. ment as Governor of the Dominion of Canada cannot be considered as a very judicious selection, although by personal qualifications and high classical education he was fitted to adorn a vice regal throne. Yet the Nemesis of his cruelty to his Irish tenants pursued him to our shores, and by lessening the esteem and prestige to which he was personally entitled, detracted from the enthusiasm and the manifestation of loyalty that should have marked every one of his public receptions. Mr. William O'Brien, than whom no man is more popular in Ireland, came out here, unadvisedly, no doubt, to denounce him as an unjust and tyrannical landlord. His exalted position, as immediate representative of the queen of these realms, no doubt, shielded the Governor-General from any published against him. attack, or any abuse whatever. The public opinion of the whole country was marshalled against his antagonist. Mr. O'Brien came out to Canada in spite of the protests to the contrary of his chief C. S. Parnell, in opposition to the advice of his best friends and without consulting the National League of America. In fact, he represented no public body, or spokesman of Lord Lansdowne's tenants on the Luggacurran estate. And yet what a commotion he created! What effect his advent had upon the nervous system of Lord Lansdowne may be inferred from the hegira of the latter from Ottawa, and his flight to Toronto, where the London Times prognosticated that Mr. O'Brien would be received with the "Orange bludgeons and True Blue paving stones." The prediction of the Thunderer was fulfilled to the letterfreedom of speech, the boasted privilege of all true Britons, was trampled under foot by the hoodlums of the Queen City. And Mr. O'Brien narrowly escaped with his life. Certainly the great Lord Lansdowne suffered in the flesh and in spirit from the very presence, if not from the denuncia-

sentative form but one moral person. Lord Sackville's dismissal from th court of the President of the United States has been attended with a still deeper degree of shame and humiliation. Great Britain's accredited diplomat, who is supposed to be armed above all things with cautious circumspection could not see through the flimsy deception of a bogus letter, and could not keep awake to the surprises and devices commonly practised by Americans in times of a political electioneering agitation. But he must send a gracious and gentlemanly reply to Mr. Murchison's letter asking for information and direc tion, and he must counsel him to use all his influence in securing the re-elecis privately the best friend of English interests on the continent of America.

tions, of the tribune deputed by his

wronged and suffering tenants to up

braid him for cruelty and treachery

The humiliation of the viceroy must

have been keenly felt in higher quarters,

for the queen and her immediate repre-

and city print in the country, sealed the doom of his friend, Mr. Cleveland. Never was a more injudicious letter penned by a man or lord holding the responsible position of Eugland's accredited amssador, and the result is the ignominious dismissal of Her Majesty's representative, and the sad humiliation of Lord Salisbury and Balfour's Tory Government.

And now comes another diploma

uarrel, far more serious to Lord Salis-

bury than the blundering of Sackville at

Washington. This time the English am-

bassador is accredited to the court of the Russian Czar at St. Petersburg. He rejoices in the name and title of Sir R, D. Morier, and is not a particular favorite of the Prussian chancellor, Prince Bismarck. Not long ago a semi-official ournal, printed in the Prussian capital, published a statement to the effect that while Sir R D. Morier was at Darmstadt, enjoying the confidence of the Prussian Government, and representing Her Majesty Queen Victoria, he betrayed the secrets of the Prussian General during the Franco Prussian war, and that through his indiscretion Marshall Bazaine was informed of the strategic movements of the Prussian army. The Berlin journal gave as authority a communication sent by Marshal Bazaine to Major Von Deines, German military attache at Madrid, The official publication of a charge so serious, and so utterly damning, has created unusual sensation all over Europe, and has overtaken, not only Sir R. D. Morier, but Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour, with a nervousness bordering on fear and consternation, English diplomatic dignity and reserve was again t fault. Some one has blundered. But who is the culprit? Sir R. D. Morier, to save his name and honor, demanded an immediate retraction, but no retractation was made. On the contrary the Berlin journal has reiterated the charge. Then a letter was despatched to Prince Bismarck in which Mr. Morier denies emphatically the treasonable accusation and impeachment of his honor, backed by an autograph letter from Marshal Bazaine, written previous to the death of the latter. But, horrible to relate, Prince Bismarck took no persona notice of Sir R. D. Morier's communica tion. He merely directed his son, Count Herbert, to say that Prince Bismarck declined positively to consider such an astonishing demand as Sir Morier made, viz., that he (Bismarck), should step out of the limits imposed by his official position to meddle with anything published in the German papers. Thereupon Sir R. D. Morier published the whole correspondence, for right or wrong, as he phrased it, intimating that the Berlin journal had its inspiration from official quarters, thus implicating the Prussian chancellor in the odious, and, what he characterises, "lying" charges

But the end has not come vet : both the English and German papers have taken sides rather warmly on the subject. The blustering Times especially reminds the Man of Iron that English and German interests are now side by side on the coasts of Africa, and that "Prince Bismarck should know that England, with regarding the ever-cherished doctrines of a quantite negligeable," which means that British ships and England's gold command the world. No doubt Bismarck is well aware that where England cannot conquer by force of arms she is with her gold able to purchase traitors and perjurers, as in the case of Ireland and the Parnell its apologists abandon it to its fate the Commission.

The Iron Chancellor, however, is no more scared by this tall talk than the Americans were in October last by the Standard's menace of "the thunder of British cannon." And the London Times, now on its trial for forgery and the vile calumny of Ireland's best men, must learn with all England that the reign of the god "mammon" is fast disappearing and that human destinies are henceforth shaped not by British gold but by a merciful Providence and a God of eternal justice.

The result of all this diplomatic un pleasantness must be that Balfour and Salisbury's nominee at the Russian court shall retire before the withering influence of Bismarck, and that Sir Robert D. Morier will be relegated to some distant island in the South Seas, as Sir H. Blake was to the Blacks of Jamaica, while Sackville-West must cast his lot in with the Turks, and His Excellency Lansdowne dispense justice among the fretful and discontented Hindoos.

THE European nations are making a cramble for territory in Africa. England ascramole for territory in Africa. England has long had her colonies on the South and East, France on the North. Italy has also established herself in a position to rival France in the acquisition of new territory, Germany is fighting for a footbold on the East coast, and now the news comes that 100 Cossacks have reached Suakim on their way to Abyssinia to found there a Russian colony. It is also stated that the United States, realous of the German their way to Abysainia to found there a. Russian colony. It is also stated that the United States, fealous of the German operations, is about to send a secret expedition to Samoa which may bring about a rupture with the Germans. The powers seem to be more anxious to acquire territory than to suppress the slave trade.

It has been announced that at the Jarvis street Unitarian church in Toronto. series of twelve lectures will be delivered on the "Fundamental Principles of Zacharias xiv., 9, which is quoted thus Mail of the 1st instant. "The Lord and found in the Protestant version is: "In possible. that day there shall be one Lord and His only difference of translation is : "and His name shall be one." The inaccuracy of quotation may have been the reporter's, but from the inference drawn by the preacher, it would seem that the quotation was inaccurately made for the purpose of drawing from it a conclusion which is certainly by no means warranted by the correct text.

The preacher is evidently skilful in the use of the flowers of rhetoric, and he used them lavishly to produce on his audience the impression that his language was charming; but candor compels us to eay that there was a mournful lack of saving truth in the whole discourse.

The object of the discourse was two fold. Its main object was to establish that the true theology of Christianity is not opposed to the truth of science. This is, of course, correct. Truth can never be antagonistic to truth.

The truths of history can never be in opposition to the truths of mathematics; neither can the truths of religion be at variance with the truths revealed by any of the natural sciences. This is well stated by Mr. Calthrop thus :

"Between a truth of science and a truth of theology there can, of course be no possible conflict. They might be nentary, they can never be an-tic. The doubts that half-grown science suggested, full grown science

All this is perfectly just. To this he adds, "theological narrowness would be removed by theological breadth." If the speaker here meant that human doctrines are not to be substituted in the stead of God's teachings, we would still heartily agree with him, but unfortunately we learn from his context and his lecture in the evening that the theological breadth which he advocates is that the divinity of Christ is to be laid aside as a Christian dogma, that the miracles of Holy Scripture are to be explained away as merely natural occurrences, that the Scriptures themselves are filled with fables, and that a firm faith in the teachings of Holy Writ is to be regarded as an unendurable slavery. Add to this that he revives the Pantheistic notion that everything existing constitutes God, and surely we are justified in stating that such a defence of Christianity. is as thoroughly infidel as the worst attacks which Voltaire, Paine, and Ingersoll have made upon the Christian religion. Pantheism is but Atheism disguised under a bombastic formula of words which describe a God who has no real being. The accord between Christianity and science will certainly not be established by be cast aside, that we may find a pure Christianity able to sustain itself against the assaults of the Infidelity of the day.

If Christianity needs to be thus mutilated, and changed in its very essence before it will be impregnable, the sooner better will it be for the cause of truth. Unfortunately there are many, calling themselves Christians, whose defence of the truth of the Christian religion is conducted on the same lines as those followed by Rev. Mr. Calthrop, and for this reason Protestantism has utterly failed in giving satisfactory answer to the attacks of Paine, Ingersoll, and others against all revealed religion. From the repertory of Catholic truth alone have weapons been found wherewith to combat such assailants, and it is on this account the only answers to Colonel Ingersoll's high sounding but empty assaults on Christianity have been successfully refuted only by

Catholic priests. On Catholic grounds, only, and with a belief in the admirably consistant doctrines of the Catholic Church, can the grand harmony of Christianity in itself and in its relations to science be appreciated and vindicated. The eminent and scholarly Cardinal Wiseman furnishes us with a fitting comparison when he eays that the Scriptures are as a gem withou a flaw, which, examined in every light, is seen to be without defect. It has relations with many other sciences, making references which may be tested by geology, arebæology, history, geography, astronomy, but in every case its truth has been fully vindicated. The same is true of the doctrines of Christianity as taught by the Catholic Church, but this cannot be asserted of the errors which are inculcated

by sectaries. We have no hostility to Unitarians as individuals. They are usually kindhearted men, and they abstain, as a rule,

This letter, signed and scaled by His Lordship, and published in every village CHRISTIANITY. from taking a prominent part in the violent anti-Catholic movements which are so frequently inaugurated by the clergy of other Protestant denominations. We acknowledge, even, that the Unitarians carrying out the very Protestant principle of denying Church authority, Religion." The first of the series was and repudiating the most essential truths given by the Rev. S. R. Calthrop of of Christianity, are more consistent than Syracuse, N. Y. His text was from the majority of Protestants, who stop short of that to which their manis for in the report of the sermon given in the protesting would lead them. Still truth compels us to say that a defence of His name are one." The passage as Christianity from their standpoint is im-

> If we were to adopt the Rev. Mr. name one." In the Oatholic version the Calthrop's pantheistic theory, which he would be forced to conclude that we are ourselves God, or a portion of God, im perfect, changeable, fickle and finite beings as we are. How could we be under an obligation to pay homage to the God of whom we are ourselves a part ? or why should we adore a God who is made up of an incongruous agglomeration of imperfect beings? A God such as the rev. gentleman conceive certainly would not have the conscious ness of adoration offered Him, nor the will to receive it, for He would not be a personal being. The year exerces of personal being. The very essence of Christianity, whose object is to "adore God in spirit and truth," is destroyed by

such a theory.

On the other band, take away Christ's divinity, and the efficacy of His blood short for us on the cross is nullified. Yet our salvation through Christ crucified is so essential to Christianity, that there is no other object of His advent on earth except to save us from sin and its consequences, to redeem us through His blood. It would occupy too much space here to enter upon the proofs afforded by Scripture and tradition to Christ's divinity, but we will adduce one passage which is conclusive on this point. usive on this point

"Who being in the form of God thought emptied Himself, taking the form of a servant, being made in the likeness of men, and in habit found as a man."

The reverend gentleman assures us that the fathers did not discover that key to the mysteries of Christianity which he possesses, and which is peculiarly the property of the nineteenth century. Truly the fathers the nineteenth century. Truly the fathers did not interpret Christian truths in his style; nevertheless, they received the doc-trine delivered by the saints, and from the lips of apostles they learned the truths which Christ Himself commissioned His apostles to teach. Surely, then, they are safer guides as to what Christ taught than are nineteenth century discoverers who make new doctrines and call them the doctrines of Christ,

### THE GALT HERESY CASE.

The seven Galt Presbyterians who were uspended from Knox Church for their iews on holiness have appealed against he sentence. They maintain that they did not receive a fair trial, and that their views are scriptural. It is certainly an nomaly that a Church which proclaim freeedom of opinion and which owes its existence to maintaining the right of private individuals to hold opinions conrary to the doctrine of the Church which Christ established to be the judge of conroversies of faith, should exclude any one from membership for heresy, but all the Protestant sects do the same notwithstanding; and the Presbyterian Church especially takes very high ground as regards its right to pass judgment against Of course we could not but expect inconmight expect more modesty from them than to claim the infallibility which is inseparable from the supreme right to judge in doctrinal matters. Here is a Church expressly repudiating infallibility as a characteristic of the Church of Christ or of any Church, yet assuming to decide all matters of doctrine, as if it possessed that prerogative !

The Presbyterians ought not to forget that the Confession of Faith declares that "the purest Churches under heaven are subject both to mixture and error; and some have so degenerated as to become no Churches (sic) of Christ, but synagogues of Satan."

What assurance have we that the Pres byterian Church does not itself come under the last category, aware though we are that this deadly blow is aimed especially against the Catholic Church, the only one which was, undeniably, originally established by Christ?

The doctrine which is declared by the Galt Presbytery to be heresy, relating as it does to the possibility of any human being to observe all God's commandments, and to remain free from sin, is an abstruse doctrine which needs all the authority of an infallible teacher to decide whether it be true or false.

It is, therefore, no small impertinence for a confessedly fallible Church to pass a judgment excluding those who hold it from the true Church of God, for this the

Presbyterian Church claims to be. It cannot be denied that the Catholic Church alone was directly established by Christ, for she had a continuous existence since Christ first built His Church upon the rock, Peter: and even Presbyterians must acknowledge this. It must belong therefore, to the Catholic Church only, to affirm so positively what is heresy, and subject which is at issue in this Galt case.

heard about union among the various bodies of Christians, this decision of the Gait Presbytery seems peculiarly absurd. How is this union to be effected, unless the various sects agree to sink their doctrinal differencee?

Now, a heresy is not a matter of little importance; for, according to the Cateto God, according to the Presbyterians?

Protestantism are many.

### THE DEATH OF GAVAZZI.

and genius should so persevere to the end, as he had commenced, in the ignoble career of a renegade, an apostate and a rebel to his sovereign king and to the Church that educated and nurtured him. He was born at Bologna in 1809. At the age of sixteen he became a monk of the Bernadite Order, and was but twenty-one years of age when he became professor of rhetoric in Naples and shortly afterwards was promoted to the chair of belles lettres at Leghorn. In 1848 Louis Philip, king of France, was dethroned by a Parisian mob, with which the military took sides, and invaded the palace of the Tuillieres to the wild and maddening strains of the "Marseillaise." The wild fire of rebellion spread to Italy. The Austrians, who ruled in Northern Italy, were defeated by an uprising of the Milanese, and the flames of revolution ary warfare spread to Florence, Bologus and Rome itself, Pope Pius IX, was then on the Pontifical throne, Gavazzi who had acquired a reputation for fervid oratory, was called on by the students at Rome to deliver funeral oration on the patriots who had fallen in the uprising at Milan. Wearing on his cassock the tri-color, at that time considered a badge of rebellion. Gavazzi roused the Romans to arms by his impasstoned eloquence, and put himself, as Chaplain-General, at the head of twentyfive thousand men. After several unim-portant skirmishes his army was forced to centiniate at Vincenzi. Gavezzi touk refuge in Tuscany, but created such excitement by his crations that he was expelled from the city. He just then heard of Garibaldi's uprising in Rome, when the Pope's secretary, Rossi, was stabbed on the steps of the Vatican palace and Pope Pius was obliged to escape with some friends in disguise and retire to Gaeta in the doned to the fury of Garlhaldt Mazzint and Gavazzi, who acted as a triumvirate in occupation and government of the city of Rome. All Europe was amazed at the audacity of these three revolutionists. The Austrians were about to advance on Rome and deliver the Sacred City from the profession of those rioters in plunder and massacre, when the French Republican Government sent an army, commanded by General Oudinot, to the scene of desecration and pillage. After a three months' siege the French carried the ramparts by storm and routed the Garibaldians with much slaughter. The leaders. however, managed to escape, Garibaldi reached the Swiss frontier and Gavazzi took refuge in England, where he was well received and applauded for his heroism as a rebel against God and His anointed. Had he been a constitutional agitator and peaceful leader of the people. like O'Connell or Parnell, against landlord and Tory interests, he would have been denounced as a traitor, but, as he only rebelled against the Vicar of Christ, and rose in arms against the laws of the Church, deluging the country with blood, he was hailed as a champion of liberty. In 1852 he visited the United States

