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TO CONTRACTORS.

TUESDAY, APRIL 16TH NEXT, for the construction of the Main Front Building of the

Asylum for Idiots, Orillia; For the construction of a Farmer's Cottage at the

Asylum Farm, Mimico, and for the reconstruction of the Farm. Agricultural College, Guelph.

Agricultural College, Guelph.

Plans and Specifications for the above can be seen at this Department, and for the main front building at the Asylum for Idiots, Orillia, where forms of tender can be procured. Each tender for the work at Orillia must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheoue, payable to the order of the Commissioner of Public Works, for the sum of three thousand dollars; and each tender for the work at Guelph must be accompanied by a similar cheque for five hundred dollars, on condition of being forfeited if the party tendering declines or fails to enter into a contract based upon his tender when called upon to do so. Where tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned. The bona fide signatures of two parties who may be willing to become surefies for the performance of the contract to be attached to each tender.

The Department will not be bound to accept the tender to the contract to be attached to each tender.

Catholic Record.

London, Sat., April 13th, 1889. EDITORIAL NOTES.

As we go to press the sad news reeches us of death of a distinguished and holy priest, Rev. Father Walsh, of Trenton, Diocese of Kingston.

WE deeply sympathizs with our confrere, Mr. Manly Tello, of the Catholic Universe, whose estimable wife died on the 8th ult. May her soul rest in peace.

His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons strongly advises Catholics to spend some time in reading the Holy Bible when possible. They who are constantly asserting that Catholics are not allowed to read the Bible, and that the Church is bitterly opposed to its reading, would do well to take note of this.

THE bigots of Massachusetts, who are so much in earnest to crush out Catholic schools and to change the public schools into proselytizing institutions, have pre-pared a bill with this design, for the con-sideration of the State Assembly. The bill proposes to subject Catholic schools to the inspection of State officers who are ex-pected to close them by degrees, as was unsuccessfully attempted at Haverhill. It is believed the bill will be defeated as it ought to be.

THE Mail quotes several journals which are of opinion that the Jesuits have made a great mistake in prosecuting that journal. It will, they say, excite Protestant feeling against the Catholics. Is it possible that Protestants are so much in love with the Mall that they will side with it even if it be proved to have lied against Jesuits? The journals in question all express their conviction that the Mall will lose its case in Montreal. Their opinion is not highly calculated to impress as with is not highly calculated to impress us with a strong conviction of the Mail's innocence of calumny. It is no wonder that journal would wish the Jesuits to drop their case.

Rev. James McAllister, at a Scott Act meeting in Palmerston, the other day, eald that every ninth man in Toronto, and one woman of every forty-five in the same city, were drunkards. Not the least objectionable feature of the Scott Act is the loss of respect on the part of the people for many clergymen who have deemed it to be their duty to make such wild statements in advocacy of the "cause."—Stratford Times.

Wild statements from Canadian pulpits are not a matter of much surprise. If we are to judge by the reports of sermons on the Jesuit question which have been given in the press, we should think that threefourths of the Protestant pulpits in Ontario have given out lies by the bushel in regard to Jesuit oaths, doctrines and practices.

great satisfaction from the scanty influence exerted by the Globe, as evinced by the vote taken in the House on the by the vote taken in the noise on the 28th ult., and quotes with great delight the Brockville Times, which says "it will not make any particular difference to the country or the people in it" what "the Globe will do next." Our esteemed contemporary very quietly ignores the fact that the baker's dozen comprises all in their desperate efforts to drive the Jesuits out of the country. THE Providence Journal says that in

Rhode Island prohibition is a complete failure. It adds: "Not only has the law failed to diminish the amount of liquor sold, or to lessen the disorders and misdemeanors arising from intemperance, but it has resulted in the removal of all restraints on liquor selling, and has in fact encouraged the traffic in its most insidious and demoralizing forms. . . And not only is the experiment a failure thus far, but it has now been on trial long enough to show that its failure is hopeless at present. . . Even in places like Mewport, where the efforts at enforce Memport, where the efforts at enforce ment have been most vigorous and best supported, the failure of the law has been not a whit less marked than in places where the local officers have been less active and public sentiment weaker." Speakers at the Church Temperance Society meeting in New York city, having personal knowledge of the matter, made the same statement.

THE Hon. John Henry Pope, Minister of Railways and Canals, died on the 1st inst., at Ottawa, a little after five o'clock, p. m. Mr. Pope had been seriously ill for about six weeks, during which time he grew constantly weaker, so that his death was expected at an early date. He was born at Compton, Quebec, in 1820, and was elected for the County in 1857, C. F. FRASER, Commissioner.

Department of Public Works, Ont., Toronto, March 29th, 1899. 546-2w.

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Address, M. O'GORMAN, Boat Builder, S46-4w of the deceased Minister.

have no oath—they merely "pledge them- Man's free will, aided and strengthened selves to poverty, chastity and obedience, by divine grace, can alone resist temptaand to live according to the rules of the tion of any kind.

Order." But it adds: "The question of It might have been easily foreseen from the vow, however, is one of little import | the outset that the Scott Act would not

authority and the principles of modern government? On this head we have the government? On this head we have the testimony of Catholic countries where the Jesuits are best known—a testimony which takes the shape of penal legislation, that is every day growing more severe." It appears that according to the Mail penal legislation egainst any body of men implies their guilt. Quakers, then, must be very wicked people, as there was penal legislation against them both in old England and in New England.

act, and, therefore, its speedy defeat. In wery hot or very cold weather the exhausting transported from the exhaus

A MISREPRESENTATION OF

The opponents of the Jesuits' Estates Act persist in stating that the Act confers special favors on the Catholic Church. Thus in the Christian Guardian of the 3rd inst, it is said : "We concede to Roman Catholics the right of the free exercise of their religion and all the rights and privileges of citizenship; but no special favors to that Church or its orders."

This statement of the case is contrary to the fact. The Province of Quebec recognizes equally the right of Protestants and Catholics to educate their children religiously, and there is certainly no special favor shown as long as a grant for education is made to Catholics and Protestants alike in proportion to population. The Estates Act certainly does this, for at the same time that \$400,000 are devoted to Catholic education in the Province, \$60,-000 are devoted to Protestant education. This is as nearly as possible in proportion to the Catholic and Protestant population of the Province.

If there be any special favor in the matter it has been shown rather to the Protestants, for in their case the appropriation is quite gratuitous, whereas in the case of the appropriation to the Jesuits and to the bishops, the act recognizes that there exists a moral, if not a legal, claim to a much larger sum than is appropriated—in fact over five times the amount. This mierepresentation of the case has not been confined to the Christian Guardian. It has been repeated by the speakers at every meeting which advocated the disallowance of the Act, and by all the newspapers which demanded disallowance.

Surely if it were true that Protestants were unfairly treated by the Act there would have been some among the twelve Protestant members of the Quebec Legislature who would have objected to it, THE Free Press of this city derives They would not have needed to be told by Protestants in Ontario that their rights were being invaded. The single fact that they were unanimous in favor of the Act, and that in the Dominion Parliament the Quebec Protestant members were almost unanimous on the same side, is a sufficient

refutation of the Guardian's statement.

The claim for restitution of the confiscated estates has been frequently urged by members of the Catholic hierarchy, the members who can be influenced not the members who can be influenced not merely by the Globe, but also by the Free Fress, Mail, Montreal Witness and Gazette with the numerous small fry all Gazette with the numerous small fry all province. It is true that since the passage of the Act the Montreal Witness and Onebes, ministers have declared many Quebec ministers have declared themselves opposed to it, but that they do not reflect the general sentiment of Quebec Protestants is clear from their unanimous approval of it both in the Quebec Legislature and the House of Commons.

It is but seldem that a Cabinet measure meets with the approval of both parties in the Legislatures of Canada. When this occurs it is a strong evidence to the justice and wisdom of the measure which is so universally approved.

THE DEFEAT OF THE SCOTT ACT.

The Scott Act was defeated on last Thursday by overwhelming majorities in fifteen different constituencies, and, no doubt, will share the same fate in other parts of Canada when a vote is taken for its repeal or further continuance. This decision, arrived at by the people after mature deliberation, and after three years' experience of its working, does not prove by any means that Canadians favor intemperance. But it shows, conclusively, as the vote on the Jesuits' bill shows, that fanaticism, under any name or for any purpose, is abborrent to the great majority of the voters who control the destinies of this Dominion. Extreme measures are always sure to defeat the object intended and was elected for the County in 1857, since which time he has always represented that constituency in Parliament. In 1871 he entered the Macdonald Ministry, and remained in office till their defeat in absolute abstention from stimulants of by those who have recourse to them. In absolute abstention from stimulants of Total abstinence becomes a necessity

THE Mail has discovered that the Jesuits made virtuous by Acts of Parliament.

ance. The main point is what are the be of long duration. The exclusion of all aims and objects of the Society, and how light drinks, such as homemade wine, cider, does it conduct itself towards the civil and lager beer, from the hotels and restauract, and, therefore, its speedy defeat. In contempt. One of the most disintegrating forces likely to disturb and harrass social life is contempt for law. But this is the natural result of enactments impossible to enforce, because of their unpopularity, and odious and hateful on account of the restraints which they impose on man's liberty to choose for himself what he may eat or what he may drink.

Temperance lectures and well conducted temperance societies are the real and only inducements to the voluntary practice of moderation, and, when necessary, of teetotal abstinence from the use of all kinds of stimulants. The abstention must be voluntary or it will not last longer than the first opportunity to imbibe freely is offered. In the Catholic Church we have the confessional, where men of their own free will and with the earnest exhortation of the Spiritual Physician, make solemn promises to abstain henceforth and forever from over indulgence or from every occasion that might lead to it. These resloutions, ratified by Holy Communion, and fortified by strengthening grace, produce more lasting good and more effectual temperance work than human laws or penal restriction can ever bring about.

Protestant societies, having rejected these means of salvation instituted by Christ Himself, have no other resource than to invoke the strong arm of the law. But experience teacaes that in matters of faith and morals the secular arm is powerless. No better proof of this contention could be given than the utter failure and total wreckage of the

mentioned village for his home. His mother, whose maiden name was Miss Mary Phelan, a native of Limerick, Ireland, came to Canada about the same time. From both sides our beloved young priest inherited that spirit of plety which characterized his whole life. His uncle on his father's side, also the Rev. Augus Mchis taker's side, also the key. Angus Mc-lintosh, died at Rome some thirty-three years ago, having been ordained priest for the Scotch missions, in that city, only six months before. The first born to Mrs. and Mr. D. McIntosh left home and and Mr. D. McIntosh left home and parents when very young, eleven years ago, to devote her life to religion in the community of the nuns of St. Joseph, Hamilton, where she is still spending her days, following faithfully her heavenly vocation. The second, the subject of this obituary, from his early childhood evinced signs of a religious calling, which attracted the attention of his plous parents, who placed him under the instruction of the Sisters of St. Joseph, who, a short time Sisters of St. Joseph, who, a short time before, had established a mission in the fast-growing parish of Arthur. Here his talents for acquiring knowledge even at a tender age were truly marvellous. En-couraged by this, his good parents placed him in cherge of the Resurrectionist Fathers, St. Jerome's College, Berlin, Ont., where, after three years, he graduated with marked distinction. All the honors of the institution were conferred upon him, including gold and silver medals. His mind was richly stored with all the branches usually taught in a college, viz, classles, mathematics, modern languages, literature, etc., etc. Thus, well prepared, and with deep, solid piety, he entered the Graud Seminary, Montreal, in Sept., 1884, as an ecclesiastic of the diocese, under the direction of the bishop, the late lamented Dr. Carbery, O. P. There he pursued his philosophical and theological studies, and, as elsewhere, he invariably occupied a foremost position. The saintly Sulpician absolute abstention from stimulants of some kind are an utter impossibility. Total abstinence becomes a necessity only for those whose weakness or whose passions lead them to exceed on every occasion the bounds of moderation. Beaides, it is most certain, beyond any possibility of cavil, that men are not interest of the sainty Sulpician for the

and His Lordship Bishop O'Mahony, Administrator, on the recommendation of the director, called him to the holy priesthood more than a half a year before the usual time had elapsed, and when he was only twenty two years of age. Though desirous of remaining longer in his happy seminary home he felt in his superior's call the voice of God, and hastened to make his immediate preparation for the exalted and onerous duties of that holy state, and was ordained priest on Trinity Sunday (27th May) 1888, by Archbishop Fabre, of Montreal, in that city. As a truly affectionate son his hearty exarned to reach the ballowed spot of his birth, the home of bis childhood, and still that of those most dear to him in this world, where he might for the first time effer up the Holy Sacrifice with his freshly anointed hands, which he as degroity felt to be the greater.

attendance and watching bid fair to be fruitless. His case became daily more uther failure and total wreckage of the Scott Act.

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

DEATH OF A PIOUS AND BRILLIANT YOUNG PRIEST—REV. FATHER MCINTOSH DIES IN THE HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE. DUNDAS—THE MISSIONS OF DUNDAS AND ARTHUR PLUNGED INTO DEEP MOURNING—HIS LIFE—HIS ILLNESS—HIS DEATH—HIS FUNERAL OBSEQUIES.

For the CATHOLIC RECORD.

Never has it been a duty to record anything more painful to me than the death of the above highly-respected and derly beloved young priest of the Dioces of Hamilton, which took place at Dundas, after a month's severe illness. The late Rev. Angus McIntosh was born in the village of Arthur, County of Wellington, Ontario, on the 19th of July, 1865. His father, Mr. D. McIntosh, was a native of Braemar, Aberdeen shire, Scooland, whence he left for Canada late in the fifties and chose the abovementing work.

mentioned village for his home. His mother, whose maiden name was Miss mother, whose maiden name was Miss will be dene," and taking bid fair to be fruitless. His case became daily more daily more actious; death appeared as it were to steal upon him. A faithful sister of his own, of the community of St. Joseph, to whom he was very much attached, watched constantly at his bedside. The best nurses among the eisterhood were always at hand. At his request his parents and brother and sisters were brought to see him. To each one in particular he spoke him. As faithful richerds, the clumber of wide young priest, the animal read the last prayers of the Ritual as all that was mortal of the highly did young priest, the mislength him has a st similar to that of the Saviour in the garden, ending with the words, "not my will but Thine be done," and taking the crucifix in his hand, having said he wished to kies the adorable image of his God, he kiesed it reverently. He then closed his eyes and calmly and peacefully resigned his spirit to the God whom he had loved and served from his whom he had loved and served from his childhood. In accordance with a dying request made to his mother and the good pastor of Arthur, Rev. Father J. Doherty, who always took a kindly interest in his welfare, his body was taken to Arthur, his home, for interment. On Monday evening his remains were removed from the House of Providence to St. evening his remains were removed from the House of Providence to St. Augustine's Church, Dundas, where a solemn Requiem Mass was sung by the Rev. Chancellor Keough, with Rev. R. T. Burke, of Arthur, deacon, and Rev. R. Brady, of Hamilton, sub deacon. A number of the neighboring clergy and a full congregation get at Arthur by rail, accompanied by his dear relatives, several clergymen from Hamilton and elsewhere. They were met at the station by a a vast crowd of villagers and people from the surround. willagers and people from the surround-ing country. The most prominent ing country. The most prominent inhabitants of the place were present, Protestants as numerous as Catholics; tearful eyes were everywhere to be seen; relatives and strangers alike wept. where they were met at the door by the Right Rev. Bishop of Hamilton, the pastor of Arthur and other the pastor of Arthur and other clergymen, and borne to the sanctuary in which he had so often trodden, and the usual prayers and office for the dead were recited by H's Lordship and the clergymen present. The bishop addressed the crowded congregation, ask ing them to meditate on the Saviour's passion and to show by their good and pious conduct that they were fully alive to the solemnity of the occasion. On

NO. 547

woice of God, and hastened to make his immediate preparation for the exalted and onerous duties of that holy state, and was ordained priest on Trinity Sunday (27th May) 1888, by Archbishop Fabre, of Montres!, in that city. As a truly affectionate son his heart yearned to reach the ballowed spot of his birth, the home of bis childhood, and still that of those most dear to him in this world, where he might for the first time cifer up the Holy Sacrifice with his freshly anolated bands, which he so deeply felt to be the greatest set that can be performed by mun. Hence he said his first Mase in Arthur a few days after his ordination.

After a short time he was appointed assistant priest in the important parish of Dutdas. Here he entered upon his duties as an apostic, always zealous, always faitiful, and thus even in a few months did a great work in the advancement of religion. He won the hearts of the people and the affection and estern of his pastor, the Rev. Chancellor Keough. Hence it is no wonder that the town of Dundas was mourning when his death besame known. From human appearances his friends had held out the hope that he would be bisseed with length of days and a bright and prosperous futurein the holy ministry, replete with blessings for himself and a with unto lot benefits for immortal souls under his worthy charge. But oh! how short, Blessed be the holy will of God! The 27th of February when vitting Hamilton, he was taken with severe chils. Infiammation of the lungs followed, and on returning to Dundas that evening he was obliged to take his bed, from which he hove the soft has not made in the decidence of the bore it all with heroic positions of the fermion of the lungs followed, and on returning to Dundas that evening he was offer his death he suffered intensely, as his heart was consoled and his soul not be bore it all with heroic positions of the fermions of the constantly in danger. He bore it all with heroic positions of the following his heart was consoled and his soul nour begins of the fermions o

EMERALD BENEFICIAL ASSOCIA-TION.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD

Hamilton, 8th April, 1869. The popularity of the E. B. A. of this city is daily increasing owing principally to the creditable manner in which the adhere to the rules of membership, namely, being good, practical Catholics, temperate and respectable citizens. The various branches have rendered

material benefit to the Church in keeping order and acting as ushers during the services. Their courteous demeaner and

in the rudiments of military drill. After some good advice and explanations of the duties incumbent on them as members of the E. B A. from Mr. Smith twenty five members were enrolled. The seen; relatives and strangers alike wept. following were the officers elected:
All having been arranged in perfect order by the Rev. Father Doherty, a Vice President; C. Yalentine, Recording order by the Rev. Father Doherty, a grand procession was formed at the depot, which slowly and sadly followed his mortal remains to the parish church, where they were met at the door by the Right Rev. Bishop of Hamilton, Marshal; J. O Dea, Messenger. This

to the solemnity of the occasion. On the solemnity of the occasion. On the occasion will be occasion. On the solemnity of the occasion. On the occasion of the occasion. On the occasion of the occasion. On the occasion of the occasion of the occasion. On the occasion of the occasion of the occasion. On the occasion of the occasion of the occasion. On the occasion of the occasion of the occasion of the occasion. On the occasion of the occasion o

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CHAPTER XVIII.

CARTER'S INSINUATIONS. Capiain Dennier flushed until the he read the reply brought by his valet, and yet, despite the repugnance which he strove to feel toward the proposed in terview, and his anxiety lest this un usual visit of ladies to his quarters would provoke unplessant comment, he felt a throb of pleasure. Clare O'Donoghue's bright face rose before him, as it often did since his first look at her winsome fea did ince his first look at her winsome fea-ture; the remembrance of her candor, her enthusiastic spirit, thrilled him as they had done on the occasion of their first meeting; and he felt tempted to curse the fate which had not made him Irish, and an Irish patriot. With nervous impa-tions he awaited their arrival, ordering that they should be shown at once to s room in a retired part of the barracks the only one whose appearance indicated less military precision than the other spartments. He suspected that their visit was to obtain from him information of the prisoner, but he did not dream that the interview before its close was

to be marked by a barrowing scene.
The visit to the barracks of the clergyman and two ladies deeply veiled, but
showing in their plain tasteful dress and deportment an elegance of breed nd a captivating modesty, and that ing and a captivating modesty, and that visit paid to the reserved and stern in Dennier, was the subject of won Captain Dennier, was the subject of wondering comment among the soldiers.
Some of them waylaid Tighe to know
the import of the visit; but Tighe had
his answer: "We Hirish," he said, imi
tating the cookney accent of the soldier
who questioned him, "haven't the curicasity o' you Hinglish to know the busimess o' our betthers; how do I know the company that the captain's recavin' at isint moment I you'd betther ask

imsel' for information."