and delivered in New York city a course of lectures against nuns and convents, assailing in the most vituperative and diabolical manner sacred person and character of the humble and saintly Pontiff, Pius IX. He arrived in Quebec on the 6th June, 1853, and under took to lecture in the Free Church. But his fame as an apostate monk and vile caluminator of everything sacred in the Catho. lic Church had preceded him. The Irish Catholics of Quebec were determined that he should not, unchecked, what is the true Christian teaching on the insult and outrage with infamous diatribes the defenceless Sisters of Mercy,

orphan asylums. The edifice in which he lectured was assailed by a mob of rioters,

who rushed pell-mell into the crowder hall and hurled him from the pulpit. He barely escaped with his life. Some Protestant fanatics, lay and cleric, in Montreal were determined that he The charge against the Galt "holiness should lecture for them, and extended people" is that they believe a "hereey." him a very pressing invitation to come and brave any attempt at resenting his lies and his insults. "They would be

chism of the same Church, heresy is a "sin his body guard—they would see that no against the first Commandment." (Ques-Romish mob interfered with freetion 105.) Here is a doctrine, then, to hold which is a grievous sin. Yet the dom of speech, the birthright of every Briton." Gavazzi lectured in Methodists, one of the sects with which it is proposed to form a union, do not hesi-Zion Church, on Beaver Hill, Montreal, on the 9th June. There tate to say that they believe this doctrine, which the Galt Presbytery declare it to be were grave apprehensions of a riot. Prosinful to believe. Only the other day the Christian Guardian declared it to be good Methodist doctrine. Are these two sects, then, going to unite into one true Church ist, while the Methodist portion of the united Church will hold this doctrine which is sinful, and injurious, therefore, There is little doubt the General Assembly will confirm the decision of the Presbytery. Surely, the curiosities of

testant fanatics went to the lecture armed with revolvers. The military were called out. The 26th Cameronians, recently arrived from Gibraltar, were in charge of Col. Ermatinger, and on that evening were stationed outside the church to keep order, drawn in double rank across Beaver Hill. The lecture went on peaceably enough for some time, but before it was over, some slight disturbance occurred outside. Some say that stones were thrown at the windows. The men armed to protect Gavazzi rushed out from the church and fired off their revolvers indiscriminately into the crowd. One young Catholic named McGrath, belong. Gavazzi has gone to his long account ing to a respectable family, was shot dead. with all his imperfections on his headunhonored, unancinted, unancaled. Pity Another, named Walsh, rushed with the panic-stricken crowd and was followed 'tis, 'tis true, that a man of his talents and beaten to the ground At this time the congregation was pouring out from the church, when some one shouted to the soldiers, "Ready, present, fire," in a tone offcommand. The troops poured a volley into the crowd of worshippers, not knowing the mischief they were doing, but blindly obeying orders. Who gave the word of command to fire will all probability never be found out. The officer in charge denies all knowledge of it. The mayor was accused of having given the order to fire, but he denies it most emphatically. As most of those who were shot down, to the number of forty, were Protestants, and Mayor Wilson happened to be a convert to the Catholic faith, the most unjust and inflammatory rumors were set affoat against his action in this sad affair. His Worship was arraigned before the courts and a long enquiry instituted, but no positive or satisfactory result was ever reached. As stated in the Free Press, it appears bard to believe at this distance of time that the soldiery would have taken the word of command from a civilian quite unaccustomed to military matters and tones of command. Besides, the soldiers, who stood back to back, fired both ways, up and down the hill. As the Catholics happened to be below, the bullets went over their heads. Of the soldiers who aimed up the hill a great many declared afterwards that they elevated their rifles, but many more of them did not elevate them sufficiently, and fired full into the crowd without knowing whether it was composed of Catholics or Protestants. Gavazzı left the city, and it was almost time. Intensified bigotry, heart-burnings, lamentations for the dead, and mutterings of revenge, were the dismal product of his violent harangues in Quebec and Montreal, He lectured in Toronto, but made no lasting impression as a Christian orator, for he declared testantism. He called himself a "Destroyer"-he wanted to pull down Popery, and, with Garibaldi and Mazzini of the dagger, to rule over Italy. He never sought reconciliation to the Church. Like many other apostates, the grace of conversion was not accorded him before his death. It is strange how many people, fallen from grace and guilty of abominable crimes, may return to the fold and by penitential tears and works of charity, and fasting and prayer, make some atonement for past misdeeds, and finally die in peace, having obtained full pardon from a God of mercy. But there are scarcely any instances of the conversion of apostates from the true faith, or of rebels against the person and authority of Christ's Vicar. In fact we are told in Holy Scripture that such conversions are an utter impossibility. "For it is impossible for those who were once illuminated, have tasted also of the heavenly gift and were made partakers of the Holy Ghost-have, moreover, tasted the good word of God and the powers of the world to come-and are fallen away, to be renewed again to penance," And why? Why are they beyond the reach of divine grace? "Because," says St. Paul, "by their apostacy they crucify again to themselves the Son of God and make of Him a mcckery.' Epistle to the Hebrews, chap. vi, 4, 5.6. THE strange report comes by cable that

the Bishops of Tirnova, Varna, and Vrantza were dragged from their beds by gensdarmes, and left shivering in the biting north wind ontside the walls of Sofia. Is is stated that a holy war will be raised against Prince Ferdinand in consequence. If this be true, which seems very doubtful, Prince Ferdinand must have taken instructions on the treatment of prisoners under Mr. A. Balfour's tuition. Only in But, with all the talk we have lately | who had charge of their schools and their | Ireland can such doings find a parallel.

"OUT OF THY MOUTH I CON

Mr. Goldwin Smith, in a letter ad to the Mail of Tuesday last, deplo opposition just now given to his s 'iman's theories of commercial "The cry of treason," he says, "co to be raised. It has been the cuck of the monopolists, and enemies provement, political, ecclesiastic commercial, from the days of Cal the present hour." What other ar has Mr. Goldwin Smith employed last ten years against all those who land or Ireland have been usin energies and their eloques efforts to bring about funds and constitutional reforms for pacification and the stre-ing of the whole Britteh Empi not Mr. Smith forever shouting "t against Mr. Parnell, Mr. Gladsto every other Liberal statesman wi cates political and commercial i ment in the government of "Each power of wrong," contin Smith, "in turn has demanded the kind should be 'loyal' to it, nonnced reform as 'sedition.' " what the Salisbury and Balfour ment has been doing in Ireland, which it is applauded by the and illogical Mr. Goldwin "Out of thy own mouth I conden O Jew!" Have not the people land the same right to demand r politics and in government as the of Canada? Or have not Irishmer sand times more resson for com of ill-treatment and persistent than Canadians or any other peop face of the earth? And Mr. Caiphas like, is never done wit against them the cry of "sedition disloyalty to the regime that ever engaged in the wa harrassing and oppressing "We were before threatened wi shot down in our tracks and sla by Sepoye; and we are threaten having our printing presses the the lake." So says Mr. Smith of ical opponents-and he considers and his political allies born mar being merely threatened-wheth joke or in whole earnest he doe But, according to his articles in th it is downright "treason and dis for Irishmen to complain, not being threatened but of actual shot down in Ireland, while legal and peaceable meetings. V printing press of Mr. Harringto thrown into the lake he himse into a dungeon to don the fel and amuse himself picking caku next six months at hard labour he dared to open the columns of to the propagation of the people expressed at such meetings. Con Goldwin Smith, and be sincere logical for once in your life, an that what is good for Canada or good for Ireland, and that whe for the goose might possibly, become sauce for the gander. I thank thee, Jew, for teaching

-Merchant A COMING JUBILE

In all our Maritime Province we notice reference to the inter celebration of the silver jubi Rev. Patrick Doyle, pastor of side, Kincora and Seven Mi Prince Edward Island. Fathe generally known and widely throughout those distant reg down in the Atlantic. He is a ative Irish priest, true to his co to his country, true to himse the energy that never flags, th never tails. The magnifice of St. Paul at Summerside, vent of that town, the pr and unsurpassed presbytery are some of the monuments ministration, while those who low the surface may trace ence in the obtaining of Traverse branch of the railway in the location of t station and in various other p promised improvements in the Cape Traverse. For many 3 Doyle has directed these three being his usual custom to have on Sunday in each parish i Vespers every Sunday in This arrangement necessitates and weary drive for the priest, who, utterly super considerations of weather seen driving into Summers snow storms in which few b venture. Apart from his o always being in his place w Father Doyle carries his love his direction of the cerem Church, and in few if an towns are the rubrics so clo as in the Church of St. Paul, His choir is famous and its m

arches of the nave, from his in the sanctuary.

The Rev. Patrick Doyle Miminigash, Prince Edward

made sweeter by the rich

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to the Mail of Tuesday last, deplores the the 24th January, 1864, he was ordained opposition just now given to his and Mr. | priest by Monseigneur Baillergeon. Viman's theories of commercial union. "The cry of treason," he says, "continues to be raised. It has been the cuckoo note of the monopolists, and enemies of improvement, political, ecclesiastical and commercial, from the days of Calphas to the present hour." What other argument has Mr. Goldwin Smith employed for the last ten years against all those who in England or Ireland have been using their energies and their eloquence in efforts to bring about fundamental and constitutional reforms for the pacification and the strengthening of the whole British Empire? Is merside, with his former charges of Kinnot Mr. Smith forever shouting "treason" against Mr. Parnell, Mr. Gladstone, and every other Liberal statesman who advocates political and commercial improve ment in the government of Ireland? RECORD in return wishes him Fousta "Each power of wrong," continues Mr. omnia ac felicia. Smith, "in turn has demanded that mankind should be 'loyal' to it, and de nounced reform as 'sedition.'" Exactly what the Salisbury and Balfour government has been doing in Ireland, and for which it is applauded by the erratic and illogical Mr. Goldwin Smith. "Out of thy own mouth I condemn thee, O Jew!" Have not the people of Ireland the same right to demand reform in politics and in government as the people of Canada? Or have not Irishmen a thousand times more reason for complaining of ill-treatment and persistent wrongs than Canadians or any other people on the face of the earth? And Mr. Smith, Caiphas like, is never done with raising against them the cry of "sedition" and disloyalty to the regime that is forever engaged in the work of land, that slate quarries are numerous, that harrassing and oppressing them shot down in our tracks and slaughtered by Sepoye; and we are threatened with having our printing presses thrown in the lake." So says Mr. Smith of his polit ical opponents-and he considers himself and his political allies born martyrs-for being merely threatened-whether in half joke or in whole earnest he does not say. But, according to his articles in the Week, it is downright "treason and disloyalty" being threatened but of actually being shot down in Ireland, while attending legal and peaceable meetings. While the printing press of Mr. Harrington is not thrown into the lake he himself is cast and amuse himself picking cakum for the next six months at hard labour, because he dared to open the columns of the press to the propagation of the peoples' feelings expressed at such meetings. Come on, Mr. Goldwin Smith, and be sincere, and be logical for once in your life, and tell us that what is good for Canada ought to be good for Ireland, and that what is sauce for the goose might possibly, on trial, become sauce for the gander.

"'Disloyalty, sedition-'
I thank thee, Jew, for teaching me that
word." -Merchant of Venice.

Rev. Patrick Doyle, pastor of Summerside, Kincora and Seven Mile Bay in Prince Edward Island. Father Doyle is generally known and widely esteemed throughout those distant regions away down in the Atlantic. He is a representative Irish priest, true to his calling, true to his country, true to himself. His is the energy that never flags, the wit that never fails. The magnificent church of St. Paul at Summerside, the conwent of that town, the pretty church and unsurpassed presbytery of Kincora, are some of the monuments of his administration, while those who look below the surface may trace his influence in the obtaining of the Cape Traverse branch of the P. E. I. railway in the location of the Kincora station and in various other projected and promised improvements in the vicinity of Cape Traverse. For many years Father Doyle has directed these three missions, it being his usual custom to have High Mass on Sunday in each parish in turn, and Vespers every Sunday in Summerside. This arrangement necessitates many a long and weary drive for the dauntless priest, who, utterly superior to any considerations of weather, may be seen driving into Summerside through snow storms in which few but he would venture. Apart from his own habit of always being in his place when wanted, Father Doyle carries his love of order into his direction of the ceremonies of the Church, and in few if any provincial towns are the rubrics so closely followed as in the Church of St. Paul, Summerside. the woolen industries of Ireland. Ac-His choir is famous and its melody is often made sweeter by the rich tones of the pastor's superb voice floating through the arches of the nave, from his vesper chair

in the sanctuary.

The Rev. Patrick Doyle was born at Miminigash, Prince Edward Island, on the trade of Ireland, the natural staple of work.

9th of March, 1839. He began his studies in St. Dunstan's College, Charlottetown, in 1855, and in September, 1862, entered Mr. Goldwin Smith, in a letter addressed | the Grand Seminary of Quebec, where, on

> After doing duty for some months on the staff of the clergy of St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, Father Doyle returned to his native diocese and was appointed professor at St. Dunstan's College.

In 1866 he was appointed to the missions of St. Malachy, Kincora, and St. Peter, Seven Mile Bsy; he also attended that of St. Anne, Hope River, for three years. In 1868 Father Doyle was transferred to St. Joseph's mission, De Sable, and St. cora and Seven Mile Bay as additional missions. Among his other good qualities Father Doyle has always evinced a warm appreciation of the RECORD, and the

IRISH INDUSTRIES.

Among the many reasons advanced by English writers for the chronic state of poverty and discontent prevalent in Ireland, is the statement oft repeated, that Ireland is exclusively an agricultural country. They maintain, in spite of all that may be written to the contrary, that Ireland is destitute of all mineral wealth, and has to rely exclusively on the products of the soil; that, with the exception of Uls ter, the mass of the people have hardly any other option than to continue farm ing, as their forefathers have done before them. How true these assertions are may be gathered from the fact that excellent marble is found in large quantities in Irecoal fields exist in several districts, that "We were before threatened with being very extensive copper mines are found in the counties of Kilkenny, Wicklow, Cork and Tipperary. Other minerals known to enrich the soil are silver, zinc, antimony, nickel, iron, flag-stones and various kinds of precious marble and feld spar. The want of a home Government prevents all these sources of national wealth from being developed and made profitable. The capital of the country must be drafted on to absentee landlords, or Lonfor Irishmen to complain, not only of | don guilds, and Jew brokers, who employ agents to extort the last farthing, but no money, or very little, is left in Ireland to develop its resources or give employment to thousands of people willing to work, who have no alternative left but a refuge into a dungeon to don the felon's garb in the hated work-house or forced exile from their native land.

Mr. Commissioner MacCarthy of Dub-

lin has written a very able and comprehensive expose of the general state of Irish industries, which appeared in the number of Harper's Magazine for January Mr. MacCarthy gives a detailed history of the rise and fall of the woolen and linen trades, of the butter industry, of the great fishing wealth of Ireland, of the brewing and distilling, of the silk trade, glass manufacture, of glove making and other industries that in former times and under a home Government made Ireland hum with looms and spindles and filled her liamentary commission of the Brehon laws the fact has been verified, that "at a time when Britons were almost naked savages the Irish Celts were clad in woolens and linens of their own manufacture. The Brehon laws abound with references not only to woolen and linen goods, but to carding, weaving, dyeing and other proesses of their manufacture." In the thirty-third year of Henry VIII. an act was passed prohibiting the importation of woolen goods into England. The thirteenth of Elizabeth followed in the same direction, after a recital that it had been the practice of Irish merchants to export such goods to England for more than a hundred years. Driven out of the markets of the sister isle, given to understand by England that Ireland was a foreign country, Irish merchants had to seek for markets abroad. These were found in Spain, Portugal and the American colonies. But with Charles I. came the iron rule of Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Stafford. "I am of opinion," wrote His Grace, "that all wisdom advises us to hold them (the Irish,) from the manufacturing of wool and thus enforce them to fetch their clothing from hence (England)." Accordingly, an act was passed prohibiting the export of Irish woolen goods to any foreign country or

colony whatsoever. But the final measures of destruction came in the seventeenth century, when King William III. promised his faithful subjects of English birth that he would cordingly, by the Irish statute known as 10 William III. c. 5, the export of Irish wools was strictly prohibited. Armed cruisers were stationed in the Irish ports and seas to enforce enactment. Thus, said Edmund Burke, the whole woolen

that kingdom, was deliberately destroyed. All the skilled artizans had to flee the Illinois, is the only colored Catholic priest country. Some took refuge in Germany and founded the celebrated manufacture known as Saxony. Another large section settled in Northern France and founded the still flourishing woolen factories at Abbeville, Amiens and Rouen. It is confidently stated that more than 20,000 artisans, driven from their homes by those cruel laws, emigrated to America, where they helped by their industry as by their right arms to build up the great Republic of the West. Other industries, we are told, shared the fate of the Irish woolen trade, the only exception being the linen trade of Ulster and the butter trade of Cork. Not knowing these facts of history, even Englishmen are heard asking informa. tion as to the causes that produced stagnation of trade in Ireland! And ministers of the gospel will point to the impoverished state of that country as an instance of the evil effects of Popery! as the Rev. Dr. Hunter, of the Carleton street Methodist church, lately observed that the two great curses of Ireland are Landlordism and Romanism. If the Rev. Doctor had said that Ireland had been robbed of its industries and denuded of all its resources by a Protestant gov. ernment and by Protestant kings and queens, defenders of the Protestant faith, and had been devasted and plundered by men and governments without conscience, without confession, and without an idea of the necessity of making resti tution, he would have told the simple truth. If he were gifted with a little poetic imagination he would have from his pulpit pointed his forefinger in the direction of Sheol, and said to those kings and queens who had robbed the Irish people: "Verily I declare ye shall not go out of that prison until you have paid the last farthing."