Captain Dennier met his visitors with the most graceful and courteous of greetings; just a trifle of embarrassment appeared in his heightened color, as Clare O'Donoghue threw aside her veil, and bent upon him one of her bright piercing

Father Meagher came at once to the object of the visit—would Captain Den-nier kindly aid them to an interview with the prisoner? The officer started : in all that he had surmised no suspicion of such a favor being craved crossed his mind. Being the friend and confident as he was of the governor of the jail, a scratch of his pen to that official request Fenian prisoner would have been sufficient to secure an instant consent but such a proceeding would be an utter violation of that principle of duty which the young officer held to be dearer than His silence, his painful embarrass ment, spoke too well the refusal that for the moment he was unable to utter.

"Captain Dennier, could you, if you could," asked Clare's trembling voice, help us to obtain this favor ?" "I could," he responded, without look

Then may I beg"-before he could realize or prevent what she was about to do, she had thrown herself on her knees before him, and burst into so passionate and piteous an appeal to be afforded one sight of her brother that the officer was well high maddened by the conflict which compassion for her touching distress, and his own iron determination to the his duty at whetever cost accused. do his duty at whatever cost, aroused within him. "The prayer and the bless ings of two orphan girls will follow you!" she continued, with her clasped hands raised toward him, and her lovely eyes streaming with the tears she could no longer restrain. Her action had been a sudden and so unexpected that neither Father Meagher nor Nora had been prepared for it, and now both stood as if paralyzed by the shock of her proceeding. "Help me, Nora," she still continued, "plead with me to this man, whose heart is so hard to touch."

"Rise, I beg you, Miss O'Donoghue," the officer at last found voice to say, and Father Meagher was soliciting her with tender entreaty, and Nora was support ing her with her trembling clasp.
Say that you will help us to on

The captain was desperate; how he wished that he had resigned his commission as he intended to do on the occasion of his last interview with Lord Heathcote—he would not then be in this wretched strait. With an effort which sent the hot blood surging madly into his face and then caused it to recede as suddenly, leaving him white to the lips, he said in a voice that trembled painfully, despite all his efforts to make

I am harrowed to the soul, Miss O'Donoghue; I would give my life to be able to answer as you desire me to do, but my duty, my honor, my principles forbid it. I will give you what information of your brother it is in my power to give—the probable time and where abouts of the trial—but to assist you to an interview with him is impossiblemust refuse to interfere." He turned Sadly away.

Clare would have made another effor

clare would nave mace another ener, but Father Mesgher detained her. "Control yourself, my dear child," he whispered; "we cannot move him; and nothing remains but to obtain the information of the control of the contr mation of which he speaks."

He left her and sought the captain, who stood at a little distance from the party, his head bowed, and his eyes noodily seeking the floor.

"I thank you, sir," the priest began

gently, "for your evident commission that we of that poor girl, and I regret that we have to such last put your devotion to duty to such a painful test; but perchance the information of which you speak may be some balm to our suffering and anxious hearts."

mation of which you speak may be some balm to our suffering and anxious thearts."

The young man, in gratitude for words which seemed to say that at least one understood him, and had divined the unhappy conflict waging within him, extended his hand to the clergyman, and with an admisble air of candor answered:

I thank you from my soul, reverend sir, for what you have said; you have taken some of the bitterness out of that cup which it is my fate constantly to drink, and you give me hope that in a "Do not," said Tighe, in frantic earnestone, "said Tighe, in frantic earnestones, his very soul in terror for the possible consequences to himself of such a proceeding. "I'll tell you a bit o' a saycret: she has a scape. grace o' a brother, Jack Moore, as wild a divil as iver led in a sceplechase or danced in a fair, an' wid all his wild ways she jiet thinks the lolke o' him niver was seen, an' she's affeerd to displase him in or other, he doesn't lolke you, an he'd be death on his sister if he though she'd as much as give you one sweet look. Now

more peaceful time I may be better understood and better judged by one who now regards me as the most stern-hearted of my sex. With regard to the information you ask, I can say this much: it is more than probable that Mr. O'Donoghue will be detained here a month, at the end of which time, if he is not sent on to Dublin, his trial will take place here."

take place here."

Father Meagher bowed and thanked him, and returned to his fair charges, both of whom were once more heavily veiled. Captain Dennier accompanied them to the limits of the officers' quarters. With a wild wish for some sign which might tell him that Clare's feel ings toward him were not entirely those of aversion, he ventured to walk beside her as they neared the arched passage in which he would make his adieus; but she did not give him the slightest mark of notice. Disappointed and saddened, he still found opportunity to whisper when he had taken leave of Father markets and have a still found opportunity to whisper when he had taken leave of Father markets. when he had taken leave of Father
Mesgaer and Nora: "The day may
come—and I shall pray for its dawn
—in which I shall be able to show
you how cruelly, how bitterly you
wrong me." Could he have penetrated
the thickness of her veil, may, more,
could he for one instant have read the
depulse of her heart he would have been depths of her heart, he would have been entirely comforted, for the latter was strangely touched—touched far more than its owner would admit to herself, and she thanked the friendly screen which concealed the sudden rush of

tell tale color to her face.

Tighe a Vohr, with his wonted shrewd. ness, was in timely waiting, and to him Captain Dennier resigned his visitors for further guidance from the barracks.

further guidance from the barracks,
"Is it succiss?" whispered the eager
fellow, when he could ask the question
without fear of being overheard.
"No, Tighe," answered Father Meagher, "it is not; we have gained nothing
by our visit but the information that
Carroll is to be kept here a month, and perhaps will stand his trial here."

"A month?" repeated Tighe, "be the powers!—axin' yer riverince's pardon for swearin'—but mebbe I could fix the matther, Howld awhile, an' let me conjecther—faith! I think I have it. Go ack to Dhrommacohol, but kape yersel's

in readiness to return any minute,"
"What is it Tighe; what have you planned?" asked the ladies in a breath. "Don't ax me to tell, fer I haven't it quite straight in me own moind yet, an'

mebbe I won't be accessful."

"You are plotting nothing wrong, I hope—no sinful means, Tighe?" said the priest a little auxiously, well knowing that Tighe a Vohr's affection for his young master would impel him almost to any commission for that master's benefit. "Now, Father Meagher, can't you thrust me sometoime, an' not always be thinkin' I'm a rascal?"

He spoke with so ludicrous an air of injured innocence that, despite their heavy hearts, they were forced to smile. Having accompanied the little party as far as his instructions warranted,

Tighe took a respectful leave, and with a very thoughtful important air turned his steps to the part of the bar-racks where he hoped to meet Garfield. He had rather avoided the quartermaster since the latter's refusal to allow him to indite another love letter, and it was with no little anxiety that he determined on a meeting now. He knew not how far his deception relative to the letters might have been discovered, in case it had been discovered at all but he resolved to trust to his natural wit should be ind himself in difficulty. He came suddenly upon the quartermaster, who was standing apparently watching a group of soldiers engaged in card playing; but his heavy face betrayed by its expression that his thoughts were not those His knitted brow, giving evidence of unpleasant reflections, and his thick set underlip, gave a dogged and repulsive ook to features otherwise not ill formed "Could I hev a private word wid yer honor?" Tighe whispered to him.

The quartermaster scowled for a moment, but reading in the expressive sparkle of Tighe a Vohr's eyes that something of inventored something of importance lay behind the request, he led the way to his own apart. ment. Tighe affected great secrecy, whispering with both hands to his mouth, and the latter very close to Garfield's

ear:
"I undherstand that yer honor's in throuble be rayson o' the bet you med on Rody Crane's filly the other day." The quartermaster seemed to be aston

"You see, yer honor, I heerd all about it to day, an' I sez to mesel': it's a burnin' shame to let a rale nice spoken gintleman loike Mr. Garfield be put down an' taken claue in be such a set o' rogues as Jack Moore an' the b'ys that's wid him. So I think I can feind a way to help yer honor. If yer had another horse to inter, an' a rider for him, would

it make it all right?"
"It would; but where is another horse
to be had? I've scoured the county for
one, but it's no use; and the rider—that
is as difficult to find in this cursed county,"

Tighe gave a knowing and expressive wink. "Lave it to me, Mr. Garfield, for purvidin' you wid a horse, an' a rider, too, an' the divil a betther animal in the too, an' the divil a betther animal in the county than the one I'll get unless I'm onsuccissful intoirely. Didn't I make good me word afore—didn't I tell you I'd write a letther for you as'd bring you an answer—an' didn't I do it—I ax yer leaves didn't I do it?"

honor, didn't I do it?"

"Yes; so far as bringing me an answer was concerned; but that is all that has come of it. The widow continues the silence and the coldness which in her etter she besought me to maintain. Really, if it was not her express wish, I should demand at once if my letter had

offended her." "Do not," said Tighe, in frantic earn-

win yer money; but if wou'll abide be me directione, I think we'll defate him, the thafe o' the world. Tell me now, will you do it to 1 Len 2?

do jist as I say ?"

The mystified Englishman sgain

modded.
"Well, promise me that you won't be obthrudin' yersel' on the widdy's notice, that you won't go nixt nor nigh where she is till the race is over. Will you

A third time the bewildered Englishman nodded.

Tighe gave a grunt of satisfaction.

"Now tell me how many days afore the lists will be closed: I mane whin would it be too late for you to inter the name of "The day after to morrow," replied the

rect understanding of the case.
"That's short toime," said Tighe, "but how and iver we'll thry. And now,"—changing his voice from its tone of

quartermaster.
"It's to get a pass for me, some way, that'll admit three people into the jail to see that poor prisoner that was brought up here from Dhrommacohol the other thim the purtiest ladies you iver laid eye on—me heart acked intoirely whin I seen the grief they wor in bekalse they wouldn't be let to see him. Now, Mr. Garfield, I'll put it to versel': if it was yer own case an' the Widdy Moore was breakin' her heart to see you, wouldn't you be thankful, yer honor, wouldn't the

you be thankful, yer honor, wouldn't the sintimints o' yer heart rise in gratitude to the one that would bring her to visit you in yer lonely cell?" That appeal did touch a tender spot in the quartermaster's bosom; imagination pictured the fair Mistress Moore paying him such a visit, and for the bliss of that he would have been willing to endure the drearlest confinement. He was evidently

softened, and he answered kindly:
"Perhaps I can manage it. One of the
officials of the prison is a warm friend of mine, and if the visit be made at night and be kept quite secret, I think it can be arranged. But the visit must be made at night, and be kept entirely secret."

"Any perdition at all'I be agreed to,"
sald Tighe, meaning condition, and gleaning from the soldier's stare that he had made an error of speech ; but without attempting to correct it he continued "An' now I'll be takin' me lave, Mr. Garfield, but you'll see me to-morrow neight, an' mebbe afore, an' I thrust it's good

news I'll be bringin' you."

And before Mr. Garfield could collect his wite sufficiently to ask the numerous questions which rushed to his now thor-oughly awakened mind, Tighe had disap-

CHAPTER XIX.

DISAPPOINTED

Back to Dhrommacohol! nothing else
was left for the three sorrowful hearts that had come up to Tralee that morning, hoping, trusting, praying. Their hope had been disappointed, their trust had proved vain, their prayer had been manswered. Father Meagher, for sake of his despondent charges, assumed a chamber.
Charges assumed a chamber.
Nora his

their doubts and their apprehensions.

As they turned the corner of a street on their way to the station they were met by Morty Carter. The surprise and the repugnance to the meeting were mutual, and Carter drew back, this time with no feigned emotion, but with a start of embarrassed and painful astonish ment. Father Meagher, his first impulse

of bitter indignation toward the traitor passed, followed the example of his divine Master, and presented a not unfriendly mien to the miscreant. But there was a sternness in the priest's eye and an accent in his voice which spoke volumes to Carter, and make him wince lespite all the bravado he in a moment

"I am glad to see your reverence," he and good to see your reverence," ne said, bowing with a fulsome air, "and the young ladies;—" the latter, though so deeply veiled that not a feature could be discerned, had averted their faces—"I came here to try to gain admission to the jail, to see Mr. Carroll, but I have been sternly refused."

Father Meagher could control himself

ing with withering contempt at the wretch before him, "are you plotting more treachery; have you not betrayed our poor boy sufficiently that you would

see him to cement your infamy?"

Carter strove to return the steady look Carter strove to return the steady look of the priest, but his eyes fell; he tried to assume the defiant air which had borne him through on previous occasions, but somehow the sight of those veiled figures, and one especially, the taller of the two, unnerved him; it was with a crestfallen air he answered:

"Your reverence is prejudiced against me, so it would be little good to speak in my own favor; but one day, perhaps, when these black reports about me are

proved—"
"To be entirely true, Carter," interrupted Father Meagher, "you will appear as you are, and we shall know what a vipor we have nourished. Good day." He turned shortly, his companions tol-

lowing him, and Mortimer Carter was left to his own dark and vengeful thoughts.

The dim little chapel with its silence and solitude formed Nora's consolation and rest, and to it she hastened when, after weary hours of dusty travel, the

I have good cause to know that the same lady does lotke you, an' she lotkes you betther for the way you're actin' at the prisent tolme, makin' yersel' agreeable to her wishes. Do you ree now; do you compreshed intrirely all I'm sayin' to you?" asked Tighe with much the same manner and voice he might have used to Shaun.

The dazed Englishman nodded; he was too mystified to know whether he ought brought into resplendent view, with too mystified to know whether he ought brought into resplendent view, with to be pleased, or augry, or puzzled, or all Moira herself, fresh and winsome as a three together.

"Well, this, this same Jack Moore wouldn't care if he desthroyed you this nought, the villain, an'ti's a laughin's took he wants to make o' you, as well as to win yer money; but if vou'll atide be me disposed to think it fair, and to be much pleased with his niece, because of her obedience regarding Tighe a Vohr.

With a pleasant compliment on the neat a processor of the recompliment on the neat a processor of the recompliment of the neather than the second of the recompliment of the neather than the second of the recompliment of the neather than the second of the recompliment of the neather than the second of the recompliment of the neather than the second of th

called her to him.

She obeyed, blushing and delighted.

"I understand that Tim Carmody has

"He has been," said the priest.

"He has been," she answered, half falteringly, and with her air of delight changing to one of some anxiety and "Oh, you need not be afraid." snoke

the clergyman quickly, in order to re-assure her. "I have found out all about it from Tighe himself—we met him in Tralee—and I was much pleased to hear of your obedience; you absolutely re-fused to speak to him, I believe."

She immediately regained her con-itence and her vivacity. "I did, uncle I would not say one word to him, be-cause you forbade me to."
"So he told me; but I did not mean,

my dear child, to epioin absolute silence upon you; I desired you not to receive his attentions, not to permit him to be-come your suitor, but I had no intention authority to one of humble entreaty—
"mebbe yer honor wouldn's refuse me a
bit o' a favor. I'll not ax it till afther
I've secured the borse an' ine rider."
"What is it, Mr. Carmody ?" asked the
"The secured the borse and the secured the secured the borse and the secured the secured that the secured that the secured th obedience you thought it your duty to practice. And now I am happy to say that the poor fellow has done us good

that the poor fellow has done us good service; he has lost neither time nor thought in serving poor Carroll."

In her delightat her uncle's unwonted praise of Tighe a Vohr, Moira quite forgot her caution; she burst out eagerly:

"And did he tell you, uncle, about that dreadful paper with Mr. O'Donoghue's name on it? he gave it to me to read, and—"

"Gave it to you to read!" interrupted

"Gave it to you to read!" interrupted the priest, who had supposed that her absolute silence which Tighe reported meant also an utter absence of ever usual civility on her part, an idea which now seemed to be disproved by the fact of her acceptance of the paper from Tighe in order to read it. "And you of her acceptance of the Tighe in order to read it. read it," continued the priest, "and still no communication passed between you and Tighe? I cannot understand this. Moira was scarlet ; she hung her head

in shame and confusion.
"Answer me, Moira," said the clergy

man sternly, "have both you and Tigue been telling me wilful lies?" There was no other course for the shame-stricken girl but to tell the truth,

and the whole truth.
"We spoke to Shaun, uncle, Tighe and I. se iding him from one to the other

of us with our messages."

Father Meagher looked for an instant as if he had become suddenly dazed then the whole affair flashing upon him as vividly as though he had been present at the interview in which Shaun played so important a part, it was with difficulty he could repress a smile at the in genuity which would thus deceive him; but he was really annoyed that such cunning had been practiced, and he determined on the morrow to give his niece a more stern reprimend than she had ever received from him,

"A precious pair both you and Tighe are!" he muttered, abruptly leaving the

"Now I've done it, like a real omad haun as I am!" muttered Moira, and with a heavy heart she repaired to her

Nora had finished her prayers and her what Tighe might be able to achieve.
But all had little effect. The silence and the pallor of his companions told too surely that there was little decrease in their doubts and their apprehensions. fallen, she heard a deep-drawn sigh, as if it proceeded from some one crouched among the stones. Alarmed, and yet yielding to the impulse which prompted her to see if it was a case that her charity could benefit, she stooped a little, and asked softly:

"Is there any one here in trouble?"

A figure rose slowly, noisly displacing
the stones about it as it did so, and then, mounting on the lowest part of the broken gap, stood fully revealed by the moorlight to Nora. It was a man of medium height, with shoulders so high as to give him somewhat of a deformed as to give in some some as a decided appearance; his head, deeply sunken between his shoulders, was abundantly covered by coarse black hair that, hang ing matted almost over his very eyes gave to the haggard face a half wild and

savage look,
"Rick of the Hills!" exclaimed Nora "Yes; Rick of the Hills, and no less," esponded the man doggedly.
"What is the matter?" asked Nora,

"What is the matter?" ssked Nora, kindly; "you have been seen about here so little of late that we hoped you had found some comfortable home at last."
"Comtortable home—me in a comfortable home!" he laughed in painful mock ery of the words. "There will never be comfort for me; neither here, nor hereafter; the devil is now waiting to seize my soul."

my soul."
"Hush!" said Nora, battling against a sensation of faintness which crept for a moment upon her, "do not say such dreadful words. He who made you is all powerful to save you."

"Yes; but not when a soul is black

with guilt like mine is. You asked a minute ago if there was any one here in trouble; I am in trouble—my breaking within me!"

The expression of anguish which came into his pinched features attested the truth of his words. The gentle girl was

painfully touched.
"What is it, Rick? perhaps I can help you; tell me your sorrow, that I may at least try to relieve it."

He shook his head.

"You could not: not all the kindness of your pure young heart could lighten the load on my mind. But may be you could tell me something that might stifle

the pain of my conscience. If a father lost his child—a little one that was like the apple of his eye; a little one that he loved till his heart didn't seem to beat when she was out of his sight—if he lost her, I mean if she was taken from him to a good, rich home to be the darling of everybody there, and to be made to think everybody there, and to be made to think that her father was dead, and if that father was content to give her up—con-tent because of the riches, and the com-fort, and the education which would be given his darling—I say if he was con-tent to do all this, and to wander the world without her, begging his bit, but always crying for her in his heart; at the last, when he could stand it no larger when

resumed, "into that grand home, beggar and cutcast as he is; right for him to and cutcast as he is; fight to had spoil his child's happiness by the shock which it would give her to learn that she has such a father ?"

"Yes," replied Nora; "and when she learns of his faithful and tender affection

him and to comfort him."
"Thank you, Miss McCarthy; those are

mockery."

He turned to leave the gap.

"A moment, Rick," besought Nora, "I would say another word to you. I feel that this case which you have so touch. ingly described is your own, and I fancy that I can understand now your unhappy life—the wandering habits we have so ocensured, your intemperance, your distance for labor—all have been due to this harrowing grief. I pity you, my poor fellow, but a brighter day is coming: you will claim this long lost, ardently-loved child; she will bound to your arms, and with her you will be once more harry. Ver Rick: and in that harry. happy. Yes, Rick; and in that happi ness you will thank God, and you will re-turn to Him; you will alone for the past, you will make reparation to the Sacred Heart you have so wounded. Promise me, Rick, that when that day comes you forsaken-you will frequent the sacra-

ments once more."

He had clasped his hands over his face, and she saw by the violent trembling of his form, and the tears which trickled between his fingers, the grief that he could not repress.

"You know not what you ask, Miss

that,"

He turned quickly, jumped into the road below, and walked rapidly away.

Nora went to her couch with strange thoughts; amid her own grief and anxiety she had sympathy to spare for the poor wretch with whom she had so recently parted, and for whom before she elept she offered many an earnest and

fervent prayer. TO BE CONTINUED

IS IT GENUINE?

the United States, have read the report said to have been written by Prof S. A. Lattimore, Ph. D, LL D., Analyst of Foods and Medicines, New York State Board of Health and Professor of Chem-Board of Health and Professor of Chemistry in the Rochester, N. Y., University, stating that all of the Safe Remedies manufactured by H. H. Warner & Co. were pure and wholesome, nor did any of them contain any mercury or deleterious substance. To shorten the controversy, however, we will give Prof. Lattimore's report extent.

UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER, Mr. H. H. Warner has placed in my possession the formulæ of the several medicines manufactured and sold under the general designation of "Warner's Safe Remedies." I have investigated the processes of manufacture which are conducted with extreme care and according to the best methods. I have taken from the affairs of the nation. How many count-taken are also according to the processes of manufacture which are conducted with extreme care and according to the processes of manufacture which are conducted with the strength of the processes of manufacture which are conducted with extreme care and according to the processes of manufacture which are conducted with the strength of the polytrue way to prosperity. Have an aim in life and your labor or vocation will be a pleasure instead of a task.

No matter how commonplace are the duties we are called upon to fill, we are just as necessary in our place as the minister who stands at the helm of state and directs the affairs of the nation. How many count-CHEMICAL LABORATORY. different druggists in this city "Werner's Safe Remedies," and upon critical examination I find them all entirely free from mercury and from poisonous and deleterious substances

S. A. LATTIMORE, Ph. D., LL D.,
Analyst of Foods and Medicines, New
York State Board of Health, Professor Chemistry, University of Rochester,

We cannot think that a firm of the standing of H. H. Warner & Co. would dare publish such a statement if it were untrue, and we now have that firm's authority to say to our readers that is absolutely and unqualifiedly true in every

RESTLESSNESS, MORBID ANXIETY, and s Restleseness, Morbio Anniety, and a fretful disposition, are usually met with in the dyspeptic. These mental indicia show how close is the connection between brain and stomach. Their most prolific cause, dyspepsia, is a complaint for which Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Blood Purifier is used with unvarying success. It also remedies Biliousness, Constitution, and Impurity of the Blood.

The Safe Plan.

When suffering from a troublesome cold, a hacking cough, hoarseness, asthma, broughtist, or other forms of throat or lung troubles, use Hagyard's Pectoral Balsom to loosen the phiegm and soothe and heal the inflamed mucous surfaces. It stipation, and Impurity of the Blood.

THE COCKLE AGAIN. My DEAR RECORD-The parable of the

gospel where the enemy came in the night and sowed cockle in the wheat field is likely to be perpetuated in this Causda ancient enemy, for our modern vender of noxious weed seeds sows his cockle in the daytime and uses paper and printers ink as his broadcast seeder. The constitution of modern society appears to sanction the treason of a Judas, but it is a blessing that his following and friends are only a small without her, begging his bit, but always crying for her in his heart; at the last, when he could stand it no longer, when the grief in his bosom was hurrying him to the grave, would it be right for him to claim his child?"

The homely, but touching, pathos of the voice, the wild grief in the face looking down upon her, drew forth Nora McCarthy's most compassionate tears; they flowed fast and copiously.

"It would be right," she answered.
"Right for him to intrude himself," he resumed, "into that grand home, beggar assistance. The Mail is now acting the pealing to the people to forget what it had said and come together for mutual assistance. The Mail is now acting the part of Annanias and Judas to the country of its adoption, in hopes of getting the thirty pieces of silver for sowing weed seeds in the Province of Ontario. Its manager may be too young to remember the rewards that such labor purchased in learns of his faithful and tender affection for her through all the years, surely her heart will bound to him—let him be what he may, a viliain, a murderer, he will be still her father, and, so far as regards herself, her loving father."

"And do you think, then,"—the voice grew more mournfully earnest, the eyes more piercing in their look—"that it would be the duty of that child to leave that elegant home and go with her begging father?"

the rewards that such labor purchased in the press, but if it will continue in the dirty path which it has chosen, its career will be short and ignoble, for the age in which such a course would lead to success has long since passed to success has long since passed away, and the people of Ontario turer who hopes to make a fortune for himself by the ratin of our young and prosperous country. Bigots and fanatics are her begging father?"

"I do, I do!" answered Nora; "and it should be her loving task to labor for though they occasionally annoy the body politic, they will never again have power to create any considerable disturbance, or retard the onward march of the Dominion the sweetest words I have heard for retard the onward march of the Dominion many a day; if I wasn't the sinful creature I am, I'd bid God to bless you, but such words from me would only be a Our inheritance is so grand, our resources markets. Our inheritance is so grand, our resources so great, our great county so extensive and fruitful in all the reguirements of future greatness and happiness for our people that any one who tries to hinder the united and harmonious march of progress and prosperity by heading a faction, or trying to kindle party strife, deserves to be left to his fats, which is desertion and self-destruction. He who tries to introduce the elements of strife is a rebel to his country, which demands the united efforts of all to attain our great end, and it is gratifying to see that the efforts those weed sowers have to work against a head wind and that the few seeds that fall on the ground have the life smothered out of them by the robust growth of patriotism, charity and good tellowship, native to the soil of every one who is proud of his adopted country and happy to call himself A CANADIAN,

For the CATHOLIC RECORD. Vocation is derived from the Latin word, "voc," I call; hence, in its literal sense, means "a calling;" but how much McCartby," he said at last, looking at her.

"I do, Rick, I do, and I want your promise"—stepping lightly on the loose stones so that she could be nearer to him, while at the same time she extended her hand.

"Not my hand to lie in your innocent palm," he replied, "I'll promise without that."

sense, means "a calling;" but how much more does it not convey to the intelligent mind? God has bestowed upon each, and every one of us, some special talent for a particular line of action, and it is for us to discover what power we possess. All him, while at the same time she extended her hand.

"Not my hand to lie in your innocent palm," he replied, "I'll promise without the time to discover what power we possess. All he faculties are born in the child, but remain dormant until developed by time and circumstances. As soon as the child. admires : as he advances in years an ardent admires; as he advances in years an ardent desire to achieve something great takes possession of him; then, after some deliberation, he determires what his pursuit will be, when he steps on the broad highway of human action. First of all we must pray, then concentrate our ideas, and when we have decided what our vocation really is, we must understand how necessary it is for us to be earnest in our undertaking, and that nothing can be accomplished without labor. Even if the universe be full of good, no produce will Probably thousands of people in this section of country, and this section is no exception to any other in this respect in the United States, have read the report care must be taken that the foundation be come to ne till we hostow a certain the formation of our own destiny ; so great care must be taken that the foundation be

solid, or the result will prove a tottering edifice, and we will be failures.

It is true we cannot all be clever and physically or mentally, for the benefit of nis fellow creatures. Labor is the source of all happiness and success, and, boys and girls, try it, if you wish to be convinced; she is the fairy goddess who, with a magic touch of her wand, dispels the frown of discontent and substitutes the smile of peace; she wearies us, in order that we may enjoy rest she rowses our enthusiance. may enjoy rest, she rouses our enthusiasm to lighten our task; in fine, she points out the only true way to prosperity. Have an aim in life and your labor or vocation will be a pleasure instead of a task.

the best methods. I have taken from the lash affairs of the nation. How many countless the preparation of these medicines, as mighty torrent that is forever rushing on well as the several medicines in which they enter. I have also purchessed from great throng, that is rushing on to eter-

to the ocean? Each of us join in the great throng, that is rushing on to eternity, and have, like each drop of water, our duty to perform and to fill a useful place among humanity.

Whatever you do put your heart in your work, and you will succeed. If the path be rugged, and the precipice steep do not despond, but remember that perseverance and earnestness always win.

Our greatest men are those who have had the most difficulties to surmount, and

had the most difficulties to surmount, and who have done the most good for the glory of their Creator, and for the sake of their fellow beings.

"Be good, sweet maid, let who will be clever, Do noble things, not dream them all day long, And so make life, death, and that wast forever, One grand sweet song."

don, on his way must remain th to see friends grammar for p das. In a few and the bisho Before it was Staunton, Secretended for Pe with two missi college at Napl sation he exp there was no planguage. The one which he it with him and to Mr. Dundas, Bishop Hay adjutor before jutor before e Mr. Dunds affairs of Glasg cipal manufact raise a subscri church for the penal laws, how were still on the isposed person of them to accu men of infringi testants were laws, to aid in posed church. and elequence exposed before lic the odious The next Prot well, of Munshe Annandale esta

APRIL 1

CATHOLIC

THE REV. A

When Bisho

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The constitution the it is a blessing that ds are only a small atty, perhaps about to twelve as it was We remember the o Globe, under the ed its hand at sow. one in Canada re-hat followed when oly dissension was st was not a decen t took in sail and direction by ap-

to forget what it gether for mutual is now acting the udas to the country nes of getting the for sowing weed of Ontario. Its oung to remember labor purchased in Il continue in the insa would lead age in the age in the age in the passed to be led into designing adven ake a fortune for ur young and pros-

ots and fanatics are ly annoy the body r again have power ble disturbance, or ch of the Dominton y among the great in the near future. rand, our resources ounty so extensive e requirements of happiness for our who tries to hin-rmonious march of ty by heading a kindle party strife, his fate, which is truction. He who elements of strife is which demands the attain our great end, see that the efforts e to work against a the life smothered robust growth of d good tellowship,

every one who is d country and is A CANADIAN. A CANADIAN. ION.

QUAYLE. LIC RECORD. i from the Latin hence, in its literal g;" but how much ey to the intelligent wed upon each, and special talent for a on, and it is for user we possess. All in the child, but redeveloped by time as soon as the child ason it is natural for like those he most es in years an ardent nething great takes then, after some ermines what his when he steps y of human action. ay, then concentrate re have decided what we must understand us to be earnest in that nothing can be labor. Even if the od, no produce will ow a certain amoun ren us to till. God the instruments for

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Written for CATHOLIC RECORD CATHOLICS OF SCOTLAND.

BY THE REV. MNEAS M'DONELL DAWSON

LL. D., F. R. S. When Bishop Geddes reached London, on his way home, he found that he must remain there some time in order to see friends and prepare a Chinese grammar for presentation to Mr. Dundas. In a few days it was complete; and the bishop had a preface ready. Before it was presented Sir George Staunton, Secretary to the Embassy in tended for Pekin, called in company with two missionaries from the Chinese

to Mr. Dundas.

Bishop Hay was desirous that the coadjutor before leaving London should
see Mr. Dundas regarding the mission
affairs of Glasgow. Some of the principal manufacturers were willing to
raise a subscription towards building a
church for the Catholic people. The
shurch for the Catholic people. The
shurch for the Catholic people. The
Roman Catholics in Scotland. The Bill
was read a first time, April 25th, and its of them to accuse those worthy gentle men of infringing the law. Several Protestants were inclined, but for those laws, to aid in the erection of the proposed church. There occurred, meanwhile, a circumstance which proved more powerful than all the diplomacy and elegence of Rishon Geddes. It and elequence of Bishop Geddes. It exposed before a more enlightened pub-lic the odiousness of the penal laws The next Protestant heir to Mr. Max-The next Protestant heir to Mr. Maxwell, of Munshes, had taken measures for possessing himself of Mr. Maxwell's Annandale estate, and would, no doubt, have made good his claim but for the agitation which his proceeding occasioned among the Catholics and their friends. Bishop Hay remarked on this process. outrage: "It will make a curious appearance in the eyes of the world if, whilst Catholics are getting every indulgence they can reasonably desire throughout the whole British Dominions, Munshes should be deprived of such an estate merely because he is a Catholic. How ever God Almighty has His own ends in view; we must refer all to His Divine Providence, who knows how to bring good out of evil. I hope Munshes' affair will in the hands of Providence produce some good. Fiat! Fiat!" The magistrates of Dundee had lately made an offer to Mr. Pepper, the priest in charge there, to petition Government for the extension of the Euglish Relief Bill to Scotland. This proposal, viewed in connection with the friendly action of connection with the friendly settion of the citizens of Glasgow, suggested to the bishop a plan for obtaining the much-desired relief. It was that the four leading towns in Scotland, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen and Dundee should make a united effort in support of the good purpose. "Who knows" added illegal all donations to religious societies. But these odious parts were cut out by the present and late chancellors. There was not the least direct opposition made to us in either House of Parliament; but, good purpose. "Who knows," added the bishop, "but Providence intends that those very places, which were lately added very much sgainst us, should be the means of befriending us? A bold stroke may be made, and sometimes succeeds best." The agent for the best." The agent for the crown in Edinburgh suggested to Bishop Geddes that when the Irish Relief Bill should pass, the Catholics of Scotland would do very well to bring their claims under the notice of Parliament. There was some difference of opinion as to the expension of the control of the co tent of what should be asked for. Bishop Hay inclined for a general repeal of disabilities rather than of those only which affected the power of Catho lies to hold property. His views were expressed at some length, in a letter to the coadjutor. He considered the time expressed at some length, in a letter to the coadjutor. He considered the time exceedingly favorable, and continuing said: "If Mr. Constable gets any motion made for securing our property would it not be proper for you to write to Lord Gower before it come in, to see if he could get any of his friends to move for the extension of the English Bill to Scottand? We meet with many congratu lations; but none seems to be more glad lot one, and assured me the few exceptions had been left merely for minded. We meet with many congratu lations; but none seems to be more glad lot one. To BE CONTINUED.

To BE CONTINUED. land? Could you not suggest it, also, to Mr. Secretary Dundas? . . . The general run of the country is in our favor, and I do not think that your using your tants). Mr. Maxwell, of Munshes, is returned home in very good spirits, and influence with your great friends could do any harm. If matters were carried through at once there could not be the through at once there could not be the least danger; but if property alone were sought and obtained they might raise a splutter (if they were inclined to make one) to prevent our getting more, of which property would be considered as a prelude. This was the rock our friend applit prop when the first application and split upon when the first application was Had Scotland been inclined in

conviction that the most complete relief should be asked for. He addressed, conviction that the most complete relief should be asked for. He addressed, moreover, a circular letter to the Catholic proprietors, inviting their co-operation with Munshes, and proposing, as the most expeditious and economical plan, the simple extension of the English Bills of Relief to Scotland. "We cannot expect, nor would I desire more; and if we got it, it would make us very easy." Mr. Menzies, of Pitfodels, was associated with Munshes and Mr. Constable in bringing the matter before Parliament. The Lord the matter before Parliament. The Lord Advocate, on April 22nd, moved for leave to bring in a Bill to relieve the Scotch Roman Catholics from certain penalties and disabilities imposed on them by former acts of the Scotch Parliament, and especially in the eighth and ninth see sions of the first Parliament of King Wil-The preamble of the Bill asserted that former acts of repression had been deemed expedient as chiefly directed against persons who acknowledged, or were supposed to acknowledged, or over Scotland; an opinion contrary to the allegiance of the subjects of that kingdom. The preamble to the new Bill further declared that the formula hitherto

imposed on the Roman Catholics of Scotland amounted only to a renunciation of speculative and dogmatic opinions. It was, therefore, enacted that, from this date, the Scotch Roman Catholics who should take and subscribe the oath of abjuration and the declaration annexed to the Bill should be exempted from all the pains, penalties and disabilities imposed, enacted, revived, ratified and confirmed by the said act of the eighth and ninth sessions of the first Parliament of King William III., as faily and effectually as if such persons had actually made the renunciation of Popery thereby ordained, according to the formula thereunto subimposed on the Roman Catholics of Scot- tude for the interest which he had kindly joined. A certain amount of legal shuf-fling and quibling was but a small price to pay for so important a measure of justice to the Catholics of Scotland. The formula was declared to have been

college at Naples. In course of conversation he expressed his regret that there was no grammar of the Chinese language. The bishop showed him the one which he had prepared. He took it with him and promised to present it to Mr. Dundas. the Catholics themselves had hoped for. The Oath subjoined was the same as that prescribed by the last English Relief Act, and was one against which no scruple could exist. By taking it a Catholic was fully enabled to acquire, possess and dispose of his real and personal estate in Scotland, as any other subject could. An exception, however, was retained which forbade any Catholic, even after taking the oath, from dis-charging the office of a governor, peda-gogue, teacher, tutor or curator, chamber-lain or factor, to any child or children of

Protestant parents; neither could be be

of the Act, and had a clause declaring

employed in their education or in the trust and management of their affairs.

The Bill prohibited a Catholic from being a schoolmaster, professor or public tescher of any science in Scotland. Nottescher of any science in Scotland. Notwithstanding these drawbacks the Bill
was thankfully received by the Catholic
body; Bishop Hay's only disparaging
remark being that the exception about
teaching was rather inconvenient. The
Bill passed the Upper House on May
24th, and received the royal assent on
June 3rd. Bishop Geddes, in communicating this good news to Bishop Hay,
sincerely congratulated him upon it and
expressed his hope that the bishop might
live many years to see the good effects
resulting from this favor of Providence.
He writes, also, some very interesting
particulars illustrative of the history of
the Bill: "The first sketch of the Bill
which was concerted in Scotland would which was concerted in Scotland would have excluded converts from all benefit

to us in either House of Parliament; but, it is suspected that Colonel McLeod and the Duke of Norlolk, by proposing to give up more privileges, intended to create delays, and even, perhaps, to raise discontent in Scotland. It seems Lord George Gordon also bestirred himself; but there has scarcely been a murmur that I have heard, which, I believe, owing pressly to the quiet manner in which the greatly to the quiet manner in which the affair has been gone about and the very obliging disposition of the publishers of our newspapers who unanimously sgreed to reject every inflammatory composition that was offered them for publication. There was no mention made of us in the general assembly. Its Medgerator, Dr. general assembly. Its Moderator, Dr. Hardie, had seen the Bill at London and had said that it was not favorable enough

> tants). Mr. Maxwell, of Munshes, is re turned home in very good spirits, and has brought another emigrant priest has brought another emigrant priest along with him. He and Mr. Constable have paid the expenses in the first instance and will not. I believe, be very rigorous in exacting repayment; but Mr. Menzies, of Pittodels, from whom I heard yesterday from Tunbridge Wells, is strongly of opinion that all proprietors should contribute proportionally and has written to that purpose to Kirkconnell You will, I am persuaded, think his proposal reasonable; and the sum is, I

made. Had Scotland been inclined in the first Bill there probably would have been no disturbance. And, from the experience of what happened then, I am fully persuaded that it would be much easier to get the whole at once, just now, than to get a part now and the rest herefiter. Might you not, at least, suggest these reflections to Mr. Constable, as well as to your other friends?"

In a second letter on the subject the bishop earnestly urged on his coadjutor the propriety of communicating with his proposal reasonable; and the sum is, I believe, very moderate. Lord Kelly was the mover in the House of Lords, and expressed great satisfaction in having been so, when he lately dined with Mr. Arbuthnot, where Mr. McPherson also was. With regard to the Act itself it almost puts an end to the penal laws against us, as the exceptions are so few and trifling, and purposely there is no penalty annexed to them. Besides the English Catholics have it in contemplation to apply soon for being put entirely on to apply soon for being put entirely on the same footing with other subjects; and when that happens we may now reason-

promise to maintain it as long as it should promise to maintain it as long as it should continue to be the law of the land and part and parcel of the constitution. "Every prudent person amongst us," he writes, "will see how proper it is for us not to appear elevated on this occasion, so as to give any offence to Protestants, and this behavior, you (Bishop Hay) will, no doubt, recommend."

The histors held their annual meeting

In their letter to Cardinal Antonellia and Propaganda the bishops intimated the recent death of their colleague of the Highland district, Bishop Alexander Macdonald, describing him as "a plous and devoted prelate," and a descendant of the ancient family of Clan Ranald. They also mentioned, and with honor, Mrs. Goldie, a convert, who, rather than allow her children to be brought up as Protestants, put to sea in most unfavorable weather, tegether with her son of seven and her daughter of eleven years of age; and with her son of seven and her daughter of eleven years of age; and with her son of seven and her daughter of eleven years of age; and with her son of seven and her daughter of eleven years of age; and with her son of seven and her daughter of eleven years of age; and with her son of seven and her daughter of eleven years of age; and with her son of seven and her daughter of eleven years of age; and with her son of seven and her daughter of eleven years of age; and with her son of seven and her daughter of eleven years of age; and with her son of seven and her daughter of eleven years of age; and with her son of seven and her daughter of eleven years of age; and with her son of seven and her daughter of eleven years of age; and with her son of seven and her daughter of eleven years of age; and with her son of seven and her daughter of eleven years of age; and with her son of seven and her daughter of eleven years of age; and with her son of seven and her daughter of eleven years of age; and with her son of seven and her daughter of eleven years of age; and with her son of seven and her daughter of eleven years of age; and with her son of seven and her daughter of eleven years of age; and with her son of seven and her daughter of eleven years of age; and with her son of seven and her daughter of eleven years of age; and with her son of seven and her daughter of eleven years of age; and with her son of the principal page. Hereally, and curricura sone.