CONVENTION OF COLORED CATHO-LICS.

Much attention has been given by the press to a remarkable convention which began its sessions in Washington, D. C. on the 1st inst. This gathering is a convention of colored Catholics of the United States. The Catholics of the colored race number in the whole country only about 200,000 souls, most of whom are, of course, in the South. The Catholic Church, always recognizing as equally precious before God the souls of rich and poor, white, black and rel, "Jew and Greek, bondman and free," has certainly not neglected to administer to the spiritual wants of the colored people who were within her fold equally with their white brethren in the faith. Wherever there are colored people who belong to the Church, every facility has been afforded them to practice their religious duties on the same footing as her white children. But rapidly as the Church has been growing, it has not been possible hitherto to give special attention to the large body of colored people who are practically of no religious belief, and who, having no really competent spiritual directors, are "like little children, tossed about with every wind of doctrine."

The supply of priests has been in many home to the colored race, generally, an understanding of the great saving truths of religion, of which they have, for the most part, little or no appreciation.

The chief promoter of the Washington convention has been Dr. D. A. Rudd (colored), the editor of the American Catholic Tribune, a well-conducted paper, published in Cincinnati. In an interview with a representative of the New York Sun, Dr. Rudd explained the purpose for which the convention was called. He

"We expect to gather statistics relating to work among colored Catholics, promote acquaintance, take our bearings in the work of education, attempt to show the colored race that their hope is in the

When asked whether it was proposed to effect any organization for this purpose, he replied :

"The Church itself is organization enough, big enough for all the races of mankind. Steps will be taken, however, to form a sort of committee for the purpose of keeping up correspondence, to the end that acquaintance made at the congress will not be lost." Ever since the great civil war, an effort

has been made by the hierarchy of the United States to bring the Church more directly before the minds of the colored race, and much has been already effected in this direction in an unostentatious manner. But it is felt that the time has come when a greater effort must be made for the salvation of the millions who might embrace the truth if they were made acquainted do all that lay in his power to crush out with it; and it is hoped and believed tha this convention will contribute to this end-"The harvest indeed is great, but the laborers are few.". Additional laborers must be placed upon the field in order to achieve success, and we understand that this want is to be supplied. The present convention will give a new impetus to the

The Rev. Augustine Tolton, of Quincey,

in the United States, and he takes a special interest in this great work. He was the celebrant of the High Mass which you and have to give an account of your souls." (Heb. xiii, 17.)

It is, indeed, certain and clear that in the Church there are two orders very different from one another, the shepherds and the flock, that is, in others words, the leaders and the needle. was celebrated in St. Augustine's Church on New Year's day, especially for the delegates. He was assisted by other priests as deacon, sub-descon and master of ceremonies, and His Eminence Cardinal Gib

lesders and the people.

The first order has for duty to teach, to bons also assisted, and a large number of clergy from many dioceses of the Union. A sermon, remarkable for its beauty and force, was delivered by His Eminence, from the text : "If the Son of Man shall make

After mass the convention began its sessions. The subjects for consideration suggested by the Cardinal were taken into consideration, which were the Christian education of the race, temperance, economy, daily work and industry, also the advancement of religion and the promotion of God's glory.

you free, you shall be free indeed." (St.

John viii., 36.)

His Eminence called attention to the illustration afforded by the events of the day to the universality of the undivided Catholic Church, "which knows no north, no south, no east, no west, a Church that could not be divided during the war, and that never can be divided, because Christ has made it one.

A striking contrast to this picture of the Church was presented a few days ago by the North and South Presbyterians, who met to consider this same color question. The Northerners demanded, as a condition of union, that the colored Presbyterians be admitted to equality with the whites, but the Southern Committee insisted that they be kept apart in an organization of their own, without representation in the synods and general assembly of a United Church. Hence they are as far off from union as they ever were. It may be remarked, however, that in the North, as well as it the South solders were as remarked, nowever, that in the North, as well as in the South, colored people are kept separate from the whites, and have their own churches, and this not only among Pre-byterians, but also among other Protestant denominations. The

Catholic Church is the only one which admits them as brethren in one fath.

Dr. D. A. Rudd was appointed permanent president of the convention. On the second day of the convention an eloquent sermon was preached by Archbishop Elder, Many archbishops and bishops of various sees expressed by letter their approval of the objects of the convention, though they could not be present in person. The convention then adouted an address to the Catholics of dopted an address to the Catholics of

LETTR OF LEO XIII. TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF TOURS.

We have great pleasure in publishing the following letter of Our Holy Father to the Archbishop of Tours. In it Leo XIII. traces out the line of conduct which the Catholic press ought to pursue in relation to the authority of Bishops. What is called the Apostolate of the Press, if it is to do any good, must act in perfect cooperation with, and in decile submission to, the higher and holfer because divinely. instituted Apostolate of the Catholic Hierarchy:

LEO XIII., POPE. VENERABLE BROTHER:

HEALTH AND THE APOSTOLIC BLESSING. It is truly hard and painful to have to treat with severity those who are cheri-hed with a parent's love; but, at whatever cost, it often becomes the duty of those who have to labor for the salvation of others and to keep them in the paths of

fear that the evil is increasing with time, and is conducing to the ruin of souls.

Herein, Venerable Brother, lie the reasons which have urged you to the use of your powers in order to censure a certain writing truly worthy of condemnation, inasmuch as it is both huriful to the authority of the episcopate, and that it attacks not one alone but many of the bishops by misrepresenting in bitter terms their acts and their government, and by, as it were, citing them before its tribunal for the neglect of some of their greatest and most seared duties.

No, it can in no way be allowed to laymen, professing to be Catholic, in the columns of a paper, to usurp to themselves the right to denounce and to criticise, with the greatest freedom, and according to their own own good pleasure, all manner of persons, not excepting bishops; and to think that they are allowed to hold, except in such matters as touch on faith, just those opinions they like; and, moreover, to judge the whole world according to their own particular fancy.

In the case before Us, Venerable Brother, there is no room to doubt that you have Our consent and approbation. Our first duty is to watch, inlain Our

you have Our consent and approbation.
Our first duty is to watch, joining Our

Our first duty is to watch, joining Our efforts to your own, that the divine authority of the bishops is kept unharmed and sacred. To Us also does it belong to order and to insure that everywhere it remains strong and honored, and that in all things it receives from Catholics the proper submission and respect due to it.

For, in truth, the divine building which is the Church rests in very deed, as upon a foundation to be seen by all, first upon the Apostles and their successors, the Bishops. To hearken to them or to despise them, is to hearken or to despise our Lord Jesus Christ Himself. The Bishops form the most august body of the Bishops form the most august body of the Church, that body which teaches and governs mankind by right divine; and overns mankind by right divinately re-phosoever resists them or obstinately rewhosever resists them of obsahately formset to obey their word separates himself from the Church. (Matt. xviii., 17.) But obedience should not limit itself to matters bearing upon feith; its sphere is much vaster; it extends to all matters

which come under episcopal rule which come under episcopat rule.

For the Christian people, bishops are not only masters in matters of faith, but they are placed above them to rule and to govern, being answerable to God for the welfare of men, to that God to Whom example, and that the religious and cause.

Which, before any fair tribunal, must be regarded as worth less than nothing, for it is gathered in such a way that it would throw discredit even on a good cause.

one day they must render an account of

their charge.

Hence it is that the Apostle St. Paul delivers to Christians this exhortation: Obey those who are over you, and be submissive to them, for they watch over

The first order has for duty to teach, to govern, to guide men through life, and to fix rules for them; the duty of the other is to submit to the first, to obey, to carry out its orders and to pay it honor. If, then, the subjects usurp the place of the superior it is not only an injurious act of rashness, but it is an attempt, so far as they are able, to overturn the order of things so wisely arranged by the providence of the Divine Founder of the Church. If by chance there should be in the ranks of the espicopacy a bishop not sufficiently careful of his dignity, and apparently unfaithful to some of his sacred duties, he loses thereby none of his powers; and, as loses thereby none of his sacred duties, no loses thereby none of his powers; and, as long as he is in communion with the Roman Pontiff, no one has a right to weaken in the smallest degree the respect and obedience due to his authority.

On the other hand, to examine into and

to criticise episcopal actions belongs to no individual, but it pertains only to those who, in the holy hierarchy, have a superior power, and, above all, to the Surreme Pontiff; for it is to him that Jesus Christ committed the charge of feeding not alone the lambs but also the sheep. Neverthe-less, when the faithful have a good cause to complain, it is indeed allowed to them to lay the whole case before the Roman Pontiff, provided that, having regard to the dictates of prudence and moderation, and being guided by the love of the public weal, they give not way to outeries and loud protestations, which tend rather to create divisions and hatreds, or at the least

oreate divisions and natreds, or at the least to increase them.

On many occasions We have taken care to recall and to inculcate these fundamental principles, which cannot be disregarded without bringing confusion and ruin upon the government of the Church. Our letters to Our Nuncio in France, letters which you have done well to cite, speak clearly enough hereon, as also those letters addressed, at a later

also those letters addressed, at a later date, to the Archbishop of Paris, to the Belgian Bishops, to certain Italian Bishops, and the two Encyclicals to the Bishops of France and Spain.

To day We recall those documents afresh, afresh We inculcate them, greatly hoping that Our warnings and Our authority will still the present agitation among certain spirits in your diocese, that all will strengthen themselves and rest in the faith, and in the just and rest in the faith, and in the just and legitimate respect due to those who are clothed with the sacred power of the

Not only are those who openly and above board reject the authority of their leaders to be looked upon as wanting in their duty, but also those, and to a like extent, who show themselves difficult and hostile by means of cunning tricks, and by ways which are both unfair and disin genuous. The true and sincere virtue of by ways which are both unfair and disin genuous. The true and sincere virtue of obedience is not merely content with words; it principally consists in the submission of the spirit and the will.

But since the case in point bears upon an error committed by a newspaper, We must enjoin once more upon all editors of Catholia express to respect as secred laws.

Catholic papers to respect as sacred laws the precepts and the ordinances above mentioned, from which they must never

depart.

Moreover, let them be well assured, and Moreover, let them be well assured, and let them engrave deeply in their memories, that if they break loose from these commands and give themselves up to their personal opinion, be it in prejudging questions on which the Holy See has not yet decided, be it in maiming the authority of the bishops and usurping to themselves an authority they could not use, let them be well assured that vain will be their efforts to preserve the honor of the Catholic

To end, We sincerely hope that those who have gone astray will come back to a better way of thinking, and that respect for the authority of the bishops may rest firmly rooted in the souls of all. We grant you, in the Lord, as a proof of Our paternal goodness and of Our love, to you, Venerable Brother, to all your clergy and your flock, the Apostolic Blessing.

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's the

Blessing.
Given at Rome, at St. Peter's the seventeenth day of December of the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty. eight, the eleventh of our Pontificat LEO XIII., POPE.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION.

On Thursday, 17th inst., an interesting event took place on the occasion of the departure of Rev. Father Connolly from Prescott to Belleville, where His Lord ship the Bisnop of Kingston has appointed him as assistant to the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Farrelly, V. G., pastor of that mission. Father Connolly has spent nearly two years as assistant to Rev. Father Master.

years as assistant to Rev. Father Masterson, pastor of Prescott, and the teachers and pupils of the Prescott separate school took advantage of his farewell visit to present him with a valuable fur cap and a pen, accompanied by the following address, which was read by Miss Korleen Murdock on behalf of the pupils of the separate school:

DEAR FATHER CONNOLLY.—It is with deep regret we learn that you whom we

deep regret we learn that you, whom we have known so long and well, are about to depart from among us. During your stay with us you have gained our grati-tude and friendship by your many ex-cellent qualities, both religious and social. You have always taken a hearty in

terest in the welfare of our school, and your kind words of encouragement and counsel have always been well received and thoroughly appreciated.

Both ourselves and teachers have

welcomed with gladness your occasional visits during the ordinary routine of school work, and your kind considera-tion for our welfare and advancement

moral influences you have imparted to us will be productive of good results.

We cannot allow you to leave us without expressing in some manner our appreciation for the good work you have done during your stay in Prescott, and the deep interest you have manifested in the work of our school. We, therefore, say you to secent this cap and yen as a ask you to accept this cap and pen as a slight token of our affection and grati-

tude.

In departing for your new field of labor we earnestly pray and hope that God may long spare you to continue your good work in the cause of religion and education and that your kind actions and good name will be appreciated and respected in your new home as they are by the teachers and pupils of the Prescott separate school.

Father Connolly then addressed the pupils and in a few kind words expressed his serrow in departing from them and encouraging them in the prosecution of their work.

THE SPECIAL COMMISSION.

The Forgeries Commission resumed its sittings on the 15th inst.

William O Brien appeared before the Commission under citation. He stated that he accepted the responsibility for the settle in United Ireland for which he was summoned, but denied that he intended any disrespect to the court and disclaimed imputing that the judges were not doing their duty. The court reserved judgment

in the matter.

Mr. O'Brien said he did not assume to question their Lordships' rulings, but urged that he was entitled to comment upon the scandalous evidence that was being given before the Commission. Continuing, he said, "We are most anxious to meet the charges made against us month after month. We are incurring frightful arranges and yet the Times has not touched expense, and yet the Times has not touched the one allegation made in its columns, which, if proved, will render all this matter entirely superfluous. We do not criticise the court but the conduct of the Times.

We desire to come to the point. That is the object of our Scotch action." Counsel for Mr. Broderick, Warden of Merton College, Oxford, also explained that in comparing Mesers. Davitt and Dillon to the Whitechapel murderers, his client did not intend any contempt of court.

In view of these explanations, Mr. Justice Hannen said the court would not take any further steps in regard to these

matters.

Patrick Delaney, who was sentenced to destroy with the Phoenix Park murders, but whose sentence was commuted to life imprisonment, testified commuted to life imprisonment, testined that the Invincibles received money from the League. Delaney further sooke of an attempt to hire a house on Cattle hill, from which officials of the castle could be shot with rifles Carey failed to get the house. In 1881, when Carey was a candidate for the Dublin municipal council, Egan promised that all his expenses would be paid. Egan held that an Invincible

Egan promised that all his expenses would be paid. Egan held that an Invincible ought to be Lord Mayor. Delaney identified letters signed by Egan. When questioned in regard to Egan's letter, in which reference is made to a fund, Delaney said he knew nothing about a fund.

On cross examination by Sir Charles Russell the witness admitted that when seventeen years old he was sentenced to penal servitude for five years for highway robbery. He enrolled himself with the Fenians the same night he left prison, When he was accussed of the Phomis Park murders he gave the authorities all the information in his possession. It Park murders he gave the authorities and the information in his possession. It was his wife who, while visiting him in prison, warned him that he was suspected in connection with the Phoenix Park murders. He thereupon supplied a written statement to the prison officials. When asked how he came to give the Times evidence, he stated that Crown Solicitor Shannon came to the gaol a fortnight ago and took his sworn state-A COMING JUBILEE.

In all our Maritime Province exchanges
we notice reference to the intended grand
the destruction of Irish trades: First, we already Catholic. The main object of the patient from the publication by partype in looms and spindles and lines who have to labor for the salvation of others and to keep them in the paths of virtues to cat. And a still greater severity is required when there is good cause to the wind may always them.
To end, We sincerely hope that those who have gone astray will come back to
the Absolutely necessary attention to the others and to keep them in the paths of the absolutely necessary attention to the others and to keep them in the paths of the absolutely necessary attention to the others and to keep them in the paths of the absolutely necessary attention to the assentiation of the destruction of Irish trades: First, we already Catholic. The main object of the form the publication by partype in the destruction of the catholic of the paths of the absolutely necessary attention to the other and to keep them in the paths of the salvation of the paths of the absolutely necessary attention to the paths of the absolutely necessary attention to the paths be Fenians in 1876, having met them at be remains in 1870, having meet them at a secret meeting. He admitted that he never met them among the Invincibles, but knew they were leaders of the Invincibles through Carey and others. He

to anybody but had seen money on a table at which Byrne was sitting.

Capt Plunkett, chief of the Cork police, testified as to the perpetration of outrages.

He sald he knew of no support given to tenants in their non payment of rent and resistance to eviction except that given by the Land and National Leagues. Matters had improved since the passage of the

Coercion Act.

Very little else of any consequence was elicited during the week, but the promise was given by the Attorney-General that he would shorten the outrage testimony and come soon to the letters alleged to have been written by Mr. Parsell.

have been written by Mr. Parnell.

There can be no doubt that the outrages were lengthened out for the express purpose of gaining time so that by any means, whether foul or clean, something might be found implicating the Nationalist leaders.
Captain Plunkett's mere opinion can-

not be said to be of very great value, where facts are called for, and as for the facts attested by Pat Delaney, little as they amount to, for their credibility, much depends upon the character of the witness, which, by his own showing, is not very trustworthy. In addition to what we have stated above, Delaney tried to implicate Father O'Connor as having caused the murder of Curtin.

This of itself is enough to show the
worthlessness of his testimony, and
there is little doubt that before the Commission finishes its work this will be

Commission inishes its work this will be thoroughly proved.

It is stated by Mr. Parnell that the cost of the Forgeries' Commission will be £50,000 to the Nationalists, while it will cost the Times three times that sum. It is no wonder that the Times finds the costs heavy when that journal takes such methods to ferret out evidence, which, before any fair tribunal, must be

TORS.

### INTERESTING MISCELLANY.

A commercial traveller, wishing to take a rise out of a clergyman who occupied the same compartment, asked him if he had ever heard that in Paris as often as a priest was hanged a donkey was banged at the same time. The victim of the joke replied in his blandest manner: "Weil, then, let us both be thankful that we are not in Paris."

Condition! Sam Falice. Archbishop of

Cardinal San Felice, Archbishop of Cardinal San Felice, Archbishop of Naples, having no money, and being proud of the fact, has sent to Cardinal Lavigerie the richly jeweled cross presented to him by the Neapolitans in remembrance of his devotion during the cholera epidemic, desiring it to be sold for the benefit of the crusade against slavery. The generous Neapolitans have started a subscription to buy it and give

The following anecdote is perhaps to little picturesque for a constitutional Sovereign: The cruel death of his Sovereign: The cruel death of his brother Maximilian was, it is said, so terrible a stroke that the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria never quite recovered from it. For ten years after the tragedy he could not be persuaded to sign a death warrent, and when he finally did so the tears fell from his eyes and blurred the signature. He called his Minister and said: "Tears cancel every crime. This signature is not valid. I will let the poor wretch live." It some very bad crimes had not afterwards occurred the Emperor would have practically abolished the punishment of death."

The following extract from a letter written by a professional man who has been a resident in Australia for thirtybeen a resident in Australia for thirty-five years has been communicated to an English paper: "I am sorry that when all the Bishops met at home they did not see the necessity for making more Archbishops, so that the English Church in these colonies should not fall behind. am quite of opinion that the Roman Catholics foresee the great future of this country, and are acting quietly and steadily with that end in view. No large ship comes out without numbers of priests and Sisters of Mercy, and every little place has its Archbishop, such as Hobart, Perth, Fiji, etc. The point of all this is to take precedence on all public occasions of the Church of England. public occasions of the Church of England. This was exemplified by a lay President reading the introductory prayer at the opening of the Exhibition at Melbourne, I see clearly that if all members of our Church do not unite, and that quickly, Australia will become the largest and fiercest Roman Catholic country in the world. The Roman Catholic olics do all their work wonderfully quiet and without creating any suspicion."

TELL YOUR MOTHERS. GIRLS. Every girl ought, if she has a mother, to confide in her. And it is natural for girls to do this if their mothers encourage such confidence. It a girl is mother-less, then she ought to have some other safe adviser. An affectionate aunt, an elder sister, or woman who was her mother's friend comes pext to a mother for such a purpose. Her adviser should be a woman, and older than herself, and of a devout, religious character. A gir. who has such a councellor may escape many a trouble—many a snare that would otherwise cause her much annoy.

ANECDOTE OF WEBSTER.

When quite young at school, Daniel Webster was one day guilty of a violation of the rules. He was detected in the act and called up by the teacher for punishment. This was to be the old fashioned feruling of the hand. His hand happened to be very dirty. Knowing this, on his way to the teacher's desk he spat upon the palm of his right hand, wiping it off on the side of his pantaloons. "Give me your hand, sir," said the teacher, very sternly. Out went the teacher, very sternly. Out went the right hand, partly cleaned. The teacher looked at it a moment and said: Daniel, if you will find another hand in this ool room as filthy as that I will let you Instantly fr his back came the left hand. "Here it is, sir," was the ready reply. "That will do this time," said the teacher, "you can take your seat sir."

DISCORD IN THE HOME.

The experience of many observing sources of family friction are, on the part of the husbands, a domineering dispart of the hubbands, a dominering dis-position; on the part of the wife, frivo-ity, and both together selfishness or want of consideration. All are the faults of undeveloped natures, and not of marriage, though close association may intensify them. Sometimes these faults are reversed; it is the husband who lacks depth and character, and the rules with a rod of iron. Strange that the ruling person never realizes the pall he or she casts over the household, but so it is. There can be no real happiness where there is no of the two is driven to deliberty. One of the two is driven to deception or prevariestion through fear of the ill temper of the other. It it be not a cyclone it is a sour, gloomy sky or a sulky drizzle. There is no courage left "to speak the truth plainly" because the truth would cost too dearly, no matter with what a kindly spirit it may be with what a kindly spirit it may be uttered. For the want of self-discipline and culture of the feelings the peace of the family may be ruined. Not only so. the offending parties become unhappy wretches, since, to use the expressive words of Whipple, "self-will has a hard time of it when it comes into importan conflict with the constitution of things.

TRELAND'S PRETTY GIRLS.

A correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle writes: The Irish ladies are perhaps the prettiest in the wide world, alway excepting our fair cousins, the Yankee belies. Their features, it is true, are less regular than those of English omen, but they triumph over them with women, but they triumple over them when their soft, creamy complexion, their large, appealing gray blue eyes and long lashes, and a sort of indefinable charm and

not to admire the gentle grace and dignity of the wives and daughters of the Emerald Isle. Go where you will, I defy you to find an Irish woman who is otherwise than naturally distinguished—the very barmsids being superior in bearing and speech to many English duchesses. The list of beauties is a long one, and looking back we can recall histories of the extraordinary loveliness of the three Miss Gunnings, who, when they came up to London, had actually to be escorted in Hyde Park by a guard of soldiers sent by the order of the secretary of state, so overwhelmingly was the crowd pressing upon them. Then there was Lady Denny, Lady Cahir, Lady Clare and many others, to say nothing of the present young Duchess of Leinster, one of the most attractive women of this or any other day.

Here he was hanged, and, after a short time, while he was still slive, the rope was cut and he fell to the ground. The executioner cut open his body, and tear. The secutioner cut open his body, and tear. The secutioner cut open his body was cut and he fell to the ground. The executioner cut open his body was cut and he fell to the ground. The executioner cut open his body, and tear. The executioner cut open his body, and tear. The secutioner cut open his body, and tear. The executioner cut open his body, and tear. The secutioner cut open his body, and tear. The secutioner cut open his body, and tear. The executioner cut open his bedy, and tear. The executioner cut open his bedy and tear. The executioner cut open his bedy and tear. The executioner cut open his body, and tear. The executioner cut open his bedy and tear. The executioner cut open his heart and he fell to the ground. The ex

THE LATE RIGHT REV. DR. CARBERY, BISHOP OF HAMILTON.

On Friday last the auniversary High Mass for the late Bishop of Hamilton, Ontario (the Right Rev. Dr. Carbery), was celebrated in the Dominican Chu was celebrated in the Dominical was was Rev. J. O'Dwyer, O. P.; deacon, Rev. A. Skelly; sub-deacon, Rev. J. C. Ryan, O. P. Very Rev. T. Smith, O. P., Provincial, presided. There was a large number of

presided. There was a large number of priests in attendance.

The designs for the Memorial Chapel of the late Bishop of Hamilton, whose remains lie interred close by the Church of St Saviour's, L'merick, are by Mr. A. M. Hennessy, architect, and are of a very fine and admirable description. The style is Gothic, lighted up with a floriated rose window of novel, yet exquisite design. The section elevation shows the interior looking from St. Joseph's aisle, the exterior facade is topped with an ornamental cross, underneath which, and over the rose-window, is a plinth conver the rose-window, is a plinth con taining the Episcopal Arms of Hamilton mantled by the Roman hat, etc. The Altar of the Blessed Sacrament is exremely ornate with a floriated canopy and crocketted finials standing on handsome table of marble. The Taber nacle is richly carved. In the side is a floriated window of small dimensions. The chapel is to be forty feet high with grooved ceiling, and opened up at the chancel arch on the Gospel side of the church.

EMPRESS ELIZABETH.

The story of the marriage of the pre-sent Emperor of Austria-Hungary is one of those royal romances which, in every generation, teach that princes are much ike other men, and that princesses are

Caroline, the elder daughter of Duke Maximilian of Bavaria, was selected, while a child, as the bride of the heir of the Austrian crown. Money was scarce in the ducal palace, but the whole family cheerfully economized that Caroline might be educated in such a way as would fit her for the position of Empress of Austria.

When the time for the marriage drew when the time for the marriage drew near, the young Emperor Francis Joseph visited the duke, that he might make the acquaintance of his future wife. He admired Caroline, but fell in love with her younger sister Elizabeth, a madcap child, who passed her days on horse

chia, who passed her days on horse back, scouring the country.

Ministers argued and courtiers remon-strated, but the young Emperor per-sisted in preferring the wild child, and refused to see that her sister was much better fitted than she to be his Empress A few months later, the child, for was but little more than sixteen years old, entered Vienna as Empress of Austria.

For more than thirty years she has occupied that position, but her happiest hours have been those in which she has forgotten that she was Empress queen, while riding after hounds or hunting the

chamois.
"She has not learned," says the writer from whose article in the Cornhill Magazine we have gathered these facts, "to submit with patience to the restraints that hedge in the lives of sover-eigns; and the Viennese, in spite of their love for their beautiful Empress, openly mourn that the Emperor should have chosen one who regards a court ball as a penance, and a state ceremony as a thing scarcely to be lived through."

AN IRISH JESUIT MARTYR. Father Edmond McDonough was a Father Edmond McDonough was a member of the Society of Jesus. Pope Gregory XIII. sent him from Rome to Ireland when Elizabeth was striving by the severest tortures to root out the atholic faith in his native country Father McDonough met with a glorious death soon after reaching there, and was the first to proclaim the truth of the Catholic religion by the shedding of his blood. He was a native of Limerick, and labored to comfort the Catholics, who were then sorely persecuted. He who were then sorely persecuted. He was seized by the enemy of the faith and confined in a close prison in Limerick some time. His constancy was assailed in many ways. The ministers made him all kinds of promises if he would join in the treachery of the reformers. And when the confessor of God continued un-

moved he was taken to Cork to be questioned still further by the cruel heretics. During the whole of that journey his hands were tied behind his back and he suffered from his guards all the hardships that are usually inflicted on murderers and traitors. He was thrust into a common prison and en-dured various tortures at different times. But when even then his firmness remained unbroken he was accused of high The reasons publicly alleged by the bloodthirsty magistrate for inflicting this bloodthirsty magistrate for inflicting this infamous punishment were such as to prove that he well deserves the proud title of martyr—viz, that he stubbornly continued to profess the Catholic faith, which was proscribed by Elizabeth in England, under the pen-alty of high treason, that he had come to gain over to and confirm in the same faith his fellow citizens, that he impiously denied to the Queen the title of head of the Church of England. He listened with great tokens of pleasure

The proceedings at Carrick on Shannon on Saturday night and Sunday are reported in Monday's Freeman. The reported says: A public meeting at Carrick on-Shannon, which was announced to be addressed by Mr. William, M.P., was suppressed by military and police; but while Captain Stokes, D. M., was engaged in suppressing free speech at Carrick on-Shannon Mr. William O'Brien was twenty miles away exercising the right of free speech in the centre of the property of Lord De Freyne, on which the Plan of Campaign is in operation. The proclamation of the meeting at Carrick on-Shannon was wholly unexpected. Although the district is preclaimed under the Chercion Act, the National League has not been suppressed, and no person anticipated that the authorities would in terfere with the meeting.

Mr. We O'Brien, M. P., who was re-

terfere with the meeting.

Mr. Wm. O'Brien, M. P., who was received with prolonged cheering, sa'd:
Fellow countrymen, I am thoroughly Fellow countrymen, I am thoroughly glad to be with you here to day, and most heartily I wish you and Ireland a happy New Year. The last time I addressed the people of this estate from this very spot we were hunted and we were proclaimed, just as we were to-day, but in spite of proclamations, in spite of police terrorism, we triumphed then as, with the help of God, we will again triumph. I flatter myself that we have given Mr. Baifour as neat a sell as ever given Mr. Balfour as neat a sell as ever he got in all his born days, and I will take leave to present him with the report in Tuesday's Freeman as a New Year's gift, with all the compliments of

When we got to Carrick last night we were welcomed with a proclamation. Well, I have rather a fondness for pro clamations. A proclamation is simply the Government's flag of distress, and when you find a district is proclaimed and suppressed you may rest perfectly satisfied that the spirit of nationality in the district is formidable and uncon-querable. Mr. Balfour mustered his army of police and of redcoats in Carrick last night under an old acquaintance of mine, Divisional Magistrate Stokes. He mustered an army there to suppress us, and no doubt up in Dublin Castle they thought it was one of the most brilliant strokes of his lifetime, and that we had innocently walked into the trap he had

THE UNCONQUERABLE PLAN. Well, you and people like Mr. Sheehy and myself know a trick worth ten of that. A man has to be pretty early in that. A man has to be pretty early in order to catch any of our beys napping in a matter of that kind. It is not we but they who have been caught napping on this occasion, and I venture to say that it is not we but they who will regret their proclamation, for while they, with out their army of police and soldiers, are suppressing an eminently constitutional suppressing an eminently constitutional and milk and-water meeting to day in Carrick, we hold the field here in this uppressed district, with the Plan of Campaign floating over us unconquered and unconquerable. I make them a present of their suppression of the Carrick meeting. The kind of meetings I like are meetings on Campaign estates. The Carrick meeting was to a large extent an ornamental meeting.

This meeting is a meeting that means business, and that business is to prove to Lord De Freyne that he may as well think of turning back the ocean tide with think of turning oach the ocean tues with a pitchfork as to think that he is going to crush the combination on this estate by writting a half dozen men, or by sending men like brave-hearted John Fitzgibbon to Castlebar jail. Ay, cheer for him. There is no nobler spirit or braver within the castlebar jail or cutdle it throughout Castlebar jail or outside it throughout the whole Irish world.

the whole Irish world.

A DELIBERATE CONSPIRACY.

Now, let it be remembered hereafter that it was not we who provoked this quarrel —it is Lord De Freyne, or rather, I think, that evil advier behind, who is the aggressor. We do not want to victimize unfortunate Lord De Freyne; on the contrary, we were ready to abide loyally by the terms to which he agreed himself last year with John Dillon. But no; t was not we who provoked this quarrel Lord De Freyne and the landlords think they have got an opportunity, under cover of the Coercion Act, and under cover, I am sorry to say, of the Papal Rescript, to repudiate and sneak out of the terms of the bargain they made last year, to cut down the abatement from six shillings in the pound to three shillings in the pound, and, if we yield to him now, to nothing in the pound next time. They think that this moment of coercion and of trouble is a good opportunity for the landlords, in concert Castle, to enter into what I charge as a deliberate conspiracy to restore the land-lords to the old power and the old rackrents of which Mr. Gladstone's Land Act deprived them.
USE MADE OF THE RESCRIPT.

USE MADE OF THE RESCRIPT,

I only hope that those clergymen on this
property who have not always taken the
side of the people who report honestly to
Rome the use the men like Lord De
Freyne are making of the Papal Rescript
to rob the unfortunate tenantry of the
benefits that the Plan of Campaign won
for them and to restore landlordium scale for them and to restore landlordism again to its throne in Ireland, because, forsooth, they think the good priests are tied now, demure coquetry, yet thoroughly modest manners. "Every third Irish woman," wrote the Queen in her diary when last visiting the country, "is beautiful, and some of them remarkably so. Their hair and eyes are simply lovely." Apart from personal charms, it is impossible of the Church of England. He can that your organization is suppressed, and that your organization is suppressed, and that your lesders are in Castlebar and joy to this glorious sentence decreeting him a triumph, and, humbly bowing the hair and eyes are simply lovely." Apart from personal charms, it is impossible to the fine Church of England. He can that your organization is suppressed, and that your organization is suppressed, and that your organization is suppressed, and that your lesders are in Castlebar paid. I venture to tell Lord De Freyne that he is simply rushing to his ruin and his destruction if he imagines that the power of the lesgue or the power of the Plan of Campaign is either dead or sleep-

ing. The De Freyne tenants were not greatly intimidated by a thousand ejectments, and they are not likely to be frightened out of their wits by every writ, and I warn Lord De Freyne of it. Every writ that he serves, or that he executes, is simply adding to the attorney's bill of costs, which he will have to pay hereafter out of his own pocket. Every tenant that he attempts to victimize tenent that he attempts to victimize—well, in attempting to victimize him Lord De Freyne is simply biting his own nose to spite his face. The organization of the Irish tenants with the Irish nation at its back. I say it is ironclad as it is uncon-

POWER OF THE PLAN.

querable.