CUTIQURA the great kin tends its and blood diskins and b Protestants, put to sea in most unfavorable weather, together with her son of seven and her daughter of eleven years of seven and her daughter of eleven years of age; and without previously giving notice to her friends, sought a home in the convent of English Nuns at Rouen, confising herself to the care of God's Providence. It is so far to the credit of the children's tutors that they did not proceed to extreme measures, but supplied the family with money.

the family with money.

In compliance with the request of the
Nuncio at Liege Bishop Hay wrote to him
some details of the state of the mission, some details of the state of the mission, not forgetting to suggest that it would be acceptable and meiltorious on the part of His Excellency to interest himself in its favor. The bishops before separating expressed their satisfaction with the results of Bishop Geddes' mission to Paris. They hoped to cerive from it much permanent good whatever might be the state. manent good whatever might be the state

of public affairs in France,
Meanwhile it gave them pleasure to
hear of Mr. Alex, McDonell's success at
Glasgow. A very large hall was hired
there from the Duke of Hamilton and the Lord Provost, for the purpose, as was well known, of a Catholic chapel. The principal manufecturers placed seats in it for 200 persons, and became security for the rent, £40. The town clerk showed his read, 240. The town clerk showed his friendship, as did also the board of trade and a society for preventing emigration. Acting thus liberally they could have had no surer means of securing sober and industrious men for their employment. The opening of the chapel on 21st October made an epoch in the history of the Glasgow mission. The congregation that assembled on the occasion amounted to over two hundred. Mr. MacDonell officiated in the new Mr. MacDonell officiated in the new chapel for the first time. This was welcome news to Bishop Hay; and yet his remembrance of former things caused him to have some misgiving. Mr. MacDonell's hopes were raised so high and his ambition so much excited that the cautious bishop could not help being "much afraid that he had a little touch of the common turn (perfervidium ingenium scotorum, probably,) too prevalent amongst us." This, however, was but the passing thought of the moment; ingenium scotorum, probably,) too preval-ent amongst us." This, however, was but the passing thought of the moment; for, a few days later, he bore high testi mony to the fine qualities of the Glasgow missionary. "Mr. Macdonell," he writes to Bishop Geddes, Dec. 17th, "is of a forward and intrepid disposition; but I have often seen that when Providence has a mind to bring about any event He qualifies the instrument He makes use of for that purpose; and very often a certain degree of boldness produces much better effects than two much timidity. I trust in God that that will be the case with our friend there." So far the G asgow mission was prosperous and promising. The magistrates and and promising. The magistrates and principal merchants were highly favorable; and, moreover, the associations that were arising and causing alarm to the Government, held "liberty to the Papists," as part and parcel of their

of Physic in the University of Edinor Physic in the University of the burgh, writes: "Hypertrophy of the heart is almost always present in cases of advanced cirrhotic disease, and also in the advanced stages of the inflamator affection. One may trace in patients the gradual developement of this hypergradual development of this hyper-trophy advancing pari passu (together) with the progress of the renal (kidney) affection." In a large number of these cases the kidney disease is entirely over-looked and the trouble ascribed to heart disease as a cause, when in reality the kidney disease is the cause and the heart trouble the effect. This error is made easy on account of the kidney disease having no local manifestations in the majority of cases. The kidney disease can be cured by the timely use of Warner's Safe Cure and the consequenses avoided.

Father Had Quinsy.

"We find Burdock Blood Bitters excellent for weakness, and equally so for head-ache. Father also suffered severely from quinsy, which B. B. B., by its tonic and purifying properties, completely cured." PARMELEE'S PILLS possess the power of acting specifically upon the diseased organs, stimulating to action the dormant energies stimulating to action the dormant energies of the system, thereby removing disease. In fact, so great is the power of this medicine to cleanse and purify, that diseases of aimost every name and nature are driven from the body. Mr. D. Carswell, Carswell P. O., Ont., writes: "I have tried Parmelee's Pills and find them an excellent medicine, and one that will sell well."

That painful complaint can be quickly cured by the right remedy. Miss Mary Jane Gould, of Stoney Creek, Ont., says: "I was troubled with lumbago, and could not get relief until I used Hagyard's Yellow Oil, one bottle of which cured me entirely."

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FIGURA, the great Skin Cure, and cUTICURA SOAP, aquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, CUTICURA BESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, in-ally, are a politive cure for every form of skin and blood see, from pimples to scrotula. deverywhere, Frice, CUTICURA ROB, Sec., RESOL, 510. Frepared by the Fotter Drug and chemical co., on, Mass.



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ST. VITUS DANCE CURED. ST. VITUS DARCE CURED.

I, the undersigned, herewith declare that my son Joseph, when six years old had an attack of scarlet fever, and on Dec. 22, 1886, was taken with St. Vitus Dance in its most horrible symptoms and for one month and a half could not seep on account of terrible sufferings, and during the whole nights laid awake screaming and lamenting.

Under the treatment of the Rev. E. Koenig, of this city, he has fully recovered and he is now again attending school.

With great pleasure and a grateful heart I give this testimony. GEORGE HASSERD.

F. Wayne, Ind., Oct. 7, 1887.

Subscribed before me, and attested by Rev. Pastor of St. Mary Church.

J. H. OECHTERING.

Our Passphlet for sufferers of nervous diseases.

Our Pamphlet for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and poor patients an also obtain this medicine free of charge from

us.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend
Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past
ten years, and is now prepared under his direction KOENIG MEDICINE CO., i0 W. Madison cor. Clinton St., CHICAGO, ILL. SOLD BY DRUCCISTS. Price SI per Bottle. 6 Bottles for S5.

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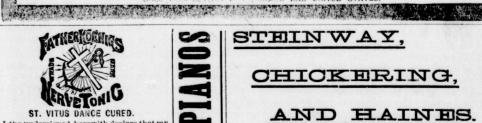
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IN BRONZE on EACH PLUG and PACKAGE

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 Sicilian Wine, whose purity and genulineness for Sacramental use is attested by a certificate signed by the Rector and Prefect of Studies of the Diocesan seminary of Marsala. We have ourselves seen the original of the certificate, and can testify to its authenticity. The Clergy of Western Ontario are ordially invited to send for samples of this truly superior wine for altar use.

TO THE CLERGY.



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THE PILLS

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

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs. Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS,
Colds, Glandular Swellings and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment.
78 NEW OXFORD ST. (LATE 533 OXFORD ST.), LONDONAnd are sold at 1s. 1d., 2s. 4s., 4s. 6d., 1ls., 12s. and 3s., each Sox or Pot, and may be had
of all Medicine Vendor, throughout the werld.

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

APRIL :

Catholic Record.

Lordon, Sat., April 13th, 1889. THE LESSONS OF THE HOUR

Two memorable events have occurred within the last decade which ought to set people athinking, and which must convey to those willing to be instructed lessons of useful and serious import. The Catholics of French origin may learn from the sgitation over the Jesuits' Estate Act and the intense bigotry its discussion brought to light on the part of the uneducated mass of Protestants in Ontario, tha they are exposed at all times to assaults of this nature, and that it behooves them to be vigilant of their rights, and, by the religious and political education of the masses, to be ready for any emergency that may be threatened on the part of an un scrupulous, bigoted and wily foe, The French-Canadians should learn also to value the immense weight and influence of their co-religionists of Irish origin, both in Quebec and Ontario. On the several occasions when they were brought face to face with Orange fanaticism and Calvinistic interference in their Church discipline, the people of Quebec Province experi enced no little aid and comfort in the determined stand assumed by their Irish fellow-citizens on the score of protection from insult and of religious freedom in their own land. In the Oka disturbance, in the Guibord affair, in the threatened Orange procession riots of some years sgo, and now in the determined invasion of their right to teach their own language in their own schools, and to pass laws for the benefit of their own Church and for the promotion of education, whether by the Jesuit Fathers in Montreal or by Laval University in the city of Quebec-in all these emergencies the French Canadians must have discovered how valuable and how reliable is the sympathy of their Irish co religionists, and to what extent they may be reckoned as trustworthy side and defendants on every possible occasion where civil rights and liberty of conscience are concerned.

Very useful lessons may be gathered from the egitation and discussion of the Jesuits' Estate Act, which the Protestant bigots of Ontario should lay to heart and store up in their minds. They should learn, in the first place, that French Catho lies inhabit the Province of Quebec-that these French Catholics, in spite of emigration to the United States, are increasing every year at a far greater ratio than the Orangemen or other fanatics in Ontario. They should impress themselves with the fact that very nearly two millions of those French Catholics occupy lands and people cities that are situated between Lake Ontario and the Atlantic Ocean. It is also very much to be believed that there is no possibility of those intelligent, well educated and devout Catholics being perverted to Protestantism by the ray ings of Dr. Wild, the preaching of the apostate Chiniqui, or the firebrand articles of Goldwin Smith in his Week or in the Toronto Mail. The French Canadians came to this country two hundred years before the Anglo-Saxon set foot on Canadian soil. They are here to stay; and no more foolish or absurd cry was ever raised than the insane shout of "The French must go." The bigcts of Ontario might as well and as usefully be occupied in setting back the ocean tide or in baying the moon, as in fretting their poor hearts about the presence of the Catholic habitant of the neighboring Province and saying "he must leave." Would it not be far more Christian-like and far more profitable to cultivate amicable relations with our French-Canadian brethren than to be forever occupied in raising higher the wall of separation that biggoted interference has already erected between the two races? Is it not time that mountebanks should be refused a hearing who advocate suppression of the French language-suppression of the methods consecrated by the Church and by long usage of supporting their Church and paying well earned salaries to their priests? Why should it concern Protestant preachers or blatant intermeddlers like Goldwin Smith how the churches are sustained in the Province of Quebec, or how the people in that Province show respect and loving obedience to the spiritual advisers whom God has placed over them for their instruction, their well-being and their social comfort and happiness? Again, it is about time the Protestants of Ontario would cease to contribute towards the most insulting work ever set on foot, that of proselytising the French Catholics in Quebec. Are not the priests of that Province well able to look after the spiritual interests of their flocks? Are not the French clergymen of high education, of unblemished morals, and of noted zeal for the salvation of souls and the spread of religious truth? They certainly compare very favorably with the half educated preachers of this benighted Province, where history is so little known, where the study of languages, ancient and modern, is tabooed, and the cramming process of the much boasted high schools is universally reprobated and condemned. The French Canadian Missionary Society is a standing and outrageous insult to

tion of Quebec. There is no happier people in the world than the Catholic habitants if let alone, if not disturbed and devoured by the wolves in white neck ties, who are paid by public subscription to enter the fold of Christ and scatter and tear to pieces the hitherto peaceful and happy flock. The men and women whose subscriptions embolden those agents of Satan are more deserving of condemnation than the immoral and unecrupulous wretches who for filthy lucre and for an easy living devote themselves to the tack of undermining the religious faith and of demning the souls of the unsuspecting and unsophisticated among the lambs that are lured away from the true fold. The speeches of Mr. Colby, of Mr. Mulock, and of Mr. Laurier form an eloquent condemnation of the intermeddling bigotry of Upper Canadian fanatics. It is well those speeches were delivered in the House of Commons and published in all the dailies, so that hundreds of thousands of Protestants must have read them. It must have struck them very forcibly how wide and vast is the contrast between French Cath. olic liberality and Protestant fanaticism and intolerance in Ontario. We only hope they will all profit by the lessons imparted in this agitation, and that, from

a better and more intimate knowledge of each other, French Canadians who are Catholic, and the great mass of sensible people which forms the majority in Ontario and which is Protestant, will learn to respect each others views, political and religious, and that both peoples, united in mutual confidence of each other's attachment and support, will help to build up one great confederation and form one distinct and unassatlable Canadian nationality.

REVISION OF DOCTRINAL STANDARDS

An earnest discussion took place at the ast meeting of the Toronto Presbytery on an overture or motion by the Rev. D J. Macdonnell, of Toronto, that the West minster Confession of Faith should be made briefer, so as to make it less exclu eive. Mr. Macdonnell's resolutions were the following:

the following:

Whereas, the Church of Christ should be careful not to exclude from the ministry any man whom the Lord of the Church would receive:

And whereas, the desired union of the several branches of the Church would necessaril: involve the adoption of a common standard for admission to the ministry:

And whereas, the present terms of subscription in the Presbyterian Church in Canaoa have the effect of excluding from its Union whereas, the gospel in other branches of the Church:

And whereas, the Confession of the Church should express its itving fath:
And whereas, the Westminster Confession errs both by excess and by defect, unduly emphasizing some aspects of truth while it does not give their due place to others which are equally important:

It is humbly overtured to the yenerable

does not give their due place to others which are equality important:

It is humbly overtured to the venerable the General Assembly to take such action as it may deem best in the premises in the way of altering the relation of ministers to the Confession of Faith or of substituting for said Confession some briefer statement of the truths which are considered vital.

In support of these resolutions he pointed out that already several branches of the Presbyterian Church had taken action in harmony with the course he advocated, and had already virtually modified the Confession of Faith. This had been done by the United Presbyterian Church in Scotland, which had passed a declaratory Act to that effect, and Dr. Oswald Dykes is now at work revising the Confession to meet the present views of the Church. The English Presbyterian of doctrine. He means to say that Church has also taken similar action. He Presbyterianism tolerates, more diverexpress the living faith and not the faith of remote fathers. The Confession of the living Church at this day ought to be the expression of what We hold to be the

essence of God's living truth." Mr. Macdonnell explained that the object | the Confession of Faith. of his resolutions is to take such steps as would prepare the way for a union of the Church of England, Presbyterian, and Methodist Churches of Canada. According to the present terms of subscription there are many men who could not be received into the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, though they are acknowl edged to be true ministers of the gospel "If it is desired to bring the negotiations now on foot for a union of these three great branches of the Christian Church some steps must be taken, for there would have to be a common standard for all the clergy."

Rev. Mr. Macdonnell's proposal was very strenuously attacked by several clergy. men of the stern Westminster mould The Rev. Professor Gregg said "the Methodists do not take the same view of the doctrines of grace and election as Presbyterians, but, according to Mr. Macdonnell, the Presbyterian Church would have to abandon these to pave the way for union with the Methodist body. There are many who deny the atonement, inspiration of Scripture, personal divinity of Christ, and other vital truths, but is it reasonable to ask the Presbyterian Church to receive men holding such views into

the Church ?" Professor Gregg here made a palpable hit by introducing the dreaded Jesuit into his speech. The admission of Unitarians, Latitudinarians, avowed. Deiste, as full-fledged Presbyterians might be endured-but imagine a Jesuit Presby terlan! He said: "He would be sorry to admit Jesuits into his Church; but commission which Christ gave to His

admitted if a Confession of Faith were framed on the principle proposed by Mr. Macdonnell. (Laughter)."

So the Rev. Mr. Gregg's pathetic appeal only produced laughter in that serious assemblage of Presbyterian divine. Truly the question of receiving a Bob Ingersoil, who "denies the atonement, and the inspiration of scripture, and Christ's personal divinity," as member of the Presbyterian Church of Christ, is a matter for serious consideration for so learned and Christian a body as the Toronto Presbytery-but the idea of an Ignatius Loyola, or a St. Francis Xavier, practical, zealous propagators of the Christian faith to Zanzibar, Malabar, or Japan, the thought of martyrs like Fathers Breboef and L'Allemant becoming Presbyterians is too preposterous. We think the Toronto Presbytery did honor to themselves by greeting the proposition with "Laughter."

The Rev. Professor Gregg continued "Would the Lord of the Church admit into the Church those who deny the divinity of Christ, the doctrine of rewards and punishments and the inspiration of Scripture? He thought not. The Preeby terian Church would be guilty of a great wrong did she surrender doctrines believed to be founded on the Word of God."

It appears, therefore, that the Rev. Mr. Gregg would not admit Ingersoli's or Tom Paine's disciples to the Presby terian fold, but the division showed that quite a number of the Presbyterian clergy are prepared to do so. Dr. Kellogg pointed out that "the overture aims at framing a Confession from which all essentials would be eliminated," yet when put to the vote it was supported by four out of twelve voting. A large number of those present abstained from the vote, and we are told they did so because they sympathize with the object of the motion, though they thought it premature, as other denomina tions have not taken a similar step.

The Rev. Mr. Milligan was one of the speakers on Rev. Mr. Macdonnell's overture. It will be remembered that Mr Milligan published some time ago a paper on Cardinal Newman in which he main tained that the Catholic Church "manufactures Divine Truth." That is to say, that the Church from time to time changes her doctrines, and gives forth the new doc trines as being the revelation of God. The charge is, of course, a false one ; but it is remarkable that the rev. gentleman acknowledges in his speech on the present occasion that Presbyterianism is constantly engaged in manufacturing divine truth. and, moreover, he even claims credit for Presbyterianism for so doing. There can be no other meaning attached to the following words:

"Presby terianism is the most Catholi organization in Christendom. Nobody is asked nowadays to subscribe to every particle of the Confession of Faith. Common sense reigns in the Church and teaches that what we do subscribe to is the evstem of doctrine taught in the Word of

This means that every one is free t give such meaning as he likes to the articles of the Presbyterian Confession of Faith, and to teach his interpretation as the Divine Truth. It must be borne in mind that in using the word Catholic, Mr. Millican does not attach to it the same in which it was always used by the Christian Fathers. He uses it to cover all sorts form of Christianity; and though the meaning of the closing sentence is somewhat disguised, it is easily seen that it is intended to signify that under Presbyterianism it is allowable to disagree with

The Confession of Faith itself teaches differently from Rev. Mr. Milligan. It declares itself to be "God's undoubted truth" and "a perfect religion," and

strongly denounces all schism and heresy. Even it is positively stated that several of those who voted against Mr. Macdonnell's motion are in favor of some revision of the Confession of Faith. In our view this is an acknowledgment that Presbyterlanism has ceased to be the true religion of Christ. What St. Paul sa'd of the Church of Christ, that it is "the pillar and ground of truth," cannot be said of a Church which needs to have some of its doctrines changed.

In conclusion, we would call attention to the misuse of the term Catholic which ls nowadays very common with Protestant clergymen. Both Rev. Mr. Macdonneil and Rev. Mr. Milligan made this misapplication of the term. It is their desire that the Church be called Catholic or universal in the sense that it shall include persons of discordant beliefs, and the greater the discord the more Catholic will the Church be, according to this view. This is not the sense in which the Church of Christ has in all ages been called Catholic. The Church is Catholic in three ways. She is Catholic in doctrine, by teaching all Christ's doctrine ; Catholic as regards time, by subsisting in every age; Catholic as regards place, by being spread throughout all nations, teaching everywhere one and the same doctrine. This is the three fold Catholicity which is expressed by the

things whatsoever I have commanded you; and behold I am with you all days, even to the consummation of the world." (St. Matt. xxviii, 20)

That this is the sense in which the Church has always been regarded as Catholic is evident from the constant use of the name in every ege. In the second century St. Irenaus said : "Everywhere the Church is distinctly visible." hæreses, book iv.) In the third century, Origan said : "The Churches of Christ are propagated throughout the whole world." Homily ziii.)

In the 4th century Eusebius said : "the Catholic and only true Church, always holding uniformly the same things, still went on increasing and becoming great." (Church History book iv.) The same author says: "the Catholic Church reaches from one end of the earth to the other." (Commentary c. 32.)
St. Cyril of Jerusalem says: "the

Church is called Catholic because it is throughout the whole world, from one end of the earth to the other; and because it teaches universally. (Katholikos, Catholically,) and completely all the doctrines which ought to come to men's knowledge . . . for this is the peculiar name of this holy Church and mother of us all, which is indeed the spouse of our Lord Jesus Christ, the only begotten Son of God." (Catechesis 18.)

St. Optatus of Milevis says: "that is the Catholic Caurch which is spread over the whole earth." St. Pacian save "Catholic is everywhere one." and he declares that the name cannot be applied to any of the sectaries of his day. The same reasoning deprives Presbyterianism of any claim to the title. It is evident that the reason why the Presbyterian clergy give a new meaning to the word, is that they are conscious that in the sense in which Catholicity has always osen attributed to the Church, Presbyterianism cannot claim the title. It is an absurdity on its very face to claim that the Church should be Catholic in the sense of including discordant doctrines, for St. Paul expressly states the purpose of the Church to be that her children may not "be tossed about by every wind of doctrine."