The Plan of Campaign was able to wring six shillings in the pound from Lord De Freyne last year, it is able to wring six shillings in the pound from him again this year, or even a little more, if Lord De Freyne does not learn sense in time. Yes, he can have his rents on last year's terms whenever he chooses, but the man who payshim one penny more, or with one penny less of ata ement would be a traitor to his neighbors and to his own children; and I defy Lord De Freyne to find one baker's dozen of such men over the whole of his vest estate. No, we thrashed him before when he had so formidable a man as Mr. McDougail as his agent. Well, since I was here before Mr. McDougail is hunted and gone, and as we thrashed Lord De Freyne last year, I promise this—we will hunt and we will as we thrashed Lord De Fr yne last year, I promise this—we will hunt and we will thrash him this year sgain if he puts us to the disagreeable necessity, and unless he learns good sense and learns wisdom enough to recognize, as, indeed, I have some reason to think he is beginning to recognize, that in this matter every man on this estate will stand by his neighbors, shoulder to shoulder, come weal or come on this estate will stand by his neighbors, shoulder to shouller, come weal or come woe, and that every day that Lord De Freyne prolorge this struggle, and every writ he serves, and every proceeding that he takes, is simply preparing for himself crushing and most ruinous expense, and inevitable defeat, conclusion, and disgrace.

inevitable defeat, conclusion, and disgrace.

THE REWARD OF SUBMISSIVENESS

Now, I would like to say a word or two
on another topics. I have d-alt pretty
exhaustively with Lord De Fryne, and,
to tell you the honest truth, I don't think
he is a formidable enemy. Now, here
you have an illustration of an estate on
which the Plan of Campaign has been
adopted. Well, I ask you to look at
what is taking place cleewhere. Look at adopted. Well, I ask you to look at what is taking place elsewhere. Look at the town and union of Carrick, and you will find a reason why the meeting there to day was suppressed. The people of Leitrim are, I dare say, about the quiet est, and tamest, and most submis ive in all Ireland. Whenever they wanted a packed jury to do a particularly bad job they always selected Carrick as the happy hunting ground of Peter the Packer. Let me ask you what is their reward for their submissiveness? Way, within the their submissiveness? Why, within the last two weeks the Lind Commissioners, with Mr. Wrench at their head, have actully singled out the Carrick Union from Il Convaught to heap increases of rent all round upon the rents fixed on the ten-auts in 1885. This is what comes to them as their reward; and, indeed, although I do not like to be prefane, I will echo the sentiment of my friend behind me—" The devil mend them.'

KINDLING A BLAZE At all events, we have to thank the Land Commissioners for their candor, for I can tell them that in Carrick and elsewhere they have now kindled a blaze around the west of the Shannon since the days of the Land League. There were thousands of most stupid and selfish farmers in Ireland dozing off into the comfortable belief that such a thing as a rise of rent would never evertake them any more. The Land Commissioners have routed them out of beir fools' paradise in the nick of time They have given the farmers of Ireland a wide reminder that the moment they fail into apathy and neglect their organization—that the very first moment the times improve and that the prices begin to rise—the very first moment that the unfortunate tenants are struggling to their legs, the Land Commissioners pounce down upon them with the increase of rent, and they practically tell every land lord in Connaught that they have to hold out a little longer, and instead of having to give abatements they will have the old

ack rents back again.
At this stage two police appeared in the listance approaching the meeting.

Mr. William O'Brien—As usual, the

police are late, and they are heartily wel come now. Now, I was telling you the effect of all schedules of rent which the Land Commission have published within the last two weeks. You may be told— "Oh, but after all, these are only the

"Oh, but after all, these are only the rents of 1885, and there is only the small slice of three and one half per cent. of an increase, and that only for one year." Yes, but that is only

THE TAIL END OF THE WEDGE.

This is only an experiment to try how far the Irish tenants will stand it—to try how far Coercion has cowed or broken the organization of the Irish people. As I toll you before, they have still the terror of the League over them; they have still the terror of the Plan of Campaign over them; and I ask you, if in this year of them; and I ask you, if in this year of bad harvest and short produce in the Province of Connaught they have decided to promulgate increases, where would they stop? What mercy would the farm-ers of Ireland receive at their hands if ers of Ireland receive at their hands if once the organization of the people could be set at Jefiance, or if once the Plan of Campaign was trampled underground. (To the two policemen who had just arrived)—Step a little nearer; make your selves at home. Now, as the police have come a long way to be with us, I would not like to send them away empty handed, and so as I would like to tell them, and through them, Dablin Castle, that I believe the men who hold the that I believe the men who hold the government of Ireland to day have entered into a deliberate conspiracy with the landlords and with the Land Com-missioners to restore the old powers and the old privileges of the landlords, and to plunder the tenants of Ireland of the independence and of the security that Mr. Gladstone's Land Act was made to confer on them.

A Policeman-Mr. O'Brien, I have to

Mr. William O'Brien-I beg you not to interrupt the proceedings. You will be freely tolerated here as long as you conduct yourselves, but I warn you not to interrupt the proceedings.

The Policeman—I am only the bearer of messege, Mr. O Brien.
Mr. William O Brien—Do not interrupt

the proceedings. I can only say that I hope wherever the police are in overwhelming strength against our unarmed people that they will exercise the same forbearance and the same patience that this great crowd is sure to exercise towards these two unarmed policement have to day these two unarmed policemen here to day.
THE GOVERNMENT AND THE LANDLORDS.

I was going to tell you when they interrupted me that in my belief the men who hold the Government of Ireland to day are at this moment in as close an alliance with the landlords as if they were nominated by a landlords' convention. The Lord Lieutenant, little Lord Castleregh is one of the weet sack renters in the country. of the worst rack-renters in the country. of the worst vace-renters in the country.

Mr. Balfour—are you not aware it is a crime to boo for Balfour? I would suggest that instead of saying "Boo for Balfour," that you should say "Pooh, pooh for Balfour." For really he is every day becoming an object more of con-tempt than of intimidation. Well, Mr. Balfour is a landlord himself, and the sworn friend of the landlords, and Mr. Wrench, the Land Commissioner, is simply simply

A HEAD EMERGENCYMAN. A HEAD EMERGENCYMAN.
And this new lot of Sub-Commissioners
are simply a gang of Emergencymen,
whose daily bread depends upon their
running up the land and making the
Land Act a mockery and an imposture
for the Irish tenants. I believe in my heart
that if there was head the wayser that for the Irish tenants, I believe in my heart
that if these men had the power they
are quite capable of bringing back the old
rackrents every penny of them, and of
robbing the Irish tenants of every shred
of property and security, and independence that Mr. Gladstone's Land
Act gave them. Just remark what
these gentlemen gave they don't at once het gave them. Just remark what these gentlemen gave—they don't at once say that they will raise the rents to the old rackrents. No, they are too cute or cowardly for that. But their calculations are that if once the farmers of Ireland begin to realise the increases of rent that big'in to realise the increases of refit that can be put upon them, if once they realise again that they may have to endure the nightmare of rises of rent, the farmers of Ireiand would rush in pell-mell, tumbling over one another, into the Land Courts to buy their farms on any terms, and then Lord Ashbourne's Act could be paraded through Ashourne's Act could be paraded through Ecgland as such a success that in the next session of Parliament ten or twenty millions Would be rented and then the landlords would either be going out of the country with their pockets filled with gold, or, if they remained, they would have a chance of rising the rent whenever we had a bountiful harvest or whenever the least transfer recognition. the least ray of prosperity dawned upon the farmers. This is what twenty years of the Tory landlord Government means that Mr. Gladstone's Land Act is battered and bedevilled by the men who have control of Dublin Castle.

THE COMMISSIONERS' GAME.

Now I have only one word more to say to you—that I believe it is most important for the Irish cause that the Land Commissioners and their masters have shown their hands at last. I believe that the farmers of Ireland will all have to stir themselves and will have to look alive, and will have to show the spirit that Lord De Freyne's tenants have exhibited and will yet exhibit. Believe me Lord De Freyne will not stop at three shillings in the pound if you allow your abatement to be cut down by him now. Believe me that the Govern ment won't stop at Mr. Wrench's schedule of increases of rent if it is tamely submitted to now; and I tell you that the on answer and the only answer either to Lord De Freyne's or Mr. Wrench's or Mr. Balfour's proclamations is to do as we did last night, to tear up their proclamation papers and fling them in the landlords' faces. You have to show these men that there can never be permanent peace in Ireland and freedom to the country until landlordism, with all its seed, breed, and generation of misfortunes, go down for ever to the pit from which they sprung.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is prescribed and recommended by eminent physicians, and is taken with perfect safety by old and young. Its cleaning and vitalizing effects are sure and speedy, and it is effective of all blood purifiers.

Some persons have periodical attacks of Canadian cholera, dysentery or diarrhosa, and have to use great precautions to avoid the disease. Change of water, cooking and green fruit, is sure to bring on the attacks. To such persons we would recommend Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial as being the best medicine in the market for all summer complaints. If a few drops are taken in water when the

A Postmaster's Opinion.

"I have great pleasure in certifying to the usefulness of Hagyard's Yellow Oil," writes D. Kayanagh, postmaster of Umfraville, Ont., "having used it for soreness of the throat, burns, colds, etc., I find nothing equal to it."

Mr. H. McCaw, Custom House, Toronto, writes: "My wife was troubled with Dys-pepsia and Rheumatism for a long time; she tried many different medicines, but could not get any relief until she used Nor throp & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. She has taken two bottles of it, and now finds herself in better nealth than she has been for years." A Severe Attack,

"I never felt better in my life than I have since taking Burdock Blood Bitters, I had a severe bilious attack; I could not

eat for several days, and was unable to work. One bottle cured me." John M. Richards, Sr., Tara, Ont. For all bilious troubles use B. B. B.

## Want of Sleep

Is sending thousands annually to the insane asylum; and the doctors say this trouble is alarmingly on the increase. The usual remedies, while they may give temporary relief, are likely to do more harm than good. What is needed is an Alterative and Blood-purifier Aver's Sarsaparilla is incomparably the best. It corrects those disturbances in the circulation which cause sleepiessness, gives increased vitality, and re stores the nervous system to a healthful condition. .

Rev. T. G. A. Coté, agent of the Mass.

Home Missionary Society, writes that his stomach was out of order, his sleep very often disturbed, and some impurity of the blood manifest; but that perfect cure was obtained by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Frederick W. Pratt, 424 Washington

street, Boston, writes: "My daughter was prostrated with nervous debility. Ayer's Sarsaparilla restored her to health." William F. Bowker, Erie, Pa., was

cured of nervousness and sleeplessness by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla for about two months, during which time his weight increased over twenty pounds.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottes, \$5.



CATARRH ELY'S CREAM BALM
CREAM BALM
CATARCHES
COLDES
COLDE HAY FEVER PRICE ROO Not a Liquid, Snu
ELV 80 U.S.A. or powder. Free fro Not a Liquid, Snut HAY-FEVER Offensive odor

viurious drugs and



### MYRTLE CUT and PLUG

SMOKING TOBACCO FINER THAN EVER.

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IN BRONZE on EACH PLUG and PACKAGE.

THE DOMINION Savings & Investment Society LONDON, ONT.

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

Having a large amount of money on hand we have decided, "for a short period," to make loans at a very low rate, according to the security offered, principal payable at the end of term, with privilege to borrower to pay back a portion of the principal, with any instalment of interest, if he so desires. Persons wishing to borrow money will consult their own interests by applying personally or by letter to

F. B. LEYS, Manager.
OFFICE - Opposite City Hall, Richmond
Street, London, Ontario.



NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY

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

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

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 patrens on purchases made for them, and giving them besides, the benefit of my experience and facilities in the actual prices.

3rd. Should a ration want several divergent.

Richards, Sr., Tara, Ont. For all bilious troubles use B. B.

SLEEPLESSNESS to due to nervous excitement. The delicately constituted, the financier, the business man, and those whose occupation necessitates great ment as strain or worry, all suffer less or more from it. Sleep is the great restorer of a worried brain, and to get sleep cleanse the stomach from all impurities with a few doses of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, gelatine coated, containing no mercury, and are guaranteed to give satisfaction or the money will be refunded.

A Severe Trial.

Frances S. Smith, of Emsdale, Muskoka, writes, "I was troubled with vomiting for two years, and I have vomited as often as five times a day. One bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters cured me."

Victoria Carbolic Salve is a great aid to internal medicine in the treatment of scorfulous sores, ulcers and abscesses of all kinds.

The delicately constituted, the financier, the delicately constitutes mand the store of containing of my experience and facilities in the actual prices charged in part in solid part on want several different articles, embracing as many separate trades or lines of goods, the writing of only one eleter to this Agency will insure the prompt and correct filling of such orders. Besides, there will be only one express or freight clare will be only one express or freight clare. Persons outside of New York, whe may not know the address of Houses selling a particular line of goods, can get sneh goods and the trade buying from this Agency are allowed the regular or usual discount.

Any business matters, oncommissions are charged the patr is not purchases made for them, and the patr is on purchases made for them, and the patr is not my strain as a particular line of goods, the writing of only one eleter to this Agency.

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THE JESUITS AS INDIAN EDUCA.

In the Senate of the United States, May 12th, 1884, the Indian Appropria-tion Bill being under consideration, Hon. George G. Vest, Senator in Con-gress from the state of Missouri, a Pro-testent, said:

testant, said:
Now, as to education, in all my wanderings in Montana last Summer I saw but one ray of light on the subject of derings in Montana last Summer I saw clergyma but one ray of light on the subject of Indian education. I am a Protestant, pulpit ri Indian education. I am a Protestant, born one, educated one, expect to die one, but I say now that the system family a diagram adopted by the Jesuits is the only practical system for the education of the Indians and the only one that has resulted in anything at all. When the Senator from Massachusetts, the Chairman of Committee on Indian Affairs, said the other day that the reason of the success of the Jesuits more than any other sect with the Indians was that they devoted their whole lives to the they devoted their whole lives to the stands for they devoted their whole lives to the work, he struck the key note of the entire situation. Take a Protestant clergyman and send him to the West, I do not care how active and zealous he may be, he goes there half devoting the Protection of the Pr himself from a sense of duty to this ungenial life. Take a Jesuit and what does he do? trosity

He is a semi military preacher. He belongs to the company of Jesus. He owns nothing but the robe upon his back. If he receives an order from the setant back. If he receives an order from the commander of the company at the dead hour of night to arise and go to Asia, he goes without a question. He is a number, he is not a man. He is segregated from the world. I talked with Father Cavallier at St. Mary's Mission, who had been fifty two years among the Indians in Montana, had devoted his whole life to them, had been sent there from Italy, an accomplished physician; and when I visited him at his little room in the mission he was lying there, having been shocking visited him at his little room in the mis sion he was lying there, having been bedridden for five years, and still admin-istering medicines and performing surgi-cal operations on each recurring day. This man's whole life was given up to the work, and what is the result? To day the Fiathead Indians are a hundred per cent. advanced over any other Indians in point of civilization, at least in Mon wrath

Fifty years ago the Jesuits went among them, and to day you see the result. Among all those tribes, commencing with the Shoshones, the Araphahoes, the Gros Ventres, the Blackfeet, the Piegans, the River Crows, the Bloods, and Assiaboines, the only ray of light I saw on the Falthead reservation at the Jesuit mission schools, and there were boys and girls—fifty boys and fifty girls. They raise cattle; the Indian boys herd them. They have mills; the Indian boys attend them.
They have blacksmiths' shops; the
Indian boys work in them. When I was there they were building two school-houses; all the work done by the scholars at the mission. They cannot raise corn to any extent in that climate, but they raise enough vegetables and enough oats to support the whole school; and I never saw in my life a finer herd of cattle or horses than they had upon that mission. Five nuns, Sisters, and five Fathers constitute the teachers in the respective schools. We had a school examination there lasting through two days. I undertake to say now that never in the States was there a better examination than I heard at that mission of children of the same age with those that I saw there. The girls were taught needlework, they The girls were taught needlework, they they were taught to sew and to teach, they were taught music, they were taught to keep house. The young men were taught to work upon the farm, to herd cattle, to be blacksmiths and carpenters and millwrights. Here is the whole of it in one single sentence: I asked Father Van Court, the Eather in charge of the mission to give Father in charge of the mission, to give me his experience as an Indian teacher, and to state what had given the school me his experience as an indian teacher, and to state what had given the school it remarkable success. He said it resulted from the fact that they taught both boys and girls. He said for twenty years the Jesuits had had only a male with the attention of the said of the s school. I call the attention of the senators who are interested in this single point. He said when they educated the boys and graduated them at the school they went back to the tribe; they were they went back to the tribe; they were immediately received with jeers and with reproaches, told that they had white blood in their veins, that they talked like the white people, and that they dressed like the white people, and that they were spostates to their race. The result was that the Indian, in order to maintain his position with his fellows, became a worse barbarian than he ever had been before.