In regard to the revision of the West ninster Confession, we may add that Naseau Presbytery, comprising a number of Presby terian Churches in Long Island, N Y., petitioned the General Assembly of the United States to appoint a committee to revise those sections of the Confession of Faith which declare that God has fore ordained some men and angels to everlasting death. The petition states that this "goes beyond the word of God, and is opposed to the convictions and repugnant to the feelings of very many of our most worthy and thoughtful members." The assembly has the petition under con sideration still, action having been re ferred to the next meeting of the assembly. It seems likely, therefore, that the revision asked for will be granted

MORE INTOLERANCE.

We might imagine that the very decisive division by which Col. O'Brien's mution was voted down would be accepted with a good grace as indicating that the Dominion is not converted to the opinion so freely expressed by hundreds of Protestant ministers and Orange lodges, that the Jesuits are a dangerous body which should be driven out of Canada; but it appears that the enemies of the Jesuits will not est their leek in contentment. There is scarcely a Presbyterian or a Methodise Church in Ontario whose pulpit does not ring, Sunday after Sunday, with denunciations of Jesuit aggression; scarcely an Orange Lodge which has not passed resolutions condemning the 188 members of Parliament who nobly declared by their votes that they have no sympathy with the effort to interfere with the autonomy of the Province of Quebec. In one issue of the Globe this week no fewer than seven Orange lodges are reported as having passed resolutions condemning the Parliamentary majority, and approving the action of the thirteen who voted that the Jesuits' Estates Act should be disallowed. Dr. Wild, of Toronto, is peram. bulating Ontario preaching a crusade against Jesuits and the Catholic Church in general. Ministers are holding meetings n various places, as Toronto, Ottawa, Woodstock, and the burden of their song is in every case that it is the business of Ontario to see to it that Quebec shall not be permitted to endow the Jesuit body.

The Globe of the 8th inst. says it is "a deplorable peculiarity of the situation" that "the entire Roman Catholic press, whether English or French-Canadian, maintains that the Estates Act should be allowed, and that the Protestant journals which demand disallowance are guilty of

intolerance, fanaticism and what not." It is true, and we are glad to see that the Catholic journals are unanimous on this point.

The Globe seems to be of the opinion that the Catholic journals are glad to see civil functions attributed to the Pope by the Act. We can safely say that no Catholic journal is influenced by any such motive. We do not attribute to

again that the Act does not attribute to the Holy Father any such functions; but we do recognize the Pope as head of the Church. In this capacity he must necessarily be supreme administrator of the temporalities of the Church, and his equitable arbitration as to how the \$400, 000 voted by the Quebec Legislature should be distributed was essential to

the satisfactory solution of the question.

It appears that the introduction of the Pope's name into the Act has operated with the Ontario parsons and Orangemen somewhat as a red cloth flaunted in front of a mad bull. This is to be deplored, for the sake of peace and good will, but it does not make the Act unjust. We acknowledge that, among the opponents of the Act, the Globe is one of the most moderate. It does not aim at exciting religious prejudice, but nearly all the Protestant press take the view that Catholics in Canada are here merely on sufferance, and that a Protestant ascendancy should be recognized which gives to Protestants a right to say how far the practice of the Catholic religion shall be tolerated. To this claim of Protestant ascendancy we decidedly object. It cannot be denied that the parsons and the Orangemen approve of the course of the Mail in opposition to all Catholic interests, and it is no wonder that the Catholic press should with one accord insist upon compiete religious equality. We maintain that we are citizens in the fullest sense of the term, and whether the Catholics of Canada are of French or English, Irish or Scotch descent, it is our tirm purpose to preserve our equality with our Protestant fellow-citizens. We are not blind to the fact that the real reason which incites a fanatical party in Ontario to declare war against the French speaking population of Ontario and Quebec is that this population is for the most part Catholic. The Catholic journals which would hesitate to stand by their French co-religionists would be disloyal to their own interests, and traitors to their

It has been pretended by anti-Catholic journals, notably by the Mail, that where Catholics are strong they persecute and annov their Protestant fellow-citizens This is said to be the case especially in the Province of Quebec. The remarkable testimony of Mr. Colby, speaking on be half of the Protestants of Quebec, so well refutes this charge that we feel constrained to produce it here. Mr. Colby said, at the debate on the Jesuits' Estates Act :

"The Federal Government should be most careful not to clash unnecessarily with the Provincial Governments. Already Confederation has stood severe shocks, but it never has had to bear the strain of religious strife. If this amend ment is passed, it will precipitate the most dangerous crisis that this country can be called to face. It has been stated as a matter of surprise that the Protestants of Quebec have not resisted this bill. The reason is that never in any country has a minority been so well treated as in Quebec, and it is a happy condition of affairs which the Protestants of Quebec do not wish to disturb. The Protestants of Que. dilletante men who are now trying to stir up strife, and they understand the situa-tion better. Speaking of the Catholic Church, politically, he regarded it as the greatest bulwark of the State against the pirit of infidelity, and of anarchy, which a abroad, and which would level every

constituted authority. The Protestant ministers and the Orangemen of Ontario would do well to nder on these remarkable words, and to take a lesson in toleration from their Catholic and Protestant fellow-citizens in Quebec. It is, however, gratifying that the almost unanimous voice of Parliament administered a sharp rebuke to the intolerant fanatics who are so busy in stirring up strife. It is an evidence, first, that outside of Ontario the fanatical spirit does not find a home, and secondly, that even in Ontario it is confined to a small fraction of the population.

A LYING LECTURER.

In a lecture delivered a few days ago in Toronto, the notorious Chiniquy made quite a sensation by asserting from his own personal knowledge that the Jesuits were at the bottom of the murder of President Lincoln ! It appears that Abraham Lincoln defended Chiniquy in a libel suit in 1856 in Illinois, and according to Chiniquy, the Jesuits were the parties who caused the prosecution, and afterwards, in revenge, plotted President Lincoln's death and hired the assassin to do the job. J. L. Hughes occupied the chair while the apostate was giving utterance to this balderdash. But the whole story has been exploded by Mr. F. Bechard, M. P. for Iberville, who was the interpreter on the occasion of the libel suit in question. Mr. Bechard states that the action was brought by one Spink, whom Chiniquy, in a lecture, accused of perjury at a trial which Dr. Gauthier, his son-in-law, instituted for payment of professional services. M. Bechard states that the Jesuits were by no means connected with the trial. There were none in the courtroom, and so far as he is aware, there are room, and so far as he is aware, there are mone living in that part of the country.

Mr. Bechard admits that Chiniquy may

a stugle righteous motive—can deceive the have been concerned in some other libel suit, to which he may refer, but it is not is a standing and outreget out to make the land of the

ations. . . . teaching them to observe all | and it has been shown over and over | his whole life in defending Chiniquy in libel suits all over the country. There is no doubt that the suit referred to by Mr. Bechard is the one that Chiniquy had in view in his Toronto lecture.

THE MAIL'S FRANCOPHOBISM.

An editorial article in the Mail of Monday asserts that "nothing prospers in the Province of Quebec except the Church and her Orders." In proof of this a statement is given of the number and value of churches, priests' houses, convents, hospitals, boarding schools seminaries and colleges in that Province. To show that the Church is very wealthy, the statement is made that there are 900 churches, valued at \$37,000 000, and that the 900 houses of the cardinal, the bishops and priests reach the value of \$9 000,000, the other institutions named being 800 convents, and 356 asylums, hospitals, boarding schools, seminaries and colleges, to the value of \$16,000,000. To all this it adds \$62,500,000 which is stated to be invested in houses, lands. shops, etc., and the inference is drawn that the people are kept in poverty by a clergy who are wallowing in wealth. We think that the last item is at all events fanciful, though we are aware that several educational establishments have a large amount of wealth, which they expend in education. But it seems to us rather a strange view for the Mail to take that the money invested in boarding schools, colleges, seminaries, hospitals, and asylums for orphans and poor people is a waste of public money. It is the general opinion of the people of Canada that money expended for education and charity is well spent, and if religious orders are devoting themselves to these good works, surely they should not be grudged a house to live in, and school rooms for their pupils. It would be just as reasonable to say that the palace-like universities, colleges, high schools and public schools of Ontario are a waste of public money-and so they must be if the Mail's reasoning be correct. Indeed the very existence of these estab. lishments through Quebec shows that the people are neither so poverty stricken nor so degraded as the Mail pretends. Among the occupations of the people of Quebec, we notice by the last census that in those professions or trades which best indicate either the solid comfort, or the intelligence of the people, the people of Ouebec stand about as well as those of Ontario, who are so fond of boast ing that they are of superior race. Farmers and farmers' sons are in Quebec 148 per cent, of the population, in Ontario 15.6 per cent. Laborers in the two Provinces are respectively 4.1 and 4.3 per cent, the difference being small in each case, while those who are described as "gentleman of private means" number 50 in every 10,000 in Quebec, and 21 out of 10,000 in Ontario. Those engaged in the "liberal professions" num. ber 135 out of each 10,000 in Quebec, while in Ontario the number is 115. Exclusively of the clergy the numbers will be for Quebec 120, and for Ontario 100. We might continue the comparison, but we will only add that in industrial pursuits it cannot be said that Quebec is behind the other Provinces of the Dominion, if we take into consideration the

resources of the country.

As regards the churches of Quebec, we can well understand that the Mail, which has repeatedly manifested hostility to all Chris to erect church buildings and priests houses; but the Christian sentiment o the people of our Dominion will scarcely agree with the assertion that religion is not worth supporting. At all events the churches of Quebec fall far short of those of Ontario in number. In 1881 there were reported 712 Catholic, and with the assertion that religion is 568 churches of other denominations in Quebec. In Octario, at the same time, there were 367 Catholic, and 4708 Pro-testant churches. If the building of churches and priests' houses constitute a waste of money, Ontario wastes much more in this regard, and in the payment of clergymeu's salaries, than does Quebec. Those who live in glass houses should

not throw stones. THE Mail pretends that the reason why only Sir John Thompson and Hon. W Laurier were the only Catholics who spoke on the Jesuits' Estates Act was that Catholic members desired simply to watch contemptuously the Protestant members advocating Catholic interests to their own degradation. The Montreal Gazette refutes the Mail by informing the public that a number of Catholic members intended to speak on the subject but refrained lest the discussion would take a religious aspect if they participated in it, and they preferred that the matter should be debated on constitutional ground solely. Besides, the time allowed for discussion was very limited, and the sitting would have been prolonged to an interminable length if all had spoken who desired to do so. Hence Messrs. Curran, Kenny, Girouard, Beausoleil, Langeller, Amyot and others refrained from analyting. The Girouard, Beausolell, Langeller, Amyor and others refrained from speaking. The fact is it was not necessary to inflict new stabs on a dead dog. The Empire says of the course of the Catholic members:

"For this creditable self-restraint they mail and the fact of the catholic members." people of Canada is impossible, for evil defeats itself, and will surely bring to naught the machinations against a nation's THE UNREA

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THE CATHOLIC RECORD

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THE JESUITS.

BIX LETTERS IN THEIR DEFENCE.

LETTER IV.

The proofs with which the world abounds of the unequalled missionary labours of the Jeauis being too formidable to grapple with, have at all times driven the enemies of that body to search for vile motives to which to attribute these all but superhuman exertions; and like their prototypes the Pharisees, who ascribed the undeniable miracles of the Savicur to a power derived from the Prince of Devils, they have ever drawn from the very depths of their malice causes to which to assign the wondrous works of those whose power they could not deny, and whose destruction they consequently strove to compass.

This was indeed hard treatment to which to subject the most faithful body of Christ's servants since the days of the of Units's servants since the days of the appointed twelve. But, if they did not anticipate, they could not have been surprised by it, knowing well, as they did, that "the disciple is not above the master, nor the servant above his lord."

The first, as it is the meanest, of the course which it is stated induced the

causes which it is stated induced the extraordinary labours of the Jesuits, is a thirst of worldly gain; and in support of this charge, we are often vauntingly referred to their eventful mission to Paraguay. It is somewhere said that "whom the gods destroy they first make mad;" and it is difficult to believe the accusers of the Jesuits in any other than this ominous condition, when we find them drawing such a conclusion from such premises. History has in-deed been written for naught if it can be shown that self aggrandizement was the end and aim of the Jesuits in bringing 300,000 Indians to the obedience of the Cross on the plains of Paraguay! This admitted, and away from thenceforth with all established proof, and let the principle which it is said Sir Walter Scott acknowledged governed him in compiling his "Lite of Bonsparte"—that compiling his "Lite of Bonaparte"—that of depending upon popular report, be at once proclaimed orthodox. Not being, however, very sanguine as to the probability of such a moral revolution occurring immediately, I will in the mean time avail myself of the present usage of submitting approved evidence in favour of my view of the object and results of the Paraguay mission.—Montracquies, in his Esprit des lois, ch. vi. p. 40, 41, says:

"Paraguay furnishes us with an example of strange institutions expressly made with a view to train up people to virtue. This was charged as a crime to the Society of Jesus. But it is the glory of this society, to have been the first to

of this society, to have been the first to elevate the natives of the new countries, into men and into Christians. In this making reparation for the ravages of the Spaniards, it has begun the cure of one of the deepest wounds ever inflicted on

BUFFON, Hist. Naturelle. Discours sur les varietes l'espece humaine, vol. iii., p. 306,

The mildness, the good example, the charity, and the constant exercise of every virtue by the missionaries in Paratheir defiance and their forocity. They came frequently of themselves to de-mand a knowledge of that law which made men so perfect; they submitted themselves to that law and became united in society. Nothing does more honour to religion than to have civilized those nations and to have laid the foundation of an empire without any other arms than those of virtue."

HALLER, Traite sur divers sujets interres sans de politique et de morale, parag. 3, p. 120.
"The enemies of the society of Jesuite decry it best institutions; they accuse it of an unbridled ambition in forming an empire in distant lands. But, what sublime, and more beneficial to error of American forests : to city; to prevent their cruel and destructo illumine them with the light of the true religion, and to unite them in a society which represents the age of gold, by the equality of the citizens and the community of property! An ambition which produces such good is praiseworthy indeed."

In Muratori's famed work, entitled

"Missions to Paraguay," we find lan-guage more explicit, it possible, than the foregoing. Hear one sentence: "I do not fear to advance that the

Catholic Church has no missions so figurishing as those which are under the government of the Peres Jesuites in Para quay. The cross triumphs in those countries, formerly so barbarous, and to day so civilized. Myriads adore the true God, and enjoy a condition the most enviable. They experience the greatest happiness to be obtained on earth—that nocence and peace

The following extract from a work on "European Settlements in America," by an unknown author; but of whom the the celebrated Doctor Robertson, Pro-fessor of Bibical literature, in New York has said. "he ought not to remain un known, as his work would do honor to any man in England."

"Early in the last century the Jesuits "Early in the last century the Jesuits represented to the Court of Spain that the empire of the Gospel might be ex-tended into the most unknown parts of America, and that all these countries might be reduced to his Catholic Majesty's obedience, without force and without expense. The remonstrance was listened to with attention: the (Paraguay, a province of South Americs); an uncontrollable liberty was given to them within those limits; and the governors of the adjacent provinces had orders not to interfere. The Jesuits entered upon the scenes of action, and opened their spiritual campaign. They began by gathering together about fifty wandering families, whom they per-suaded to settle, and they united them in a little township. Upon this slight foundation they built a superstructure, which has amazed the world, and ac quired so much power that it has brought great envy and jealousy on their socie; y. When they had made a beginning, they laboured with such indefatigable pains, and with such masterly policy, that by degrees they mollified

the minds of the most savage nations; fixed the most rambling, and attracted the most averse to government; they prevailed upon thousands of wandering tribes of people to embrace their religion, and submit to their government. When they had submitted, the Jesuits left nothing undone that could induce them to remain in subjection, or that could tend to increase their number. It it is said that from such an inconsiderate it is said that from such an inconsiderate beginning their subjects amounted to three hundred thousand families. They

accomplished a most extraordinary con quest on the bodies and minds of so many people, without arms or violence, and different from the methods of all other conquests; and not by putting off a large part of the inhabitants, to secure the rest, but multiplying the people, whilst they extended their territory."—

Vol. ii. p. 278
Surely, Sir, this array of unimpeachable evidence ought to be sufficient to arrest the pen of those who treat of the Paraquay mission in a spirit hostile to the credit of the Jesuit Fathers. But, say they, was not the revolt of those prov-inces instigated by the Jesuits? Here, again, we have flippancy, "easy as lying." The most authentic, as well as the most elaborate, account of that revolt is to be ound in the Latin work "De vita et mori bus tradecim Paraguayorum," by PERAMUS, in which we are told that it was not till Missionaries from those countries by the Spanish Government, that the Indians, who could not be reconciled to the loss of their "own Father," as they tenderly designated the Jesuits, evinced the least discription to read the second

isposition to rebel.

It is also stated in this work, that the It is also stated in this work, that the Jesuits, foreseeing that their removal would be ill-brooked by those who looked to them as their only earthly guides and protectors, inculcated the most perfect obedience to the constituted authorities, as well as to the stance orients by whom they were to be strange priests by whom they were to be replaced, and cautiously avoided the exhibition, in the least degree, of sorrow of displeasure at their recall. To this i may be well to add, that after the mos minute examination of the whole ques-tion by the then Pope, Clement XIII., the Holy Father did not hesitate to decide most unconjugueally in favour of

decide, most unequivocally, in favour of the Jesuits. With more plausibility, but certainly with the same degree of abstract justice do the enemies of the Jesuits, in sup port of their charge of general cupidity, point to the fact of some of that order having entered into commercial specula having entered into commercial specula-tions to such an extent as, in one in-stance, to eventuate in bankruptcy. It is true that some Jesuits, administrators of the revenues of the Colleges of the Society in foreign countries tempted by the protuse means within their easy reach, did ex-tend their zeal in support of these institu-tions, be it remembered, to the questionable degree of entering into certain brancaes of commerce; and it is also true that the imprudence of Father Lavalette in these pursuits, caused the scandal of a But, it is therefore true bankrupicy. Dut, it is therefore that the 8000 missionaries who brave all earthly terrors, eternal snows, burning sands, trackless wilds, perilous rivers, and tempestuous seas-to rescue ma horrors of natural ignorance were all mere mercenary adventurers! Or, does it follow that the 800 Jesuit martyrs whose blood mingled with the soil of the various countries in which it flowed, fell victims, not to an ardent love of religion, but to a grovelling desire of

worldly gain!! Such conclusions may be adopted by some, but, I for one have yet to learn by what rule of logic or ethics they can be justified, or, even by what system of casuistry they can be defended. The principle which such reasoning involves, appears to me not only ridiculous, but dangerous, and in order to show those who would apply it to the case of the Jesuits, that it might be made to operate still more fearfully against themselves, I will venture to submit one case out of many that are present to my mind's eye. When Egg-land declared that her black subjects of the West Indies should no longer be all the laws of God and nature, had held these fellow-beings as property, the PROTESTANT BISHOP OF EXETER WAS PROTESTANT BISHOP OF EXETER WAS among the number of claimants, and received in lieu of 600 black men, the sum of £12,719 44:—observe the nicety with which he calculated the price of human

flesh!!!-Enemies of the Jesuits, you who in reviling that body, "Go the whole hog, and look the hog you apply the above principle to this case, pari pussu, "with equal care," and tell me of your conclusion. The question of re-laxed morality will be discussed in my

Montreal, March 8, 1843

FREDERICK T. ROBERTS, M. D., Profes-sor of Clinical Medicine at University College Hospital, London, England, says "Bright's disease has no symptoms of its own and may long exit without the knowledge of the patient or practioner and no patn will be felt in the kideeys or their vicinity." ney diseases, many times reorganized as such, will become chronic and terminate in Bright's (organic) disease of the kidunlers taken in hand. Warner that has ever been discovered for this dis that has ever oven drovered for this dis-ease. The late Dr. Dio Lewis said, ove his cwn signature: "If I found mysel the victim of a serious kidney trouble, would use Warner's Safe Cure."

Ulcerated Stomach. "For three years I was unable to work suffering from ulcerated stomach. Medical aid having failed, I was told to tr Burdock Blood Bitters, of which 7 bottles made a permanent cure. This was two years ago, and I feel that I have to thank B. B. for being alive and well to day." Mrs. Rose Ann McCloskey, Marmora, Ont. C. R. Hull, Grayville, Ill., says: "I have sold at retail, 156 bottles of Dr. Thomas' sold at retail, 156 bottles of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, guaranteeing every bottle. I must say I never sold a medicine in my life that gave such universal stisfaction. In my own case, with a badly ulcerated throat, after a physician penciling it for several days to no effect, the Eclectric Oil oured it thoroughly in twenty-four hours, and in threatened croup in my children this winter, it never failed to relieve almost immediately. RELIGIOUS RIGHTS.