I do not want to say anything against

the schools at Hampton or Carlisle. I undertook on that expedition to use one or two of those scholars as interpreters. or two of those scholars as interpreters.

All, it seemed to me, they had advanced in was to learn to deplete the plains of running horses, and General Sheridan agreed with me that that they were the most expert horse-thieves on the top of the earth. They go back, and instead of teaching the other Indians, in ninety nine cases out of a hundred they into barbarism. I do not speak with any sort of

denominational prejudice in favor of Jesuits; I was taught to abhor the whole sect; I was raised in that good old school Presbyterian Church that looked upon a Jesuit as very much akin to the devil; but I say now if the Senator from Massa Jesuit as very much akin to the devil; but I say now if the Senator from Massa chusetts, the Chairman of Committee on Indian Affairs, will find me any tribe of blanket Indians on the Continent of North America—I do not speak of the five civilized tribes because they got their civilization in Georgia and Alabama and by immediate contact with the whites—but it he will find me a single tribe of Indians on the plains, blanket Indians, that approximate in civilization to the Flatheads who have been under the control of the Jesuits for fifty years, I will abandon my entire theory on this subject. I say that out of eleven tribes that I saw—and I say this as a Protestant—where they had had Protestant missionaries they had not made a single, solitary advance towards civilization, not one; and yet among the Flatheads, where there are two Jesuit missions, you find farms, you find civilization, you find Christianity, you find the relations of

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Take a Jesuit and what does he do? Take a Jesuit and what does he do? He is a semi military preacher. He belongs to the company of Jesus. He owns nothing but the robe upon his back. If he receives an order from the commander of the company at the dead hour of night to arise and go to Asia, he es without a question. He is a num Cavallier at St. Mary's Mission, who had been fifty two years among the Indians in Montana, had devoted his whole life to them, had been sent there from Italy, an accomplished physician; and when I visited him at his little room in the mis sion he was lying there, having been hadridden for five years, and still administering medicines and performing surgi cal operations on each recurring day. This man's whole life was given up to the work, and what is the result? To day the Flathead Indians are a hundred per cent. advanced over any other Indians in point of civilization, at least in Mon

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husband and wife and of father and child scrupulously observed. I say that one ounce of experience is worth a ton of theory at any time and this I saw and

#### CATHOLIC PRESS.

Buffalo Union. The New York Herald wants "every clergyman of every denomination in every city" throughout the land to make his pulpit ring next Sunday in denunciation of the accursed divorce cancer that is eating away the foundation of the American family and home. The great Metropolitan journal is engaged in a noble crusade and there is not a thoughtful patriotic heart in the land that will not wish it generous God speed. But has the Herald considered what it is asking of Protestant ministers when it makes the foregoing request? Unlike the Catholic priest, the poor preacher has no Church behind him, that stands for the indissolubility of the Divine institution of marriage, like the rock of institution of marriage, like the rock of Gibralter amid the waves of passion; that preferred to lose a whole kingdom rather than yield a tittle in this regard to the desires of a lustful monarch. The Protestant clergymen know that the Protestantism, which he is supposed to represent, from the very first onesed wide its gates to the monsfirst opened wide its gates to the mone

treative opened wide its gates to the mons-trosity of divorce made easy. That in divorce the Church of England was be gotten and waxed fat upon the blood of laughtered state-made queens. The Pro-setant preacher, therefore, feels that he had better be cautious how he handles so delicate a thome. Possibly in the new had better be cautious how he handles so delicate a theme. Possibly in the pew next the pulpit there are those listening to him who are married to other husbands and other wives, while the partners of their Christian wedlock are still alive. It was only the other day that a Baptist whister of New York performed the minister of New York performed the marriage ceremony between the Duke of Marlborough—whose divorced wife still Marlborough—whose divorced wife still lives—and Mrs. Hammersly; and more shocking yet, it is only a few weeks since an Episcopal minister of Philadelphia led to the altar another spouse, while the wife from whom he had been divorced for cause other than adultery was alive. With such visions of the past and present before him, how can the Protestant preacher hurl the thunderbolts of God's wrath against divorce? How can he make his pulpit ring next Sunday against make his pulpit ring next Sunday against the manifold ruins that mark the monster's path?

As an illustration of how the old order has changed in New England, it is stated that in the entire district of South Boston included in the large parish of Our Lady of the Rosary, there are only four non Catholic families. New England has become New Ireland, and the prestige of the Puritans is at an end.

### "Alas! for the rarity Of Christian charity Under the sun!"

sings the poet; but Christian charity even in this age of intense selfishness i even in this age of intense selfishness is not so rare as many would have us believe. The Boston Evening Record in a recent issue furnishes us with a case in point: "Yesterday was the coldest day yet, and its sharpness furnished occasion for a very graceful act of which the historian was a witness. In a West End horse car sat a poor mother with a child in her arms. The clothes of the mother were thin and hardly capable of further mending. The child, whose bandaged eyes suggested that the mother had been to see a doctor, was wrapped in a mistrable little shawl, that would be but as a able little shawl, that would be but as a sieve against the sharp wind. A lady on the other side of the car arose to leave; on her arm was folded a comfortable-looking shawl. In passing she spread this over the child. 'Keep it,' she said, in a low voice, as she passed out."

United Ireland. He is no Irishman that will not cheer for Tom Moroney—staunch, fearless, vic-torious Tom Moroney. The cheer that me his experience as an Indian teacher, and to state what had given the school it remarkable success. He said it resulted from the fact that they taught both boys and girls. He said for twenty years the Jesuits had had only a male school. I call the attention of the years the Jesuits had had only a male school. I call the attention of the senators who are interested in this single jail's threshold back from the grave's senators who are interested in this single point. He said when they educated the boys and graduated them at the school they went back to the tribe; they were immediately received with jeers and white blood in their veins, that they talked like the white people, and that they dressed like the white people, and that they were spostates to their race. The result was that the Indian, in order to maintain his position with his fellows, became a worse barbarian than he ever had been before.

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of Tom Moroney, came before him at last. The great Scriptural combat in which Gollath figured seemed scarcely more un equal. On one side Judge Boyd, backed by the forces of the Empire, with fimitless powers of arbitrary imprisonment. On the other side Tom Moroney, with no back but his own stout heart and a limitless power of resolute endurance. It was a long fight and a tough one, but Tom Moroney has won. He walks forth from itil defiant as he entered it two years ago,

Moroney has won. He waits forth from jail defiant as he entered it two years ago, his honourable secret inviolate; while Judge Boyd sits on the bench as in a pillory, pelted with public hatred and contempt, even his quondam allies joining in the laughter he excites. Poor Judge Boyd! Boyd!

### Corn Sowing

Is a process conducted by the agency of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, the only safe and sure pop corn cure. Put-nam's Extractor is now widely imitated, Beware of all poisonous and sore producing substitutes.

Mrs. Barnhart, cor. Pratt and Broadway, Mrs. Barnnart, cor. Fratt and Broadway, has been a sufferer for twelve years through rheumatism, and has tried every remedy she could hear of, but received no benefit, until she tried Dr. Thomas Eelectric Oil; she says she cannot express the satisfac-tion she feels at having her pain entirely removed and her rheumatism cured."

SIR,-My attention has been specially called to this matter lately by reading some of the London Times' verbatim reports of proceedings before the "special commission." Without reading these one can hardly realize the wide range of the inquiry, the latitude allowed as to evidence, or the full im-portance of the issue at stake.

It has been put in evidence, for example, that certain districts were fairly quiet and contented up to 1879 or 1880, when bad harvests, League organization, evictions, discontent and violence "came all in one year," as turkeys, hops, carp and beer" did in England. The Times' counsel try to draw the inference that, not only the violence, but the general discontent, were due to the League—though they do not accuse it of having caused the bad harvests. The Parnellite lawyers, on the other hand, bring out, in cross examination, admissions which go to prove that poverty and evictions were he causes both of the discontent and o the organized action of the tenants. By the same means they have shown, in most cases, the existence of class griev most cases, the existence of class greev ances or personal enmity, which account for, though they cannot justify, admitted acts of violence.

Already, then the whole question of

the condition of the Irish tenants, of their relations with the landlords and the causes of the existing state of things, has been opened up by the Times and evidence has been taken in support of its views. Of course equal latitude must be given to evidence and argument on the other side. If evidence as to tenants' leagues and tenants' "outrages" is admitted, evidence as to landlords' league and landlords "outrages" must be admitted also. If one side may try to prove the alleged connection of "Parnellism and Crime," the other must be allowed to allege and sustain by wit-nesses the relationship of "Landlordism

In fact, as far as Irish affairs are concerned, this special commission is the "grand inquest of the nation." The usual methods of inquiry and discussion cannot be followed. The Irish press is gagged. Mr. Harrington, M. P., has just en septenced to six months of penal been sentenced to six months of penal servitude because his paper reported the proceedings of a (so-called) "suppressed" branch of the National League. Platform discussion in Ireland is prevented or punished by a police controlled by the landlord "faction." Irish members of Parliament are either impressed or liable to he cut short in prisoned, or liable to be cut short in debate by the Speaker under the new

oercive regulations.
In fact, if the case of Ireland is to be presented, fairly and fully, to the British public at all, it must be done by evidence and argument produced be fore this commission. And it is the British public alone who can do justice to Ireland. There is no reason to doubt

their sense of fair play. They only want to know all about the matter. But both evidence and argument cost But both evidence and argument cost money, and the two parties before the commission are very unequally matched in this respect. It is already proven, out of the mouth of the Times' own witnesses, that both the Government's police, and the landlords'—the "Loyal Patriotic"—league, have been active in procuring evidence for that side of the case, the latter paying hard cash for it.

Now, the issue at stake is not merely that of a certain newspaper against cer-

that of a certain newspaper against cer-tain members of Parliament. It is that of the landlords of England and Ireland, of the landlords of England and Ireland, backed by the Government of the day, against the people of Ireland. For it is evident that the Times means to plead that all existing troubles are due to the League organizations and not to real grievances, and that it represents the other forces named.

In support of this contention of the Times there are almost unlimited wealth and almost absolute executive power,

and almost absolute executive power, controlling a more than Russian police

On the other side, the bills must be paid by a few, not very wealthy, Irish members, aided by voluntary subscription. Yet they must not only pay eminent counsel, able to deal with the Attorney-General of England, but also the expenses of many witness when their transcripts to an expense to many witness when their

the expenses of many witness when their turn comes to produce evidence.

It has been stated in the press that the Times & Company's expenses—not withstanding their advantages through the police, maintained by the taxpayers—were £100 per day. And their side of the case may last for many weeks. No one can imagine that even the "Thun-leave" pars for all this out of its journal. derer" pays for all this out of its journal

istic treasury.

But neither wealthy classes nor powerful executive assist in presenting the other side of the case, which may ost as much, and whose presentation i

Under all these circumstances I ven ture to appeal to Canadians who are not of Irish race, on behalf of what is called the "Parnell Defence Fund," but what should be called the "Defence of Ireland

Fund."

Irish Canadians have done or will do their duty to their Mother Land and her champions. But I know, as an Irish Canadian Protestant, who has long represented in Parliament thousands of Highland Scotch Presbyterians, that the sentiment of "Fair play for Ireland" is not limited by race or religion. not limited by race or religion.

And that is all that an Irish man can

ask, viz, that funds should be provided—not equal to those of the Times combination, for they are boundless—but sufficient to present fairly the case of the poorer masses of Ireland against the wealthy classes. This will require the

the poorer masses of freiand against the wealthy classes. This will require the help of many who are not Irish. It is to the interest of all Canadians, as such and as British subjects, to help in healing the breach between Irishmen and their fellow-citizens. But I would appeal to their sympathy rather than to their interest, and I believe they will GEORGE E. CASEY. Fingal, Jan. 3.

Ayer's Pills cure constipation, improve the appetite, promote digestion, restore healthy action, and regulate every func-tion. This medicine is pleasant to take and gentle in its operation. See article

## The First Symptoms

Of all Lung diseases are much the same: feverishness, loss of appetite, sore throat, pains in the chest and back, headache, etc. In a few days you may be down with Pneumonia or "galloping Consumption." Run no risks, but begin immediately to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

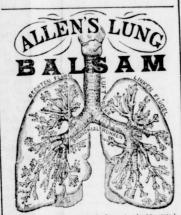
Several years ago, James Birchard, of Darien, Conn., was severely ill. The doctors said he was in Consumption. and that they could do nothing for him but advised him, as a last resort, to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking this medicine, two or three months, he was pronounced a well man. His health remains good to the present day.

J. S. Bradley, Malden, Mass., writes

" Three winters ago I took a severe cold, which rapidly developed into Bronchitis and Consumption. I was so weak that I could not sit up, was much emaciated, and coughed incessantly. I consulted several doctors, but they were powerless, and all agreed that I was in Con-sumption. At last, a friend brought me a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. From the first dose, I found relief. Two bottles cured me, and my health has since been perfect."

### Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.



(This Engraving represents the Lungs in a hea THE REMEDY FOR CURING

#### CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CROUP,

ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND PULMONARY ORGANS. BY ITS FAITHFUL USE

CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN CURED When other Remedies and Physicians have failed to effect a cure.

ommended by PHYSICIANS, MINISTERS, AND IURSES. In fact by everybody who has given it a good trial. It never fails to bring relief. AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It contains no OPIUM in any form.

PRICE 25c, 50c AND \$1 00 PER BOTTLE. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. (Limited), General Agents. MONTREAT.



(Liquid.) We Note.—This favorite medicine is put up in oval bottles holding three ounces each, with the name blown in the glass, and the name of the inventor, S. R. Camp-bell, in red ink across the face of the label. Beware of imitations, refuse all substi-tutes, and you will not be disappointed.

## Gampbell's Gathartic Compound Cares Chronic Constipation,

Costiveness, and all Complaints arising from a disordered state of the Liver,

Affections, Headache, Heartburn, Acidity of the Stomach, Rheumatism, Loss of Appetite, Gravel, Nervous Debility, Nausea, or Vomiting, &c., &c. Price 25 Cents per Bottle.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. (Limited). MONTREAL.

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CURE OF ALL NERVOUS DISEASES. J. G. WILSON, LLECTROPATHIST. 820 Dundas Street TO THE CLERGY.

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

CATARRH.

A NEW HOME TREATMENT FOR THE CURE OF CATARRH, CATARRHAL DEAFRESS

AND HAY FEVER.

The microscope has proved that these diseases are contagious, and that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the internal lining membrate of the upper air passeges and custachian tubes. The eminent scientists, Tyndail, Huxley and Beale, endorse this, and these authorities cannot be disputed. The regular method of treating these diseases is to apply an irritant remedy weekly, and even daily, thus keeping the delicate membrane in a constant state of irritation, accompanied by violent sneezing, allowing it 10 chance to heal, and as a natural consequence of such treatment not one permanent cure has ever been recorded. It is an absolute fact that these diseases cannot be cured and the consequence of such treatment not one permanent cure has ever been recorded. It is an absolute fact that these diseases cannot be cured to be allowed the parasite in catarrh and ormulated his new treatment, and since then his remedy has become a household word in every country where the English language is spoken. Cures effected by nim seven years ago are cures still, there having been no return of the disease.

So highly are these remedies valued, and so great is the demand for them, that ignorant imitators have started up everywhere, pretending to destroy a parasite of which they know nothing, by remedies, the results of the application effect a permanent cure in the most aggravated cases. These remedies are a specific for catarrhai troubles his new treatment on the receipt of ten cents in stanps. The address is A. H. Dixon & Son, 33 King street west, Toronto, Canada.—Scientific American.

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Rev. Maurice Ronayne, S. J. autnor of "Religion and Science: Theff Union His-torically Considered." 12mo, cloth, net \$1.25.

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New Book on Christian Evidences and Complete 'Answer to Col. Ingersoll' "Mistakes of Moses." Highly recommend. The bishop Ryan, Philadelphia, and it other than the complete that the complete the complete that the complete the complete that the co

In all the world there is but one of the sure cure for the OPIU W Remedy never sure cure for the OPIU W other treatment we have cured more than 10,000 cases. No other treatment ever cured one case. NO PAY TILL CURED, Remember this, and write to the J. L. Stephens Co., Lebanon, Ohlo

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To the Rev. Clergy and Religious: For thirty-three years we have made a specialty of manufacturing BEES. WAX CANDLES for Altar use, and in this long time various improvements in the production of these goods have enabled us to reduce the price, so that now it is within the reach of the poorest parish.

the poorest parish.

In all this time nothing has met with such a degree of success as our Candles with SELF - FITTING BASE. The saving in time and trouble to properly fit a Candle into a candle stick, to which may be added the fact that

The Candle can be Burn-ed to the Very End, thus avoiding CONSIDERABLE WASTE, has met with such general favor that we have concluded to make both Bees-wax and Stearine Candles with the same improvement and in all sizes, viz: 2s, 3s, 4s, 5s and 6s.