To the Editor of the Record :

DEAR SIB—I cannot help pitying those people of Ontario, including many who who are called ministers of religion, who 'flew off the handle' so completely some weeks ago, when the Jesuit agita tion first started here, and showed such teal for "religious liberty," such anxiety to protect Protestantism from a handful of Jesuita, and such evident aversion for everything and anything Catholic

everything and anything Catholic in their denunciation of the Act and in their hearty abuse of the Jesuit Order. A few weeks have passed, these great champions of "equal religious rights" have had their shout, the question has come up in the Parliament of our coun-try, and these one hundred and eighty-eight of its members against only thirteen dissenters have refused to admit that the Act should be interfered with.

Surely educated men, as these eminent and liberty-loving Protestant ministers must to some extent be, would have the sense to be guarded in their statements. and if really actuated by motives of love for religious liberty they would heatate to use the language they did on this ques-

Mr. Editor, I don't think I am bigoted but if anything would make me so I think the utterances of these ministers would be as well calculated as anything to do it. If we assume them to be fairly well edu-cated we must blame them for wilful mi-representation, vulgar abuse and studied dishonesty under the cloak of religion. If we admit them to be so ignorant that their rant was made in good faith, then they are fit subjects for a course of instruction under the members of the order they so bitterly revile. In-

of the order they so bitterly revite. Indeed I think in either case additional
education wouldn't hurt them; and in
either case they are to be pitied.

In any country, but especially in a
Province like Ontario, where the people
are of different creeds, should it not be the
endeavor of all to live in peace and to remeet the religious rights and heliefs of spect the religious rights and beliefs of each other? While crying the each other? While crying "religious liberty!" what do the representatives of the Protestant majority here really show it am afraid it looks as if the religious I am arraid it floors as it the rengious liberty they want is for themselves only. Take for instance their aversion and opposition to our Separate School system, which cannot be shown to be any more than our right, and, very recently, the attack in the Legislature against French children being taught elementary educa-tion in their own language. The Ontario Government very properly defends these things, incurring thereby the abuse of just such illiberal classes as those ministers, who became agitated and terrified at the proposal to admit of Jesuits having "rights" in helped colonize. ghts" in a country that they

We sometimes see complaints in Protestants papers that Uatholics stick together better toan Protestants and get what they want because they vote for it. I hope we will continue to regard religion before party and support the men who will respect our rights. Where would we be if we didn't act on that principle? Let recent utterances and events be an additional warning to us. AN ONTARIO CATHOLIC.

FOOD TESTS IN NEW YORK. OFFICIAL ANALYSIS OF BAKING POWDERS - ADULTERATIONS IN CREAM OF TARFAR.

Under the direction of the New York State Board of Health, eighty-four different kinds of baking powders, embracing all the brands that could be found for sale in the State, were submitted to examina-tion and analysis by Prof C. F. CHANDLER a member of the State Board and Presi ient of the New York City Board o Health, assisted by Prof. EDWARD G. Love, the well-known United States Government chemist.

The official report shows that a large

number of powders examined were found

Alum was found in twenty-nine sam ples. This drug is employed in baking powders to cheapen their cost. The presence of lime is attributed to the impure cream of tartar of commerce used in their manufacture. Such cream of tartar was and other impurities : in some samples to

All the baking powders of the market, with the single exception of "Royal" (not including the alum and phosphate pow-ders, which have not the virtue of adulterated cream of tartar), are made from the adulterated cream of tartar of commerce, and consequently contain lime

to a corresponding extent.

The only baking powder yet found by chemical analysis to be entirely free from lime and absolutely pure is the "Royal."

This perfect purity results from the exclusive use of cream of tartar specially refined and prepared by patent proc which totally remove the tartrate of lime and other impurities. The cost of this chemically pure cream of tartar is much greater than any other, and on account of this greater cost is used in no baking powder but the "Royal."

Prof. Love, who made the analysis of baking powders for the New York State Board of Health, as well as for the Gov ernment, says of the purity and whole-someness of the "Royal;"

of the Royal Baking Powder com-posed of pure and wholesome ingredi-ents. It is a cream of tartar powder of a high degree of merit, and does not contain either alum or phosphates or other injurious substance. other injurious substance

E. G. LOVE, PH. D."

It is highly satisfactory to the housekeepers of this vicinity, where the Royal
Baking Powder is in general use, that
the official investigations by the States
that have thus far taken action upon this important subject, agree in classing it as the purest and most efficient baking powder in the market.

The one cent monthly collection for the completion of St. Peter's Cathedral, Montreel, it the month of December, realized \$1.053 67 in the parishes of Notre Dame, St James, St. Bridget, and the Sacred

A FEW ANECDOTES OF DR. DOYLE.

Written for the CATHOLIC RECORD. The Reverend Dr. Doyle, whose silver ablies elicited such a depth of enthusissem some few weeks ago among all creeds and classes of his island home, is admittedly the wittlest Maritime Province man of any repute. His clever retorts, ready answers and rich jokes are the household property of Islanders, white many of them do signal service the Dominion over. The veteran Premier, Sir John himself, we are told gives more than one of Dr. Doyle's stories a prominent place in his exhaustive re-pertory. For the amusement of our readers we have collected a few of these anecdotes which, asking the Dr.'s pardon for violation of copyright regulations, we adapt to these columns.
On one occasion Father Doyle happened

to be at the wharf when the steame Miramichi was about leaving Summereide for Montreal and among the passenger was a Mr. S.—, a very zealous Baptist, and by no means overly well disposed towards Catholicity. As the steamer left her moorings Mr. S—— from the upper deck shouted out: "Now, Father Doyle, if you only use your prayers to secure us a good passage and fine weather we'll say there is comething in your religion." "You'll have both a good passage and fine weather, Mr. S—," solemnly replied the priest. On the return of the Miramichi Father Doyle was again at the whart. No Doyle was again at the whart. No Doyle was again at the wharf. No sconer did the gangway touch the pler than Mr. S——lesped ashore, and, seeing father Doyle, began at once in loud tones to pronounce his prayers worthless. "Why," said he, "we were nearly all burnt up by fire, which some how or other—by sometiments combustion they other—by spontaneous combustion they say—caught in the cargo in the hold and made such headway before it was discovered that we came within an ace of death by fire. Pretty prayers, these!"
"My good man," said Dr. Doyle, "I could
ensure a Baptist sgainst wind and water,
but sgainst fire—no, never!" Mr. S—

did'nt stop to join in the general cheer Because of there being no priest in that section of the country in the early times a number of Irish families round about Summerside intermarried with Protestants and the children of these unions were, for the most part, reared up Protestants, if anything, in religion. Hence it is that you might read on the business signs of the place such names as Grady, Lunnigan, Power, Brennan, Lafferty, Walsh, Hibbett, Callaghan, and many others whose owners have lost the faith of their fathers. In some of these cases the Irish name is Americanized and good plain Brennan becomes Brennan, Callighan, Calhoun, etc. This matter of pronunciation came up once in Father Doyle's presence. A Mr. Cal-lighan, himself of the class above named, declared, with all the fervor of the Milesian, that he'd hold on to his name without attempt at change "as long as he'd be in this world," "And I'd stick come to the gate of heaven, St. Peter, asking your name, and being told 'Cal-laghan' would surely think you were all right and pass you in—your only possible chance." It is not said in what spirit Mr. Callaghan took this bit of council

out the bystanders enjoyed it immensely.
"Pat's temperance" is one of Father Doyle's stories that everyone has heard and one that Sir John delights to tell and one that Sir John delights to tell. Pat, it appears, was given to the drop during his first wife's life and even while a widower drowned his grief in a pint of poleen rather regularly. In good time he sought him out another partner, and came to the priest to have the knot tied in proper form. "Now is the time," said Father Doyle to himself, "to save Pat from the whiskey," and accordingly re-fused to marry him if he would not take the piedge. Poor Pat was sadly troubled, but as there was no other resort he endeavored to secure the best possible terms. "And for how long, your Rever ence?" "Till the first christening, Pat," replied the genial pastor. Pat readily consented and they were married. The iously awaited the time when he could drown care in a generous potation. But year after year passed and as the chris-tening did not come Pat grew slarmed, and, believing in his soul that Father and, believing in his soul that rather Doyle had brought about this barren state of affairs by his priestly power to keep him sober, the very next time they met he accosted him, begging piteously: "Take it off me! your Reverence" At first Father Doyle did Reverence." At first Father Doyle did not quite understand what the fellow meant, but when he did he laughed heartily and was all the more exacting in having the conditions of the marriage time adhered to. But the good Father

other aspirant to the ranks of the Benedicts to take Pat's pledge.

Every paster of a flock has, once in his life at least, found himself almost at his wits end to know he wite end to know now to dear with some wayward member of his fold, who, dispite his preaching, his coaxing, his threatening, would persist in keeping in a wayside Shiben "a small drop of the creatur" to regale the passed by andbring in an easy penny. These old whisky-selling women the blance of many fair parish and are the plague of many a fair parish; and an angel from heaven could scarcely induce them to forsake their bottles, nor demon from hell frighten them into better habits. In one of Dr. Doyle's missions habits. In one of Dr. Doyle's missions plied her nefarious vocation one of these troublesome daughters of Mother Eve, known to the country round as the "big woman." Many a tilt had the good priest with her, and many a sound scoiding she got from the altar of the little parish church on Sunday. The parishioners, too, were warned against her; in fact, long before Capt. Bycott gave a new word to the language a parochial boycott was de-clared against her by her pastor. But not a whit cared she. The so inclined would cell to her quarters for "paper collars," by the way, and her jar was emptied at regular intervals as usual; for there are always careworn brows in every parish and there's nothing like a bumper, they say, "to smoothe away the wrinkles." What was to be done to stop this increasing disorder? As a last resort Dr. Doyle called in the powerful arm of ridicule The next Sunday the "big woman" was in her place at the church (such char-

their attendance at Mass) as large as their attendance at Mass) as large as life and wearing the demeanor of one who had carried the day. When the time for making the usual announcements came around the priest delivered himself somewhat as follows: "I hasten to admit it, my people, the 'big woman' has beaten me. I have done everything in my power to put her under, but she's still on the sur/ace. I will, however, hold her no spite; I forgive her from my heart, and to show you how genuine is my forgiveness, I make you all witnesses of my good intentions towards her. One of these days I'll have the sad duty to perform of burying her, and I duty to perform of burying her, and I fully intend that her last reating place shall be properly marked. I will place a suitable slab at her head; it will not be costly, for I cannot afford any such thing; but a common spruce slab from Wrights' mill, decorated as to the top with a box of paper collars, and bearing the inscription in humble verse of my own making :

"Here the big woman doth lie She's at peace and so am 1."

Nothing could have killed her more effectually. She went home directly after Mass and emptied her remaining bottles, while from that day an eye full could'nt be obtained in the settlement. Some short time after an old customer thinking her conversion partly feigned, called round and solicited an appetitizer, but was greeted with an emphatic:
"Bad cess to the drop, then, since I got

BROTHER AZARIAS' NOTABE TRIP ABROAD.

From the Baltimore Sun Brother Azarias, of the Order of Christian Brothers, formerly President of Rock Hill College, Ellicott city, Md., who went thin College, Emestr city, Ma., who went to Europe nearly two years ago to complete important literary labors, was in this city yesterday, on his way to Manhattan College, New York, where he will be located for the present. He was the guest of Brother Leonard, Principal of St. Peter's school, Poppleton and Hollins streets, and was accompanied by Brother Candidian, Principal of the Immaculate Conception Principal of the Immaculate Conception school, Division and Mother Streets. During his sejourn abroad Brother Azarlas made extended a vestigations in the leading libraries of Milan, Florence and Padua. By special permission of the Pope he was allowed the use of the Vatican library for his own length of time, and for months he also worked in the British Museum in London. While in the lattar city he was London. While in the latter city he was elected an honorary member of the Savige Club, being the first American who ever received that distinction, and of the Connoiseeur Club, an organization that makes a specialty of the study of armorial trappings and legends. He was the guest of a number of the Irish leaders and had Parnell, the Redmonds, and others. In Paris he was accorded distinguished atten-tion by United States Minister McLane, and the officers and members of the French Academy. The privilege of the floor of the Chamber of Deputies of France was granted to bim at the request of heads of different parties. Archbishop Croke, of Cashel, entertained him in Ireland. He met the Count of Paris and the Duc d'Aumale frequently. In London he inished his book. "Aristotle and the Christian Church," for the Concord Sch of Philosophy of the United States, before whose members it was read from proof sheets. The work was revised by Car dinal Manning, whose letter, eulogizing the value of the undertaking, forms its preface. So well was the volume received that it was translated and published in the official journal of the Academy of France Before leaving Rome Brother Azarlas had a private audience with the Pope and recelved from him a special blessing for the ceived from him a special blessing for the professors, students and alumni of Rock Hill college, the Pontiff attaching in per-son his autograph to a certificate to that effect. Altogether, Brother Azarias had a notable reception abroad. Since his arrival home many congratulatory communica tions have been tendered him on his suc

A CATHOLIC LITERARY CLUB.

EDITOR RECORD-On the eve of the 3rd inst. a large and enthusiastic meeting of Catholic gentleman of the town and neighborhood of Petrolea was held in the C. M. B. A hall for the purpose of forming a Cathelic Literary Club. The object of forming the club and the benefit to be derived therefrom was ably elucidated by Mesars. McCarthy and Kelly.

They pointed out the necessity of Cath-They pointed out the necessity of Cath-olics being thoroughly posted on the great questions of the day, and showed how great a factor to that end the club would be. After some discussion it was resolved that the club be known as the "Catholic Literary Club." The election of officers then proceeded and resulted as follows: President, John McCarty; First Vice-President, Chas. McManue; Second Vice-President, Chas. McManue; McM President, Wm. Tobin; Secretary, Thos. Anderson; Assistant Secretary, M. Moylan; Treasurer, A. Edwards; Board of Trustees, Messre. Jas. Murpby, M. Kelly, W. Kelly and C. Sullivan.

The success of the club is assured, and, at no distant date, a library and reading room will be established in connection therewith.

Yours respectfully,
Thos. Anderson,

Sec. C. L. C.

Some persons have periodical attacks of Canadian cholera, dysentery or Diarrhœa, 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 recom-mend Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cor-dial as being the best medicine in the mar-ket for all summer complaints. If a few drops are taken in water when the symp toms are noticed no further trouble will be

A Frightened Mother.

"My little girl, 4 years old, frightened me one night by a croupy cough, but I gave her a dose of Hagyard's Yellow Oil, which relieved her at once, and she slept well all night. I have since used it in several cases of croup, frost bites, etc., and find it always reliable." Mrs. Eva Bradley, Virden, Man.

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant to take; sure and effectual in destroying worms. Many have tried it with best results.



The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below.

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DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.
Dear Sirs: I have always purchased your Kendall's Spayin Cure by the half dozen bottles, i would like prices in lerger quantity. I think it is one of the best liminust on earth. I have used it in my stables of the control of the contro

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Dr. B. J. KENDAL Co.

Dear Sirs: I desire to give you testimonial of my good opinion of your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I have used it for Lameness. Stiff Joints and Spavins, and I have found it a sure cure, I cordinally recommend it to all horsemen. A. H. Giller, Yours truly manager Troy Laundry Stables.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN GURE.

SANT, WINTON COUNTY, OHIO, Dec. 19, 1888.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL Co.
Gents: I feel it my duty to say what I have done
with your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I have cured
wenty-five horses that had Spavins, ten of
Ring Bone, nine afflicted with Big Hend and
seven of Big Jaw. Since I have had one of your
books and followed the directions, I have never
lost a case of any kind.

Andrew Turner.

Horse Dector.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. All Drug-plets have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address our receipt of orion or it will be sent tors. Die B. S. Expand. Co., Escourgh Fells, Vt. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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its patr ns on purchases made for them, and
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3rd. Should a patron want several different
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French is taught, free of charge, not only in class, but practically by conversation. The Library contains choice and standard works. Literary reunious are held monthly. Vocal and instrumental Music form a prominent feature, Musical Soirees take piace weekly, elevating taste, testing improvement and insuring self-possession. Strict attention is paid to promote physical and intellectual development, habits of nestness and economy, with refinement of manuer.

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Huron, Sarnia, Ont,-This institution
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in a most hearty in Peterborough. As the orches selection, which ce the evening's Thos Cabill, Pres of the Irish Nat upon the plate M. P., of Month M. P., Mr. J. R W. Damble.

APRIL

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grey, while his fe ords ever coul buttoned and the cost. As a spea and elequent and feelings of his again and again applause. In chairman for hi lecturer but ha hearty invitation them on one of themes-a them greatest talent the bear upon it—the could speak of a man of an father-for a the thoughts of

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day always awa lections, and, I to his subject that bloodless toe paganism land for centur language and land's patron sa ments in art, poetry. He th nected and int the constitution cause from the -that of the the present out and dwe three migrati-from Ireland missionaries, (2 (3) that of the who fell in the Hon in 1848. ' people. In this for Ireland, to mention of names was plance and p lecturer read Mr. A. M. appearance of of Heme Rul leader from his obstruction in through his i

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WHAT Did they ask severed from t many battle to live in the brotherhood w but they aske make Irish la Deminion of Ireland's prog retarded and, They had n Empire, but develop the and to pron tenants and t ran said, on the cause, and he timent which who now plea closing, he so speak to such oped that th College Green

son, Wm. Clu and others, vote of than for his brillia IN I P. Q., and vice anniversay i March 19th. town hall, a Chief Marsh back, aided Murphy, a g Richmond co one hundred

ers, and by the St. Jean Bap by the officer

laws for Irish Messrs. D.

SPAVIN CURE. o. always purchased your Ken-by the half dozen bottles, I a larger quantity. I think it is nents on earth. I have used it ree years. ruly, Chas. A. Snyder.

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SPAVIN CURE. Co, y duty to say what I have done i's Spavin Cure. I have cured a that had Spaving, ten of afflicted with Big Head and r. Since I have had one of your ed the directions, I have hever kind.

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ST. PATRICK'S DAY

APRIL 13, 1889.

IN PETERBOROUGH. The national anniversary was celebrated in a most hearty and enthusiastic manner in Peterborough. A grand concert was

given under the auspices of the local branch of the National League, As the orchestra finished its second As the orchestra finished its second selection, which closed the musical part of the eventrg's programme, Councillor Thos Cabill, President of the local brauch of the Irish National League, came out upon the platform, followed by the speaker of the evening, Mr. J. J. Curran, M. P., of Montreal; Mayor Stevenson, M. P., Mr. J. R. Stratten, M. P. Mr. D. W. Demble, P. M., Councillor Thos. Kelly and Mr. J. D. McIlmoyle. The appearance of these gentlemen was the

appearance of these gentlemen was the signal for great applauss.

Mr. Cabill then arose and in a few appro-Mr. Cshill then zrose and in a few appro-priate and well-timed remarks thanked the andience for their kind patronage and also expressed the gratitude of the Lesgue to those ladies and gentlemen who had placed their talent at its disposal. In introducing the lecturer Mr. Cahill told an amusing story of an Irishman who was asked for a description of Daniel O'Con-nell. "He's a few man," was the reply asked for a description of Daniel O'Con-nell. "He's a fine msn," was the reply, which was repeated, but being pressed for a more detailed description of the leader the Kerry men exclaimed, "Why he's like the—the lakes of Killarney." Mr. Carran, he said, was a fine man but as he was present further description of him was

unnecessary.
Mr. Curran is a man of medium height, rather portly, has a well-shaped head covered with hair, which is tinged with grey, while his features speak louder than words ever could of the generous Itish heart which beats beneath the closely buttoned and tight fitting Prince Albert coat. As a speaker Mr. Curran is earnest and elequent and last night he carried the and elequent and last night he carried the feelings of his audience with him and again and again the house echoed with applause. In opening he thanked the chairman for his kind introduction and said he did not pretend to be a public lecturer but had accepted the kind and hearty invitation of the Lesgue to address them on one of the greatest and noblest themes—a theme that was well worthy, not of humble talent like his, but of the greatest talent that could be brought to bear upon it—the cause of Ireland. But he could speak from his heart—the heart of a man of an Irish mother and an Irish father—for a cause which was in the thoughts of

the thoughts of

THE IRISH RACE
on that day of grace, 1889. St. Patrick's
day slways awakened the fondest recollections, and, he said, he could not pass
to his subject without a reference to
that bloodless triumph of the saint over
toe paganism that had overspread Ireland for centures. He then is closured. land for centuries. He then in eloquent language and poetry dilated upon Ire-land's patron saint, and on her achievements in art, literature, education and poetry. He then proceeded in a con-nected and interesting manner to trace the constitutional history of the Irish cause from the time of the first exodus —that of the missionaries—down to the present time. He pointed out and dwelt extendedly on the three migrations that had occurred from I:eland—(1) that of the missionaries, (2) that of the chieftains and (3) that of the two million sons of Erin who fell in the abortive attempt at rebellion in 1848. These were all, he believed. lion in 1848. These were all, he believed, providential in different ways to the Irish people. In this sketch Mr. Curren referred in eulogistic language at different time. to eulogistic language at different times to Daniel O'Connoli, and his great fight for Ireland, to Father Matheward his temperance work, to Isaac Butt, and lastly to Charles Stuart Parnell. The

lastly to Charles Stuart Parnell. The mintion of each of these cherished names was the signal for great applause and patriotic enthusiasm. The lecturer read a report written by Mr. A. M. Sullivan of the first appearance of Mr. Parnell as the advocate of Heme Rule and followed the Irish leader from his debut through his plan of chatreties in the House of Commens.

what did they ask to be dismembered or severed from the Empire to whose glorious history they had contributed on so many battle fields? No. They desired to live in the closest possible relation of brotherhood with England and Scotland, but they selved for Ireland the right to make Irish laws upon Irish soil. They asked the rights that had been granted the Duminion of Canada. They asked that Ireland's progress and prosperity be not tretarded and, in fact, be not wiped out. They had no desire to break up the Empire, but wished to be allowed to develop the resources of their country and to promote the interests of the tenants and the people. And, Mr. Carran said, on this St. Patrick's Day, 1889, they could feel most hopeful for Ireland's cause, and he spoke of the charge in sentiment which could be seen towards those who now pleaded the cause of Ireland. In the did address of Provincial Secretary Ferror the country folk could make in coming so far to hear a word said for Ireland. But the country folk could make in coming so far to hear a word said for Ireland. But the country folk could make in coming so far to hear a word said for Ireland. But the country folk could make in coming so far to hear a word said for Ireland. But the country folk could make in coming so far to hear a word said for Ireland. But the country folk could make in coming so far to hear a word said for Ireland. But the country folk could make in coming sof all the celebration, where Furrhe folk timent which could be seen towards those who now pleaded the cause of Ireland. In closing, he said he had been pleased to speak to such a sympathetic people, and hoped that the time was not far distant when they would have a Parliament in College Green—a Parliament making Irish

laws for Irish people. (Cheers)

Messrs. D. W. Dumble, Mayor Stevenson, Wm. Cluxton, J. R. Stratton, M. P. P. and others, also spoke. A unanimous vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Curran for his brilliant discourse.

IN RICHMOND, QUE.

The St. Patrick's Society of Richmond, P. Q., and vicinity, celebrated its twelfth anniversay in grand style on Tuesday, March 19th.

March 19th.

Promptly at 9 a. m. the sons of St. Patrick, with many friends, assembled at the town hall, and under the command of Chief Marshal George Kinch on horseback, aided by Assistant Marshal Thos. Murphy, a grand procession, kd by the Richmond cornet band, followed by some one hundred pupils of the Christian Brothers Model School, with their teach ers, and by the officers and members of the one nundred pupils of the Carissian Brothers Model School, with their teach ers, and by the officers and members of the Sciery the officers and members of the Society trial, and you will not regret it.

of St. Patrick, under whose auspices Ireland's day was being duly honored.

What with the large numbers in the line of march, the excellent music, the beautiful banners of the school boys, and of the two national societies, the splendid regalla of the officers, the fine display of the shamrock, the large concourse of spectators from town and country, seldom has a larger or more orderly procession marched from the Richmond "Hotel de Villa" to the canacious parish church to celebrate the canacious parish church to canaci large concourse dispersed to re assemble with their many friends and invited guests at the grand concert in the town hall at

order of excellence; the piano solos by Miss M. E. Murphy and Miss Lilly Barry, the violin solo by Mr T. K. Doherty and the cornet solo by Mr Leor, St. Jean band-master, were all artistically and most sceeptably executed. Miss Jose phine Doherty presided at the piano as accompanist, with skill and grace, as also did the others who kindly accompanied their friends. Letters regretting unavoidable absence were received from several invited guests and telegrame from officers of wited guests and telegrams from officers of sister societies, all containing congratula-tions and good wishes.

Taken sil in all, not only the gravid concert, but all the exercises of the 1889

anniversary of the prosperous St. Pat rick's Society at Richmond and vicibity, were admirably conducted, greatly enjoyed and will be pleasantly remembered by all who participated therein. The following are the officers for 1888.

President, John Murphy, jr
First Vice-President, Rehard Sullivan
Second Vice President, John F Hayes
Treasurer, John W Kennedy

Secretary, A W Donnelly
Grand Marshal, George Kinch
Assistant Marshall, Thomas Murpby
Committee—Mitchael Kelly, John Sinnot, P McGauran, M O'Donnell, T Carry,
J E Murpby, and J C Keegan, chairman
of committee.

IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

St. Patrick's Day was celebrated with more than ordinary enthusiasm this year all around, but nowhere with greater heartiness than in Prince Edward Island. heartiness than in Prince Edward Island.
Every town and village had its celebration, and the numbers that turned out to
do honor to the festival were very large
indeed. The strong feeling excited in
the breasts of all by the inhuman treatment of the recognized leaders of the
Irish nation could not fail to thoroughly
arouse Irishmen the world over, and not
only Irishmen, but every liberty-loving
subject of whatever creed or nationality
he be.

At Charlottetown the usual church service was held and a grand concert given

At Charlottetown the usual church service was held and a grand concert given in the House of Commons, through his imprisonment down to his recent and memorable fight with and tutumph over the London Times. The lecturer said he believed that without the direct interference of God's Providence Parnell could never have triumphed as he had. In concluding he asked what was their cause?

At Charlottetown the usual church service was held and a grand concert given in the town hall in the evening. At Souris the Irish Benevolent Society celebrated. There was a Mass and sermon by Dr. Walker and an an entertainment in St. Mary's hall. R. R. Fitzgerald, Stipendary Magistrate of Charlotteown, believed the town hall in the evening. At Souris the Irish Benevolent Society celebrated. There was a Mass and sermon by Dr. Walker and an an entertainment in St. Mary's hall. R. R. Fitzgerald, Stipendary Magistrate of Charlotteown, cherry and the town hall in the evening. At Souris the Irish Benevolent Society celebrated. There was a Mass and sermon by Dr. Walker and an an entertainment in St. Mary's hall. R. R. Fitzgerald, Stipendary Magistrate of Charlotteown, cherry in the town hall in the evening. At Souris the Irish Benevolent Society celebrated. There was a Mass and sermon by Dr. Walker and an an entertainment in St. Mary's hall. R. R. Fitzgerald, Stipendary Magistrate of Charlotteown, cherry in the town hall in the evening. At Souris the Irish Benevolent Society celebrated. There was a Mass and sermon by Dr. Walker and an an entertainment in St. Mary's hall. R. R. Fitzgerald, Stipendary Magistrate of Charlotteown, cherry in the town hall in the that hundreds had to be denied admission at the doors. The programme was an excellent one and faultlessly carried out. His Honor Judge Kelly delivered a beautiful address, which thoroughly stirred those present. And Dr. Doyle, in an inimitable style, read "Molly Muldon's Courtship," setting the whole house doon's Courtship," setting the whole house into roars of laughter. The proceeds amounted to a large sum.

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from town and country, seldom has a larger or more orderly procession marched from the Richmond "Hotel de Villa" to the capacious parish church to celebrate High Mass upon any anniversary. The Rev. Father Quinn, sasisted by Rev. Fathers Dignan and Hannan, conducted the anniversary Church services. Toe Rev. Father Tisy, of Sherbrooke, delivered an eloquent anniversary discourse, of which the solemn service of song was unusually noteworthy. After divine service the procession returned to the town hall, and after some words of national good cheer from efficers and others, the large concourse dispersed to re assemble

good offeer from officers and others, the large concourse dispersed to re assemble with their many friends and invited guests at the grand concert in the town hall at 8 p. m, at which hour an immense concourse filled the large anditorium to over overflowing.

The hall was neatly decorated with flags. overflowing.

The ball was neatly decorated with flags, mottoes, etc. Chief among the emblazoned names of the honored friends of Ircland were those of Gladstone, Parnell, Davitt, and many more.

The party with Mr. Parnell and his colleagues in their expensive task of disproving the infamous charges of the London Times. Their defence will, in spite of the most powerful opposition, be crowned with success; the truth will come uttermost. But were those of Gladtone, Parnell, Davitt, and meny more.

The president of the society, Mr. John Murphy, jr., acceptably filled the chair.

The long, varied, and excellent concert programme was admirably carried out.

Where all did so well it would indeed be invidious to particularize. The overture, selection and grand finale by the Richmond Cornet Band, the choice songs by Mr. John McKenty, Miss Nellis Guertion, Mr. H. A. Treen, Mr. P. Houlahan, Miss G. Dandaneau, Miss Mina Smith, Mrs C. Beaudoin, Master J. P. Clark, Miss L'zzie Barry, and by others from home and abroad, all of which were enthusiastically encored, were of a high order of excellence; the piano solos by Miss M. E. Murphy and Miss Lilly Barry, of our country's claims. We hope you will come back another day, not far off, or send us word of your complete—your triumphant success; that old Ireland's long winter has charged to spring; that we may hope, as we pasy, "the goiden glory of her early dawn shall be eclipsed by the splendor of her perpetual noon." There will be great disappointment here if Mr. Parnell and his friends do not push the case against the Times and aim at the higher game suspected of conspiracy in the higher game suspected of conspiracy in the vile charge. Very sincerely yours,

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY, M. P.,

London, England.

London, March 9.h, 1889.

My Dean Sir—I thank you and your friends most cordially for the contribution which you sent to the Parnell Defence Fund, and I thank you also for being good enough to send it through me. You will have learned before this how utterly the charges of the Times have broken the charges of the Times have broken down, and how miserably the wretched creature has perished, whom they bribed to be their accomplice and their instrument. All London has since been ring ment. All London has since been ring ing with the news of this tremerdous break-down and exposure. None the less, however, we shall want funds to maintain our defence, for we will not allow the case to stop now. We must have the whole conspiracy laid bare to the light of day. I will send to the right quarter the generous and patriotic contribution of your friends and you. I am proud to know, and my colleagues will be proud to know, that our sympathisers in Canada are wholly with us in our movement, and are ready to help us in our difficulties. I hope to be in Canada again before long, meantime I remain, my my dear sir, Very truly yours,

JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

MR JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

MR JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

MR JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

The following are the names of the contributors to the fund: M. C. Cameron, Q. C.; Sheriff Gibbons, Horace Horton, P. O'Dea, D. McGillicuddy, Editor Huron Signal; J. T. Garrow, Q. C.; Patrick Ford, Hen. A. M. Ross, Provincial Treasurer; B. L. Doyle, Judge County Court; James Doyle, J. S. McDougal, E. Campion, Joseph Williams, Wm. F. Foot, Joseph Kidd, je.; P. McCarthy, Thomas Troy, Thes. Kelly, John Shehan, M. Tierney, J. P. Luty, P. Lynn, F. McMahon, W. Kennedy, Michael Nealon, Mahon, W. Kenuedy, Michael Neelon, Wm. O'Connell, Rev. Father West, R Reynolds, John McCarthy, B. McCormac, John Nealon, J. M. Williams.

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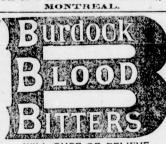
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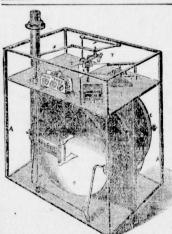
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of our diocese.

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THE UNREASONABLENESS OF UNBELLEF.

Continued from fifth page.

te themselves a place in the love of posterity But in the case of christ Jesus our Lord, true God and true Man, the case is quite different. He is now at the right hand of God the Father and has been there fer nine teen centuries. And yet now, with all the entightenment of our days, there are vest multitudes of men and women who love Him with their whole heart, who give their lives to His service. There have always been from the beginning a great number who gave up that which the world holds most dear, liches, liberty, great positions, for His sake. That has been the case in all ages, and it is now the case more than ever it was. Well, I say that there should be now such numbers of men and women, not only living for the love of Jesus but ready to die for His sake: that men and women should have died for Him in all ages—as only a few years ago ten thousand Christians gave up their lives in the kingdom of Annam, rather than deny their faith—that men should do this in the service of Jesus, this is an argument which no sophistry and no specious reasoning can de-troy.

Branch No. 4, London, Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of every month, at 8 o'clock, at their hall, albion Picck, Richmond atreet. Martin O'Mears President; Wm. Corcoran, Rec.

C. M. B. A.

Assessments Nos 4 and 5 were issued from the Supreme Recorder's office April 3d and from the Grand Secretary's office April 6 h They call for the payment of 21 beneficiaries: 13 in New York State; 4 in Pennsylvania; 1 in Michigan; 1 in Ohio and 2 in Canade: Death No. 29 is not assessed in regular order, as proofs thereof were not received until March 30th, 1889.

Resolutions of Condolence.

Linday, 8th April, 1889.

SIR—At the last meeting of C M. B A. tranch 77, Linday, the following resolutions were adopted: Iracch 77, Lindsay, lons were adopted: whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to lait this Branch by the hand of death, and o remove from our midst our esteemed trother and Chancellor, Michael P. Condon,

Brother and Chancellor, Michael P. Condon, be it
better to be a substance of the condon, better the loss of a substance, in the death of our size Brother, the loss of a worthy, upright and honorable member, whose edity hig life, and manly, honest character, have secured for nim the respect and esteem, not only of his brother members, out of the entire community in which he lived: That While bowing submissively to the will of a kind Providence, who orders a lthings for the best, we express our deep regret at the loss our Branch has sustained, and tender our sincere a simpathy to the wife and mother of our deceased Brother in their sad and unexpected bereavement. Be it also Besoived, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, and to the CATHOLIC RECORD and C. M. B. A Monthly for publication. Be it further Resolved, That, as a mark of respect to the memory of our late Chancellor, the charter of the Branch be dreped in mourning for three montus.

Recording secretary. Recording secretary.

C. M. B. A., Branch 47, Arthur, April 4 h

C. M. B. A., Branch 47, Arthur, April 4 h. 1889 the following resolutions were moved and carried unanimously:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in His inscruible Providence to call to an eternal reward the Eve Father McIntons, you of our worthy brother, Duncan McIntoen, trustee of Branch 47, Arthur, be it Resolved, 1st, That the members of said Branch 47, axtend their hearifelt sympathies to Brother McIntosh, his wife and family in this their time of sorrow and pray God in strengthen them by His divine grace to fear their cross with fortitude and resignation. 2ndly, That one copy of this resolution be sent Brother McIntosh and smilly and one to CATHOL C RECORD, London, and a third to C. M. B. A. Monthly, Detr., R. T. Burker, Rec. Sec.

Rec. sec.

The following resolutions were moved by Brother Joseph Kaiser, seconded by Brother Rimon Dietrich, and adopted unanimously at the meeting of Branch 50, C. M. B. A., St. Agatha, on March 3/th:
Whereas, This stranch Las learned with pain that our worthy brother and Ep ritual Adviser of our Branch, Rev. Joseph Schweltzer, has recently been bereaved by the loss of his dear mother, who died after a linering illness. Therefore be 1k. Resplyed, That we the members of Branch 55, 8t., Agatha, do hereby tender our heartfelt aympathy to our Reverend Brother above named, in his extremely and bereavment.

above nameu, in the catalogue of the published in our official papers and a copy be forwarded to our worthy brother, Rev. Jos. Schweitzer, Spiritual Adviser of our Branch.
P. E. Herres, John Noll., Secretary, President,

Branch No. 1 C. M. B. A., Windor, March 28 1859 Moved by J. W. Meloche, seconded by T. A.

our sincers sympathy in Lieft and bereaven-ment and trust that our heavenly Father will enable them to bear their silliction with Christian fortitude and become recon-ciled to His divine will. J. M. MELOCHE.

FROM PHELPSTON.

At 12 45 a.m., on Friday, 15th inst., the Angel of Death visited the village of Phelpston, and took from our midst a highly respected cilizen, a kind and indulgent father, a faithful husband, and an ardent and devout member of the Roman Catholic Church, in the person of Mr. Patrick Lottus, aged 52 years. He was confined to his bed for six weeks, and, strange to relate, during that time he was in no agony. His disease was a strange one, as he gradually sank in vitality from the time of his indisposition till he became a prey to death. He never once despaired of life during his one illness, till his spiritual adviser. Rev. M. J. Genrin, told him recovery wasped to hise, when he became perfectly segmed to his, even the came perfectly segmed to his, when he became perfectly segmed to his, even in the deceased's name is inseparably assuriated with the history of the Township of Flos, as he spent the most of his lifetime in it, and was for about twently years Township Collector. He always took an active interest in everything that tended towards the promotion of the township's weifare. The high esteem and regard in which he was held by his friends, was fully manifested by the large number of people, of all creeds and nationalities, who assembled on Sunday morning last, St. Patrick's Day, to attend the funeral cortege, and pay the last tribute of respect to the dear departed one. The funeral procession was arranged by Mr. William Moore, undertaker at Barrie, and before it reached St. Patrick's Church, the cortege consisted of about 125 conveyances—the largest funeral procession that ever arrived at the cemetery. The remains were taken into the church, and after the celebration of Mass, the Rev. Pather McCabe delivered a masterly address on the Patron Saint of the day—St. Patrick—and associated with it the titular name of the deceased. At the completion of the repose of the soul of the departed one.

As Mr. John King's two sons and their uncle were sawing and cutting wood in the bush on Friday afternoon, he list ulur,

IRELAND'S STRUGGLE.

NO CRIMES.

The records of the Irish courts continue to show that amid all the troubles and sufferings of Ireland there is a wonderful absence of orime: in fact it may be said that there are almost no crimes at all, except such as are committed by the popular in the outrages inflected on the popular and in the heartless evictions which are going on through the country that the county is "in a satisfactory state and I hope it will long continue to be so." There were only five cases in that populous county to go before the Grand Jury, and none were of such importance as to call for any special remarks from the judge. In the city of Cork there was only one case, the population being, as the judge. In the city of Cork there was only one case, the population being, as the judge remarked, "over 100,000," and that single care was not a zerotus one. A similar state of affairs is reported from Galway town and county, there being only thirteen minor cases on the docket for prosecution. In Donegal there were only four very ordinary cases before the court for trial. In every instance the judge complimented the jury on the total absence of serious crime.

In the records of the Irish country that the release of Father Kennedy from the welfar to the Welsh Regiment got five months for cheering for wm. o'Brise months for cheering for wm. O'Brise on the same occasion.

The police were once more outwitted in Gienhaugh in Donegal. Eighty policement got five months for cheering for wm. O'Brise on the same occasion.

The police were once more outwitted in Gienhaugh in Donegal. Eighty policement got five months for cheering for wm. O'Brise on the same occasion.