The advantage in this style of Candle over the ordinary shape consists in the tapering base, which is so graduated as to fit any approximate candle stick socket Without Cutting or Papering the Base. They are securely packed in 6-lb. paper boxes, and we guarantee safe arrival. Ask your dealer for Eckermann & Will's Ask Brand Self-Fitting

BEES-WAX CANDLES. nd take no substitutes. If not kept in ock, send for our prices. **ECKERMANN & WILL** 

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Extensive grounds afford every facility for
the enjoyment of invigorating exercise.
System of education thorough and practical.
Educational advantages unsurpassed.
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Vocal and Instrumental Music form a prominent feature, Musical Sofrees take piace
weekly, elevating taste, testing improvement and insuring self-possession. Strict
attention is paid to promote physical and
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and economy, with refinement of manner.
Terms can be obtained on application to
the Lady Superior.

Convent of Our Lady of Lakk
Huron, Sarnia, Ont,—This institution
offers every advantage to young ladies who
wish to receive a solid, useful and refined
education. Particular attention is paid to
vocal and instrumental music. Studies will
be resumed on Monday, Sept. 1st. Beard
and tuition per annum, \$10. For further
particulars apply to Mother Superior,
Ontario,—This Institution is places.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR Ontario.—Phis Institution is pleasant

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, Ontario.—Phis Institution is pleasant, located in the town of Windsor, opposite Detroit, and combines in its system of education, great facilities for acquiring the French language, with thoronghaess in the rudimental as well as the higher English branches. Terms (payable per session iz advance) in Canadian currency: Board and tuition in French and English, per annum, \$100; German free of charge; Music and use of Plano, \$40; Drawing and painting, \$15; Bed and bedding \$10; Washing, \$20; Private room, \$20. For further particulars address:—Morther Supression.

43-ly

Unn.—Under the care of the Ursuline Ladies, This heitinfion is plear and with all the growth of the createst present and commoditions building has been supplied with all the modern improvements. The hot water system of heating how been introduced with success. The grounds are extensive, including frows, garden of contraction or heating how success. The grounds are extensive, including the French language. Plain sewing, fancy work, embroidery in gold and chenille, wax, flowers, etc., are tanguit free of charge. Board and tuition per annual, part semi-annually in advance, \$100. Murch, praying and Painting, for extra charges. For further particulars address, Mother Suterior.

A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SANDWICH, Ont.—The Studies embrace the Classi-cal and Commercial Courses. Terms (includ-ing all ordinary expenses), Canada money. 2150 per annum. For full particulars appir to REV. DENIS O'CONNOR, Precident. 46-iy

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#### Meetings.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSO-CIATION—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 of 8 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall, Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually. MARTIN O'MEARA, Pres., WM. CORCORAN, Sec.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

Glass, Paints, Oils, etc., at bottom prices. Barb Wire and Buck Thorn Fencing. Nos. Il and 12 Annealed Wire and But-ton's Pliers for Russel's Patent Fence.

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Eend for prices and circular.
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Sandwich, being good prantal Catholica,
we are satisfied the wood prantal Catholica,
we are satisfied the coop in the Holy sacrified to they sell for use in the
Holy sacrified to the Mass is pure and unadulterated. We, therefore, by these presents recommend it for altar use to the clergy
of our diocess. ents recommend it for altar use to the clery of our diocese. † JOHN WALSH, Bp. of London

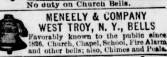
#### CHURCH PEWS and SCHOOL FURNITURE

The Bennett Furnishing Co., of London, Ont., make a specialty of manufacturing the latest designs in Church and School Furniture. The Catholic Clergy of Canada are respecially invited to send for catalogue and prices before awarding contracts. We have lately put in a complete set of Pews 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 Outarlo, in all cases the most entire satisfaction having been expressed in regard to quality of work, lowness of price, and quickness of execution. Buch has been the increase of business in this special line that we found it necessary some time since to establish a branch offce in Glasgow, Scotland, and we are now e. caged manufacturing Fews for new Church is in that country and Ireland. Address—BENNET FURNISHING COM. Y. LONDON, ONT., CANADA.

References: Rev. Father Bayard, Sarnit Lennon, Brantford, Molphy, Ingersoli; Oor coran, Parkhill, Twohy, Kingston; and Rev. Bro. Arnold, Montreal.









Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLE WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinceti, O.

We would call the attention of our C. M.
B. A. Branches and members to the fact
that we make a very pretty slik C. M. B. A.
Badge, nicely trimmed with gold fringe, according to price, \$1.00. \$1.55, \$1.40, \$1.50, \$1.50,
and \$3.00, and can be used by branches when
attending funerals of deceased members, or
at a demonstration of any kind. and it imparts to a body of men a neat appearance.
CATHOLIC ORGANIZATIONS IN CAALUS.
We respectfully solicit the patronage of
the Catholic Societies of the Dominon.
"Religious, National and Benevolent," and
would call their attention to the fact that
we are the only Catholic firm in Canada who
make a specialty of association supplies,
such as
Banners, Flags, Saahes,

mase a speciary of the special process of the special parts of the speci

C. M. B. A.

New Branches will next week be organ ized by Deputy Chevalier Campeau in the city of Quebec and in Levis, P. Q.

The per capita tax for 1888 is now overdue, and if not paid before the 1st of February Branches stand suspended.

The Grand Secretary of Canada bas no Constitutions on hand at present. He received a email number from the Supreme Recorder, which were at once exhausted by standing orders from branches, and has not up to the present been able to secure another lot, although pressing orders for a considerable quantity have been frequently sent to headquarters. He has been advised by Bro. Hickey that the contractor for printing constitutions the contractor for printing constitutions has failed to supply them as agreed

Montreal Notes:

The new officers of our eight city
Branches have teen installed, imposing
quite a lot of work on Deputies Finn and
Duclos.

Branch No 84 are making preparations for holding a free entertainment in their hail on Feb. 11th and at which several of our best English and French members will lecture on the benefits of our organization. It is their intention also to issue circulars in both languages, which will give those present an opportunity of examining into our C. M. B. A. I understand several other of our city Branches intend dol glike wise during the course of the winter. This will no doubt help to add materially to our roll of membership. Branch No 84 are making preparation

our roll of membership.

Prelim nary steps have been taken to form a Relief Fund in connection with our city Branches, by which it is intended to give members in case of sickness \$5.00 to give members in case of sickness \$5.00 weekly allowance and medical attendance free. A meeting of delegates takes place on the last Sunday of this month for this purpose. This will, no doubt, should it come in force, also help to increase our membership, as it will give an opportunity to a member while in life to enjoy some of

Marshal McDonald, of Branch 54, was Marshal McDonald, of Branch 54, was presented with an address and a beautiful C. M. B. A. pin by President Butler, on behalf of the members, at the last meeting. Bro. McDonald has always proved him self a very efficient officer and the members prepared this little surprise in order to show their appreciation of his services. No action has yet been taken by the Montreal branches in repart to the com-Montreal branches in regard to the coming Grand Council Convention of 1890 I would suggest that Deputy Finn call a meeting of a certain number of delegates to consider the matter.

to consider the matter.

A great many of our French members, of which we have now a large number, are anxious to know when are the French Constitutions coming to hand. How would

One of our Deputies remarked to me sary, under pressure from within as well some time since that it seemed unjust as without the Conservative party, to deal that the Deputies were not supplied with circulars, or something of the sort, and he thought that it would be to the interest Grand Council to give every assistance in the way of circulars, papers, etc. to the Deputies. Insurance and assessment companies annually spend thousands of dollars in advertising, and to secure new insurance, even going so far as to spend nearly a half a million of dollars in one building as an advertisement of their strength; for example, the magnificent struc-ture now in course of erection on Place d'Armes Square, by the New York Life Insurance Co., while, on the other hand, up to the present time we have actually spent nothing. Now it seems to me that if we wish to forward our interests, we should take steps to let our fellow Catho lies, all over this country know what our C. M B. A. is. I would respectfully ask the board of trustees to consider this mat-

Captain Vaughan, of the Kingstor Branch, now located here, intends placing his card with Branch 54 Rev. Brother Arnold is obtaining alder

manic signatures in favor of a grant from the Provincial Legislature in aid of the Christian Brothers' school on Sherbrooke

Mr. M. Nolan, an active member of the C. M. B. A., is mentioned as a probable candidate for aldermanic honors in St. Ann's ward at the municipal elections in February next. Mr. Nolan would make an excellent representative, being possessed of all the necessary qualifications, both intellectually and financially, which are requisite to make a good alderman.

Deputy Tansey, having got permission from Deputy O'Brien to organize Branches in his district, the latter not being able to attend to it himself on account of a press of business, is about to work up Branches in this province outside of Montreal Deputy Tansey is a worker, and I am con-fident he can organize eight or ten Branches between here and Quebec before

Bishop Borgess has given \$5,000 for the rection of a Catholic hospital at Kala-

IRELAND'S STRUGGLE.

LATEST NEWS PROM THE GREEN ISLE.

LIBERAL VICTORIES.

Mr. Wilson, Gladetonian was elected on the 18th inst. for Govan division of Lancashire by 4,420 votes, his Unionist opponent, Sir John Pender, receiving 3,349. In the previous election Sir William Pearce, Conservative, was elected by 3,574 against Dickson, Gladstonian, 3,212. The Liberals are naturally much elated that a Conservative majority of 362 should be charged into a Liberal majority of 1,071. This result is looked upon as an omen of certain victory at the next general election. The London County Municipal elections have also resulted in a complete Liberal victory, the Liberals having secured 70 seats out of 118. The other 48 are classed as Conservatives and Independents. These contests were not fought on political lesues, but the large preponderance of Liberals is justly regarded as indicating a great change in Metropolitan opinion. It will be remembered that at the general municipal elections, Mr. Balfour boasted prematurely of a great Conservative vic-This result is looked upon as an omen of municipal elections, Mr. Balfour boasted prematurely of a great Conservative victory, which proved, indeed, to be a Pyrrhic victory, the Liberals having then, even, gained some reats in the aggregate. It, therefore, appears that all parties consider a very declaive municipal victory as a fair indication of the current of general opin ion, and the Liberals are not over-sanguine in the interpretating the result. in thus interpreting the result.

During the charge of the police at Waterford on the 14th upon the crowd which was accompanying the persons who had been sentenced for participation in the Manchester martyrs' demonstration, a police inspector and fourteen constables were injured.

Mr. John Dillon, M. P., will leave Ireland for Australia on Feb. 2ad. He will have diversed the penalty these and will explain

land for Australia on Feb. 2ud. He will spend two months there and will explain the Irish situation in all the great centres of population. He will afterwards proceed to New Zealand, and thence to San Francisco, and will continue the work through the United States. Sir Thomas Esmonde and Mr. J Dessy, M. P., will precede him to Australia.

Contributions from America to the

Contributions from America to the

Contributions from America to the National League amounted to £2,000.

Mr. Kelly, a League organizer, was arrested at Falcarrand on the 15th inst, and on the same day Father McFadden was served with a summons on a charge of inciting tenants to adopt the Plan of Campaign. The Government have a particular spite against Father McFadden, because he exposed their tyranny before vast audiences in England, by whom he was enthusiastically received. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, speaking at Bristol on the 14th inst, stated that Parliament will, at its next session, consider the questions of Irish education and local county government.

questions of Irish education and local county government.

A conditional writ of habeas corpus has been granted in Dublin for the release of Edward Harrington, who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for publishing in the Kerry Sentinel reports concerning meetings of suppressed branches of the National Legue. The writ was granted on the ground that the certificate of publication under the Newspaper Act was lication under the Newspaper Act was informal.

informal.

Rumors attributing to the Government various schemes affecting Ireland are in active circulation and rapidly multiplying. A writer on the Star ascerts that the Irish office is preparing a bill for submission to Parliament at an early date to compel Lord Clandcarde to sell his Irish product to be able to be a submission. tenants the holdings they now occupy, the bill fixing the price they shall pay. Another Constitutions coming to hand. How would our English speaking members be placed if given French Constitutions instead of English? Would the regular order of business be proceeded with, and how much interest would they take in an organization whose rules and regulations are printed in a strange language?

One of our Desvites remarked to me.

perary, has been arrested under the Coercion Act. A summons has also been served upon Denis Kilbride, M. P. for South Kerry, to answer charges under the same act. the same act.

The emigration from Ireland during 1888 amounted to 80,000 persons, being an increase of 20,000 over the preceding year. The population still continues to dwindle under the operation of laws which aim at depopulating the country. It is now placed at 4,750,000.

Pure Beeswax Candles, for Church purposes, for sale at the Catholic Record Office.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS F. M. T. A., ALMONTE.

At the last regular meeting of the

At the last regular meeting of the Father Mathew Temperance Association of Almonte, the following officers were elected for the ensuing six months: President—John O'Reilly. First Vice President—Benjamin Bolton. Second Vice-Pres.—Timothy McCauliff. Secretary—T. W. McGarry. Assistant Secretary—R. J. Slattery. Tressurer—John Curtin. Committee of Management. Patrick

Branches between here and Quebec before our Grand Council assembles in 1890.
Chancellor J. D. Quinn, of Branch 41, has been removed to Toronto, where he fills a very important position on the Inland Revenue staff.

Treasurer—John Curtin,
Committee of Management, Patrick Daly, E J. McGarry, Patrick Oakley Edward Letang, John Malone, Michae Fay, James Oakley, John Raleigh and John Hourigan.

The Paulist Fathers have chosen the Very Rev. Augustine Francis Hewit, to succeed, as Superior of the Congregation, their lamented founder, Father Hecker.

REPUBLIC THE NEW SCHOOL.

IMPRESSIVE AND INTERESTING EXERCISES IN CONNECTION WITH THE FORMAL OPENING OF THE NEW SEPARATE SCHOOL BUILDING IN MERRITON.

St. Catharines Star, Jan. 17. St. Catharines Star, Jan. 17.

The new brick school house recently erected by the Roman Catholic denomination of Merriton was formally blessed and set apart for educational purposes on Wednesday morning, in the presence of a large assemblage of parents and children. Very Rev. Dean Harris, of St. Catharines, Father Sullivan, of Thorold, and Father Allain, of Merriton, took part in the ceremonics.

Father Sullivan, of Thorold, and Father Allain, of Merriton, took part in the ceremonies.

The audience was conducted to the upper story of the building where Rev. Father Allain, dressed in soutane, surplice and stole, assisted by Rev. Father Sullivan, and with Master Harry Horey as acolyte, went through the regular responsive dedicatory service prescribed by the Church, commending the building to the care and protection of Almighty God. At the close of the service Rev. Father Allain proceeded through the building, syriaking holy water, from the aspersorium borne by the acolyte, upon the walls, floor and many of those who were present. Rev. Dean Harris was then introduced.

He said he felt complimented at being invited to take part in such interesting exercises and felt anxious to testify, by his presence, to his appreciation of the work that had been accomplished, and to an acknowledgment of the laborious efforts put by Father Allain to bring it to such a successful completion. It must be a source of intense gratification to that gentleman, and to the people of Merriton, to find their hopes at least realized, and a school building reared reflecting such credit upon all who were connected with it. In considering work of this kind the standard of comparison raised should be on a plane of equality with the circumstances of its surroundings, and he doubted if in any town or village of a similar size such a creditable school building could be found. It was too late in the day to rebut the calumnles that had been circulated to the effect the Roman Catholic Church was antagoinstic to the education of the massee. It took many years to live down the heresy that the object of her priests was to keep the people in ignorance, in order that they might keep their minds grounded in supersition. Like the vast majority of the Irieh people who sought these shores for the betterment of their condition, his father and mother came here poor and comparatively uneducated. The men had no heritage but their manhood and the women no do The men had no heritage but their man-hood and the women no dowry but their virtue, the product of centuries of Irish morality. The possession of money was an enormous leverage when lifting the burden of life, and they were pickers of mud and shovellers of clay until their temporal affairs were more

prosperous. Their first concern, then, was to give their children an education had been denied to them. There were no was to give their chiefe and the second and been denied to them. There were no Catholic schools in those days, but so great was the desire to have the minds of their young improved that they took chances by sending them to the common schools, and education and the watchful care of the Church had preserved the whole of their people. The speaker then briefly sketched the early history of the establishment of Separate Schools, which had borne such fruit that to-day every town and village was dotted with school houses and other places of education under the direct control of the Church Continuing, he said there were three factors which made up the sum total of Christian existence. First, Christianity must be imbedded in the family, and in this connection a great responsibility

ital host, as well as a hard and faithful worker among his parishioners. ception 2,000 persons received Holy Com-munion in the Church of our Lady at must be imbedded in the family, and in this connection a great responsibility rested upon the heads of parents. After the family came the priest. The Lord in His wisdom had deemed it necessary to confide the protection of His doctrines to some responsible head, and, without a central authority, such as the Church, anarchy and disunion would exist. Then came the school house. No thoughtful man would close his eyes to the importance of the school master in this age. The constant effort of the Catholic Church was to educate the whole boy or girl. They contended that in the sacred by Arabs at Tuga, and the missionary station was destroyed. Three other missionaries are held for ransom.

several Roman Churches. A great panic arose in the Church of the Gesu on account of this dastardly outrage having been perpetrated there. with the question of arrears, and will pass a measure which will afford tenants at least partial relief from the burdens imposed upon them by the arrearages which it is impossible for them to pay in full.

Archbishop Croke while giving \$250 for the relief of evicted tenants, writes:

"There is no other land, savage or civil ized, where such scandalous and unchristian-like scenes could be enacted without a fierce contest and even bloodshed The sending of Crown forces to demolish the an offer of \$15,000,000 made by a London an oner of \$15,000,000 made by a London firm for a monopoly of the manufacture and sale of the liquor Chartreuse. This course was taken in obedience to direc-tions given them by the Holy Father. ing with much sympathetic aid in the Holy City. Many leading ladies of Rome have formed a co-operating committee and have made rich offerings towards furthering the operations of the anti-

sending of Crown forces to demolish the dwellings of the poor for the benefit of the pampered few is a crime that cries to Heaven for vengeance."

Jno. O'Connor, M. P. for South Tipperary, has been arrested under the Coercion Act. A summons has also been served upon Denis Kilbride, M. P. for South Tipperary, has been arrested under the Coercion Act. A summons has also been served upon Denis Kilbride, M. P. for South Tipperary, has been arrested under the Coercion Act. A summons has also been served upon Denis Kilbride, M. P. for South Tipperary, has been arrested under the Coercion Act. A summons has also been served upon Denis Kilbride, M. P. for South Tipperary, has been arrested under the Coercion Act. A summons has also been served upon Denis Kilbride, M. P. for South Tipperary, has been arrested under the Coercion Act. A summons has also been schools may be educated, their spiritual needs are left to the family, not one in ten At the Vatican Exposition gold medals were awarded for the laces presented by the Irish bishops, the poplins from Harold's Cross Convent, the silver lace from Bagot Street Convent, the chalice from Rathfarnham Convent, and the potters from Baleak tery from Beleek. The collection of one cent per month

of which is in a position to impart the spiritual instruction necessary. The Church forsaw this and undertook to give from each Catholic in Montreal for the completion of St. Peter's cathedral has realized for the month of December, in the parishes of Notre Dame, St. James, St. Bridget's and Sacred Heart, the sum the boy a thorough training. This was the pivot on which the whole discussion turned, and the Catholic Church would never consent to a system through which the soul was neglected for the intellect of \$1.053 67. Cardinal Newman is so far recovered He pointed to the gradual decay of moral ity in the United States, with its divorce cases, lack of observance of the Sabbath, cases, lack of observance of the Sabbath, and bank defalcation and embezzlements, as fruits of the public school system. Here in Canada we were flooded with a colony of brooders—living representatives of simple intellectual education. He impressed upon his hearers the benefits of moral education. In our present environment, with the meretricious influences surrounding us, decay, dissolution, disintegration and death would ensue if the training of the moral instincts was neglected. The secret of the success of the Irish race in the field of athletics and sports was that three generations of Irish

THE PARTOR PROPERTY

Cardinal Newman is so far recovered from his recent illness that he was able to to assist in his Cardinal's robes at High Mass on Christmas day at the Church of the Oratory, Edgbaston. The English-speaking world would be delighted to hear of the complete recovery of the eminent scholar and ecclesiastic. The Archbishops and Bishops forming the Committee of the Catholic University

at Washington, have written a letter to the Holy Father in which they thank him the Holy Father in which they thank him cordially for the very great interest he has taken in that noble work. They beg of him, further, to approve of its statutes, and to assist by his advice in selecting learned teachers who will be able to instruct cleries in accordance with the teachings of St. Thomas Aquinas, the patron of Oathelte schools.

rough experience, he furnished his paper with a resume thereof, which contained enough composite truth to give the Lord's bogus anointed sick headaches all around. It was shown that seediness would not be tolerated in Protestant houses of worship, and that charity was he no many distinct. and that charity was by no means a drug in the sectarian market. In this connec in the sectarian market. In this counsection it is refreshing to know that poverty and rags are welcome to the true house of God, and that the spirit of Christ now, as in the first ages, permeates the Ohurch, and offers immunity to the lowly and the

Magdalene.

fever, found nameless graves on the banks of the St. Lawrence; still they had increased and multiplied and grown strong, giving their imprint to the able men of history. They obeyed the teach inge of the Church and became a moral people. The necessity of the Church educating children in her own way was illustrated by lessons from the lifes of such men as Gladstone, and Cardinal Newman and other giants in intellect, whose advice as the fruit of many long years' experience was valuable. When they say: this concluson is the result of my seventy or eighty years of life, it carried force with it. The Church has been established for 1,900 years. She tells us this is the result of her human experience for that long period: If we build schools and do not make God the corner stone, with religion permeating the atmosphere of the school room, we must perish. In New England, the birth place of the present public school system, deplorable results had followed the exclusion of religion from the school room. Immor ality obtained a foothold among them and they perished. Nations that will not serve God must perish and by nameless crimes the descendants of the Puritam have ceased to become a factor in the American Government. The Rev. Dean closed his elequent address with a tribute to Rev. Father Allain for his persevering efforts in connection with the building of the rehool. He looked forward to the day when another building, of brick or stone, would be reared alongside of it, for public worship. The people of Merriton were singularly fortunate in having a man of Father Allain's enterprise and zeal for their spiritual and intellectual welfare in their midst, and he hoped his labors would continue to be blessed to their everlasting good.

The school building so auspiclously addicated in a large two-stone, which at the definition of the design of the rescale in a large two-stone, would be deficated in a large two-stone, which at the definition of the relation of the proven and the presence of the relation of the relation of the "She hath done what she could."
It was thus that He spake of her,
frembling and pale as the penitent stood,
"And this she hath done shall be told for the sake of her.

Told as embalmed in the gift that I take

of her, Take, as an earnest of all that she would, Who hath done what she could.

She hath done what she could: So the flame that hath driven her Downward, is quenched! and her grief like a flood

a flood
In the strength of a rain swollen torrent
hath shriven her;
Love in the longing fulfills what it would—
She hath done what she could."

\_N. Y. Independent. NEWS NOTES.

The number of murders in South Carolina was only five during 1888. This low limit is attributed to the fact that the penalty of hanging for murder is in-flicted in that State.

The Free Masons and the Radical Fed-The Free Masons and the Radical Federation have issued manifestos urging the electors of the Seine to oppose General Boulanger. The General repudiates all idea of a dictatorship and makes a special appeal to the workingmen for support.

The number of sharpshooters in the Russian Army is to be doubled. This indicates an addition of 20,000 men. Other additions will make the total ining the church and residence of the parish priest. It is surrounded by commodious grounds which will be nestly fenced in and divided into two sections for the use of the boys and girls. The main building, which is 61x30 feet, with ceilings 12½ feet high, is divided, on the ground flour, into two large school rooms fitted with all modern improvements. Off the hallway are a convergention room and clock

good.

The school building so auspiciously dedicated is a large two-story brick structure, with a tower in the centre, adjoining the church and residence of the parish

the Newman Bros., the carpenter work by Messrs. McGeachie & Stevens, and the painting by the Grenville Bros., of Thor-old, and the material and workmanship

throughout is of the best. The building is well ventilated and heated by hot air. The entire cost of the structure will be a

rifle below \$4,000.

The Board of Trustees is composed of

CATHOLIC NOTES.

On the feast of the Immaculate Con-

Four German missionaries were mas

Italian infidels have exploded bombs in

The Carthusian monks have refused

The work of Cardinal Lavigerie is meet

Lourdes.

crease of the army come up to 80,000 or 100,000 men. A minister of Sandwich, Rev. M. C.

modern improvements. Off the hallway are a cosy reception room and cloak rooms. The upstairs will remain at present as a large hall, which can be used for entertainment, lectures, etc., or if required later as a graded school. The school will be under the direct supervision of Father Allain, with Sisters Puchiria and Eadocia from St. Catharines as teachers. The brick work was done by the Newman Bros., the carpenter work by A minister of Sandwich, Rev. M. C., Hinds, was attacked the other day by a highwayman who undertook to rob him, but was knocked down on the first round. Mr. Hinds colly awaited the second assault, but instead of attempting it, the robber took to his heels and got safely away. At Elmwood, Michigan, owing to a

At Elmwood, Michigan, owing to a defective wheel which broke, the rear coach of a passenger train on the Chicago and Northwestern railway jumped the track and was demolished. The Lieut-Governor of Michigan, Jas. H. Macdonald, was killed, besides two other passengers. Seven persons were seriously and a number were slightly injured.

The Spanish princesses, the Infanta Maria Theresa and the Princess of Asturias, respectively six and eight years old, were confirmed by the Cardinal-Archbishop of Saragossa. They are both bright handsome children and are carefully delivered wides the superired. the following gentlemen: Rev. Father L A. H. Allain, Chairman, and Messre. Henry Horey, John McLean, W. J. Reilly, John Bradley and Jones Williams. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the bright nanosome children and are carefully educated under the superintend-ence of Queen Christina by Spanish and foreign governesses. They speek Eng-lish, French, German and Spanish. The young king is a lively child of two and one half years of age. clergymen present with Mesers. J. Cogan, Squire Connors, Henry Horey, John McLean and the representatives of the press were entertained at dinner by Father Allain, who proved himself a cap-

The immigration into the Argentine Republic in 1888 was 200,000. This Re-Republic in 1888 was 200,000. This Republic has progressed wonderfully during the last fifteen years. In 1874 nearly all the flour used there was imported from the United States, but in 1877 the people produced sufficient for home consumption and exported a small quantity. In 1886, they exported 300,000 tons, and in 1887, 600,000 tons. They have imported into the country some of the best grades of Merino sheep, and the wool clip has greatly increased both in quantity and quality.

Rabbi Gottheil, speaking in the Emanuel Temple, New York, on the 13th Inst., denounced Baron Hirsch's views favoring the amalgamation of Jews with Christians, and the abandonment of Judaism as a distinct religion. He says the Baron's declaration is "a totally unwarranted deciaration and an atroclous attack upon the race that has fought the battle for freedom of conscience and liberty during two thousand years, and I am here to pro two industry years, and I am neer to pro-teet against the arrogance of any man, be he who he may, be his charities ever so great, in making such a proposal, for he has no claim whatever, either as a scholar or a thinker, or even as a fellow believer with us, to become our leader in our religious aspirations."

SOUTH MARCH.

The bazaar in aid of the church in South March is to be opened in that mission on the 28th instant. Those who have re-ceived tickets are requested to send in their returns at once.

THE LATE MICHAEL REDMOND

An old and highly esteemed resident of London township, Mr. Michael Redmond, died on Sunday, 20th instant. The deceased was one of the first settlers and lived on lot 22 of the township named. A number of children as well as his age A number of children as well as his aged wife, survive him. An earnest and faith-ful Catholic and a good neighbor, as well as an affectionate husband and father, his loss will be keenly felt. We tender our sincere condolence to the members of the

A meeting of the old pupils of the Archbishop's academy, Montreal, was held on Thursday evening, Mr. J. Coffey presiding. The object was to organize a society of the ex pupils for mutual benefit, and the preliminary arrangements was discussed.

were discussed.

Mr. John McElroy, one of Montreal's most esteemed Irlsh citizens, celebrated his golden wedding on Tuesday evening. His family, consisting of four sons and one daughter, together with ten grandshildren, deemed the occasion a fitting one to do honor to their paternal and maternal head, and in consequence organized a house a regular surprise. the Irish race in the field of athletics and sports was that three generations of Irish people had been moral. Without morality you cannot have force, strength, power. The men of to-day, whose Irish names headed the list of successful athletes, may not be themselves moral, but they sprang from a moral ancestry. The Irish race had inherited their morality through years of privation, starvation and famine. The Church says: be moral and to assist by his advice in selecting learned teachers who will be able to instruct clerics in accordance with the teachmoral that the teachmoral that three generations of Irish people had been moral. Without morality through the power. The men of to-day, whose Irish names headed the list of successful athletes, may not be themselves moral, but they sprang from a moral ancestry. The Irish race had inherited their morality through years of privation, starvation and famine. The Church says: be moral and you can defy all hell and the devil himself. They came out to this country in a half starved condition, and countless numbers of them died on the way, or after they had landed, from ship

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

ondon, January 24.—GRAIN.—Red win-1 68 to 1.70; white, 1 68 to 1.70; spring, 1 68 1.70; aorn, 90c to 1.00; rye, 1 00, to 1 65; oate, 10 95c; peas, 95c to 98c; beans bush, 1.00

00 to 950; peas, 900 to 950; beans outs, 1.00 to 1.05.

VEGETABLES — Potatoes, bag, 30c to 40c; opinions, bag, 65c to 75c.

PRODUCE.—Eggs, 18c to 23c; butter, best roil, 22c to 25c; larger roils, 20c to 23c; crocks, 19c to 23c; tub dairy, 29c; store packed firkin, 14c to 18c; dry wood, 450 to 50; tereen wood, 455 to 4.75; soft wood, 250 to 3.50; lard, No. 1, 12c to 13c; lard, No. 2, 11 to 12j; straw, load, 5.00 to 40c; hay, ton 10.00 to 12 00.

MEATS.—Pork, 60c to 6.50, pork by qr. 8c to 9c; beef, by qr, 4.00 to 6 50; mutton. cyq, 70 to 8c; mutton by carcass, 6c to 6c; lamb by carcass, 8c to 9c; lamb by carcass, 8c to 9c; lamb by qr. 9c to 10c; weal by qr, 6c to 7c; veal by carcass, 5c

to 6c POULTRY.—(dressed.) Chickens, pr. 40c to 60c; duoks, pr. 70c to 90c; geesse, each, 50 to 60; geesse 1b, 6c, to 9c; turkeys, 1b, 8c to 10c. gesse 1b, 6c, to 9c; turkeys, 1b, 8c to 10c. pr. 40c to 9c; turkeys, 1c, 8c to 10c. hogs, cwt, 5 60 to 5.56; pigs, pr. 4 00 to 600; fat beeyes, 3.50 to 4.00.

LIVE STULK.—MILE COWA, 28 to 50; live hogs, cwt, 5:00 to 5:50; pigs, pr. 4:00 to 6:00; fat beeyes, 3:50 to 4:00.

Toronto. Jan. 24.—WHEAT.—Fall, No. 2.
1:06 to 1:7; spring, No. 2, 1:06 to 1:07; red winter, No. 2, 1:06 to 1:07; No. 1 Maultoba hard, 1:23 to 1:25; barley, No. 1:65 to 68c; No. 2, 58c to 5:00; cota, No. 2, 54c to 60c; No. 3, 55c to 5:00; cota, No. 2, 54c to 60c; ota, No. 2, 34c to 85c; flour, extra, 4:00 to 4:65.

Montreal, Jan. 24.—FLOUR.—Receipis, 250 bbls; sales 800 bags. Market quiet at generally unchanged rates. Following are quotations: Patents, winter 5:75 to 6:00; spring, 6:00 to 6:25; straight roller, 5:65 to 5:75; extra, 5:40 to 5:50; superfine, 4:20 to 5:00; strong bakers, 5:25 to 5:75; Ontario bags, 2:00 to 2:75; otty bags, 5:85 to 5:80 for strong bakers, 5:25 to 5:75; Cotario bags, 2:00 to 7:0; cota, 35;c to 3:3c; barley, 5:0c to 7:0c; rye 5:c to 58c. PHOVISIONS.—Perk, 9c to 1:0c in; lard, 1:0c to 1:1c; bacon, 1:2c to 1:3c; cheese, 9c to 1:2; butter, creamery, 2:2c to 29c; townships, 1:9c to 22c; Morrisburg, 1:9c to 21c; Western, 1:5c to 1:8c; exges, ensier, 11med, 1:7c to 18c; resh, held stock, 1:8c to 20c; dressed hogs, quiet 7:06 to 7:0.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffaio, N. Y., Jan. 24.—CATTLE.—Offerings, 2:6 cars; not much doing; heavy shipping cattle sold at 4 to 4:15; butchers' stock was in fair supply, and several loads of Michigans were taken at 2:9) to 3:10 as to quality.

SHERPA AND LAMBS.—Over fifty cars on

of Michigans were taken at 2.90 to 3 lo as to quality.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Over fifty cars on sale, most of which had been held over from the early arrivals of the week. There was a little trading at irregular prices; choice to eitra sheep, at 5 to 5.25 but very few were offered; good to choice sheep, 4.25 to 5, generally about 4.56; fair butchers' sheep 3.75 to 4. The best Michigan lambs tardly bring 7 on the few sales; good to choice sell slow at 5.75 to 6.25, but the weather has grown cold and eastern markets show a decided improvement.

provenent florings. 35 cars; market fairly active with generally higher prices; mediums sold at 5c to 10c higher than Friday, and Yorkers 15c higher; light pigs brought 10c

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Office.

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