The police were once more outwitted in Gienhaugh in Donegal. Eighty policement were sent to prevent a public meeting for the forter addressed by popular speakers, and the popular spe The records of the Irish courts continue

A SPECIMEN WITNESS. One of the chief witnesses whose evidence was relied on by the London Times to connect the National League and the Irieh members of Parliament with outrages committed in Ireland, was one Thomas Moore Coffey, a newspaper reporter, of Limerick, whose occupation has been for years to give information to the police concerning outrages. Being examined before the Special Commission he acknowledged that his informations were bogus. He testified elso that a policeman named Chalk had promised him that he named Chalk had promised him that he should be paid an amount far beyond his expectations if he would give evidence against the Parnellites, and he accordingly made a statement of the most sensational character: £150 besides a free passage to London and expenses paid was an inducement which the poor reporter could not easily resist. His statement connected two little prombers of Parliament Means. Irish members of Parliament, Mesars. Finucane and Abraham in several bogus murders and cases of boycotting, implicat-ing also the League. On the strength of the expected evidence of this "most valuable witness," for so Sir Richard Webster described him, £115 were actually paid him by the Times. But the fate of Pigott seems to have unnerved this outrage manufacturer, and he tried hard not to be brought into the witness box. Mr. Soames, however, forced him to the erucial test, and the result was that Coffey

m. Preciding Justice Hannen was very augry with the witness, and rebuked him sharply, finally committing him to prison for contempt of court. It seemed to onlookers that the anger was caused chiefly by the witness' failure to make out an outrage case. This witness' fiaso tends to show the disreputable means employed by the Times to obtain evidence throughout the case against Mr. Parnell The money paid to him was only an instalment of what would have been paid if his evidence had met the wishes of the Times, and the offering of such an inducement was as clearly a case of subordination as could exist. Yet it is only one of many glaring instances of the same kind since the Special Commission began to sit. This witness verified the o'd saying "in

testified that his Written statement was a

complete fabrication. He had purposely made his statement sensational, because

he knew that was what was wanted from

vino veritas," for he was partly intoxicated while under examination. But there Moved by J. W. Meloche, seconded by F. A. Bourke, that Whereas the members of this Branch have learned with feelings of deep sorrow of the death of Francis Gignac, son of our respected Financial Recretary, Brother Shaoch Resolved, That the members of this Branch Resolved, That the members of this Branch Resolved, That the members of this Branch then the bother Shmon Gignac and family our sincere sympathy in their sad bereavement and trust that our heavenly Father will enable them to bear their simiction. But there appeared some foundation for a state—ment which he shouted out as he was being taken from the witness box, that there were letters at his lodging from Soames and Shannon which proved that they know that his story was a false one, but that still they urged him to swear to but that still they urged him to swear to be the should do not so that there were letters at his lodging from Soames and Shannon which proved that they know that his story was a false one, but therefore were letters at his lodging from Soames and Shannon which proved that they know that his story was a false one, but therefore were letters at his lodging from Soames and Shannon which proved that they know that his story was a false one, but therefore were letters at his lodging from Soames and Shannon which proved that they know that his story was a false one, but the same that they know that his story was a false one, but the same that they know that his story was a false one, but the same that they know that he shouted out as he was being taken from the without his constant.

This intimidator is the man on pretence of intimidating whom Mr. Wm. O'Brien is now in one of Balfour's prisons.

The Government are introducing into

Carcion courts occupy themselves in punishing in Ireland.

All the efforts of the Government cannot prevent the soldiers from manifesting their sympathy for the cause of Ireland.

Two troopers of the 4th, Hussars were sentenced by a military court at Cork to four months' imprisonment for carrying lighted tar-barrels in a procession to celebrate the release of Father Kennedy from prison, and a private of the Welsh Regi-

in consequence of the inexcusable conduct of the Government in regard to Father McFadden.

Before the Special Commission Sir Charles Russell maintained that the pith is

taken from the accusations against Mr.
Parnell by the evidence that the letters
which constituted the basis of the accusawhich constituted the basis of the accusa-tion are forgeries. He held that Mr. Par-nell is not liable, either criminally or otherwise, unless he were a party to murder and outrage as a part of the agreed objects of the League. Five members of the League were shown to be connected with secret organizations, but this did not compromise the Lesgue, the object of which, as proved by their appeals, is to guide farmers in their distress. He pointed out that Mr. Parnell and his followers had been willfied and misrepresented like Messrs. Bright and Cobden in the early days of their reform movement. He days of their reform movement. He added that prominent members of the Lesgue were in favor of boy cotting, which, up to a certain point, they considered justifiable and right. Sir Charles declared justimatic and right. Sir Charles declared that the testimony of the 340 witnesses of the Times was irrelevant. There were crimes in Ireland, he admitted, but the indictment of a whole nation such as the prosecution attempted is an absurdity.

There is a grave split between the Tories and Liberal Unionists at Birmingham,

where Chamberlain, after encouraging Lord Randelph Churchill to assent to be a candidate for the vacany caused by John Bright's death, turned around dur ing the past week and inspired the Union ists to refuse any Tory candidate, and to insist on a Unionist instead. As a result Courchill declined the nomination tendered him by the Tories. The local Tories are so enraged at this that they are swearing no Unionist shall be elected. Among members of Parliament the situation is interpreted as reflecting a desire on Chamberlain's part to make terms with Gladstone. It is at least clear now that the Home Rulers will not abandon the sea; to one of John Bright's sons, but will make a fight with whoever is nominated, and will probably

It is thought that in consequence of a serious quarrel between Mr. Balfour and Home Secretary Matthews, the latter will be obliged to leave the ministry.

It is stated that a number of documents

which forger Pigott had at his house, have been presured by Mr. George Lewis, and that they will thow new light upon the conspiracy, by which it was noped to ruin Mr. Parnell's reputation and that of other Mr. Parnett's reputation and that of other members of the Irish party. It is said that the discloures will throw into the shade even the seneational discoveries which had previously come to light.

LETTER FROM "VERITAS."

this rent reduced to a reasonable figure, arrears being wiped out. The reduction amounts to 50 per cent. He has thus attained the object for which he made so heroic a struggle.

The following letter was sent by land lord W. P. Hanly to his tenants to compel them to vote for the Coercionist candidate for the representation of Glenkeen division of Thurles Union. The candidate whom the tenants are ordered to vote for is Martin Ryan, named in the letter.

Land Agency Office, Thurks, March 16th, 1889.

Mr. Michael Hanly, Sen:

I nope you will back Ryan of Glenkeen, for the Guardianship; also yourson Con. Yours truly, W. P. Hanly.

Mind, don't refuse me

This intimidator is the man on pretence of intimidating whom Mr. Wm. O'Brien is now in one of Balfour's prisons.

poverty among the masses is more acute than at any other period. The people are more enlightened than they were at the opening of the century, and are therefore less likely to submit to the pangs of hunger. The doctrines being preached to the masses are of a most radical and revolutionary nature. The appearance of things very much resemble the times preceding the French revolution of 1789. The land was then wrenched from the aristocracy, and the land question is now the most momentous of questiona in England—thanks to Henry George epd his book entitled 'Progress and Poverty." All who have read this wonderful and peculiar work can understand what the effect of its teaching, which we cannot, of sourse, wholly endorse, will be on a landless people. We are told by a prominent Anglican Bishop that the chasm dividing the masses from the classes is every day widening. There would appear to be no bond of sympathy between them. On the contrary a deadly feud is being engendered, and what moment it may break out into open acts of violence no one can tell.

HENRY GEORGE.

HENRY GEORGE.

Henry George is now in England, and he is being lionized by the masses, while the classes have no place for him within their charmed circle. His lectures are attended by thousands of enthusiastic admirers and his doctrine of "the land for the recole" is becoming more and for the people" is becoming more and more popular. The cable informs us that arrangements have been made for a pub-lic debate in London, some time in May, between Henry George and Mr. Samuel Smith, M. P. Smith has published a Smith, M. P. Smith has published a number of essays on political and econ-omical subjects. Mr. George is a most powerful and persuasive platform speaker, an enthusiastic believer in his own doctrine, and there is very little doubt that in the present temper of the Radical masses he will carry the debate. This is the under current of what is going on in England—the upper current

is the Irish question. All eyes and all attention are centred on the latter, while extention are centred on the latter, while the former, that threatens the very existence of society, as at present consti-tuted, is not heeded. Race hatred and lust for power is blinding the aristocracy and in their determination to subdue the "mere Irish" at all hazards. They are un-raindful of the revolution going on all most mindful of the revolution going on almost underneath the throne. THE POLICY PURSUED IN IRELAND BEING

THE POLICY PURSUED IN IRELAND BEING INTRODUCED INTO ENGLAND.

Mr. Balfour's system is being stealthily but surely tried in England. The public there are not only being familiarized with the spectacle of policemen arresting popular representatives in and around the House of Commons and in the presence of great public meetings, but now the sinister presence of the Government note-taker, inevitable at Irish gatherings, is being thrust upon public meetings in is being thrust upon public meetings in England as well. All this tends to excite the public mind, and arouse public indig-nation. A Canadian statesman ponder ing on the present attitude of affairs both in England and Ireland said some time in England and Ireland said some time ago: "The British constitution is being torn into bandages to hide and bind the Irish wound, but it cannot be cured by each means. Where," he exclaimed, "is that beautiful constitutior, the the Magua Charta, won by our ancestors at Runney Mede. Where is the freedom of debate in the Imperial Parliament? Where are the many other old landmarks as debate in the Imperial Parliament? Where are the many other old landmarks so highly prized, and justly so, by Britons a century sgo?" Gone, in the effort to enslave the sister Kingdom. Sir William Harcourt says: "I think it is well that the country should see how this bitter and miserable policy of coercion poisons all our public life; how it corrupts the whole asset of our administration in all its system of our administration parts and in all its individuals "

VERITAS. LETTER FROM MR. JAMES BRADY.

The following letter from Mr. James Brady, of Ingersoll, appeared in the London Free Press of Saturday last:

DEAR SIR—Having been for thirty years a reader of and a subscriber to your jour nal, I have observed with gratification that you have not usually followed in the wake Somes and Shannon which proved that they knew that his story was a false one, but that still they urged him to swear to it. The court has taken possession of the documents.

Mr. Gladstone, in a speech at Liverpool after the introduction of his Home Rule measure in 1886, gave utterance to the following prophetic and memorable words, which are destined to be imperishable as the trowbar brigade, has had his rent reduced to a reasonable figure, arrears being wiped out. The reduction amounts to 50 per cent. He has thus attained the object for which he made so heroic a struggle.

The following letter was sent by land lord W. P. Hanly to his tenants to compel them to vote for the Coercionist candidate for the representation of Glenkeen division of Taurles Usion. The candidate whom the tenants are ordered to vote for

Please permit me to inform you and the public that the Catholics of Canada do not public that the Catholics of Canada do not receive their politics from the Vatican. The Pope is by divine appointment the Supreme Judge in morality and religion, but not in politics, according to Catholic belief. That this is the Catholic view is evident from the position taken from the Catholic people of Ireland, who refused formally to accept dictation from the Pope when a few months ago the Holy Father sent a rescript to Ireland, which was supposed to have reference to politics purely. Catholics are not alone in maintaining that it is the business of the Church, and not of the State, to deal with questions of moral or religious doctrine. Presbyterians have this doctrine in their formularies of faith, and nearly all Protestants hold the same. It does not change the matter that Catholics are interested in the catholic state. This intimidator is the man on pretence of intimidator globen Mr. Wm. O'Brien is now in one of Baifour's prisons.

The Government are introducing into Ecgland the measures by which they practice Coercion in Ireland. At a great open air meeting in Kensington on the 17th ult. a police sergeant supervised the proceedings, and a Government shorthand writer took notes. The speakers at the meeting made no comment on this novel proceeding.

On the 21st ult. at Rathmore Coercion Court two men, Timothy Connor and Timothy Carey, were sentenced to three months' imprisonment each, with hard labor, on a charge of resisting the police at evictions carried out by Lord Kenmare. The evidence did not show that the accused had done more than shcuting and booing at the police, and cheering for Wm. O'Brien. Stones were thrown, nowers, by some persons in the crowd, and the policenary, on the same day, seventeen men were bound over in their own recogular, on the same day, seventeen men were bound over in their own recogular, on the same day, seventeen men were bound over in their own recogular, on the same day, seventeen men were bound over in their own recogular, or the prison of the same day, seventeen men were bound over in their own recogular, or the prison of the same day, seventeen men were bound over in their own recogular, or the prison of the same day, seventeen men were bound over in their own recogular, or the prison of the same day, seventeen men were bound over in their own recogular, or the prison of the same day, seventeen men were bound over in their own recogular, or the prison of the same day, seventeen men were bound over in their own recogular, or the prison of the same day, seventeen men were bound over in their own recogular, or the prison of the same day, seventeen men were bound over in their own recogular or the prison of the same day, seventeen men were bound over in their own recogular or the prison of the prison of the prison of the same day, seventeen men were bound over in their own recogular or the pris

long as they can. They can therefore keep the Salisbury Government in office for the next three years.

POVERTY AMONG THE MASSES.

In the meantime the distress and the singulation of t

not place the Pope in the position of one baving any right over Canadian affairs which pertain to the Crown. You cannot but be aware that these eminent atstesmen are of one accord in saying that the Estates Act merely regards the Pope as one of the parties laying claim to ownership in the confiscated property.

Yours truly,

JAMES BRADY.

Ingereoll. April 5th. 1889.

Ingereoll, April 5th, 1889.

UNORDAINED PREACHERS.

A Presbyterian minister writes an earnest letter to the Presbyterlan Review.

strongly protesting against the practice frequent among Presbyterian congregations, of inviting unordained students to supply vacancies before they are licensed to preach. The General Assembly enacted in 1886 that: "No student shall under ordinary circumstances be appointed to supply a vacancy before he is licensed."

We are told in Acts xiv, 22, that Saints Paul and Barnabus "ordained priests in every church" as they journeyed on their Apostolic mission, but if, as Presbyterians Apostolic mission, but if, as Presbyterians insist so strongly nowadaye, there is no Apostolic priesthood required in the Church of Christ, what need is there of requiring this ordination? Cannot every congregation make its own minister when ever they find some one whose doctrines suit their fancy? May they not take any one who "has the gift of the gab very galloping"? Yet though it is usual with Presbyterians to make its matter of residual suit to sold the sold of the galloping"? Yet though it is usual with Presbyterians to make it a matter of reproach against the Catholic Church that she limits the administration of escraments and other clerical functions to the clergy, it appears that Presbyterian clergy can be quite as exclusive and sacerdotal, though schnowledging that their clerical order is of merely human institution. "Presbyter," the correspondent of the Raview, applies to the ministerial office the words of St. Paul: "I magnify mine offise," and says: "the more it is respected and guarded, the more will be its influence for good, and the more efficient will it be in the accomplishment of those important ends for while it has been appointed, and the more honor will be given him by whom it has been appointed." While all this is very applicable to a priesthood which can show it divine appointment by direct accession from the Apostles of Obrist, as the Catholic priesthood can, it is assuming too much colaim this reverence for a ministry which derives its origin only from self-constituted ministers, such as the first Presbyterian clergy certainly were. There can be no such valid claim in a clergy which lacks apostolic succession. Unordained students can faifil the duties of such clergy just as well at the clerics themselves, and indeed the General Assembly acknowledges this by stating that the restriction applies only to "ordinary circumstances."

An elequent and interesting lecture on the Jesuits was delivered in St. Mary's Church, Woodstock, by the Rev. Father Teefy, of St. Michael's Collegs, Toronto, on Sunday evening, the 7th inst, for the benefit of the choir. A grand musical service was also exquisitely rendered by the choir, under the leadership of the organist, Miss Mary Murphy. Among the pieces rendered were the Gloria of M. Zalutars by Lambillote, the Tantum Ergo and other choice selections. Besides Rev. M. J. Brady, P. P. of Woodstock, the following clergy were present: Rev Joa. P. Molphy, P. P. of Incercoll. Rev. B. J. Waters, Corunna, and Rev. G. R. Northacknowledging that their clerical order is of merely human institution. "Presbyter,"

following clergy were present: Rev. Jos. P. Molphy, P. P. of Ingersoll. Rev. B. J. Waters, Corunna, and Rev. G. R. North-graves, of Ingersoll, editor of the CATHO LIC RECORD. An immense audience was present, every part of the church being densely packed. Tae collection for the choir realized a handsome sum.

PARNELL DEFENCE FUND.

The following is a list of those who recently contributed towards the Parnell Defence Fund in the parish of Paris:

Defence Fund in the parish of Paris:

Rev BJ O'Connell\$500 Mrs Walsh.

Thos Murray 500 Fereuce Flaheff.

T O'Brien 500 Wichsel Collins

M Cyan 500 Wm M Lavote.

M C Foley. 200 D Noonan.

Thos O'Neail 200 P J Skeily.

Jas Gardener 200 John Walsh.

J C O'Neail 200 John Melson.

Fhos Dunn 200 John Melson.

John Rudolph 100 John McMillan.

James Sugrue. 100 Peter Kearney.

J P Keaveney. 100 Phos Nelson.

Martin O'Brien. 100 John McMillan.

John Skeily. 100 Pobpherd.

Wm Fleetford. 100 Joseph Brusque.

John Laland. 100 Joseph Brusque.

John Skeily. 100 Joseph Brusque.

John Skeily. 100 Peter Kesynal.

John Skeily. 100 Peter Remming. Jas Gardener 200 John Walsh 21 C O'Neal 200 John Nelson 1 C O'Neal 200 John Nelson 1 Phos Dun 200 Fohomas Ryall 20 Fohomas Ryall 200 John Mc Millan John Rudolph 100 John Mc Millan 1 John Rudolph 100 John Mc Millan 1 John Starten 100 Peter Kearney 1 D Foke Nelson 1 Martin O'Brien 100 Poho Nelson 1 Martin O'Brien 100 Poho Nelson 1 John Baland 100 Joseph Brusque 1 John Aldwin 100 Patrick Bryaal 1 John Skelly 100 Pierce Flemming Jas Ryan 100 Mrs Thos Collins 100 Mrs Thos Collins 100 Mrs Mall 1 D Collins 100 Mrs J Ealand 1 D Collins 100 Mrs J Ealand 1 C Carrol 1 100 Mrs Doyle 1 C Carrol 1 100 Toho McGrery Miss O'Relly 1 100 J O'Brien 1 Mrs J Granton 1 100 J O'Brien 1 Mrs J Granton 1 100 Mrs Moriatty P Maher 100 Mrs Moriatty 1 P Maher 100 Mrs Moriatty 1 James O'Neal 1 100 Mrs Moriatty 1 Sames O'Neal 1 1 100 Mrs Moriatty 1 Sames O'Neal 1 1 100 Mrs Mrs Moriatty 1 Sames O'Neal 1 1 100 M

PETROLIA CATHOLIO BAZAAR POSTPONED.

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The bazaar, beneficial to the new Catho-lic church of Petrolia, has been postponed to September 12th, 1889. Thirty-three valuable prizes are mentioned on the valuable prizes are mentioned on the tickets, and beyond the fortunate chance of winning, purchasers will be contributing largely to the progress of our holy religion in that rising town. The bazaar has been approved of by His Lordship Bishop Walsh and we earnestly look to the liberal patrange of our people the liberal patronage of our people.

General Boulanger having been marked out by the French Government for prose-cution for treason, as a member and leader of the French Patriotic Legue, has escaped into Belgium. He refuses to be tried by a partisan tribunal, such as is the present regime, and says that he will remain out of France until a change occur in the Government of the country. He

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

Loudon, April 11.—GRAIN.—Red winter, 1.65 to 1.67; white, 1.65 to 1.67; spring, 1.65 to 1.67; corn, 85 to 80; rye, 1.00, to 1.65; cats, 80 to 85; neas, 80 to 35; vege ETABLES — Potatoes, bag. 20 to 30; onlone, bag. 45 to 65; catbages, doz., 25 to 40; turnips, beg. 25 to 30.

PRIFOUCE.—Eggs, 12 to 13; butter, begroit storil, 30 to 32; large rolls, 80; crocks, 60; tubdairy, 60; store packed firkin, 60; cheese, 10, wholesale, 10; to 11; dry wood, 425 to 450; green wood, 4.50 to 4.75; soft wood, 25 to 10; 35; lard, No. 1, 12 to 13; lard, No. 2, 11 to 12; straw, load, 3.00 to 4.05; hay, ton. 9.00 to 16 25.

MEATS.—Beef, by qr. 5.00 to 6.75; mutton, by qr., 8 to 9; mutton by carcass, 7 to 8; lamb by carcass, 9 to 10; lamb by qr., 10 to 11; spring, qr. 150; vegi by qr, 7 to 8; veal by carcass, 6 to 7; porg, per cwt. 6.00 to 6.75.

POULTRY.—(dressed.) Unicasens, pr., 60 to 75; ducks, pr., 70 to 90; geese, each, 50 to 60; geese, b, 6 to 9; turksys, lb, 11 to 12.

Live STOCK.—Milch cows, 25 to 50; 11% hogs, cwt, 5 60 to 5.50; pigs, pr., 4.00 to 6.00; fat beeves, 250 to 4.50.

To the Dray.—A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it Farze to any Person who applies to Nicholson, 177 McDougal Street, CATARRH.



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